

OBITUARY.

HENRY CLEMENT SWINNERTON DYER, Colonel R.A. retired, died at his residence, Appleby Lodge, Rusholme, Manchester, on the 21st March, 1898. For some years he had been suffering from weak action of the heart, and it is to be feared that the anxiety and strain involved by the onerous duties of President of the Employers' Federation in the recent engineering dispute helped to accelerate his death.

Born on the 30th December, 1834, he was the second son of the late Sir Thomas Swinnerton Dyer, Bart., and was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and entered the Royal Artillery in 1852. He served in the Crimea, taking part in the siege of Sevastopol and being present at its fall. During the Indian Mutiny he was engaged in the relief of Lucknow and in the battle of Cawnpore. He was one of the few officers who has had two horses killed under him, one in the Crimea and one at Cawnpore. As a soldier he never spared himself, serving with great honour and gaining high reputation. He was mentioned on several occasions in official despatches, and was awarded a medal with two clasps. From 1865 to 1867 he acted as Secretary to the Armour Plate Committee, in 1867-68 he was Inspector of Artillery at Woolwich, from 1869 to 1871 Assistant Director of Ordnance, and from 1871 to 1874 Assistant Superintendent of the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield. At Enfield his natural taste for practical mechanics found wider scope, and, after retiring from active service, he became in 1876 Managing Director of Sir Joseph Whitworth and Co., in which capacity he was largely responsible for the design and construction of the works of that firm at Openshaw.

Colonel Dyer left Manchester in 1883 for Newcastle-on-Tyne, to take charge of the steelworks of Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co., which were designed and constructed under his direction. In the following year he became one of the Managing Directors of the firm, and on the amalgamation of the great undertakings of Armstrong and Whitworth in 1897, he returned to Manchester as Superintendent of the establishment there.

Colonel Dyer's great work was the formation and organization of the Federation of Engineering Employers. For many years he worked quietly and unobtrusively with this end in view, and some opinion of his ability for organization may be formed from

the statement that at the beginning of the dispute of 1897 the Employers' Federation consisted of 100 members, while at the close it included no less than 800 firms. The position Colonel Dyer adopted during the long struggle between masters and men was the result of conviction and knowledge, based upon conscientious study and experience of the possibilities of engineering industry; and those opposed to him were ready to acknowledge the straightforward manner, the fairness and honesty of purpose, and the uniform courtesy and tact with which he fought. In the early days of the dispute he was accused of a desire to smash the unions, but he always disclaimed such a policy. He believed that, where large bodies of men were employed in one service, a workman's society was necessary to negotiate between masters and men; but he desired to confine the action of such societies, or unions, within legitimate limits, and to remove some of the restrictions imposed by them on the adoption of the best workshop methods. When the victory was won, he was the first to repudiate any idea of triumph, declaring that he had advocated the interests of both employers and employed, and not those of the masters alone.

Colonel Dyer was a Knight Commander of the Orders of the Crown of Italy and the Rose of Brazil, and held the Spanish Military Order of Merit in the scientific branch. He was elected a Member of the Institution on the 1st December, 1896.

CHARLES EDWARD EMERY was born at Aurora, in the State of New York, on the 29th March, 1838, and was educated at the Canandaigua Academy, N.Y. While still at school he showed a strong bent for mechanics, and it was determined that he should become an engineer. After obtaining some preliminary training in mechanical workshops and in the drawing office of a railway company, he was persuaded by friends to study law for two years, with the idea of devoting himself to the branch of that profession dealing with patent cases. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, Mr. Emery organised a military company, which, however, was disbanded on account of the proclamation of President Lincoln that no more troops were needed. In July of the same year, he entered the United States Navy as an Assistant-Engineer, and took part on the U.S. Steamer "Richmond" in the engagement at Fort Pickens, the capture of New Orleans, and the naval attacks at Vicksburg and Port Hudson. His first experience