

Provinces. In 1901 Mr. Justice Henderson was appointed to act as Standing Counsel to the Government of India, and from February 1902 he was a Judge of the High Court of Bengal. During his career in India, Mr. Justice Henderson devoted much time to professional literary work, and was the author of several books on the different branches of the Law in India. He married in 1881, Mabel Jessie, the second daughter of Colonel T. T. Boileau, formerly of the 20th Hussars, and has one son, Mr. N. G. B. Henderson, a Lieutenant in the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).

Mr. JOHN WILLIAM HENSELEY, Chief Superintendent, 1st Class, Indian Government Telegraph Department, was born in London in the year 1858, and received his education at Kensington Grammar School and King's College (Applied Science Department), London.

Having passed into Coopers Hill (second in the Entrance Examination for Telegraph Engineers) he was appointed an Assistant Superin-

Mr. Hensley served the Department as Electrician in Calcutta during the years 1892-93, and 1894-97. He then took furlough, during which



MR. HARRY NELSON HESELTINE.

he was deputed to undergo a three months' course in Messrs. Siemens Bros.' Telegraph Works at Woolwich in 1898, on which he subsequently printed a report in book form. On returning to India he was successively placed in charge of the following Divisions:—Oudh and Rohilkhand, Bengal, Bellary, and Punjab. He was promoted to Officiating Chief Superintendent in December 1901, to permanent 2nd Class in March 1903, and to permanent 1st Class in November of the same year.

He was selected to carry out the telegraph operations between Forts Changsil and Aijal during the Lushai Expedition of 1890-91, for which service he received the Lushai Medal and Clasp, 1889-92.

His services have been specially acknowledged by the Director-General of Telegraphs on five different occasions, the last being in connection with the restoration of telegraph communication in the Kangra and Kulu Valleys after the lamentable earthquake on 4th April 1905.

Mr. Hensley is the son of the late F. J. Hensley, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S.

(London), and nephew of Canon Lewis Hensley (Senior Wrangler, Cambridge) and of Sir R. M. Hensley, J.P., Chairman of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, London.

Mr. HARRY NELSON HESELTINE, Asst.-Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, joined the service in April 1881 and held various appointments until August 1899, when he was appointed to the above post. Mr. Heseltine is graded as an officer in Class IV of the enrolled list of the Financial Department.

The Hon. Mr. JOHN PRESCOTT HEWETT, C.S.I., C.I.E., was born at Barkham, Kent, England, on August 25th, 1854. He is the eldest son of the Rev. John Hewett. He was educated at Winchester College, and Balliol College, Oxford. In 1875 he entered the Indian Civil Service, and arrived in India in 1877. Mr. Hewett first served in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, and Assistant Com-



tendent in January 1879. In February 1893 he officiated as Superintendent and was placed in charge of the Bengal Division, Calcutta. In 1894 he was made permanent in that class.



missioner. In 1883 he was placed in charge of the *Imperial Gazetteer*, and in the following year he acted as Assistant Accountant-General. In April 1884, he was appointed Junior Secretary to the Board

of Revenue. He officiated as Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, in 1886, and was confirmed in this appointment in August 1887. During 1888 and 1892, Mr. Hewett officiated as Private Secretary to the Viceroy of India. In March 1890, he acted as Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, and in the same year he filled the important position of Officiating Census Commissioner for India. For his distinguished services he received the C. I. E. decoration in May 1891. In 1893 Mr. Hewett was appointed Deputy Commissioner, and during that year he served as Secretary to the Royal Commission on Opium. In April 1894, he was appointed a Magistrate and Collector, and in December 1895 he received the appointment of Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department. In December 1898, Mr. Hewett received the decoration of the C. S. I. for his services. In the same year he was appointed a member of the Plague Commission. Mr. Hewett then officiated as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and in November 1903 he was confirmed in this very important position. He acted as temporary Member of the Governor-General's Council from August to December 1904, and in December 1904 he received the appointment to the new post created by Lord Curzon—the direction of the Department of Commerce and Industry. For many years the growing importance of the Commerce of India made it an increasingly difficult problem for the Government to grapple with the many issues raised. It was realised that the only way to meet the difficulty and adequately deal with the important claims of the business community was to create a new Department in which business matters could be focused. Lord Curzon, with his characteristic energy, set about establishing this new Department, but he was keenly alive to the fact, that its success would largely be due to the man who was entrusted with the very considerable task of launching it and directing its energies in the right direction. Under the control of a perfunctory official this Department would

become rather a drag on Commerce than a help. The choice of Mr. Hewett for the post was hailed with the widest approval. He was recognised as a man of marked ability, great experience, and above all gifted with initiation and organising genius of a rare kind. It must be confessed that business men are not as a rule admirers of departmental methods, but it was at once realised that Mr. Hewett was himself essentially a business man, full of sympathy for business enterprise and keenly alive to the necessity of developing resources and fostering every legitimate scheme for developing our industries. His splendid record of service in India and his commanding personality marked him out as an exceptional man. Since the Department has been organised Mr. Hewett has shown great sympathy with the business community, and characteristic energy. Strong as were Mr. Hewett's claims to the post of Commercial Member, he now takes a further step to the highest rung of the official ladder as Lieutenant-Governor designate of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Mr. JOHN CHARLES HEWITT was born in London, on 26th Sep-



tember 1862, and was educated at Old Hall College, Hertfordshire, Durham, and the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill,

having also received a practical training in England on the construction of the Hindley and Pendleton Railway. He joined the Public Works Department, Bengal, in November 1886, and was posted as Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Calcutta Division, passing his professional examination in September 1887. He acted as Assistant Engineer in Jessore, Hazaribagh and Chota Nagpur, and in 1889 was appointed to the 1st Grade of Assistant Engineers. Passing his departmental examination in May 1892, Mr. Hewitt was appointed to the Eastern Sone Division, and went on furlough in 1895. On his return he was posted to the Akhoyapada-Jajpur Division, where he officiated as Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and in 1897 was appointed Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, permanent, and in February 1900 was posted to the Dacca Division. In addition to his own duties he held charge of the office of Inspector of Works, Eastern Circle, from October 1900 to January 1901, obtaining his appointment as Inspector of Works of that Circle on the 15th January 1901. Mr. Hewitt was confirmed as Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, on the 24th February 1901, and in 1903 took privilege leave, combined with furlough, for eight months. He was appointed Under-Secretary, P. W. D. (Roads and Buildings), in January 1904.

Mr. JOSEPH BALL HILL, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer in charge of the Suburban Drainage Department of the Corporation of Calcutta, was born in 1867 at Salcombe, South Devon, and educated at the Wesleyan College at Truro, Cornwall. He commenced his professional career in 1883 by becoming an articled pupil of Mr. William Santo Crimp, a well-known authority on Sanitary Engineering, and gained further experience and knowledge under Mr. Baldwin Latham, to whom he was an Assistant for some considerable period. In 1886 he was appointed Assistant Surveyor to the local board at Wimbledon, and three years later, in 1889, he proceeded to South America, going to Buenos Ayres in the service of Messrs. Bateman, Parsons and Bateman, the Engineering Firm to whom were

entrusted the sanitary improvement works of that city, which cost over five and a half million pounds sterling. Remaining there for four years Mr. Hill returned to England in 1893, and for the next six years,



Mr. JOSEPH BALL HILL.

until 1899, was associated with Mr. Baldwin Latham as an Assistant Engineer. Shortly after the Corporation of Calcutta had taken in hand the extensive system of Suburban Drainage, they, on Mr. Latham's advice, selected Mr. Hill as their Executive Engineer to carry out these important works, and he came to Calcutta in 1899 for this purpose. During his incumbency of the appointment, Mr. Hill has, on two occasions, officiated as Chief Engineer to the Corporation, and has remodelled a large portion of the Suburban Drainage system, and successfully carried out the improved project, and has also prepared extensive schemes for the drainage of the Balliaghatta and Fringe areas, as well as for the surface drainage of the suburbs.

Mr. MONTAGUE HILL, F.L.S., Assistant Inspector-General of Forests, is the son of the late J. H. Hill, Esq., of Cosham, Hampshire, and London. In 1887 he was appointed by the Secretary of State for India to the Imperial Forest

Service and arrived in India on the 27th December of the same year. His first posting was to the Kheri Forest Division in the United Provinces (then Oudh). After a period he was transferred to Pilibhit, Bhira, and then to the Gorakhpur District of the United Provinces, where he remained till the year 1896, and in January of that year was transferred to Burma. He held charge in succession of the Rangoon Ruby Mines, Bhamo, and Southern Shan States Forest Divisions. In February 1904 he was posted back to India, and appointed Assistant Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India. Mr. Hill was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society on 3rd December 1893.

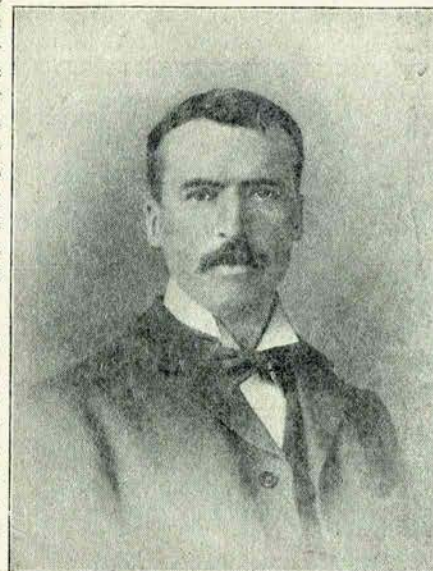
Lieut.-Col. JAMES RAMSAY HOBDDAY was born on the 16th July 1850, and received his first commission on the 13th January 1869. His appointment to the Indian Army dates from the 28th March 1871, and his rank of Lieut.-Colonel from the 13th January 1899. Colonel Hobday retired on the 16th July 1905 at the age of 55, after 34 years' meritorious service in India.



Lieut.-Col. JAMES RAMSAY HOBDDAY.

Mr. THOMAS HENRY HOLLAND, A.R.C.S., F.G.S., F.R.S., was born November 22nd, 1868, and educated at the Royal School of Mines and Royal College of Science, South Kensington, where he obtained the

National Scholarship, the Murchison Medal and Prize, and was granted the Associateship with Honours in 1888. In 1889 he was elected a Berkeley Fellow of Owens' College, for researches in



Chemical Geology, and in the following year was appointed an Assistant Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India and Curator of the Geological Museum, Calcutta. In 1892 he was appointed Professor of Geology at the Presidency College, Calcutta, in addition to his duties on the Geological Survey. In 1894 he was promoted to the grade of Deputy Superintendent, and in 1903, on the retirement of Mr. C. L. Griesbach, C.I.E., was appointed Director of the Department. His scientific work in India has been recognised by the grant of the Murchison Fund of the Geological Society of London in 1902, and by election to the Fellowship of the Royal Society of London in 1904. Mr. Holland was elected to be a Vice-President of the Asiatic Society in 1904 and 1905, a Fellow of the University of Calcutta in 1905, and a Trustee of the Indian Museum in 1901. His published papers have appeared in the Journal of the Anthropological Institute, Geological Magazine, Mineralogical Magazine, Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society, Journal of the

Asiatic Society and in the Records and Memoirs of the Geological Survey.

Mr. HERBERT HOLMWOOD, I.C.S., J.P., Officiating Judge, Calcutta High Court. Born in the year 1856 at Lee, Kent, and educated at



Uppingham. He went up for the Indian Civil Service competitive examination in 1877, and passing, after the usual probation, arrived in India in December 1879. He was posted to Bengal and served as Assistant Magistrate for some years, rising to Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in 1890, in the same year being appointed Inspector-General of Registration. In November 1894 Mr. Holmwood was confirmed as District and Sessions Judge at Gaya, in which capacity he served first at Bhagalpore in 1893. He went to Patna as Judge in 1902 and afterwards to the 24 Parganas, till the year 1905 when he was appointed to officiate as a Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court from January to June of that year. He was placed on special duty in September of the same year to serve on the Committee appointed to deal with the revision of the salaries of Ministerial Officers. He rejoined the High Court in the following year, taking his seat in March as Officiating Puisne Judge in the vacancy caused by the leave of absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice

Stephen. Mr. Holmwood published a legal work entitled the "Law and Practice of Registration in Bengal" during his incumbency of the office of Inspector-General of Registration in Bengal (Thacker, Spink & Co., 1894).

Mr. WILLIAM WOODWARD HORNELL, B.A., Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, was born in the year 1878 in England, and educated at Radley, and at Trinity College, Oxford. After graduating in 1901, he was appointed by the Secretary of State for India to the Indian Educational Service and arrived in India in January 1902. He worked for some time as a Professor of English at the Presidency College, Calcutta, and was appointed to officiate as Inspector of European Schools in the following year (1903). On the formation by the Government of India in 1903, of a Committee to enquire into the matter of Hill Schools for Europeans in Northern India, Mr. Hornell was appointed to act as Secretary, his services being placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department, for that purpose; on completion of this, he reverted to the appointment he still holds.

Mr. CHARLES WILLIAM WEBLEY HOPE, Superintendent,



Dehra Dun, and Chairman, Municipal Board, Mussoorie, son of the

late Rear-Admiral Charles Webley Hope, was born in England in 1864, and educated at Tonbridge, Plymouth and Mannam College, and Balliol College, Oxford. Joined the Indian Civil Service in 1885. He was first posted to Allahabad as Assistant Magistrate, and subsequently



Hon. Mr. JOHN WALTER HOSE,

served as Assistant Magistrate at Mirzapur and Joint Magistrate at Benares, Meerut, and Lucknow. In 1891, he officiated as Under-Secretary to Government, United Provinces, and in 1894 as Director of Agriculture in the United Provinces. He was Settlement Officer, Barabanki, Oudh, from 1893 to 1897, and afterwards was successively appointed Deputy Commissioner, Gonda, 1899, Collector, Cawnpore, 1900, Deputy Commissioner, Hardoi, Oudh, 1902, and Superintendent, Dehra Dun, in October 1904. Became Chairman of the Mussoorie Municipality the same year. Mr. Hope is a keen Mason, and is Worshipful Master of Lodge Dalhousie 639, E. C.

The Hon'ble Mr. JOHN WALTER HOSE, I.C.S., Member of the Lieut.-Governor's Council, United Provinces, was born in London in the year 1865. Educated at Dulwich College, and Christ Church, Oxford. Joined the Indian Civil Service in

1886, arrived in India and was attached to the North-West Provinces and Oudh on 3rd December 1886. Served in the Province at Agra and Gorakhpur as Assistant, and officiated as Magistrate and Collector in Basti and Gorakhpur till his appointment as Under-Secretary to Government on 18th December 1891. In 1894, he was appointed Registrar of the High Court of the North-West Provinces, and in 1899 became Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad. In April 1905, he was appointed Secretary to Government, and on 4th October in the same year was made a Member of the Legislative Council of the Province.

Mr. HENRY FRASER HOWARD, Under-Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India, was born in the year 1874 in England, educated at Aldenham School and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He was appointed to the I.C.S. after examination in the year 1896, and arrived in India, 9th December 1897; served in Bengal as an Assist-



ant Magistrate and Collector, and after being in charge of the Narayanganj Subdivision of the Dacca District for two years, was placed on special duty in connection with the Census of 1901; in the year 1902 he acted as Deputy Commissioner of Police in Calcutta

for a short period, after which he was again employed on special duty in connection with the revision of the *Imperial Gazetteer* until February 1905, when he was appointed to his present position. Mr. Howard is an athlete and takes a keen interest in various forms of sport, he having won the mile race against Oxford in 1896-7, during his University career, and rowed in his College boat, head of the river, in the year 1896.

The Hon'ble Sir WALTER CHARLETON HUGHES, Kt., C.I.E., M. INST. C.E., Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, Additional Member, Bombay Legislative Council, was born in September 1850, and received his education at King's College, London, of which he became a Fellow in 1898.

He joined the Public Works Department in 1868 as a "Stanley Engineer" (selected by competitive examination in England) and passed the earlier years of his service in the Irrigation Department. In 1884, he was appointed Under-Secretary to Government for Public Works, and was made Secretary to Government of Bombay, P. W. D., in 1887. The latter office he held till 1892, when he became Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Port of Bombay.

