

& Co. at Benares, and at present he is a partner of Messrs. T. C. Mookerjee & Co., Water Works and Building Contractors to the Calcutta Municipality, and Proprietor of the extensive brickfields at Kotrung on the Hooghly. He is also a Director of the United Bengal and Assam Pharmaceutical and Chemical Co., Ltd.

Mr. J. N. Mookerjee comes of a noble family, and is a gentleman of quiet, amiable and accomplished manners. He is well known for his charitable gifts to the poor and needy.

Messrs. KRISTO NATH MOOKERJEE & Co., Builders and Con-

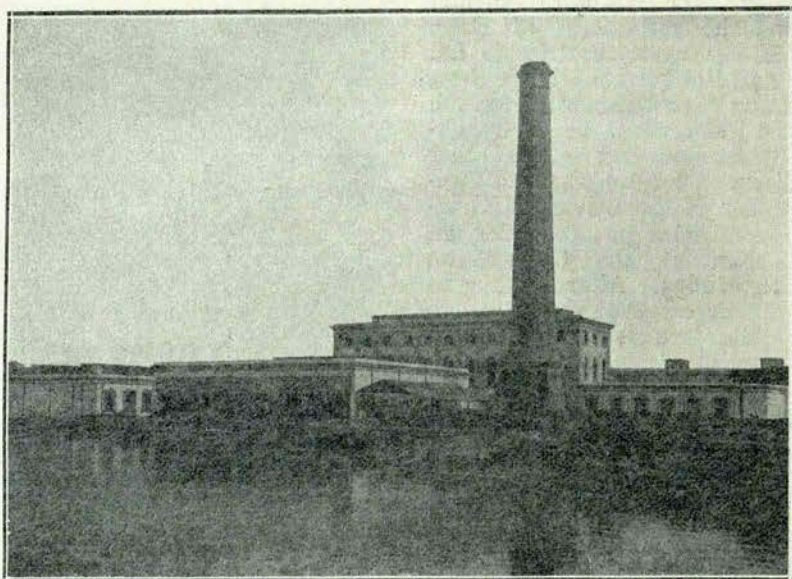
Jute Factory at Barnagore. The firm undertake all descriptions of building work. Since the establishment of the firm a separate department has been inaugurated for execution of orders for supplies of all descriptions. The sole proprietor of the firm is Babu Kristo Nath Mookerjee.

Babu KRISTO NATH MOOKERJEE, sole proprietor of the firm of Kristo Nath Mookerjee & Co., was born at Bhadracaly in 1847 and educated at Utterparah and Barrackpore Government Schools. On leaving school he joined Government service, and spent several years in official appointments and in the

Eastern Bengal State Railway. After the death of Babu K. L. Mookerjee and the consequent separation of the firm of S. C. Mookerjee & Co.,



Babu KRISTO NATH MOOKERJEE.



BARNAGORE JUTE MILL, BALLY. Erected by Babu K. N. MOOKERJEE.

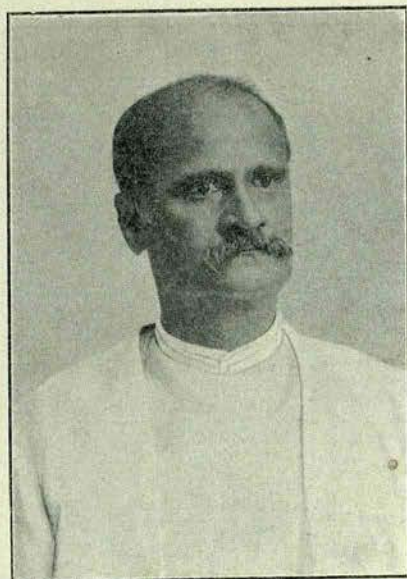
tractors, 7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta. Established 1902. This firm have earned a high reputation for the general excellence of their work, particularly in the erection of mill buildings and other large work. Within the five years of their existence the firm of K. N. Mookerjee & Co. have built four large mills: The South Alliance Jute Mills at Jagatdal; the Kinnison Jute Mills at Tittagarh; the Naihatti Jute Mills at Hajinagore; and the Barnagore Jute Factory (new mills) at Bally. They have also completed the construction of the extension of the North Alliance Jute Mills at Jagatdal, and the South Barnagore

service of the East Indian Railway Company. His inclination did not, however, tend in the direction of clerical service, and he joined the building trade in Calcutta in 1881, when he was employed by Messrs. K. L. Mookerjee & Co. as overseer of works. In this capacity he personally superintended the construction of nine filter beds at the Pulta Water Works. He was also employed as overseer in the construction of the Jubilee Bridge at Hooghly, which was entrusted to Messrs. K. L. Mookerjee & Co. In the service of the same firm he also supervised the construction of many bridges and overbridges on the

Babu K. N. Mookerjee carried out much work under the latter firm; but in 1902 he severed his connection, and started business on his own account. Babu Kristo Nath Mookerjee was personally known to the famous engineer, Sir Bradford Leslie, who gave him the following testimonial, dated 1887:—"Babu Kristo Nath Mookerjee has been known to me since the year 1881, having had charge of many petty repairs and additions I have had made to the Beehive at Tittaghar, and I have great pleasure in certifying that he is a very civil, intelligent, and industrious man, and well acquainted with all descriptions of building operations."

Rai Sahib B. C. CHATTERJI, the present manager of the firm of Messrs. K. N. Mookerjee & Co., was born at Barrackpore in 1856, and is an under-graduate of the Calcutta University. He joined the Military Accounts Department in 1878, in which Department he obtained promotion to the gazetted ranks. In 1894 his good services were recognized by Government with the title of Rai Sahib, and when he left Government service he had

attained the position of Deputy Examiner. He joined the firm of Messrs. K. N. Mookerjee & Co.,



Rai Sahib B. C. CHATTERJI.

in 1904, shortly after his retirement from Government service.

Mr. STEWART BULLEN MOULTRIE, Agent, Bank of Bengal, Delhi, was born at Bombay in 1872. He is the son of the late G. W. Moultrie, Agent at Bombay for the Bank of Bengal, who joined the Bank in 1852 and retired on pension in 1881. Mr. S. B. Moultrie was educated at Rugby School, England. He entered business life in the Manchester and Salford Bank, Limited, at Rochdale, Lancashire, in the year 1891. In 1893 he entered the service of

the National Bank of India, Ltd., in London, and in 1896 proceeded to Calcutta to join the Bank of Bengal. He has been connected with this institution ever since, and has acted as its Agent at various branches. He became Acting Agent at Delhi in March 1907.

Mr. R. L. MORGAN, of the firm of Messrs. Landale and Morgan, Jute Brokers, first arrived in India in the year 1880, to join his present

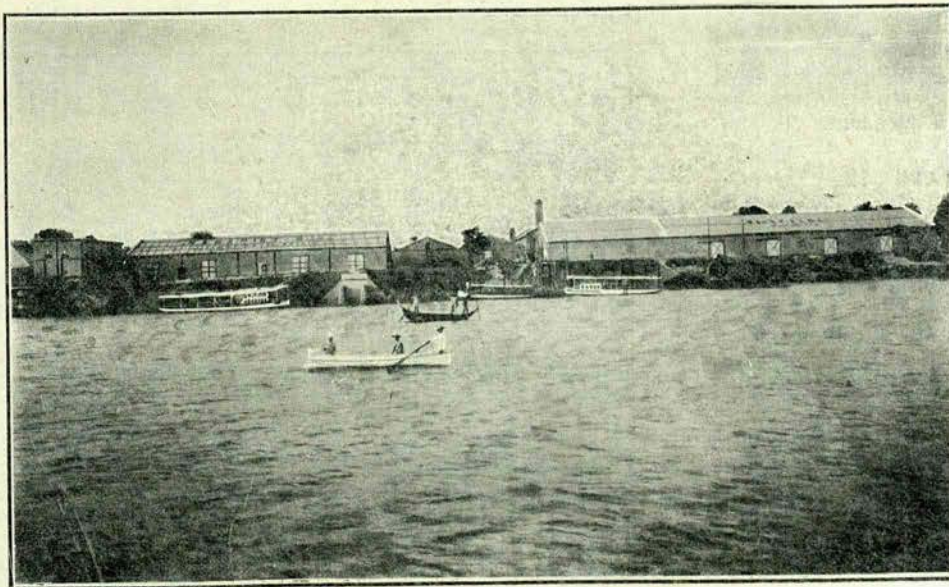


Mr. R. L. MORGAN.

firm, and on the retirement of Mr. D. Morgan in 1890, became the senior partner. The firm is one of the oldest jute brokers' establishments in Calcutta, and in addition to a large business in baled jute for export, it has agencies all over the jute-growing districts for the supply of raw material to the local jute mills and balers.

