

## 本會理事劉楚青先生 於本年九月在平逝世特此誌哀

劉樹杞先生，字楚青，湖北蒲圻縣人，生於 1890 年三月十八日。辛亥起義先生適就學于武昌，時曾參加革命工作，故民國成立，即被任為財政部參議民國二年由湖北省官費派赴美國，初入意大利諾大學攻讀，兩年後轉入密西根大學，民國六年二月受該校化學工程學士位同年復入哥倫比亞大學以求深造，於民國七年二月受化學工程碩士學位，次年六月即獲化學工程博士學位，其博士論文，題為「應用電解法使酪酸還原」Eletrolytic Regeneration of Chromic Acid from Waste Liquors, 當時美國有數大化學工廠，曾利用其方法，據工廠統計每月可節省廿萬磅之酪酸雲。先生在美求學期間並歷任培根化學實驗室，法國駐美化驗室，及美國賓法化驗室等處之化學師民國十年六月返國任廈門大學教務主任，十三年復任理科主任並正教授在此期間，先生致全力於規劃一完整之廈大理科十七年春，國府任命為湖北教育廳長

規劃改進，不遺餘力，卒使鄂省教育，恢復正軌同時政府並任命為武漢大學籌備主任，亦經先生之慘淡經營，為武大立一穩固基礎。十八年春辭去政府任命請得文化基金甲種研究員之資格，再度赴美，專研究制革學及電化工程，當時遂完成其「以電解法製造純鉍」Electrolytic Production of

Beryllium 之不朽發明此法為近廿來全世界化學家所公認為不能解決之問題，先生祇經一年之埋頭苦幹，竟底於成其時歐美雜誌與報紙無不爭相紀載此種發明現已在美國商部註冊，將來或因此而引起全世界飛機製造之大革命，因現代製造飛機所用之金屬為鋁，而鈹較鋁之品質為更輕更堅，故未來之飛機製造，或將以鈹代鋁也關於制革方面如礦物鞣革，植物鞣革等問題，先生亦均有精確之測定，及新創之學說，在科學上有永久之價值，在工業上更可供發展之南針。十九年夏歸國後，即任中央大學化學系主任並代理學院長。廿年夏任北京大學研究教授並理學院長年來以工作繁重用腦過度致罹心臟衰弱之症。然雅病深，但指導學生研究工作，則迄未稍懈，故在美國電化及國內化工雜誌上，常有重要論文發表先生自本年春間，宿疾大發，入秋以來，病勢轉劇，百藥無靈，羣醫束手，延至九月十二日晨，卒於北平協和醫院時享年四十五歲，遺妻及子三女一。

## OBITUARY

Dr. Shoo Tze Leo, former dean of the College of Science and Research Professor of Applied Chemistry of the National Peking University, Peiping, died on September 12 at the age of 45. Although for the past two years, Dr. Leo had suffered from an incurable ailment, he carried on his work with unyielding courage and unconquerable determination which brought so much credit to his

work but hastened his death.

Dr. Leo, a native of Hu-Pei province, had a very impressive personality. He lived an active life, full of accomplishments. During his younger days, he actively participated in the revolution. With the establishment of the Republic of China in 1912, an official position was given to him, which he later resigned; and accepted instead a fellowship to study in America. He was first enrolled at the University of Illinois in 1913, and then transferred to the Department of Chemical Engineering of Michigan University, 1915, where he received his B.S. degree in 1918. Both of his graduate degrees were received from Columbia University, M.S. in 1919 and Ph. D. in 1920.

After working for a short period for experience, Dr. Leo returned to China in 1921 and was made an associate professor at Amoy University, later a full professor and the dean of the College of Science. In 1928 he was called back to his native province to head the Bureau of Education. It was during his administration and through his efforts and courage, the now well-known Wu-Han University was founded. His official position, however, had not deprived or even diminished his interest in scientific and technical investigations. This finally led him to accept a research fellowship from the China Foundation and sailed again for America in the fall

of 1929. It was then that Dr. Leo completed in the chemical laboratory of Columbia University the important piece of research on the electrolytic production of beryllium. The need of his service hurried him back to Nanking to act as the dean of the College of Science of National Central University. In the following year he became a Research Professor of Applied Chemistry and the dean of the College of Science of National Peking University, Peiping, where he remained till the end. The untimely death of Dr. Leo was felt as a loss to his friends, colleagues and students and, indeed, more so to his country.

Dr. Leo is survived by a widow with three sons and a daughter. Dr. Leo was a member of the Chinese Science Society, the Chinese Institute of Chemical Engineers, the Chinese Chemical Society, the Chinese Institute of Chemical Engineers, the Chinese Chemical Society, the Chinese Industrial Chemical Society, the Chinese Institute of Engineers and the American Electrochemical Society, and at the time of his death, he was a member on the National Council of the Chinese Institute of Chemical Engineers.

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