

College building. He further moved the Government to sanction the amount of over Rs. 2,000 to be spent on purchasing important works for the Library. He also secured from the Government an annual grant to provide for a librarian, and for the purchase of the latest works on law as occasion may arise. Thus the present and the future students of the Bombay Government Law School owe a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Slater for the many facilities that he has placed at their command in the prosecution of their studies.

In 1891 and 1894, Mr. Slater was appointed to act for Mr. C. P.

rection; Chairman of the Managing Committees of the Government Workhouses and of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution; one of the Visitors of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum; a Fellow of the University of Bombay, and a Justice of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay.

From August 1889 to January 1896 Mr. Slater held a commission as Lieutenant in the Bombay Volunteer Artillery under the command of Major G. W. Roughton, in which corps he acted as Adjutant for about five years. Besides the usual proficiency certificate Mr. Slater obtained a certificate for proficiency in tactics, passing the necessary examination in Poona. He resigned his commission in January 1896, as his duties as Chief Presidency Magistrate might have clashed with those of a Volunteer Officer. Mr. Slater was gazetted Administrator-General of Bombay, and on his return to India after three months' leave to Europe on 22nd September 1905, entered upon the duties of his office.

Mr. Slater was married at Bombay on 25th October 1902 to Susie Wyllie, eldest daughter of Mr. C. W. L. Forbes, I.C.S., of Auchrannie, Aberfeldy, N. B.

Mr. EDWARD GOWER STANLEY, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, was born in 1865 at Lucknow. He was educated in England at the Warwick Grammar School, received his professional training at the R. I. E. College, Coopers Hill, and his practical training at the Bristol, Avonmouth, and Portishead Docks.

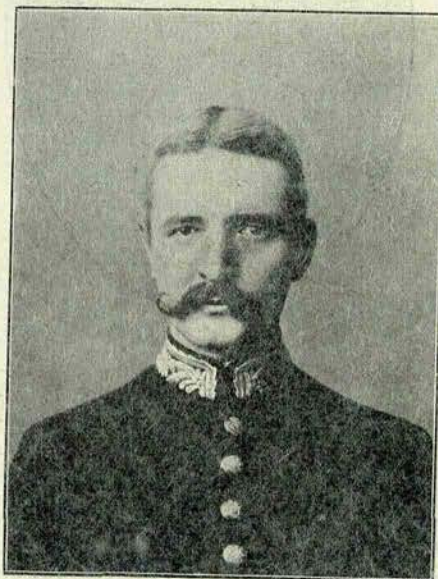
Mr. Stanley came out to India in 1887 as an Assistant Engineer and was posted to the Secunderabad Division, where he was employed on Military Works.

In October 1891, he was transferred to Burma as Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, Mandalay, and subsequently held charge of that and the Thayetmyo Divisions.

He was permanently promoted to Executive Engineer in January 1897, and called upon to act as Assistant to the Chief Engineer and

Under-Secretary to the Government of Burma in February 1898, which appointment he held with slight interruptions till April 1903, when he was made Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

Mr. GREY HUGH MORVILLE STREATFIELD, Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, United Provinces, and Under-Secretary to the Government, United Provinces, Irrigation Branch, P. W. Dept., was born at Howick, England, on 19th November 1867, and arrived in India, 20th November 1892. Was



Mr. EDWARD GOWER STANLEY.



appointed to present position, 19th April 1905.

Mr. DAWES SWINHOE, Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, was born at Calcutta in the year 1866 and proceeded to England for his education, which he received at Cheltenham College.

After his educational course he entered at Lincoln's Inn and read for the Bar, to which he was duly called in the year 1888. He came out the same year to India and practised as Counsel at the Calcutta High Court. Mr. Swinhoe had the advantage of family connections in Calcutta legal circles, his father being the late Mr. William Swinhoe, a well-known Solicitor of Calcutta. Mr. Dawes Swinhoe is well known at the Bar as

Cooper, who was then the Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge. Ultimately, on Mr. Cooper's retirement, Mr. Slater was confirmed in this appointment on March 28th, 1895. Since then, until September 1905, he held the post with great credit to himself. In addition to his duties as the Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Mr. Slater acted also as the President of Marine Courts of Enquiry held in the Presidency town. He was also Judge of the Court of Survey held under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act; Chairman of the Committee of Visitors of the Common Gaol and House of Cor-



an able and painstaking advocate and was singled out by Government for various important work in connection with legal matters. In 1899 he was appointed Indian Law Reporter. In the year 1903 he received the important appointment of Officiating Deputy Legal Remembrancer



Mr. DAWES SWINHOE.

cer which he held till March 1904, when for a time he reverted to the Bar and again practised till his appointment as Second Presidency Magistrate in April 1905. In this capacity he acted till March 1906, when he was appointed Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate, an appointment which gave great satisfaction to the Calcutta public who strongly prefer a Barrister to a Civilian in that capacity. Mr. Swinhoe is the author of several works on Indian Law. His annotated edition of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, and of the Indian Penal Code, are standard works. Under the orders of the Government of Bengal, he compiled the Local Statutory Rules (in two volumes) in 1903.

Mr. ABANINDRA NATH TAGORE, Vice-Principal, Government School of Art, Calcutta, born 1871, is a member of the old and distinguished Jorasanko family of that name. He is the great-grandson of the famous Dwarka Nath Tagore.

The Tagore family has long been known as distinguished for its literary, musical and artistic talents. Mr. Tagore's connection with the Government Art School dates from the time when Mr. Havell, the present Principal of that Institution, commenced to form a collection of specimens of Indian art for the Government Art Gallery in Calcutta.

Mr. Tagore is an artist of considerable excellence. He has followed the traditions of the Mogul School of Art without becoming an imitator, and so formed for himself a style which, while remaining purely Indian, possesses considerable attractions for European connoisseurs. He possesses the mystery of the East blended with a poetic charm and sentiment of his own. His paintings have excited admiration not only in India but in the Art centres of Europe. Some of his works were reproduced in the Studio, 1902-05. A painting of Mr. Tagore's entitled "The



Last Days of Shah Jehan" gained special notice at the Delhi Durbar, 1903.

Mr. ARTHUR SACKVILLE THOMSON, Assoc. M. INST. C.E. (R. I. E. College), son of the late Surgeon-General W. A. Thomson of the Army Medical Service, born at Kingstown, Jamaica, January

1856. Educated at Southampton, Mr. Thomson joined the service on 24th September 1878, when he was appointed in England Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade. He remained in England on practical training from August 1878 to July 1879. He proceeded to India in November



1879 and in the capacity of Assistant Engineer, served in the Brahmini-Byturni Division, Acquapada-Jaipur Division, Arrah Division, Dehri Workshops, till in 1889 he attained the grade of Executive Engineer, 4th grade. As Executive Engineer he served on the Sone Canals, in the P. W. D. Secretariat as Under-Secretary, and in the Darjeeling Division till 1898, when he held charge, as Superintending Engineer, of the Orissa and Central Circles. He was appointed Superintending Engineer permanently in 1902, and continued in charge of the Orissa Circle till 1905, when he was appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary in the P. W. Department, Bengal.

Mr. RICHARD HUGH TICKELL, Executive Engineer, Punjab Irrigation, was educated at Coopers Hill, and came out to India in 1881. First, served for nine years in Central India in the Roads and Military Works Branches of the P. W. D. The design of the Daly College at Indore and the Mhow Water-Works



were the principal works on which he was employed. Joining the Punjab Irrigation Department in 1890, he served on the Western Jumna, Multan, and Bari Doab Canals, and surveyed the Ghuggur Canals. His services were lent to the Native States of Kotah and Jhallawar from 1896 to 1901. The New Palace at Kotah was built by him as well as many other handsome buildings; most of these were designed by him, such as the New College and Crosthwaite Institute at Kotah, and the Kemball Library at Jhalrapatan. His designs were selected for first prizes in two open competitions. He designed and commenced a Water-Supply project for Kotah City. Every available site for Irrigation projects were re-



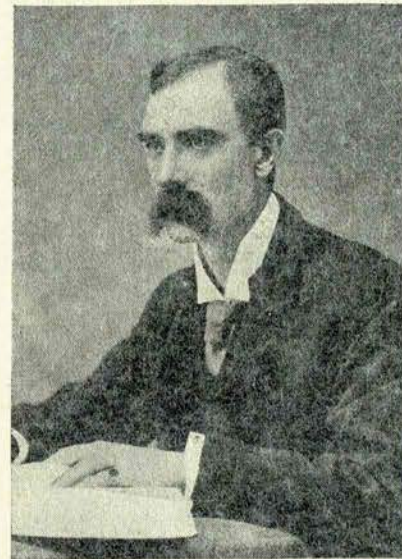
Mr. RICHARD HUGH TICKELL.

ported on by him, and designs for a large number of the most important of them prepared; a programme for the complete protection from Famine of the two States being made out by him. He partly constructed 50 miles of the Kotah-Bara Railway, and received the thanks of Political Agents and of the two Durbars on several occasions. Rejoined the Punjab Irrigation in 1902, and served on the Bari Doab Canal. In 1903 was posted to the Swat River Canal in the N.-W. F. province. In 1905 Mr. Tickell was put in charge of the Upper Swat Canal project, the boldest of all of Mr. Benton's

splendid schemes, and the work was completed in seven months after a survey over the most difficult ground yet suggested for a canal in India.

The Hon'ble Sir CHARLES LEWIS TUPPER, C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., was born in London on May 16th, 1848, and is the son of Capt. C. W. Tupper, late of the 7th Royal Fusiliers. Sir Lewis Tupper was educated at Harrow, and Oxford, where he held a Corpus Christi College Scholarship. He passed for the Indian Civil Service in 1869 and came to India in 1871. While at Oxford he had the advantage of hearing Sir Henry Maine deliver the lectures which were afterwards published as the book entitled "Village Communities in the East and West;" a circumstance which has given a bent to his studies throughout life. Sir Lewis was originally posted to the United (then North-West) Provinces, but obtained an exchange to the Punjab, because he thought that the settlements proceeding there might give him an opportunity of prosecuting his studies in the early history of property and society. He obtained the opportunity he sought, and as Assistant Settlement Officer, took up the subject of Punjab Customary Law, on which he published a book in three volumes in 1881. The leading belief which underlies this, and all or nearly all of his published writings, is that the ideas, customs and institutions of mankind are a fit subject for scientific examination, and have been evolved in an orderly sequence, which becomes more and more capable of precise statement as scientific comparison of ascertained facts proceeds. Sir Lewis began his work on Punjab Customary Law in 1873; in 1874 he officiated for the first time as Under-Secretary to the Punjab Government; and in 1875 he acted as Settlement Officer, Rohtak. He returned to the Local Secretariat in August of that year, and in September 1878, was appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary in the Revenue Department of the Government of India. He stayed with the Government of India for 3½ years and officiated for a short time as Secretary in the Revenue Department. He was also on special duty

for about five months in connection with the Bengal Rent Bill. In 1882 he returned to the Punjab, having accepted the offer of the Junior Secretaryship to Government then just created. From 1884 to 1886 he officiated as Secretary to the Punjab Government, to which post (subsequently raised to a Chief Secretaryship) he was permanently appointed in 1888. Meanwhile in 1886 he had begun his second work, "Our Indian Protectorate," which applied to the Indian substitute for International Law, that is to say, to the rules and principles determining the relations between the British Government and its Indian Feudatory States, the same methods which had guided his examination of Punjab Custom-



ary Law. "Our Indian Protectorate" is even more a study of the evolution of forms of Government, than an historical explanation of the growth of Indian political law. Sir Lewis finished this work while on furlough in 1890-92, and during the same period he delivered various public lectures at the East India Association, the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, and elsewhere, the most important paper being one on "The Study of Indian History" read before the Society of Arts. He returned to India as Chief Secretary, Punjab, but was soon afterwards placed on special duty in the Foreign Department, which occupied him for two years. In 1897 when



again on furlough, Sir Lewis gave further lectures on "India and Sir Henry Maine" and "Early Institutions and Punjab Tribal Law." On return he was appointed Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division, and two years later Financial Commissioner of the Punjab. He has been a member of the Punjab Legislative Council (except when away from the Punjab) since 1898, and (with the same exception) Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University since February, 1900. He has several times been appointed an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, and in 1905 he held for six months the appointment of temporary Member of the Governor-General's Council. He is President of the Punjab Law Society. As Vice-Chancellor, he has delivered Convocation addresses on "English Jurisprudence and Indian Studies in Law" (January, 1901), "Indian Constitutional Law" (December 1902), and "The Study of Literature" (December, 1904).

In 1875 Sir Lewis married Jessie Catherine, daughter of Major-General Johnstone, C.B. Sir Lewis was made a C.S.I. in 1897 and a K.C.I.E. in 1905.

Sir FREDERICK ROBERT UPCOTT, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., M.INST.C.E.,



Chairman of the Railway Board, Government of India, was born, August 28th, 1847, at Cul-

lampton, Devonshire; educated at Sherborne School, Dorset, and King's College, London; served his articles under J. M. Martin, Civil Engineer, and passed the examination in December 1868 for the Public Works Department of India, joining the service in that year as Assistant Engineer.

He was posted to the Railways then being started in India by the State, and was appointed to the Indus Valley Railway, on which he served eight years. On its completion he was sent to the North-Western Railway, where, in 1879, he earned the commendation of the Government of India for railway services during the Afghan War. Passing through the various grades, he was made Engineer-in-Chief of the Sind-Sagar Railway, and was specially commended by the Secretary of State for the rapid construction of that line, including the Victoria Bridge over the Jhelum river. He was in 1894 promoted to Chief Engineer, and commenced the Assam-Bengal Railway, being afterwards transferred to Madras as Consulting Engineer and Railway Secretary to that Government. In 1896 he became Director-General of Railways, and two years later Secretary to the Government of India.

He was created Companion of the Star of India and delegated to the International Railway Congress at Paris in 1900. From 1901 to 1905 he held at the India Office, London, the post of Government Director of Indian Railways, and was also member of the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and was selected (by the Secretary of State) in 1905 to be the first Chairman of the Railway Board inaugurated by Lord Curzon.

He served for twelve years in the Volunteer force and retired in 1901 with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major J. C. S. VAUGHAN, M.B., C.M., Edin., I.M.S., Superintendent, Campbell Medical Hospital, Police Surgeon of Calcutta, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Medical College, Calcutta, was born in India in the year 1862, and educated at the Edinburgh University. He took his degree as M. B. with honours, at Edinburgh in 1885, and

joined the Indian Medical Service in the year 1889. He arrived in India in 1890. Before proceeding to



India he held the post of Resident Physician at the Edinburgh Infirmary, and House Surgeon at the same Hospital, also House Physician at the Bradford Infirmary. On his arrival in India, he remained in military service till 1893, and served on two expeditions to the Miranzai Valley in 1891, and to the South Lushai Frontier in 1892, receiving medal and clasp. In 1893, Major Vaughan officiated as Civil Surgeon of Monghyr till the following year, when he was appointed to officiate as Resident Physician and Professor of Pathology at the Medical College, Calcutta. In July of the same year, he was appointed Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Circle, Bengal, and in 1896, placed in charge of Professor Haffkine's system of preventive inoculation against cholera in Bengal. In 1897-8, Major Vaughan again reverted to military employment, and was sent to the North-West Frontier. He was present at the operations in the Swat and Mohmund Valleys, and in the Buner country, for which he received the medal and clasp. He returned to civil employment in 1898, and was posted as Civil Surgeon at Burdwan, and later on of Mozufferpore. In 1902, he received the officiating appointment of Superintendent of the Campbell Medical School and



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Hospital which he held for a little over a year. In January 1905, he returned to his appointment and was confirmed in it in July 1905.

Mr. BERESFORD GAHAN WALLIS, M. INST. C.E., Engineer and Secretary to the Municipality of Simla, son of the late John Cooke Wallis, Esq., J. P. of Mine Hill, Mill Street, County Cork, Ireland, was born in 1849 at Waterford, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he received his licence as a Civil Engineer. He joined the P. W. Department of India as an Assistant Engineer in 1871, and continued his service till in 1904, under the 55 years rule, he retired as a 1st Grade Superintending Engineer. The value of an Engineer's work is universally admitted; indeed his services proclaim themselves in the improved means of transport and travel; and this remark can be very well applied to the work done by Mr. Wallis, who was in charge of the buildings and roads branch of the P. W. D., during his whole period of office. Mr. Wallis has held many important executive charges during his period of service, having served in the large and important districts

between 1895 and 1903. Mr. Wallis has seen active service on two different occasions, for which he has been rewarded with two medals and a clasp. He has also had large experience of works in various parts of the Punjab Frontier, etc.