Mr. Hughes was the first Chairman of the Bombay City Improvement Trust on the constitution of that body in 1898, but in 1900 returned to the Port Trust, though still continuing to serve as an elected Trustee on the Improvement Trust Board.

In September 1905, he retired from the Public Works Department as Chief Engineer, 1st Class, being then the senior officer of the Department in India and the last of the Stanley Engineers, but continues to hold the post of Chairman of the Port Trust.

He was for some time Chairman of the Board of the Victoria Technical Institute and a Member of the Bombay University (Syndicate and Dean in Engineering).

Between 1897 and 1904 he was nominated four times as a Member of the Governor's Council. He was President of the Aden Wharves Commission in 1901, and Chairman of an Expert Committee

to advise on the improvement of the Port of Karachi in 1905.

Sir Walter Hughes married in 1889 Evelyn Isabel Rose, elder daughter of the late Colonel H. S. Hutchinson, I.S.C. He was appointed a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire



in May 1900. He was Knighted for his distinguished services in January 1906.

Capt. LESLIE THOMASON ROSE HUTCHINSON, M.A., M.D., B.C., I.M.S., is Professor of Physiology, Histology and Hygiene at the Grant Medical College, Bombay. He was born at Clifton, Bristol, in 1872, and was educated at Repton, Trinity College, Cambridge, and the London Hospital, taking his degrees at Cambridge, B.A. with Honours (Nat. Sci. Tripos), 1892; M.A., M.B., B.C., 1897; M.D. 1902. He first spent eight months on the North Sea as Medical Officer to the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, and in the latter part of 1897, volunteered for Plague duty in Bombay at the time of its first outbreak. In May 1898, he returned to England and passed fourth into the Indian Medical Service in the following August. He was Prizeman in Clinical Medicine at Netley in January 1899, and, on returning to India in the same year,

was posted to Military duty in the Poona District. In 1900, he served as Secretary and Member of the Commission appointed by Govern-



Capt. LESLIE THOMASON ROSE HUTCHINSON.

ment to enquire into the alleged ill-effects following Plague inoculation. In 1901, he was appointed Personal Assistant to the P.M.O., Bombay Command, and in 1902 took up his present appointment. Captain Hutchinson was elected a Fellow of the Bombay University in 1905, is Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Medical-Physical Society, and Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the British Medical Association.

Mr. WILLIAM ARBUTHNOT INGLIS, Secretary, P. W. D. (Roads and Buildings Branch), Bengal, was born at Inverness, Scotland, on 5th December 1853. He was educated at St. Andrews and Wellington College. He passed into the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, when it was first opened in 1871, and joined the Public Works Department on the 1st October 1874. On his arrival in India he was posted to the Arrah Division and was employed for eight years as an Assistant on the construction and working of the Sone Canals. In 1883 he was appointed Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, and transferred to

the office of the Superintending Engineer, Sone Circle. In 1885 he returned to the Arrah Division as Executive Engineer, and held charge of the Division till September 1891. He then officiated for a short time as Under-Secretary to the Bengal Government in the Public Works Department. From February 1892 to July 1893, he held charge of the Sone Circle as Superintending Engineer. On return from furlough in 1894, he was employed temporarily on special enquiries with respect to the Gumti River in the Tipperah District, and the Kosi River in the Purneah District. He then assumed charge in March 1895, of the Orissa Circle as Superintending Engineer, and, with an interval of six months in 1896 spent in the Sone Circle and in the Western Circle and of a year's furlough in 1900, remained in Orissa till June 1902, when he joined the Secretariat of the Bengal Government as Chief Engineer. Mr. Inglis has been employed mainly on the administration of the Sone and Orissa Canals, and has given his attention largely to the development of



the Revenue system of the canals. He has also interested himself in schemes for disposing of the volumes of flood waters in the rivers of Bengal which are in excess of the capacity of discharge of the natural channels.

Mr. SAMUEL GARDINER DE COURCY IRELAND, I.C.S., Under-Secretary to Government of

United Provinces, son of William de Courcy Ireland, late of the Burma Commission, was born at Rangoon on 23rd January 1876.



Educated at King's College F. School, London, and Hertford College, Oxford. Joined the Indian Civil Service, 23rd October 1899, and arrived in India on 22nd November of same year. Served as Assistant Magistrate and Collector at Etawah, Cawnpore, Banda and Gorakhpur, and went through a course of Survey and Settlement training. Appointed Assistant Superintendent, Dehra Dun, 1903, and Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, 1905.

Hon. Mr. STANLEY ISMAY, C.S.I., I.C.S., Bar.-at-Law, Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces. Mr. Stanley was born in Great Britain in the year 1848. He was educated at Bromsgrove. He entered for the Indian Civil Service competitive examination in the year 1869, and having passed, he proceeded to India in the ordinary course a couple of years later. His first service was in the Central Provinces, in which part of the country the whole of his subsequent service has passed, where he was appointed Assistant Commissioner rising successively to be Commissioner, Deputy Registrar, Inspector-General of Police and

Jails, charge of Small Cause Court, Jubbulpur; Divisional and Sessions Judge, and was finally appointed Judicial Commissioner in December 1897, which appointment he continues to hold to the present day.

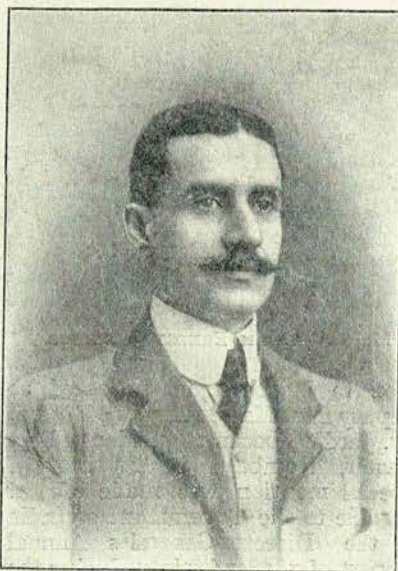


Hon. Mr. STANLEY ISMAY.

The Hon. Mr. Ismay was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1883. He was decorated a Companion of the Star of India in 1901, and in 1905 he was appointed an Additional Member of the Viceregal Legislative Council. He has published "Rules for the Superintendence and Management of Jails in the Central Provinces" (1885).

Mr. PAUL GEORGE JACOBS, A.M. INST.C.E., M.R.SAN.I., Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Bengal, was born in Rangoon, Burma, in the year 1864. He proceeded home for the latter part of his education, which he received at Hampstead, and subsequently at the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, whence he passed out with the usual Diploma in the year 1886, and was appointed to the Indian P. W. D. as an Assistant Engineer. Mr. Jacobs remained one year in England for a practical course and served as an Assistant to the Clerk of Works on the new Cardiff Waterworks, then under construction near Merthyr-Tydvil, South Wales. He came out to India at the end of the

year 1887 and was posted to the Darjeeling Division, as an Assistant Engineer. In the year 1888, he was ordered to Sikkim for the construction of some hill roads, to facilitate the passage of troops to the Thibetan Frontier in connection with the Sikkim Expedition. He returned to Darjeeling, after having partly completed the work, owing to ill-health, and a few months later was transferred to the Sone Circle in Behar, where he remained for four years on Irrigation work. His next experience was in South-West Bengal, in the Balasore Division, where he remained for three years in charge of Embankments and Navigation Canal works. In the year 1896, he was put in Executive charge of the Circular and Eastern Canals Division, where he remained for five years. During this period the canalization of the Bhangore Creek, costing about 12 lakhs of rupees, was carried out under his supervision. In the year 1900, he was engaged in establishing the new line from Khulna to Madaripore, known as the Bheel Route for the navigation of steam-



Mr. PAUL GEORGE JACOBS.

ers bringing in jute from Eastern Bengal to the railway at Khulna. After one and-a-half year's furlough he returned to India and was posted to Northern Bengal as Executive Engineer of the Rajshahi

Division; but having contracted jungle fever he was obliged to proceed on sick leave six months later; returning again in March 1904 he was posted to Calcutta as Executive Engineer



Mr. CHARLES STREATFEILD JAMES

of the Circular and Eastern Canals Division.

While on furlough he took up the study of sanitation, and after having attended lectures on sanitary science and visited sanitary works, appeared in December 1903 at the Examination held by the Royal Sanitary Institute of London, in practical sanitary science and obtained the diploma. He was shortly after elected a Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Mr. CHARLES STREATFEILD JAMES, Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Officiating Director, Construction Branch, Government of India, Telegraph Department, was born in the year 1859 in London, and was educated at Trinity College, Stratford-on-Avon. He passed into the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, in December 1877, where he completed his studies the following year, and was appointed by the Secretary of State for India to the Indian Telegraph Department on 26th January 1879, joining in

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Calcutta of the same year as an Assistant Superintendent. He has served in Central India, Rajputana, Bengal, Bombay, Guzerat and Eastern Bengal, and has thus acquired an extensive knowledge of the country. He received his promotion to the rank of Superintendent, 2nd grade, in October 1894, and whilst in that grade held charge of the Telegraph Check Office in Calcutta, until November 1896. From this date till February 1899 he was in charge of the Lower Burma Division of Telegraphs. On January 15th, 1899, Mr. Streatfield James gained his next step in the Department, being then promoted to the 1st grade of Superintendents, and during the four years of his continuance in this grade held charge of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Division of Telegraphs. From August 1902 till March 1903 he was attached to the office of the Director-General of Telegraphs as temporary Chief Superintendent of Construction. Promoted to Chief Superintendent, 2nd class, November 8th, 1903, the following year brought him promotion to Chief Superintendent, 1st class; he receiving this step on 19th July 1904, and the same year also saw him advanced to the higher appointment of Deputy Director, August 27th, 1904, and in charge of the Office of Deputy Director of Construction. On 3rd April 1905, Mr. Streatfield James became Officiating Director (Construction) of Telegraphs. During his busy official career, Mr. Streatfield James has found time to contribute to the technical literature of his Department, being the Author of "The Morse Signaller's Companion" and also of "The Construction of Telegraph Spans, Angles, Stays and Wire Suspension Bridges," both of which works have been published by order of the Director-General of Telegraphs for the use of the Telegraph Department of the Government of India, the former being also used by the Telegraph services in Egypt, Ceylon, and Persia.

Mr. EDWARD RALEIGH JARDINE, Presidency Post Master, Bombay, was born in the year 1858 in the Bombay Presidency,

and educated at Southsea. After completing his education, Mr. Jardine was appointed to the Marine Postal Service in 1876. He was Assistant Mail Officer in 1876 and became Mail Officer in 1877. He was Superintending Examiner, Persian Gulf Division, from 1886 to 1888. Officiated as Deputy Post Master, Bombay, in 1889. Aden was his next sphere of activity where he was Post Master in 1890. Mr. Jardine was on special duty in the Director-General's Office in 1893 and was made Deputy Post Master, Bombay, in the same year. Two years later Mr. Jardine was acting Presidency Post Master, Bombay. In 1899 Mr. Jardine was Post Master of Rangoon. From July



Major WILLIAM ERNEST JENNINGS.

1902 to March 1903, he acted as Deputy Post Master-General, Burma. Mr. Jardine became Presidency Post Master, Bombay, in April 1903. Special mention was made of Mr. Jardine to the Government of India in the Director-General's Annual Report of 1898-9 for introducing the new and useful system of continuous delivery in Bombay. Again in the Report of 1900-01 Mr. Jardine is mentioned for stopping opium smuggling through the Post Offices, Burma, and for organising Postal arrangements in Rangoon. Once again in the 1903-04 Report Mr. Jardine's name figures for reorga-

nising postal arrangements in Bombay and for introducing a system of accurate postal maps of deliveries in the Presidency Towns.

Major WILLIAM ERNEST JENNINGS, M.D., D.P.H., J.P., I.M.S., Superintendent of Plague Operations in the Bombay Presidency, was born in 1865, graduated from the Edinburgh University in 1887, and entered the Indian Medical Service in the same year. Since his arrival in India in 1888 he has held various Military and Civil appointments, including the Medical charge of the 119th Infantry, all the Sind Horse Regiments and the 123rd Rifles; the Civil Surgeonship of Ratnagiri, Panch Mahals, Shikarpur and Rajkote and, on four occasions, the Acting Health Officer-ship of the Port of Bombay.

In the last capacity he first came into contact with plague in 1896, and, thereafter, controlled several branches of plague administration, reaching his present position in 1901. A monograph upon Plague published by him in 1903 was adopted by Government for use in all Civil Medical Institutions in the Bombay Presidency. He is the Bombay Editor of the *Indian Medical Gazette*, Infectious and Tropical Disease Editor of *Treatment*, London, and a standing contributor to several other medical journals. In recognition of his plague services the Order of St. John of Jerusalem was conferred upon him by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, and he is also a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health, and of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health. Outside of his profession Major Jennings is well known in Masonic circles, being the Grand Master Depute of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, Burma and Ceylon, and also as a musician, having on several occasions acted as Organist of St. Thomas' Cathedral in Bombay.

Mr. ALFRED STEWART JUDGE, Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, was born in the year 1858, his father being the late Mr. William Judge, Attorney, formerly Secretary of the great Assam Tea Company, and one of the pioneers of tea cultivation in the Himalayas, the

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tea estates founded by him in Darjeeling still remaining in the hands of the family. Mr. Judge was educated at Kensington School and, proceeding to India, joined the Bengal Police in January 1880. He



Mr. ALFRED STEWART JUDGE.

served with distinction as Assistant and District Superintendent in several districts, and was in charge of Patna in 1894 when he was transferred to Calcutta and appointed Collector of Income Tax. After holding this post for about a year he was transferred to the appointment of Superintendent of Customs, Calcutta, having the Preventive Service and Salt Department in that town in his charge. He served in this capacity for the next ten years when, on the formation of the Imperial Customs Service, he was selected to be Collector and posted to Rangoon as Chief Collector of Customs, Burma.

Mr. MICHAEL KEANE, B.A., F.C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, in the Revenue, Appointment, General and Political Departments, was born in County Kerry, Ireland, on the 14th June 1874, educated at Clongowes Wood School, County Kildare; proceeded to University College, Dublin, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in the Royal University of Ireland.

Entered the Indian Civil Service on 29th October 1898, and arrived in India on 21st November in the same year. Served as Assistant Magistrate and Collector at Benares, Sitapur, Meerut, and other places till appointed Assistant Settlement Officer of Jalaun in November 1905. On conclusion of settlement, remained on famine duty in that district till appointed to the Secretariat in his present capacity on January 24, 1906.

Mr. NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay, was born in the city where he now administers law and justice, and was educated at the Collegiate (Dr. Bryce's), Edinburgh, Scotland. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in Michaelmas 1895, and came out to India shortly after. He acted as Official Assignee of the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, from 1902 to 1904, and was appointed Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Taxing Master, High Court, Bombay. Mr. Kemp's next change of office was made in February 1905, when he occupied the seat of Third Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, and also acted as Second Judge



in the same year. Mr. Kemp officiated in his present appointment from June to September 1905, in which month he was made per-

manent, on the promotion of Mr. Saunderson Slater to the post of Administrator-General.