Messrs. NAHAPIET & CO., Jute Merchants and Balers, Postgollah, Dacca. This business was established in the year 1896 by Messrs. Thad. S. Nahapiet and Abraham Lucas, and was carried on by them in equal joint shares for the first year, when Mr. Nahapiet purchased his partner's rights and became the sole proprietor. For several years the business was carried on as a cutcha baling affair, but owing to the energy and business capacity of the proprietor, and his personal friend and Calcutta agent, Mr. Thaddeus Mesrope Thaddeus, one of the leading jute brokers of Calcutta, it increased to such an extent that Mr. Nahapiet was able to arrange for the purchase of a complete set of pucca pressing plant and machinery in 1905; and since that time the firm have been packing pucca baled jute under the well-known mark, P. A. This development has been attended with great success, in conjunction with the original cutcha baling business.

The impetus thus afforded to an already successful business has caused it to assume large dimensions; so large, that the premises have been extended, new blocks of godowns built, and a complete extra pressing plant has been added to the existing machinery. Mr. Nahapiet also owns a



Messrs. T. S. NAHAPIET & CO.'S JUTE FACTORY.

jute business, with cutcha baling plant, in Narainganj, which is carried on in conjunction with his Dacca business. These premises are known as the Goodnail premises and were originally acquired, by purchase, from Mr. A. Lucas in 1900. In the management of his ventures Mr. Nahapiet has been ably assisted by his manager, Mr. H. M. Shircore, who still works under him in the same capacity.

Mr. THADDEUS SETH NAHAPIET, Sole Proprietor of Nahapiet & Co., was born at Julpha, Ispahan, Persia, in 1866 and came to India as a boy in the early eighties. He was educated at the Calcutta



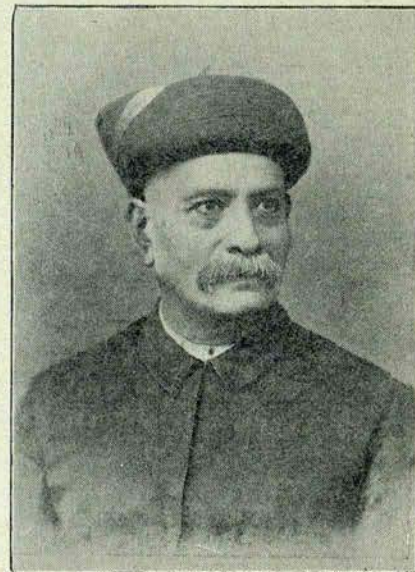
Mr. T. S. NAHAPIET.

Boys' School and the Doveton College. On leaving school he obtained an appointment in a shellac manufacturing concern. This business did not suit him, and after three years he joined the jute trade as an assistant to the well-known pioneer in jute, the late Mr. Abraham Lucas, who, with Mr. Marcar David, was one of the first men in the jute field. He served Mr. Lucas at several stations in East Bengal, for three or four years, when he was admitted as a working partner with Mr. Lucas, who at the same time gave him his daughter in marriage. In the following year the firm of Nahapiet & Co. was started

jointly by Messrs. Nahapiet and Lucas, and worked alongside Mr. Lucas' own premises. This business was subsequently acquired by Mr. Nahapiet. In 1903, through the influence of Mr. T. M. Thaddeus, Mr. Nahapiet was asked to work the pucca baling business at Narainganj, carried on under the style of Messrs. M. Sarkies & Sons. Under Mr. Nahapiet's energetic management, this concern rapidly assumed a degree of prosperity that could not but have been very pleasing to its proprietors. He eventually handed it over to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., who now work the business. Since that time Mr. Nahapiet has devoted himself to working his own business, which is in a highly successful and prosperous condition.

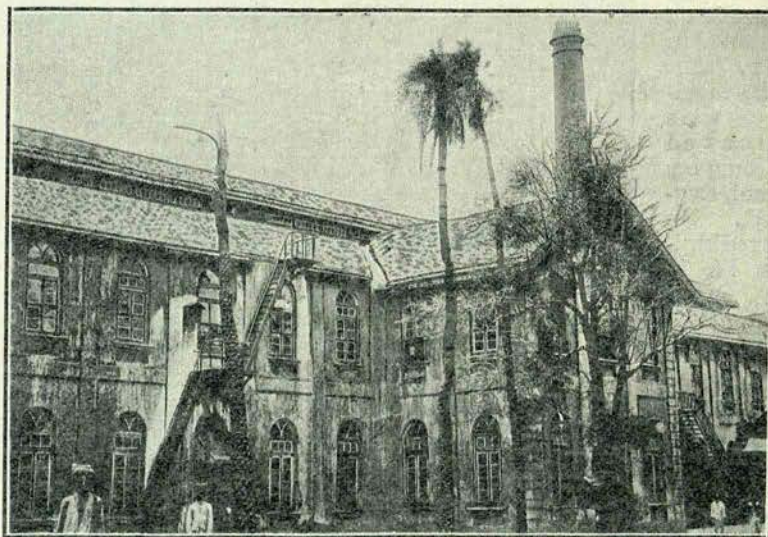
Messrs. NARANDAS RAJARAM & Co., 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay; established in 1860. Dealers in Cotton, Seeds, Iron, and Wheat. Agents for Cotton Mills, Ginning and Pressing Factories. Partners, Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Maganlal Thakoordas, Ramdas Narandas, and Purshotamdas Thakurdas. Of two former partners, Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas retired from the firm in 1895, and Mr. Rajaram Govindram died in 1894. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, the senior partner of the firm, also retired on the 18th October 1906. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas

solely manages the firm's cotton business, while the other partners devote their attention to the seed and press business. The firm was



Mr. VIJBHUCANDAS ATMARAM.

established for the purpose of carrying on business in the above-mentioned commodities, in which a very large and profitable trade has been done for nearly half a century. In addition, the firm have taken up agencies for the following Joint Stock Companies: The Sarasvati Mills, Ltd., Bombay (spinning only); the Mofussil



SARASVATI MILLS.

Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Broach); the Surat City Press Co., Ltd. (Surat); Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd.; the Broach City Press Co., Ltd. (Broach and Agra), (ginning and pressing); the Mahuva City Press Co., Ltd. (Mahuva), (ginning and pressing), the Amreli Press Factory; the Junagadh Press Factory; and the Sarasvati Mills, Ltd., Bombay. The mills were originally owned by the National Spinning and Weaving Co. of Bombay, which went into liquidation in 1895. Messrs. Narandas Rajaram & Co. purchased the mills from the liquidators in that year and formed a Limited Company for the purpose of working them. The mills had passed through many hands before coming into the possession of the present Company, and were originally built when the Bombay mill industry was in its infancy. At the time of their acquisition by the Company, there were only 15,200 spindles in running, but in 1896 the Company added 5,000 spindles and preparation costing Rs. 3,00,000, with a view to reducing the cost of production. For the first few years, owing to bad times consequent on famine and plague, the Sarasvati Mills, in common with the mill industry of Bombay, had a very severe ordeal to pass through. The energy of the Managing Agents kept the concern going through the period of depression. With the improved times of the last few years, however, the Company's affairs have taken a prosperous turn. The capital debt is

now nearly discharged, and the mill and machinery have been got into thoroughly efficient condition. There are about 800 hands in the employment of the Company. The Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Broach, another concern in the Agency of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram & Co., owns one of the first mills built in India, by Mr. London. After passing through many vicissitudes, and changing hands frequently, it was acquired by Messrs. Narandas Rajaram & Co., who converted it into a limited liability company in 1895, with a capital of Rs. 6,00,000. Since that period it has steadily advanced in prosperity, and nearly all the old machinery has been replaced by new and up-to-date machines. For the last ten years the concern has regularly paid fair profit on capital. The whole of its output finds a market in the country. There are about 600 men in the employ of this Company.

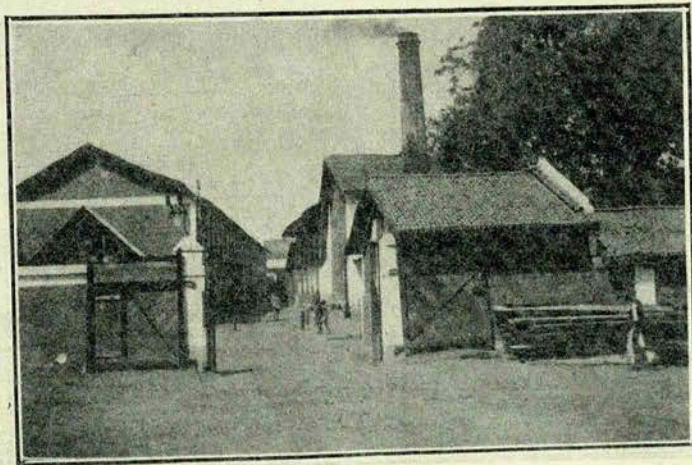
Messrs. W. H. NEBEL & Co., Custom House Road, Bombay, Merchants, established in the year 1875. Head Office, Leipzig (Germany). Branches, Lyons (France), Bombay, Delhi, Cawnpore, Amritsar. Agencies throughout India, China, Australia and Africa. Sole Proprietor, Mr. W. F. Nebel. The firm principally imports piece-goods and all kinds of general merchandise, and now commands an extensive business. Mr. John Glaeser, Manager of the firm in Bombay, came to India in the year 1896 to take charge of the Bombay

Office as Manager, and he still continues in the same position.



