

drawings of some portions of the Anglican and Roman cathedrals at Liverpool by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott and Sir Edwin Lutyens respectively; they are hung side by side (Nos. 704 to 708) so that comparison is made easy. Plans for domestic dwellings are few, but protest must be made against No. 666, "War-time Housing on the Wirral"; not even war-time can excuse the mechanical dullness of these brick boxes.

Much of the sculpture is pleasant and intimate although not profound. Particular mention may be made of "Head of Young Bull" by Georg Ehrlich (No. 817), the "Leopard" by Hermon Cawthra (No. 796), and "Siamese Cat" by Margaret Heaton (No. 820). "Cart-horse Lying Down" by Tonie Brignall (No. 818) is stylized but not unsuccessful.

On the whole, then, there is little of primary scientific interest in this year's Academy, but this is all to the good. The natural reaction to a picture of 'scientific interest' is to examine it for its accuracy—the science comes before the art; but this year science takes a back seat and her devotees can give themselves up to the pleasure of getting on good terms with the exhibits and, through the exhibits, with their authors. Viewed in this light, the Summer Exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts, 1942, is very much to be commended.

OBITUARIES

The Rev. T. E. R. Phillips

IT is with great regret that we record the death of the Rev. T. E. R. Phillips, so soon after the University of Oxford had conferred on him an honorary D.Sc.

Theodore Evelyn Reece Phillips, the son of the late Rev. Abel Phillips, was born on March 28, 1868, and was educated at Yeovil Grammar School. He proceeded later to St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1891, in which year he was ordained to the curacy of Holy Trinity, Taunton. He took his M.A. in 1894 and two years later, while curate at Hendford near Yeovil, he used a 9½-inch altazimuth reflector for the systematic observation of the planets, especially Mars and Jupiter. This work was continued when he moved to Croydon, and when he was appointed curate at Ashted in 1906 a 12¼-in. equatorial reflector by Calver was substituted for the 9½-in. An 8-in. refractor by Cooke, which was lent to him by the Royal Astronomical Society in 1911, was used for about thirty years, chiefly for double-star work.

In 1916 Phillips was appointed rector of Headley, and he set up an observatory in the rectory glebe where, in addition to the instruments referred to, an 18-in. reflector (mirror by With), lent by the British Astronomical Association, was mounted on the equatorial stand which had previously carried the 12¼-in. reflector. This 18-in. reflector was used mostly for planetary work and especially for investigating the surface currents on Jupiter.

A short record of Phillips's work on the planets, double-star measurements and light curves of long-period variables appeared in NATURE of February 28 (p. 241), and it is unnecessary to repeat this. Some reference may be made to his analysis of the light-curves of long-period variables, which he undertook on the suggestion of the late Prof. H. H. Turner about thirty years ago. He conducted a harmonic analysis

of the light-curves of nearly eighty stars, and a full account of this appeared in his second presidential address to the British Astronomical Association (*J. Brit. Ast. Assoc.*, 27, 1; 1916). In this address he referred to his work on *S. Herculis* (*Mon. Not. Roy. Astro. Soc.*, 75, 7), where he had gone as far as the fifth harmonic. He felt that certain assumptions were adding encumbrances to the problem and remarked "... we have now reached a stage when the theory of stellar variation calls for reconsideration and revision".

In addition to his interest in planetary features, variable stars and double stars, Phillips was a keen meteorologist and was elected a fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society in 1918. He kept an unbroken record of daily temperature and rainfall at Headley for twenty-five years and was working on the results before his death. He was analysing harmonically a large number of temperature curves for the British Isles and hoped to publish the results after the War. He was also interested in botany, more especially in British and Alpine flora, as well as in sketching, and he took an active part in the preservation of the countryside.

Phillips was a member of Commission 16, which is specially concerned with the physical study of the planets, of the International Astronomical Union, and was president for some years. In 1922 he was appointed by the late Archbishop Davidson as his representative on behalf of the Church of England to consider the stabilization of Easter. Later he sat on the special committee of six formed by the International Union to consider calendar problems in general. For many years he was a university extension lecturer for Oxford, Cambridge and London, and also Gilchrist Trust lecturer. In connexion with the British Astronomical Association he was director of the Jupiter Section, 1900–33, director of the Saturn Section, 1935–40, president during 1914–16, and recipient of the Walter Goodacre Medal and Gift in 1930. In 1918 the Royal Astronomical Society awarded him the Jackson-Gwilt Gift and Medal. He was secretary of the Society during 1919–26 and president during 1927–29. In February of this year, Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.Sc. *honoris causa*, an honour which he greatly appreciated.*

His published works include his revision of Ball's "Popular Guide to the Heavens", and "Astronomy and Modern Thought". In addition to these, he collaborated with Dr. W. H. Steavenson in editing "Splendour of the Heavens", 2 vol., and he contributed articles in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" on "Planets".

Phillips's genial disposition made him very popular in astronomical circles, where he will be greatly missed. During his illness many anxious inquiries were made about his progress and there were hopes that he might rally and attend the meetings again, but early in May it was known that his condition was extremely grave, and he died on May 13. The interment took place at Headley on May 16, when a number of astronomical and other friends were present. In 1906 he had married M. H. Kynaston, who, with a son, survives him. M. DAVIDSON.

Mr. W. A. Douglas-Rudge

WE regret to record the death, on February 14, of Mr. W. A. Douglas-Rudge, late science master of Rugby School. Mr. Douglas-Rudge was a scholar of