Mr. MICHAEL KENNEDY, J. P., Deputy Inspector-General of



Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation, was born in March 1859. He completed his education at Wellington College, Berkshire; came out to India late in 1876 and joined the Police Department as Assistant Superintendent in March 1877. Three years later, he was selected for special duty in charge of Police operations against dacoits on the Frontier between the British and the Nizam's territory, and for his effective services Mr. Kennedy received the thanks of the Government of Bombay and H. H. the Nizam's Government. In 1882 he was again employed on special duty in the Kaladgi District, became Superintendent of Police in 1885, and was sent to Kathiawar on special duty to organize the Kathiawar Agency Police. From Kathiawar to Sind is not a far cry, and in 1893 Mr. Kennedy went to Upper Sind as District Superintendent of Police. The next year he was sent to Poona and held charge of the district off and on for about ten years. The authorities were happy in their selection when they appointed Mr. Kennedy to act as Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, in 1901,

he filled the post for sixteen months, leaving it in 1902 when he was again placed on special duty to prepare an important Police reorganisation scheme affecting the whole force of Bombay Presidency proper. Having sent in his report, he reverted to Poona for a time. When Lord Curzon's Police Commission visited Poona in 1903, Mr. Kennedy was chosen for special duty as the representative local member. On return from leave he acted as Police Commissioner, Bombay in 1904 for six months. Next he acted for the second time as Inspector-General of Police for two months, and received his promotion from the grade of District Superintendent to that of Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

During the time he was District Superintendent of Police, Poona, the Jubilee Murders of 1897 occurred, when Mr. Rand, I.C.S., and Lieutenant Ayerst were murdered on their way back from an entertainment at Government House, Ganeshkhind. Mr. Kennedy was in charge of the Police enquiries in this case which ended in the arrest of the culprits (the now notorious Chapekar brothers and others) who paid the extreme penalty of the law.

Mr. ROBERT GREIG KENNEDY, Public Works Depart-



ment, India, Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary, Irrigation Branch,

Government of the Punjab, was born in Leith, Scotland, in 1851. Trained at R. I. E. College, he was appointed on the 1st October 1873 to the Public Works Department, and employed on irrigation works in the Punjab; he was appointed Executive Engineer in October 1881, and transferred to Baluchistan in October 1884. He returned to the Punjab in August 1890, was appointed Superintending Engineer in February 1898, Chief Engineer, Bengal, in January 1903, and Joint Secretary to the Government of the Punjab (Irrigation Department) in March 1904. He is author of a Report on Irrigation in the United States and Irrigation Hydraulic Diagrams.

Mr. CHARLES AUGUSTUS KINCAID, I.C.S., Judge of the District Court, Poona, and Agent for the Sirdars of the Deccan, was born in the year 1870, educated at Sherborne School, and passed out of Balliol College, Oxford, under the old rules and came to India towards the end of 1891. Mr. Kincaid was attached to the office of the Commissioner of Sind, Karachi, till August 1892. He has served as Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Karachi and Satara, between 1892 and 1897. He was sent in June 1900 as Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, and remained there till he was gazetted to his present position in May 1905, possessing an observant mind and literary taste. Mr. Kincaid published an interesting book called "The Outlaws of Kathiawar" in which an opportunity was afforded to those who wished it to gain an insight into the lives of the people of that district. Mr. Kincaid is Agent for the Sirdars of the Deccan, and also the Political Officer as well as Judge, acting between the Bombay Government and the Deccan Hindu aristocracy, who swore their allegiance to the British at the fall of the Peshwa's Government in the year 1817, A. D.

Mr. ALEXANDER VANSITTART KNYVETT, C.I.E., officiating Inspector-General of Police, L. P.,

substantive grade, Deputy Inspector-General of Police. Mr. Knyvett is the head of the Criminal Investi-



gation Department in Bengal and has had long experience in criminal cases in India and the habits and methods of Indian criminals, gathered during a long career devoted to police and detective work. His Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire was gained for long and meritorious services to the Government of India. Mr. Knyvett was born in India in the year 1848, his father being Major-General William John Baptist Knyvett of the Knyvetts of Ashwellthorpe, Co. Norfolk. He joined the service in the year 1867 on the 1st of January, and rose through the various ranks of the Indian Police Department, being for many years engaged in District work in which he gained the great store of information which has served the cause of law and order so well. In 1881 he was appointed Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police and remained in this appointment for the next decade and more. He received the thanks of Government for his services in connection with the identification of criminals by means of Anthropometry. He was in charge of the special work of reorganisation of the Bengal Police from 1891, and in 1896 was

appointed Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern and Western range, and held several similar appointments till posted to act in his present capacity. This is the sixth occasion on which Mr. Knyvett has acted as Inspector-General of Police. Mr. Knyvett served in the Lushai and Sikkim campaigns (Medal) and was Secretary and Member of the Bengal Police Commission, 1892, and was placed on special duty in the reorganization of the Bengal Police, 1903. A year before the appointment of the Indian Police Commission Mr. Knyvett foreshadowed in his report, at an annual cost of 36 lakhs, all those changes for the improvement

Rs. 80,000. Mr. Knyvett's recreation is sport. He is well known in Bengal as a first class shot and a skilful fisherman.

The Hon'ble Mr. RICHARD AMPHLETT LAMB, C.I.E., I.C.S., J.P., Commissioner, Central Division, Bombay Presidency, was born at Poona in 1858, and received his education at Highgate School, London. He passed into the Indian Civil Service in 1877 and two years later came out to India and was appointed Assistant Collector, Poona. The large district of Khandesh was his sphere of work for the seven years commencing from 1880 as Assistant Collector and afterwards as Forest Settlement Officer, and from March to May 1886 he was on special duty with the Khandesh-Baroda Boundary Settlement Commission. His services being placed at the disposal of the Government of India in February 1887, Mr. Lamb was sent to Burma as Deputy Commissioner, serving in the districts of Mergui, Amherst, Ava, Ye-U, and Sagaing; he received the Indian Medal, with Clasp Burma 1887-89. On his return from leave in 1892, he served as Collector and District Magistrate in various districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Satara, Kanara, Kolaba and Poona; he was also the Political Agent for the States of Aundh Phaltan, Janjira and Bhor. While at Poona he was Chairman of the Plague Committee and the chief authority in connection with plague, and for his public services Mr. Lamb was decorated in May 1900 with the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, First Class. In November of the following year further honour was bestowed on him when he was appointed Companion of the most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. He was Collector and District Magistrate of Ahmednagar between 1899-1904, and during a part of this time was on special duty in connection with the rectification of the frontier between the Bombay Presidency and H. H. the Nizam's dominions. In 1904 he was appointed Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Revenue and Financial Departments. He is an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. On account of his keen

interest in motoring Mr. Lamb was unanimously elected Chairman of the Western India Motor Union.

The Right Rev. GEORGE ALFRED LEFROY, D.D., Bishop of Lahore, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1854, his father being the Very Rev. Jeffrey Lefroy, Dean of Dromore, son of Chief Justice Lefroy, of the Queen's Bench, Ireland. He was educated at Marlborough, and Trinity College, Cambridge, and took a first class in the Theological Tripos. He was ordained in the year 1879, and joined the Cambridge Mission in Delhi the same year. His whole pastorate career has been spent in India, and



The Hon. Mr. R. A. LAMB.

of the Police service which the Commission subsequently recommended and which are now being introduced in all the Provinces of India. Throughout his long career he has shown special skill in criminal investigations, and forgery cases are a speciality of his. In the latter line he made a most notable success in the discovery and conviction of the gang of Bengal forgers, who had been engaged since 1885 in a series of skilful forgeries of G. C. Notes, and who more recently uttered forged Government Promissory Notes for large amounts, defrauding the Allahabad Bank in a single day of the large sum of



The Right Rev. G. L. LEFROY.

after twelve years' labour he became head of the mission which he had served from the beginning—the United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and Cambridge Mission. He was enthroned Bishop of Lahore in 1899.

Mr. NORMAN UNIACKE KNOX LESLIE, Superintendent of the Bombay Telegraph Office, was born in the year 1867, in Cork, Ireland, and educated at Cheltenham College. He was at Coopers Hill College from 1887 to 1889, in October of which year he came to India to take up his appointment in the

Indian Telegraph Department. He was promoted to his present appointment on 19th September 1901,



Mr. N. U. K. LESLIE.

and is also the Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

Mr. THOMAS CROMPTON LEWIS, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity



Mr. T. C. LEWIS.

College, Cambridge; Sixth Wrangler (1875); Sheepshanks Astronomical Exhibitioner; Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and of the Physical Society of London;

Fellow of the Calcutta and Punjab Universities; Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Born at Carnarvon on 4th November 1851. He was engaged in college and university work at Cambridge till he joined the service, by appointment of the Secretary of State, in 1881. Served as Professor of Mathematics, and Principal, Government College, Lahore, and Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle; officiated as Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. In 1894, he was appointed to his present post of Director of Public Instruction, North-West Provinces and Oudh, as the Province was then designated. In 1904, he served on the Committee appointed by the Government of India to report on the financial position of hill schools for Europeans in India. Mr. Lewis is the author of a number of papers which have appeared in the "Quarterly Journal of Mathematics," and in the "Messenger of Mathematics," or have been read before the British Association for the Advancement of Science; as also of (1) Arithmetic for Schools and (2) Heroes of Science: Mechanicians. (Pub. S. P. C. K.).

Lieutenant-Colonel FRANCIS BACON LONGE, R.E., Surveyor-General of India, is the eldest son of Robert Bacon Longe, Esq., of Spixworth, Paile, Norfolk, and was born at Yarmouth on the 31st October 1856. He received his early education under a private tutor in Normandy, and subsequently entered Cheltenham College, from which he passed direct into the R. M. Academy, Woolwich, at the end of 1873. In 1876, having passed his examination for the Royal Engineers, he received a commission; was kept one of a batch of Cadets who were at Woolwich five full terms; he was, however, offered a commission in the Royal Artillery, but refused, his great ambition being to get appointed to the Survey of India; hence he volunteered for service in India and succeeded. On his arrival in Bombay, in January 1879, he received orders to report himself to the Commanding Royal Engineer at Jellalabad, Afghanistan, and immediately proceeded there, but on arrival was posted to the Kurram

Valley Field Force under Lord Roberts. He, therefore, returned to Peshawar, marched to Kohat

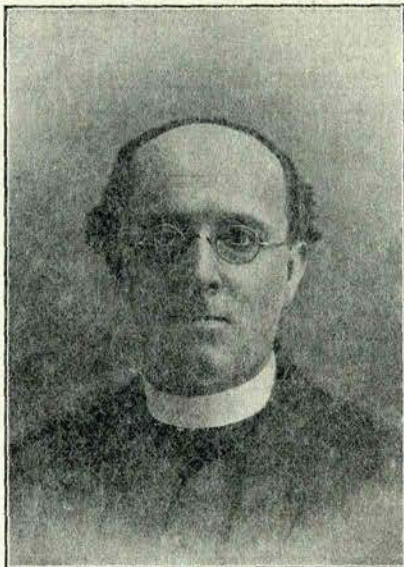


Lt.-Col. F. B. LONGE.

and joined the 7th Co., Bengal Sappers and Miners, to which he was posted. He was almost immediately ordered to make a road survey from Thall to Alikhel, and when the force advanced to Kabul he was deputed to continue the work to that place. Having completed this within a day of the arrival of the first troops at Kabul, with great accuracy, he was recommended for an appointment in the Survey Department, and was posted to it as a Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent. In 1880, after working in Kabul for some months, he accompanied the Field Force to Kandahar, and surveyed there till the withdrawal of the troops in 1881. He was employed in Mysore and the United Provinces till 1885, when he was sent to Calcutta as Personal Assistant to the Surveyor-General. The same year he was sent to Suakin in charge of the survey for Sir Gerald Graham, and on his return was given charge of the South Maratha Survey, till he was appointed in 1886, in charge of No. 15 party working in Baluchistan. On his return from England in 1888, he was appointed to No. 21 Party surveying in Upper Burma, the Kachin Hills and Shan States till 1896, when he was appointed Assistant Surveyor-

General at Calcutta. The following year he was deputed as Survey Officer with the Burma-China Boundary, and on his return proceeded to England owing to ill-health. In 1900, he was appointed Deputy Surveyor-General, and two years later acted as Surveyor-General. In 1904 and 1905, was on deputation as a member of the party attached to the force under the Indian Survey Committee, and the same year was appointed Surveyor-General of India. For his war services, Lieutenant-Colonel Longe received the Afghan Medal and three Clasps, the Kabul-Kandahar Bronze Star, the Egyptian Medal and Clasp, and the Egyptian Star—as well as the Frontier Medal and Clasp for service in Burma, and was several times mentioned in Despatches.

The Reverend WILLIAM ARTHUR GRANT LUCKMAN, M.A., Canon and Senior Chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, was born in England in 1857, and is the eldest son of the Reverend W. G. Luckman, Bath, England. Mr. Luckman took his M. A. at Keble



College, Oxford, and was Assistant Master at St. Columba's College, Rathfarnham, near Dublin, and at Yarlet Hall, Stafford. He came to India in 1883 and was appointed Head Master of the Boys' High

School at Allahabad, a post he continued in till March 1887 when he was appointed Junior Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta. His next incumbency was at Nainital in 1891, again at St. Paul's in 1893, St. John's, Calcutta, for the year 1894, Cathedral 1897. He was made a Canon in 1900.

Mr. WILLIAM BERNARD MACCABE, M.INST. C.E., F.I.C. (*Lieutenant, Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers*), Chief Engineer to Calcutta Municipality, was born in Ireland in 1864, and is a son of Sir Francis MacCabe, late Medical Commissioner of the Local Gaol Board for Ireland. He was educated at Dublin University in the Engineering School, and on taking his degree in 1889, was employed on the new Limerick Water Works and on the construction of various Railways. In 1891 he entered the service of the Dublin Corporation in connection with the Drainage Scheme and served for two years. In 1893 he was appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Dublin Water Works and various other municipal undertakings. He received the appointment of Chief Engineer to the Calcutta Municipality in July 1903, and arrived in Calcutta in October of the same year to enter upon his duties. The water-supply and drainage schemes of Calcutta are both on a great scale, and present many difficult problems. The conditions to be faced in a city that is partly European but mainly Indian are obviously complicated, and the Municipality has to deal with questions that are hardly thought of elsewhere. The filtered and unfiltered water-supply to the enormous population of Calcutta is a matter of increasing difficulty, and one that is constantly being subjected to the severest criticism. There are under consideration big schemes that should make the water service complete, and they involve heavy work and the highest technical skill. The drainage of a city subjected to seasons of tropical rain, has naturally to be treated in a different way to that of a city subject to ordinary conditions, and the work of a Chief Engineer is difficult and of necessity often experimental. It is hard to imagine a Municipality

that makes so many demands on the resources of its engineering staff. The densely crowded native quarters, the crooked and ill-designed streets, and the thousands of insanitary bustees make the work



of the municipal officers one of great difficulty. Mr. MacCabe energetically threw himself into the work of reorganizing and reconstructing his department, and the fruition of his schemes will be hopefully looked forward to. Mr. MacCabe was made a Member of the Institution of C. E. in 1902. Before arriving in India he devoted much time to the study of chemistry in its relation to Engineering. He studied under Sir Chas. Cameron, C.B., M.D., Health Officer and Public Analyst for Dublin, and Professor J. E. Reynolds, F.R.S. This special knowledge should prove of particular value in his present work. Mr. MacCabe entered the Artillery Company of the Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers and has served as a Lieutenant since November 1903. Mr. MacCabe as a member of the Irish Rifle Association achieved repute as a match rifle shot.

Capt. JAMES HALDANE McDONALD, M.B., C.M., I.M.S., Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay (now acting as Presidency Surgeon, 2nd District, and Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Bombay), was born on the 30th November 1869 in Bombay, where he was educated partly and finished

his course by graduating at the Edinburgh University in 1894. Joining the service in January 1895 he came to Bombay in April, and was in Military employ for the following three years, during which time he served in



Mr. J. MACFARLANE,

different parts of that Presidency. He saw active service in the Tirah campaign of 1897. Entering the Civil Medical Department in 1898, he was on plague duty at Karachi. The year following he was appointed Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay. He was the Medical Officer of the Famine Relief Works at Ahmedabad in 1900. In addition to his duties as Personal Assistant, Captain Macdonald was Chief Medical Officer of Plague Operations, Bombay Presidency; in October 1902 and the next year he was Inspector of Factories within local limits of the city. For a short time (June) he was acting as Professor of Materia Medica at the Grant Medical College in 1904.