Mr. J. GLAESER.

Mr. ARTHUR HILLS GLEADOWE-NEWCOMEN, C.I.E., V.D., A.-D.-C., F.R.G.S., F.S.A. (*Lieut.-Col., U. P. Light Horse*), Cawnpore, was born on the 9th November 1855, in Ireland, and educated at Ripon and Durham School. Mr. Newcomen came out to India in 1873, and joined Messrs. Begg, Sutherland & Co., as an assistant. He left the firm and engaged in the opium, indigo and tea industries, but in 1882 he left these pursuits to accept a position under Government in the Public Works Department. From this service he retired in 1882, to join the firm of Messrs. Cooper, Allen & Co., Cawnpore, in which he rose to a partnership, which he still retains. At the time of his retirement from the Public Works Department he was Assistant Director-General of Railways at Simla. Mr. Newcomen did good work as President of the late Commercial Mission to Persia and was rewarded for his services with the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire, and the thanks of H. B. M.'s Government, conveyed through the Governor-General in Council. He is a volunteer of high standing, being Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding the United Provinces Light Horse, and is an Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.



MOFUSSIL COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

He has been a volunteer since 1872. Mr. Newcomen has been a great traveller. In 1901 he visited Pretoria, South Africa; in 1895 and 1898 he was in Egypt; and in North Burma in 1903-4; also at different periods he has made journeys



LT.-COL. A. H. GLEADOWE-NEWCOMEN.

of much interest in South China, Japan, Siam, the Malay States, and Ceylon. He has devoted much of his leisure to sport, cricket, polo, hockey, football, big and small game shooting, hunting, pig-sticking and general sport. His Clubs are E. I. United Service and Sports, London.

NEWAL KISHORE PRESS, Steam Printing and Lithographic Press, Hazratganj, Lucknow. Proprietor, Munshi Prag Narain Bhargava.

These large printing works were founded in 1858 by the late Munshi Newal Kishore, C.I.E., who lived to develop and carry on the business till 1895. The works, godowns, etc., occupy a very considerable area at Hazratganj, and no expense has been spared in equipping them with the latest printing and steam machinery. They do a very extensive business, giving employment to about 500 men. The works are specially equipped for printing in all the vernaculars of India, and experts are retained

who can handle any of the local languages, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Sanskrit, Hindi, Mahratti, Urya, Punjabi, etc., besides English. In consequence, work flows in from all parts of India, as well as from foreign countries, such as Persia. A daily vernacular paper, "The Oudh Akbar," is also published from the press. The press do their own type-casting, having modern machinery for the purpose of casting type in various languages. They also do electro-typing and stereo-typing, and all processes necessary for their work. Lithographing is a speciality. They also print all descriptions of educational works at prices which place them within reach of the very poorest. There are branches of the press at Lahore, Allahabad and Cawnpore. The Lucknow Iron Works, established in the year 1899, also belong to the same proprietor, Munshi Prag Narain Bhargava. These works are large and well found, giving employment to about 300 hands. General iron work is excellently turned out, and a speciality is made of steel trunks and cash boxes. There is a foundry attached where iron-casting work is executed. The Lucknow Iron Works are large contractors to Government. At the death, in 1895, of Munshi Newal Kishore, C.I.E., the founder of the Steam Printing Works, these were

inherited and carried on by his son, Munshi Prag Narain Bhargava, above alluded to as the founder and proprietor of the Lucknow



The late Munshi NEWAL KISHORE.

Iron Works. Munshi Prag Narain was born at Allahabad in 1872, and educated at the Jubilee High School, Lucknow, whence he proceeded to the Canning College to complete his studies. On leaving College he served his apprenticeship to his father. On the expiry of his apprenticeship he joined his father



NEWAL KISHORE PRESS, LUCKNOW.

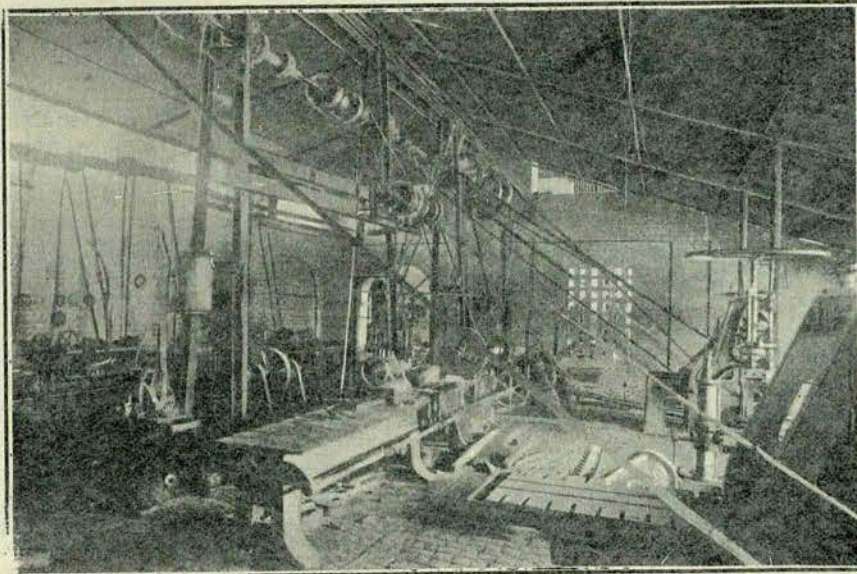
THE CYCLOPEDIA OF INDIA.

in the printing business he had established, and in his other ventures. The Munshi is a large landed proprietor, having inherited the ancestral

Bank, Jubbulpore, a trustee of the Agra College, and member of the Municipal Board. He is also proprietor of the Newal Kishore Ice

ing 2,000 biographies and 500 illustrations, and is issued in a style highly creditable to the publishers.

Mr. GOVIND PERSHAD BHARGAVA, son of the late Babu Ram Sawak, younger brother of Munshi Newal Kishore, C.I.E., was born in 1877, and educated at Lucknow and Agra. After leaving school, Govind Pershad entered the engineering profession, and having



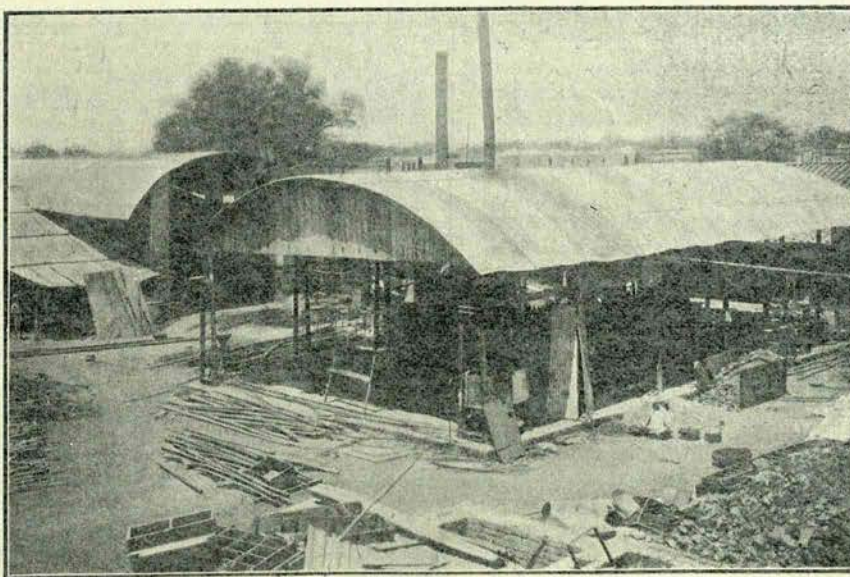
LUCKNOW IRON WORKS.

property. His zemindaries in the districts of Aligarh are very extensive, and he has a palatial residence at Aligarh. He owns considerable personal property in land in the districts of Gonda, Barabanki, Unao, and Hamirpore, where, being an ardent and progressive agriculturist, he carries out extensive experiments in the cultivation of field and garden produce. Recently he has started an experimental garden in Lucknow. In business, Munshi Prag Narain's connections are very extensive. Besides being the proprietor of the Newal Kishore Steam Printing Works and the Lucknow Iron Works, he also carries on a banking business to facilitate his large operations, extending through the United Provinces. He is also a Director of the Upper India Paper Mill Co., Ltd., a concern of which his father, Munshi Newal Kishore, C.I.E., was the founder. He is a member of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, an honorary magistrate, a director of the Bhargava Commercial

Factory at Lucknow. In his various works he gives employment to upwards of 1,500 men. Munshi Prag Narain is the compiler of the Sahifai-Zarrin (golden book), which he published in 1903. This is a splendid Indian biographical work, contain-



Munshi PRAG NARAIN BHARGAVA.



