



THE HON'BLE SIR CHARLES MONTGOMERY RIVAZ, K.C.S.I.,  
Lieutenant-Governor of  
The Punjab and its Dependencies.

**C**HARLES MONTGOMERY RIVAZ, son of the late John Theophilus Rivaz, of the Bengal Civil Service, and Mary, daughter of the late William Lambert, also of the Bengal Civil Service, was born in 1845. He was educated at the Blackheath Proprietary School, and joined the Indian Civil Service in 1864 at the age of 19. In 1874 he married Emily, daughter of the late Major-General Agnew, of the Bengal Staff Corps.

On first entering the service, he was posted to the Punjab. For a few years he served as Assistant Commissioner and as Deputy Commissioner in some of the most important districts. This was followed by a period of service in the Secretariat. He afterwards became Superintendent of the Kapurthala State, where, for upwards of eight years, he did splendid service. Rising rapidly in the higher grades of the Commission, he became in turn Commissioner of the Lahore Division, Second Financial Commissioner and First Financial Commissioner. In 1898 he became a Member of the Supreme Council of the Governor-General, where he remained practically without a break for a period of four years, when he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies at the age of 57. He received the title of C.S.I. in 1875, and was created K.C.S.I. in 1901. His 38 years of arduous and honourable service, with less than five years' leave, might well be considered a life's work, but the spirit of the man was such that it needed but the crowning gift of the highest appointment in the service to carry him into a further period of service. To-day, as he is within measurable distance of the time when he must give up the reins of Government, he seems as fresh as when he took them up five years ago. When Sir Charles took over charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, the Province was by no means in a settled condition.

The Land Alienation Act of 1900 had just come into force. The measure was directed against the evils involved in the transfer of land from the cultivating classes to money-lenders. Fears of all kinds were expressed as to the working of the Act, more especially in its relation to the price of land. It is now felt that there is little danger of these fears being realized. What might be called a second disturbing element was the severing of those districts inhabited chiefly by Pathans to form a new Province. In both these cases, however, Sir Charles has guided the affairs of the Province with such statesmanship that no disturbance of any kind has resulted. Sir Charles was appointed to the Viceroy's Education Commission of 1901. To this may be attributed, to some extent, the keen interest he has since evinced in the educational development of the Province, as an example of which may be mentioned the fact that over a thousand primary schools have been opened during his administration, and upwards of 27,000 boys and 5,000 girls have been added to the school-going population. During the later period of his term of office Sir Charles has taken in hand the growing evils of the cocaine habit and of intemperance generally, and measures have been taken to check their growth. In the spring of 1905 he was on the point of taking a short furlough to England to recruit his health, when the world was startled by the news of the terrible earthquake which devastated the Kangra Valley on the 4th of April. He deferred his departure, and, though sorely needing rest, went himself to the scene of the disaster and inaugurated the system of relief, for which the magnificent sum of over fifteen lakhs of rupees was raised. It fell to the lot of Sir Charles and Lady Rivaz to entertain Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales during their tour in Northern India in the autumn of 1905.




SIR JAMES JOHN DIGGES LATOUCHE, B.A., K.C.S.I.,  
Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.



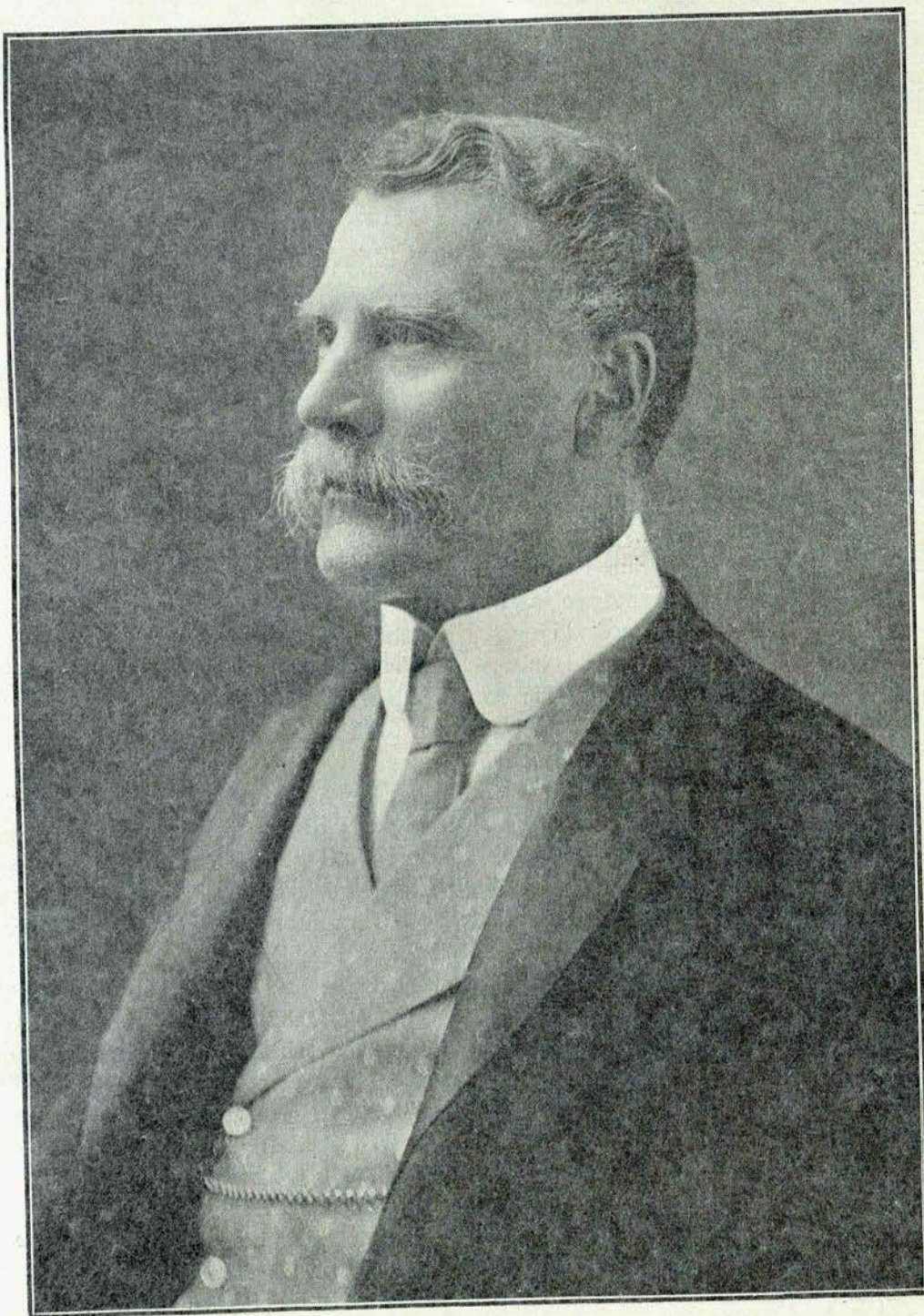
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 THE HON'BLE SIR JAMES JOHN DIGGES LATOUCHE, B.A., K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Sir James LaTouche was born in the year 1844 and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He joined the Indian Civil Service in the year 1867 on 31st August, and arrived in India on 4th December, in the same year. He was attached to the then North-West Provinces. His first appointment was as Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Meerut Division. In 1869, he took up Settlement work and was put in charge of the Pilibhit Sub-Division. He was posted to Aligarh in 1871 as Assistant Settlement Officer, 3rd grade. In December of the same year his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India, and he was successively Assistant Commissioner of Beawar and Deputy Commissioner of Ajmer. In 1875, he was transferred to the North-West Provinces and with the substantive rank of District Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, officiated as Magistrate and Collector, Bulandshahar, Settlement Officer, Jhansi, and Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade, Muttra. He then in 1878-79 proceeded on twenty months' furlough to Europe. Rejoining on 27th November 1879 he served in various appointments as Magistrate and Collector and District and Sessions Judge, with one break of leave to Europe at Moradabad, Banda and Gorakhpur till 1886 when he was transferred to

Burma as Commissioner of the Southern Division, Upper Burma. In April 1890, his services were replaced at the disposal of the Government of India and after furlough to Europe from April to December 1890, he was appointed Commissioner of Allahabad. In 1891, Sir James was posted to the North-West Provinces and Oudh as Chief Secretary to the local Government and in December of the same year appointed a Member of Council of H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor. In 1893, he held the post of Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General at Benares and in the same year reverted to his appointment as Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, in which he was made substantive. After a year's leave and furlough out of India he was appointed Officiating Member of the Board of Revenue on 7th December 1896, and on the 30th of the same month, Senior Member, Board of Revenue. His services were again placed at the disposal of the Government of India in December 1897, when he was appointed Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General. On the 7th May 1898, Sir James LaTouche received the dignity of Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner of the United Provinces which he continues to hold to the present day. On the 9th November 1901, he was invested with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Star of India.



The Hon'ble Mr. LANCELOT HARE, C.I.E.,  
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.



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THE HON'BLE MR. LANCELOT HARE, C.I.E., C.S.I., was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam in August 1905. Mr. Lancelot Hare was born in London on January 7th, 1851, and is the youngest son of Thomas Hare of Hook, Surrey. He joined the Indian Civil Service on 3rd July 1873, and arrived in India in November of the same year. He was appointed Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Dacca on the 17th November. Next year he worked for five months on famine relief duty in Bankura. In 1875 his services were placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam and he was posted to Sylhet.

He held officiating appointments in Sylhet and Cachar as Assistant Commissioner, and in 1879 he was appointed Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner. He also officiated as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam and also as Inspector-General of Police for a short period. In 1881 his services were transferred to Bengal and he was appointed Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Rajshahi. From 1884 he acted as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Purnea, Jessore, Hooghly, Burdwan and Dacca, officiating on occasions as Magistrate and Collector. In 1890 he was confirmed in the appointment of Magistrate of Dacca, and he officiated as Commissioner of the

District in addition to his other duties. In 1892 he went on furlough, and on his return he was posted to Mozufferpore as Magistrate and Collector. Here he held charge during the Famine of 1896-97. In 1897 he officiated as Commissioner of Dacca for some months. In 1898 he again went on furlough. In 1899, after his return from one year and seven months' furlough, Mr. Hare officiated as Commissioner of Excise, Bengal, for about six months. In 1900 he officiated as Commissioner of Patna and was confirmed in November of that year in that appointment. In February 1903 he was appointed temporarily Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and on April 15th of the same year he officiated as a Member of the Board of Revenue. On the retirement of Mr. Buckland in 1904 he was confirmed in that appointment and was appointed Chairman of the Calcutta Port Commissioners. Mr. Hare has had thirty years of varied experience of administration in the Indian Civil Service, and his career has been marked throughout by great ability. He was educated first at Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, and completed his education at the City of London School. In 1881 he married the eldest daughter of General Nation. In 1900 he was decorated with the C.I.E. for his services in India and in 1906 with the C.S.I.

## THE HON. SIR FRANCIS W. MACLEAN, K.C.I.E., K.C., Chief Justice of Bengal.

**T**HE HON. SIR FRANCIS W. MACLEAN, K.C.I.E., K.C., Chief Justice of Bengal, is the third surviving son of the late Alexander Maclean, Esq., of Barrow Hedges, Carshalton, Surrey, and was born in December, 1844. He was educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, at which University he graduated B.A. in the Classical Tripos of 1866, and M.A., in 1870. After taking his degree in 1866, he entered on the study of the Law, becoming a pupil of Mr. Lindley (now Lord Lindley), one of the Lords of Appeal in ordinary. Called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1868, he practised at the Chancery and Parliamentary Bars, was appointed a Queen's Counsel by the late Lord Herschell in 1886, and elected a Bencher of his Inn in 1892. At the General Election of 1885, as a Liberal and follower of Mr. Gladstone, he was returned to the House of Commons, as member for the Woodstock Division of Oxfordshire. In 1886 he declined to follow that distinguished statesman in his Home Rule Policy, and joining the Liberal Unionist Party under the leadership of Lord Hartington, was returned unopposed for his old constituency at the General Election of that year. He spoke but seldom in the House of Commons, but was a frequent speaker on political platforms through-

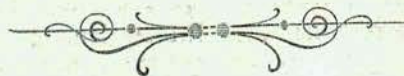
out the country, and accompanied Mr. Chamberlain on his tour through Ulster in 1888. In the same year he was appointed a member of the Royal Commission on Market Rights and Tolls. In 1891, upon accepting the office of a Master in Lunacy, vacated by the

appointment of Sir Alexander Miller, C.S.I., to be Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council, he resigned his seat in Parliament. In 1896 he was appointed Chief Justice of Bengal, was knighted at Balmoral in October of that year, and assumed office at Calcutta in the following November. Early in 1897, he was invited by the Earl of Elgin to become Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, and in recognition of his services in that capacity was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire in 1898. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta in the same year. In 1900 he again accepted, at the instance of Lord Curzon, then Viceroy of India, the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee of the Indian Famine



The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS W. MACLEAN, K.C.I.E., K.C.,  
Chief Justice of Bengal.

Charitable Relief Fund, and in 1901 was amongst the first recipients of the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal, for his public services to India in connection with the Famine of 1900-1.



# THE MOST REV. REGINALD STEPHEN COPLESTON,

B.A. (Oxon.), D.D.,

Lord Bishop of the See of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the  
Island of Ceylon.

THE MOST REV. REGINALD STEPHEN COPLESTON, Bishop of the See of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon, was born in 1845. The Lord Bishop is the eldest son of the Rev. R. E. Copleston, Vicar of Edmonton, Middlesex, and was educated at Merton College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. in 1869. Contemporary with Bishop Copleston in his College days were Bishop Mandel Creighton (London), and Bishop Richardson of Zanzibar, Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, 1869 to 1875. Bishop Copleston was consecrated to the See of Colombo on December 28th, 1875, at Westminster Abbey, and transferred to Calcutta on the resignation of Bishop Welldon in 1902. Bishop Copleston's literary achievements have lain in the direction of the Classics, and he is the author of "Æschylus" in "Classics for English Readers" and "Buddhism, Primitive and Present." He married in 1882, Edith, daughter of Archbishop Trench (Dublin).