Mr. J. MACFARLANE, Librarian, Imperial Library, Calcutta. Born at Merleval, Warwickshire, in the year 1866, educated at Atherstone Grammar School. In 1885 he was appointed Assistant Librarian in the British Museum Library. When the Imperial Library was opened to the public in the year

1901 Mr. Macfarlane was offered and accepted the post of Librarian to that Institution. He has also been officiating in charge of the Records of the Government of India on several occasions. Mr. Macfarlane is a Fellow of the Calcutta University, Honorary Secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and a Trustee of the Indian Museum, and is the author of two works "Antoine Verard," 1899, an illustrated monograph on printing and publishing in France in the 15th century, "Library Administration," 1898. He is also the translator of Vol. 2 of Clermont-Ganneau's "Archæology of Palestine."

Lieut.-Col. ROBERT SMEITON MACLAGAN, R.E., Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Punjab, was born at Rurki, North-West Provinces, India, in 1860, and is the son of late General Robert MacLagan, R.E., who was for some years Chief Engineer, P. W. D., of the Punjab.

Lieut.-Col. MacLagan was educated at Haileybury and Woolwich R.M.A., and received his commission in February, 1880, after which he served three years in England. He



Lieut.-Col. ROBERT SMEITON MACLAGAN.

came to India in 1883 and joined the Military Works Department in March of that year as Assistant Engineer, was transferred to P. W. D., Punjab, in August 1883, was promoted to Executive Engineer in May 1849

and to Under-Secretary to the Government of Punjab in May 1902 and two years later to his present position.

Lieut.-Col. MacLagan has seen considerable active service. He served



Mr. JOHN MOLESWORTH MACPHERSON.

in the Black Mountain, North-West Frontier in 1888, as Assistant Field Engineer, in Miran Zai in 1891 as Field Engineer, and again in the 2nd Black Mountain Expedition in 1891, also in Waziristan in 1894, and in the Tochi in 1897 as Field Engineer, and in the South African War in 1900.

Mr. JOHN MOLESWORTH MACPHERSON, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, was born in Calcutta on the 8th August 1853. He is the eldest son of the late John Macpherson, M.D., of the Indian Medical Service, who served for seventeen years in Calcutta and was well known in private practice.

Mr. Macpherson was educated at Westminster School, London, and was called to the Bar, Inner Temple, in 1876. The same year he was appointed Advocate of the Calcutta High Court, and in December 1877 he was appointed Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department. After officiating some six times as Secretary he received the permanent appointment in December 1896. During his long career

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he has served under six different Viceroys. Mr. Macpherson has written a valuable legal work, which is in its 7th Edition, entitled "Macpherson's Law of Mortgages in British India." He has compiled in six volumes "Lists of British Enactments in force in the Native States." The decoration of C.S.I. has been conferred on him as a recognition of his distinguished services in the Legislative Department of the Government of India.

Mr. Macpherson is a member of a family that holds a notable record in the history of India. His grandfather, a well-known Aberdeen Professor, was the adopted son of Sir John Macpherson, who was Governor-General of India in succession to Warren Hastings. He did not come to India, but his two brothers were in the service of the East India Company. Mr. Macpherson's father had six brothers in India, among whom was Major S. Charters Macpherson, C.B., who was instrumental in putting down the practice of human sacrifices. Major Macpherson acted as Political Agent to the Maharaja of Gwalior during the anxious period of the Mutiny, and the weight of his influence helped considerably to induce the Maharaja to cast in his lot with the fortunes of the British. Other uncles in the Indian services were : Mr. Wm. Macpherson, who became Judicial Secretary to the India Office in London ; Hugh Macpherson, M.D., who became Deputy Surgeon-General, rising to a high position in the Indian Medical Service ; General R. Macpherson, of the Commissariat Department ; and Sir Arthur Macpherson, Judge of the High Court of Calcutta and afterwards Judicial Secretary in the India Office.

His grandfather on his mother's side was the Rector of Moville, Ireland, being the younger brother of Sir Thomas Staples, *Bt.*, of Lesson, Ireland.

Mr. Macpherson married Edith, daughter of the late General C. W. Hutchinson, R.E.

Col. RODERICK MACRAE, M.B., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, is the second son of the late John Macrae, of the Macraes of Glenshiel, and was born at Lochalsh, Rosshire, Scotland.

He was educated at the Royal Academy, Inverness, and the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated with distinction in 1873.

He entered the Indian Medical Service in 1875, and after passing through Netley arrived in India in November of the same year.

He was first posted to the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, where he did duty for six months, and in May 1876 was appointed to the medical charge of the 32nd Pioneers at Umballa. In November 1876 he was ordered to Meerut to take charge of the 5th Bengal Light Infantry with which regiment he marched from Meerut to Bhagalpur. He remained at the latter station until the outbreak of



the Afghan War in 1878 when he was posted to the Field Force in the Kurram Valley. He was present during the operations in the Kurram Valley until April 1879, when he was appointed to the charge of the 2nd P.W.O. Goorkhas then in the Jellalabad Valley, where they continued to serve for some months. He returned with the Regiment on the conclusion of the first phase of the Afghan War and was with them during the "death march" through the Khyber Pass when some hundreds of deaths occurred from cholera. He again accompanied the Regiment to Cabul after the "Cavagnari Massacre" and was present at the

affair in the Gugdulluck Pass, and accompanied Sir Charles Gough's column to the relief of Sherpur in December 1879. While the force remained at Cabul he was present at various operations in the Kohistan, Logar, and Maidan valleys. In 1880 he joined the 28th Punjab Native Infantry at Cabul. On the withdrawal from Cabul he was among the officers present in the "historical tent" outside Sherpur in which the throne of Cabul was made over to the late Abdur Rahman.

On return to India he was thanked for "excellent services in the field" and was offered the Garrison Surgeoncy of Chunar. He took over charge at Chunar early in 1881, and took "private affairs leave" in India from 10th July to 31st December 1881. Early in 1882 he elected for civil employ, and on the 27th April of that year was appointed Resident Surgeon at the Medical College, Calcutta. In December he was appointed Civil Surgeon of Jalpaiguri, and during 1883 and 1884, was successively Civil Surgeon of Jalpaiguri, Rajshahi, Shahabad, and Alipore, in the 24-Parganas. On 23rd November 1884 he went on furlough for two years. On return from furlough in November 1886 he acted as Civil Surgeon of Saran and Nadiya for short periods, and became Civil Surgeon of Shahabad in April 1887, where he remained until February 1891; when he went to Champaran, from which district he again went on furlough for one year and eight months in April 1892. On return from furlough in December 1893, he first acted as Health Officer, Calcutta, then became Civil Surgeon of Gaya on 30th January 1894. During a cholera epidemic in the Gaya Jail, Colonel Macrae gave Mr. Haffkine his first opportunity of testing in a scientific manner his system of preventive inoculation for cholera. It was during the same epidemic that he proved for the first time the agency of flies in the diffusion of the disease, which had only previously been suspected. In May 1896, he went on six months' leave on urgent private affairs, and returned to India as Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the Medical School, Dacca, in November 1896. He remained there

till June 1901, when he again went on furlough and returned to India in November 1902. He was appointed Civil Surgeon, 24-Parganas, and Medical Inspector of Emigrants, and subsequently Civil Surgeon of Hazaribagh. His services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, from 3rd April 1904, and he was appointed Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces, with rank of Colonel.

From 12th December 1904 to 20th February 1905 he was in military employ, and on 12th February was promoted Colonel, and appointed Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Sanitary Commissioner, Burma. On the 11th September 1905, he was appointed Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

He is the author of various papers on "Preventive Inoculation in Cholera," Flies and Cholera Diffusion; Salol in Cholera, Cataract, Litholapaxy, &c.

Lieut.-Col. CHARLES MAC-TAGGART, M.A., M.B., M.C.H., I.M.S., University of Glasgow, Inspector-General of Prisons, United Provinces, was born at Campbel-



town, Scotland, on 27th March 1861. Educated at Glasgow University. Joined the service as Surgeon, Bengal Medical Establishment, on

1st April 1886. Arrived in India 6th October in the same year. Until July 1889, Colonel Mactaggart served with the Military Establishment, and on 10th July of that year he was transferred to Civil employ. He was Superintendent of the Central Jails at Benares, Agra, Allahabad and Lucknow, till he was appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Prisons in September 1898. In 1902, he was made substantive in this appointment which he holds to the present day. He obtained his rank as Lieut.-Colonel on 1st April 1906.

Mr. STUART LOCKWOOD MADDUX, M.A., I.C.S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture (Bengal), was born on 3rd June 1866, and is the younger son of the Revd. R. H. Maddux, B.D., Rector of Kirkheaton (Eng.). Mr. Maddux graduated as Master of Arts (Oxon.), and joined the I.C.S. on 31st October 1887, arriving in India on the 23rd November of the following year. He married the elder daughter of the late Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. W. Meadows, I.M.S., in February 1897. His first appointment was that of Assistant Magistrate and Collector, posted to Gaya, and he became Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, in November 1894, obtaining his next step to the 1st grade four years later, in March 1898. He was at home on leave of absence for about twenty-one months from March 1900 to November 1901. On his return to duty Mr. Maddux became Magistrate and Collector of Durbhunga, one of the most important districts in Behar, and after holding that appointment for rather over a year, he was selected for his present appointment in Calcutta in February 1903, having previously officiated as Director of this department from December 1899 to March 1900. Mr. Maddux also served for seven years in the Land Revenue Settlement of the important district of Orissa from 1892 to 1899, and as Director of Agriculture he is *ex-officio* Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Agricultural Association.

The Director holds charge of two departments, one being that of Land Records, including Settlements, and the other, Agriculture,

and is assisted by a Deputy Director and two Assistant Directors in the latter branch, and a Personal Assistant in the former. The Department



of Land Records and Settlements, under the control of the Director, includes supervision of maintenance of the records-of-rights, and of the larger settlements of rents and land revenue throughout the province of Bengal.

The Agricultural Department, also under the Director's control, receives from Collectors of Divisions forecasts of all crops, and these are compiled by the Director and regularly published for public information, and are of much value to trade generally. In addition the Government Farms, and the large farms under the Court of Wards, are under his supervision and management, and for these purposes he has a staff of four itinerant Overseers and Resident Overseers at the farms, and these, with the Deputy Director and the two Assistant Directors, all of whom are selected for their expertness in agricultural matters, form the staff of the Department. As the Government of India has recently sanctioned a grant of 20 lakhs of rupees per annum for the development of the Provincial Agricultural Departments, there is every prospect of expansion of work and increased usefulness before the Bengal Agricultural Department,

Mr. EVELYN JOHN MARDON, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), F.R.G.S., F.S.A., I.C.S., Bar-at-law (Inner Temple), Inspector-General of Registration and Commissioner of Excise and Stamps, United Provinces, son of H. Mardon, Esq., J.P., of Dulverton, Somersetshire. Born at Westbury-on-Trym, Gloucestershire, England. Educated partly in Germany and France, but principally at Clifton College. Afterwards at Christ's College, Cambridge. Entered the Indian Civil Service, 22nd August 1888, and arrived in India 11th November 1889. Served at Lucknow and other stations as Assistant Magistrate and Collector till appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector in 1894, was promoted Deputy Commissioner in 1897, and received his present appointment on 1st December 1904. He is the author of "Trade and Administration in British East Africa." Mr. Mardon was in political charge of the Rajahs and Nawabs of the United Provinces at the Delhi Durbar, for which he received the Delhi Medal. His recreations are shooting, hunting, polo and photography. In the pursuit of big game he has visited the Rockies of Canada

Mr. JOHN HUBERT MARSHALL, M.A., Director-General of Archaeology, son of F. Marshall, K.C., of the Inner Temple, was born at Chester in the year 1876, and was educated at Dulwich



College, and at King's College, Cambridge. He was a foundation scholar in Classics at King's; won the Porson Prize for Greek; took a double first in the Classical and Archaeological Triposes; and, after taking his degree, was elected to the Prendergast and Craven University Fellowships. He afterwards became a student of the British School of Archaeology at Athens, and followed up his antiquarian studies among Continental Museums and in the Nearer East, where he was associated for some time in the exploration of Crete. Mr. Marshall married in 1902 Florence, younger daughter of Sir Bell Longhurst, and was appointed in the same year to the general direction of the Archaeological Survey of India.

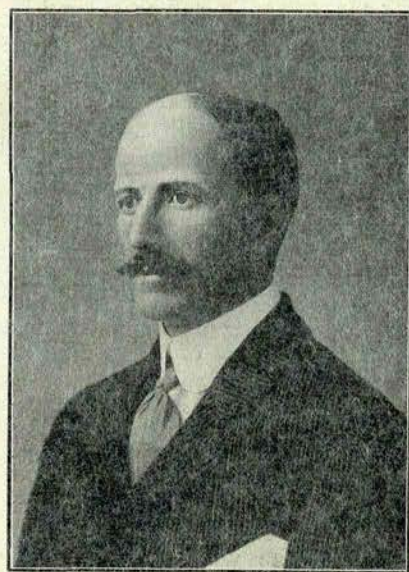
Mr. NICHOLAS MAUGHAN, A.M. INST. C.E., Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Ordinary Branch, of the Bombay Municipality, was born in London in 1875, and educated at Westminster School and the Crystal Palace School of Engineering. On obtaining his certificate of the first class, for Engineering, he was articled in 1895 to Messrs. John Taylor, Sons, and

Santo Crimp, Civil Engineers, Great George Street, Westminster. His articles completed, Mr. Maughan was appointed Resident Engineer, Enfield Water Works New Pumping Station, in which appointment he served for one year. On the expiration of this he took up the duties of Resident Engineer, Main Drainage of Woking, in which connection a paper, written by Mr. Maughan, has been published by the permission of the Council in the minutes of the Institution of Civil Engineers. His next appointment was that of Resident Engineer, Ilford Drainage Works, serving there for a short period before joining his present appointment in January 1901. Mr. Maughan is a Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute of London.

Mr. WILLIAM MAXWELL, I.C.S., Deputy Director-General of Post Office, India, was educated at Belfast Methodist College, Royal University of Ireland, and Trinity College, Dublin. He was appointed, after examination, to the Indian Civil Service in 1889; arrived in India 3rd December 1891; and served in Bengal as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, was



appointed Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector April 1897, Officiating Postmaster-General, Bombay, in October 1900, and Deputy Director-General of Post Office of India in March 1903.



and the States, New Brunswick, Asia Minor and East Africa, besides the plains and hills of India. He has presented the Royal Geographical Society with photographs taken in parts that are little known.

Mr. LAURENCE MERCER, Conservator of Forests, Western Circle, United Provinces, headquarters Naini Tal, was born in Eng-



land in the year 1863, and received his education at Harrow. Thence he went to Nancy, France, and studied Forestry at the College in that town. In 1886, he came out to Burma and joined the Forest Department in that Province. In the following year, he was transferred to the then North-West Provinces, and held successively charge of several Forest Divisions including Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Gorakhpur, Gonda, and Garhwal. In 1902, he was appointed Assistant Inspector-General of Forests and Superintendent of Working Plans, and in 1904, was appointed Conservator of Forests, and posted to the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Mr. WILLIAM STEVENSON MEYER, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Finance Department, Government of India, was born in February 1860, and was educated in London at the University College School and University College. He is a graduate of London University.

He passed into the Indian Civil Service in 1879, and came out to India, to the Madras Presidency, in 1881. He has filled various

district appointments, from Assistant Collector to Collector and District Magistrate in Madras, and has also been Under-Secretary to the Madras Government, Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise, and Secretary to the Madras Board of Revenue, both in the separate Revenue and the Land Revenue Branches. Between the years 1896 and 1901 he was for the most part employed as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, his services in this capacity being rewarded by the bestowal of the C.I.E. In 1902 he was placed on special duty for the redistribution of District and Sub-Divisional charges in Madras, and later in the same year was appointed Indian Editor of the new *Imperial Gazetteer*. He received his appointment as Financial Secretary to the Government of India in January 1905. Mr. Meyer, in spite of his official duties, has found time to write interesting and suggestive *brochures* on Roman History, and was for several years Chairman of the Board of Examin-



ers in History and Economics in the Madras University. Mr. Meyer's office is one that demands wide experience.

