

Amongst the prizes and honours won by him during his career were the following:—the Beaufoy Medal, City of London School; the Gold Medal, Queen's prize, 1st for mechanical physics, South Kensington; the Silver Medal, Queen's prize, 2nd for experimental physics; the Adkins Memorial Medal; and the Gold Medal of the Chinese Order Pao Sing, 2nd class.

In 1877 he presented to the Society the sum of £500, details of which will be found in the list of gifts to the General Fund.

He died after a short illness on 1921 November 6, and was buried in Keston Churchyard, Kent. He is survived by his wife and one son, Leslie Carlton Lambert.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society on 1870 April 8.

SIR ROBERT PEARCE was a son of Joseph Pearce, a Borough Accountant of Ipswich. He was educated at the Ipswich Grammar School, and began his professional life as an accountant. In 1865 he was admitted a solicitor and practised in Ipswich until he came to London in 1872, and entered the firm of Baylis, Pearce & Co. He married in 1880 Elizabeth Deane, who died in 1910, and by whom he has one daughter. In 1914 he married Margaret Exton.

From 1906 to 1918 he represented the Leek Division of Staffordshire in Parliament, except for a few months in 1910 when he was defeated.

Sir Robert was largely responsible for the passing of the Daylight Saving Bill, being the first to introduce the late Mr. William Willett's scheme into Parliament. He was knighted in 1916 in recognition of the work he had done in Parliament to promote this measure. He was also much interested in the problem of Calendar Reform, and introduced a bill into Parliament dealing with this matter and including a proposal for the fixing of Easter.

Sir Robert was associated with Cripplegate for fifty years, and acted as vestry clerk and clerk to the Cripplegate Charities, of which he compiled an exhaustive history. He was also solicitor to the City Parochial Foundation, and was one of the principal movers in bringing the parochial charities under the management of a single board.

Sir Robert wrote many beautiful sonnets, and was at one time a keen mountaineer.

He died on 1922 Sept. 29, in his 83rd year. A memorial service was held at the Church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, which the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress attended in state.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society on 1877 Jan. 12.

Professor CHARLES MICHIE SMITH was born on 1854 July 13, at Keig, Aberdeen, and was educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. After taking his B.Sc. degree in 1876 he was appointed the same year Professor of Physics at the Christian College in Madras. Fifteen years later he succeeded Pogson as Government Astronomer in Madras. Here he found a great deal to do in making up arrears in the reduction of observations, but in 1899 he was able to publish the *New Madras General Catalogue* of 5303 stars containing the results of meridian observations made under

Pogson's directions in the years 1862 to 1887. Amongst other purposes, this catalogue was intended to supply the places of stars between North Polar Distances 130° and 150° as standard stars for the zones of the southern survey in extension of Argelander's great work.

Michie Smith was also much interested in Meteors, and he published the record of those observed at Madras between 1861 and 1890. In 1899 when the expected 33-year Leonid shower failed, through the main swarm having been diverted by the disturbing action of Jupiter, he nevertheless with the help of an assistant recorded a considerable number of fine meteors at the recently established hill station at Kodaikānal. Eighty-five Leonids were observed between November 13 and 16, of which one was rated equal in brightness to Venus, and six others were estimated as being of the 1st magnitude. A number of meteors was recorded at the Madras Observatory at the same time.

In 1894 Michie Smith observed the annular eclipse of the sun, and at the total eclipse of 1898 he secured at Sahdol, in Rewa State, some particularly fine large-scale photographs taken with a 40-foot lens.

But, undoubtedly, one of the outstanding events of his career was the establishment in the face of certain difficulties of the observatory on the hills at Kodaikānal in 1899. Here systematic work was at once begun in seismology and meteorology, and as soon as the necessary instruments could be erected—in the study of sun-spots, solar photography, prominences, and sun-spot spectra. The spectrograph was ready for use at the end of 1900, and in 1904 a spectroheliograph was installed, consisting of a 12-inch triple achromatic lens by Cooke & Sons of 20 feet focal length, fed by a Foucault siderostat with an 18-inch mirror, and the spectroheliograph proper. The design of the latter was that of Professor Hale, in which the image of the sun and the camera remain stationary, while the collimating lens with the prisms and slits are moved across at right angles to the optical axis. Despite difficulties arising from the general unsteadiness of the solar image except during a comparatively short time in the morning, work of the highest value in the study of solar physics has been achieved at this observatory. From 1899 to the time of his retirement in 1911, when he was succeeded by Mr. John Evershed, Michie Smith held the office of Director of both the Kodaikānal and Madras Observatories.

A man of wide scientific knowledge, he had interests outside astronomy, and he communicated to the Royal Society of Edinburgh a number of important papers dealing with the determination of surface tension by the measurement of ripples, atmospheric electricity, various absorption spectra, and other matters.

He died in India on 1922 Sept. 27.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society on 1894 May 9.

EDWARD JOHN STUTTER was born in 1842 at Bury St. Edmunds. At the age of 12 he went to Subiaco, in Italy, where he completed his education and eventually became a Benedictine monk there in 1860. From Subiaco he was sent to their dependent house at Ramsgate, and