LUCKNOW IRON WORKS.

perfected himself was appointed manager of the Lucknow Iron Works in 1899, which post he has capably filled ever since. The works, which give employment to about 300 men, form an entirely Indian industry, no Europeans being employed. They make a speciality of bolts, rivets and nuts, as well as steel trunks, cash boxes, etc. They do a large contract business with railways. Mr. Govind Pershad is a member of the Society of Engineers, England.

The NORTH-WEST SOAP Co., Ltd. One of the most interesting features of modern India is the progress made in arts and manufactures. Of these latter, one of the most striking is soap, and when soap is mentioned, the name of the North-West Soap Manufacturing Company naturally comes first to mind. The difficulties to be overcome by the pioneers of an industry of this description are not easy to realise, except by those who have actually experienced these difficulties. It is beside the mark to say that the experience and workshop practice of the Western world are ready to hand; for to start a factory in India is a vastly different matter to starting one in Europe. In the first place, skilled workmen have literally to be created out of a raw material, so ignorant, so prejudiced, so different from anything to be found anywhere else in the world, that the task often seems impossible. Then, again, there is the climate. India with a climate ranging from intense cold to extreme heat, sometimes exceedingly dry, and at others surcharged with humidity, presents unexpected difficulties to the manufacturer, particularly to him whose business it is to make soap. Bearing these facts in mind, the phenomenal rise of the North-West Soap Company must be looked upon as no mean achievement, and as reflecting great credit upon those who adventured their capital and endowed the enterprise with their brains and skill.

The concern was originally started as a private enterprise at Meerut in 1879. The original promoter miscalculated the amount of capital required, and his funds soon becoming exhaus-

ted, a few friends, European and native, came to his aid, and raising the sum of Rs. 75,000 registered the business as a limited liability company. Thus was initiated the attempt to make highly refined toilet



The late Mr. A. E. SHORTER.

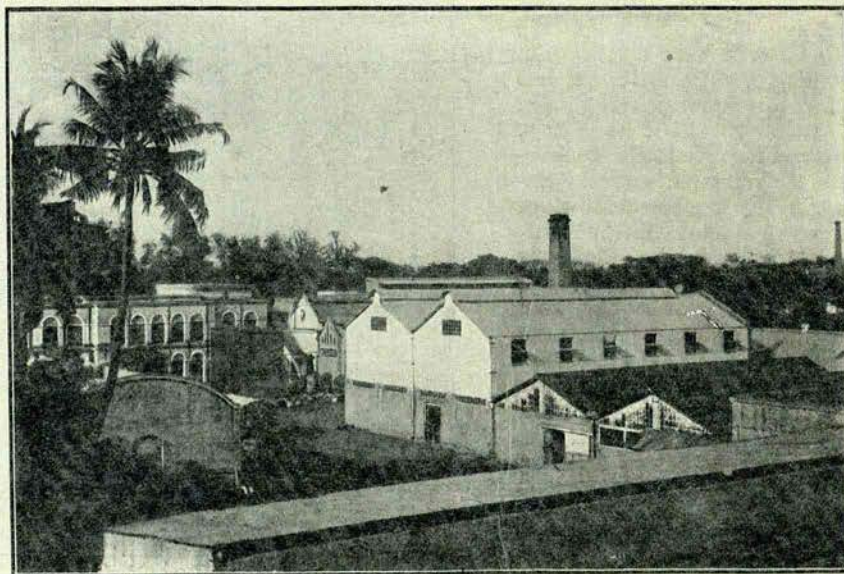
soaps in India after modern European methods. Soap, of a kind, had been made in India for centuries; but anybody who has had the misfortune to come across Dacca or Amritsar soap will doubly appre-

ciate a change that has evolved the fragrantly-scented, delicate, and refined toilet soaps now turned out by the ton from the factories of the North-West Soap Company.

The Meerut Works are situated conveniently near the main line of the North-Western Railway and have their own private siding. The design of the factory is a square, the block on the west being occupied by the offices, while that on the north forms residential quarters for the staff. The other two sides comprise the factory proper, and consist of stores, soap-boiling, candle-making, stamping, packing and despatching departments.

From its inception the Company was successful, and although the quality of the soap has been constantly improved by tireless experiment, the first output of the factory was of the highest class. At the Calcutta Exhibition of 1883-84, the Company gained the only Gold Medal awarded for soaps manufactured out of England. The late Mr. A. E. Shorter, then General Manager, was in charge of the exhibit, which consisted of soaps manufactured by himself.

The high quality of the North-Western Soaps soon attracted a wide demand, and in consequence, the Meerut Works had to be repeatedly extended, and the capital of the Company was twice increased. Still, the facilities were not sufficient,

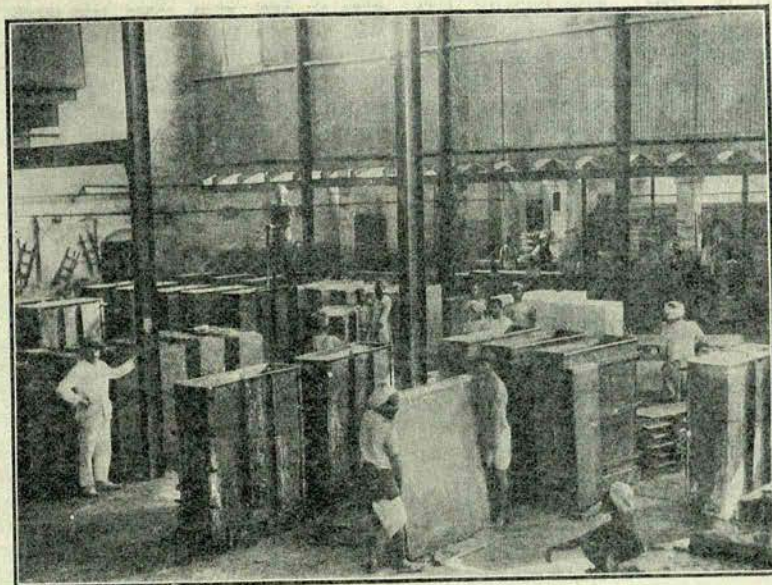


N.-W. SOAP COMPANY'S CALCUTTA FACTORY (EXTERIOR VIEW).

and in 1893, just ten years from the date of the Calcutta Exhibition, and fourteen years from the founding of the Company, the Calcutta factory was started on a small scale on a plot of ground, secured by Mr. Shorter, on a portion of the estate of the late King of Oudh at Garden Reach. The uniform success attending the operations of the Company

in the sides of the boiling vats, into a mixing machine, wherein the soap is cooled down. In the case of soaps for toilet purposes, the colour and perfume are here added. From these mixers the soap is run into huge boxes, made of plates of iron clamped together, in which it is allowed to remain for three to four days, or until quite cold, when the

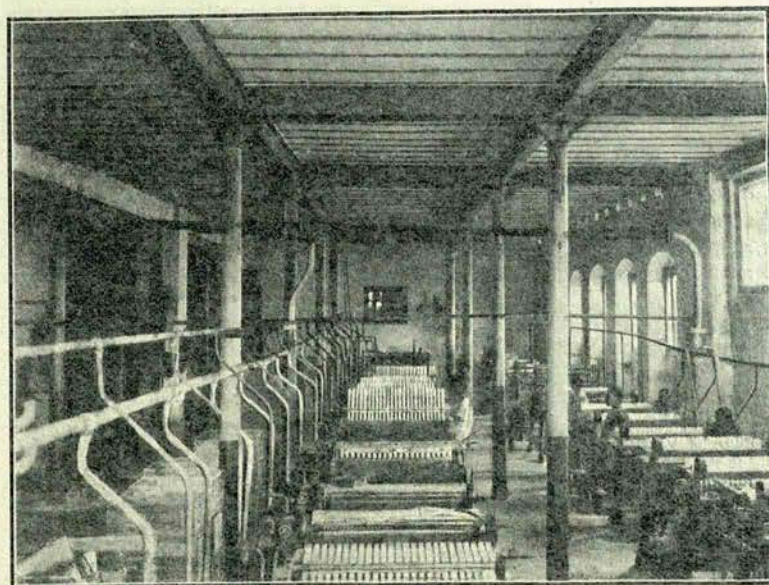
clamps and side plates are removed and a brobdnagian block of soap is revealed, standing on the bottom plate which rests on iron wheels, enabling the finished block to be run to any part of the factory for cutting up. If the soap is of household description, it is cut into bars by an ingenious machine and allowed to dry in open piles, when it is ready to pack in cases for delivery. Toilet soap passes through a more elaborate style of cutting, and is dried in a room heated to a rather higher temperature than the hottest chamber of a Turkish bath. The pieces are then stamped into tablets of various shapes, usually with the Company's name on one side and the name of the soap on the other. Next to the boiling-house is the cutting and stamping room, where the tablets are cut and stamped as above described. Adjacent to the stamping room is the packing room, where the tablets are put up in suitably labelled cases of various shapes and sizes. The Toilet Soap milling room, a very important department, is devoted to the manufacture of the highest class of toilet soaps. These are made from edible oils and fats, carefully clarified, and boiled with the requisite chemicals, resulting in a white curd soap which is cut into shavings by machinery, all the



N.-W. SOAP COMPANY'S SOAP FACTORY.

were again manifested in the Calcutta factory, which has been thrice enlarged, necessitating two increases of capital, which now amounts to eleven lakhs of rupees.