Mr. JYOTISH CHANDRA MITRA, Deputy Comptroller, India Treasuries. Mr. Mitra was born in November 1869 at Calcutta

and received his education at the Hindu School in the same city, proceeding afterwards to the Presidency College for the Collegiate



Course. He graduated at the Calcutta University in 1889 with first class honours in Physical Science and Mathematics, and obtained the Degree of Master of Arts in Physical Science with two gold medals in November 1890, and in March 1891 took the degree of Bachelor of Law in the first class, standing third in order of merit. Intending to embark upon a legal career, he had been articled to a Vakil of the High Court for two years, and went up for his examination before the Judges of the Calcutta High Court and passed the same. Obtaining a nomination for the Enrolled List of the Financial Department of the Government of India in 1892, Mr. Mitra abandoned the law and, after passing the competitive examination, he joined the Department in the office of the Comptroller, Burma, in the same year. Here he remained till July 1896 when he was transferred to Madras in the same Department as Assistant Accountant-General. He was in Madras for over two years, and in November 1898 was appointed to the Office of the Comptroller, Indian Treasuries as Assistant. In January 1903, he was transferred to Madras as Inspector of Local

Fund Accounts, and he was appointed as Deputy Comptroller, November, 1903.

Rai Saheb BENI MADHAB MITRA, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Second Calcutta Division, Public Works Department, was born in Bengal in the year 1863, and educated at the Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta. He entered the Seebpore Engineering College where he took the degree of Bachelor of Engineering. He was appointed to the public service in the year 1889 as an Assistant Engineer and served in the Behar and Orissa Districts for some 15 years. In



Rai Saheb B. M. MITRA.

1902 he obtained the substantive appointment of Executive Engineer while at Orissa. In March 1905 he was transferred to Calcutta and posted as Executive Engineer to the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, Public Works Department.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice SARA-DA CHARAN MITRA, Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is one of those able Indians who have worked their way to absolutely front rank by dint of hard work superadded to great natural talents. He was born at Panisthola in Bengal in the year 1848, his father being Eshan Chandra Mitra, a banian of Calcutta, and the family one of

very good social standing in Bengal. Mr. Mitra had the misfortune to lose both parents while still quite young. He was admitted to the Colootollah Branch School, now known as the Hare School, in 1857. In the year 1865, he was the first on the list of successful candidates for the Entrance Examination at the Calcutta University, after which he continued his studies at the Presidency College, Calcutta. Mr. Mitra was first on the list of successful candidates at the First Examination in Arts in the year 1867, and the Duff scholar in Mathematics. He missed the Duff Scholarship in English by reason of illness, his indisposition preventing him from appearing in one of the papers set for that subject. In 1868, he married, according to the then prevailing usage of early marriage in Bengal, Srimoti Krishna Mohini, daughter of Sreenath Ghose and grand-daughter of Raja Sir Radha Kant Deb, Bahadur. Sreenath Ghose belonged to a family of high class Kulin Kayasthas. In 1870, Mr. Mitra was again first on the list of successful candidates in the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts and the Eshan scholarship. Within a month after appearing at the B. A. Examination he passed third on the list for his Degree of Master of Arts. In 1871 he carried off the Premchand Roychand Scholarship, being the only scholar who succeeded in getting that scholarship within five years of passing the Entrance Examination, and entered Government service as Lecturer in the English Language at the Presidency College. In 1873, Mr. Mitra, having obtained his Degree as Bachelor of Law, was enrolled a Vakeel of the High Court. Mr. Mitra has been always an advanced thinker among the Hindu community, and at this period of his life he joined Pundit Eshara Chandra Vidyasagore in the work of promoting sanction for the re-marriage of widows, and became the Active Secretary of the Widow Re-marriage Society. Lastly, by the marriage of one of his sons he first showed the way to the fusion of the sub-castes of the community to which he belonged. Mr. Mitra's practice in the High Court was very successful. Possessing a great knowledge of the principles and practice of the law and sound judgment,

and a capacity for the correlation of facts and ideas, combined with great rectitude of purpose and honesty in action, he quickly made his mark. In 1884 he was nominated a member of the Central Text Book Committee, of which he proved a very active, moderate and judicious member, much respected by his colleagues for his able opinions on literature of this class. In 1885 he was nominated a Fellow of the Calcutta University, in which capacity he was of great service on the Sanscrit Board and in the Law Faculty. At this time he established the first Hindu Boarding Institution, named the



The Hon. Mr. Justice S. C. MITRA.

Calcutta Aryan Institution. In 1895 he was appointed Tagore Law Lecturer and published a work dealing with the Land Law of Bengal, a very difficult work which he undertook at the special request of Sir Comer Petheram, the late Chief Justice. In 1902, Mr. Mitra obtained the distinction of election as the President of the Law Faculty of the Calcutta University, and in 1902 and again in 1903 he officiated as Judge of the High Court at Calcutta. At this period he was appointed by the Bengal Government to report on the Budh-Gya dispute, a high compliment and an expression of the confidence of the Government. When Mr. Mitra's report issued, it was received with satisfaction and regarded

by Sir J. Bourdillon as "a monument of erudition, moderation, impartiality and carefulness." In the year 1904 Mr. Mitra reached the summit of legal ambition in India, being elevated to the Bench



Mr. P. W. MONIE.

of the Calcutta High Court in place of Sir Gooroo Das Banerjee, retired. There is no doubt that the appointment was a wise one and gave satisfaction to all alike, whether Europeans or Indians. A good test of such an appointment is newspaper opinion, and all, from the leading English to the organs of Native opinion, concurred in viewing the appointment favourably. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mitra has been an active contributor to the literature of the day, and has published a whole series of articles in Bengali and English periodicals on philological, historical, biographical, sociological, juridical and agricultural subjects. He published a Note on a Uniform Script for India, which created an active and profound interest all over India. He has also made a mark with Notes on the development of the Bengal School of Hindu Law, on University of Reform, on Primary Education, on Female Education, on Usury Laws, and on the Appointment of Examiners in the Calcutta University. He has found time to edit an annotated edition

of the ancient Bengali works and of Vidyapati's Padavali, and also edited the Kayastha Karika (Genealogical Tables) of all Kayastha families of one section of Bengal. His valuable work on the Land Law of Bengal has already been referred to above. He has always taken an active interest in the education of children and has published and written some school books on English Grammar, Sanscrit and Bengali literature.

Mr. PETER WILLIAM MONIE, B.A. (Oxon.), Under-Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Legislative Departments, Bombay, was born at Rothesay, Bute, Scotland, in 1877, and educated at Glasgow University, and Balliol College, Oxford. He came to India in 1900 and served as Assistant Collector in the districts of Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Ratnagiri, Satara and Sholapur; and as Assistant Judge at Satara.

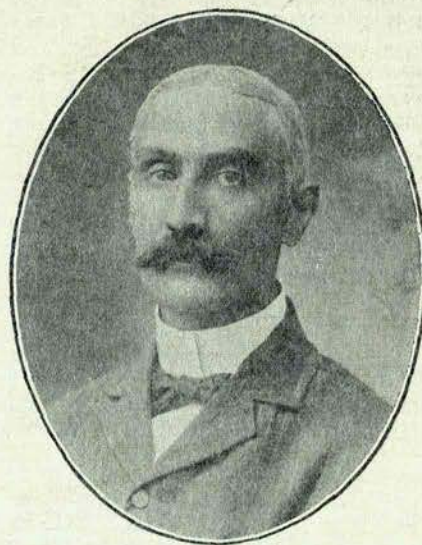
Mr. WILLIAM HARRISON MORELAND, I.C.S., B.A., LL.B., C.I.E., Director of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces, was born at Belfast, Ireland, in July



Mr. W. H. MORELAND.

1868. Son of the late W. H. Moreland, Esq., of Belfast, Flax Spinner. Educated at Clifton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Having successfully competed at the competitive examination for the Indian

Civil Service, Mr. Moreland joined the service on 31st August 1888, and arrived in India in November 1889. After passing through the lower grades of the service and officiating for some months as Un-



Col. J. W. A. MORGAN.

der-Secretary to Government, he was appointed to the Unao Settlement which he completed while holding charge of the district. In 1897 he took furlough for a year, and rejoining in 1898, was appointed Officiating Director of Land Records and Agriculture, obtaining this as his substantive appointment in the following year. He has performed the duties of this post ever since, except for a short period of special service in Australia. In the year 1905, he was invested with the Insignia of a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. He is the author of The Final Settlement Report of the Unao District, Report on the Australian Method of Testing and Improving Wheat (Agricultural Ledger No. 2 of 1901); An account of the attempts which have been made to utilize Usar Land in the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh (Agricultural Ledger No. 13 of 1901); The Agriculture of the United Provinces; An introduction for the use of Landholders and Officials

Col. JOHN WILLIAM AKERMAN MORGAN, Inspector-General of the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, is the eldest son of

the late Captain Edward Morgan, R.H.A. He was born in 1856, educated at Bath and took his diploma at the Royal Veterinary College, London, in 1877. Joining the Home Service he was attached to the Privy Council office for a year and then served in both the Zulu and Afghan Wars. Coming out to India he was appointed Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, Bombay, in 1892; and Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, Simla, in 1901. Married September 20th, 1899, Constance, daughter of the late John Foster, Esq., Thorne Hall, Yorkshire. He is a very keen sportsman and has shot nearly every variety of big game to be found in India, Burma and the Himalayas. He has also owned and raced some of the best Arabs and country-breds in India; amongst the latter that very high class mare "Evensong," which he bred himself.

The Hon'ble Dr. ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE, LL.D. This distinguished Judge of the High Court of Fort William, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, is a member of a Brahmin family settled from time immemorial in Bengal. The family was originally settled in Jeerut Balagarh, a village on the Hooghly, whence Dr. Ganga Prasad Mookerjee came to Calcutta in the fifties to pursue his studies in medicine. He graduated at the Calcutta Medical College and thereafter settled down as a medical practitioner in Bhowanipore, a southern suburb of Calcutta. Dr. Mookerjee was a medical man of distinction in his day. His son, Mr. Justice Mookerjee, was born at Bhowanipur in June 1864. At that time Bhowanipur was the centre of the law courts which were held in the present Military Hospital buildings, and the young Mookerjee grew up in an atmosphere which may be described as a legal one. To his father young Mookerjee owed the foundation of his great store of learning. The undoubted disadvantages of an Indian education, which places too much reliance on mere book learning, were counteracted in Mr. Justice Mookerjee's case by the care which his father took of his mind in his early years, instilling into him from his own

wide experience those principles of independent thought that have made him the original thinker that he is to-day, and has been throughout his life. The same care followed Mr. Mookerjee all through his student life. Even while he was at school, the elder Dr. Mookerjee aided his studies with his own ripe wisdom. The consequence was that the future High Court Judge acquired knowledge far in advance of that usually imparted at school and college. At the age of twenty, Mr. Mookerjee attained his degree of Bachelor of Arts and, continuing his studies in the same earnest spirit, in the following year took his Master's degree in mathematics, and the next year was awarded the Premchand Roychand studentship of Rs. 8,000. In these years Mr. Mookerjee showed a brilliant capacity for the higher mathematics, and with a mind so stored there were many professions open to the young man. His efforts in these purely mental labours were more than local, and before he had attained his majority, his work in pure and mixed mathematics had reached the learned societies of Europe. His solutions of many abstruse mathematical problems have been incorporated in standard works together with the best work of European scholars. But finally the law claimed the young scholar. He joined the City College for the purpose of studying law. Though to this subject he brought his usual energy, at first the result was not commensurate with his success in the calmer studies of mathematics. He carried off the Tagore Law Gold Medals on three separate occasions, but it must be acknowledged that at first his progress in the law was not as meteoric as his former career had been. He passed the examination of Bachelor of Law without much distinction, but the preparation of study bore fruit soon after, and his appearance at the Honours Examination of law five years later was the occasion of a masterly exhibition of acquirements which secured him the title of Doctor of Law. At this period Mr. Mookerjee was in his thirtieth year. The next ten years, for he is now scarcely turned forty, were a period of great development. He commenced to practise at the Calcutta Bar, and as a junior he was

soon found to be an invaluable aid to leading counsel, for the thorough and painstaking habits inculcated in him by his wise father made him the master of every case submitted to him. As in course of time he obtained opportunities of exhibiting his powers before the Bench, the issue was not long left in doubt, and it was found that he was able to hold his own against the ablest legal talent of the Calcutta Bar. In seven years he attained a leading position. Mr. Mookerjee gained all the honours open to him as practising counsel, and in fifteen years after taking the gown he was appointed a Judge of the High Court which his forensic abilities had so adorned. In this short sketch it is not possible to do full justice to the many honours which the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mookerjee has obtained in his not very lengthy life. Long years are left in which to add to them, for the learned Judge is still a student. He is a Fellow of the Calcutta University, appointed by Lord Lansdowne in 1889, and as a Member of the Faculty of Arts has been one of its representatives on the Syndicate of the same University for fifteen years. He has been nominated by the University on two occasions as its representative on the Bengal Legislative Council, and a third time by the Calcutta Municipality. In 1904, he was elected to the Supreme Council by the non-official Members of the Bengal Legislative Council. As a legislator, Dr. Mookerjee is not in sympathy with the agitating cliques among his countrymen. His work for his country is of a more solid character than the airing of rhetoric, popular among public men of far inferior attainments to his; but as a champion of right in legislation Dr. Mookerjee's services have been of a solid order and of infinite value to the material prospects of his country. He is a true patriot, working for the advancement of his community under the existing order of Government, which he recognises as the best attainable till the country is really educated enough for a further share of freedom. As a profound and honest lawyer, he has placed his knowledge at the service of the public, and the result is shown in many an Act which would have been less perfect but for the keen skill in law and practi-

cal knowledge of the country which he has exhibited. With all this enlightened and comprehensive grasp of things as they are, Dr. Mookerjee is a typical Hindoo. He is no denationalised mixture of East and West, but he has recognised the possibility of being true to his country and traditions, while standing forth with the leaders of thought either in Europe or Asia. He has never travelled in Europe, but is a brilliant exponent of Western knowledge, and at the same time is versed in the ancient lore of India. Hindoo metaphysics and Sanskrit literature are as familiar with him as the latest results of European research. Dr. Mookerjee has led too busy a life to have published much, but the output of his mind may be looked for in the future, of a certainty. Already he has made a commencement in a book on that abstruse and difficult subject, the "Law of Perpetuities" and his work on "Conic Sections" is now a text book.

Mr. NILAMBARA MUKARJI, Vice-Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, is the son of the late Pundit Devendra Nath Mukarji, a man of considerable literary ability. He was born near Calcutta, December 3rd, 1842, and was educated at the Sanskrit College and the Presidency College of that city, taking a first place in Sanskrit. He continued his studies at the Calcutta University, taking the degree of M.A. in 1865, and graduated B.L. in 1866. He was enrolled a Vakil (pleader) of the High Court of Calcutta, and, after a short practice there, transferred his practice to the High Court at Lahore. In 1869, he enlisted in the service of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir and became Chief Judge of the Kashmir State. By gradual promotion he was made His Highness' Finance Minister, receiving a very large remuneration for his valuable services. In 1886, he was relieved from his duties. In 1896, he was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta.

