

Sir Thomas McIlwraith retired from public life in 1886, but re-entered it in 1888, when he headed the poll for North Brisbane by a large majority over the Premier, Sir Samuel Griffith, whom he succeeded for a short time. During this period the well-known dispute arose with the Governor, Sir Antony Musgrave, as to his prerogative of mercy in the case of convicted criminals. Sir Thomas contended that the Governor had no choice but to follow the advice of his Ministers in these matters, whilst the latter claimed to exercise an independent discretion. The point was subsequently decided by the Colonial Office in Sir Thomas McIlwraith's favour. He resigned his post in November, 1888, owing to ill-health, and travelled to China and Japan. In 1890 he became treasurer in the administration of Sir Samuel Griffith, and he was again Premier of Queensland from 1892 to 1893, when he finally retired. From that time he was an invalid, and vainly travelled over the Continent in search of health.

A thorough Scot, Sir Thomas McIlwraith had the kindly qualities of his race. To the last he took a keen interest in men, books and affairs, and nothing pleased him more than to discuss current politics with the Colonial statesmen and others who visited him at Kensington.

Sir Thomas McIlwraith was elected an Associate of the Institution on the 6th December, 1881.

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JOSEPH BOND MORGAN, born on the 27th January, 1834, was educated at the Liverpool Collegiate Institution. After serving an apprenticeship to Messrs. Brown, Hunter and Co., he started in business on his own account as a cotton broker in 1857. In 1864 he joined partnership with Mr. William Dickinson, under the style of Morgan, Dickinson & Co., but in 1867 the partnership was dissolved and the firm was thenceforth known as J. B. Morgan and Co. Mr. Morgan took a leading part in the establishment of the Clearing-House and Bank in connection with the Cotton Brokers' Association; he was one of the first Directors of the Cotton Brokers' Bank and in 1878 was elected President of the Cotton Brokers' Association.

Mr. Morgan devoted great energy and perseverance to developing in this country the means of communication by telephone. He was for some years Managing Director of the United Telephone Company, and in that capacity he did much to introduce the use of the telephone in Liverpool.

Mr. Morgan was elected a member of the City Council of Liverpool in 1881, and in 1890 he served the office of Mayor. In the same year he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and, for services rendered to the Greek community in Liverpool, he received the gold cross of the Order of the Saviour. He also took an active part in the promotion of the volunteer movement in Liverpool. Mr. Morgan died on the 20th April, 1900, at Downs Hill, Runfold, near Farnham, where he had been living in retirement for about two years.

He was elected an Associate of the Institution on the 6th December, 1887.

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DANIEL PIDGEON, born at Weymouth in 1833, was educated at Crewkerne Grammar School, and became an articled pupil of Messrs. Barrett, Exall & Andrewes, of Reading. On the expiration of his articles Mr. Pidgeon was for a time in the office of Mr. Thomas Hawksley, Past President, as a draughtsman, and was subsequently employed by Messrs. Cochrane & Co., of Dudley, until 1862. During that period he was engaged in working out the details and on the erection of Westminster Bridge, and in the extension of the South Eastern Railway to Charing Cross, including the Charing Cross Bridge over the river.

In 1862 Mr. Pidgeon settled at Banbury as junior partner in the works of Mr. (now Sir) Bernhard Samuelson. At that time the firm was engaged in introducing its first successful self-raking reaping machine, and Mr. Pidgeon's talent for organization was of great use in devising arrangements to meet the rapid increase in the demands on the resources of the firm. After the Franco-Prussian war there was a large demand for agricultural implements in this country, from which those makers who were best prepared to avail themselves of it derived great benefit. The technical management of the business was in Mr. Pidgeon's hands for fourteen years, at the expiration of which time he left the firm and practically retired from active work.

Mr. Pidgeon possessed an unusually active mind, and the deep interest he took in the progress of science, as well as in literature and the current topics of the day, fully employed his leisure. A frequent and appreciative visitor to the United States, he recorded his impressions and experiences of that country in two books, which met with a favourable reception on both sides of the Atlantic. He was a Fellow of the Geological Society and a