In writing this short sketch of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, it may not be uninteresting to recall a few incidents in the history of the Bishopric which is the most ancient in the East Indies. The first holder of the

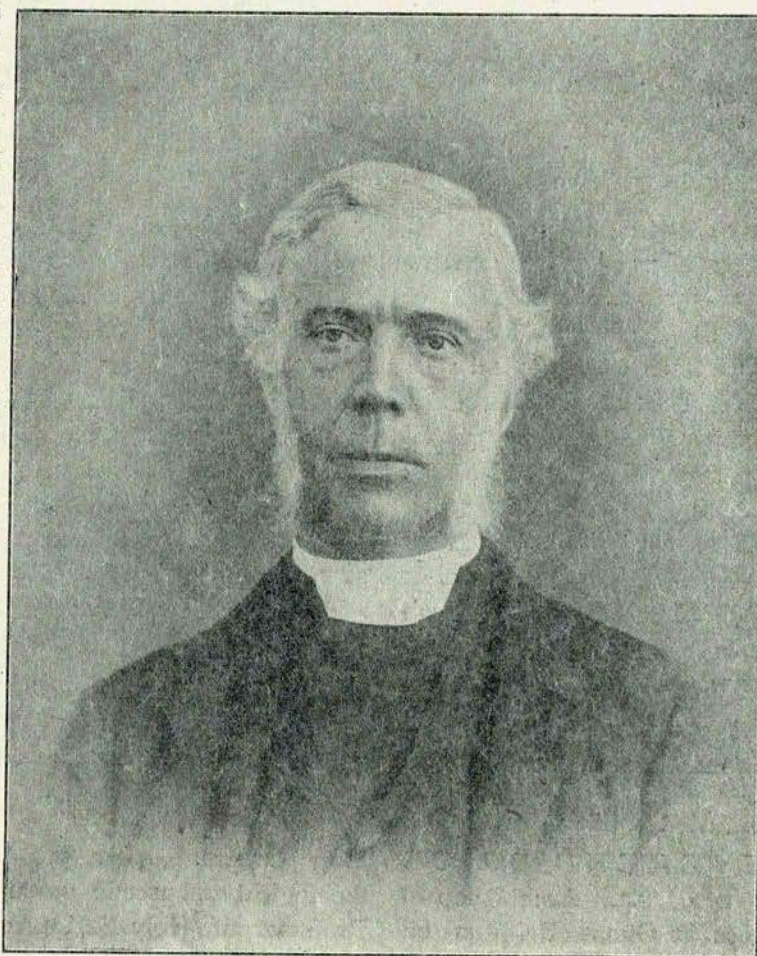
See was Thomas Fanshaw Middleton, who was appointed in the year of Grace, 1814. In the interesting language of such documents, the letters patent of that date set out that—"Whereas the doctrine and discipline of the United Church of England and Ireland are professed and observed by a considerable portion of Our

loving subjects, resident within our territories under the Government of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies. And whereas no sufficient provision has been made for the supply of persons duly ordained to officiate as Ministers of the United Church of England and Ireland within the said territories

and our aforesaid subjects are deprived of some offices prescribed by the liturgy and usage of the Church aforesaid, for want of a Bishop residing within the same. For remedy of the aforesaid inconveniences and defects We have determined to erect the aforesaid territories into a Bishop's See, and we do by these presents erect, found, ordain, make, and constitute the said British Territories in the East Indies to be a Bishop's See, and to be called henceforth *the Bishopric of Calcutta.*" The same letters patent appointed Archdeacons at Madras and Bombay under the Bishop of Calcutta. The Provinces of Madras and Bombay were placed under charge of separate Bishops thirty years later—Madras on the 13th June, 1835, and Bombay on the 1st of October, 1837.

Calcutta has been fortunate in having a succession of exceptionally interesting personalities in the divines who have filled the See. Bishop Copleston's

predecessors were Thomas Fanshaw Middleton, 1814; Reginald Heber, 1823; John Thomas James, 1827; John Mathias Turner, 1829; Daniel Wilson, 1832; George Edward Lynch Cotton, 1858; Robert Milman, 1867; Edward Ralph Johnson, 1876; and James Edward Cowell Welldon, 1899.



THE MOST REV. REGINALD STEPHEN COPLESTON, B.A. (Oxon.), D.D.,  
Lord Bishop of the See of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon

# THE MOST REVEREND DR. BRICE MEULEMAN, D.D., S.J.,

Roman Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta.



THE MOST REVEREND BRICE MEULEMAN, D.D., S.J., Archbishop of Calcutta, was born at Ghent (Belgium) on the 1st March 1862. After having made his studies in the Jesuit College of his native town, he joined the Society of Jesus on the 24th September 1879 and came out to India at the end of 1886. For some years he was Lecturer of Philosophy and Political Economy in the College of St. Francis Xavier, Calcutta. In January 1895 he received

Holy Orders. After two years more spent in theological and ascetic pursuits he was appointed Professor of Holy Scripture at the Seminary of the Society of Jesus, Kurseong, and became Rector of the said Seminary in 1899. Towards the end of 1900 he was appointed Regular Superior of the Jesuit Mission of Western Bengal. On the 21st March 1902 he was nominated Archbishop of Calcutta, and on the 25th June consecrated and enthroned in the Cathedral Church at Calcutta.

## Official.

Lieut.-Col. A. W. ALCOCK, C.I.E., M.B., LL.D., F.R.S., is the second son of the late John Alcock, Esq., of Lee, Kent. He was born on the 23rd June 1859, and received his education at Blackheath and at Westminster School. For his medical course he proceeded to Aberdeen University, where he graduated M.B. with honourable distinction, and was appointed Assistant Professor of Zoology under the late



Professor Alleyne-Nicholson, F.R.S., which post he held between the years 1883-1885. In October 1885, Colonel Alcock entered the Indian Medical Service and served with the Punjab Frontier Force, whence he was transferred in 1888 to the Marine Survey of India as Surgeon Naturalist, a position which he held till 1892. In this year he was appointed Deputy Sanitary Com-

missioner of the Metropolitan and Eastern Bengal Circle. In the following year he became Superintendent of the Natural History Section of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and Professor of Zoology at the Medical College of Bengal, and he has since filled both these posts till the present day, with one break when he acted as Surgeon Naturalist to the Pamir Boundary Commission of 1895. Colonel Alcock is a Corresponding Member of the Zoological Society of London and an Honorary Member of the Zoological Society of the Netherlands, and of the Californian Academy of Sciences. Outside of his official work he is known as the author of numerous papers and monographs dealing chiefly with Marine Zoology and Zoogeography. He is married to Margaret, third daughter of the late J. R. Cornwall, Esquire, of Aberdeen.

The Hon'ble Mr. CHARLES GEORGE HILLERSDEN ALLEN, I.C.S., was born at Leicester, England, on the 20th of June 1864, and educated first at Haileybury and subsequently at Balliol, Oxford. He joined the Civil Service on the 24th September 1885 and arrived in India on the 6th December 1885, his first posting being to Patna as Assistant Magistrate and Collector on the 6th January 1886. Mr. Allen served in the same capacity, for short periods, in the Champaran and Rangpur Districts, and in 1888 was transferred to Chittagong where he remained for ten years. During the last seven years of this period, Mr. Allen was engaged in the Survey and Settlement of the Chittagong District, an arduous task which involved the survey of an area of 2,000 square miles,

and the record of the rights of more than 650,000 agriculturists. These operations extended over a period of ten years and cost sixteen lakhs of rupees. Upon their successful conclusion, Mr. Allen was posted as Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Parganas District, an office which he held for three years.

On return from furlough at the end of 1901, Mr. Allen served for eighteen months as Director of



Land Records and Agriculture, and was then appointed to be Provincial Superintendent for Bengal in charge of the revision of the Imperial Gazetteer of India.

As Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, in which appointment he was made permanent on the 16th October 1905, Mr. Allen controls the machinery of a complex Institution requiring the exercise of great

administrative tact and ability, with credit to himself and advantage to the citizens.

**Dr. NELSON ANNANDALE**, Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, eldest son of Professor T. Annandale, F.R.C.S., born at Edinburgh, June 15th, 1876; educated at Rugby School, the University of Edinburgh and Balliol College, Oxford; graduated B.A. at Oxford, 1899, and D.Sc. at Edinburgh (*in absentia*), 1905. He spent the years between 1899 and 1904 as a research student in the University of Edinburgh and travelling in the East and in Northern Europe. In 1904 he came out to India to assume his present post. Dr. Annandale is a corresponding member of the Zoological Society of London, a Member of the Anthropological Institute, and Anthropological Secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Publications—"The Faroes and Iceland: Studies in Island Life," 1905; "Fasciculi Malayenses—Anthropological and Zoological Results of an Expedition to Perak and the Siamese Malay States," 1903-1906 (with Mr. H. C. Robinson); and numerous papers on anthropology



and zoology in the Journal of the Anthropological Institute, the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of the Zoological Society of London, the Memoirs

and Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Scottish Geographical Magazine, etc.

**Mr. GEORGE FREDERICK ARNOLD**, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner,



Burma, Acting Deputy Secretary, Legislative Department, Government of India, was born at Winchester in the year 1870, educated at Merchant Taylor's School and at Queen's College, Oxford, at which latter he took a Scholarship. He gained a first class at the final classical school, Oxford. He joined the Civil Service and came to India in the year 1893. His first post was as Assistant Commissioner in Burma, and he was subsequently appointed to the Burma Secretariat, where he held the post of Under-Secretary for three years. His next service was as Deputy Commissioner and District and Sessions Judge in Burma, from which Province he was transferred to Calcutta to join his present appointment in the year 1906.

The Hon'ble Mr. **EDWARD NORMAN BAKER**, C.S.I., I.C.S., who was appointed Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council in January 1905, has had a distinguished career as a Civilian. His wide experience and ability leave no doubt as to the good work he will do as successor to Sir Edward Law. As Collector of Customs, Calcutta, he was

brought into touch intimately with the commercial conditions of India, and was afforded a wide opportunity of studying the vast and growing trade of Bengal. It is rarely that an official finds time or opportunity to acquaint himself with the intricacies of the business world, and it is evident that a man who holds so important a post as Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council could have had no better training. Month by month, the commerce of India is increasing in importance, and though the recent appointment of a Commercial Member to the Viceroy's Council recognizes the problem, it is plain that a Financial Member with a complete knowledge of business and methods is well equipped to deal with big questions of finance. Under modern conditions, it is growing impossible to disassociate commerce from any question of policy in India. Mr. Baker has served as Deputy Commissioner, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India (Finance and Commerce Department), Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and Secretary to the Government of India in the Depart-

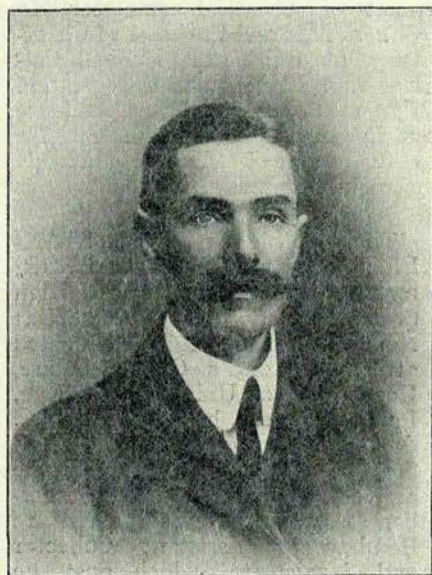


ment of Finance and Commerce. He has served as a Member of the Bengal Council. Born in 1857, the Financial Member is a comparatively young man. His training and

service and the reputation he has made, are guarantees of work that is expected from him in his very responsible post.

Doctor CHARLES BANKS (*Surgeon-Captain, 1st Batt., Calcutta Vol. Rifles*), was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, on 11th April 1863, and received his medical education at Glasgow University, where he obtained the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.) and Master in Surgery (C.M.) in 1886, and the degree of Doctor of Medicine with commendation in 1895.

Dr. Banks, after graduation, acted as *locum tenens* in the west end of Glasgow, and afterwards in the Parish of Dreghorn, in which



he was born, and for a short time practised in Dalkeith near Edinburgh. Towards the end of 1887 he made a voyage to Calcutta in the S.S. *Glan Mackenzie* as Ship's Surgeon. In 1890 Dr. Banks was selected by the coffee planters of South Coorg, Mysore, for the appointment of District Medical Officer to the planters, and practised amongst them for nearly two years. Before proceeding to take up his appointment he obtained the Diploma in Public Health of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow. Having been offered an appointment as an Uncovenanted Civil Medical Officer under the Government of Bengal,

Dr. Banks left Southern India in 1892, and his services were placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal in November 1893. Dr. Banks has been Civil Surgeon of Monghyr and Puri; at the latter place he was also for three and-a-half years Chairman of the Municipality. His services were, in October 1896, placed temporarily at the disposal of the Corporation of Calcutta for special duty in connection with the outbreak of Bubonic Plague in that city. In May 1897 Dr. Banks received the substantive appointment of Protector of Emigrants and Superintendent of Emigration in Calcutta, and has held this appointment since then, except during his privilege leave in 1899, deputation to Karachi and Bombay in connection with emigration to Uganda in July 1900, and seventeen months' furlough in 1902-03. Since his appointment as Protector of Emigrants, Dr. Banks has acted as an additional Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta for a period of four years, and for five months as Health Officer of the Port, in addition to his own duties. He has also acted twice, in addition to his own duties, as Second Resident Surgeon of the Presidency General Hospital. Dr. Banks has contributed considerably towards professional literature, being the author of a "Manual of Hygiene for use in India," "The Vaccinator's Help" and a thesis on "Epidemics of Cholera in India with special reference to their immediate connection with pilgrimages," and has also published several papers in the *Indian Medical Gazette* and other journals, including papers on "Sanitary progress in Puri" and "Free Vaccination."

He has also served as one of the City Fathers, having been a nominated member of the Calcutta Corporation from 1898 until 1902, when he went on furlough. In 1901 Dr. Banks was elected one of the Trustees of the Indian Museum, and acted as Honorary Secretary to the Board of Trustees during that year, and on vacating the post received a cordial vote of thanks from the President and Vice-President and his Co-trustees, in recognition of the able services he had rendered during his tenure of office. Dr. Banks has also acted

as Local Secretary, in Bengal, to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli.