Lieut.-Col. R. D. MURRAY, M.B., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, was born in Ross-shire, Scotland, on the 30th August 1851. He was educated

at the Aberdeen and Edinburgh Universities, taking his M. B. degree with honours at the latter. He joined the Indian Medical Service in 1875 and remained in military employ to the 31st March 1876. On the 1st April 1876 he was appointed Civil Surgeon of Chittagong, and held charge till 1880. He then served as Civil Surgeon of Rajshahi and Bhagalpur, and in December of 1882, he was appointed to Calcutta, where he acted as Resident Surgeon of the Medical College Hospital for five months. He next acted in turn as Civil Surgeon of Mozufferpur, Burdwan, Jessore and Nadiya, and returned to Calcutta in 1884. In 1886, his services were placed at



the disposal of the Military Department for employment in Burma. For his good services there he was mentioned in Despatches, and received the Burma Medal with clasp. Next year he was promoted to Surgeon-Major, and in 1887 he returned to civil employ under the Government of Bengal. He was appointed First Resident Surgeon at the Presidency General Hospital and Superintendent of the Presidency Asylums. In 1888 he served as Civil Surgeon of Champaran, and in 1890, as Civil Surgeon of Gaya. In 1892, he was appointed Civil Surgeon and Inspector of Factories at Howrah. In 1895, he officiated as Professor of Surgery

at the Medical College and *ex-officio* 1st Surgeon to the College Hospital, being confirmed in that appointment on the 19th August 1898. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 31st March 1895, and in 1900, he was selected for promotion to the administrative grade. On the 1st April 1904, Lieutenant-Colonel Murray's services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department. He served as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals for the United Provinces, and also as Principal Medical Officer of the Lahore Division. On January 17th, 1905, he was appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, and on 29th March, was appointed Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Lieutenant-Colonel Murray has contributed many valuable articles to the Medical Journals, "Scarlet Fever in India," "Fifteen Months' Surgical Practice at the Pilgrim Hospital, Gaya," "Scrotal Elephantiasis," a new operation "Colopexy" for Prolapsus Ani, and papers on malarial fever, figure most prominently among these contributions. He has had a wide experience of medical work in India from many points of view, and he combines with his knowledge a fine capacity for organization.

Mr. HENRY RIVERS NEVILL, I.C.S., B.A. (Oxon), M.R.A.S., M.A.S.B., F.S.S. and F.R.G.S., Joint Magistrate on special duty, was born in 1876 at Norwich, England, and is a younger son of the late Ven. H. R. Nevill, Archdeacon of Norfolk. Mr. Nevill was educated at Charterhouse, and obtained an open scholarship at Oriel College at Oxford, where he took a second class in classical Moderations in the year 1896. Having passed the competitive examination of the Indian Civil Service in 1898, he arrived in India the following year. For the next two years he performed the duties of Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Bareilly, Almora, Farrukhabad, Fyzabad, and Naini Tal. In 1901 he was placed on special duty and entrusted with the revision of the Gazetteer of the United Provinces, and from 1905 to 1906 he held in addition charge of the current duties

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of the office of the Superintendent, Imperial Gazetteer, United Provinces. Mr. Nevill is the author of the District Gazetteers of Bulandshahr, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Agra, Fatehpur, Budaun, Basti, Naini



MR. HENRY RIVERS NEVILL.

Tal, Lucknow, Unao, Rai Bareilly, Hardoi, Sitapur, Kheri, Fyzabad, Gonda, Bahraich, Sultanpur, Partabgarh, and Bara Banki. He is an Associate of the Institute of Naval Architects, London, and a Lieutenant in the United Provinces Light Horse.

Mr. EUSTACE FERRERS NICHOLSON (*Lieut.-Col., Bombay Volunteer Rifles*), Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor, Bombay. Mr. Nicholson is the youngest son of the late Major William Nicholson of Thelwall (Cheshire) and Bath, by his wife Constance Ferrers, daughter of George Pickering of Chester, and was born at Southport, Lancashire, in the year 1858. He was educated at Stonyhurst College, Lancashire, and subsequently articled at Warrington to his uncle, the late Mr. James Nicholson of Thelwall Hall, in 1875, after he had matriculated at the London University. After serving his articles he joined the well-known firm of Gregory, Rowcliffes and Rawle, Solicitors of No. 1, Bedford Row, London, in order to prepare himself for the final exam-

ination previous to his admission as a Solicitor. In 1879 he was taken on the staff of Messrs. Gregory, Rowcliffes and Rawle in the Common Law (Agency Side) Department of that firm, but after being admitted as a Solicitor in 1880, he decided to proceed to India, and, coming to Bombay, he joined the firm of Hearn, Cleveland and Little, Solicitors, Mr. Hearn at that time being Solicitor to the Bombay Government and Public Prosecutor. Mr. Hearn resigned in 1882 and Mr. Cleveland was appointed to fill the official vacancy, and the firm changed its style to Cleveland, Little and Nicholson. Mr. Cleveland having resigned in 1884, Mr. Little received the Government appointment, and Mr. Little and Mr. Nicholson shortly afterwards allied themselves with the firm of Messrs. Smith and Frere, Solicitors of Bombay, the style of the new firm becoming Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson. Mr. Frere subsequently retired from the firm which, adopting its present style of Little & Co., was afterwards joined by Mr. J. C. G. Bowen and Mr. E. C. B. Acworth, and Mr. Little having resigned his Government appointment in 1898 and retired from Indian practice, Mr. Nicholson, who had acted as Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor in 1894 and again in 1897, and who had been specially appointed as Public Prosecutor in certain important Poona cases, was, in 1898, confirmed in the Government appointment which he now holds. Mr. Nicholson is a prominent Volunteer. He joined the Bombay Volunteer Rifles in 1885 as an Officer and, having passed through the commissioned ranks, became Lieutenant-Colonel and Commandant in 1899. He has the Volunteer Officers' Decoration and was appointed Honorary A.D.C. on the Personal Staff of Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay, with whom he attended at the Delhi Durbar. He is well known in Bombay athletic circles, having for many years played cricket for the Bombay Gymkhana, and is the winner of several challenge cups for lawn tennis. He is an enthusiastic golfer, and was Captain of the Royal Western India Golf Club for 1905. On the distaff side Mr. Nicholson is descended from the illustrious family of Ferrers of Baddeley,

Clinton, Warwickshire, his grandmother having been Magdalen, daughter of Edward Ferrers, Esquire, eleventh lord (of the name) of that ancient manor. He was married in 1885 to Dora Maria



Maud, only daughter of the late Henry Gamble of Bombay and has two sons and two daughters.

Mr. C. E. A. W. OLDHAM, I.C.S., Director of Agriculture, Bengal, was born in Galway in 1869, and was educated in Galway, London, and Balliol College, Oxford. He joined the service in October, 1890, and served as an Assistant Magistrate and Collector, acting as Magistrate-Collector in 1892, 1894 and 1895 for short periods. In 1895 he was appointed Under-Secretary to Government, officiating as Secretary to Government in the Financial and Municipal Departments in 1897. Omitting short terms of special duty, Mr. Oldham next served as a District Officer, holding charge of the Gaya District for five years and of Monghyr for nearly two years. He was placed on special duty in connection with the Agricultural Department in September, 1905. For his services in connection with plague in Gaya he was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind medal of the first class in 1902.

Col. HENRY DACRES OLIVIER, R.E., A.M.INST.C.E., late Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, is the son of Rev. Henry Olivier, and was born at Potterne Manor House, Wiltshire, in 1850. He received his education at Haileybury and Cheltenham College, after which he entered the Royal Military Academy in 1869, and two years later received his Commission in the Royal Engineers. He came out to India in 1874, joining the Public Works Department in 1875. From 1878 to 1880 he was employed in Baluchistan, where he took part in both the Afghan campaigns, being attached to Sir Donald Stewart's staff. He was subsequently appointed Executive Engineer and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways. In 1885 he was engaged on the Soudan Railways, and in 1887 appointed Under-Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department. In 1894 he was appointed Agent to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Co. He retired from Government employment in 1904. Col.

active interest in games and athletic sports and devotes much of his leave to travel and sport.

Mr. HUGH WILLIAM ORANGE, C.I.E., Director-General of Educa-



tion in India, was born in Berkshire, England, in 1866. Son of Dr. W. Orange, C.B., of Broadmoor. He was educated at Winchester College, and New College, Oxford. Was Junior Examiner to the Board of Education, London, from 1893 to 1902, and while holding that position was Private Secretary, from 1898 to 1902, to Sir George Kekewich, K.C.B., Permanent Secretary of the Board of Education, London; a chief whose term of office was marked by many far-reaching changes, and who was pre-eminent for his public services in the cause of education. Mr. Orange received his present appointment, March 6th, 1902. In January 1906 he received the decoration of C.I.E.

The late Mr. MOUNG HLA OUNG, F.S.A.A., F.S.S., Comptroller, India Treasuries and ex-officio Examiner of Funds in India, was born in 1853 at Akyab. Educated at Akyab Government School, Chittagong College and Bishop's College, Calcutta. He passed as a first class Advocate, Burma, and was appointed Government Translator, Burma Chief Court, in 1872, and Personal Interpreter to the Chief Commissioner of Burma

in 1873. In the year 1875, he was appointed Assistant Accountant-General, Madras, and held several similar appointments in Calcutta, Madras and Burma, till in 1892 he was posted Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal, and successively Deputy Accountant-General, Allahabad and Punjab; Senior Assistant Comptroller-General, Calcutta, 1893; Deputy Accountant-General, Burma, in 1899, and in 1902 Deputy Auditor-General, Calcutta. In the same year he was appointed Comptroller, India Treasuries, which post he held, with one break when he officiated as Accountant-General, Madras, till his death. Besides his official life, Mr. Oung interested himself in public affairs. He took a prominent part in founding the Burma Leper Asylum, was Hony. Treasurer of the Dufferin Hospital, Rangoon, Member of the Burma Text Book Committee and of the Educational Syndicate, Burma, Pali Examiner of Buddhist priests, and Examiner in Pali and Burmese of the Calcutta University. He was attached to the Burmese Embassy to Lord North-



Olivier takes a keen interest in Volunteering, and was Commandant of the B-B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, and has also been on occasions a member of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and Bombay Municipal Corporation. He still keeps up an



brook in connection with Karenni affairs. Took an active part in founding many Burmese educational establishments. He saw political service under Sir Ashley Eden and also in the troubled times preceding and following the last Burmese War.

Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER OWENS, Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta, was born in India in the year 1851. He left the country as a child and received his earlier education in England. He returned



to India some years later and completed his course of study in this country. On their completion, he joined the Postal Department of the Government of India as a junior in 1868. Five years later, in 1873, he became a Divisional Superintendent of Post Offices, and for nineteen years served in the various grades of Superintendents in different divisions in the Bengal and Behar Postal Circles, and also as Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Bengal. In 1892, Mr. Owens was appointed Presidency Postmaster at Bombay, after he had officiated as Assistant Director-General, and Deputy Postmaster-General on four occasions. In 1893, he was transferred to Calcutta as Presidency Postmaster, and has since held this substantive appointment at the General Post Office, Calcutta. The mercantile and general public of the metropolis of India owe to Mr. Owens' initiative, the introduction of the local hourly delivery system, by which collections and deliveries of mails are made hourly between 6 A.M. and 9 P.M. daily, except on Sundays, he having introduced this valuable reform in the year 1897.

During Mr. Owens' lengthy service he has at various times officiated as Postmaster-General of the Bengal, Madras, and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Postal Circles, and has seen many changes and innovations for the better serving of the public in Postal matters successfully effected.

Sir ALEXANDER PEDLER, K.T., C.I.E., F.R.S., late Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, was born on 21st May 1849. He was educated at the City of London School and the Royal College of Science. He joined the Educational Department in 1873, and was appointed Professor of Chemistry at the Presidency College, Calcutta. In 1875, he officiated as Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal in addition to his own duties. He held this appointment till 1890, officiating on various occasions as Meteorological Reporter, and Principal of the Presidency College, Calcutta. He held the joint appointments of Professor of Chemistry and Meteorological Reporter from 1890 to 1895, when, after returning from furlough, he in 1896, was appointed Principal of the Presi-



dency College. He officiated as Inspector of Schools on several occasions, and on January 3rd, 1899, was appointed Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. He was a member of the Educational

Conference (Imperial) in 1901 and was on special duty with the University Commission from 9th February 1902 to the 9th June of the same year. In 1904 he served on the Committee appointed to inquire



MR. WILLIAM HENRY PICKERING.

into the financial condition of European schools.

In 1904, he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. Mr. Pedler was granted the C.I.E. decoration in 1901, and was made a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1892. He has made many valuable contributions to journals on Chemical, Scientific and Educational matters, and has been prominently connected with the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He has been a member of three Government expeditions sent to observe total eclipses of the sun in Sicily, at the Nicobar Islands, and Viziadrag.

In January 1906, he was knighted for his long services in the Education Department.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY PICKERING, the Chief Inspector of Mines in India, is the second son of the late Mr. James Pickering who was a well-known colliery agent in England. Mr. W. H. Pickering was born on October 1st, 1858, at Orrell, in Lancashire, and was educated at Upholland Grammar School and St. Peter's School, York. He

began his mining career in the year 1875, when he was articled as an apprentice to Mr. Watkin, of Pemberton Collieries, Lancashire, and after experience in Lancashire and the North of England, he obtained a first class certificate of competency in the year 1881, entitling him to manage mines under the Coal Mines Regulation Act. He was Assistant Manager at Rainford Collieries when he sat at the examination for Government Inspectors of Mines in 1883, and being placed first, was given the vacant appointment as Assistant Inspector in Staffordshire district. In 1901, he was appointed Chief Inspector of Mines for the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire



Mr. RICHARD CHICHELE PLOWDEN.

district, the largest and most important of the inspection divisions of England. Three years later, his services were lent by the Imperial Government to the Government of India, and he was appointed Chief Inspector of Mines in India, and on the 19th December, 1904, he assumed office as the head of the Mines Department, an important branch of the Department of Commerce and Industry. Mr. Pickering is a member of the Institute of Mining, Mechanical and Civil Engineers, England, and has contributed papers to the publications from time to time, and was a member of the Council before he came to India.

He is a very firm believer in the power of such Institutes to advance the cause of science, and was the originator of the proposal to found the Mining and Geological Institute of India, which was launched under most favourable auspices on the 16th January 1906. He is the Honorary Secretary of that Institute of which His Excellency the Viceroy is Patron, which already has the names of nearly all the leading mining engineers and geologists of India on its list of members.

Mr. RICHARD CHICHELE PLOWDEN, District Superintendent of Police, Simla, was born in the Mutiny year at Nagpore. He is the youngest son of the late Mr. George Augustus Chichele Plowden, H.E.I.C.S., Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. Mr. Plowden received his education at Cheltenham College and at King's College, London. Returning to India in October of 1875, Mr. Plowden entered the Punjab Police Service in 1878. Fortune seems to have smiled upon him, because within six months from the time he joined the force, he was called to active service, having been made Commandant of the Road Police, Kohat District, during the Afghan War. As Transport Officer he served in the Khyber, Cabul, Candahar, Peshin, from April 1880 to February 1882, returning to the Punjab in the same year. Mr. Plowden in 1885 served as Assistant District Superintendent of Police at Quetta and in Baluchistan, where he also officiated as Assistant Political Agent of the Bolan Pass. He was made a Magistrate of the 1st Class and a Justice of the Peace. Returning to the Punjab in 1889, Mr. Plowden was put in charge of the Police Training School when it was in its infancy in 1892. The districts of Dera Ghazi Khan and Peshawar, which abound in dangerous fanatics and criminals of a very bad type, were his next spheres of activity. These appointments show the high estimation in which Mr. Plowden was held as a practical Police Officer. In 1896 he invented the handcuff which is now in general use in many of the Punjab Districts. For a period of two years Mr. Plowden was in charge of the

Criminal Identification Bureau at Phillour, and also in charge of the School, where he codified the orders and introduced a new and more practical system of instruction. Mr. Plowden was appointed District Superintendent of Police, Simla, on February 29th, 1904, and was transferred to Delhi on its becoming vacant in August 1905.

