OBITUARY NOTICES.

FREDERIC LEATHLEY GOODALL.

1902—1954.

F. L. GOODALL was a Yorkshireman—a fact of which he was very proud—being a native of Leeds and receiving his education at Leeds Grammar School and at Leeds University. He graduated B.Sc., with first-class honours in colour chemistry, in 1922, and was awarded a Clothworkers' Research Scholarship. For the next year he worked in collaboration with the late Professor A. G. Perkin and, with him, published in the *Journal* a paper on "Some Reduction Products of Hydroxyanthraquinones."

In 1923 he accepted a position as chemist with C. R. Roberts & Co. Ltd., who were then the Geigy agents for Yorkshire, and later, on the formation of the Geigy Colour Co. Ltd., he became chief chemist and subsequently Yorkshire Area Manager. In 1948 he migrated to Manchester and became Sales Director of the Geigy Company Limited, and was nominated Joint Managing Director in March 1953. In all these capacities, to use the words of the Chairman of the Geigy Company, "he diligently applied his great knowledge of the tinctorial arts, and also inspired all those responsible to him with his leadership."

On behalf of the Company he visited Australia and America, and particularly in the latter country his technical abilities and wide knowledge of dyeing were appreciated in many quarters. No reference to F. L. Goodall would be complete without placing on record the high esteem in which he was held throughout the Geigy organisation in Basle, his knowledge and experience, in particular in the wool field, being recognised and fully appreciated. His excellent knowledge of German was but one weapon in his armoury which proved of great value in his international contacts.

Outside his family life and his business contacts, his main interest had been the Society of Dyers & Colourists, of which he had been a member since 1921, when he joined the Leeds Junior Branch. His election to the Presidency was regarded as a natural and fitting climax to many years of devoted service. During the brief period in which he held office, he looked upon his position as one to be fulfilled at all costs, and those who knew him intimately realised that on many occasions these responsibilities were upheld in spite of difficulties experienced through ill-health. Goodall was a member of the Textile Industries & Dyeing Committee, Leeds University, the Chemistry Sectional Committee, Manchester College of Technology, and the Society of Chemical Industry, Manchester Section.

In his younger days, Goodall was a keen rugby player and was for some time secretary and vice-captain of the Old Leodensians' Rugby Team. He was skilled in the use of the foils and won the fencing championship of Leeds University. In more recent years he was a keen golfer and fisherman, and an inveterate reader.

In his business career he functioned in many rôles—scientist, technician, and administrator—but that in which he will be best remembered is one which he filled with charm and understanding—the rôle of "guide, philosopher, and friend."

J. HOLT.

BERNARD MOUAT JONES.

1882—1953.

BERNARD MOUAT JONES was born in London in 1882, the fourth son of Alexander Mouat Jones. He was educated at Dulwich College and Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained a First Class in the Final Honours School of Natural Science in Chemistry and also First Classes in Mineralogy and Crystallography. He took his B.A. in 1905 and his M.A. in 1908.

In 1905 he became Research Assistant in Mineralogical Chemistry at the Imperial Institute and the following year was appointed Professor of Chemistry at the Government College, Lahore. He returned in 1913 to become Assistant Professor of Chemistry at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, S. Kensington, and was also made Warden of the University Hall of Residence, Chelsea.

On the outbreak of war (1914) he enlisted as a private in the London Scottish Regiment and the following year was promoted to Captain and Assistant Director, Central Laboratory, G.H.Q., France. Here he was engaged in a great variety of problems including the study of poison gases and among other achievements he succeeded in identifying mustard gas after its use by the enemy.

He was awarded the D.S.O. in 1917, was promoted to Major and then to Lieut.-Colonel and Director of the Central Laboratory in 1918, and was thrice mentioned in despatches.

In 1919 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Director of the Edward Davies Chemical Laboratories at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. There was at this time a great influx of ex-service men which strained the resources of his department to the utmost but, thanks largely to his great administrative ability, his tireless devotion to the task, and his cheerful and encouraging leadership, the demand was fully met. During this time also he was responsible for revising and editing the sixth edition of Roscoe and Schorlemmer's standard text-book on Inorganic Chemistry.

In 1921 he was appointed Principal of the College of Technology, Manchester, and Dean of the Faculty of Technology in the University of Manchester. He came after a period of discord resulting from the complexity of the affairs and government of the College. It required a man of his great courage, his superb tact, his wide knowledge, his honesty of purpose, and his gentlemanly approach to handle a difficult situation, and he did so with outstanding success. The seventeen years he was at the College were marked by harmony, goodwill, and great progress. He enhanced its reputation and left it a highly esteemed institution in the academic and industrial life of the area and a great centre of higher technological education.

During this time his great energy and capabilities found expression in other spheres. He was a member of the Committee on Higher Technological Education, of the Committee on Higher Commercial Education, of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies, and of the Makerere-Khartoum Education Commission (1937). He was Chairman of the Association of Principals of Technical Institutions, Chairman and later (1943) President of the Association of Technical Institutions. He became President of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society (1930) and Chairman (1936—1939) of the Northern Branch of the National Library for the Blind.

He succeeded the late Sir James Baillie as Vice-Chancellor of Leeds University in 1938. It was typical of the modesty and selflessness of the man that, on the outbreak of war the following year, he joined the local Home Guard, later becoming its gas officer with the rank of Lieutenant. For six months in 1941 he was Chief Superintendent of the Chemical Warfare Research Station.