During the seven months of his deputation on Plague duty with the Corporation of Calcutta, he found time to write several reports on the insanitary condition of the City of Calcutta, and these papers have been of much importance and considerable value to the authorities in dealing with the sanitation of the city. Dr. Banks has been a Volunteer during most of his residence in India and is at present Medical Officer of the 1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

Sir GOOROO DASS BANERJEE, late Judge of the High Court of Fort William in Bengal. This



gentleman is the descendant of a respectable Brahmin family settled in Calcutta. He was born in the year 1844 at Narikeldanga in the suburbs of that city. His father was head clerk in the firm of Messrs. Kar and Tagore, afterwards incorporated with Messrs. Gordon, Stewart & Co. The youth had the misfortune to lose his father at an early age, and was brought up by his mother, to whose care and attention he was wont to ascribe much of his success in later life. He received his education at the Hare School at Calcutta, and being diligent and studious, his school career gave promise of his future distinction. Upon matriculating, he secured a

scholarship which carried him to the Presidency College, where he came out at the top of the list at the First Examination in Arts, and subsequently took his degree of Bachelor of Arts, again taking the premier place among the candidates. In the year 1865, he obtained his degree of Master of Arts and was awarded the University Gold Medal in Mathematics. After the close of his collegiate career, he was offered and accepted the post of Lecturer in Mathematics at the Presidency College. After a short time he went up for the B. L. Examination, in which he again took his accustomed place at the head of the list and won the University Gold Medal in Law; and he was enrolled a Vakeel of the High Court in 1866. He then secured the post of Law Lecturer at the Berhampur College, carrying with it the privilege of practice in the local Courts. He remained at the District Bar for the next six years and built up a large practice by the exercise of his sterling knowledge of law and personal qualities of ability and integrity. At this period he was the retained legal adviser of the noble families of the district. For family reasons, Mr. Banerjee returned to Calcutta in the year 1872, and joined the Bar of the High Court. In the year 1876, he presented himself at the Honours Examination in Law, and obtained from the University admission to the degree of Doctor of Law. To qualify himself for the degree he wrote a thesis on "The necessity of religious ceremonies in Adoption" and another on the "Hindu Law of Endowments." Both these essays were considered masterly expositions of the subjects. In 1878, Dr. Banerjee was Tagore Law Professor. His lectures on the Hindu Law of Marriage and Stridhana in that capacity formed a valuable addition to legal lore and were published in volume form. In 1879, Dr. Banerjee was made a Fellow of the Calcutta University and an Examiner in the B. L. Examination. He was elected Representative of the Faculty of Arts in the Syndicate in 1885-8. In 1886, he was elected a Municipal Commissioner for the Suburbs of Calcutta and was appointed Honorary Presidency Magistrate, and in 1887 appointed a member of

the Bengal Legislative Council. It was in 1888 that he was raised to the highest honour in the legal profession and appointed an acting Judge of the High Court, the appointment being confirmed six months later. During sixteen years which succeeded his elevation, he was noted as an exemplary Judge. His profound knowledge of law was admitted on all hands, and his character for fearlessness and impartiality stood very high. He always took a deep interest in education, and he held the post of Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University from 1889 to 1892.

In 1902 he was appointed a member of the Indian Universities Commission.

He is the author of several educational works, of which the one entitled "A few thoughts on Education" may be mentioned in particular.



Major COLLIS BARRY.

Mr. PHILIP LONGUEVILLE BARKER, B.A., I.C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, was born in 1874. He was educated at Charterhouse and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and was appointed to the Indian Civil Service after examination of 1897. He arrived in India on the 28th of November 1898, and served in the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner; was appointed Under-Secretary to the Punjab Government in May

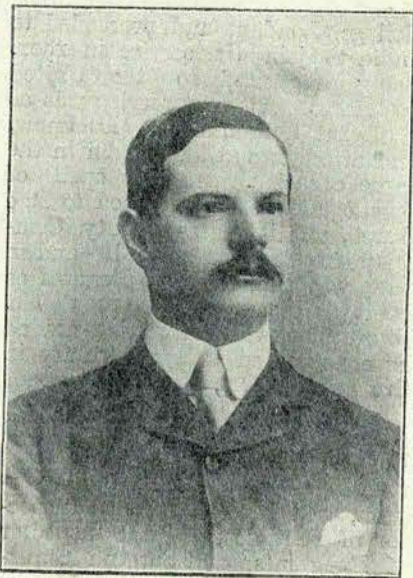
1903. He officiated as Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, October to December 1904.

Major COLLIS BARRY, I.M.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.S.E., F.I.C., was born in the year 1862 at Norwich, and received his medical training at Liverpool Medical School and University College. He joined the Indian Medical Service on 31st March 1887, and arrived in India on 2nd November in the same year. He was at first attached to Colaba Station Hospital, and in May 1888 was appointed to the medical charge of the 4th Rifles. In September of the same year he was transferred to the post of Staff Surgeon, Asirgarh Fort. In May 1889 he obtained the appointment of Chemical Analyst to Government and Professor of Chemistry at the Grant Medical College and Elphinstone College, and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at the Grant Medical College. He is the author of "Legal Medicine," a work of standing.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, B.A., I.C.S., Puisne Judge, High Court, Bombay, was born in 1868 at Norwich, Norfolk, and was educated at St. Edmund's College, Ware, Herts; and at University College, London, where he took his B.A. degree. Passing the Indian Civil Service Examination in 1887, he arrived in India on the 1st December 1889 and was posted to Bombay as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, which post he held till May 1896, when he was appointed Second Collector and Magistrate, and after five months, in September of the same year, was translated to another sphere as Under-Secretary to the Government, Political Department. He served in that capacity till 1900, when he was promoted First Assistant Collector and Magistrate, and subsequently elevated to the responsibility of District and Sessions Judge in November 1901. He was appointed Judge of the High Court in September 1904.

Mr. CHARLES BUTTERWORTH BAYLEY, M.V.O., Assistant Secretary in the Public Works Department of the Government of

Bengal, is the fourth son of Sir Steuart Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India. He was born on 7th September 1876 and received his education at Blundell's, Tiverton, Devonshire. In 1893 he joined the London Office of Messrs. Ogilvy, Gillanders & Co., where he remained for two years. He left this firm to proceed to India in the year 1895 and joined Mr. George Garth in Zemindary management at Dacca. In the year 1899 he was offered and accepted a post in Government service in his present position. In 1903 he acted as Secretary to the Luff Point Commission, and in 1904 he acted as Extra Assistant Collector of Customs, Calcutta. In June of the latter year he proceeded to Tibet as special correspondent of the *London Daily Telegraph* and the *Allahabad Pioneer*. For this he received the Tibet Medal. Returning to India he again entered upon his duties, and at the time of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales was asked by the Chamber of Commerce to act as Honorary



Mr. C. B. BAYLEY.

Secretary to the Royal Reception Fund. The Government placed him on special duty in connection with their Royal Highness's visit, and for his services he was decorated with the M. V. O.

Mr. W. BELL, M.A., C.I.E., Indian Educational Service, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. Born 1860; graduated at Edinburgh University. Joined the service, 16th October 1885, as Prin-



Mr. W. BELL.

cipal of the Central Training College, Lahore; Professor in the Government College there, March 1888; Principal, April 1892; Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle, October 1896; Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, and Under-Secretary to Government, Educational Department, November 1901; Member, Simla Educational Conference, 1901; local Member, Indian Universities Commission, 1902; Inspector of Chiefs' Colleges in India, 1903; Inspector-General of Reformatory Schools, Punjab, 1904; C.I.E., January 1904.

Mr. CHARLES HENRY BERTHOUD, B.A. (New College, Oxford), I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Naini Tal, and Chairman of the Naini Tal Municipal Board, was born in Essex, England, May 31st, 1872, and educated at Uppingham and New College, Oxford. Mr. Berthoud entered the Indian Civil Service in the usual manner in the year 1895, and arrived in India on 4th December of the same year. Till the year 1900, he held his substantive rank of Assistant Magistrate and Collector, and on 24th February of that year was appoint-

ed to officiate as Under-Secretary to Government, a post which he held for four months. His next appointment was as City Magistrate, Lucknow, which he held for two years and six months, being appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner at the expiry of that period. In 1905, he was appointed to officiate as Additional District and Sessions Judge, and later in the same year was transferred to Naini Tal in his present appointment.

Mr. R. A. D'O. BIGNELL, late Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, was born at Herne Bay, Kent, on 16th September, 1847. He joined the Bengal Police Service in 1866, and in that year was appointed Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police at Birbhum. In 1867 Mr. Bignell was appointed as Assistant Superintendent, Police, in Balasore, and the next year he officiated as District Superintendent. In 1868 he was appointed special Assistant Superintendent of Police for the prevention of the smuggling of salt. In 1870 Mr. Bignell was stationed on duty with



Mr. C. H. BERTHOUD.

the Police Guards on the Eastern Frontier, and he was awarded the Lushai Frontier Medal and Clasp. For two years Mr. Bignell acted as Assistant Superintendent of Police

in Chittagong, and in 1873 he acted as Special Assistant Superintendent of Police in Hill Tippera. In 1877 he was placed in charge of the District Police of the Sonthal Parganas, and in 1880 he was in charge of the City



Captain J. A. BLACK.

Police of Patna. In 1884 his services were placed at the disposal of the Cooch Behar State, and in 1889 he was appointed District Superintendent of Police, 4th grade. In 1900 Mr. Bignell was appointed to the 1st grade, and in 1901 he was appointed Deputy Inspector-General of Police. On the 16th January 1902, he received the appointment of Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Mr. Bignell in this trying and responsible office displayed great ability and tact. The police control of an immense city like Calcutta with its variety of peoples is an exacting problem that demands the closest study. Of necessity there is a big floating population, and the paths of crime are devious. In the lower grades the police of India are very difficult material to work with, and the most trying part of the work of a Police Commissioner is the disciplining of his Native subordinates. That Calcutta should be so free from violent crime is an eloquent testimony to the care and work of the Commissioner of Police and his immediate staff. During the year of Jubilee Mr. Bignell was awarded the Jubilee Medal for his services.

Captain JAMES ALEXANDER BLACK, M.A., M.B., C.M. (Aberdeen), Indian Medical Service, was born in the year 1870 at Aberdeen. He was educated at the Aberdeen Grammar School and afterwards proceeded to Aberdeen University for his Collegiate course. At this University he graduated in Arts and in Medicine, taking both degrees with honours. He joined the Indian Medical Service in 1896 and came out to India in that year. For his first year in India he remained in military service, after which he was appointed to officiate in certain civil appointments. Between 1897 and 1900 he served three years on Famine and Plague duty. In the year 1901 he was appointed to the post of Medical Officer to the newly raised regiment of 41st Dogras (now serving in China). In 1903 he was appointed to the Chemical Examiner's Department, and in the following year became Officiating Chemical Examiner to the Government of Bengal and Professor of Chemistry at the Medical College, Calcutta.

Mr. EDWARD ARTHUR HENRY BLUNT, B.A., I.C.S., Under-



Mr. E. A. H. BLUNT.

Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Judicial Department, was born in the Island of Mauritius in the year 1877. He received his education at Marlborough College and subsequently at Corpus

Christi College, Oxford, and University College, London. He passed at the top of the list for the Indian Civil Service competitive examination after his fourth year at Oxford. He was one year at University



Lieut.-Col. E. H. BROWN.

College, London, and proceeded to India to join the service in 1901, being appointed to the United Provinces. His first service was as Assistant Commissioner, Lucknow, and afterwards at Rae Bareilly in the same capacity. After a spell of privilege leave he returned to Rae Bareilly, officiating as Deputy Commissioner for a short while, and in 1904 was transferred to Benares as Joint Magistrate. In 1905 Mr. Blunt joined the Secretariat, having been appointed Under-Secretary in the Judicial Department.

Lt.-Col. EDWIN HAROLD BROWN, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.P.H., Civil Surgeon, 24-Parganas; Medical Inspector of Factories, Medical Inspector of Emigrants, and Surgeon Superintendent, Sumbhunath Pandit Hospital; Consulting Physician, Alipore Central Jail, and to the Reformatory, Alipore; Marine Surgeon, R.I.M. Lt.-Col. Brown was born at Bombay in the year 1861 and educated at University College, London. He took his M.D. degree at Durham in 1903, having previously been an M.D.

of Bruxelles since 1893, M.R.C.P., 1902, F.R.C.S., 1903, L.R.C.P., London, 1887. He returned to India in the year 1887 when he was appointed to the 2nd Gurkhas, whence he was transferred to the 1st Bengal Lancers, and subsequently to the Hyderabad Contingent. He entered civil employ in the year 1889 when he came to Bengal and was appointed to Barisal, the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, Puri, Cooch Behar, Darbhanga, Mozaffarpur, Purneah and finally to his present appointment in the 24-Parganas in 1899. Lt.-Col. Brown is a Fellow of the Zoological Society of London, a Fellow of the Medical Society, a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Health, and of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Major WALTER JAMES BUCHANAN, B.A., M.D., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, Ben-



Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM HENRY BURKE.

gal, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, on the 12th November 1861. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and joined the Indian Medical Service on the 1st October 1887. He remained in military employ till 1892, during which time he served with the Black Mountain Expedition of 1888, the Chin-Lushai Expedition, 1889-90, and the Manipur Expedition of 1891. In 1892 he was made Surgeon-Captain and served as Civil Sur-

geon of Midnapur. He entered the Bengal Jail Department in 1895 and acted as Superintendent of the Central Jail at Bhagalpur and Civil Surgeon in addition to his own duties. In 1897 he was Inspecting Medical Officer at Chausa, and in 1898 Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bhagalpur, and afterwards of the Central Jails at Dacca and Alipore. His services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, in 1900, as Statistical Officer to the Government of India in the Sanitary Department. He received the appointment of Inspector-General of Prisons in 1902.

Major Buchanan has had a wide experience of medical conditions in India and especially in connection with jails. He has made many important contributions to medical literature, and has been, since 1899, the Editor of the "Indian Medical Gazette." Among his more important works are a "Manual of Jail Hygiene" and an article in Quain's Dictionary of Medicine on "Liver Diseases," and the chapter on Indian Jurisprudence in Taylor's Standard Work on Medical Jurisprudence, edition 1905. He has written many and varied articles on tropical diseases for the medical journals. Major Buchanan received the medal and clasp for his services with the Manipur Field Force and he holds the Delhi Durbar Coronation medal.

Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM HENRY BURKE, B.A., M.B., B.C.H., D.P.H. (Dublin University), I.M.S., Acting Civil Surgeon, Poona (late Surgeon to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay), was born in Somersetshire, England, in November 1858. He was educated at Rossall School, England, 1872-76, and studied in the Dublin and Vienna Universities from 1878 to 1882. Previous to his arrival in India in April 1883, he passed through the usual course of training at Netley which was necessary for a candidate for India. For the next four years till 1887 Dr. Burke served in the Military Department, in Central India, Afghanistan and other places, and in the Burmese War of 1886-87, was mentioned in despatches. Since then he has been on the Civil List and has held many

important appointments in the Bombay Presidency, among which may be mentioned the Resident Surgeoncy of St. George's Hospital, Bombay, and the Professorship of Materia Medica at the Grant Medical College during 1887-88. This was followed by the Civil Surgeonship of Ratnagiri till the end of 1889. Dr. Burke was Assistant Civil Surgeon of Poona for six years, during part of which time he was also Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. In 1897 he was appointed Surgeon to the Kathiawar Political Agency, and served in that province for three and-a-half years, and acted as Civil Surgeon of Karachi in 1899. On his return to Bombay in 1900 he was appointed Surgeon in charge of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and in July of 1905 Acting Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the B. J. Medical School, Poona.