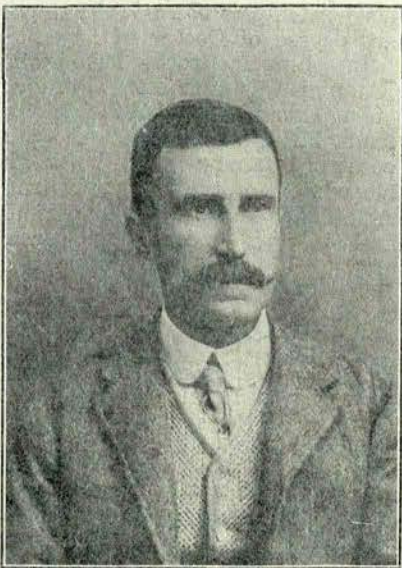
Colonel GEOFFREY MORE-HEAD PORTER, R.E., Mint Master, Calcutta, was born at Madras in the year 1854 and educated at Cheltenham College and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He joined the Royal Engineers in September 1873 and about three years later proceeded



to India, arriving here on the 31st January 1877. After being attached for a short time to the Bengal Sappers and Miners at Roorkee, he entered the Military Works Branch. In this department Colonel Porter served in stations scattered over a very wide stretch of Northern India from Calcutta to Peshawar. During this period of his service he was engaged on barrack and fortification work and was attached to the Kabul Field Force in the famous campaign of 1879. After serving a few years in Simla in the office of the Inspector-General of Military Works, he was in 1889, on return from a course at Chatham,

posted for special duty in connection with the Government Dockyard to Bombay. He was appointed to officiate as Mint Master in 1897. The officiating appointment in Bombay was converted into a substantive one in 1902. He was transferred to Calcutta as senior Mint Master in 1904 and now holds this post. Colonel Porter has seen the rise of works of considerable importance during his Indian service. In 1878 he was engaged in the laying out and construction of the Fort at Fulta on the Hooghly. Between 1889 and 1893, he was engaged in designing and constructing the wet basin in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, and in carrying out the work of deepening and lengthening the Duncan dry dock. In the year 1905, he was sent on deputation to the United States with a view to studying the methods employed in the U. S. A. Mints. The Government has recently found full employment for Colonel Porter's abilities in connection with the new bronze and nickel coinage, a bill for the introduction of which has recently become law, and in the introduction of electricity into the Calcutta Mint.

The Hon'ble Mr. LESLIE ALEXANDER SELIM PORTER, M.A., LL.D., I.C.S., Commissioner of



Lucknow, United Provinces. The Hon'ble Mr. Porter was born in the year 1854 at Damascus. He

was educated at the Royal Academical Institution and Queen's College, Belfast. He passed the competitive examination and was appointed to the Indian Civil Service in 1874, and arrived in India in the year 1876. His first service was in the then North-West Provinces, where he held, in succession, the posts of Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Assistant Secretary to Government, Joint Magistrate, and Settlement Officer. In the year 1891 he officiated as Deputy Secretary and as Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department. In November 1891 he was appointed Secretary to the Decan Agriculturists' Relief Commission. In September 1892 he became a Deputy Commissioner, and in February 1894 a Magistrate and Collector. He acted as Commissioner in 1898, and was made substantive as Commissioner in 1901. In 1903, Mr. Porter was appointed as Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and became a Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council in October 1904. He is also a Member of the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust. As Commissioner of Lucknow he is *ex-officio* one of the Governors of the Martinière College, President of the Managing Committee of the Canning College, and of the Colvin Talukdars' School in that city.

Mr. NEVILLE GEORGE PRIESTLEY (*Lieutenant-Colonel, Simla Volunteer Rifles*), Agent, South Indian Railway, was born in March, 1861, and was intended for the medical profession; but the death of his father, who was in the service of the Indian Government, compelled him to abandon the idea of studying medicine and to take service in the Traffic Department of State Railways. He began his career on railways in December, 1879, and in October, 1884, was appointed Division Superintendent on the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, and continued in that position, varied with periods of duty at head-quarters, till December, 1897, when he was selected by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for the position of Traffic Manager.

In September, 1900, he was called up to Simla to fill the position of Under-Secretary to the Government



of India in the Railway Department.

During the winter of 1902-03, Mr. Priestley was associated with Mr. Thos. Robertson, C.V.O., the special Railway Commissioner who was brought out from England to report on the working of railways in India, and assisted him in procuring the information for, and in preparing, his report; at the end of which duty in April 1903, he took his first long leave to Europe.

In the summer of 1903, when on leave, Mr. Priestley was deputed by the Secretary of State to report on the organisation and working of Railways in America. His report is well known, and it is not necessary to refer to it here further than to say, that it showed Mr. Priestley to be an official who is intimate with the practical working of railways, and who held broad and progressive views. Subsequently, when Mr. Robertson's report was under consideration by the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Priestley was placed on special duty at the India Office in connection with it, and on the formation of the Railway Board he was, on February 8th, 1905, appointed its first Secretary. In the interval between his return from furlough in October 1904, until the creation of the Railway Board, Mr. Priestley filled

the office of Traffic Superintendent, E. B. S. Railway.

In addition to his arduous railway duties, Mr. Priestley has, for some 30 years, taken an active interest in the Volunteer movement and holds the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. While Under-Secretary to the Government of India, he commanded the Simla Volunteers for two years during 1901 and 1902, and, on his return to Simla as Secretary of the Railway Board, he was again asked to take the command but was obliged to refuse on account of pressure of business.

The Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE RAMPINI, M.A., LL.D., was born in Edinburgh on the 23rd August 1844. He was educated at the Edinburgh Academy and Edinburgh Institution during 1854—1859. He studied at the Edinburgh University during 1859—1864, where he carried off the Gold Medal in Logic in 1861 and took his M. A. degree in 1864.

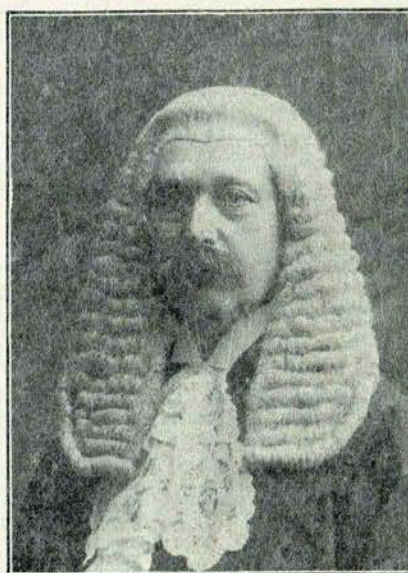
In the same year, he passed first for the Indian Civil Service and came out to India and joined the Indian Civil Service on the 28th November 1864. In India, he took a degree of honour in Bengali, and obtained high proficiency certificates in Urdu, Bengali, Hindi and Uriya at the College of Fort William.

In 1865, he was appointed a Magistrate in Bengal, and in the same year, on the outbreak of the great Orissa famine, he was sent to Orissa on famine relief duty. He was appointed famine relief manager for Balasore, and remained on this duty for two years. In 1866, while travelling at night on famine relief work, he was attacked by dacoits, shot at and robbed. He rendered excellent service during the famine and at the conclusion of the famine relief operations, he was, in recognition of his valuable services, exempted from examination by the Higher Standard.

In 1873, he officiated for a short time as Inspector of Schools, and became a District and Sessions Judge in 1875. In 1881, he was desired by Sir Ashley Eden, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to endeavour to effect a compromise of a heavy suit brought in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Dacca against the then Nawab Khaja

Ashanulla Bahadur, which threatened to break up the family. He was successful in arranging an amicable settlement and obtained credit at the hands of the Government for the great tact and intelligence he displayed on the occasion.

In 1883, he acted as Legal Remembrancer, and was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1884, having studied for and passed the examinations for the Bar during two furloughs, with a view to qualify himself properly for high judicial office. In 1888, he was appointed to officiate as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, and officiated as such on three subsequent occasions till confirmed on the 20th April, 1893. Upon the retirement of Sir Henry



Prinsep on the 30th March, 1904, he became the senior member of the Indian Civil Service in India.

In 1897, Mr. Justice Rampini was appointed a Fellow of the Calcutta University and for two years, 1899—1901, was the President of the Faculty of Law, and a Member of the Syndicate. On the reconstitution of the University under the new Universities Act, he has been reappointed a Fellow of the University. He has always taken an active interest in the work of the University.

In 1899, Mr. Justice Rampini was appointed President of the

Board of Examiners in Oriental languages at Fort William for the whole of Upper India, which honorary office he has held since then.

On the 5th September, 1902, Mr. Justice Rampini was appointed an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations. He was first employed at Simla in revising the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, and then in Calcutta, as a member of the Select Committee appointed for the same purpose. As the Bill was not proceeded with, he resigned his appointment in the Council on the 3rd September, 1903.

As an author and commentator, his Lordship's reputation stands high. He has brought out revised and greatly enlarged editions of "Alexander's Case-Law on Torts," "Field's Law of Evidence" and "O'Kinealy's Civil Procedure Code," and is the author of a work on the Rent Law of Bengal (commonly known as the Bengal Tenancy Act). All these works bear testimony to his great learning and research, and are highly valued and appreciated by the profession.

On the 25th July, 1903, the University of Edinburgh conferred on his Lordship *in absentia* the Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

In January 1906, Mr. Justice Rampini was appointed President of a Committee of officials and landholders, selected for the purpose of framing a Bill for the amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act. The Bill has been framed and is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

Mr. HENRY ADOLPHUS BYDEN RATTIGAN, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Legal Remembrancer, Punjab, is the son of the late Sir William Rattigan, M.P., K.C., and was born at Delhi in October 1864. After being educated at Harrow, he proceeded to Oxford (Balliol), where he took his B. A. degree in 1888, and was admitted at Lincoln's Inn in the same year.

Returning to India in 1889, he was enrolled as an Advocate at the Chief Court of the Punjab and

High Court, United Provinces. In May 1900 he was appointed Additional Judge, Punjab Chief Court, and in November of the same year Legal Remembrancer and Secretary to the Legislative Council of



Mr. HENRY ADOLPHUS BYDEN RATTIGAN.

the Punjab. In 1902 and 1904, he officiated as Judge of the Chief Court, and in October 1905 he was appointed 2nd Additional Temporary Judge of that Court.

Mr. GOPAL CHANDRA RAY, M.A., Assistant Comptroller-General of Accounts to the Government of India, was born in the year 1854 and educated at the Hindu School and Presidency College, Calcutta. He obtained his degree of Master of Arts of the Calcutta University in 1874. Mr. Ray then joined the Church Missionary Society's College at Calcutta as Professor of Natural Science and Astronomy. In December 1875, he was selected by Sir J. Westland for Government service in the Financial Department, after a competitive examination to test knowledge of Actuarial Science. In this Department he steadily rose till, in 1900, he was appointed by the Government of India to the post of Assistant Accountant-General, Bengal. Since this date his services have been utilised in several corresponding positions in the

Account offices of Calcutta, Allahabad and Madras, until in October 1905 he was appointed to his present post. Mr. Ray comes of an historic family, being descended from Rajah Ramcharan Ray of Andul, the Dewan of Lord Clive. He is a lover of Sanskrit philosophy and literature and is the author of a Bengali work based on Xenophon's "Anabasis."

Mr. HUGH DAVEY RENDALL, I.C.S., was born at Great Rollright, Oxfordshire, in December 1872, the youngest son of the Rev. Henry Rendall. He was educated at Rugby (1886-91) and Trinity College, Cambridge (1891-96), almost a year of the latter period being spent at the coaching establishment of the late Walter Wren. He obtained honours in the Cambridge Classical Tripos, and in 1893 passed the Indian Civil Service examination. Arriving in India the following year, he spent five years as Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Ahmedabad and Godhra, afterwards becoming Assistant Judge, Satara, and Joint Judge, Ahmedabad. The special



duty of drafting the Famine Report for the Bombay Presidency claimed Mr. Rendall's services in 1903, after the completion of which he became Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Judicial Department. Ill-health soon com-

pelled him to take long leave, and on his return to duty in April 1905, he occupied temporarily the post of Registrar to the High Court, Bombay, during the absence of the permanent incumbent. He is now



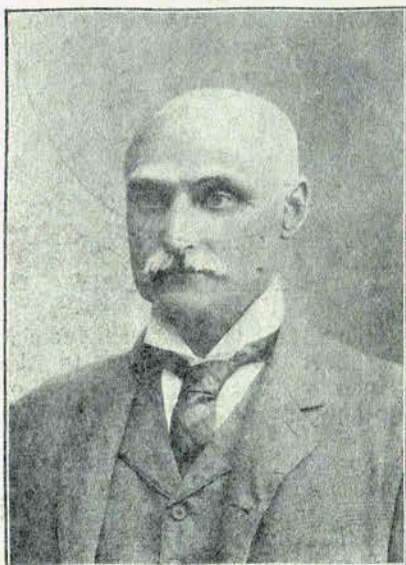
Mr. GOPAL CHANDRA RAY.

stationed at Rajkot as Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor in the province of Kathiawar.

Hon'ble Mr. THOMAS WILLIAM RICHARDSON, I.C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial and General Department, and Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, was born in China in the year 1865 and sent home for his education, which he received at Brighton and Cheltenham Colleges and at New College, Oxford. He came to India in the Civil Service at the end of 1886 after passing the usual examinations. He has since joined the Inner Temple and been called to the Bar. Arriving in India, he was posted to the usual appointments for young Civilians. In 1892 he was placed on special duty to prepare the General Administration Report of the Government of Bengal. After some twelve years' service, he elected to join the Judicial branch, in which he has remained ever since, serving as Registrar of the High Court, and District and Sessions Judge, until his appointment

as Judicial Secretary and Member of the Legislative Council of Bengal.

Mr. FREDERICK TRAHERNE RICKARDS, Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, is the second son of the Rev. Robert Francis Bute Rickards, one-time curate of Harberton, near Totnes, Devonshire, in which parish the former was born on January 8th, 1849. Some eight years afterwards, the Rev. Mr. Rickards became vicar of Constantine, near Falmouth, whither the family moved, and remained till the death of the Vicar in 1874. The Rickards family is of Welsh extraction, the earliest extant record being the



will of Henry Rickards, *alias* Fermore, dated 1465. Collins' Peerage (5th ed., p. 374) contains under the head of Fermour Earl of Pomfret, the following notice:—

"That the name of the family was anciently wrote Ricards, *alias* Fermour, appears as well from the authorities as from the last will and testament of Thomas Ricards, *alias* Fermour, whose mother was the daughter and heir of the family of Fermour, and his father, Ricards of Welsh extraction, by tradition in the family."

The family resided in Radnorshire, the branch from which Mr. F. T. Rickards is descended being derived from Robert Rickards, vicar of Llantrisant, 1767, whose

second son, Robert Rickards, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came to India in 1785, and rose to be a member of Council in the Bombay Presidency, retiring to England in 1811.

Mr. Rickards received his education at Exmouth, and afterwards at Kensington Grammar School, and Mr. Scoones' establishment for candidates for the Indian Civil Service. He came to India in the Government Telegraph Department, his service dating from November 1870, and he joined the B.-B. & C. I. Railway as Secretary to the Agent in August 1886, became Agent of the Indian Midland Railway in May 1895, and on the amalgamation of that line with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was made Deputy Agent of the combined system. He became Agent on the death of Mr. H. Wenden, C.I.E.

Mr. HERBERT HOPE RISLEY, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Educated at Winchester and at New College, Oxford. Mr. Risley joined the Indian Civil Service on 3rd June 1873, arrived in India on 24th October in the same year. Nearly the whole of Mr. Risley's service has been spent in the Secretariat. He was Assistant Secretary to the Bengal Government as early as 1876, and in 1879 was appointed in the same capacity to the Government of India in the Home Department, and again reverted to the Bengal Government, till October 1880 when with the grade of Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, he was appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, continuing in that capacity till 1883 when he again officiated as Under-Secretary to the Bengal Government. In 1885, Mr. Risley was put on special duty for the purpose of compiling statistics concerning the castes and occupations of the people of Bengal, till 1888, in which year he was appointed on special duty to the Bengal Secretariat; in the same year he obtained his substantive grade as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd grade, and in the following year took furlough. Returning to duty in December 1890, Mr. Risley was appointed Member and Secretary of the Police Commission, and again placed on special

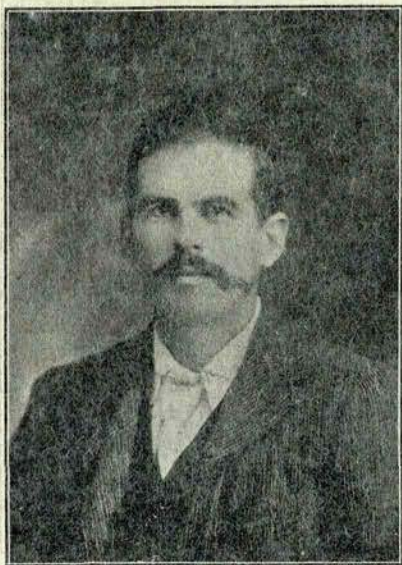
duty in the Bengal Secretariat in the following year. In April of the same year he was appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Bengal Government, which appointment was confirmed and made substantive in 1892. After a period of leave, special duty and furlough, he returned to the same appointment in 1895, and in 1898 was appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, which was made substantive in 1903. He continues in the same appointment to the present day. Mr. Risley has been an Officer of the French Academy since 1891, Corresponding Member, Berlin Anthropological Society, 1896. His literary works are: "The Tribes



and Castes of Bengal," "Ethnographic Glossary," "Primitive Marriage in Bengal," "The Study of Ethnology in India," "Widow and Infant Marriage in Bengal, Sikkim and Tibet; and Hindu Infant Marriage," and "Anthropometric Data."