The great improvements which have taken place in the fiscal arrangements in Simla, the improved roads, water-supply, sewage, have been largely owing to the above gentleman's administrative ability during the past three and-a-half years that he has held the post of Engineer-Secretary to the Simla Municipality.

Mr. CHARLES HENRY WEST, C.I.E., Personal Assistant to the Adjutant-General in India, is the son of the late Charles Henry West, Merchant. Born 20th April 1859. Entered the service in the year 1876 and served in Civil Departments of the Punjab until 1880, when he joined the Adjutant-General's Department. Served in the Burma Campaign; medal and clasp, 1886. In the year 1888 he married Agnes Lingard, daughter of the late Charles Murphy of the Survey of India Department. Mr. West was appointed March 19th, 1906, Assistant Secretary, Government of India, Army Department.

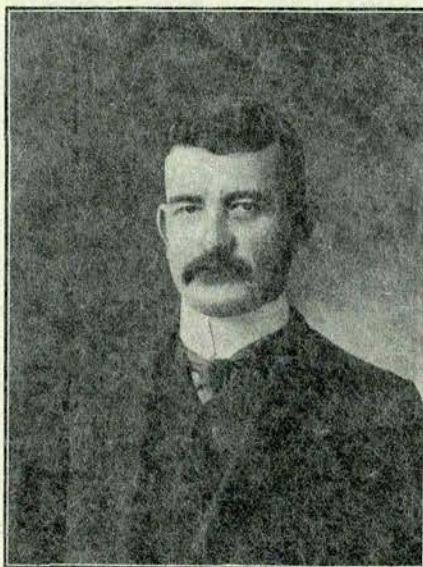
Major CHARLES AUGUSTUS MUSPRATT-WILLIAMS, R.A., Chief Inspector of Explosives to the Government of India, was born in the year 1861 at Rangoon, Burma, and educated at Cheltenham College, England. Major Muspratt-Williams obtained his commission in the Royal Artillery in July 1881, and joined a Battery of Garrison Artillery at Allahabad in the following year. In 1883, he obtained a transfer to the Field Artillery, whence after four years' service he passed to the Ordnance Department, in which he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Kirkee, Poona. From thence he was transferred to the Gunpowder Factory, Ishapur, as Assistant Superintendent in 1889, and in 1892 was appointed Superintendent, which post he held till the year 1898, being also ex-officio Chief Inspector of Explosives to

the Government of Bengal at the same time. In the year 1898, Major Muspratt-Williams was appointed Chief Inspector of Explosives with



the Government of India, which appointment he has held till the present day.

The Hon'ble Mr. EDGAR FRANCIS LATIMER WINTER, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government of the United Provinces. Born in the year 1862 in Essex, England. Educated at Harrow (Scholar) and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Passed into the Indian Civil Service in 1881, attached to the North-West Provinces and Oudh (now United Provinces), arrived in India, 20th November 1884. Passed through the usual ranks of the service till 1889 when he was appointed Deputy Superintendent, Family Domains, Maharaja of Benares, which post he held for some time. At the end of that year he was appointed Under-Secretary to Government, which post he held for 3½ years. In 1898 he was placed on special duty at Naini Tal in connection with the revision of the North-West Provinces and Oudh Revenue Acts. He was appointed Judicial Secretary to Government in October of that year, and in 1900 was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal of the First Class for public services in India. On the



Mr. CHARLES HENRY WEST.

of Peshawar, Derajat, Simla and Umballa, etc., and was in charge of three circles of superintendence in the Punjab (at different times),



4th May, 1905, Mr. Winter was appointed to his present post of Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces.

Mr. WALTER HERBERT WOOD, Member of the Indian Railway Board. Mr. Wood, previous to his coming out to India, was General Manager of the Hull



and Barnsley Railway, England. He was appointed by the Secretary of State for India first member of the Board and entered on his duties in March 1905.

Mr. JAMES TISDALL WOODROFFE, born at Glanmire, County Cork, 16th March 1838, is the eldest son of Very Rev. John Canon Woodroffe (dead). Married 1863, Florence, youngest daughter of the late James Hume, Barrister-at-law and Senior Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin. University Scholar (Mathematics), 1858; B.A. 1859; Senior Moderations; Gold Medalist, Ethics and Logic; Barrister, Inner Temple, 1860; Advocate of late Supreme Court, Calcutta, 1860; Officiating Advocate-General, Bengal, 1892-93; Additional Member of H. E. the Governor-General's Legislative Council, 1899-1900; Advocate-General of Bengal, Calcutta, 1899-1904; made K. C. S. G. by His Holiness Leo XIII, for service

rendered to the Roman Catholic Church in India.

Mr. TREVREDYN RASHLEIGH WYNNE, C.I.E., A.D.-C. (*Colonel, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteers*), Member of the Railway Board, was born at Brighton in 1854 and was educated at Brighton College and the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill. He is the son of Llewellyn Wynne, of Mold, Flintshire, Wales. In 1874 he joined the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, and he has been connected with the construction and control of Indian Railways since then, and has acquired a unique experience and knowledge of their working. After being engaged for some thirteen years in the construction of various State Railways, Mr. Wynne retired from Government service in 1887, and was subsequently appointed Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. It is in connection with this fine line that his name will be chiefly remembered in the railway history of India.

During the period that he held this appointment the whole of the present system of the Company, about 2,000 miles, was constructed and worked under his direction. He was instrumental in bringing the Bengal-Nagpur Railway into Calcutta, and he has made this Railway notable for its enterprise and good management.

Mr. Wynne's reputation as a railway expert was by no means confined to India. In 1902 his services were requisitioned for China to reorganize the concessions of the Engineering and Mining Company in Northern China. This work necessitated his residence in China for two years, and during that time he travelled a great deal in Manchuria. It was on the eve of the crisis that plunged Russia and Japan into a disastrous war, and Mr. Wynne had hardly completed the journey to Russia across the much-discussed Siberian Railway, when war broke out. Mr. Wynne stayed some little time in Russia, and then again in 1904 returned to India. When Mr. Robertson, the Special Commissioner appointed by the Government of India, completed his famous Report, the whole subject of the control of Indian Railways was

under consideration. As a result of the report, the new Railway Board was appointed, and Mr. Wynne was selected as one of the three Commissioners. The Government of India have written as follows regarding the scope of the Board:—

"The conception of a Railway Board is not new; it has been advocated and considered on various occasions for many years past. Its central idea is that there should be a body of practical business men engaged with full authority to manage the railways of India on commercial principles, and freed from all non-essential restrictions, or needlessly inelastic rules . . . There are two distinct classes of duties with which the new authority will have to deal. The first is deliberative and includes the preparation of the railway programme and greater questions of railway policy and finance affecting all lines . . . The second class of duties is administrative, and includes such matters as the construction of new lines by State Agency, the carrying



out of new works on open lines, the improvement of railway management with regard both to economy and public convenience."

It will be seen that the duties of the Commissioners cover an enormous field, and their responsibilities are of the widest. The success of the development of course depends on the personnel of the Board, and,



as it is at present constituted, it should infuse vitality into the railways and bind them into an intelligent federation. Mr. Wynne has always been an enthusiastic Volunteer. In 1888 he raised the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteers. Col. Wynne was appointed in 1891 an Honorary A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy, and was created a C.I.E. on the 1st January 1903.

Hon. Mr. THOMAS GORDON WALKER, I.C.S., C.S.I., Financial Commissioner, Punjab, Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. Mr. Walker was born in Murrayshire, Scotland, in 1849, and is the son of the late Rev. H. Walker, received his education at the Gymnasium, Old Aberdeen, and subsequently at the Aberdeen University. He entered the Indian Civil Service in the year 1870, after passing the usual competitive examination. He arrived in India in November, 1872, and was appointed to the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner. From 1878-84 he was Settlement Officer of Ludhiana and also acted as Under-Secretary to Government. From 1884 to 1888, Mr. Walker held the post of Registrar of the Punjab Chief Court. In February 1888 he was appointed Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, and subsequently held the post of Commissioner of Excise and Inspector-General of Registration. In 1896 he was appointed Deputy Commissioner, and Divisional Judge in 1898, being raised to the Bench of the Chief Court in December of the same year. In 1901 Mr. Walker was appointed

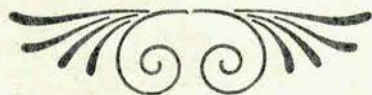
Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division, and in 1903 acted as Member of the Central Committee, Coronation Durbar, Delhi. In the same year he was decorated with the Order of the Star of India with the rank of Companion. In 1905 and in 1906 he was appointed Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. ARTHUR DE-LAVAL YOUNGHUSBAND, I.C.S., Commissioner, Bombay, was educated at Rugby and Clifton Colleges. After the examination of 1875 he was appointed to the Bombay



Civil Service. He arrived on the 9th December 1877, and served as Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Surat. He also held charge of the Office of Talukdari Settlement

Officer and Assistant Political Agent. In 1885 he was put on special duty in connection with the trial of certain persons accused in an affray between Cambay and Gaekwadi village. The following year he was on duty at Poona under instructions from His Excellency the Governor. On his return from leave in 1888, he was appointed Administrator of the Rajpipla State, and in 1890 was Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. From the latter end of 1890-91 he was re-appointed Administrator of the Rajpipla State, after which his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Central Provinces. In November 1891 he was transferred to Nagpur as Assistant Commissioner, and at the beginning of the following year was made Deputy Commissioner. In November 1893 he was appointed Political Agent, Chhatisgarh Feudatories, in addition to his own duties. After his return from leave in 1897 he was appointed Commissioner of the Chhatisgarh Division and held charge of the office of Political Agent. For the excellent work performed by him during his tenure of office, the Hon'ble Mr. Younghusband was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal in 1901 and retransferred to Bombay as Commissioner. In April 1903 he was appointed a member of the Committee to revise the Famine Relief Code in addition to his own duties, and in July of the same year was appointed as an additional member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.





# Professional.

Mr. DHANNU LALL AGARWALLA, B.A., Solicitor, Calcutta, was born in the year 1870, and received his education, first in the City College, and afterwards in the Presidency College. He obtained his articles from Mr. Leslie, Attorney-at-Law. After serving his articles, he was enrolled as an Attorney of the Calcutta High Court in the year 1896, and joined Mr. C. N. Manuel in 1897. Mr. Agarwalla and Mr. Manuel have continued to practise together since, the firm's name being Manuel and Agarwalla. Mr. Agarwalla is connected with the Marwari Association as Vice-President, and with the Vishudhanand Vidyalaya and Vaisya Sabha as President.

Mr. NOBIN CHAND BURAL, Attorney, Solicitor, Proctor and Vakeel of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal. Mr. Bural was born at Calcutta in 1845, and educated at the Hindoo School and Presidency College. He served his articles to Mr. A. St. John Carruthers and was admitted in the year 1872. He started the firm of Nobin Chand Bural in the year 1875 and continued it under that designation until the year 1897 when he took Messrs. G. C. Set and M. L. Pyne into partnership, whereupon the style was changed to N. C. Bural & Co. Mr. Bural's services have always been held in high esteem as a lawyer in criminal practice. In the earlier years of his practice he devoted himself largely to this branch of practice and took part in many sensational trials. He was actively engaged in the great case known as the Wahabi trial, in which he assisted the famous Bombay advocate Mr. Anstey, who was brought specially across India to defend this case. Mr. Bural has

devoted time to civil duties and has served as a Commissioner on the Calcutta Corporation for 20 years. He was appointed a Presidency Magistrate and a Justice of the Peace in the year 1876, and was invested with powers to sit singly for trial of cases, which office he



still holds. He has won the praise of successive Chief Presidency Magistrates. The useful institute known as the Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School, almost owes its existence to Mr. Bural, for at the time that it was struggling for continuance he took in hand its finances and in a short space of time succeeded in raising the respectable sum of Rs. 45,000 from the public for the erection of a school building. Mr. Bural is Vice-President of this institution, and also a member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Dalhousie Institute, British Indian Associa-

tion, Bengal Landholders' Association, India Club, and Honorary Secretary of the Suvarnabanik Charitable Society, besides taking an active part in such charitable organisations as the Calcutta Benevolent Society, District Charitable Society, and S. P. C. A. He is a prominent Mason and an old Past Master, and has taken many honours among the Fraternity, having attained the degrees of Royal Arch in Chapter New Union, Mark Master and Royal Ark Mariner. As a Masonic Lecturer he has done eminent service to the Craft.

Mr. A. CHAUDHURI, M.A., Barrister-at-law, and Advocate of the High Court, has practised his profession in Calcutta for the past twenty years, and during that time has been identified with many of the important cases on the Original Side of the Court. After passing through the usual preliminary course of education, Mr. Chaudhuri attended the Calcutta University where he was the last student to take the B. A. and M. A. degrees simultaneously.

In 1881 he went to England, and entered St. John's College, Cambridge, remaining there until 1885; he graduated in Mathematics in 1884, and in the Law Tripos in 1885. He was for some years one of the editors of the College Magazine, "The Eagle," and was one of the founders of the Society of Indian students known as the Mujlis.

At Cambridge, he was contemporary with Dr. J. C. Bose, C.I.E., one of the most celebrated scientists of the day. His inclinations as a young man ran in the direction of literature and most of his spare time at St. John's was devoted to its study.



On his return to India in 1886, he had to face severe competition, and for a time experienced all the vicissitudes of a beginner. There was also at that time some prejudice against Bengali barristers who have, however, established their position. Mr. Chaudhuri attributes their success largely to their knowledge of the country and its languages. His talents, however, were appreciated quite early in his career and his work at the Bar speaks for itself.

Outside his profession, he takes the keenest interest in politics and as Honorary Secretary to the Bengal Landholders' Association, he is in a position to exercise considerable influence. He strongly opposed



Mr. A. CHAUDHURI.

the partition of Bengal and drafted a representation for the Association which the then Viceroy, Lord Curzon, characterised as the ablest and strongest produced by the opposition. When President of the Bengal Provincial Conference held at Burdwan in 1904, he delivered an address on the political situation of the day, the text being "A subject race has no politics" which created a public discussion in the press of India lasting over a year. Much notice was taken of it in European papers.

Mr. Chaudhuri is a firm believer in the *Swadeshi* movement for which, however, he claims no political

significance. He is of opinion that the industries of India should be encouraged, and in principle claims for the country rights similar to those enjoyed by the Colonies. As an elected Fellow of the Calcutta University, he takes the keenest interest in educational matters, and is closely identified with the recently formed "National Council of Education" with which Dr. Sir Gurudas Banerjee, C.I.E., late Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, is also associated. Since the death of his father, however, Mr. Chaudhuri's second brother, Mr. J. Chaudhuri, has been elected to the Bengal Council and is now sitting as the representative of the Rajshahye Division. Mr. Chaudhuri's six brothers have all since his return finished their education in England. All of them have graduated in different Universities, and one of them, Captain M. N. Chaudhuri, is in His Majesty's Indian Medical Service. The family occupies a leading position in Bengal.

The Hon'ble Mr. JOGESH CHANDRA CHAUDHURI was born on the 28th June 1864, and comes from an old zemindar family of Haripur, Pabna, through whom Dewan Ram Deva Chaudhuri, the reputed founder of the Nattore Raj family, obtained great distinction at the time of Nawab Murshid Quli Khan, the founder of Murshidabad. On his mother's side he is descended from the Roys of Bág (Kasinathpur), Pabna, who trace their descent from one of the twelve Bhunians of Bengal who were territorial magnates and wielded large political powers in Mohammedan times. His father, the late Durgadas Chaudhuri, was a scholar of the Hindu College, and a pupil of Dr. D. L. Richardson, and one of the earliest members of the subordinate executive service in Bengal. The Hon'ble Mr. J. Chaudhuri is his second son. He was educated at the Collegiate School at Krishnaghur and at the Presidency and St. Xavier's Colleges at Calcutta. After obtaining his M. A. degree, he was for a time Professor of Chemistry and Physics in the Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta. He then proceeded to England, and joined New College, Oxford, where he took Science preliminaries and

Honours in Law Final. He is also a Barrister-at-Law of the Inner Temple and an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court. As Editor of the *Calcutta Weekly Notes*, the only Weekly Law Journal in India, which has been in existence for ten years, he has acquired a position in the Newspaper world.

The first Industrial Exhibition in connection with the Indian National Congress was successfully inaugurated by him in December 1901. Since then Indian Industrial Exhibitions have been held in Ahmedabad, Madras, Bombay, and Benares, simultaneously with the Congress and in co-operation with the Government. He is also a founder of the "Indian



Stores, Ltd.," a Joint Stock Company, who confine their business to articles of Indian manufacture. Many of the leading men in Bengal are shareholders in this Company. The objects are to collect articles of indigenous manufacture and promote their sale. This may be said to have given the start to the *Swadeshi* movement in Bengal.