Mr. ISAAC HENRY BURKILL, M.A., Officiating Reporter on Econo-



mic Products to the Government of India, Indian Museum, Calcutta, was born at Chapel Allerton, near Leeds, in England, and educated at Repton School and at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. He graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1891, subsequently proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts in 1895. In 1894 he was Walsingham Medallist. From the year 1891 to 1891 he was Assistant Curator of

the University Herbarium. In 1897 he became a Technical Assistant to the Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, and in 1899 a Principal Assistant on the Kew staff. After holding this post for two years he was appointed Assistant Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India. Since the early part of 1902 Mr. Burkill has been officiating for Sir George Watt as Reporter on Economic Products.

Mr. RICHARD BURN, I.C.S., Editor of the Imperial Gazetteer, was born in Liverpool in 1871, and educated at the Liverpool Institute and Christ Church, Oxford; appointed after examination of



Major WILLIAM JOHN BYTHELL.

1889, arrived on the 2nd December 1891, and served in the North-West Provinces and Oudh as Assistant Magistrate and Collector; appointed Joint Magistrate, June 1896; and Under-Secretary to the Government in August 1897, Superintendent of Census Operations, April 1900, also Superintendent of Revision of the Imperial Gazetteer for the United Provinces, October 1902; was appointed Deputy Commissioner in May 1904. He is Author of the United Province Census Report, 1901. Mr. Burn was appointed Editor of the "Imperial Gazetteer for India,"

February 28th, 1905. He has written various articles on the subjects of Numismatics and Ethnography.

Major WILLIAM JOHN BYTHELL, R.E., Assistant Surveyor-General in charge of Drawings and Records, was born in the year 1862 and educated at Newton and Woolwich, England. He obtained his first commission in July 1882 and served as Survey Officer in Bechuanaland in the year 1884-85. He was appointed Assistant Engineer of the Sind-Pishin Railway in July 1887, in which appointment he remained two years, leaving in 1889 to join the Survey of India as Assistant Superintendent in May of that year. In April 1894 he was promoted to serve as Deputy Superintendent, and again in October 1900, to Superintendent. Major Bythell served in the Chin-Lushai Expedition of 1889-90 as Survey Officer, and subsequently in 1895 with the Chitral Relief Force, in 1897 with the Mohmand Field Force and in 1897-98 in Tirah. He has held charge of survey parties in Bombay, Central Provinces, and the Punjab. He is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Mr. WILLIAM LOCHIEL CAMERON, ASSOC. M. INST. C.E., Joint Secretary and Chief Engineer, P. W. Department, Government of Bombay, was born at Karachi in 1854, and educated at Cheltenham College and passed direct from school by competitive examination into the R. I. E. College, Coopers Hill, in 1874. At school he was in the Football team, Captain of the XXII, Gymnastic champion and winner of the Ladies' Prize. At Coopers Hill he was in the Cricket and Football teams and winner of the Gymnastic Prize. In 1877 he was appointed Assistant Engineer in Sind and placed in charge of the Rohri Division. Four years later he acted as Executive Engineer, first of the Begari and then of Ghar and Shikarpur Divisions, and was transferred to Sholapur in 1887. As Assistant Engineer Mr. Cameron was employed on the important work of deepening the Eastern Nara Supply Channel. The Eastern Nara

is an old river channel, now connected with the Indus by the "Supply Channel," twelve miles long, and starting from the river at Rohri. The Eastern Nara is the sole source of supply to the Jamrao, Mithrao, Thar and other smaller canals in the Thar and Parkar District. In 1886, Mr. Cameron was transferred from Sind, but returned in 1889 and held charge of the Eastern Nara District. After return from leave in 1891 he was posted to the Satara District, but in 1902 he returned to Sind for a short time as member and Secretary of an important Commission appointed by Government to enquire into the Irrigation of Sind generally. At the end of 1902 he



was appointed Executive Engineer of the Dharwar District, and in 1895 he acted for a short time as Under-Secretary to Government, P. W. Department. On return from leave in 1899 he was selected for famine duty, first in Kathiawar and then at Nasik. Two years later he was appointed Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, with Belgaum as the head-quarters, and in 1903 he was transferred to Sind as Superintending Engineer in charge of the Indus Right Bank works. He possesses a good knowledge of Sindhi and Beluchi, having passed two examinations in the former and one in the latter. Mr. Cameron was gazetted Joint Secretary in

March 1904 and has acted as Chief Engineer, P. W. D., and Senior Secretary during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. White.

Mr. JOHN STRATHEDEN CAMPBELL, I.C.S. (*Lieut.-Colonel, Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles*), Commissioner of Kumaon, son of the late John Scarlett Campbell, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service and Judge of the Chief Court, Panjab. Born at Saugor in the Central Provinces, India. Educated in England at Rugby, and Balliol College, Oxford. Joined the Service in 1883, was attached to the North-West Provinces and Oudh (now Upper Provinces), and arrived in India on 14th December in the same year. Served in Moradabad, Bareilly, Saharanpur, Ballia, Gonda, Lucknow, Jhansi, Rohilkhand and other places in these provinces, rising to Magistrate and Collector, officiating as District and Sessions Judge in 1904. In March 1906, he was appointed Commissioner and posted to Kumaon. He commands the Naini Tal Volunteers with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Mr. Campbell's recreation is big game shooting.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. W. CARLYLE, C.I.E., who was appointed in December 1904, to officiate as Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, was appointed to the Indian Civil Service in 1880. For five years he acted as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, beginning his Indian career at Midnapur. In 1888 he was appointed Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and while holding this office he acted as Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, and he also officiated for a short time as Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. He was appointed Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong in 1890, and in December 1891 took nearly two years' furlough. After serving as Magistrate and Collector of Tippera and Darbhanga, Mr. Carlyle in 1897 took furlough for a year. The next year he was made a C.I.E., and was appointed to Calcutta for Famine work during 1896-7. Mr. Carlyle acted as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P., in 1899 and again in 1902.

He was appointed to special duty in the Bengal Secretariat in 1901, and in 1902 received the appointment of Inspector-General of Police, L. P. He was on deputation in connection with the Police Commission from November 3rd to 6th December, and in April 1904 officiated as Commissioner of Dacca. Mr. Carlyle became Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal in 1904, and was appointed to the Bengal Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. HERBERT WILLIAM CAMERON CARNDUFF, C.I.E., lately Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial and General Departments, and Member of the Lieutenant-Governor's Legislative Council, is the son of Mr. D. Carnduff, late of the Indian Educational Service, and was born in India in 1862. He was educated privately and at Edinburgh University and Balliol College (Oxon). He joined the Indian Civil Service on the 11th September 1883, arriving in India in November of the same year. His first appointment was that of Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Shahabad, and after serving for some years as Joint Magistrate, Subdivisional Officer, Cantonment Magistrate and Small Cause Court Judge, he joined the Bengal Secretariat in 1887 as Under-Secretary in the General, Revenue and Statistical Departments. In 1888 he officiated as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, and in 1889 he was for some time on deputation, preparing the Annual General Administration Report of Bengal. From March 1890 till January 1895, he was Registrar, Appellate Side, High Court. Since then his service has been chiefly in the Imperial Secretariat, he having filled the appointments of Deputy Secretary and Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department for eight years. In 1902 he acted as Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy for six months, prior to going on leave. On his return in March 1903, he was placed on special duty in connection with the *Imperial Gazetteer*, and in the following June rejoined the Legislative Department as Deputy Secretary. In April 1904, he became Judicial Commissioner of

Chota Nagpur, and was appointed offg. Secretary in 1905. In 1903 he was the recipient of the C.I.E. In 1904 he published a work on Military and Cantonment Law in India.

Capt. W. CHANDLER, Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine and Member of the Port Trust of Calcutta. Born in the year 1857 and educated at Brighton. Captain Chandler joined the Royal Indian Marine in November of the year 1877. He served in the "Tenasserim" during the Egyptian Expedition of 1882, and for this service he received the medal and the Khedive Star. During the Burma War of 1885 he commanded R.I.M.S. "Sir William Peel" on the Irrawaddy River, and holds the Medal and Clasp for the Burma operations. He was appointed Assistant Director of the Royal Indian Marine, and held the post from 1898 to 1903, receiving the thanks of the Government of India for services connected with the despatch of troops to South Africa from Bombay.

Captain Chandler next officiated as Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine from April to November 1903, and was appointed Presidency Port Officer at Madras at the end of the year 1903, which appointment he held till 1905 when he obtained the post of Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine. In March 1905, he was appointed a Member of the Calcutta Port Trust.

The Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE NARAYEN GANESH CHANDAVARKAR, B.A., LL.B., was born at Honavar in Kanara in December 1855. He was educated at Elphinstone College, where he gained several prizes, especially one for the best written Essay on "English Monasteries and their Dissolution." In 1877 he took his B.A. degree in the first class, and obtained the "James Taylor" prize for proficiency in History and Political Economy. He was Junior Dakshina Fellow of Elphinstone College in 1877. In 1878 Mr. Chandavarkar took charge of the English Editorship of the "Indu Prakash," which paper he conducted for eleven years with great success. He took his LL.D. degree in 1881, and was awarded the "Arnold Scholarship"

for proficiency in Hindu Law. He was enrolled in that year as a pleader in the High Court, where he met with distinction. Mr. Chandavarkar took part in the leading political movements of his country;



Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE NARAYEN GANESH CHANDAVARKAR.

besides being a jealous social reformer he has always fearlessly advocated the cause of widow marriage, female education, and other social reforms with which the late Mr. Justice Ranade was identified. In 1885 he was one of the delegates who proceeded to England to enlighten the electors on Indian matters. He is considered a good speaker, among his best speeches being the one delivered in 1886 at a public meeting convened for the purpose of establishing a branch in Bombay of the Lady Dufferin Association for giving medical relief to Indian women. Lord Reay, the Governor of Bombay, having presided.

Mr. Chandavarkar has been a Fellow of the University of Bombay since 1886. He had been a Syndic of that University since 1901. In 1902 the Government of India appointed him the Bombay member to assist the Indian Universities Commission. He is President of the Theistic Church called the Bombay Prarthana Samaj. He presided at the Provincial Conference held at Karachi the same year,

and at the sitting of the Indian National Congress at Lahore in December 1900. He is now the General Secretary of the movement known as the Indian Social Conference.

In 1897 Mr. Chandavarkar was nominated by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay an Additional Member of the Legislative Council, as a representative of the Bombay University, and he held that office for four years. In December 1900, the late Mr. Justice Ranade having taken six months' furlough, H. E. Lord Northcote, then Governor of Bombay, appointed Mr. Chandavarkar to act as a Judge of the High Court of Bombay. On the death of Mr. Ranade in January 1901, he was confirmed in that appointment which he still holds.

Mr. RAMANI MOHAN CHATTERJEE, M.A., Collector to the Corporation of Calcutta, was born in the year 1860 in Calcutta, and educated at the Presidency College, obtaining the degree of Master of Arts in 1881. He was appointed, in 1881, Professor of Mathematics and Physical Science



in the Metropolitan Institution, and for six years ably filled the appointment. Retiring from the professorship in 1887, and relinquishing educational work, he obtained the post of License Officer to the Corporation, and has during

the eighteen years which have since elapsed, gradually risen until in 1901 he became the Collector to the Corporation of Calcutta, which highly responsible position



Mr. FRANK CLAYTON.

he still holds. Mr. Chatterjee's interest in educational matters has not ceased with his withdrawal from his professorship, as he is a much respected member of the Executive Council of the Metropolitan Institution in Calcutta. He has the reputation of being one of the most popular officers of the Corporation. The standard of collection reached in the department under Mr. Chatterjee's control is the highest on record for an Indian Municipality; being as much as nearly 99½ per cent. of the current demand; what is even more creditable is the fact, that, in spite of the high percentage of collection, there is little or no complaint from the public, in connection with the recovery of taxes; the work being done with a good deal of sympathy and tact. In November 1905 at the invitation of H. H. the Rajah of Tipperah Mr. Chatterjee accepted the office of Minister to the Rajah for 15 months, having obtained leave for the period from the Corporation of Calcutta.

Mr. FRANK CLAYTON, F.C.B. A.M. INST. C.E., Executive Engineer

of the Tarai and Bhabar Estates, United Provinces, was born at Port Levis, Canada, in the year 1867. He was educated at Marlborough College and at Coopers Hill College, whence he passed out as a Fellow in 1888. In the following year, Mr. Clayton came out to India and joined the Irrigation Department of the United Provinces. In the course of his duties with this Department he has served on the Ganges, Eastern Jumna, and Agra Canals. In the year 1895, he was placed on the construction of the Fatehpur Branch of the Ganges Canal, for two years as Sub-Divisional Officer, and for one year as Executive Engineer of the Lower Division. In 1899, he was deputed to the Tarai and Bhabar Estates and has held that appointment up to the present date.

Mr. GEORGE B. CRESSWELL, General Manager, Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, is the son of the late Dr. A. Cresswell, F.R.C.S., and was born in London in the year 1870. He received his education at King's College, London. For his professional training he was articled to the London Brighton and South Coast Railway, and after serving

ceeded to India and was for a brief time with Messrs. Arthur Butler & Co., Engineers. In the following year he was appointed Assistant to



Capt. S. D. A. CROOKSHANK.

Mr. J. Manson on the Bengal-Dooars Railway. He remained with this Company till 1893 when he joined the Assam-Bengal Railway which was then being constructed. On the conclusion of the construction in 1901, he spent a few months in America. After his return to India in 1903 he was offered and accepted the appointment of General Manager and Engineer-in-Chief to the Bengal-Dooars Railway. In the following year he came to Darjeeling as Deputy Manager of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, and on the retirement of Mr. Cary, was appointed to his present position in March 1906. Mr. Cresswell is a Commissioner of the Darjeeling Municipality, and takes a great interest in public matters.

Capt. S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, R.E., Under-Secretary in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads and Railway Branches, United Provinces. Second son of the late Colonel A. C. W. Crookshank, 34th Pioneers, who died from a wound received in action whilst commanding a Brigade during the Black Mountain Expedition in 1888. Born in June 1870, Captain

Crookshank was educated at Neuenheim College in Germany. Subsequently he joined the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich and obtained his Commission in the Royal Engineers on the 29th July 1889. He saw service in the Chitral Expedition of 1895 as an Assistant Field Engineer on the road over the Malakand and up the Panj Kora Valley, receiving the Frontier Medal for his services. He entered the Public Works Department, United Provinces, in 1892, and was appointed to his present post on 6th January 1905.

Mr. ALEXANDER WALMSELEY CRUICKSHANK, C.S.I., I.C.S., Bar-at-Law, Member of the Board of Revenue, United Provinces, was born at Dharwar in the Bombay Presidency in the year 1851, his father being the late Major Cruickshank, R.E. He proceeded home for his education which was carried out at a private school at Wimbledon. Passing the Indian Civil Service competitive examination, he joined the service on 26th July 1872, and proceeded to India, arriving here on 11th November in the same year, and was attached to the North-West Provinces (now incorporated in the United Prov-



inces). He served in many districts of the North-West Provinces during the ensuing years rising through the various grades



his term with that Company was for a short period in the service of the London and North-Western Railway. In the year 1891, Mr. Cresswell pro-

Assistant Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, Magistrate and Collector, till in 1893 he was appointed Acting Commissioner, which grade was made substantive on the 10th October 1897. In the year 1898 he was invested with the Insignia of a Companion of the Star of India. After a further period passed in service and furlough Mr. Cruickshank was appointed Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the usual term of two years. In 1905 he was appointed a Member of the Board of Revenue, his present appointment.