Mr. GEORGE PATRICK ROBERTSON, Municipal Engineer, Darjeeling, was born at Blairgowrie in Perthshire in the year 1869, and educated at Rattory School, then at Daniel Stewart's College, Edinburgh, and subsequently pursued his studies at the Heriot-Watt Technical College. He was indentured to Messrs. G. & W. Bertram, Mechanical Engineers, Edin-

burgh, and again to the Woodside Electric Company of Glasgow. His next experience was in marine work, taking two voyages as Electrical Engineer on board the *S. S. Nebraska*. Leaving the sea he proceeded to India to join an appointment as Engineer on the Amo Tea Estate, in which capacity he remained some five years. He continued in employment on engineering work at different Tea Estates in Sylhet and the Dooars till the year 1903, when he was offered and accepted the post of Municipal Engineer at Darjeeling. Mr. Robertson also holds the post of Electrical Engineer and Superintendent of the Water Works at the same station, and is Chief Engineer to the Darjeel-



Mr. GEORGE PATRICK ROBERTSON.

ing Fire Brigade, of which he was one of the promoters. He is a member of the Committee of the Darjeeling Golf Club.

When acetylene gas first became a commercial possibility, he experimented successfully in the construction of apparatus for its generation and use for laboratory blow pipes and heating purposes. He is a member of the Acetylene Association.

Major LEONARD ROGERS, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), I.M.S., Acting Professor of

Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta. Major Rogers was born in January of the year 1868 at Plymouth, England, and received his education in Devonshire, and Plymouth College. He obtained his medical training at St. Mary's Hospital, London, where he studied from 1886 to 1892, and gained a number of prizes and scholarships. He came out to India in the year 1893, having entered the Indian Medical Service. Major Rogers has made his mark in Pathological investigation. He was singled out in 1896 to examine into the nature and causes of Kala-Azar, and this special enquiry occupied him for about a year. The Bacteriological Laboratory at Mukhteswar was placed in his charge in 1898, and here he conducted a most valuable series of investigations in Rinderpest and Surra and he made the first serum against the former disease in this country. At the expiry of one year, he was transferred to Calcutta, and employed in the Sanitary Department and as Professor of Pathology at the Medical College. He has attained considerable distinction by his work in pathological research in fevers, snake poisons, and liver abscesses. In conjunction with Sir Lauder Brunton, he has successfully established a treatment of snake bite with permanganate of potash. Major Rogers is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and has been appointed to deliver the Milroy Lectures of 1907 before the College, the subject being Kala-Azar.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice STEPHEN GEORGE SALE, Judge of the High Court, Bengal, son of the late Rev. John Sale, was born in Barisal, Backergunge, in the year 1852. His father was a well-known Missionary, who laboured for many years with marked success in Eastern Bengal, and by reason of his knowledge of the conditions prevailing in that part of the country and the circumstances of its inhabitants was appointed a Member of the famous "Indigo Commission" by Sir John Peter Grant, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The subject of this sketch studied at the Regent's Park and University Colleges, London, and graduated from London University in 1874 with

the degrees of B.A. and M.A. In 1876 he was called to the Bar, and in the same year came to India, becoming an Advocate of the High Court, Calcutta. Devoting his efforts mainly to the Original Side of the Court, in due course of time he obtained a leading practice. In 1893 Mr. Justice Hill was forced to discontinue his work on the Original Side owing to ill-health and Mr. Sale was appointed to act in his place. Two years later his appointment was confirmed on the resignation of Mr. Justice Norris. As a Judge he has been continuously engaged on the Original Side of the Court.

In 1895 Mr. Justice Sale was employed in introducing rules for the



trial of commercial cases after the model of the procedure pursued in the English Commercial Courts. Similarly in 1898 he framed a scheme for modernizing the practice of the Calcutta Small Cause Court which is now in successful operation.

His attention has also been directed to the revision and amendment of the general Rules of Practice of the Original Side of the High Court. Some important changes have been made which, it is believed, will enable the Court to deal more rapidly and efficiently with its ever-increasing volume of work.

In 1902 Mr. Justice Sale presided on the Committee appointed by the

Government of India to inquire into and report on the working of the office of the Administrator-General of Bengal.

As regards Educational affairs, he is an active Member of the governing bodies of the La Martinière Schools, the Bruce Institution, and the Bethune College for Indian girls.

In 1896, he was invited by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Alex. Mackenzie, to act as Arbitrator for the settlement of certain disputes between the Governors of the Doveton College concerning the management of that Institution.

Mr. RICHARD SHEEPSHANKS,
B.A., I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the



Legislative Department, Government of India, was born in the year 1871 at Bilton, Yorkshire, and was educated at Winchester and St. John's College, Cambridge. He was appointed to the Indian Civil Service after the examination of 1894, and arrived in India, 27th December 1895. He first served as an Assistant Magistrate and Collector at Muzaffarpur for two years, and, after serving in various subdivisions, was appointed Under-Secretary to the Bengal Government, Financial and Municipal Departments, in May 1899, which positions he filled for about two years. In the year 1901 he was appointed Regis-

trar of the High Court, Calcutta, and in January 1905 was appointed to the Legislative Department.

Mr. ALBERT EDWARD SILK, M. INST. C.E., was born at Gravesend, Kent, in 1862, and was educated at the Grammar School, Cranbrook, and the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill. He was appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer on the 1st October 1882 and after undergoing a course of practical training on the Guildford and Surbiton, and Maidstone and Ashford Railways, he arrived in India in November 1883. Although trained as a Railway Engineer, Mr. Silk was posted on arrival in India to the Irrigation Department of the Government of Bengal. From 1883 to 1890 he worked on the Orissa Canals, and from 1890 to 1892 on the Sone Canals. The life of an irrigation officer is an arduous and anxious one, and after eight successive irrigation seasons, Mr. Silk's health was so impaired that it was decided to transfer him to the Darjeeling Division of the Public Works Department to prevent a complete breakdown. While Mr. Silk was on furlough in 1893, he was placed on special duty to examine and report on the sewerage system of Berlin, where the sewage farm system of disposal had been so successful, with a view to its introduction in Bengal. He also reported on the waterworks system of that city. On his return to India at the beginning of 1894 Mr. Silk was appointed Engineer to the Sanitary Board, Bengal, and later on in the year, Sanitary Engineer, Bengal, and Secretary to that Board. In 1895 Mr. Silk was selected by the Corporation of Calcutta to officiate as their Engineer for six months during the absence of the permanent incumbent. While on leave in 1898 Mr. Silk was again placed on special duty to study the then recently discovered biological systems of sewage disposal, and on his return to India the Government of Bengal directed the construction of an experimental septic tank in the Presidency Jail, Calcutta; this experiment, under Mr. Silk's careful attention, has led to the adoption of this system of sewage disposal in many of the large Mills, Factories and Works in the

vicinity of Calcutta, and it is not improbable that it will eventually supersede the objectionable trenching system now in vogue in Municipalities in Bengal. In 1900 Mr. Silk was nominated by the Government of Bengal to be a Commissioner of Calcutta and a Member of the General Committee of the Calcutta Municipality, and since then he has been prominently connected with the Corporation, having on two occasions, in 1901 and 1903, acted as Chairman; and his expert knowledge of, and long experience in, sanitary work have proved of the highest value. The head-works of the Howrah Waterworks were constructed from designs by Mr. Silk, as were also the Berham-



pore Waterworks; and on his advice several of the other waterworks in Bengal have been extended and improved. Mr. Silk now holds the rank of Superintending Engineer in the Public Works Department, and is a Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute, and a Fellow of the Calcutta University, which latter honour was conferred on him in 1904.

The Hon'ble Mr. **HENRY ALEXANDER SIM**, I.C.S., C.I.E., F.R.G.S., belongs to a family that has in the past been intimately connected with India. His grandfather was General Sim of the

Madras Engineers, and his grandfather on his mother's side was General Fraser, who was Resident at Hyderabad for some fifteen years.

Mr. Sim was born in Madras in 1856, and is the son of the late



Mr. HENRY ALEXANDER SIM.

Mr. J. D. Sim, C.S.I., of Surrey, who was in the Madras Civil Service, and was a Member of the Council of the Presidency.

He was educated at Cheltenham College, and, passing into the Indian Civil Service, he left England for India in 1878. His first few years were spent in the ordinary routine of a Civilian's life. He was then attached to the Forest Department under Sir D. Brandis, who had been deputed by the Government of India to re-organize forest work in the Madras Presidency. He acted as his Private Secretary for a short time, and was then appointed District Forest Officer of one of the largest forest districts in the Madras Presidency, where he remained for some two or three years settling and organizing the forests of the district. He was then made Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue, with which department he remained connected for several years. He also acted as Collector and as Judge, and was eventually appointed Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras, Sir Arthur Havelock, from 1897 to 1901.

After a varied career in the several branches of the service, he was appointed a Member of the Board of Revenue, and to the Madras Legislative Council. Mr. Sim is a prominent Freemason, is a Past District Grand Warden of Madras, and has received other Masonic honours.

He is keenly interested in Indian philosophy and religions, and has given much study to this fascinating branch of Indian research.

Mr. Sim has recently had the honour of being appointed an additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

Mr. S. P. SINHA, Officiating Advocate-General, Bengal, was born in the year 1863 at Raipur in the District of Birbhum, and comes of a long established family of zemindars. His early education was gained at the Birbhum Zilla School. He subsequently came up to Calcutta to attend the Presidency College where he had a distinguished career, but left for England without taking his degree. In England, he entered at Lincoln's Inn in the year 1881, and read for the Bar. Here he won the Inns



of Court Scholarship and Lincoln's Inn Exhibition in Roman Law, Jurisprudence, International Law, Common Law and Equity, of the value of 550 guineas. He was called to the Bar in July 1886.

He then returned to India and was enrolled an Advocate of the High Court of Fort William in Bengal in November of the same year. His high attainments in law, and abilities as an advocate, rapidly brought



Rai Saheb ANNADA PROSAD SIRCAR.

him to the front at the local Bar, and he soon acquired a large practice, both civil and criminal. He has been engaged in many *causes célèbres* during his practice. In the year 1903, he was appointed Standing Counsel to the Government of India, and in 1906, obtained the appointment of Officiating Advocate-General of Bengal, this being the first time that a Native of India had ever been appointed to that high post. It is a tribute to Mr. Sinha's reputation that both European and Indian opinion favoured the appointment. Mr. Sinha is a Fellow of the Calcutta University.

Rai Saheb ANNADA PROSAD SIRCAR (son of Babu Tareene Churn Sircar), Executive Engineer, 2nd Division, Calcutta Public Works Department, Bengal. Born in the year 1858, at Jujersa, a village near Calcutta. The Rai Saheb is a Seebpore man, having been educated at the Government Engineering College situate at that centre. He joined the Public Service in 1885 as an Apprentice Engineer in the Public Works Department and passed the earlier part of his

career in Irrigation work. During this part of his service he spent some twelve years in Orissa, employed in various works connected with irrigation, and was in charge of several Sub-Divisions. In the year 1897, he was transferred to the Buxar Division as Assistant Engineer, to serve on the Sone Canals, but his service in this connection was brief, being cut short by his transfer to the 2nd Calcutta Division, an appointment which he has now held since 14th April 1898. He has had charge of various important works during his service, among them being:—Albert Victor Leper Asylum, Gobra; New Buildings of Hastings House; and Presidency Jail.

Mr. JOSEPH SLADEN, B. A., (OXON.), I.C.S. Officiating Secretary to Bombay Government, General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, was born at Allahabad, India, in 1866, and educated at Charterhouse and took his B.A. degree at Balliol College, Oxford. On arrival in India in 1888 he was appointed Assistant Collector,



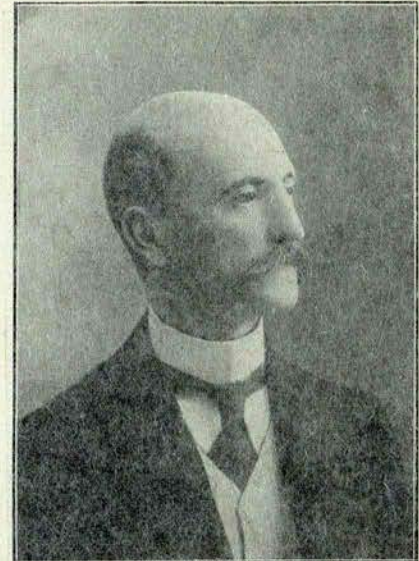
Ahmedabad, where he remained for a year and a half, and in 1890 he was sent to officiate as Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar. The following year he went to Sind as Assistant Collector and remained there for nine years. During more

than five years of this period he held the post of Assistant Commissioner in Sind and Sindhi Translator to Government, and for two years acted as Collector, first of Shikarpur, then of Karachi, where he was also Chairman of the Port Trust. He was Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, for a few weeks in 1900. Returning to the Presidency proper after furlough in 1902, he was Collector of Surat for a year and ten months, leaving that post in 1903 for his present one. The family of Mr. Sladen has given more than one member to the Indian Civil Service. He is the elder son of the late Joseph Sladen, who came to India in 1856 in the Bengal Civil Service and was District Judge at Bareilly at the time of his death in 1887. The younger son, Mr. F. F. Sladen, I.C.S., is in the United Provinces. The subject of our sketch was an energetic member of the Sind Volunteer Corps and rose to the rank of Captain before he left the province.

Mr. JOHN SANDERS SLATER, the Administrator-General of the Bombay High Court, is in the prime of life, and yet his career in India has been quite a varied one.

Born on the 21st of March 1859, in London, he is the second son of Robert Slater, Esq., for many years the General Manager of the Union Bank of London. After he had received his early education at the Royal Naval School, New Cross, Mr. John Slater joined Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in October 1877 and graduated B.A. in 1881. He joined the Inner Temple in October 1879, and was called to the Bar in June 1882. At first it was his intention to practise in the Admiralty Court; and accordingly, with a view to qualify himself for this special branch of law, for a time he read in the chambers of Mr. (now the Hon. Sir) T. T. Bucknill. He also spent a considerable portion of his earlier vacations in the practical study of modern ship-building at Glasgow. About a year after being called to the Bar, Mr. Slater joined the Western Circuit and attended the Assizes on that Circuit, as well as the Sessions at Bristol and Dorchester. In 1886 he resolved to come out to India to practise as a Barrister, and arrived in Bombay on the 11th of February

1887. He had practised at the Bombay Bar for about one year, when on Principal Wordsworth, the then Principal of the Elphinstone College, proceeding on furlough to England, Mr. Slater was appointed,



with the special sanction of the Secretary of State, to act for him as Professor of History and Political Economy. This appointment he held for a year and a half, during which he lectured in the College and also continued to carry on his legal practice in the courts. In 1889, when the late Mr. Kashinath Trimbak Telang was elevated to the Bench of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Slater was appointed to take his place as Government Professor in the Government Law School, Bombay. During his connection with this School Mr. Slater worked hard and earnestly in furtherance of its interests, and succeeded in raising it to a high level of efficiency. Among his many valuable services to the School the most important was, that he gave a permanent habitat to the Library of the Law School and made it accessible to every law student. Previous to this, the Library—or whatever semblance of it there was—had been in a state of complete chaos. It was Mr. Sanders Slater who made repeated representations to the Government and ultimately obtained for the Library its present splendid rooms on the ground-floor of the Elphinstone