

the time when there shall alone reign but 'Peace and good-will among the nations.'

"The American Society of Civil Engineers,

"By its Board of Direction,

"*New York, May 31, 1892.*

"MENDES COHEN, *President.*

"F. COLLINGWOOD, *Secretary.*"

Sir John Coode was a Member of the Royal Institution and of several other scientific societies; he was an Honorary Associate of the Royal Institution of British Architects and an Honorary Member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He held the freedom of the Goldsmiths' Company and was a representative of its Court on the Committee of the City and Guilds Institute. For several years he held a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps. He became a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute in 1876 and was elected a Member of the Council in 1881. He was Chairman of the Special Committee of that body for obtaining a Royal Charter of Incorporation and for securing the site of the present house of the Institute in Northumberland Avenue. He took an active interest in many philanthropic movements and was from 1882 Chairman of the Committee of the Colonial and Continental Church Society.

While in Italy during the autumn of 1891 Sir John Coode was obliged to undergo a severe operation, his condition for some days being very critical. After some weeks, during which he made steady progress towards recovery, he was able to return to England early in November, and it was believed that a few months of complete rest would enable him to resume work. Other unfavourable symptoms, however, developed, and he died at Brighton on the 2nd of March, 1892.

EDWARD CHARLES CRACKNELL was born at Rochester on the 22nd of May, 1831. At an early age he went to London, where he served an apprenticeship of some years to a chemical and philosophical instrument maker and then spent a few months in the works of a telegraph engineer. In 1855 he proceeded to Adelaide to take up the duties of Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs for the South Australian Government and in 1857 he was appointed to a similar post in New South Wales. Early in the following year he opened a telegraph line between Sydney and the town of Liverpool, a distance of 22 miles. This was the third

line in the colony; the first connecting Sydney with Parramatta and the second Sydney with South Head. On the retirement of Captain (now Colonel) B. H. Martindale in 1861, Mr. Cracknell was appointed Superintendent of Telegraphs, a post which he held until his death.

Some idea of the work he carried out may be obtained when it is stated that there are now in the colony of New South Wales about 600 telegraph- and telephone-stations and over 22,000 miles of line open, and that the equipment of the various stations and offices is of the most complete and modern kind. Mr. Cracknell took great interest in the scientific side of military work and in 1874 received a commission as Lieutenant in the Torpedo Corps attached to the Naval Brigade of the colony. Three years later, when this corps was transferred to the Military Department under the style of the Submarine Miners Corps, he was promoted to the rank of Major and in 1886 was gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding. It was from over exertion in connection with an all-day parade of this corps that he contracted the attack of *angina pectoris* which ended fatally on the 7th of January, 1893.

Mr. Cracknell was a most capable and efficient chief of the Telegraph Department of New South Wales. In 1885 he represented that colony at the Berlin Postal Conference, from which he brought back and subsequently made use of much valuable information. The duplex and quadruplex systems, now generally used throughout Australia, were introduced by him.

Mr. Cracknell was elected an Associate of the Institution on the 6th of March, 1866, was placed in the class of Associate Member on its creation in 1878, and was transferred to the class of Member on the 30th of March, 1886.

JAMES BARRY FARRELL was born at Bristol on the 3rd of December, 1810. After serving a pupilage to Mr. Joseph Burke, Civil Engineer, he was engaged from 1833 to 1838 under the Board of Public Works in Ireland as Resident Engineer on the survey and construction of the road between Killarney and Kenmare, so well known to tourists. He then acted for a time as County Surveyor of Tyrone and in 1840 was appointed County Surveyor of Wexford, which post he held until shortly before his death—a period of upwards of fifty years. The first work of importance which he designed and constructed in this capacity was Carrigmannon Bridge, a stone structure having 3 arches each