He was unanimously elected by the Municipalities of the Rajshahye Division to represent them in the Bengal Council, where he has for the last two years advocated the improvement of the Bengal rivers and waterways. He has also pressed for the sanitary improvement of the rural areas which suffer so much from malarial fever.



Mr. GONESH CHUNDER CHUNDER, son of Cashi Nauth Chunder, who was head Native Assistant in the firm of Messrs. William Moran & Co., Merchants and proprietors of the old Mint Mart in the City of Calcutta, was born at Calcutta on the 11th May



1844. At an early age he received his Bengali education in the Government Bengali Patsala in College Square in Calcutta. In 1853 he commenced his English education in the Hindu Metropolitan College, which was established in that year by educated and wealthy Hindu gentlemen of Calcutta, for the education of their children. On the abolition of that College in 1858 he joined a private school known as the Bengal Academy, which was founded by Mr. Charles D'Cruze, an educationist of that time. In 1860 he passed the University Entrance Examination from that school and obtained a gold medal for proficiency in studies.

In 1861 he became a student of Doveton College, but at the end of 1862 by the desire of his father he left the Doveton College, and early in 1863 became an articled clerk to the late Babu Rama Nath Law, a member of the firm of Messrs. Swinhoe & Law, then a flourishing firm of Attorneys and Solicitors in Calcutta. His articles expired early in 1868, and in that year he appeared in, and success-

fully passed, the examination for Attorneys, and was enrolled an Attorney of the High Court in February 1868. Shortly after his admission he joined the late Mr. W. F. Gillanders, also an Attorney of that Court, as a partner in his business, and the name of the firm was changed to Gillanders and Chunder. In 1872 he separated from Mr. Gillanders and commenced to carry on the business of an Attorney in his own name. In the same year, in pursuance of the rule passed by the High Court he was admitted a Vakeel of the High Court.

In 1876 when the elective system was introduced into the Municipal Administration of the town of Calcutta, he was elected as a Commissioner for Ward No. 10 (Bow Bazar), in which he resides, and represented that ward in the Calcutta Municipality down to the year 1892. During this period he also served on the Town Council of the Calcutta Municipality. In 1876 he was appointed an Honorary Presidency Magistrate, which appointment he still holds.

In 1883 he was appointed one of the Board for the Attorneys' examination, which appointment he also still holds. In 1889 he was appointed a Fellow of the University of Calcutta. He is at present an Honorary Fellow of that University.

In 1892 he was appointed by Government a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, from which he retired in 1894 when his term of office expired.

Mr. Chunder was Deputy Sheriff of Calcutta in 1888 when the late Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, M.D., D.L., C.I.E., was the Sheriff. He has acted also as Deputy Sheriff to the following Sheriffs: the late Hon'ble Shahzada Mahomed Furrock Shah, in 1891, to the late Babu Joy Gobind Law, C.I.E., in 1895, Shahebzadah Mahomed Buktyar Shah, C.I.E., in 1900, and the late Mr. H. M. Rustomjee, C.I.E., in 1902.

He carried on his business as Attorney singly in his own name from 1872 to 1894, when his eldest son, Raj Chunder Chunder, M.A., passed the examination of Attorneys of the High Court, and in that year he admitted his son and Babu Lakshminarain Khettry, B.L., also an

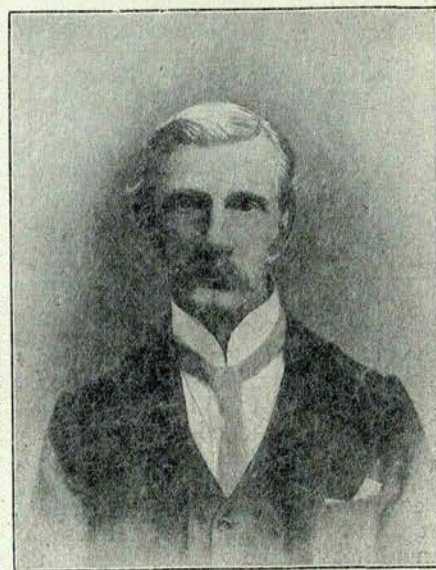
Attorney of the High Court, as partners in his business, which has since that date been carried on under the name and style of G. C. Chunder & Co.

Mr. Chunder was initiated into Freemasonry in 1882, in Lodge Anchor and Hope, No. 234, under the English Constitution, and filled the Eastern chair for two successive years in 1893 and 1894. In 1894 he was appointed to the office of the District Grand Registrar in the District Grand Lodge of Bengal.

He has been a Member of the British Indian Association since 1879, and has taken part in its affairs as a member of the Committee of Management.

He is a Trustee of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, and a member of the Committee of Management of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mr. WILLIAM GORDON LYNCH COTTON, M. INST. C.E., M.S.A., son of the late Colonel Hugh Calverley Cotton, E. I. Company's Madras Engineers, of Cumbermere, Cheshire, joined the Indian P. W. D.



in 1866, being posted to Delhi. As early as 1870 he was appointed Executive Engineer of the 4th grade, and two years later Assistant Secretary to the Government of India. In 1873 he officiated as Under-Secretary. That same year he was posted to the 2nd Circle for special



duty in connection with the erection of the Naga Bridge, and later, in November, having been transferred to Bengal, rendered service on the famine works, for which he received the thanks of the Government. For services rendered in connection with the famine in Madras, in 1877 he received the thanks of the Madras Government. Promotion followed these special duties, and in 1881, Mr. Cotton was appointed an Executive Engineer, 1st grade. On return from furlough in 1884 he officiated as Superintending Engineer. In 1889 he was appointed Superintending Engineer, Bhagalpore Division, and the same year was granted leave for two years to count for pension. He retired on pension in 1891. Aside from his profession, Mr. Cotton was gazetted a Magistrate in 1868, was elected Member of the Society of Arts in 1870, and an A.M. Inst. C.E. in 1874 and transferred to Membership in 1890. He joined the firm of Oldham Brothers, Civil Engineers, in 1890, becoming sole proprietor in 1895. From this firm he retired in 1902 to become a Consulting Engineer. Since 1891 he has been Consulting Engineer to the Administrator-General of Bengal. He prepared the working plans and supervised the construction in 1894-96 of the large premises on Dalhousie Square, erected by the Standard Life Insurance Company.

Messrs. CORNFORTH AND MISTRI, Bombay, Incorporated Accountants, established in 1896, have their offices at 4, Bruce Lane, Bombay. Mr. Nusserwanji Rustomji Mistri, F.S.A.A., the sole proprietor, was born in 1865 in Bombay, and received his education at Sir J. Jeebhoy's Charitable School in that City. His first experience was acquired in the Government of India and the Government of Bombay, Public and Military Works Departments, Accounts Branch, which he joined in 1879. He resigned the Government service in 1894, to assist Mr. J. P. Cornforth, Incorporated Accountant, and entered into partnership with him in 1898, acquiring the sole proprietorship a year later on the death of Mr. Cornforth. With additional responsibility came the desire to extend his sphere of usefulness, and Mr. Mistri, supported by

Mr. Burjorji Pestonji Poncha of Pochaji & Co., China Merchants, provided a long-felt want by starting in Bombay a school called the "Accountancy Institution" of commercial educational subjects of the



Mr. N. R. MISTRI.

London Commercial Examination Board, subjects which are now included in the curriculum of the Educational Department of the Governments of Bombay and Bengal. Public examinations in this connection were first introduced in Bombay by Mr. Mistri as a teacher in Accountancy and Commercial subjects, and the commercial community are thus enabled to recruit their offices with trained hands. Mr. Mistri enjoys a fairly large patronage as Auditor for about 25 firms in Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Colombo, etc.

Mr. SHAMUL DHONE DUTT, Solicitor, senior member of the firm of Shamul Dutt & Gupta, is the son of the late Kali Charn Dutt, Zemindar. He was born at Calcutta in the year 1843 and educated at the Hindu College and at the Presidency College. His first articles were to Mr. W. F. Gillanders, but subsequently these were transferred to Babu Roma Nauth Law, of the firm of Swinhoe and Law. Mr. Dutt duly passed his examination in the year 1870 and was enrolled in December of the same year. As he had passed before his turn, he had to endure a wait of

six months before being enrolled. Mr. Dutt's abilities speedily brought him in business when he commenced to practise on his own account, and for some years he conducted single-handed his growing practice, but later he took into partnership Mr. Nalin Chandra Gupta, who had been his articled clerk. The firm after Mr. Gupta's enrolment became Dutt and Gupta under which title it is still carried on and has become very prominent in legal circles. Mr. Dutt takes an interest in public affairs and in all matters appertaining to the well-being of his countrymen.

Mr. ROBERT FOREST DEDRICKSON, L.R.C.P. (ED.), L.R.C.S. (ED.), L.M.D. (DUBLIN), was born in Dublin in the year 1856, and educated at the Royal College of Surgeons in the same city, and subsequently at Edinburgh University. He attained the distinction of Senior Prizeman in Surgery in 1875. His first practice in surgery was experienced in the service of the Star Line of steam ships, with which he sailed as Surgeon for a time. After a period of this description of work he



proceeded to India and commenced practice on his own account. He was Honorary Surgeon to the Port Defence Volunteers for a period of sixteen years. He is a prominent Mason, having been connected with the Craft for twenty-five years.



Every degree in Masonry has now been passed by him, and he has occupied the Eastern Chair in all the degrees. He is also a Past Preceptor of Knights Templar and is a Past Most Wise Sovereign of Rose Croix. He has been twice Master of Lodge "True Friendship."

Mr. WILLIAM HAROLD EDWARDS, Solicitor (*Captain, Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*), Darjeeling, was born at Liskeard, Cornwall, and educated at Sherborne Public School. In 1888 he was articled to Messrs. Geare and Mathew at Exeter and served the last year of his articles with Messrs. Geare, Son & Pease, Solicitors, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London. He passed the final examination in 1893, after which he remained with the latter firm for the period of a year. In the following year he was engaged in Parliamentary work for the N. E. District of Cornwall with the Unionist Party. He left England in the year 1895 and came to India to join the Calcutta firm of Solicitors, Messrs. Orr, Robertson and Burton, with whom he remained for eight years until 1903, when he took over his present practice from Mr. Edmund Upton. Mr. Edwards is a member of the Municipal Commission; commands the Maxim Gun



Company of the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles; is the Captain of the Darjeeling Volunteer Fire Brigade; a Steward of the Darjeeling Races; is President of the Band

Fund Committee, and a member of the Darjeeling Improvement Fund Committee.

Messrs. ALEXANDER FLETCHER FERGUSON & Co. are a firm of Chartered Accountants with their offices in Green Street, Bombay,



Mr. A. F. FERGUSON.

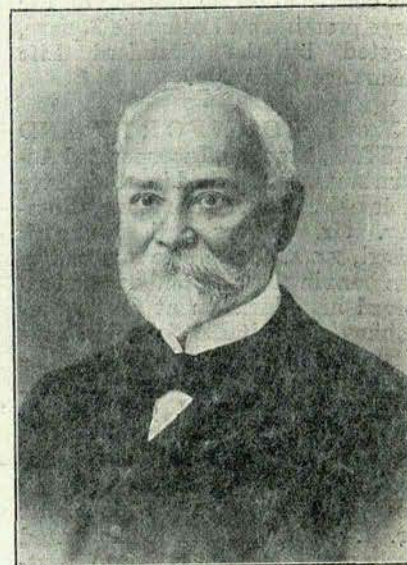
where they started business in 1893. Mr. Ferguson, the senior partner, was born in Scotland in 1860 and educated at the Perth Academy, at London University, and is an English Chartered Accountant. He has been in the service of several firms in London including that of Messrs. Cooper Brothers & Co., Chartered Accountants, one of the principal houses in that profession. Mr. Ferguson came over to Bombay in 1889 joining Messrs. Richie Steuart & Co., Merchants (now extinct), and was appointed to the charge of their Accounts Department. In 1893 Mr. Ferguson seeing that there was a good opening in Bombay for the practice of his profession began business on his own responsibility, and had the distinction of being the only Chartered Accountant practising in that capacity in Bombay twelve years ago. The firm audit the accounts of public companies, adjust partnership and executorship accounts, and are employed in the valuation of the goodwill of concerns, and in the promotion of public companies.

The other partner is Mr. W.

Turner Green, C.A., of Glasgow, who has been in partnership with Mr. Ferguson for the last three years, Mr. Allan L. S. Roberts, C.A., filling the office of Assistant.

Messrs. Ferguson & Co. discharge the duties of Secretaries to the Bombay Fire and Marine Associations, and adjust the accounts in connection with all large fire losses in Bombay.

Mr. THOMAS THEOPHILUS FORBES, Bar-at-law, of Dilkusha House, Lucknow, and Plaisance, Mussoorie, was born in India, being the third son of Mr. Alexander John Forbes of Forbesganj in the District of Purneah in Bengal, a well known and highly respected Indigo Planter and Zemindar, himself the grandson of General Forbes of the Honourable East India Company's Service, at one time officiating Commander-in-Chief in India. Mr. T. T. Forbes proceeded to England as a youth to finish his education, and after the termination of his studies entered at Lincoln's Inn and was called to the Bar in the year 1867. He returned to Calcutta in 1871, and for a short time practised in that city. He presently proceeded to Lucknow in Oudh and soon established himself as one of the most



successful leaders of the Bar in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, now incorporated in the United Provinces. He practised law diligently till the year 1893, when he



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retired owing to failure of his health. Mr. Forbes is an advocate of the High Courts of Calcutta and Allahabad and of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh. He is a large landed proprietor in Mussoorie and a great many residences in that station are his property. He has taken considerable interest in the improvement of that hill Sanitarium and is one of the founders of the New Race Course and Polo Ground.

Mr. CHARLES PIFFARD HILL, Barrister-at-law, is the youngest son of the late James Hill, Merchant of Calcutta. He was born at Calcutta on the 15th December 1841, and proceeded to England for his education, and later to Germany. He pursued his University career at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he held a scholarship. While at the University he became Captain of his College Boat Club. Mr. Hill's University studies were marked with distinction. He took a Senior Optime Degree in the Mathematical Tripos in the year 1864. After leaving College he commenced to read for the Bar and was called by the Society of the Inner Temple in April 1867. For some years he practised in England, joining the

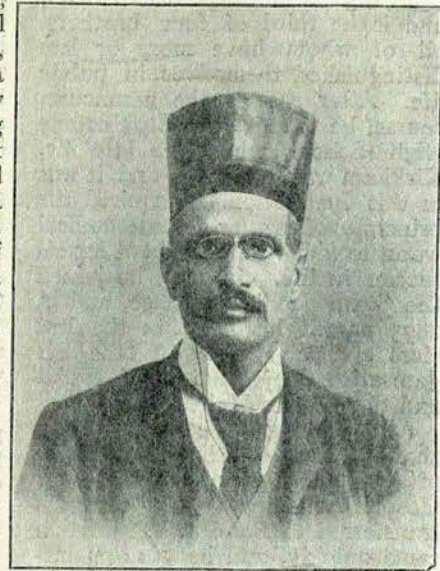


old Home Circuit and the Surrey Sessions. Mr. Hill returned to India in January 1871 and was enrolled in the same month as an Advocate of

the Calcutta High Court, where he has since practised.

Dr. NANABHAI NAVROSJI KATRAK, born in December 1858, is a well-known Bombay Medical Practitioner, a Justice of the Peace, an Honorary Magistrate, and a prominent member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Standing Committee. He was Vice-President of the Grant Medical College Medical Society, and an Examiner in Materia Medica in the Bombay University. Is author of "Materia Medica of India" and their therapeutics, a book containing a complete list of Indian drugs. Receiving his education in the Elphinstone High School, he established a debating Society, which flourished as long as he remained there. During his career he carried off several prizes and eventually joined the Grant Medical College, and distinguished himself by winning several scholarships in Medicine and Surgery. Shortly after passing his L. M. & S. degree he was appointed Special Medical Officer for the Cholera Epidemic in 1883. He joined the Grant Medical Society, of which he was made Secretary, and introduced a system of discussing important subjects, and afterwards wrote a paper on Fever which was considered attractive by all the Medical faculty. He contributed three papers towards the Indian Medical Congress held at Calcutta which were much approved of, and also took a keen interest in social and political questions. In his own community Dr. Katrak is one of the reformers and takes a keen interest in the advancement and progress of his own people. He is connected with many institutions having for their objects advancement, social, moral and physical, and is always ready to serve the city and its people. Dr. Katrak was elected a candidate for a seat in the Municipal Corporation, and succeeded in securing the Fort Ward. From the beginning he was known to be painstaking and did his best as a member of the Corporation to look to the sanitary condition of Bombay. In 1896 he was elected a member of the Standing Committee, and in 1899 its Chairman. During the plague epidemic he took a prominent part, and persuaded

many people to be inoculated, having himself set the example. He is a man highly respected by



his own community and the public for the useful work he does in his private and public capacity.