The Calcutta factory was erected on lines similar to the Meerut premises, the buildings standing on four sides, forming a large quadrangle convenient for carrying on out-door work, and for storing casks, cases and other items not liable to injury from the weather. The offices are situated on the north of the quadrangle, and may be seen in the centre of the first picture, the upper floor being used as residential quarters. The soap-boiling house stands immediately behind the offices. In a corner of this building is a lofty platform, from which the manufacturer is able to direct the operations of soap-boiling. These operations are conducted in enormous vats, in which are placed the ingredients for soap-making. On completion of the boiling, the mixture is run through large pipes



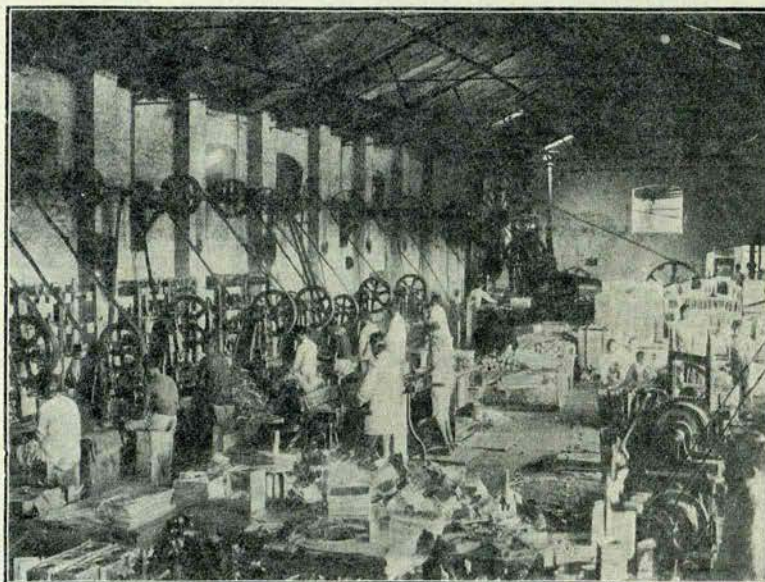
N.-W. SOAP COMPANY'S CANDLE FACTORY.

surplus moisture being evaporated in the drying room, till the soap is of the nature of dried chips. These are ground in a mill, between granite rollers, until a stiff, homogeneous paste is produced, which again is forced by a machine of enormous power through interchangeable mouth-pieces, according to the shape of tablet required. It emerges in a continuous bar, which is cut off into suitable lengths, to be pressed into artistic shapes in powerful screw-presses. The resulting tablets are wrapped in artistic wrappers of various designs, and packed in suitable boxes, lined with lace paper and neatly labelled.

Candle-making forms another branch of the Company's business, the materials being largely produced on the premises. Glycerine, which is so largely used in toilet preparation, is made at the factory, being a by-product of fats and oils. The Company has a complete installation for clarifying and concentrating the "wifet water" which contains the glycerine. The Company have installed a cool-chamber, where tallow is pressed to remove the oil (the hard portion or wax being the only item which is required for candle-making), so that the operation need not be discontinued during the hot weather on account of excessive temperature. The candle-moulding, a very interesting branch of the Company's business, which is carried on in a separate room, forms the subject of one of the accompanying illustrations.

Tin, card, and wood box-making is a branch of the Company's business which is carried on as a separate department under the name of the N.-W. Box Manufacturing Company. It is conducted in a separate building, and not only supplies the tins and boxes required by the Soap and Candle Company, but has also an

extensive clientèle throughout India. Here, boxes for every conceivable purpose are turned out. Tins for tea, coffee, jam, preserved-fruit, tobacco, cigarettes, arrowroot, tooth-powder, blacking, leather-polishes, etc. Card board boxes for millinery, tailoring, haberdashery, boots, cigarettes, cheroots, etc. Wooden boxes, and every description of packing cases, for forwarding goods by rail or post. The factory has a complete plant of up-to-date machinery for the rapid manufacture of boxes, including a set of wonderful nailing-machines, by means of which the sides and bottoms of wooden boxes are nailed together very speedily, as many as six nails being driven home at one



N.-W. SOAP COMPANY'S TIN WORKSHOPS.

time, when required. Every branch of the Company's business is under skilled European supervision, and in charge of men who have gained expert knowledge of their business in the best manufacturing concerns in England and Europe. The other employes of the Company are entirely natives of India. The capital has been largely subscribed by Indian shareholders, and by far the larger part of the material used in the manufacture of soap and candles is of local production. The Company therefore may justly claim to be a real Swadeshi enterprise of the best kind.

The NORTH-WEST TANNERY Company, Limited, Cawnpore. Established in the year 1893. Head Office, Cawnpore, with agencies throughout India. London Agents, Allen Brothers & Company, 14, Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate Street. The Company and its Factory was first started in the year 1891 by Mr. E. Foy, with the co-operation of Mr. Bond; and in the year 1893 the concern was turned into a limited liability company with a nominal capital of rupees ten lakhs, subscribed capital 5¼ lakhs. The Company employs over 1,230 hands, and its factories and premises occupy 35 acres of land on the banks of the Ganges. The Company is the largest retail maker of leather goods in the East, and manufactures throughout with the latest and best English and American machinery, while every department is controlled by European experts. Besides being tanners and curriers, the Company manufactures bags, trunks, portmanteaux, Gladstone bags, suit cases, courier and brief bags, belting, harness, saddles, boots, shoes, travelling requisites of every description, and military equipments. The leather used is tanned and cur-

ried in the Company's own factory, on exact English principles and by the latest scientific methods, and is absolutely free from the objectionable smell, common to practically all country productions. Each article produced is subjected to a severe and searching examination before leaving the Factory. The Company has seriously recognized the importance of attaining strength and durability in the preparation of all its goods, and exercises the greatest care in the selection of all material employed, buying hides and skins in all parts of India, from Peshawar to

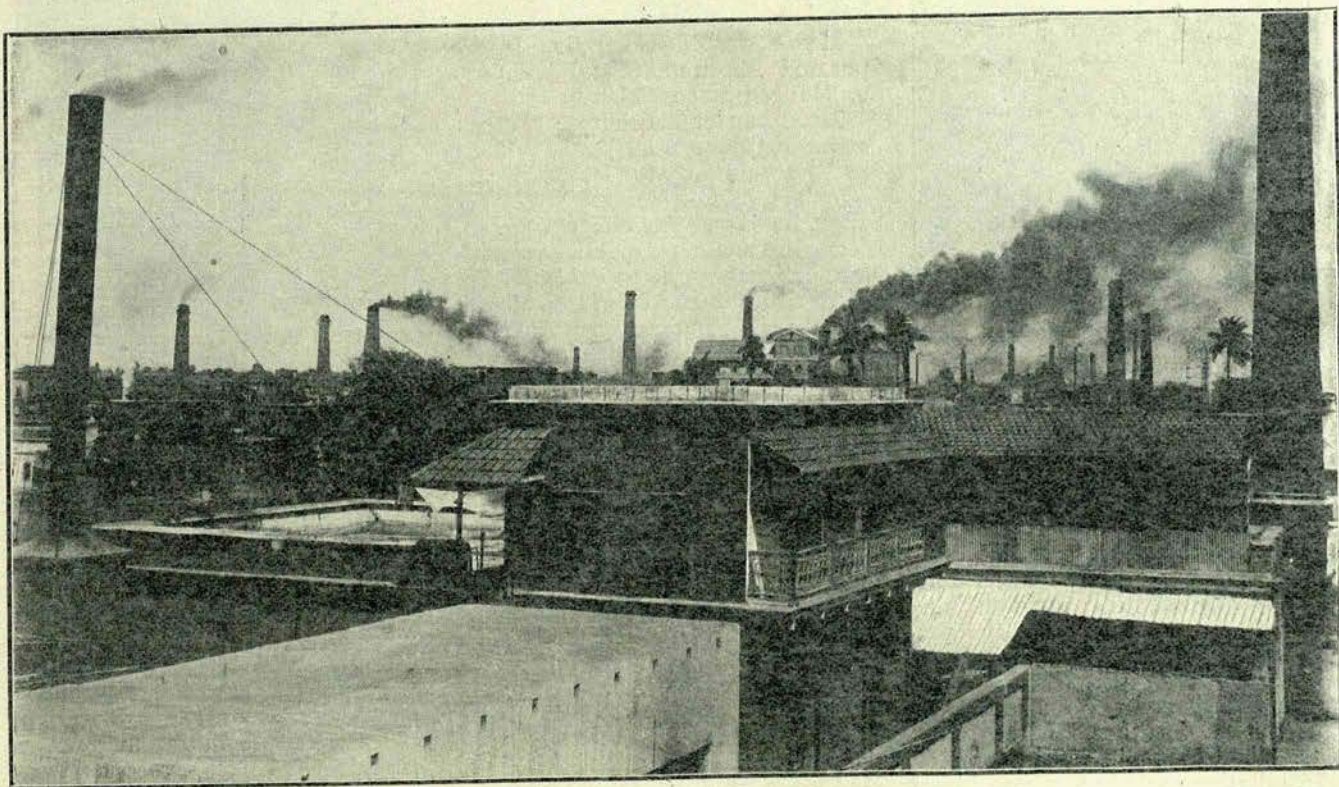
Cape Comorin. In short, from the Re. 1-12-0 shoe to the State harness worth Rs. 15,000, each and every article manufactured by the Company, compares very favourably with a similar article made anywhere else, quality for quality, and better value for the prices charged. For the convenience of its constituents, the Company has opened a special branch for repairs of all kinds carried on in an efficient manner.