Mr. W. L. DALLAS, Scientific Assistant to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, was born in London in 1851 and received his education in Edinburgh. Returning to London in 1869 he joined Messrs. Roberts Lubbock & Co.'s bank where he remained for one year. Mr. Dallas then joined the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade in 1870, and put in 11 to 12 years of useful service, until he was offered the present position by the Secretary of State, which he accepted, and joined the Meteorological Department of the Government of India in the year 1882. Mr. Dallas has contributed numerous articles on meteorological subjects to European and American scientific societies and journals, and is the author of the following papers published officially by the Meteorological Department:—

- (1) Cyclone Memoirs of the Arabian Sea.
- (2) Meteorological Charts of the Arabian Sea.
- (3) Meteorological Charts of the Bay of Bengal.
- (4) The Meteorology of the southern portions of the Bay of Bengal.
- (5) The Meteorology and Climatology of Northern Afghanistan.
- (6) The relation between Sun-spots and Weather as shown by marine observations.
- (7) The mean temperature and humidity conditions of the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf.
- (8) A storm developed in Equatorial Regions.
- (9) A discussion of thunderstorm observations recorded in India.
- (10) A discussion as to the failure of the monsoon rainfall in India in 1899.

(11) A Meteorological History of the seven monsoon seasons, 1893—1899.

(12) A report on cloud observations and measurements in Simla.

(13) "Weather and Warfare," a lecture delivered at the U. S. Institution, Simla.

Mr. K. DATTA, Chief Superintendent, Office of the Accountant-General, Bengal, was born at the village of Patul in the District of Hughli on the 27th February 1853, and educated at the Howrah Government School, and afterwards at the Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta University. Mr. Datta, in 1874, entered the Public Works Department of Bengal as an Accountant,



and remained in this Department for a period of about two years. In the year 1876 Mr. Datta joined the Office of the Accountant-General as an Auditor, and worked in this office up to December 1888. He was then transferred to the office of the Accountant-General, Burma, Rangoon, as Auditor and Accountant. Mr. Datta was subsequently placed in charge of the Book Dept. of the Rangoon office, and as Book-keeper. He returned to the Office of the Accountant-General, Bengal, in August 1897, and held the position of Superintendent of the Budget Section. He was afterwards transferred to the Audit Department of the salaries

and allowances of Gazetted officers, and subsequently became Book-keeper. In March 1902, he became Senior Superintendent in charge of the Treasury Account Department. Mr. Datta was appointed Chief Superintendent of the Accountant-General's Office in July 1905, and holds this position to the present day.

Mr. WILLIAM CECIL DAVIS, Examiner of Accounts, Public Works Department, was born in Dorsetshire in the year 1872 and educated at English Public Schools. Mr. Davis came out to India in October 1890, and was engaged in private enterprise. He joined the public service in February 1897, as Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, on probation, in the Public Works Accounts Branch; confirmed in February 1898, Deputy Examiner, Class II, permanent, 14th June 1898; Deputy Examiner, Class I, permanent, 4th July 1900; and Examiner, Class IV, 3rd Grade, permanent, October 1903. During his service career he has been attached to the following Accounts offices:—Public Works Accounts, Rajputana, Central India; Telegraphs, North-Western Railway; Military Works Services, Public Works Accounts, United Provinces; Eastern Bengal State Railway, Public Works Accounts, Bombay; and Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

Mr. FRANCIS ERSKINE DEMPSTER, C.I.E., Director, Telegraphs (Construction Branch) (*Major, 2nd Batt., Calcutta Vol. Rifles*), eldest son of Capt. H. L. Dempster, late Royal Madras Artillery, born at Cannanore, Malabar Coast, July 1858, was educated at the Edinburgh Academy and Edinburgh Institution. Passed with the first batch of Telegraph Students into the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, in 1877, and was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs in July 1878. Arrived in India November 1878. Was employed in Southern Afghanistan during the war of 1878, 1879, 1880, and was granted the war medal. Was transferred to Upper Burma in 1887 after the annexation, and the following year accompanied the expeditionary force against the Chins, for which he was granted the Indian

medal with the Chin Lushai clasp. In 1895 went as Chief Telegraph Officer with the Chitral Relief Force, was mentioned in despatches and re-

trate at Midnapore and Alipore, and in 1905 was appointed to his present post as Assistant Comptroller, India Treasuries. In 1902 he took his M.A. degree.

duties, and Professor of Physiology for some time. Three years later he became the Obstetric Physician at the Hospital and Professor of

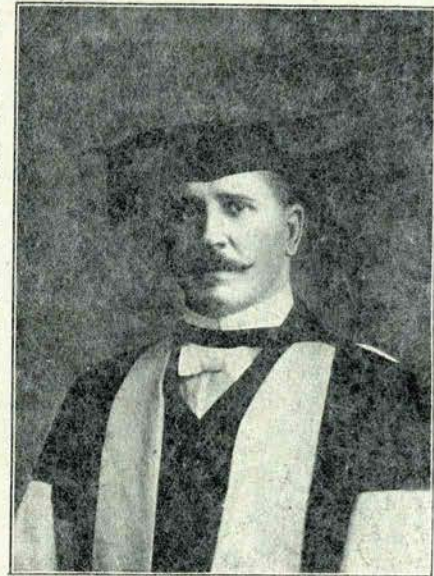


Mr. FRANCIS ERSKINE DEMPSTER.

ceived the decoration of the C.I.E., and the Indian medal 1895 with clasp, Relief of Chitral. In 1896 held charge of the Calcutta Telegraph Office and raised the Telegraph Company of the Presidency Battalion of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, and also while in charge of the Calcutta Office was instrumental in instituting the Telegraph Officers' Challenge Shield, which is shot for annually by teams of Telegraph Volunteers throughout India.

Mr. ARTHUR WILLIAM DENTITH, I.C.S., M.A. (Cantab), Assistant Comptroller, India Treasuries, was born in the year 1874 in Hampshire, England, and educated at Dulwich College, and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He took his degree as Bachelor of Arts in 1896, and in the following year competed successfully at the Indian Civil Service Examination. In 1898 Mr. Dentith passed the second and final examination and came to India at the end of the same year. He was first posted at Dacca as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, subsequently serving as Sub-Divisional Officer at Gobindpur and Giridih, then as Joint Magis-

Lieut.-Col. HENRY PEERS DIMMOCK, M.D. (Durham), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., J.P., Principal of Grant Medical College and Professor of Midwifery, Bombay. He was born at Ely, Cambridgeshire, in 1857 and educated at King's School, Ely, St. George's Hospital, London, and the Durham University School of Medicine, took his degree in London in 1879 and at Durham in 1898. He joined the Service in 1880, and came to India in the same year and was on general duty at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay; he served with the 2nd Beluchee and the 129th Bombay Infantry as their Surgeon in Afghanistan during the final period of the War. After a period of duty as Medical Officer in charge of the Marine Battalion and 20th Bombay Infantry, and as Civil Surgeon of Shikarpur, Karachi and Nasik, Colonel Dimmock was appointed, in 1888, as Professor of Pathology and Curator of the Museum at the



Midwifery at the Grant Medical College. In 1897 he was appointed by the Government of Bombay to be the Medical Member of the first Plague Committee of which General Gatacre was the President and Mr. James, A.M. INST. C.E., and Mr. P. C. Snow, I.C.S., were the other members. The arrangements for plague hospitals, segregation, and other important plague measures which are still adopted, were worked out by this Committee. On General Gatacre proceeding to England, the late Sir James Campbell became President and Colonel Dimmock was asked by him to remain on the Commission, which he did until May 1898 when he had to proceed on leave in consequence of his health being affected by the arduous labours of the post. In 1901 he acted as Principal, and in November of 1903 was confirmed in that appointment, having been connected with the College and the Hospital for a period of about sixteen years. Colonel Dimmock is a Syndic of the Bombay University, in which he also held the post of Dean of the Medical Faculty. For several years he was a member of the Bombay Municipality, and was on the Standing Committee for



Mr. ARTHUR WILLIAM DENTITH.

Grant Medical College, and the third Physician, J. J. Hospital; he also acted as Chemical Analyser to Government in addition to his other

four years till, owing to the pressure of work and other duties, he had to resign. He is a member of the leading Clubs of Bombay, the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, the Bombay Club, the Byculla Club and the 16th St. James.



Mr. FRANCIS KNOWLES DOBBIN

Mr. FRANCIS KNOWLES DOBBIN, B.A., Bar-at-law, is a graduate of Dublin University and was called to the Bar at King's Inn, Dublin, in January 1893. Proceeding to Calcutta he was enrolled an Advocate of the High Court in March 1893. In 1899, he was appointed Coroner of Calcutta, and in 1902, joined the Small Cause Court as Registrar.

Mr. ALEXANDER KARLEY DONALD was born at Muchalls, Kincardineshire, and after spending his school days at the Merchants Companies' Schools at Edinburgh, finished his education at the University in the same city.

At first he was engaged in commercial pursuits, but, finding these uncongenial, joined Gray's Inn in 1894, and obtained an Honours Certificate and the Council of Legal Education's prize for Constitutional Law.

He was called to the Bar in Trinity Term, 1897, and practised for a couple of years in London, and then proceeded to India and joined the Bombay Bar in 1900.

The same year he was appointed Examiner in English and in Law to the Bombay University, and in 1901 was appointed Professor of Equity in the Government Law School, Bombay. In 1905 he became Judge in the Court of Small Causes, Bombay.

Major MONTAGU WILLIAM DOUGLAS, C.I.E., Deputy Commissioner, Punjab, entered the 1st Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, in February 1884. He was Private Secretary to the late Sir Henry Norman when Governor of Jamaica. Joined the Indian Army in 1887, was appointed Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, in 1890, and Deputy Commissioner two years later. He is the President of the Simla Municipality and Superintendent of Hill Stations. Major Douglas was Deputy Commissioner of Delhi during the Durbar of 1902 and a member of the Executive Committee of the Durbar.

The Hon'ble Mr. JAMES McCRONE DOUIE, I.C.S., Settlement Commissioner, Government of the Punjab. Born in Ayrshire (Largs), Scotland, in 1854. He was



Mr. ALEXANDER KARLEY DONALD.

educated at the High School, Edinburgh, the University of Edinburgh, and Balliol College, Oxford; was a Boden Sanskrit Scholar. Appoint-

ed after the examination of 1874, he arrived in India December 1876, and served as Settlement Officer, Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, and as Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab. In 1899 he was appointed Senior Secretary to



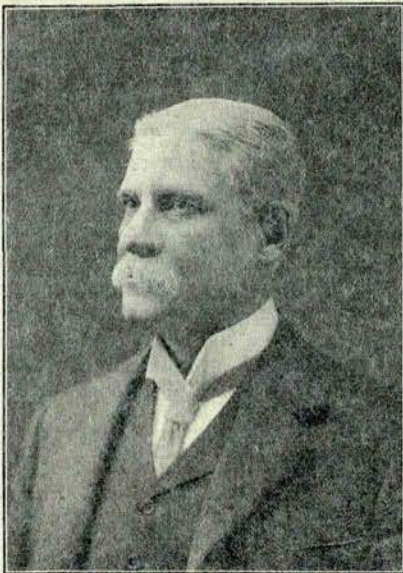
Mr. JAMES MCCRONE DOUIE.

the Financial Commissioner. He was appointed Deputy Commissioner in November 1891; Officiating Revenue Secretary from April 1893 to October 1894; and again from November 1895 to April 1896; Officiating Commissioner of Lahore and Superintendent, April 1898; was Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab from March 1900 to April 1902. In July 1900 and again in 1903 he was created a member of the Punjab Legislative Council. He is an author of a translation of the Biluchinama, with a Biluch grammar, and the Punjab Settlement and Land Administration Manuals, and is a Fellow of the Punjab University.

Mr. FREDERICK GEORGE DUMAYNE, Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, born in Bombay in 1852, educated in Scotland, returned to India in 1870, and was shortly afterwards nominated to a junior appointment on the staff of the Government Reclamation Works, Bombay. On the formation of the Bombay Port Trust in June 1873 was trans-

ferred with the other members of the staff of the Government Reclamation Works to the service of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay. In 1878-79 acted as Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust. In January 1880 was appointed Assistant Secretary, and between that date and 1888 acted from time to time as Secretary. In 1888 was appointed Dock Superintendent, and in 1890 succeeded to the post of Secretary. In 1900 was nominated as a Member of the Committee appointed by the Government of Bengal to enquire into the working of the Calcutta Port Trust, and in March 1901 was appointed by the Government of Bengal to be Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust.

Mr. GEORGE OWEN WILLIAM DUNN, M.INST.C.E., M.R. SAN. INST. The Royal Indian Engineering College at Coopers Hill has in the past sent out to India a large army of excellently trained engineers, not the least successful of whom has been Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, who joined



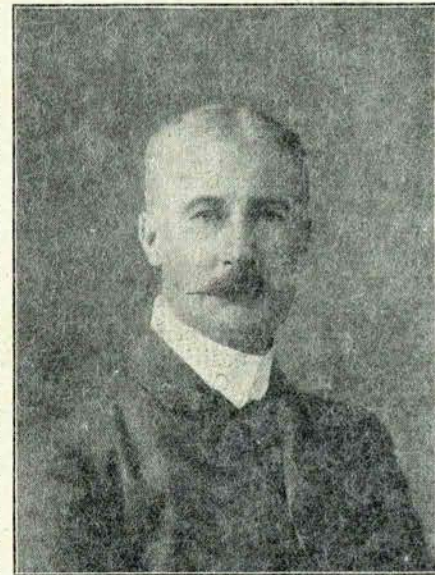
Mr. FREDERICK GEORGE DUMAYNE.

the college in 1873 at the age of nineteen. His first Indian experience was on the relief works started at Satara during the great famine of 1876. After some years of irrigation work, he was appointed Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation in 1885, and *ex-officio*

Assistant Secretary to Government for Irrigation. Various Military, Imperial, and Provincial works, including a survey of the irrigation-al and cultivable possibilities of a portion of the Aden Protectorate, occupied him up to 1894, when he became Under-Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department. During the next ten years, in addition to the superintendence of many large undertakings falling to the lot of his office, Mr. Dunn held the appointment of Superintendent of the Practical Course at Coopers Hill College and Examiner of the senior students in Bridge Design and Descriptive Engineering. In 1903, he became Joint Secretary to Government in the P. W. D., Bombay, and in 1904, on the departure to Europe on furlough of the Hon. Mr. Rebsch, Mr. Dunn was appointed Acting Chairman of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust. He was nominated an Additional Member of Council in 1905. The Masonic and professional careers of Mr. Dunn are coincident in time, he having first seen the light in Lodge Perseverance, Sidmouth, in 1876, just before his departure for India. He first held office in the Royal Connaught Lodge, Ahmednagar, in 1892, and became Master of Lodge St. George, Bombay, in 1895. He has twice been appointed Deputy District Grand Master of Bombay and its territories under the English Constitution, an office which he received first at the hands of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, and on the second occasion from Lord Northcote. In Royal Arch Masonry he is Second Principal of the District Grand Chapter of Bombay. His public and social offices include the Chairmanship of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Membership of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Vice-Presidentship of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, and Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the Bombay University.