Sir BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, Bombay. A man of great activity, kindly, genial, quick to sympathize with the sufferings of the poor, and never sparing himself in the service of his country, Sir Bhalchandra may be truly said to occupy, in some respects, a unique position in the public life of Bombay. Ever since he established himself here as a medical practitioner, now twenty years ago, after resigning his appointment as Chief Medical Officer and Durbar Physician in the Baroda State, he has steadily risen in his profession and is justly regarded as the "prince of practitioners" and a leader of the Hindu community. Although he has always enjoyed a very large professional practice, he has yet found time to associate himself with institutions working for the public good. In 1889 he was returned to the Municipal Corporation, as the representative of the Girgaum Ward, subsequently being placed on the Standing Committee, and was later appointed Chairman of that body, a position he held for three successive years. As the scope of



his usefulness gradually widened, he was unanimously elected President of the Corporation for 1898-99.

Sir Bhalchandra was born in the year 1852, at Palaspe near Panvel, and is the third of four brothers, all of whom have more or less distinguished themselves in public life. After passing the vernacular course, he entered the Elphinstone High School, while the late Mr. Kirkham was Principal, and it was in this Institution he acquired the principles of regular and methodical work, to which he is indebted for his success in life. In 1869 he joined the Grant Medical College, and in 1873 passed his L. M. in the first class and carried off the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhai Gold Medal and the Charles Muirhead prize.

After leaving College Dr. Bhalchandra accepted the appointment of Assistant Surgeon in the J. J. Hospital, and was soon afterwards transferred to Bandra. Promotion came quickly, and he was appointed as Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Hospital at Palanpur, a post of considerable responsibility and trust. Palanpur in those days did not differ much in points of education and progress from other districts. The people had no faith in the English system of medicine and were reluctant to take advantage of the facilities placed within their reach by the State, and consequently it was an exceedingly difficult and delicate task for Dr. Bhalchandra to inspire confidence in a people grossly ignorant and superstitious and inclined to regard English medicine with suspicion and distrust. Tact and judgment were necessary qualifications, and it is no exaggeration to say that these, combined with his innate sympathy contributed, in a considerable degree, to the rapid popularization of English medicine in the Palanpur State.

A more difficult task, however, lay before him, *viz.*, that of maintaining his relations with the Political Agent on the one hand, and the Durbar on the other, and to steer clear of the factions in the State. He was eminently successful in keeping himself in good favor with both, until domestic bereavement, and chiefly the unsuitability of climate, rendered it necessary for him to seek a change from the scene of his

early labours. Sir W. G. Hunter, his old Principal, readily offered to entertain his services as a teacher in the Vernacular Class at the Grant Medical College, but the Surgeon-General could ill spare him from Palanpur. At last Dr. Bhalchandra succeeded in his efforts and was transferred to Bassein. He did not retain this appointment for long, as he was appointed Principal of the Vernacular College of Science, started by the late Raja Sir T. Madhav Rao, the then enlightened Dewan of Baroda. The institution had, in its initial stage, to work under adverse circumstances, but under the wise guidance of its able Principal, it soon overcame all obstacles, and won the approbation of Mr. Melville,



the then Agent to the Governor-General. Finding the work entrusted to him too arduous, Dr. Bhalchandra applied to the British Government for permission to revert to his permanent appointment; but Her Highness Maharani Jamnabai Saheb exerted her influence with the Agent to the Governor-General and Raja Sir T. Madhav Rao, to retain him in the service of the State, with the result that his duties were reduced and his salary increased. Both Mr. Melville and Raja Sir T. Madhav Rao held him in high esteem and, on the retirement of Dr. Cody, he was appointed to the highly responsible post of Chief Medical Officer and Durbar Physi-

cian. This opened a career of greater usefulness to him, and his name has become a household word in Baroda and the neighbouring districts as an ideal physician. Although, it is now nearly twenty years since he severed his connection with Baroda, he still continues to act as Consulting Physician to many of the Native States in Guzarat and Kathiawar.

In the year 1885 Dr. Bhalchandra came to Bombay and established himself successfully as a private practitioner. He was nominated a Fellow of the Bombay University in 1887, and was subsequently elected a Syndic in medicine for two successive years. He was one of those who fought so strenuously for the raising of the status of graduates in medicine, and the substitution of the degree of M. B. for L. M. & S., and under the able leadership of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, succeeded in getting the vernaculars introduced into the curriculum of the M. A. examination. The Senate of the University showed their appreciation of his services by unanimously electing him in 1901 as their representative on the Local Legislative Council (to which he had already been once previously nominated by Government in 1897), and he was elected a Dean in medicine in 1904.

Neither was the Government behind other bodies in recognising his worth and merits. They nominated him a J. P., a fellow of the University, and in 1897 a Member of the Local Legislative Council, and it was during his first term of office that the Bombay Improvement Trust Bill was passed. In company with Sir Pheroze Shah he played no insignificant part in the elimination of some of its objectionable features. Government showed their further appreciation of his services by the bestowal of a Knighthood on him, an honour the significance of which can be best understood in the light of the fact that he was the second recipient of that distinction amongst the Hindus in the Presidency, the first being Sir Mangaldas.

The Educational Department resolved some few years since to introduce alterations in the orthography of the Marathi reading series, which, in the opinion of competent Marathi scholars, were



unreasonable and uncalled for. A Committee was formed to combat the proposed changes with Sir Bhalchandra as its President, and a strong memorial against the action was submitted by him to the Government with the result that the proposals were abandoned.

His services in connection with the Hindu Calendar Reform Committee of which too he is the President, have been equally valuable and meritorious. It was through his influence and exertions aided by those of his colleagues on the Committee, that the movement proved a complete success.

Sir Bhalchandra is 55 years of age and has yet before him, let us hope, a long span of years of continued usefulness.

Messrs. LOVELOCK & LEWES, Chartered Accountants, No. 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

The firm was founded early in 1873 by Mr. W. A. Browne, who was one of the pioneers of Accountancy in India. In 1880 the Institute of Chartered Accountants was incorporated and Mr. Browne became a member.

Mr. A. S. Lovelock, A.C.A., joined Mr. Browne in 1880 and became a partner in April 1881, the firm being styled "Browne & Lovelock."

Mr. J. H. Lewes, A.C.A., who had been practising in London, came to Calcutta in February 1883 as an assistant of the firm and became a partner in May 1886, the name of the firm being changed to "Browne, Lovelock & Lewes."

Mr. W. A. Browne retired from the firm in May 1889 and established himself in practice in London. The name of the firm was then altered to "Lovelock & Lewes" and it has since remained unchanged. In June 1889, the firm removed from Commercial Buildings, where the business up to that time had been carried on, to No. 25, Mangoe Lane, in which house they have remained up to the present.

Mr. C. H. Coates, A.C.A., and Mr. E. W. S. Russell, A.C.A., who had been assistants of the firm from April 1892 and June 1891 respectively, became partners in May 1900.

In November 1903, Mr. A. S. Lovelock died suddenly on the eve of his retirement after 30 years of work, amid widely-expressed testi-

mony to the esteem in which he had been held, and to his personal powers of attraction.

Mr. A. H. Lewes, B.A., A.C.A., and Mr. R.R. Griffith, A.C.A., who had been assistants of the firm since 1897, became partners in May 1905. The Staff consists of 5 Partners, 10 European Assistants (all of whom with 2 exceptions are Chartered Accountants) and 49 Native Assistants.

Mr. FRANKLIN MARSTON LESLIE, B.A., (*Captain, 2nd C.V.R.*), Solicitor, of the Firm of Leslie and Hinds, High Court, Calcutta, son of the late Sheppard John Leslie, Solicitor, High Court, Calcutta, was born at Dum-Dum, near Calcutta, 9th September 1868, and educated at Doveton College, Calcutta. Matriculated Calcutta University, December 1882. Passed First Examination in Arts, Calcutta University, in March 1885, and obtained Morgan Testimonial Medal in English Literature in that year. Graduated B. A. with Honours, Calcutta University, from Presidency College, March 1887. Enrolled Solicitor, High Court, Calcutta, June 1893. As a Volunteer has served for 20 years and is now a Captain



in the 2nd Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles. Was granted the Long Service Medal in March 1906. As a Freemason is I. P. Master of Lodge Defence, No. 2839 E. C., Wor. Master of Lodge, East India

Arms No. 3080 E. C. (1906 A. D.), P. Z. of Royal Arch Chapter Hope, No. 209 E. C. (1906 A. D.) Also 18° K.T. and K.M. and M.M.M. Mr. Leslie married Helen, daughter of Henry Bawn Addis, M. INST. C.E., on the 13th April 1895, and has issue two sons and two daughters.

Mr. CHARLES NORMAN MANUEL, Solicitor and Vakil, Calcutta.



This well-known Calcutta lawyer was born in the year 1846 and educated at the Doveton College in the same city. He was admitted an Attorney and Solicitor of the High Court at Fort William in Bengal in the year 1871, and as a Vakil of the same Court in 1886. He is a member of the firm of Manuel and Agarwalla. Mr. Manuel has a very high reputation in Criminal Court practice to which he has largely devoted himself, though he has not neglected practice on the Original Side of the High Court. In the Criminal Courts, he is known as a most successful pleader and his practice is very large. He is one of the leading lawyers in that line in Calcutta.

Mr. KALI NATH MITTER, C.I.E., Solicitor and Vakil of the High Court, belongs to a Kulin Kayastha family. He was educated at the Hindu School and Presidency College, and after finishing his education became articled to



the late Mr. E. H. Sims, Solicitor, Calcutta. He was enrolled as an attorney in July 1868 and entered into partnership with Mr. Sims, with whom he continued until 1873, when he began to practise on his own account. He was admitted as a Vakil of the High Court on the 27th July 1872.

In 1893 he was joined in his practice by Babu Deva Prasad Sarbadhikary, M.A., B.L., and they have continued together since under the name of Messrs. Kally Nauth Mitter and Sarbadhikary. He is a member of the British Indian Association, of which he has been elected as one of the Vice-Presidents, and was for 23 years an elected Municipal Commissioner of Calcutta, in which capacity he took an active and prominent part in the settlement of most of the momentous matters which were brought up for discussion during that period. He with several others, owing to some misunderstanding with the Local Government, resigned his seat in the Corporation. While a Municipal Commissioner he was appointed by Government to serve on committees appointed to consider the desirability of the introduction of the Octroi system, and that of the amalgamation of some portion of the suburban area with the town area, and in consequence of his intimate knowledge of Municipal affairs, Sir Rivers Thompson nominated him as a member of the Legislative Council of Bengal, in which capacity he served for two years, during which period the Municipal Act of 1888 was passed. He was one of the joint Secretaries of the Albert Victor Permanent Memorial Fund which was made over to the Government and became the nucleus of the Albert Victor Hospital at Belgatchia, and he has recently been appointed by Government as a member of the Committee for organising a paying Ward in the Medical College Hospital for the benefit of the Indian public. He is also a Governor of the Bhagawan Dass Bogla Marwari Hospital. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, appointed him a Member of the Calcutta Building Commission under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Trevelyan, as a result of the labours of which Commission

the existing Municipal Act, so far as the Building Regulations are concerned, was passed. He has been a Presidency Magistrate for many years and is a leading member of the Kayastha Sabha which makes social reform on strictly Hindu lines its object.

For his various and meritorious services he received the decoration of C.I.E. in 1901.

Mr. ALFRED ERNEST MITCHELL, M.A. (Oxon), was born at Edgbaston, Warwickshire, in 1869, and is the second son of Bruce Mitchell, Esq., and grandson of William Mitchell, whose name is a household word as the inventor of the J pen. At the age of 11 he went to school at Vevey in Switzerland where he remained for a year and a half. From thence he went to Uppingham School whose head master was then the celebrated Dr. Thring. On leaving Uppingham he went to reside in Paris for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the French language. He subsequently matriculated at Oxford and went to Merton College, and in 1892 he took honours in the school of Jurisprudence. Shortly after he was articled to Messrs. Morgan, Price & Mewburn, of 33, Old Broad St.,



London E.C., and after qualifying as a Solicitor in 1894 he remained on at their office until the latter portion of 1896 when he came out to Calcutta to the firm of Messrs. Morgan & Co. in which firm he became a partner

in January 1903. He is athletic and took several prizes at Uppingham for gymnastics, and he figured a good deal on the running track at Oxford, taking most of his College events. For the last two years of his course he represented Oxford against Cambridge in the cross country running. He is a very keen fly-fisher.

Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON, Chartered Accountants, 102, Clive Street, Calcutta.



Mr. MARC MEUGENS.

This firm was started in September 1880 by Mr. Marc Meugens, who was joined by Mr. F. St. Aubyn King on 1st January 1884, the firm being thus "Meugens & King." In June 1892 Mr. Anstruther Frank Simson, C.A., of Edinburgh (who came out to India in 1886 and had established himself as an Accountant in Calcutta) and Mr. Edward Mortimer Shand, C.A., of Glasgow (who came out originally to Rangoon to the firm of Messrs. Binny & Co. but joined Messrs. Meugens & King's Rangoon Branch in 1890 as an Assistant) were admitted partners, and the name of the firm became "Meugens, King & Simson, Calcutta," "Meugens, King & Shand, Rangoon." The firm in Calcutta has been carried on from that time up to the present under that name. In 1904 the Rangoon business was given up. Mr. Shand died in October 1901 and Mr. F. St. Aubyn King in June 1902. Mr. A.



F. Simson retired in 1904 and Mr. Marc Meugens in September 1905, and the following partners were admitted in place of those retiring:—

Mr. E. E. Meugens, A.C.A., 1st July 1902.

Mr. G. P. Neison, A.C.A., 1st March 1904.

Mr. H. W. Hales, A.C.A., 1st July 1905.

The firm now consists of—

#### PARTNERS.

Mr. Edward Earle Meugens, A.C.A.

Mr. Gordon Percival Neison, A.C.A.

Mr. Herbert Walford Hales, A.C.A.

#### ASSISTANTS.

Mr. Walter Percy Daniel, A.C.A.,  
Mr. John Woodhouse Thurston,  
A.C.A.,

Mr. Edward William Viney, A.C.A.,  
Mr. Wallace Powell, A.C.A.,  
all of whom are Members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, and a Native staff of over thirty in number.

Khan Bahadur MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE MURZBAN, C.I.E., F.R.I.B.A., M.INST.C.E., was born in July 1839, and is one of the oldest



Khan Bahadur M. C. MURZBAN.

and most distinguished of Indian Engineers. He served the Government of Bombay in many capacities throughout a period of 36 years, and for seventeen years, prior to his retirement, was Executive En-

gineer of the Presidency city of Bombay. On the Corporation of the City offering him the appointment of their Chief Executive Engineer, he left the service of Government to take up that appointment. He



Dr. S. O. MOSES.

was President of that Corporation in 1891. He served the Municipality for nearly eleven years, retiring in 1903. Mr. Murzban has left his mark on Bombay. Many of the Public buildings which adorn the City were constructed under his supervision, some of them being from his own designs. His work in carrying out Fancy Fêtes for charitable purposes, and the Bombay Exhibition of 1904 were much appreciated by the public of Bombay. In Salsette he has established a new town which is called "Murzbanabad," after him. He is a Justice of the Peace and a Fellow of the Bombay University. He was appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the year 1905-06.

Dr. STEPHEN OWEN MOSES, L.R.C.P., L.F.P.S.G., Calcutta, is the youngest son of the late Mr. Owen Moses, who was in the firm of Messrs. McIntosh, Malloy and Dallas, Solicitors. He was born at Calcutta in the year 1853 and educated at La Martinière and St. Xavier's Colleges in the same city. For a time Dr. Moses was employed in the Emigration service, taking several

voyages in charge of emigrants to the West Indies and Natal. Leaving this employment he proceeded to Scotland and pursued his medical studies at Glasgow where he qualified at the Royal College of Surgeons and also at Edinburgh. He practised for four years at Aberfeldy, Scotland, till the year 1880, when he returned to India and commenced practising at Calcutta. After a practice in India extending over 23 years Dr. Moses went to Europe and took a special course of study in Dublin. He has long been in attendance at the Home for the Aged kept by the Little Sisters of the Poor at Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

Dr. JOHN EMMANUEL PANIOTY, Surgeon-Colonel, late 3rd C. V. R., son of the late Demetrius Panioty, C.I.E., Assistant Private Secretary to successive Viceroys from Lord Lytton to Lord Elgin. Dr. Panioty was born at Calcutta on the 5th October 1856, and educated at St. Xavier's College, Calcutta. He passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University in



Dr. J. E. PANIOTY.

the year 1872, and the First Examination in Arts at the same institution three years later. He was then enrolled as a student at the Medical College, Bengal, and in the year 1878 passed the first examination for the degree of M. B. He then



proceeded home, and was enrolled as a student of St. Thomas's Hospital, London, and later of St. Mary's College, London. He obtained the diplomas of Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London, in 1882. He held the post of House Surgeon at the Hospital for Women at Soho Square, London, from April to September 1883. Before proceeding to India, he was granted a certificate as Public Vaccinator, and shortly after his arrival was appointed Surgeon



Mr. A. C. PAYNE.

