

of the marine algæ; especially of the Floridæ. He supplied the article on "Algæ" to the eleventh edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica"; and during the years 1895-1897, contributed to the *Annals of Botany* a series of valuable studies of "The Development of the Cystocarp in the Rhodomelaceæ," "The Rhodymeniales," etc.

In 1898 Phillips obtained his London D.Sc., and at this time became so engrossed in problems of Welsh education, acting as chairman of the governors of the Bangor secondary schools, and later on adding to these duties those of magistrate, that he dropped his research work—a source of grief to those who, like the present writer, knew what a loss this meant to science.

In the October of 1922 he retired from the service of the college, but in spite of frequent attacks of heart trouble and of the disease which ultimately proved fatal, he took up once more his interrupted algological studies and the following papers were published: "On the Structure of *Spyridia filamentosa*," *Annals of Botany*, 38, 1924; "The Ceramidium of *Polysiphonia*," *New Phyt.*, 23, 1925; "On Vacuolar Pseudopodia in *Callithamnion sp.*," *Rev. Alg.*; "On the genera Phyllophora, Gymnogongrus, and Ahnfeldtia and their Parasites," *New Phyt.*, 24, 1926; "On the Form of the Protoplast in Cells of the Genus Ceramium and those of *Dasya coccinea*," *New Phyt.*, 25.

During the past year Phillips suffered much from spinal trouble; he was taken to London and operated upon, but unsuccessfully; and on Dec. 2 he died at Leominster.

#### MR. S. M. EDWARDES, C.V.O., C.S.I.

THE premature death from bronchial pneumonia of Stephen Meredyth Edwardes, at the age of fifty-four years, which took place on Jan. 1 at Fielden, near Boxmoor, is a loss to the study of Indian history and archæology deeply to be deplored. Mr. Edwardes was a son of the Rev. Stephen Edwardes, fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and was educated at Eton and at Christ Church. In 1894 he passed into the Indian Civil Service, and was posted to the Bombay Presidency. The intimate acquaintance with conditions among the native population of the city which he soon acquired, and his profound knowledge of its history, on which he was widely recognised as the foremost authority, were employed to full advantage in his census volume of 1901, the additional volumes of the "Gazetteer" which he compiled between 1906 and 1910, and his "Rise of Bombay" and "Byways of Bombay." This knowledge, in combination with his personal qualities, made him eminently fitted for the post of Commissioner of Police, to which he was appointed in 1910. His well-balanced and admirably judicious "Crime in India," published in 1925, showed that no one could have been better qualified to represent India at the Geneva conference on traffic in women and children which he attended in 1921.

On his retirement, Mr. Edwardes became secretary to the Indo-British Association, an organisation formed to oppose the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms; but his chief interest lay in research. In 1923 he became

joint editor with Sir Richard Temple of the *Indian Antiquary*. He revised Grant Duff's "History of the Mahrattas" and the fourth edition of Vincent Smith's "Early History of India." He was engaged in a comprehensive study of the Mogul period in collaboration with Prof. Garrett of Lahore, and in this field had already published a study of "Babur: Diarist and Despot." In 1926 he was selected to succeed Miss Ella Sykes as secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

#### SIR FRANCIS FOX.

By the death on Jan. 7, at the age of eighty-two years, of Sir Francis Fox, the engineering world loses one of its oldest and most distinguished representatives. Four years younger than his brother Sir Douglas Fox (1840-1921), Sir Francis Fox was the son of Sir Charles Fox (1810-1874), whose earliest engineering experience was gained under Ericsson at the famous Rainhill locomotive trials and under Robert Stephenson on his London and Birmingham Railway; and he also became known as the constructor of the Great Exhibition building of 1851. From about 1860 onwards, father and sons were responsible for railways, bridges, and tunnels in both hemispheres, among which may be mentioned the Mersey Tunnel, the Liverpool Overhead Railway, the Great Northern and City, and Charing Cross and Hampstead Tubes; railways in India, Argentina, Canada, and Africa, and also the great bridge over the Victoria Falls on the Zambezi River. The firm in its earliest days was Fox, Henderson and Co., but was changed first to Sir Charles Fox and Sons and then to Sir Douglas Fox and Partners.

In his book, "Sixty-three Years of Engineering, Scientific and Social Work," Sir Francis Fox gives an account of many of these undertakings, and it is there he illustrates the remarkable accuracy with which tunnels can now be bored, the discrepancy in the tunnel between Hampstead Heath Station and Belsize Park, London, 4000 feet long, being only  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. In the case of the Simplon Tunnel, of which he was one of an international commission, the error was  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in. in  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

In later years Sir Francis Fox did much important work in connexion with the preservation of old bridges, churches, and cathedrals; using the grouting machine for filling cracks and crevices in the masonry with liquid cement. In his valuable work on the preservation of Winchester Cathedral he was associated with Mr. T. G. Jackson, R.A. In 1912 he was also called upon to report on the condition of St. Paul's Cathedral.

No notice of the career of Sir Francis Fox, however, would be complete without reference to the social work for the less fortunate which he did in London with his brother. During the War, too, he visited the hospitals, lectured to the convalescent, and was instrumental in supplying large quantities of bandages by removing the linen from old engineering plans obtained from many sources. Knighted in 1912, Sir Francis Fox was twice married and leaves one son and three daughters, of whom the eldest, Dr. Selina Fox, was the founder of the Bermondsey Hospital and Medical Mission, a work in which Sir Francis took the greatest interest.