Having successfully guided the University through the difficult war years, he was faced with the problem of dealing with the greatly increased intake of students which followed and his skilful planning enabled the University to double the number of admissions.

During his time at Leeds he was a member of the Commission on Higher Education in West Africa (1944) and he was made an Honorary Freeman of the Company of Clothworkers.

Since practically his whole life since 1914 was devoted to administration, his output of scientific work was not large. There were two papers in 1906 on minerals, and five on the spontaneous crystallization of solutions, in the *Journal* between 1908 and 1913, and one also in the *Journal* on the dissociation of gaseous nitrogen trioxide in 1914.

His contribution to the cause of science was destined to be made not so much in the magnitude of his own researches as in the provision of the opportunities of learning for others in ever increasing numbers.

The conferment of the honorary degrees of LL.D. (Wales), LL.D. (Leeds), and D.C.L. (Durham) was a token of the very high regard in which he was held and of his great achievements.

He had a great sense of humour and a ready wit. There will ever remain in the memory of those who knew him the brilliance of his speeches. He had the gift of applying a good story to illustrate and drive home each point, and his oratory had a sparkle which delighted his audience. His style of delivery gave no indication of the infinite pains which he undoubtedly took in preparation.

He was a bachelor and on retirement went to live with his sister at Rowledge, near Farnham, Surrey, where he died on September 11th, 1953.

O. RHYS HOWELL.

HARRY GORDON REEVES.

1896—1952.

GORDON REEVES, Senior Lecturer in Biochemistry at the Medical College of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, was a man whose whole professional life was devoted to the teaching of biochemistry. He was one of that now fairly small group of graduates in chemistry who entered biochemistry through a post in a Department of Physiology in a large Medical School, an experience and

training which admirably equip a man for the teaching of what might be termed Medical Biochemistry. Throughout his early career Reeves held posts which entailed heavy and extremely varied teaching duties, but through this general experience he acquired a knowledge of most aspects of physiology which later proved invaluable to him as a teacher of biochemistry.

He entered Birmingham University in October, 1914, after early education at the Central Secondary School, Suffolk Street, Birmingham, and during his degree course in chemistry he assisted in war work carried out for a Government Department. He took his B.Sc. in 1919, B.Sc. (Hons. Chem.) in 1920, and M.Sc. in 1922. He was awarded his Ph.D. in Chemistry in 1925 after research, under Professor P. F. Frankland, F.R.S., on problems concerned with the testing of tar and benzene. In 1928 he was awarded his D.Sc.

As a student, and indeed throughout his whole career, he had a great interest in student organisations. At Birmingham he gave unsparing service to the Guild of Undergraduates, first on the Committee, then as Treasurer, and finally as President. Other student societies also received his allegiance and support, including those concerned with chemistry, drama, debating, and music, and his enthusiasm and unselfishness made him a highly valued and popular member of the student fraternity. These interests he maintained throughout his whole life, and it is also of interest that he never lost his love for Birmingham. Almost every year he spent a considerable part of his summer holiday with his relatives in that city.

Reeves's professional career can be divided into two distinct parts. The first started with his appointment as Assistant Lecturer and Demonstrator in Biochemistry at King's College, London, in 1923, and continued when he was Demonstrator in the Department of Physiology at the Medical College of St. Bartholomew's Hospital (1926—1936). During this period his heavy teaching duties left him few opportunities for research, but nevertheless he made useful contributions to our knowledge of the metabolism of carbohydrate in muscle and other tissues, with papers published in the *Biochem. J.*, *J. Physiol.*, *Quart. J. exp. Physiol.*, and this *Journal*. He was particularly interested in dihydroxyacetone and glyceraldehyde as possible intermediary products in the metabolism of glucose, and he also collaborated in investigations on the factors which are concerned with the clotting of blood.

It was during the second phase of his service at " Barts ", starting in 1936 with his transference to the newly created Department of Biochemistry and Chemistry, that Reeves grew to full stature as a university teacher. Promotion came fairly rapidly. After a short period as demonstrator, he became lecturer and then senior lecturer in biochemistry—a well-deserved recognition of good work he did during the war-time housing of the Preclinical School of St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College at Cambridge, and the post-war period of rehabilitation and expansion in Charterhouse Square.

Reeves was an excellent teacher of the fundamentals of biochemistry in relation to medicine, and he was well equipped, and always quite willing, to lecture at very short notice on any aspect of 2nd M.B. organic chemistry and biochemistry. Many hundreds of students who have passed through the preclinical school at Barts have good reason to be grateful to him. Senior teachers who possess this versatility and this enthusiasm for teaching are comparatively rare, and their contribution, direct and indirect, to the advancement of their particular subject should not be underestimated.

Gordon Reeves was a well-loved and deservedly popular member of the staff of the Department of Biochemistry at Barts. His students liked and respected him, delighting in his occasional mannerism or idiosyncrasy. Outside his work he found abundant and lasting pleasure in music and the theatre. Here again, his versatility was very evident, for besides being a keen musician and vocalist he had considerable dramatic ability and the capacity to give expert advice on the production of plays. In particular, he had a great love for, and wide knowledge of, the Gilbert and Sullivan operas.

In recent years Reeves had developed a bronchitis which caused him considerable discomfort and ill health, particularly during the winter, and this illness ultimately brought about his death on November 22nd, 1952, at the age of 56. Even during his long period of ill health he retained his happy nature, and his colleagues will for ever remember him for his cheerful smile, his good humour, and his willingness to carry out, loyally and unselfishly, any task which might help his colleagues and his students.

A. WORMALL.