Superintendent in charge of emigrants from Calcutta to Surinam (Dutch Guiana), and in April 1884 Surgeon Superintendent in charge of returned emigrants from there. His next appointment was as Officiating Resident Surgeon with private practice of Park Street Dispensary, and was confirmed in that appointment in 1887. He was next transferred to the Chandney Hospital as Resident Surgeon with private practice, which appointment he resigned in 1899, and in 1896 he was appointed Medical Officer in charge of the Licensed Measurers' Department, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, which appointment he still holds. Joined the C. V. R. in 1890, and was appointed to the Cadet Battalion, then known as the 2nd C. V. R. Appointed

Surgeon-Captain 1894, Surgeon-Major later. On the disbanding of the Corps which was then known as Cadet Battalion, 3rd C. V. R., he was retired with the rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel and permission to wear the uniform of the Corps. Member of the British Medical Association and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, and Life Member of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India "The Countess of Dufferin's Fund."

Mr. ARTHUR CHARLES PAYNE, M.S.A., Architect, Bombay, was born in the year 1867 in London, and was educated privately in England and Germany and the South Kensington Art Schools. On the completion of his education he was articled to Mr. Frederick Thos. Pilkington, of 24, Russell Square, W.C. He remained with Mr. Pilkington for nine years. In 1896 Mr. Payne started in practice at 74, Regent Street, London, and several buildings were erected from his plans and under his supervision. In 1900 he came to Bombay and started to practise at his present address. He is the Architect for the Orient Theatre Company, Limited, the Gaiety Theatre, and The City of Bombay Buildings Company, Limited.

Messrs. PAYNE AND COMPANY, Solicitors and Notaries Public, were established in 1868 by Mr. Henry Wood Payne (in practice at the present time in London) who was joined in partnership in 1869 by the late Mr. Joseph Jefferson, then carrying on business in Bombay, the partnership continuing for eleven years, till 1880 when it was dissolved. In 1881 Mr. Reginald Gilbert replaced Mr. Jefferson, and the title of the firm was altered to Messrs. Payne and Gilbert. Another change of title was made in 1884 (on the occasion of the Honourable Mr. Rehintula Mahomed Sayani being admitted to partnership), and again in 1899 to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani & Co. In 1885 Mr. H. A. H. Payne joined the firm while his father, Mr. H. W. Payne, retired. Twice again the title changed—in 1900 to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Moos when Mr. N. H. Moos became a partner; and in 1903 when the firm amalgamated

with Messrs. Framji and Dinshaw (following the death of Mr. Sayani and the retirement of Mr. Gilbert) to Messrs. Payne & Co. Mr. H. A. H. Payne, the present senior partner, was born in 1862 at Calcutta and was educated at St. Peter's College, Radley, and King's College, London, matriculating at the University of London while there. In 1885 he was admitted as Solicitor to the Supreme Court of Judicature in England and at once proceeded to Bombay where he has been practising in the above firm ever since. He was admitted a Notary Public in 1900.



Mr. H. A. H. PAYNE.

Mr. Payne holds the following offices:—

Chairman of the Westralia Mt. Morgan Syndicate; Chairman, Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company, Limited; Chairman of the Western India Motor Company, Limited; Director of the Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Company, Limited; Messrs. James Greaves Mills Company, Limited; the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited; Messrs. Howard and Bullough Mills Company, Limited; the Connaught Mills Company, Limited; the Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited; and the Orient Theatre Company, Limited.

Messrs. Payne & Co. act as Solicitors to all these concerns.



Mr. HENRY HAMILTON REMFRY, Solicitor, Notary Public and Patent Agent, is senior member of one of the oldest legal firms in India. He came to Calcutta in February 1863, and, after serving his articles,



Mr. H. H. REMFRY.

passed successfully and was admitted as a partner in the business in which his father had years before been senior member. That firm was originally styled Grant, Remfry and Rogers, and up to the time of Mr. Grant's retirement he held the Government Solicitorship.

Early in his professional career Mr. Remfry evinced a great interest in Industrial Law. In thirty-five years he has worked up a Patent Agency business which has now a commanding position with accredited agents of standing in every quarter of the globe. A large proportion of the Patents granted in India for years past have been obtained through Messrs. Remfry & Son, the style under which the business is now carried on.

Mr. Remfry is a member of the Calcutta Christian Schools Society, and since its start has identified himself with the Y. M. C. A. Besides this he is a member of numerous societies, scientific and otherwise. His work "On the Codification and Improvement of Law in British India" is often quoted. He is also the author of a brochure on "Inventions Likely to Pay in India." A forthcoming work by him is entitled "India from a Business Point of view."

Mr. CHARLES EDWARD BALDWIN SEAL, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), (*Captain, Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*), was born in the year 1864 at Leigh Delamere, Wiltshire, and educated at University College, London, whence he qualified. Mr. Seal took his diplomas in the year 1888. He practised at home for some three years till in the year 1891, he came out to India to set up practice in the Tea districts. After some years spent as a medical practitioner in Sylhet and the Terai, he came to Darjeeling in 1897, where he has ever since practised. Mr. Baldwin Seal takes a considerable interest in volunteering, and is Captain of A. Squadron, Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles. He is a Municipal Commissioner of Darjeeling. He is also a prominent Brother of the Craft, being Past Master of Lodge "Mount Everest," Darjeeling, the Mark Lodge "Yeatman-Biggs" and Past First Principal, "Mount Everest" Chapter.

Mr. THOMAS ROBERT STOKOE, Barrister, was born at Peckham Rye, Surrey, December 24th, 1833. His father, Richard Stokoe, was a doctor. He went to school at Shooter's Hill, near Woolwich, and afterwards to Wellingborough Grammar School, and was then articled to his uncle, John Stokoe, at Hexham in Northumberland. He was admitted as a Solicitor in England in 1855, and after serving for some time in the office of the Under-Sheriff of Cornwall, he came out to India early in 1857 to the firm of Judge, Judge and Watkins. During the Mutiny he served for some time as a Trooper in the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry. From 1862 to 1869 he was a member of the firm of Judge, Watkins and Stokoe, at which time he returned home and read for the Bar, being called at the Inner Temple in January 1872. He returned to Calcutta in January 1873, where he has been practising ever since.

Doctor JOSEPH HEINRICH CHARLES SCHULTEN, Ph.D., Calcutta. Dr. Schulten is a native of the German Empire and was born at Muenster, Westphalia, on the 5th August 1865. He pursued his studies at the Universities of Muenster and Erlangen in Germany, which occupied five years

of his life. For the next two years he served as Assistant to Professor Dr. J. Koenig, and took his degree as Ph.D. at the University of Erlangen. Dr. Schulten arrived in India in the year 1892 in connection with Indigo,



Dr. J. H. C. SCHULTEN.

and was engaged in pursuits connected with this industry till 1901, when he opened an Analytical and Consulting Laboratory in Calcutta, at 12, Mission Row. The business growing rapidly, Dr. Schulten removed to larger premises at 11, Clive Row, Calcutta, the Mission Row Laboratory proving too small for the work entrusted to him. Three well-qualified assistants are employed under Dr. Schulten at Clive Row, two of these being fully qualified European analytical experts. Dr. Schulten carries on the business of an Analyst and Reporter on all commercial, agricultural and technical products, manures, etc. He gives expert evidence in legal cases and imports pure chemicals and scientific apparatus. He is a member of the "Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft," Berlin (the German Chemical Society), also of the "Vereinigung Deutscher Nahrungsmittel Chemiker." He has published several valuable works, among them "Beitrage zur Kenntniss fester Loesungen," Erlangen, 1895; Series of Essays on Manures and their action, composition and use; also Essays on value of soil analysis and on technical questions.



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devoted himself to the cause of the diffusion of the knowledge of Western Science (especially Chemistry) in Bengal; and as an Inspector of Schools much of his time has been spent on the introduction of the new scheme of vernacular education in the schools of his division. His former pupils are now useful and prominent members of society as lawyers, doctors, engineers, professors, school masters, and magistrates.

**OAK GROVE E. I. R. HILL SCHOOLS (BOYS AND GIRLS')**, situated at Jharipani, near Mussoorie. The Hill Schools are the outcome of a wish on the part of the Directors and other authorities of the East Indian Railway Company to help those employes who cannot afford to send their children to England, by enabling them to give them a sound modern school education, under, as nearly as possible, English conditions.

For this purpose the Oak Grove Estate, which comprises 193 acres of land, was purchased, and the first building erected thereon. This was opened on June 1st, 1888, under the Head Mastership of Mr. A. C. Chapman and was intended for boys and girls, the boys occupying one end of the building and the girls the other. The schools, however, grew so rapidly that in 1896 the adjoining estate of Jharipani was purchased and a new school erected thereon for girls only, the boys taking over the whole of the original building on Oak Grove. There was thus accommodation for about 240 boys in the old building, and about 150 girls in the new one, but it is possible, without inconvenience, to take 246 boys and 154 girls, and this has been done on several occasions. In spite, however, of the increased accommodation, the schools are not nearly large enough to take all the children who apply, as over 100 per year have, during the last few years, been refused admission. It is thus quite possible that both schools will have to be enlarged in the near future if they are to keep up their standard of usefulness.

A hospital containing eighteen beds was erected in 1897.

This building is situated about half-way between the two schools, and has a well-stocked dispensary, quarters for two nurses, two wards for infectious cases, and two large wards for ordinary cases. A native doctor also lives close by, and an European doctor (either the Civil Surgeon, or a retired R. A. M. C. officer) in Mussoorie is in charge.

A swimming-bath was added to the boys' school in 1900 and has been found very useful. Regular instruction is given in swimming and life-saving, and many certificates and medals have been gained from the Life Saving Society of Great Britain.

In 1906 a technical school was built near the boys' school where instruction in wood-work and iron-work will be given by a competent instructor at a very small fee. The object of this school is not to teach carpentering or blacksmithing but to train the hand and eye by a course of instruction in the use of tools and drawing. We believe this is the first attempt made in a European school to introduce this subject but, from the number of applications made by parents for their boys to receive instruction, it seems likely to become popular and, we hope, useful.

A bakery containing two large ovens, flour room, bread rooms, godowns, etc., was built some few years ago and has proved a great success. Flour is obtained from Delhi and the baking is in the hands of a native baker under the supervision of a European Sergeant.

It should not be supposed that the pupils are entirely the children of East Indian Railway employes. Some years ago arrangements were made by which children of the North-Western Railway employes could receive the benefits of the school and climate, and afterwards other railways were allowed to send children. The majority (rather over half) are children from the East Indian Railway; then follows very closely the North-Western Railway. Other railways send only a few, the O. & R. Railway probably being first with about fourteen.

The schools consist of three Departments, *viz.*, Primary, Middle,

and High, teaching according to the Government Code of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. In addition to this, boys are prepared for Roorkee, the Survey Department, Medical College, and any other departmental examinations as may be from time to time required; and girls receive instruction in music according to the curriculum of the London Trinity College of Music, many of them having received certificates in all grades. Lately typewriting has been added to the many subjects taught; we hope shortly to give these girls a training in shorthand as well, so that, should the necessity arise, they will be able to earn their living as typists and shorthand writers.

Volunteering is a great feature in the boys' training and receives every encouragement from the Governors. There are two large companies, each over 80 strong, fully officered by members of the teaching staff, well drilled, and fairly good at shooting. The range is on the estate, but at present is only up to 500 yards: it is hoped to extend this very soon, so that the boys may get practice up to 700 or 800 yards.

It has always been the aim of the Governors and Head Master to make these schools as self-contained as possible; they have thus each got their own laundries and drying houses, and a few years ago a Post Office was added where letters, money orders, etc., are received and delivered. The latter has been very useful to the school and has paid the Postal authorities very handsomely.

To facilitate communication between the two schools, Hospital, and Head Master's Office, a simple telephonic system was inaugurated a few years ago, and since then the Head Master's office has also been connected with the Mussoorie system, it now being possible to talk to Mussoorie, Rajpur and Dehra. This is a great boon as, if necessary, a European doctor can be communicated with at any time of the day or night.

No notice about Oak Grove would be complete without reference to the water-supply. Strangers being taken round the school are



usually struck by the rows of brass taps in the lavatories and bathrooms, and the question is commonly asked, "Where do you get your water from?" The supply is brought from the Mossy Falls in high-pressure pipes, led into six large tanks, filtered, and then from them distributed all over the buildings. Till the earthquake in 1905 our daily supply was about 40,000 gallons; since then the largest spring has disappeared and the supply decreased considerably. Arrangements are now being made by which we may again have water in abundance.

The Head Master of these schools, Mr. A. C. Chapman, served his apprenticeship for five years at St. Luke's Schools, Chelsea, London, S.W., and was trained at All Saints' College, Culham, Oxon, during the years 1874-75. On leaving College, he became an assistant master at St. James's, Westminster, and afterwards under the London School Board. During this time he paid several visits to the best continental centres of education, especially those of Switzerland and Germany, and the knowledge thus gained has no doubt helped him in a most successful career as a teacher. America was also visited, but at that time there was very little to be learnt from the American system of education.

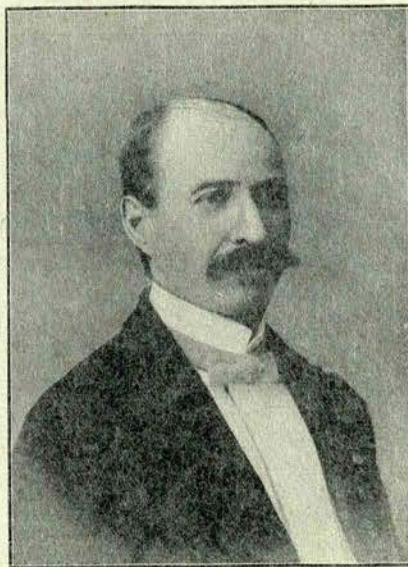
Mr. Chapman was engaged in London in 1885 by the Secretary of State to come out to India as Officiating Head Master of the Government Boarding School at Kurseong, and remained there till May 1888, when he was appointed Head Master of the new schools then being built at Mussoorie by the East Indian Railway Company. He arrived at Mussoorie on May 12th, 1888, and found the school half built and unfurnished. However, on June 1st a start was made with 30 boys and work was carried on under the greatest difficulties. During the next year the girls' school was opened, and the history of the schools since then is one of unqualified success.

During his career Mr. Chapman has been elected a Member of the College of Preceptors, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and of the Society of Arts.

He is a keen volunteer and has been efficient every year from January 1868, having served in Artillery, Engineers, Mounted Rifles, and Rifles, and passed through nearly all ranks from bugler to Major. He is in possession of the Long Service Medal, and the Volunteer Officers' Decoration and is now Officiating Commandant of the Mussoorie Volunteers.

Mrs. A. E. Chapman, the Head Mistress, served her apprenticeship at St. Mathew's, Denmark Hill, London, S.E., and was trained at the well-known Home and Colonial Training College, London, during the years 1877-78. She was afterwards an Assistant Mistress under the London School Board till she was engaged by the Secretary of State for India to come out here as Officiating Head Mistress of the Government Boarding School at Kurseong. In 1888 Mrs. Chapman was appointed Head Mistress of the Girls' Department of these schools, which post she has held ever since, and no small share of the success of Oak Grove is due to her energy and perseverance.

The PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE, Naini Tal, as at present constituted, is the outcome of the



Revd. F. S. DITTO.

amalgamation of the Philander Smith Institute at Mussoorie with the Oak Openings High School

at Naini Tal. Both establishments having been carried on under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America separately up to the commencement of 1905. At that date, after earnest consideration by a joint Committee representing both schools, it was thought advisable to amalgamate the institutions. The Philander Smith Institute was consequently transferred to Naini Tal and the amalgamated schools were carried on from the 1st February 1905 under the above title. The Philander Smith Institute was founded by the liberality of Mrs. Philander Smith of Oak Park, U. S. A., as a memorial to her husband. Oak Openings was established in the year 1883 by a missionary, Dr. Waugh, and reached the zenith of its popularity under the Revd. Frank Foote as Principal. The prosperity which marked the progress of both institutions separately gives promise of an even more successful career as a consequence of the amalgamation. The school premises are situated upon the Sherkadanda Hill, the highest estate in Naini Tal. This estate lies 1,200 feet above the Naini Tal Lake, which is itself some 7,300 feet above sea-level. The grounds cover about 40 acres and the land at the back of the school being unoccupied by houses, extends the actual range available for the exercise of the scholars. There are four principal buildings giving accommodation to the scholars and the staff. The first is a large two-storied mansion which accommodates the Head Master's family, the lady teachers, the matron, and contains the dormitories for the junior boys. The second is a three-storied building of considerable dimensions which provides rooms for the masters, dormitories for the senior boys and class rooms. A third building contains a large airy dining room, a fine library and a few more dormitories. Most of the class rooms are situated in a fourth building. There are playgrounds and tennis courts, the best in the station, in the fine grounds of the institution, also an up-to-date Gymnasium. The air of these hills is exceptionally favourable to European youths and the School has always had a clean bill of



health. Cases of a serious nature are extremely rare, only two having been recorded since 1899. The water-supply is obtained from the new Municipal Water Works. The Institution is to be congratulated on having as Principal, the Rev. Frank S. Ditto, a sound scholar with over twenty years' experience in



Mr. R. C. BUSHER.

teaching. He is ably aided by a Head Master of proved ability, R.C. Busher, M.A., and a staff of trained and experienced teachers from England and India. The school course embraces preparation for the Government High Standard, the Allahabad University Entrance and First Examination in Arts, Roorkee Engineering College Entrance (Engineer and upper Subordinate Classes), Superior and Fourth Grade Accounts, the Government of India Secretariat, Forests, Survey, Salt and Medical Examinations. Special attention is given to the preparation of students for entering the English and American Universities. Religious culture is attended to in a broadminded manner. No attempt is made to influence boys towards any particular denomination.

Rev'd. FRANK S. DITTO, M.A., S.T.B., Principal, Philander Smith College, Naini Tal, was born in Iowa, U.S.A., in the year 1865, and educated at Public Schools. He commenced his career by teaching in

public schools and was for one year a student at the Agricultural College. His record is: Kansan Agricultural College, 1885-86; B.A., Washburn College, 1893; S.T.B., De Pauw School of Theology, 1895; University of Chicago, 1898; Instructor in Greek, De Pauw School of Theology, 1894-98; Instructor in Hebrew and English Bible, De Pauw University, 1898-1900; Professor in same, 1900; Principal, Philander Smith Institute, Mussoorie, 1901-04; Principal, Philander Smith College, Naini Tal, 1905.

Mr. R. C. BUSHER, M.A., Head Master, Philander Smith College, Naini Tal, was himself educated at the Philander Smith Institute when at Mussoorie. He afterwards proceeded to the Allahabad University where he obtained his B.A. degree in 1896, and attained the degree of Master of Arts two years afterwards, taking first place among all candidates of that year. He rejoined the institute as a teacher in 1893 and was appointed Head Master in 1899. During 1905 Mr. Busher toured England, Germany and the United States of America for the purpose of making a special study of school systems.

Masulipatam, in the Madras Presidency, in the year 1865. His school days were spent at Marlborough, and he joined Trinity College, Oxford, subsequently securing a 1st class in Classical Moderations and a 1st class in *Literæ Humaniores*. His first experience as a teacher was gained in England,



Mr. F. G. SELBY.

where he was a schoolmaster from 1888-1891. He was next selected to fill the chair of the Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy in the Elphinstone College, Bombay, where he arrived in 1891 and began his work. He has acted as Principal of the Deccan College, Poona, in 1899 and 1902-3; and as Principal of the Elphinstone College in 1901 and 1905. Professor Sharp is a Fellow of the Bombay University, and has twice served on its Syndicate.

Mr. FRANCIS GUY SELBY, M.A., Principal of the Deccan College, Poona, was born in 1852. He was educated at Durham School and Wadham College, Oxford, taking his Degree in 1875. Two years later he came to India as Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy at the Deccan College and has been connected with it all these years, except during the short period that he was Principal of the Rajkumar College, Kathiawar, reaching his present position



Prof. WM. HASTINGS SHARP,  
and Moral Philosophy, Elphinstone College, Bombay, was born at



in 1890. Among the educated people and the students of the Presidency, Principal Selby is very well known for his outspoken nature, his devotion to duty, as a man of his word and a strict disciplinarian. Possessing these and many other sterling qualities of heart and head, it is but natural for him to expect his students to be imbued with the same. He has written his name in the history of the education of the youth of this Presidency, by the deep interest he takes in their intellectual, moral and physical well-being. Even those not directly connected with the Deccan College have had the benefit of his valuable advice, and if evidence were wanting in this direction, it is only necessary to refer to the address delivered by Principal Selby at the Annual Gathering in 1905 of the Students' Brotherhood, Bombay, which deals with many things of vital interest to students and is full of practical wisdom and information valuable to students.

**ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE**, Naini Tal, United Provinces, was established in the year 1889, and opened in that year by the then Lieutenant-Governor. The College was originally founded by the Capuchin Fathers, who carried it on till the year 1892, when it was handed over to the Irish Christian Brothers, a famous educational organisation, by the Right Reverend Dr. Pesci, O.C., Bishop of Allahabad. So great was the success of the transfer that the numbers of the pupils rapidly mounted up, and from the 51 who were at the establishment at the time when taken over by the Christian Brothers, till in 1905, no fewer than 271 scholars were on the rolls of the College. At present the number is 276. The College is now near the limit of its accommodation having quarters for 230 boarders and class rooms for 300 pupils including day scholars. The College building, which stands in its own fine grounds some 7 acres in extent, is situated on the Ayrapatta Hill opposite the famous Naini Tal Lake and adjoining Government House. The situation is a splendid one for health, as not being commanded by any other height in the neighbourhood

it enjoys the health-giving breezes to the full, and the uninterrupted view from the College adds much to the charm of its situation. The site is about 1,000 feet above the surface of the Lake and 7,400 feet above sea-level.

Athletics are well looked after at St. Joseph's College, and the scholars possess football and hockey teams of great excellence. An extensive playground has been formed in the grounds including a double fives court and a gymnasium. As regards education, the Irish Christian Brothers' name is a guarantee of the soundness of the teaching. Of course, as in most Indian Educational establishments training for the Public Services forms a considerable part of the curriculum, which includes the First Arts, the Superior Grade Accounts, the Superior Police, both Departments of the Roorkee Engineering College, the Salt, Opium, Forest and Survey Departments, and all the Standards of the European School Code, including the High School. For the moral training of the youths at the College the Christian Brothers' reputation gives an absolute guarantee.

Brother Columban is the present Principal of the College, having taken over charge on the resignation of Brother Holland in July 1905. The staff consists of 11 Brothers, 4 Secular Masters, 1 Munshi, 1 Music Instructor and 2 Matrons.

**ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE**, North Point, Darjeeling, conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, is beautifully situated at an elevation of 6,507 feet and commands an extensive view of the snowy range of the Himalayas. It is about two miles from the railway station and about a mile out of town and was opened in 1892.

Rector and Prefect of Studies :—

Rev'd. J. Meunier, S.J.

Prefect of Discipline :—Rev'd. L. Van Hoeck, S.J.

Procurator :—Rev'd. D. Laenen, S.J.

Medical Officer :—Major F. O'Kinealy, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon.

Lecturer on Controversy :—The Rev'd. The Rector.

Professor of English Literature and Prefect of Studies in the Special Department :—Rev'd. F. X. Crohan, S.J.

Professors of Mathematics :—Rev'd. Finton Peal, S.J.; and Rev'd. A. Van den Berg, S.J.

Professor of Physical Science and Chemistry :—Rev'd. V. deCampigneulles, S.J.

Professor of Languages, History and Geography :—Rev'd. D. Laenen, S.J.

Professor of Vernacular :—Munshi Asruf Hussain.

Seven form masters and five Sub-prefects of Discipline.

Professor of Drawing and Music :—Mr. G. A. Miller.

Primary Department :—Mr. E. FitzGerald in charge.

The course of studies is such as is usually followed in a public school, in preparation for recognised final school certificates and for various public examinations both at home and in India. Science, theoretical and practical, is taught in the Special Department; class drawing in the lower standards. A more advanced course of drawing is optional in the whole school at an extra charge. Music is also optional. It is encouraged also by the training of a brass band and of a string band both as useful complements of education and for school entertainments.

Young men preparing for home examinations (universities or engineering schools) and for Roorkee, the Opium Department, the N. I. Salt Department, etc., have special tuition in the subjects that need it.

There are about 200 boys in the school, divided into "Specials," High Department, Middle Department and Primary Department.

The extensive playgrounds allow of abundant provision for the games of cricket, football and hockey. There is room for all, and the games are compulsory. There are also tepid baths, two tennis courts, a gymnasium, billiard tables for the seniors, reading rooms and recreation rooms for indoor games in the two pavilions. The *Cadet Corps* is attached to the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles. *Libraries* are provided for the various sections of students. There is also a properly fitted chemical and physical laboratory.

The fees are Rs. 40 per month for all the boys in the School Department. A fixed extra charge of Rs. 4 is added for such items as washing and repairs, medical



attendance, library and gymnasium. Entrance fee, Rs. 10; games and picnics fees, Rs. 15 per annum. The charges for music lessons and drawing are extra.

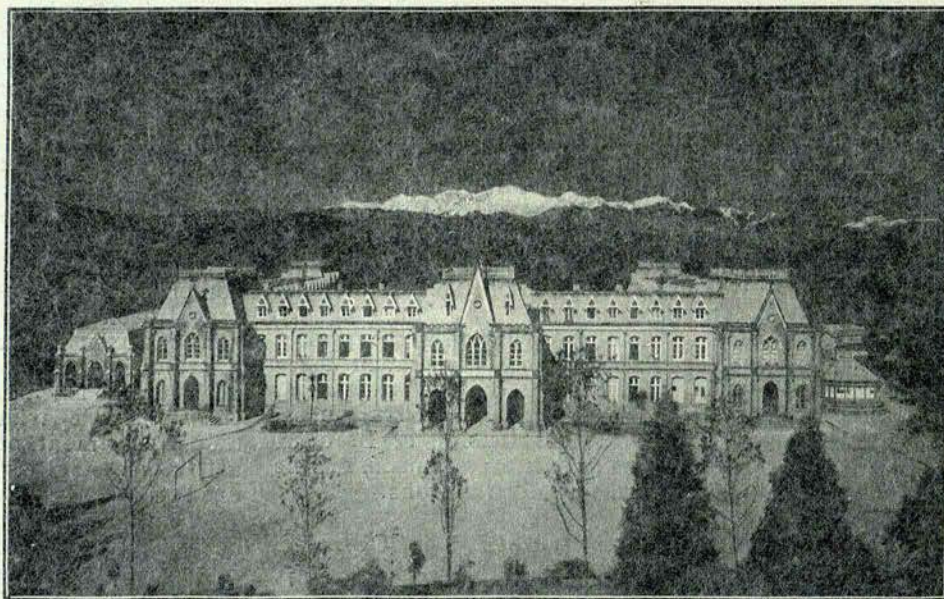
The Revd. J. Meunier, the present Rector, was appointed in May 1902. He was born in the province of Hainaut (Belgium) and joined the Society of Jesus at the age of 19. Having gone through the usual literary, scientific and philosophical courses of the Order, he came to India in 1888, and taught for five years Latin and Mathematics in the University Department at St. Xavier's College, Calcutta. He was a member of the Jesuit party

end of 1888 and in February 1892, the little school which existed at Sunny Bank was removed to its present site at North Point. The school won rapidly a prominent position among the educational institutions of India. Beyond the contingent of boys who passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and later on, the High School Examination under the European Code, and the London University Matriculation, some results may be mentioned: 3 of the students won admission into Coopers Hill, 11 into Roorkee, 8 into the Superior Police Force, 12 into the Opium Department,

acter of those committed to their care. A limited number of pupils of other Christian persuasions are also admitted." Although it is impossible to convey to an outsider a true and real idea of the spirit in which work is done at North Point, yet a short description of the general arrangements by which the object laid down in the prospectus is attained, will, we trust, be welcome to the reader.

The boys are divided into four sections, according to age and development:

I. *The Primary Department* for boys between 7 and 10 years of age, as a rule. They are under



ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, DARJEELING.

that went to Sumatra in May 1901 to observe the eclipse of the sun.

The Special Department students, who have their own private room, are charged Rs. 55 monthly for board and tuition.

Father Henry Depelchin, S.J., is the founder of the institution. At the age of 65, broken in health from his long and arduous labours in India and South Africa and while enjoying a comparative rest in his native Belgium, the grand old man, as he was called, volunteered to come back to India in order to erect a college at Darjeeling. Work was begun before the

5 into the N.I. Salt Department, 4 into the Superior Accounts Branch. Of these successful candidates, a good many occupied first or second place on the list. These repeated achievements forced North Point upon the public attention, and the number of the students on the rolls increased from 137 in 1892 to 222 in 1905.

We read in the prospectus: "The object of the institution is to give European Catholic boys a sound education and the Fathers recognise as the most urgent and sacred part of their duty to cultivate the hearts and form the char-

acter of a special master and they have a separate playground, dormitory, washing-room, dressing-room, study-room and refectory.

II. *The Middle Department* is recruited from the Primary and from new-comers from about 10 to 14 years of age. They have also their separate playground, study-room, washing-room, dressing-room and dormitory.

III. *The High Department* comprises the elder boys of the school department up to the High School class inclusive. It is only in the dining-room that they are with the lower division boys.



IV. *The Special Department* is meant for young men who have finished the ordinary course of secondary education and are preparing for some public examination either in India or at home. These young gentlemen have their own quarters, each one being provided with a private room. A full-size billiard table, an elegant and well-furnished reading-room are placed at their disposal.

The *Curriculum* of studies in the School Department is designed to include the subjects whose educational value is recognised. The study of English occupies the first place; Latin and French come next; then Mathematics; History and Geography. Elementary Drawing is taught in the lower classes, whilst a more advanced course is optional in the whole school, and taught at an extra charge. So is music. In the High Department, various branches are specialised according to the requirements of public examinations. A practical laboratory both for Chemistry and Physical Science is at the disposal of the students. This curriculum is an excellent preparation for the many boys who intend completing their studies at home. Within the years 1904 and 1905, no less than 30 students left North Point for England, and the success they have obtained is ample testimony to the soundness of their previous school work.

The Rector is the sole manager. He has however a board of advisers who are consulted in matters of importance. Under him there are the Procurator who has charge of the college finances, the Prefect of Discipline and the Prefect of Studies. The Prefect of Discipline is responsible for the observance of the rules, the management of the games, volunteering, and sundry arrangements. He is the main individual factor in that part of education which regards the formation of character. He works with a staff of sub-prefects who have charge of the boys out of school hours. The teaching Fathers are thus free to devote their time entirely to class matters.

*Motto*—"Sursum Corda."

*Colours*—Dark and Light Blue.

**ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, Darjeeling.** This Public School is situated amid glorious scenery high upon the crest of the hill above Darjeeling about midway between that station and the Military Sanitarium at Jalapahar. The school buildings, which are very large, commodious, and massively built, occupy a rocky plateau which has been formed by cutting down the crest of the hill upon which the buildings are situated. A fine stretch of ground has thus been cleared, large enough for the practice of every description of athletic sports; in which the boys of the school excel. The discipline of the school is conducted on the English model and there is practically nothing to choose between the tone of St. Paul's, Darjeeling, and that of the great English Public Schools. The Head Master, the Revd. E. A. Newton, is an old Wykehamist, and he has infused the Winchester spirit among the English and Anglo-Indian lads who pursue their education under his tutorship. The staff of Masters who assist him in his important duties are all English Varsity men, and the whole system makes for turning out men with the stamp of English culture upon them. St. Paul's, Darjeeling, is indeed a great boon to the many English people settled in India who are indissolubly wedded to the English Public School system, and who would, in default of such an institution, be compelled to send away their sons to England. At St. Paul's, they obtain the particular advantages they insist upon without the necessity for long partings. The beginnings of St. Paul's School date back about three-quarters of a century when a training school was started for the Choristers of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta. In the year 1863 the establishment was transferred to Darjeeling, to be out of the heat of the plains and in a climate suited to give full development to growing European lads. In the fresh cool air of the hills, under the shadow of Kinchinjungha and backed by Mount Everest, the school has grown till it has reached its present commanding position. The education at St. Paul's is classical on the English model, but with every attention paid to training boys to enter the various Depart-

ments of the Government services in India. The Head Master and Staff are all highly educated, college bred, English gentlemen, as competent to impart manners as instruction. As might be expected, the greatest care is taken to promote athletics, and the St. Paul's teams have highly distinguished themselves in football, cricket, hockey and other English national games. The Volunteer Cadet Corps of the school is well trained and efficient. India is full of successful men who owe their education and early training to St. Paul's School.

Revd. ERNEST ALFRED  
NEWTON, M.A. (Cantab.),



Revd. E. A. NEWTON.