The Company has amongst its other customers His Majesty The Amir of Afghanistan, and almost every Native State in India, and has also an extensive connection amongst Regiments, Railways, and Municipalities; besides, a very large business amongst all classes in India, including the leading State Officials and other Officers, both Civil and Military. The outturn of the Factory has steadily increased year after year, and the Company is at present working in a very thriving condition.

The ORIENTAL SOAP FACTORY, Calcutta. This concern was established in the year 1906

and is furnished throughout with the most up-to-date French machinery for the manufacture of toilet soap and soaps of all description. The process carried on at the Factory under capable experts embodies the latest and best methods of manufacture as carried out in the famous soap manufactories of France. In a very short space of time the soaps made at the Oriental Factory found such favour with the public that the management had to import and install additional machinery for making toilet soaps and extra plant for bar soaps. The total outturn of the Factory by these means has been raised to 2,000 lbs. per day of toilet, and 1,000 lbs. per day of bar and other commercial soaps. The factory buildings are all new and have been specially erected. They are situated at Goa Bagan, Calcutta. The products of the Factory have met with striking success, and its affairs are in a very flourishing condition. No pains are spared to ensure the future success of the Factory, and to maintain the standard of excellence of its manufactures, and to this end the manage-

ment have deputed a young man of considerable talent to visit Paris where he is acquiring a knowledge of the latest and most improved modes of soap-making as carried on in one of the largest soap factories of Paris. The Oriental Soap Factory in order to effect the printing of its own labels, etc., in the best style has established a printing press named the "Paragon Press" where high class printing is carried out. The Factory has been awarded many medals and certificates in various parts of India for its soaps. The Proprietress is Srimati Hemnalini Chowdhurani, and a gentleman from Paris acts as chemist and consulting expert. Superintendent, B. C. Ghosh; manager, D. C. Ray; assistant manager, P. N. Chakravarty; boiling supervisor, P. K. Chakravarty; machine master, S. C. Muzumdar; despatcher, S. Biswas. There are about 50 workmen and others employed at the works. Representatives for Branch Offices:—For Burma and the Far East, H. Gupta; for Madras and Ceylon, J. Gupta; for Bombay, Messrs. K. B. Sen & Co.; for the United Provinces and the



EXTERIOR OF THE ORIENTAL SOAP FACTORY.

Punjab, P. Chakravarti; for Dacca, Messrs. M. L. Dey. The Managing Director is Mr. P. N. Roy Chowdhury. The capital invested amounts to Rs. 1,00,000.

Messrs. M. OSTERMAYER & Company, Merchants and Agents, 3, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, were established in the year 1891 by Mr. M. Ostermayer. They have a branch in Madras, 169, Devaraja Modelly Street. Mr. M. Ostermayer retired in the year 1898, when Messrs. G. Ostermayer and H. Heberlein took over the firm. It deals principally in dyes, representing the well-known firm of Badische-Anilin and Soda-Fabrik, Ludwigshafen on Rhine, Germany, the



Mr. G. OSTERMAYER.

inventors and manufacturers of alizarine and aniline dyes and other chemicals, supplying the same all over the world. They have also manufactured the "Artificial Indigo" for the last seven or eight years. The firm also represents Brunner, Mond & Company, Limited, Northwich, England. It supplies to mills and other dye-houses all the dye-stuff and the chemicals required in the process of dyeing, bleaching, printing, etc. The firm designs dye-houses either separately or in connection with mills or other kindred industry, and supplies the complete installation and other machinery required by the mills. The firm is

a member of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. G. OSTERMAYER, partner in the above firm, was born in Germany in 1871. He was also educated there, and after passing the military training was engaged with Messrs. G. L. Gaiser, Merchants, Hamburg, in the year 1891-2. He was then connected with Messrs. S. Albrecht & Company, of Manchester, for a year, was in the south of Germany for three years, and then joined the Badische-Anilin and Soda-Fabrik for three months, and afterwards came to India in the year 1893 to join Messrs. M. Ostermayer & Company. Mr. H. Heberlein joined the firm in the year 1892. He was born in Germany, and was educated partly in Germany and partly in Switzerland. He gained his commercial knowledge and experience in different Banks in Switzerland, Germany and England. He was also connected with different commercial houses in Europe. He came to India in the year 1892 as an assistant in the firm, and was made a partner in the year 1898.

Messrs. PATTON & Co., Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, 2, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

Mr. Lauder Primrose Patton came to Calcutta in January 1892 as Accountant to Messrs. Lyall, Marshall & Co. On 1st November 1897, he began practice at No. 2, Mangoe Lane, as a public accountant under the style of Patton & Co. Mr. Patton is an associate of the Society of Accountants and Auditors (Incorporated 1885), London.

Messrs. BUTTO KRISTO PAUL & Co., 7 & 12, Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta. This well-known firm was founded by Babu Butto Kristo Paul, and is at present owned by him, and his son, Babu Bhut Nath Paul. They are wholesale and retail chemists and druggists and importers of patent and proprietary medicines and surgical instruments. Their head office is in Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta, and they have branches all over the town. From the smallest beginning, a business which is the largest in the line in the whole of India has been built up. There is hardly another Bengali firm which

has attained the same eminence or enjoys the same reputation and popularity as the firm of Butto Kristo Paul & Co. Babu Bhut Nath Paul was compelled to discontinue his studies at an early age to join his father's business, which even then had grown so much as to be impossible of efficient management by Babu Butto Kristo Paul alone. This event marks an epoch in the history of the firm, for from the moment Babu Bhut Nath Paul took his seat behind the counter, success came in with a rush and the business began to increase by leaps and bounds, and it is well known that the present unique position of the firm is due to his undoubted genius, single-minded devotion, and re-



Babu BUTTO KRISTO PAUL.

markable business acumen. The magnitude of the business and the great reputation it deservedly enjoys for its honest and straight-forward dealings have secured for it the distinguished and (to a Bengali) rare honour of Viceregal patronage. Messrs. Butto Kristo Paul & Co. have over 300 assistants in their employ, and are the manufacturers of many indigenous drugs and chemicals, which have found an extensive circulation throughout India. The boundless trust and confidence which the big European and American business-houses repose in Messrs. Butto Kristo Paul & Co., furnish incontestible proof of the honesty

and integrity which characterize their transactions with them. In fact, it may be said without exaggeration that they have, by their straightforward dealings, aided in the removal of obstacles which stood in the way of freer intercourse in business between Bengalis and Europeans.

In private life both father and son are examples to their countrymen. They are orthodox Hindus, and though they are acknowledged leaders of their community; they still retain the simple and quiet ways of their early life, and everything they do is characterized by an entire absence of ostentation. Though they give full scope to their generous impulses, the world at large knows very little of the extent of their extensive charities.

Messrs. PEAKE, ALLEN & Co., Manufacturing and Dispensing Chemists and Aerated Water Manufacturers, Lucknow. Established in the year 1851. Besides being wholesale chemists and manufacturers of aerated waters on a large scale, the firm do a considerable general business as importers, photographic suppliers, etc. They are also auctioneers in a large way of business, and also deal largely in furniture. During the past five years the firm have largely extended their business, and their building at Lucknow, with its extensive frontage, is one of the finest in the city. They employ several Europeans and about fifty native employees. Their wholesale catalogue

circulates all over India, and leads to a very large business. Mr. John Albert Banyard, the present head of the business, has been associated with the firm for the past 20 years and has conducted it himself for the last five years. He is a qualified chemist and acquired his experience in England.