Mr. HENRY COOPER EGGAR, M.V.O., senior member of the firm of Sanderson & Company, Government Solicitors, was born in the year 1851, at Bramshaw, New Forest. His father was Frederick Eggar of Aldershot. He was educated

privately and at King's College, London. He served his articles of clerkship under London solicitors, and was admitted as a solicitor in 1876. In July 1877 he came to Calcutta and joined the firm of Sanderson & Company. In 1881 he became a partner in the firm. On



Mr. GEORGE OWEN WILLIAM DUNN

several occasions, namely, in the years 1895, 1896, 1898, and 1899 he officiated as Solicitor to the Government of India. He received the substantive appointment on March 1st, 1890. Mr. Eggar is President of the Attorney's Association of Calcutta, and one of the trustees of the Victoria Memorial.

On the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales in January 1906, he was decorated with the M.V.O.

Mr. CLAUDE FRANCIS ERSKINE, Officiating Superintendent (in charge No. 25 Party, Tidal and Levelling), Survey of India, is the son of Claudius James Erskine of the Bombay Civil Service, and was born on 15th October 1855. He received his education at Clifton College and Westminster School and, proceeding to India, entered Government service on 25th June 1880. His first appointment was as Assistant Settlement Officer, Sind Settlement Survey. In 1884 he was transferred to the Bombay Survey, and

in January 1891 to the Survey of India. In the year 1895 he was for some months attached to the Headquarters office at Calcutta, and in 1905 returned to the Central Provinces whence after a short period he was transferred to Sind, where he remained until he took over charge of No. 25 Party.

Sir ARTHUR UPTON FANSHAW, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., late Director-General of Post Offices, India, was born in 1848, and is the son of the late Rev. J. Fanshawe, of Dengey House, Essex. He received his education at Repton College, and after the examination of 1869, entered the Indian Civil Service. Arriving in India November 1871, he was appointed to serve in the Central Provinces till 1880, during which period he held the responsible positions of Assistant Magistrate, Commissioner of Excise, Assistant Secretary, and finally Acting Secretary to the Chief Commissioner. The following year he joined the Post Office, India, as Postmaster-General, and in 1888 was appointed Secretary to the



Mr. JOHN CARLYLE FERGUSSON.

Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, and also Officiating Director-General of Post Offices, till he was confirmed in that appointment a year later. He was a member of the Royal Commission

on Opium for two years, and in recognition of the good services rendered to the Government he had the title of C.S.I. conferred on him in 1896, and was created a K.C.I.E. in January 1903.

Mr. JOHN CARLYLE FERGUSSON, B.A., I.C.S., J.P., M.R.A.S., M.A.S.B., Under-Secretary in the Home Department of the Government of India, was born in the year 1872 at Leslie in the County of Fife, Scotland, and educated at St. Paul's School, and Trinity College, Oxford. He was appointed to the Indian Civil Service after the examination of 1895, and arrived in India on the 8th December 1896: first served at Cawnpore as Assistant Magistrate and Collector: was transferred in the same capacity to Shahjahanpur in 1898: officiated as Joint Magistrate at Bareilly (1899 and 1900), Meerut (1900), Hardoi and Benares (1901): after serving as Assistant Settlement Officer in Bareilly for short periods in 1900 and 1901 was appointed Settlement Officer of that District in 1902: became Under-Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces in 1903: officiated as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in 1904, and was confirmed in his present appointment in December of that year.

Mr. EDMUND WATKINS FERN, Chief Inspector, Drainage Department, Bombay Municipality, was born in Nottingham in 1853 and educated partly in England and subsequently in India, where he arrived in 1865. He joined the Bombay Municipality in 1885 as Inspector in charge of Drainage Works, and with steady and zealous work attained his present position. The health of a large and thickly populated city like Bombay depends a good deal upon the sanitary arrangements and these have been one of the most important features of the Municipal works. Almost the whole of the underground pipe sewers and ovoid sewers of this city have been laid and constructed under the careful supervision of Mr. Fern who has been connected with that Department during his whole term of office, which covers very nearly a quarter of a century.

The Hon'ble Mr. EDMUND MCGILDOWNY HOPE FULTON, C.S.I., I.C.S., Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, was born in London in 1848. He received his education at Rugby, and



Mr. EDMUND WATKINS FERN.

joined the Bombay Civil Service in 1869. He held various appointments in different parts of the Presidency, and went to Rangoon as Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma in 1891. In 1892 he was appointed to act as Judge of the Bombay High Court, in which appointment he was confirmed in 1897. In 1902 he was appointed a Member of the Governor's Council, and two years later had the honour of the Companionship of the Star of India conferred on him.

Capt. ANDREW THOMAS GAGE, Indian Medical Service, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., C.M., F.L.S., F.R.H.S., Officiating Superintendent, Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta. Born in the year 1871 at Aberdeen and educated at the Grammar School of Old Aberdeen. After his school career Captain Gage pursued his studies at Aberdeen University. He graduated M.A. with 1st class honours in Natural Science in 1891, and B. Sc. with highest honours in 1893. From 1893 to 1896 he was Assistant to the Professor of Botany in the University of Aberdeen. In 1896

he also graduated in Medicine. In the year 1897 he entered the Indian Medical Service, and came out to India in 1898. For the first three months of his Indian service he was attached to a Regiment on the North-West Frontier. In the first year of his service he was appointed Curator of the Herbarium attached to the Royal Botanic Garden at Calcutta. He still holds this appointment. Since 1904 he has been officiating as Superintendent of the same institution, and as Director of the Botanical Survey of India, and also as Superintendent of Cinchona Cultivation in Bengal and Quinologist to the Government of Bengal. Captain Gage is also Officiating Secretary to the Board of



Capt. ANDREW THOMAS GAGE.

Scientific Advice to the Government of India, and Officiating Professor of Botany at the Medical College, Calcutta. He is a Fellow of the Linnean and Royal Horticultural Societies, also a Member of the Society of Arts. Has published various botanical papers.

Surgn.-General Sir THOMAS GALLWEY, M.D., K.C.M.G., C.B., fourth son of Henry Gallwey, Esq., J.P., of Tramore, Co. Waterford, born 1852; educated at Stonyhurst; M.D., M.Ch., Royal University, Ireland, 1873. Married, 1901, Maud

Margaret Howard, daughter of the late Captain Gifford, 12th Lancers, and Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, and widow of Captain C. W. D. Gordon, R.A.

Entered Army Medical Department, March 1874, specially promoted Surgeon-Major, 1885; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1893; Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel, 1896; Royal Army Medical Corps, 1898; and Surgeon-General, December 1901.

Served in the Afghan War, 1878-80; capture of Ali Musjid and Expedition into Bazar Valley; returned with troops through Khyber Pass (death march), June 1879; organized and was in sole charge of the Cholera Hospital Camp, Peshawar-Jumrood (Medal with Clasp); Egyptian War, 1882; battles of Kassasin and Tel-el-Kebir; operated on Egyptian wounded following battle; thanked by Director-General (Medal with Clasp and Bronze Star).

Proceeded to Egypt, July 1883, for Cholera Epidemic in that country.

Nile Expedition, 1884-85; established Dibbah Field Hospital, crossed Bayuda Desert; S.M.O. Gubat and organized field medical arrangements on return march and was present at engagement under General Sir Redvers Buller. (Mentioned in Despatches, *London Gazette*, August 25th, 1885, promoted Surgeon-Major.)

Expedition to Dongola, 1896, as Principal Medical Officer; specially mentioned for energy and capacity during the Cholera Epidemic which attacked the Expeditionary Force, and was present at the engagements leading up to the capture of Dongola. Operations, 19th September 1896. (Despatches, *London Gazette*, 3rd November 1896; created C.B., Egyptian Medal with Clasp.)

Nile Expedition, 1897, as P.M.O., Egyptian Army.

Nile Expedition, 1898, as P.M.O., Egyptian Army; battles of Atbara and Khartoum (mentioned in Despatches, *London Gazette*, 24th May and 30th September 1898); promoted Colonel; 2 Clasps, Egyptian Medal; British Medal.

On leaving the Egyptian Army was accorded a special Army Order thanking him for his services.

South African War, 1899-1900; Principal Medical Officer, Natal Army, under General Sir Redvers Buller; was present at Colenso; operations of 17th to 24th January 1900; action at Spionkop; operations 5th to 7th February and action at Vaalkrantz; operations, Tugela Heights, 14th to 27th February and battle of Pieters Hill resulting in Relief of Ladysmith. Operations in Natal March to June 1900, including action at Lang's Nek, 6th to 9th June 1900. Operations East of Pretoria in Transvaal July to November 1900. (Despatches Sir Redvers Buller, 30th March and 9th November 1900; *London Gazette*,



8th February 1901; Queen's Medal with 6 Clasps. Created K.C.M.G.)

Specially selected to be Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India, January 1902.

While P. M. O., India, he has been identified with re-organization of the field medical arrangements, and progress in peace charges, and in widespread sanitary improvements and the health efficiency of the Army.

In the world of sport he has been prominent; especially Racquets, Billiards, Cricket, Polo, Whist, Tennis and Yachting; while in the racing world he has taken a foremost place at home and abroad, and

his name will be remembered as the owner of "Hidden Mystery" and "Leinster," the two best horses that ever jumped a country.

Clubs: Junior United Service and Princes.

Mr. EDWARD GEAKE, the present Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal, was educated at Plymouth College, on the Continent, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He arrived in India in the year 1886 and was first posted to the Midnapore district. Mr. Geake takes considerable interest in Bengali literature and is one of the few Civilians who have passed the Examination for the Degree of Honour in that language. His career has been mostly spent in district work, and within the last 20 years he has served in most of the important districts of Bengal, either as Judge or District Magistrate. He is credited with an intimate knowledge of the details of administrative work and he has been engaged in the revision of



establishments and salaries in Government offices as a Member of the Ministerial Officers' Salaries Committee. He was appointed Commissioner of Excise in November 1904, and in that capacity he is responsible for the working of a department which, before the partition of Bengal, yielded a revenue bordering on

200 lakhs and even now produces 150 lakhs of rupees annually.

The control of operations for the prevention of illicit manufacture of salt from the Chilka Lake on the south to the borders of Arracan on the east, is also vested in the Commissioner of Excise.

The Excise administration of Bengal is in a transition stage, and the way is being paved for the abolition of the old native out-still and the introduction of modern distilleries. The declared policy of Government is to reduce the consumption of alcohol and noxious drugs, by continually raising the cost price to the consumer. To effect this object and at the same time eradicate illicit practices is the task of the Excise Commissioner. In a country where opium or ganja can be produced at will by any cultivator, and where the material for illicit distillation is always at hand, it is no easy matter to safeguard the revenue and protect the people from their own weaknesses.

Mr. HERBERT GEORGE GELL, M.V.O., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, was born 22nd October, 1856. Mr. Gell joined the Bombay Police in the rank of Assistant Superintendent in the year 1876, and served in this grade at various stations in the Bombay Presidency until the year 1881, when he was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Police. While on a year's leave he was gazetted successively 1st grade Assistant Superintendent and 5th grade Inspector of Police, and on his return was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay. In this office he has served ever since, rising through the grades till in 1904 he obtained the substantive grade of Commissioner, with full charge of the Bombay City Police. Mr. Gell has had a long and honourable career in the policing of the town and island of Bombay. Scarcely a year has passed without the honourable mention of Mr. Gell in the annual reports on the Police of Bombay, and he has been repeatedly thanked in Government resolutions for his services. He received the thanks of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught for the admirable arrangements during the Duke's

visit to the City, and appreciative comment on the smartness of the men under his command. The visit of T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1905 was an even severer strain upon the force, but



the efficiency of the arrangements drew a letter of personal thanks from the Prince.

The Hon'ble Sir CHANDRA MADHAB GHOSE, Senior Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, was born at Bircampur, in the District of Dacca, in the year 1839, of a Kayastha family, his father being Rai Durga Prosad Ghose, Bahadur, Deputy Collector. In those days Eastern Bengal, in which Bircampur is situate, was not so advanced as it has since become, and there were small chances of obtaining the necessary education, to fit the young Chandra Madhab for the battle of life, in those parts. The Kayasthas, however, wherever found, are an energetic class, of great intelligence, claiming descent from Chitrugupta of primeval age, and as belonging to the class of Kshettriyas who in ancient Hindu times were the warrior caste and ranked next to the Brahmans. Rai Durga Prosad enacted the part of a wise parent and placed his son in the centre of learning in the Province, Calcutta, where he attended the Hindu and the Presidency Colléges,

at that time the leading scholastic institutions for Hindu lads. These were the days before the introduction of the new University system in Calcutta, but in the very first year the University was established the young Ghose passed creditably the Entrance Examination. Owing to ill-health Chandra Madhab was not able or permitted to pursue his studies further at that time, but was compelled to rest a while in order to recuperate. Later, when restored to health, he rejoined the Presidency College, and subsequently joined the Law Class of that College with a view to qualify for a forensic career. Here he had the advantage of studying law under a lawyer of commanding attainments in the person of Mr. William Austin Montriou, then Professor of Law at the Presidency College, and also Advocate of the old Supreme Court. Mr. Ghose did well under the able tuition of the eminent Professor. He was an earnest student, and with great natural abilities which fitted him for the profession, he won the regard of Professor Montriou in whose estimation he stood high, a good omen for the ultimate success of the present learned Judge. In the twenty-second year of his life, 1860, Mr. Ghose passed with credit the Law Examination which authorised him to practise as a pleader. His first venue was at Burdwan where he met with success as a pleader. Within six months he was appointed Government Pleader by the Government, at the instance of Mr. Beaufort, then Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. His old friend, Mr. Montriou, stood sponsor to him on this occasion. Having been asked by Mr. Beaufort to recommend some one for the post, he mentioned Mr. Ghose, which his knowledge of that gentleman's attainments enabled him to do without suspicion of favour. Mr. Ghose did not retain the post long, throwing it up on finding that he could not work in harmony with the local Collector. He accepted a position under Government as Deputy Collector. He held this position for a very short period only. In this manner he was headed off by fate from travelling by avenues which would have led him away from the true goal which he has since attained and the honours awaiting him. A

provincial pleadership under Government or the position of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, however distinguished, would but ill have compensated him for his present exalted position. Mr. Ghose, after these tentative efforts, entered the line of his true vocation and joined the old Sadar Court at Calcutta. Before long the Sadar and Supreme Courts, hitherto separate from the beginning of British rule in Bengal, were fused into one, thus giving rise to the institution known as the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal. Mr. Ghose came to the Calcutta Bar with considerable experience gained in his Mofussil career, and though at that time there were Hindu advocates