Rector of St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, is the second son of J. B. Newton, Esq., of Sunnylands, St. Mary's Church, Torquay, who practised formerly in Liverpool as a partner in the firm of Messrs. Laces, Bird, Newton and Richardson, Solicitors. He was a scholar of Winchester College, and went up to King's College, Cambridge, for his University course. Took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1890. Gained Honours in Theology. Took his Master of Arts degree in 1894. He was Secretary of the Cambridge Union Society and President of Cambridge University Swimming Club. He was ordained Deacon in 1892 and Priest in 1893 in the Diocese of Oxford.



The Revd. Mr. Newton was appointed Curate of Aylesbury in 1892, continuing in this office till 1894, when he was appointed Secretary of the National Society, Northern Province, holding the post till he received the appointment of Assistant Secretary of the Church Army in 1896, which he relinquished when appointed Curate-in-Charge of Cookham, Berkshire. He held this cure till 1899 when he was selected by Bishop Welldon of Calcutta to take charge of St. Paul's School, Darjeeling. He came to India in the same year and has conducted the school with conspicuous success ever since. The Revd. Mr. Newton is the Author of the following Literary works: "The Story of the New Testament," "The Story of the Old Testament," "In Double Harness" (Dialogues), "Here and There" (Lyrics). He was Editor of the *Granta*, 1888-9, and is Editor of the *Calcutta Review* since 1905. He is married, his wife being Violet, youngest daughter of the late Revd. Canon Knowles, Principal, St. Bees Theological College, Cumberland.

**WELLESLEY GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL**, Naini Tal. This Institution was founded by a body of Christian ladies in America for the purpose of affording high class scholastic training for the daughters of missionaries and Europeans generally in India. The establishment stands on an estate of seventeen acres on the west side of the Naini Tal Lake, about equidistant from either end. The situation is extremely well sheltered, and the spot is a very favourable one for the needs of such a school. The main building of the school is a large and imposing edifice, specially adapted to meet the requirements of a modern school for young ladies. There is also a school house 75 feet by 40 feet, a commodious music house, and an infirmary with large airy rooms. The study hall and class rooms are furnished with the latest pattern of desks. A studio is provided, lighted by a skylight, in which are contained copies, models and all else to render it complete. Twelve practice rooms and a concert room are provided in the music house. The concert room is furnished with two pianos for practising duets, an American organ and a clavier. In all, there

are 21 instruments for the use of the pupils. The dormitories in the school buildings are airy and well lighted. Individual bathing rooms adjoin the dressing rooms. The dining hall can seat one hundred and sixty with ease. The present Principal, Miss Easton, succeeded Miss Knowles who was originally sent out from America to start the institution and who carried on the school to success in a phenomenally short time during her incumbency. Before taking up her present duties Miss Easton had most successfully conducted a similar school at Cawnpore. Under Miss Easton's care Wellesley has taken front rank among similar institutions. Miss Easton has long had the assistance of Miss Sellers, B.A., as Vice-Principal, who is a teacher of exceptional ability and attainments. The staff is made of trained teachers from England and America. None but certificated teachers are employed. The school is regularly inspected by officers of the Government Educational Department who have uniformly been complimentary in their reports. As regards health, the school has a very satisfactory record; the medical officer reports that Wellesley gives very little trouble. Religious instruction is carefully attended to. A course of Scripture prescribed by the Missionary Committee is taught in every standard and at the close of the year the pupils are examined by the Committee.

**Mr. WILLIAM HENRY ARDEN WOOD**, M.A., F.C.S., F.R.G.S., Principal of La Martinière College, Calcutta, eldest son of the Revd. J. Wood, M.A. (OXON.), was born in England in 1858. He was educated at Manchester Grammar School, whence he proceeded with a Brackenbury Scholarship to Christ Church, Oxford, at which College he had previously won an open Junior Studentship. After taking his degree in the Honour School of Natural Science in 1881, Mr. Wood was for a time Private Secretary to the Hon'ble Auberon Herbert, formerly M.P. for Nottingham, and was subsequently Assistant Master in Grantham Grammar School. In 1885 Mr. Wood came out to India as Senior Assistant Master in La Martinière College, and in 1889 he became Principal of Victoria College, Cooch Behar. In 1892 Mr. Wood returned to La Martinière as Principal.

La Martinière is one of the oldest endowed schools for boys of European descent in India, and old Martinière boys are to be found occupying important and responsible positions, not only in India, but in most other parts of the world. The success of the school in games is well known. During his tenure of office at La Martinière Mr. Wood has reorganised the educational system of the school, and by introducing the Cambridge University Local Examinations has brought its work into touch with work of the same character in England. Mr. Wood has taken an active part in work connected with University education. During the last

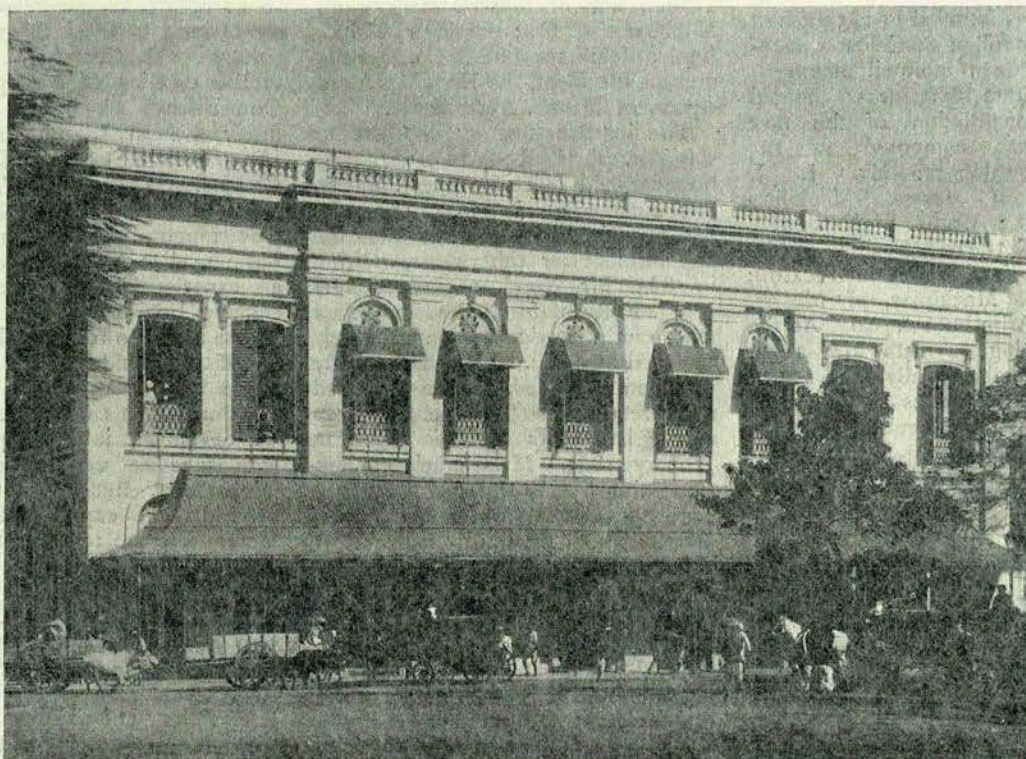


Mr. W. H. ARDEN WOOD.

twenty years he has examined frequently for Calcutta and the Punjab Universities. He is a Fellow of the Calcutta University, and was elected a member of the Provisional Syndicate appointed after the passing of the Indian Universities Act. He was also one of the original promoters of the Calcutta University Teachers' Association, which now numbers among its members the professorial staff of the leading University Colleges, and was its first President. Mr. Wood has devoted much attention to geography as a science, and desires to see the subject take its proper place in University education in India, as it is now doing in England and America. He has published "A Short Geography of Bengal" (G. Bell and Sons, London), and "A General Geography for Schools in India" (Macmillan & Co.), which has been several times reprinted.



## The Bengal Chamber of Commerce.



ROYAL EXCHANGE, CALCUTTA.

### THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

#### THE HISTORY OF A GREAT INSTITUTION.

THE story of the growth of Calcutta and the great expansion of its business is a fascinating one. The last hundred years have witnessed the transformation of the trading station, established by stubborn Job Charnock, into a flourishing city that now controls the vast trade of a huge province and has developed into the capital of India. Every year has seen the resources of

Bengal increase and multiply, and the commerce of Calcutta grow in volume and importance. The ever-mounting trade figures of the last fifty years are eloquent of the enterprise of Calcutta merchants and the rich resources that lie behind the prosperity of the city.

The period when the business interests in Calcutta first combined for organization dates back to 1838, when what was styled the "Calcutta Chamber of Commerce" was established. Very little is known of this Association. There is, however, on record a letter, dated December 1833, addressed to

the "Merchants of Calcutta," calling on them to state their views with regard to a proposal to compile a half-yearly statement of the imports into Calcutta. It is very possibly this letter which inspired the creation of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, which was destined to merge after a few years into the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Twenty-five firms subscribed to this letter, and only one of these firms—Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.—exists to-day under the name it then bore. Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., though not among the signatories of



the letter, also carry on business to-day under the same name and style as in 1833. Although there is no written record of the work done by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce in its nineteen years of existence, it must have clearly brought home to the merchants of Calcutta the practical value of organization.

In 1853 the Bengal Chamber of Commerce came into existence, and the Calcutta Chamber ceased to be, after doing its work in serving as the foundation for the more vigorous institution.

When the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1853 it had a membership roll of 86 Calcutta members and eighteen mofussil members. The Committee that was charged with the construction of the new Chamber was composed of the following gentlemen:—Mr. J. J. Mackenzie, of Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co.; Mr. W. W. Kettlewell, of Messrs. Kettlewell, Drabble & Co. (now Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.); and Mr. D. Mackinlay, of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. At the special meeting on 14th May 1853, when the Chamber finally took shape, a special vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. W. W. Kettlewell for his work in connection with the project. The following gentlemen constituted the first Committee of the Chamber:—Mr. J. J. Mackenzie, President; Mr. D. Mackinlay, Vice-President; Mr. David Cowie, Mr. J. S. Elliott, Mr. W. W. Kettlewell, Mr. C. B. Skinner, and Mr. J. P. Mackellyan.

#### THE PRESIDENTS.

The list of Presidents who have held office since Mr. J. J. Mackenzie first presided over the deliberations of the Chamber make a distinguished roll.

Mr. Mackenzie held office from the 1st May 1853 to May 1855. He was succeeded by Mr. David Cowie, who held office for three years, from 1855 to 1858. Mr. D. Mackinlay, of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., held the position for two years, from 1858 to 1860, and he was succeeded by Mr. J. N. Bullen, of Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen, who acted as President from 1860 to 1861, from 1862 to 1863, and from May 1864 to May 1866. Among other leading merchants who have held the position of President are:—The late Mr. F. Schiller, of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co., who was President in 1866. The late Mr. R. J. Bullen Smith, C.S.I., of Messrs. Jardine,

Skinner & Co.; the late Mr. George Yule of Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.; the late Mr. J. J. Keswick, of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.; Mr. H. B. H. Turner, C.I.E., of Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.; the late Mr. Robert Steel, C.S.I., of Messrs. R. Steel & Co.; Sir Alexander Wilson, of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.; Sir James L. Mackay, G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.; Sir Patrick Playfair, K.T., C.I.E., of Messrs. Barry & Co.; Sir Allan Arthur, K.T., of Messrs. Ewing & Co.; Sir Montague Turner, K.T., of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.; the Hon. Mr. E. Cable, of Messrs. Bird & Co., and the present President, the Hon. Mr. A. A. Apcar, of Messrs. Apcar & Co.

The first Secretary of the Chamber was Mr. T. M. Robinson, who only however held office for a year, and he was succeeded in May 1854 by Mr. H. W. I. Wood, who held the appointment for thirty years, retiring in 1884. Mr. Wood was succeeded by Mr. J. F. Rutherford, who after only a few months' service was unfortunately removed by death. Mr. S. E. J. Clarke was then appointed, and he remained as Secretary of the Chamber for eleven and a half years until his death in January 1897. Mr. Clarke's connection with the Chamber will long be remembered as a fruitful one. Great activity was then displayed in all directions, and the influence of the Chamber was widely felt.

In 1897 the present Secretary, Mr. W. Parsons, who had been Assistant Secretary for the previous five years, was appointed, and the scope of his work is sufficiently indicated by the many important questions that the Chamber has of late years taken up and the splendid results achieved for the commercial community.

#### THE WORK OF THE CHAMBER.

In reviewing the work of an important institution like the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, it is of course only possible to give a mere outline and only to indicate the very great influence it has exerted on the fortunes of the Province. Lord Curzon, himself a wonderful organizer, was not slow to recognize the great work done by the Committee, and he gave an idea of the value he attached to its influence at the memorable dinner held on the 12th February 1903 to celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Chamber of Commerce.

During the course of the Viceroy's speech, probably the most business-like and inspiring oration from the commercial point of view ever delivered by an Indian Viceroy—he took occasion to outline the many reforms that he contemplated, particularly those touching on commercial matters.

He then took the country into his confidence with regard to many big schemes, for the commercial advancement of India, schemes that are now being realised. And, in making the occasion the medium for his pronouncements, he paid a well-deserved compliment to the influence and importance of the Chamber. He referred to the creation of a Department of Commerce, which has since been firmly established, and the great help afforded him by the Chamber of Commerce in the matter. The Viceroy was insistent on the fact that the Government machine needed the business element to vitalise it: "After an experience of four years in this country, I do not hesitate to say that we are trying to run this Empire with a staff that would be considered inadequate in a second-class European kingdom. We came here as traders, we developed into conquerors, and long since we were turned into administrators. But now the Government of India are expected to be much more. We are required to be up to date and to know everything about agriculture, commerce, emigration, labour, shipping, customs, the application of science to every form of production, the secrets of coal, iron, steel, salt, oil, tea, cotton, indigo and jute. The fact is that we have not yet expanded to the needs of the new situation. You cannot in a moment take a race of specially trained administrators and expect them to develop the capacities of the merchant. Gradually, but surely, we shall make things right. I am the last man to propose the multiplication of posts or the creation of sinecures. We must have special departments and special men over them to deal with special jobs, instead of allowing technical subjects to be dealt with at the end of a day's work by a tired-out civilian."

For this hearty appreciation of the business needs of the community, Lord Curzon was heartily applauded. "Already," he went on to say, "in my time we have done a good deal in this respect. We have placed education and archæology under expert heads. We



have brought out mining experts to inspect our mines. We have imported a Government architect to purify our egregious taste. We have created a Department of Agriculture with an Inspector-General at its head, and we now propose, with the aid of the munificent donation that I recently received from a wealthy American gentleman, Mr. Phipps, to unify in one place all the various departments of scientific investigation in connection with agriculture."

The creation of the Pusa Agricultural Station, with its expert staff and its splendid machinery for conducting agricultural experiments, has since been completed, and its value to the commercial community is beyond all doubt. One more matter in which the commercial world is under a debt of gratitude to Lord Curzon is the creation of the Railway Board. He referred to this project also at the Anniversary Banquet: "I have long had my eye on Railways, and it has always been my hope, before I leave India, to do something to introduce a more commercial and a less departmental element into their administration." There can be no question that the Railway Board, composed as it is of practical and experienced men, will bring Indian Railways more into touch with the needs of the community.

Although Lord Curzon in his historical speech dealt with the broadest aspects of commercial life, it is significant that he dwelt at length on the needs of Calcutta itself. It must not be forgotten, and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have shown themselves alive to the matter, that Calcutta is the port of a great Province, and that as commerce progresses, the city in all its aspects must be made adequate. An unclean city, of evil repute among the nations, would have a terribly bad effect on trade, and it is for this, if for no higher reason, that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has devoted so much attention to the question of improving the city. In the speech made by Lord Curzon he eloquently pictured the Calcutta of the future, while touching realistically on the imperfections of the present city. "There is," he said, "the vast and unsettled problem of the interior of the city, the congested areas that skulk behind a fringe of palaces, the huge palpitating slums. What are we going to do with them?" Then in answer to his query he outlined the

objects of the Calcutta Improvement Scheme. So wonderfully did the possibilities of Calcutta appeal to the imagination of Lord Curzon that he said: "sometimes, when I contemplate the possibilities, the enormous possibilities, of this place, I almost feel—you may regard it as a strange ambition—as if when I laid down the post of Viceroy I should like to become Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation. . . . Perhaps, if I were Chairman of the Municipality, I should exact rather large conditions. I should require ten years of office, sufficient cash, and a free hand. Give me those commodities and I would undertake to make this city the pride of Asia and a model of the Eastern World. I would open out all your crowded quarters and slums. I would employ electricity as the universal illuminant. I would have a splendid service of river steamboats, for it is astonishing to me how little use is made of the river by the ordinary residents of Calcutta. I would have all the quarters of the town connected by a service of suburban railways or electric trams. . . . Long after I have gone I shall study the records of your proceedings and shall never cease to regard it as a pride that for a number of the hardest working years of my life I was a citizen and a son of this great imperial city."