Messrs. PAXTON & Co., Boot and Shoe Manufacturers and Importers, Allahabad. This firm was originally established in Calcutta in the early sixties by the late Adam Paxton, but was removed to Allahabad in the year 1869. Mr. Adam Paxton carried on the business till his death in 1900, when he was succeeded in the proprietorship by his two sons, Messrs. George and Evelyn Paxton, and his daughter, Miss Kate Paxton, who inherited the business. Messrs. George and Evelyn Paxton are the active managers of the firm's affairs. They manufacture high-class hand-sewn boots and shoes, walking, riding, shooting, and all descriptions of men's foot-gear, and in this department they employ some 30 skilled workmen who have all been trained in the business of manufacture by Messrs. Paxton & Co. Their manufacture of hand-made boots and shoes is a special line, and they do a very extensive business, not only in India, but with Hong-Kong, Singapore, Penang, Burma, and with England. They are also large importers of harness, saddlery and sporting goods. Both the managing partners are thoroughly practical men in their line of business, having received their training with their father. Mr. George Paxton, Managing Partner in Messrs. Paxton & Co., Allahabad, was born at Simla in the year 1863 and educated at schools in Simla and Calcutta. On leaving school he joined his father in the business of Paxton & Co., in which he has remained ever since. He has devoted a great deal of time and attention to Freemasonry, having been initiated in 1885 in Lodge "Independence with Philanthropy," E. C. 391, and has been Treasurer since 1900, succeeding his father in that office. He was previously Secretary from 1886 to 1900. He



Messrs. B. K. PAUL AND Co.'s NEW BUILDING.

passed through the various Chairs and was installed Master of the



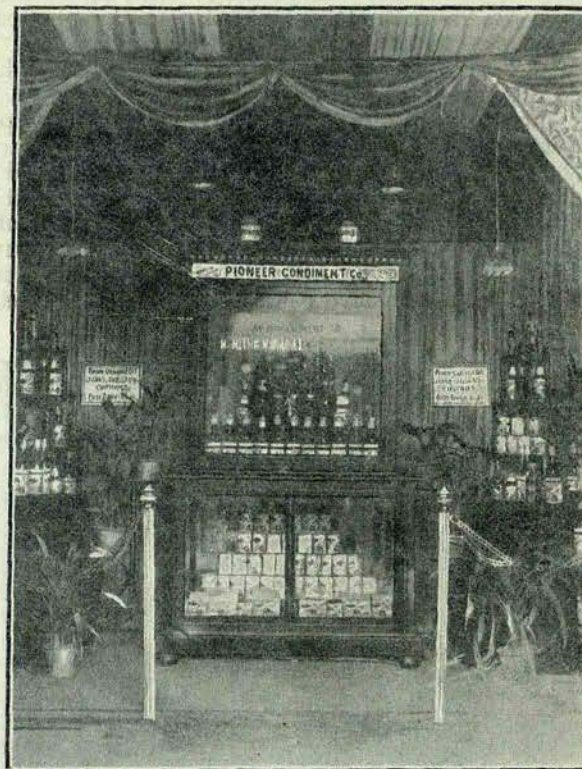
MR. GEORGE PAXTON.

Lodge on 18th December 1900. He became a Mark Mason in the year 1886. He is Grand D. J.

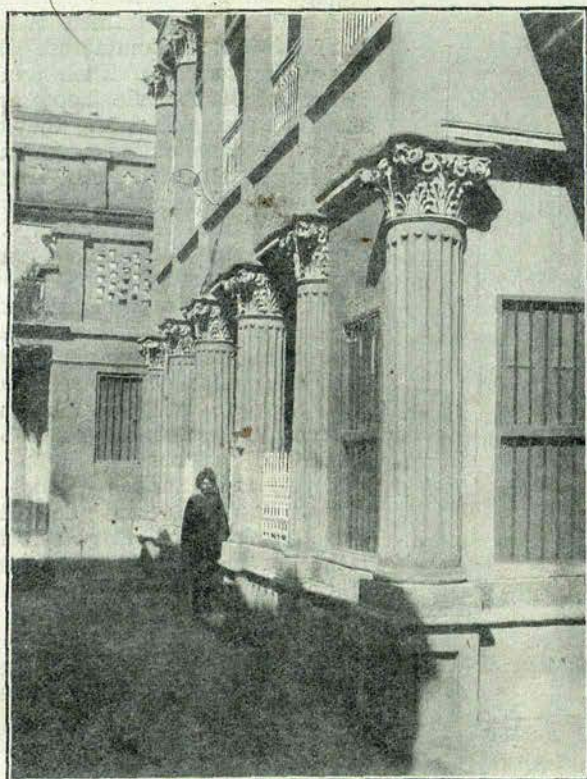
Overseer, District Grand Lodge of Bengal. He was exalted to the degree of Royal Arch Mason in the year 1887, and has served in all three Chairs—1st, 2nd and 3rd, and is P. D. G. 1st Assistant Sojourner in D. G. Chapter of Bengal. He has taken the 18th degree and has been through the various Chairs. Mr. Evelyn Paxton, the second partner of Paxton & Co., was born and educated at Calcutta and joined his father in business after leaving school.

PIONEER CONDIMENT Company, Calcutta, Head Office and Factory, 37, Beniatola Lane, Calcutta; Show rooms, 173, Dhur-

fresh fruit preserves. The preservation of the delicacy of flavour of tropical fruits has long presented difficulties, and the subtle flavours of the special fruits of India are lost in the act of preserving unless special knowledge and skill is



PIONEER CONDIMENT CO.'S STALL AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.



PIONEER CONDIMENT COMPANY'S FACTORY.

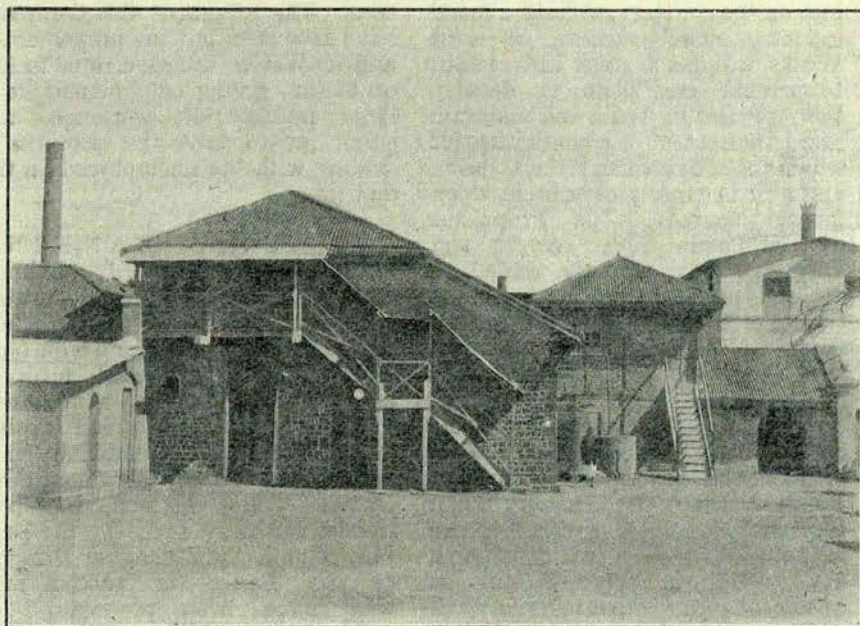
rumtollah Street, Calcutta; manufacturers of the celebrated "Manuva" Brand Indian condiments, jams, jellies, chutneys, preserves, marmalades, syrups, sauces, pickles, cheeses, curry powders, peppers, vinegar, etc. To this business the Company have recently added the preparation of barley, arrowroot and similar food stuffs, specially prepared for the use of infants and invalids, and they make a speciality of Indian

brought to bear. The Company have surmounted these difficulties, and put up, in hermetically sealed tins, preserves of Indian fruits which are specially attractive as retaining the characteristic flavour of the fresh article. The Pioneer Company have attained a well-deserved reputation for the preparation of the numerous descriptions of curry powders which are peculiar to the country. The same may be said of their Indian sauces of which they manufacture many special varieties. Their vinegar has been declared, after analysis, to be the best produced in India. The syrups made by the firm have obtained high repute and are used by many of the local dispensaries, which fact sufficiently attests their purity and excellence. In the preparation of barley, arrowroot, etc.,

the Company have been very successful. The raw material is grown on lands belonging to the Company, and the preparation is carried out in the most cleanly and scientific manner by automatic machinery.