Mr. TARINI KUMAR GHOSE.

of brilliant abilities senior to him in the profession, he acquired a fair practice from the beginning. His old preceptor, Mr. Montriou, had never lost sight of him, and at this time we find Mr. Ghose acting for that gentleman as Professor of Mofussil Law during six months in the year. In the great Rent case which was argued before a full Bench of fifteen Judges when Dwarka Nath Mitter (subsequently raised to the Bench) was opposed to Mr. Doyne, a leading advocate of the day, Mr. Ghose acted as junior to Mr. Mitter, and was considered to have rendered very efficient service to

his chief. Among his compeers Dwarka Nath and Romesh Chandra Mitter (afterwards knighted and appointed a Member of the Supreme Council) were raised to the Bench, where Mr. Ghose has since followed them. This left a clearer field for the rapidly rising advocate, and he soon attained leading rank and a very wide practice. For some years Mr. Ghose held a position among Calcutta advocates second to none, his reputation standing very high as an able, fearless and conscientious lawyer. In 1884, he was appointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. A vacancy on the Bench occurring in the year 1885, Sir Richard Garth, then Chief Justice, and the other Judges of the Court nominated Mr. Ghose for the post, and the appointment was duly confirmed by Her Majesty's Government. Mr. Ghose has thus held the highest distinction which the law has to bestow for over twenty years, and during that time has earned a great reputation for his grasp of facts, for the soundness of his law, the wisdom of his decisions, and for his independence. Mr. Justice Ghose has thoroughly justified during the whole of his long service the promotion which raised him to be a member of the Bench. He is now the senior Puisne Judge of the High Court and was lately appointed to act for the Chief Justice in the absence of the latter, as his great countryman, Romesh Chandra Mitter, acted for the Chief Justice of his day. There is no higher distinction possible under the British Government than to be, or act for, the Chief Justice of Bengal.

Mr. TARINI KUMAR GHOSE, B.A., Inspector-General of Assurances and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Bengal, comes of one of the oldest Calcutta families, the well-known Ghoses of Pathuriaghatta. One of his ancestors, Ram Lochan Ghose, served under Warren Hastings and took part in the Decennial Revenue Settlement of Bengal. His father, Sambhu Chunder Ghose, was on the recommendation of Mr. Longueville Clark, (a prominent barrister of the time,) appointed a Deputy Collector in 1837, and was one of the earliest of such officers appointed by the Government of Bengal.

Mr. Tarini Kumar Ghose was born on the 28th January 1848 at Burdwan, where his father was then



Mr. ROBERT GEORGE GIRARD.

Manager of the Estates of the Maharaja. Passing the Entrance (Matriculation) Examination from the Maharaja's School at Burdwan at the age of fourteen, he took his degree of B.A. with distinction, at eighteen, from the Presidency College, Calcutta. In 1868, Sir William Grey, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, ordered that an examination, combining nomination with competition, should be held for admission to what has been since known as the Provincial Civil Service. The examination was only held once, and was afterwards discontinued. Mr. Ghose obtained a nomination for the examination and stood second in order of merit among a large number of candidates. He was in consequence appointed a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and he joined his first appointment at the age of twenty, at Pabna, on the 3rd July 1868. He afterwards served in the same capacity at Birbhum, Rajshahi, Dacca, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia and Alipur (near Calcutta). He held charge of two Sub-Divisions, Khulna and Baraset. While at Alipur, he was in charge for about eight years of the important and difficult work of acquiring lands for the Calcutta Municipality, and also

for the E. B. S. Railway, in three districts (24-Parganas, Malda and Faridpur), and was publicly commended by Sir Charles Elliott, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in his speech at the opening of the Marcus Square Recreation Ground on the 13th December 1895. He was appointed to his present post on the 6th April 1900 by Sir John Woodburn, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and has been twice a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, first on the recommendation of Sir John Woodburn, and again on that of Sir James Bourdillon. He has recently, with the approval of the Local Government and the sanction of the Secretary of State, reorganized the Registration Department, considerably increasing the status of the large body of registering officers posted throughout the Province, and introducing system where formerly it was wanting. In the Report on the Administration of Bengal for 1903-04, his scheme for the reorganization of the Registration Department was mentioned by Government as likely to have "far-reaching results." Mr. Ghose has been in Government Service for the last thirty-five years, and the connection of his family with Government Service will probably not cease with him, as his son, Mr. Sarat Kumar Ghose, B.A., who took his degree from Trinity College, Cambridge, and passed successfully into the Indian Civil Service, has recently begun his official career as an Assistant Magistrate in Bengal.

Mr. ROBERT GEORGE GIRARD (*Captain, 1st Batt. Calcutta Vol. Rifles*), Collector of Income Tax, Calcutta, born in 1859 and educated at the Bedford Grammar School, came out to India at the end of 1875 and, after serving in the Military Accounts Department for a period of 12 years, was transferred in 1884 to the Civil Department and placed in charge of the Stamp Revenue Department. In 1896 he was appointed Collector of Income Tax, Calcutta, and this appointment he still holds. Mr. Girard rendered good service in the Stamp, Excise and Income Tax Departments, as the enormous increase of revenue under those heads during the periods of his tenure will show. Mr.

Girard has always supported very enthusiastically the Volunteer movement, and holds the rank of Captain in the 1st Battalion of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, in which corps he has served for 30 years. He is a crack rifle shot, and on one occasion took up a team of his corps to the great open rifle meeting at Meerut, and returned with the Inter-Regimental trophy. He is also a keen sportsman both at large and small game, but most of his leisure time now is spent in gardening—a pursuit in which he is very practical. He takes a very great interest in institutions connected with hospital work and charity.

Major PHILIP JAMES GORDON, I.A., Superintendent of Forest Surveys, Survey of India, Dehra Dun, was born in Scotland in the year 1859 and obtained his education at the Edinburgh University, whence he passed out with the degree of Master of Arts in 1878. He passed his course at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and was gazetted second lieutenant in H. M.'s 54th Regiment of Foot in 1881, and joined his regiment at Roorkee. He was appointed on probation to



the Bengal Staff Corps in 1883 and was finally admitted in the following year. He served as Adjutant of the 14th Sikhs from the 9th February 1885 until the 10th

November 1890, when he was appointed probationary Assistant Superintendent in the Survey of India. During his military service Major Gordon saw active service in the Hazara Campaign of 1888, for which he received the medal and clasp, and the Wuntho Expedition of 1891, for which he obtained the clasp. For the next ten years Major Gordon's services were with the Survey Department as Assistant and Deputy Superintendent, the greater part of the time being spent in Burma. In the year 1900 he was appointed Superintendent of Forest Surveys at Dehra Dun, which appointment he holds at the present day. He is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. The Forest Survey Branch of the Survey of India, of which Major Gordon is Superintendent, was constituted in 1872 for the purpose of preparing large scale surveys of Government Forests. It was formed to aid the more systematic and conservative treatment of State Forests rendered necessary by their growing importance. Major Gordon has had two predecessors in the office of Superintendent, Captain F. Bailey, R.E., who organized the Department, and Mr. W. H. Reynolds whom he succeeded in 1900. In 1904 the Forest Surveys of Madras and Bombay were put under the Superintendent, Forest Surveys, at Dehra Dun, and the branch became an integral part of the Survey of India.

Mr. WILLIAM CORYTON GRAHAM, Bar.-at-Law, Officiating Standing Counsel to the Government of India, was born at Calcutta in the year 1856. He proceeded home for his education, which he received as a King's scholar at Eton, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge. He entered at Lincoln's Inn and studied law under Mr. Charles Bowen, afterwards Lord Bowen, and Sir A. L. Smith, and was called to the Bar in the year 1880. For the next eight years Mr. Graham practised on the Western Circuit, England, afterwards proceeding to India in the year 1888, and has practised in the local Courts ever since. In 1903 he was appointed to officiate as Official Trustee and Official Assignee of Bengal, and obtained his present appointment of

Standing Counsel in 1906. Mr. Graham has been active in other departments during his career in India. He was Chairman of the Garden Reach Municipality for several years. In business he has been prominent as a Director of the Indian branch of the Pelican Insurance Company, the Central Jute Company, the Budge Budge Jute Company, the Assam S. S. Company, the Bengal-Nagpur Coal Company, and the Dunbar Cotton Mills. He has taken a prominent part in Bengal journalism, for many years being connected with the *Indian Daily News*. Mr. Graham is the son of the late Mr. Joseph Graham, K.C., who



Major CHARLES ROBERT MORTIMER GREEN.

was Advocate-General of Bengal and Treasurer of the Middle Temple.

Mr. JOHN PHILIP GREANY, M.D., M.C.T. L.M., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, was born in July 1851 and educated at Queen's College, Cork, and Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, graduating from the Queen's University (now the Royal Irish University) in 1874. He came to India in November 1875, was posted on general duty and attached to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay. Among the many civil and military appointments which have been held by him, those deserving

of notice are, his connection with the 10th, 18th and 24th Bombay Native Infantry Regiments, the Civil Surgeoncies of Kaladgi, Kaira, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar and Poona; at the last-named place he was also Superintendent of the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Medical School. He was Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Division, from 1878-79 and next year acted as Superintendent of the Yerrowda Central Jail, Poona. Before acting as Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay in 1883-84 he held the post of the Superintendent of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, 1882-83. In 1902 he was retransferred to the Military Department and deputed to Aden, and in the year following to Karachi, in both of which districts he was the P. M. O. He assumed charge of the office of Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay in May 1905. Surgeon-General Greany was thanked by the Government and received six months' pensionable service as a reward for work done in connection with the famine of 1877. He is a member of the British Medical Association; the Irish Medical Graduates Association; the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States of America, and the Bombay Medical and Physical Association.

Major CHARLES ROBERT MORTIMER GREEN, F.R.C.S. (England), D.P.H. (Camb.), I.M.S.

Major Green is the third son of the Rev. E. P. Green, M.A., of Boscombe, England. He was born in 1863 and educated at Mercer's School, London. He commenced his medical career in the London Hospital. Was a prizeman in Surgery and qualified in 1884. After holding various hospital appointments, he joined the Indian Medical Service in September 1886 and arrived in India in March 1887. For over four years he remained in military employ obtaining a medal and clasp for the Black Mountain Campaign of 1888, but in 1892 he became Resident Surgeon at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, making the Diseases of Women his special study. In 1893, he was also Resident Surgeon at the Medical College Hospital and Health Officer of the

Port, for a time, but returned to the Eden Hospital. After a period of sick leave due to blood poisoning contracted at the Eden Hospital, he was sent on special duty in connection with anti-choleraic inoculation (April 1896) under Professor Haffkine, and then became Civil Surgeon at Bankura and Darbhanga successively (May 1896, September 1897). A temporary period of military employ on the Tirah Expedition 1897 was followed by his appointment as Superintendent of the Campbell Medical School (April 1898), and a few months later as Health Officer for Plague at Calcutta.

In 1899 he became Civil Surgeon of Dacca, and in the following year of Mozufferpore. In 1901, however, he returned to Calcutta and became Superintendent of the Campbell Medical School and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at the Medical College.

In 1902 his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department and he removed to Simla, where he has since been working as Civil Surgeon.

Major Green is the author of several contributions to the *Indian Medical Gazette*, and other articles, some of which are noteworthy: Some abdominal sections in Mofussil practice (1900). Suggestions on the method of administration of antiperiodics and iron to prisoners in Jail (1899). Three papers on the subject of Plague (*Indian Medical Gazette*, 1898). Notes on the prevalence of Filariasis in the Calcutta Police Force, and another paper on intestinal parasites.

Major Green is a keen sportsman, holds one of the Calcutta Golf Club medals. He is a Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of London.

Mr. RICHARD TOWNSEND GREER, C.S.I., I.C.S., was born at the Woods, County Derry, Ireland, in 1854. He was educated at Kings-town School, Dublin. As an athlete he played in the Irish International Rugby football team. He entered the Indian Civil Service in 1877, and his first appointment was Assistant Commissioner in Assam. Mr. Greer remained in Assam until November 1888, acting for a period as Assistant Secretary to the Chief

Commissioner and a Deputy Commissioner. During this eleven years' service he took furlough for a year and eight months. In 1888 his services were placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government, and he was appointed on Famine duty in Madhubani, Darbhanga. In 1893 Mr. Greer was appointed Magistrate and Collector of Tippera. He served in this capacity in Darjeeling, and in March 1898, he officiated as Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta. In 1898 he was appointed Inspector-General of Police, and in 1900 appointed Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, which position he filled for about 5 years. In 1904 he received the C.S.I. decoration.



Mr. Greer has had a varied experience in the service, and the very responsible and arduous duties of Chairman of the Municipality demanded special qualifications. The Municipality had been for the past few years under a strong fire of criticism, both from the public and sections of the Commissioners themselves. Mr. Greer had to deal with many important questions which he handled with marked ability. The Municipal Government of Calcutta is a problem that presents unique difficulties that would tax the strongest administrator. The community is a vast one of varied interests, the requirements of the city are rapidly growing, and every day sees new

developments of civil life and changes. Calcutta is in the process of transformation. The bustee and the crooked bazaar street are retreating before the electric tram and the *pucca* road. The big reform scheme that is under consideration, is a splendid enterprise that should change the face of the city. Mr. Greer showed a rare enthusiasm for his work and the completest sympathy with the needs of the city. The prospect of creating a modern Calcutta, one fit to take its position as capital of the Indian Empire, is one that fires the imagination. Lord Curzon, speaking at a memorable dinner at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, indicated eloquently the possibilities of Calcutta under an efficient Municipality. Next to being Viceroy, he declared that he would choose to be Chairman of the Corporation.

The Hon'ble Mr. BEHARI LAL GUPTA, I.C.S., is a Hindu by birth, of the Vaidya caste, and was born in Calcutta on the 26th October 1849. His maternal grandfather, Baboo Hari Mohan Sen, was a well-known resident of that city, and became afterwards Prime Minister to the Maharaja of Jey-pur. He is thus closely connected with Babu Keshub Chunder Sen, the distinguished Brahmo Somaj leader.