It is needless to say that this inspiring speech of Lord Curzon's made a great impression. It brought vividly before people the condition and the possibilities of Calcutta. The Chamber of Commerce has always been keenly aware of the necessity of improving the city, but this direct appeal went far to stimulate interest in those who were perhaps somewhat indifferent to the physical needs of the city. The value of the Chamber of Commerce to the community, apart from its unique position as the Parliament of Commerce, rests on its vigilance for the public interest. It has served faithfully in this direction in keeping the necessity for the improvement of Calcutta before the Government and people. The special commercial problems of the city are the condition of the river and wharves, the railways and railway stations, and the state of the communications generally. It is a vital matter though that the health of the city should be guarded.

Plague has for years claimed its thousands of victims. Besides hampering trade with foreign countries, the terrible mortality has affected disastrously the labour market. The gravity of these contingencies has not been lost on the Chamber of Commerce, and it has done valuable work in urging preventive and special measures against the spread of the disease. Its powerful voice has been raised again and again in protest with great effect.

The Chamber has earned the gratitude of the community not only for laying public needs before the Government, but by its dignified defence of public interests. Not only in mercantile matters has it proved itself the champion of the public welfare, but in political and imperial affairs it has stood out strongly and made the weight of its influence felt. It would be difficult to give in detail the many occasions when it has conspicuously opposed or supported the Government, but its record has been a triumphant one, until the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has come to be recognized as a very considerable factor in the government of the country. When the enormous interests involved are considered and the great strides that the business of the Province has made, this is hardly to be wondered at. When the merchants of Calcutta were first impressed with the utility of combination, the trade of Calcutta was insignificant compared with what it is to-day. Tea was almost unknown, and when the Chamber was founded, the great jute industry of Bengal was just struggling into existence, and the value of jute exported did not amount to more than 12 lakhs of rupees a year. Bengal has now thirty-four mills with an estimated annual output valued at about 12 crores of rupees. The coal industry during the last fifty years has come into existence and assumed big proportions, and on all sides the industrial activity has developed and increased enormously. It is difficult to believe that fifty years ago India had but one short line of railway, twenty miles in length, open for traffic. There are now about twenty-six thousand miles open. The tonnage of ships arriving in Calcutta in fifty years has risen from 411,715 tons a year to 4,533,648 tons.



### RETROSPECT.

When scanning the principal aim of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce it is significant to learn that the first subject which attracted the attention of the Chamber, as far back as 1853, was the state of the River Hughli. In the first of a long series of weighty and important letters, a communication was addressed to the Government of Bengal, dated 27th May 1833, in which the danger to which navigation was subjected was forcibly pointed out. So bad were affairs then that it was advanced that the dangerous state of navigation threatened "at no distant period to render access to the Port of Calcutta altogether impracticable for any vessels but those of the smallest tonnage." How effective has been the watchfulness of the Chamber backed by the strenuous and successful efforts of the Port Trust is evidenced by the fact that now great steamers drawing over 27 feet daily negotiate the difficult passage of the Hughli.

In the very first year of its existence the Committee of the Chamber prepared a petition for presentation to the Imperial Parliament outlining the needs of the community and praying for a renewal of the Honourable East India Company's Charter;—

The needs of India fifty years ago may be summed up in this petition:—

- (1) The general defective state of the internal communications of India.
- (2) The imperfect state of the existing roads, rivers and canals.
- (3) The great want of railways and the long delay in their construction.
- (4) The high charges for postage, and the slowness of the Dāk.
- (5) The heavy duty on salt.
- (6) The delay in the administration of justice in the Mofussil Courts.
- (7) The great expense of law and receipt stamps.
- (8) The imperfect and undigested state of the law as laid down in the Company's regulations.
- (9) The inconsistency of the Usury Laws.
- (10) The uncertainty of Land Tenures.

This may be taken as a fairly comprehensive sketch of the needs

of the civil community of Bengal in the days of "John Company." But the petition itself was never forwarded to England. Owing to the rapidity with which the India Bill was pushed in both Houses of Parliament, it was considered doubtful whether it would arrive in time for consideration.

In 1857 came the tragedy of the Mutiny, and during that fateful year the Chamber of Commerce addressed a petition to Parliament in the following terms: "That Parliament will adopt such measures as may be necessary for removing the Government of this country from the East India Company and substituting in its place the direct Government of Her Majesty the Queen, with an open Legislative Council suitable to the requirements of the country and compatible with British supremacy, and Queen's Courts presided over by trained lawyers, with the English language as official Court language." This memorial had been forwarded to Parliament before being submitted to the members of the Chamber, and the Committee of the Chamber were asked to support it. The Committee, however, considering the action of the signatories to the memorial to be unconstitutional, refused to support it, and as a Resolution was carried at a special general meeting of members, in favour of endorsing it, the Committee resigned as a protest. Almost in all respects events justified the memorial when at the close of the Mutiny the British Government took over direct control of India from the hands of the East India Company.

### THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

It was at this period that the project of establishing a commercial Exchange in Calcutta was mooted. At a general meeting of the Chamber on the 30th November 1857, the scheme was inaugurated. One hundred and thirty-eight subscribers were at once registered, and in May 1858 a special meeting was held to frame rules and regulations, and on the 1st July of the same year the Exchange was opened. Though it was directly inspired by the Chamber of Commerce it was managed independently by a Committee. In 1867 it was unanimously decided that the name of the Exchange should be altered

to the Broker's Exchange. It was in 1881 that the scheme for a Mercantile Exchange took active shape, and the matter was discussed at length by the Chamber of Commerce. But it was not until 1893, when Sir James L. Mackay was President of the Chamber of Commerce that the project was actually initiated and by special permission of the late Queen Victoria it was called the "Royal Exchange."

It was necessary in order to carry out this scheme that the Chamber should be incorporated under section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and it purchased by the issue of a Debenture Loan, the premises of the Oriental Bank Corporation which are now known as the Royal Exchange Building. In 1894 the opening was celebrated by a grand banquet to the Marquis of Lansdowne, the retiring Viceroy. The Royal Exchange now has a roll of over 600 members, and it has proved of the utmost value to the mercantile community of Calcutta. Tradition marks out the building as having once been the residence of Sir Philip Francis, the erratic statesman whose name is perhaps best known in connection with the duel which he fought at Alipur with the Governor-General, Warren Hastings, and also with his supposed authorship of the "Letters of Junius."

An interesting relic of the Mutiny is still preserved in the shape of what is known as the Mutiny Gate, which was placed on the upper staircase in the troubled times of 1857 by the Manager of the Oriental Bank Corporation, which then occupied the building, as a possible safeguard against any attack which might be made on the Bank. Calcutta, however, as is well known, escaped the trouble which descended on so many other cities, and it is not recorded that the gate had ever to be closed. It remains, however, as a reminder of the great struggle in which the fate and future of India were hanging in the balance.

### ORGANIZATION.

The Chamber of Commerce since its inception has fully learned the value of organization. Every important branch of industry in Bengal is now controlled by its own special



Association, and these are linked to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in a most effective manner.

Among these associations which have done such useful and important work may be mentioned the Indian Tea Association, the Indian Jute Mills Association, the Calcutta Baled Jute Association, the Calcutta Import Trade Association, the Indian Mining Association, the Calcutta Wheat and Seed Trade Association, the Calcutta Fire Insurance Agents' Association and the Calcutta Marine Insurance Agents' Association.

A very important branch of the work of the Chamber of Commerce is the Tribunal of Arbitration. It is largely resorted to by the mercantile community for the settlement of disputes. In one year alone no less than 342 references were dealt with by the Chamber, and it is noteworthy as indicating the wide influence of the Chamber, that the majority of the disputes were those in which members were not interested personally. The facilities offered by the Chamber and the speedy and just settlements have attracted people outside of the Chamber to a marked degree. The reputation that the Chamber enjoys could hardly be more fittingly evidenced than in this Department.

Another important branch of work that is of utmost public utility is the Licensed Measurers Department controlled by the Chamber. This Department undertakes the

measurement and weighing of all the export cargo in the port, and its certificates are accepted in all parts of the world. A large number of Europeans and Eurasians are employed in this work, and every year sees an increase in its usefulness.

#### RULES AND OBJECTS OF THE CHAMBER.

It may be well to give here briefly the chief objects of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce as set out in the Articles of Association:—

(1) To promote and protect the trade, commerce and manufactures of India and in particular the trade, commerce and manufactures of Calcutta.

(2) To watch over and protect the general commercial interests of India or any part thereof, and the interests of persons engaged in trade, commerce or manufacture in India, and in particular Calcutta.

(3) To consider all questions connected with trade, commerce and manufactures.

(4) To collect and circulate statistics and other information relating to trade, commerce and manufactures.

(5) To promote or oppose legislation and other measures affecting trade, commerce or manufactures.

(6) To adjust controversies between members of the Association.

(7) To arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between

parties willing or agreeing to abide by the judgment and decision of the Association.

(8) To establish just and equitable principles in trade.

(9) To form a code or codes of practice to facilitate transaction of business.

(10) To maintain uniformity in rules, regulations and usages of trade.

(11) To communicate with Chambers of Commerce and other mercantile and public bodies throughout the world, and concert and promote measures for the protection of trade, commerce and persons engaged therein.

The Committees and Sub-Committees of the Chamber of Commerce, cover every phase of commercial activity in Bengal and touch every interest. It is eloquent of the usefulness and importance of the parent association that so many flourishing institutions should have sprung from it. Efficiency has been the key-note of the success of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. A courage and determination in expressing its views has marked its career from the first, and the great and successful work of its Presidents, Committee, Members and Officials is reflected in the unique position of influence that it holds, and the respect and attention it commands from the Government. It has always used its power wisely and well for the advancement of the country at large, especially in relation to commercial interests.





## Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

HISTORY records the fact that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was established on the 22nd September 1836, under the auspices of Sir Robert Grant, who was then Governor of Bombay.

Co., Leckie & Co., Gisborne, Menzies & Co., Ritchie, Stuart & Co., MacVicar, Burn & Co., McGregor Brownrigg & Co., and Firth & Co. These firms met in solemn conclave and formulated certain rules

among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good; to promote and protect the general mercantile interests of this Presidency, to collect and classify information on all matters of general



MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The European mercantile firms that were in existence at the time, and which lent their support to the establishment of the Chamber, were few in number, among them being Messrs. Skinner & Co., William Nicol & Co., Duncan, Gill &

and regulations which, in the main, are in existence at the present day. Regarding the principal functions of the Chamber, the rules say :—  
“That the object and duties of the Chamber shall be to encourage a friendly feeling and unanimity

mercantile interest; to obtain the removal, as far as such a Society can, of all acknowledged grievances; to receive and decide references on matters of usage and custom in dispute, recording such decisions for further guidance, and by this



and other means, to form a code of practice for simplifying and facilitating business; to communicate with the public authorities, with similar associations in other places, and with individuals, on all subjects of general mercantile interest, and to arbitrate between parties willing to refer to and abide by the judgment of the Chamber."

In the introduction to this chapter, it is stated that the Chamber was established under the auspices of Sir Robert Grant. The credit is really due to Mr. John Skinner, whose portrait adorns the rooms of the Chamber, with the following inscription:

"John Skinner, Esq., whose exertions in establishing the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and subsequently in furthering the objects for which the association was formed have been so eminently useful to the members."

Mr. Skinner was Chairman of the Chamber during the years 1836-37, and again in 1839-40. Below is a list of the names of the gentlemen who held office in the following years up to the present time:—M. T. Brownrigg, 1837-38; H. G. Gordon, 1838-39; T. R. Richmond, 1840-41; C. B. Skinner, 1841-42; S. D. Murray, 1842-43; J. Wright and E. Lyon, 1843-44; T. Cardwell, 1844-45; J. Smith, 1845-46; W. Graham, 1846-47; John Parsons, 1847-48; A. J. Latham, 1848-49; Robert Strong, 1849-50; W. S. Grey, 1850-51; John Parsons, 1851-52; A. H. Campbell, 1852-53; H. B. Gilmour, 1853-54; James Graham, 1854-55; W. F. Hunter, 1855-56; A. T. Binny and H. B. Gilmour, 1856-57; John Fleming, 1857-58; Robert Ryrie, 1858-59; H. D. Cartwright and Henry Scott, 1859-60; Andrew Grant, George Hamilton and George Lord, 1860-61; James N. Fleming and Michael H. Scott, 1861-62; Robert Hannay and Alexander Brown, 1862-63; Andrew Grant, 1863-64; A. C. Gumpert and Alexander Stewart, 1864-65; A. J. Hunter, 1865-66; W. Christian, A. J. Hunter and Alexander Brown, 1866-67; J. Foggo, 1867-68; Hamilton Maxwell, 1868-69; H. E. Astley and D. Graham, 1869-70; A. D. Grant, 1870-71; W. G. Hall, 1871-72; J. K. Bythell, 1872-73; H. E. Bright and E. Lord, 1873-74; D. Watson, 1874-75; J.

A. Forbes, 1875-76; G. P. Henry and Donald Graham, 1876-77; Walter Lang, 1877-78; M. Mowat, 1878-79; C. Macdonald, 1879-80; J. N. Graham, 1880-81; E. Comber and W. M. Macaulay, 1881-82; James Thorburn, 1882-83; Sir F. Forbes Adam, *Kt.*, C.I.E., 1883-84, 1884-85, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889; A. F. Beaufort, 1890; L. R. W. Forrest, 1890-92; J. L. Symons, 1892; R. S. Campbell, 1893; W. R. Macdonald, 1893, 1894, 1895; A. F. Beaufort, 1896; A. Abercrombie, 1897; R. H. Macaulay, 1898; A. Abercrombie, 1899; William Greaves, 1900, 1901, 1902; J. M. Dick, 1902-03; C. H. Armstrong, 1904-05.

#### STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

The Chamber publishes a series of returns which show the course of trade from day to day, both in imports and exports. The "*Daily Arrival Return*," as its title indicates, gives the receipts into Bombay, by rail and sea, of cotton, wheat, and seeds from the various stations and seaports serving the Agricultural Districts. These returns are issued every morning to the Members of the Chamber and other subscribers, and give the receipts for the 24 hours ending at 6 P.M. the previous day. The great utility of the return is generally recognised and appreciated by the commercial community of Bombay, showing, as it does, in a distinctive form, the arrivals of produce from each important railway station in India.

The "*Daily Trade Return*," which is another important publication, deals with the trade by sea, and under the head of Imports shows the different grades of piece goods and yarns, yellow metal and copper sheets imported into Bombay by Banks and Mercantile Houses, together with the names of vessels carrying the cargo and the ports from which they have sailed. The imports of treasure, that is to say, gold and silver bullion and coin, is also shown from day to day. Similar information is given as regards the daily exports, such as cotton, wheat, seeds, country-made twist and piece goods. With this return is also published a list of steamers and the cargo carried by them from Bombay to

ports in Europe, China, &c. Then there is a table giving the names of vessels in course of loading in the docks or in the stream, showing, in each case, the description of cargo received on board from day to day. Particulars are also published showing the names of steamers sailing from various ports for Bombay; also the dates of departure from Bombay of steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company and other leading liners. There is also in the same return a list of vessels lying in harbour, including steamers of the Royal Navy and the Royal Indian Marine.

The Chamber also publishes twice a week detailed returns known as "*Import*" and "*Export*" *Manifests*. These give the particulars of the cargo carried by each steamer to and from Bombay, and the information is of particular value to merchants, inasmuch as it enables them to follow the expansion or contraction of trade in any particular class of merchandise.

There are three statements which are issued once a month. One shows the quantity of exports of cotton, seeds, and wheat from the principal ports in India (Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi and Madras) to Europe, China, Japan, &c. Each commodity is separately shown as also the share of each province. The second return gives in detail the imports from Europe, more particularly in regard to Grey Cloths, Bleached Cloths, Turkey and Red and Scarlet Cloths, printed and dyed goods, fancy cloths of various descriptions, Woollens, Yarns, Metals, Kerosine Oil, Coal, Aniline Dyes, Sugar, Matches, Wines and other sundry goods.

The third statement is headed *Movement of Piece Goods and Yarn by rail*, and shows the despatches from Bombay to other centres of trade served by the Great Indian Peninsula, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and other connected Railways. The exports dealt with in this return refer principally to Piece Goods and Yarns, both imported and of local manufacture.

The *Weekly Return* shows the clearances of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds; of Managanese Ore, Myrabollams, Hides and Skins, Cow and Buffalo Horns, Gum Arabic