He was educated in Calcutta at the Presidency College till the age of eighteen, when he went to England to study for the I.C.S. examination, in company with Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, afterwards also of the I.C.S. and at present a Councillor to H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda. They were the pioneers who opened the path for natives of India in the Covenanted Civil Service of India by open competitive examination in England. Mr. Gupta passed the examination in 1869, and was also called to the Bar from the Middle Temple in 1871. On his way out to India, he with his two companions, Mr. R. C. Dutt and Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, were mistaken for Communists in Paris, and were detained in prison, but happily for one night only.

Having served as Assistant Magistrate and Collector in different districts, and on special relief

duty in Manbhum and Hughli in 1874, Mr. Gupta was posted to Calcutta as a Presidency Magistrate and Coroner, which posts he held from 1881 to 1886.

During that time he attracted a good deal of public attention as being the reputed originator of the once famous Ilbert Bill. The actual part which he took in bringing about that measure is, however, more correctly described in the recent issue of the Encyclopædia Britannica.

Mr. Gupta proposed a very small measure, namely, that Indian members of the Covenanted Civil Service should have jurisdiction to try Europeans, a jurisdiction from which they were for the first time debarred by the Criminal Procedure Code of 1872, the Indian Legislative Council being almost equally divided on the question. The proposal had the approval and support of Sir Ashley Eden, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who forwarded it for adoption to the Government of India. The Bill subsequently introduced in Council was of a different nature and much wider scope.



Hon. Mr. BEHARI LAL GUPTA.

During the earlier part of his official career, Mr. Gupta successfully passed the service prize examinations, and obtained Degrees of Honour in Sanskrit and Persian.

Having served with distinction as District and Sessions Judge in various districts, he was promoted to the office of Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs to the Government of Bengal, and also appointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. These posts are still held by him. In 1898, and again in 1901, he officiated as a Judge of the High Court. Since joining the service Mr. Gupta has taken furlough and visited England on three occasions, and also travelled in Norway, Sweden, Germany and other countries of Europe.

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNA GOVINDA GUPTA, Member of the Board of Revenue, L. P. (Bar-at-Law), was born at Bhatpara in the Dacca district of East Bengal in 1851. He was educated first at Mymensingh and afterwards at the Dacca College. He proceeded to England in 1869 for a European education, and in 1871 he passed for the Indian Civil Service. He joined the Civil Service in 1873, after having been called to the Bar, returned to India in that year and was posted to Backergunge as Assistant Magistrate and Collector. In March of 1874 he served on Famine Relief duty in Bogra, and was there till October, when he returned to Backergunge. He rendered excellent service after the destructive cyclone and storm wave that devastated the sea-board of the district in October 1876. He acted as Assistant Magistrate and Collector and Joint Magistrate in several districts, officiating at times as Magistrate and Collector. In 1887, he officiated in Calcutta as Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, in which post he was confirmed in 1890. The next year he acted as Commissioner of Excise, Bengal, and he was substantively appointed to the post in 1893. In 1901 he was appointed Commissioner of the Orissa Division, and Superintendent Tributary Mehals. In 1904 he officiated in Calcutta as a Member of the Board of Revenue, being the first Indian to hold that high office, and in July of that year he was appointed a Member of the Bengal Council. Mr. Gupta has had a most distinguished official career and is a splendid type of the cultured

Indian. He is a prominent member of the Brahmo-Somaj community and is vitally interested in the social



and intellectual development of his countrymen.

Mr. FRANK EDWIN GWY-THER, Indian Public Works Department, Under-Secretary to Government of the Punjab in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department, received his training as an engineer at the Thomason College. On his appointment to the Department he was posted to the Punjab Irrigation Works on May 31st, 1881. He was appointed Assistant Engineer in December of the same year, and became Executive Engineer in February 1895. His present appointment dates since October 1904.

Mr. WILLIAM BANKS GWY-THER, F.R.I.B.A., Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, Bengal, was born in Birmingham on the 7th February 1856. He is the second son of the late Henry Gwyther, who was for a number of years in the Public Works Department of Central India, and afterwards with the Government of the North-West Provinces. Mr. Gwyther was a member of the firm of Messrs. Gwyther and Branson before he came out to India to join the Public Works Department.

Mr. W. B. Gwyther joined the Public Works Department in

November 1876, and was posted Apprentice Engineer to the 3rd Calcutta Division. He was appointed Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, in 1878, and to the 2nd grade in 1879. On passing his



MR. WILLIAM BANKS GWYTHYR.

Departmental Standard Examination he was posted as Assistant Engineer, 4th Calcutta Division. He had practical training in England from April 1884 to September 1886. He was promoted to the 1st grade of Assistant Engineers on January 1st, 1885, and in 1888 he joined the office of the Chief Engineer, Bridges and Roads Branch, and officiated as Executive Engineer. He was placed on special duty at the Public Works Secretariat in February 1890, and on 5th March 1892 he was appointed an Executive Engineer, 4th grade, attached to the Public Works Secretariat. In 1898 he was appointed Executive Engineer (1st grade) to the Central Circle, which is the most important in India, embracing as it does the whole of Calcutta. In 1903 Mr. Gwyther was appointed Superintending Engineer of this important Circle. He has greatly distinguished himself as an architect during his career in the Public Works Department, many of the modern public buildings of Calcutta having been designed by him. In 1903 he was

appointed a Fellow of the Calcutta University.

The Hon'ble Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS HALL, c.s.i., is the fourth son of the Reverend F. H. Hall, of Drumollien, Dounpatrick. He was born on the 18th November 1855, and educated at Rossall and Kingston schools. He entered at Trinity College, Dublin. Having successfully passed the examinations he was appointed to the Indian Civil Service in the year 1878, and joined the service as Assistant Commissioner in Burma. He was appointed Settlement Officer in 1884, and held the appointment for two years. In 1887 he received the appointment of Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in which he remained till the year 1890, when he was posted to the position of President of the Rangoon Municipality for two years. He became substantive Commissioner in 1899 and Member of the Legislative Council of Burma in 1902. In 1905 he was appointed additional member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council. Since the year 1902 he has held the appoint-



ment of Financial Commissioner of Burma.

Mr. FREDERICH LOCH HALLIDAY (*Captain, 2nd Batt., Calcutta Vol. Rifles*), Commissioner of the Calcutta Police, belongs

to a family which has for many years been connected with India and has gained high honours and reputation in the country. A grandson of Sir Frederick J. Halliday, the first Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from



1854 to 1859, he is a son of Mr. F. Mytton Halliday, late of the Indian Civil Service (one of the last of the old Haileybury Civilians), who was Commissioner of the Patna Division, and was afterwards Senior Member of the Board of Revenue prior to his retirement in 1891. Mr. Halliday was born at Mozufferpore in Behar, India. He was educated at Home, at Beckenham in Kent, and also at the well-known army school at Wimbledon, of Messrs Brackenbury and Wynne. Coming to India in 1885, Mr. F. L. Halliday joined the Bengal Police Service in September of that year, his first appointment being that of Assistant Superintendent at Bhagalpur. Passing through the several grades of Assistant Superintendents he became District Superintendent of Police in June 1895, receiving his next step in April 1899, and in December 1901 was promoted to the fourth grade of District Superintendents. During his service Mr. Halliday has been closely connected with the Calcutta Police, as in September 1890 he was officiating as Deputy Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police Force, and on several other

occasions until February 1902 when he received the substantive appointment. His long experience and intimate knowledge of the Calcutta Police and their work, led to his being appointed Officiating Commissioner in September 1900, in September 1901, and again in 1904, and on the Commissioner of Police proceeding on leave in 1905, Mr. Halliday was again selected for the officiating appointment. *Ex-officio* he is also appointed a visitor of the Alipore Jail and Presidency Jail, a Member of the Board of Management of the Alipore Reformatory School, and of the Committee of Management of the Government Workhouse, and has powers of a 1st Class Magistrate in the 24 Parganahs, and is also *ex-officio* Inspector of Factories in Calcutta, *ex-officio* Visitor of Native and European Lunatic Asylums, and also *ex-officio* President of the Boiler Commission, and *ex-officio* President of the Albert Victor Leper Asylum. During the great Durbar at Delhi in 1902-3 Mr. Halliday was on special duty,—the supervision of the erection of the large camp of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the general charge of it being entrusted to him. When enjoying a well-earned holiday at Home in 1903, Mr. Halliday's interest in his professional career induced him to study the working of the London Metropolitan Police Force, as also those of Liverpool and Manchester. For this purpose he was placed on special duty in England from 1st September to 31st October 1903, and was greatly assisted by Mr. E. R. Henry, Chief of the Metropolitan Police (London), whilst the broader experience thus gained has been of much use to Mr. Halliday in the carrying out of his responsible duties in Calcutta. Mr. Halliday is a keen Volunteer and is Captain of B Company (Police), 2nd Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, and is also a very popular member of Calcutta society. He had conferred on him during the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales the decoration of M. V. O.

Mr. EGBERT LAURIE LUCAS HAMMOND, I.C.S., was born in the year 1872 in England and educated at Newton College, South Devon.

He entered at Keble College, Oxford, in 1891, and took his B. A. degree in 1895. The same year he passed into the Indian Civil Service, and after serving as Assistant Magistrate and Collector for the next few years was appointed Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal in March 1901. In this capacity he served with Sir John Woodburn and Sir James Bourdillon till, in 1903, he was appointed Vice-President of the Cooch Behar State Council, which appointment he still holds.

Mr. ALFRED GEORGE HARRISON, Examiner of Accounts, P. W. D., Bengal, was born at Cape Town, South Africa, on 28th June



1853. He is the son of the late W. H. Harrison who was in the service of the Honourable East India Company and was a Judge at Bombay. Mr. Harrison was educated at the Royal Engineering College, Coopers Hill, and joined the Public Works Department in 1876. He arrived in India in November 1876 and was posted to Burma as Assistant Engineer. In 1880 he was appointed to the 1st Grade of Assistant Engineers and officiated as Executive Engineer. He served in the Public Works Secretariat, Rangoon, and was transferred to the Accounts Establishment in August 1881. He was appointed to the office of Examiner of Provincial Railway Accounts,

and in 1882 he was posted to the office of Examiner of P. W. Accounts, North-West Provinces and Oudh. In August 1885 he was appointed Deputy Examiner of the Imperial State Railway Accounts. In 1886 Mr. Harrison was transferred to Bombay, and in May of the same year was promoted to be Deputy Examiner of the 1st Grade. On return from furlough in 1888 he was appointed to the office of Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway. In June 1889 he joined the office of Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, and in May 1891 was appointed Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade. In March 1892 he was appointed Examiner at Nagpur and officiated as Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, in addition to his own duties, from 1st September to 20th November 1892. In 1893 he acted as Examiner, P. W. Accounts, in Rajputana and Central India till 1896, and in 1897, on return from leave, he was transferred to the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh temporarily for famine work. In December 1897 he was transferred to the office of the Accountant-General, P. W. D., where he acted as Assistant Accountant-General. In 1898 he was appointed to the office of the Examiner of Military Accounts, and in 1900 to the office of Examiner of P. W. Accounts, Madras. In October 1903, on return from leave, Mr. Harrison was posted to the office of Examiner of Accounts, P. W. D., Bengal.

While at Coopers Hill, Mr. Harrison was an enthusiastic Volunteer, and he has acted as Paymaster of the Nagpur Volunteers.

During furlough in 1903 he lectured on accounts to the R. I. E. College, Coopers Hill.

Mr. ERNEST BINFIELD HAVELL, Principal of the Government School of Art, Calcutta, was born in England in 1861. He was educated at Reading School and the Royal College of Art, South Kensington, and is an Associate R.C.A. Mr. Havell came out to India in 1884. His first appointment was to the Southern Presidency as Superintendent of the Madras School of Art, where he continued for eight years, resigning at the end of that

time. He then worked for four years in France and in Italy, and was appointed to the Calcutta School of Art in 1896. Mr. Havell has exhibited sculpture at the Royal Academy, London, and painting at the Royal Academy, Copenhagen, and at private Exhibitions in London Galleries. He has written largely of the Arts and Industries of India, and his articles on Indian Art have been printed in the English "Review," "The Nineteenth Century and After." He has also published a "Hand-book to Agra and the Taj," and "Benares, the Sacred City," giving sketches of Hindu life and religion. Mr. Havell has been actively connected with the revival of hand-loom weaving in India, a movement which, it may be said, was originated by him. He is a Fellow of the Calcutta University.

Mr. HENRY HUBERT HAYDEN, B.A., B.A.I., F.G.S., was born at Londonderry on July 25th, 1869, and educated at Hilton College, Natal, and Trinity College, Dublin. He obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts with honours in Modern Literature in 1890, and



Mr. ERNEST BINFIELD HAVELL.

the degree of Bachelor of Engineering, with special certificates in Mining, Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy and Practical Engineering, in 1894. He was appointed to the

Geological Survey of India in 1895 and was promoted to the grade of Deputy Superintendent in 1903 and of Superintendent in 1904.



He has also acted as Curator of the Geological Museum, Calcutta, and Professor of Geology at the Presidency College, and during the winter of 1902-03, he officiated as Superintendent of the Indian Museum in addition to his duties in the Geological Survey. He accompanied the Tirah Expedition, as Geologist to the force in 1897-98, and the Tibet Frontier Commission in 1903-04. His published papers have appeared in the Records and Memoirs of the Geological Survey.

Major RICHARD HEARD, B.A., M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., I.M.S., and L.M., Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, Civil Surgeon, Punjab Establishment, and Joint Medical Officer, Simla, was born in Ireland in 1870. He was educated at Bray School and afterwards joined the Royal University of Ireland, taking his B. A. degree in the year 1892. He has also studied in the Medical School of Physic, Trinity College, Dublin. Commencing his medical service in 1893 he came to India during the course of the year. Major Heard was seemingly fortunate, within a year of his arrival to be able to accompany the Expeditions into Waziristan in

1894-5 and to take part in the relief of Chitral, for which services he was rewarded with medals and clasps. Major Heard entered the Punjab Civil Service in 1896 and has held various appointments as Civil Surgeon in the Punjab. He has been Master of Lodge Himalayan Brotherhood, Simla, No. 459, E. C. He is a member of the British Medical Association, England.

The late Mr. Justice GILBERT STUART HENDERSON, High Court of Judicature, Bengal, was the fourth son of the late George Henderson, Esq., of Gordon, Berwickshire, and was born on the 4th February 1853. He was admitted to the degree of M.A. at the Edinburgh University in 1874, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in May 1876. In the same year Mr. Henderson came to India and joined the Calcutta Bar in February 1877. In 1881 he officiated as Lecturer on Mahomedan Law in the Presidency College, and in 1887 was appointed Tagore Lecturer, the subject of his lectures being "The Law of Wills in India." In 1882 he



Major RICHARD HEARD.

officiated as Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, and in 1898 as a Judge of the High Court of Calcutta. In 1900 he officiated as a Judge of the High Court of the North-West