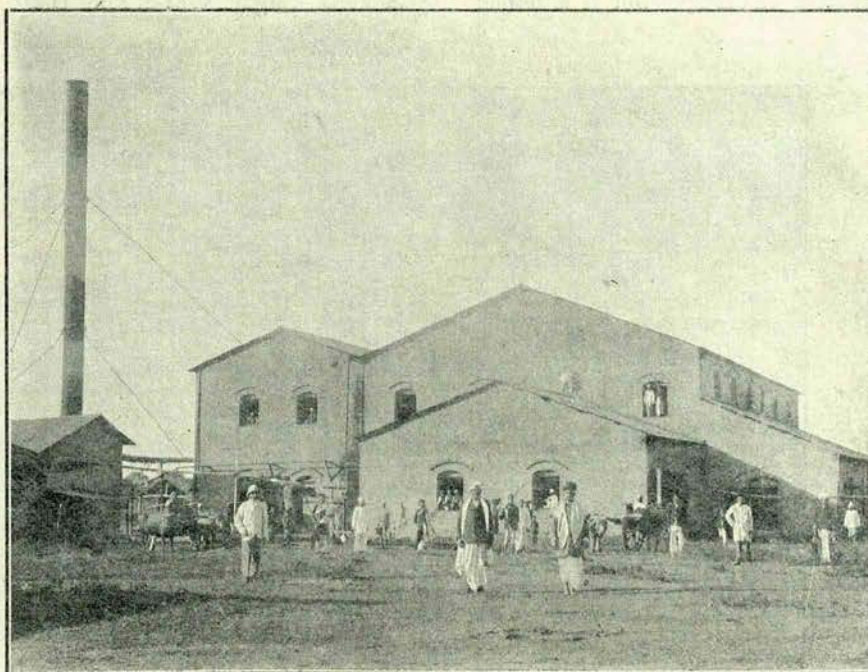
The POONA SUGAR WORKS AND RUM DISTILLERY. This concern was established in the year 1882 by the late Mr. Adurjee Dorabjee Ghaswalla. Shortly after the starting of the Works, Government, through

its Abkari Department, placed restrictions on the manufacture of spirits in the district, with the result that the operations of the Factory were paralysed, and it was found impossible to work under the new conditions laid down. This state of affairs continued for a long time, to the great loss of the Proprietor, until the arrival at Poona of the son of the founder of the concern, Mr. Kaikhosru Adurjee Ghaswalla, Barrister-at-Law, whose biography appears elsewhere. Mr. Ghaswalla, junior, undertook the task of obtaining better conditions from the Government and set about the work with all the legal knowledge at his command. With the help of Sir James Montearth, K.C.S.I., he was enabled, after careful negotiations during which he handled the subject with great skill, to obtain the removal of some of the most rigid restrictions. The partial revocation of these stringent rules enabled Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla to re-establish the Factory in circumstances which afforded a better opportunity for transforming it into a prosperous concern. Accordingly, under his direct super-



THE POONA SUGAR WORKS AND RUM DISTILLERY.

The produce is untouched by hand. These preparations have come largely into use for domestic and hospital purposes. The operations at the Pioneer Condiment Company's Factory are carried out on up-to-date hygienic lines under the direct supervision of Dr. Haridhan Dutta, an experienced specialist in sanitary matters. An expert is also entertained by the Company, whose business is the selection of the best fruit in the most wholesome condition. The Company have gained many gold medals and highest awards at the various Exhibitions wherein their goods have been displayed. At the Calcutta Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, 1906-7, their stall of exhibits attracted much favourable attention. The business of the Company is growing rapidly, and the popularity of their preparations is not confined to India. Large quantities of their manufactures are exported to Europe, China, Japan, Australia and America.



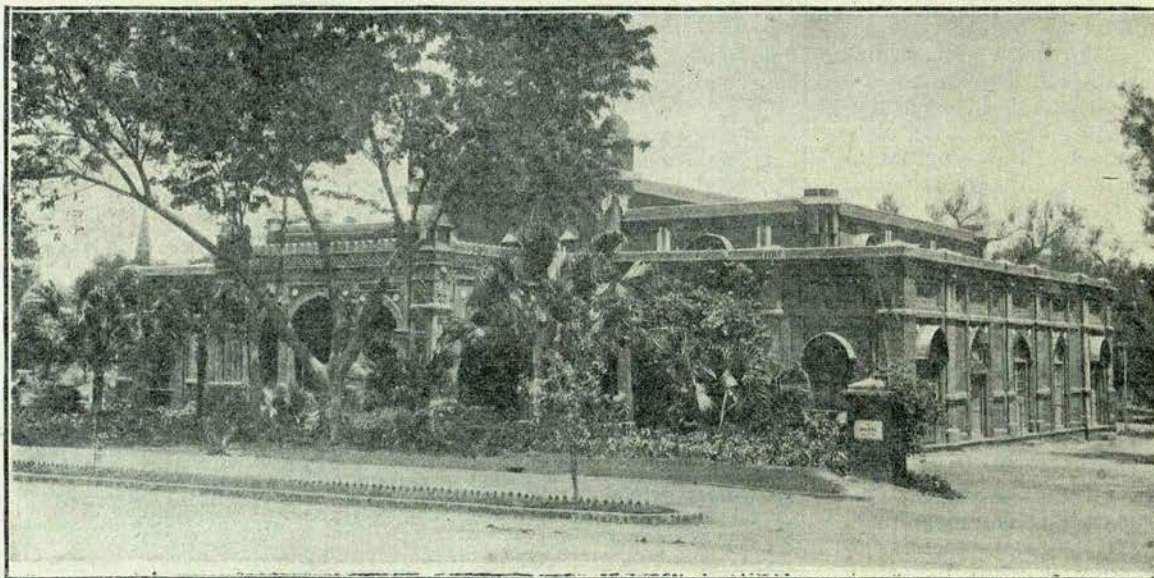
THE GAEKWAR SUGAR WORKS AND DISTILLERY.

vision, operations were again commenced and hopeful signs for the future of the industry soon showed themselves. Since that time the Factory has continued to do good business. The Works are situated at Mundhwa, some six miles out of Poona, and are fitted with machinery of a modern pattern. They are on a large scale and equal to a daily output of four tons of sugar, and four hundred gallons of rum. The sugar manufactured is of the best quality in all the various grades produced. The molasses, remaining after the extraction of the sugar, is subjected to a process of careful clarification, by which all refuse is eliminated, and is then utilized in the distillery. The rum distilled therefrom is of a very fine quality, and compares favourably with the best produce of the West Indies. The Factory affords employment to about two hundred operatives, who are employed in the various departments. The sugar produced at the Works is mostly contracted for by the 'Supply and Transport' Department, for the use of British troops in India. It cannot, however, be said that the Abkari Department of the Bombay Presidency has done anything out of its way to help the local industry, but it is hoped

that with the recent change in the Abkari policy, and the industrial revival now in progress in this country, the Government will be able to afford additional facilities, particularly as the granting of them will involve no loss to their revenue, but, on the contrary, will aid a useful industry. The success of these Works will be a great inducement to private capitalists to develop the resources of India and maintain 'local industries' in commodities for which the country has hitherto been, and still is, largely dependent upon foreign sources. The Proprietor of the Poona Sugar Works and Distillery has recently added to his enterprise by purchase of the "Gandev Sugar Factory" from His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, with certain concessions. This acquisition has added much to the importance of his operations as the capacity of the latter named factory is much in excess of that of the Poona Works. The Gaekwar Sugar Factory, which is situated in Guzerat, is equipped with plant capable of dealing with an output of ten tons of sugar daily. When taken over, it was lying idle for want of efficient management and expert supervision. The Gaekwar Sugar Factory has been transformed into a 'Limited Joint Stock Company,' entitled the "Gaekwar Sugar Works and Dis-

tillery Co., Ltd.," with the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.; Hon. Sirdar Nowrojee Pudumjee; Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, J.P.; F. S. Chenoy and K. A. Ghaswalla as Directors. A Board so ably represented guarantees the stability of the concern. The affairs of the Company have now been put in proper order and its Works are soon to be in full operation, giving employment to a large number of workmen, and going far to solve the problem of dealing with the unemployed in the district.

The PUNJAB BANKING Company, Limited, Lahore, which is well and favourably known by means of its branches, established almost throughout India, first commenced business at Lahore, Punjab, at the end of 1889, with a subscribed capital of Rs. 2,50,000. Founded by that enterprising spirit, Sir (then Mr.) David Parkes Masson, the best known business man in the Punjab, who is the Managing Director of the Bank, its success may well have been pronounced as a foregone conclusion. The energy which Mr. Masson threw into the work is borne out by the history of the Bank, which is a record of steady progress as evidenced by its Balance Sheet and Report of the



THE PUNJAB BANKING CO.'S OFFICE

Directors, to 31st December 1906, showing as it does:—

CAPITAL.

Paid up shares, 2,000 @ Rs. 100 each,
Rs. 2,00,000.

Partially paid up shares, 500, Rs. 25,000.

Total Rs. 2,25,000.

REVENUE FUND.

Fixed deposits Rs. 85,13,698-9-9

Floating Deposits Rs. 23,18,364-4-6

Total Rs. 1,08,32,062-14-3

As a practical proof of the soundness of the Bank's business may be adduced the net profit of Rs. 41,850-1-9, being over 18 per cent., or at the rate of over 36 per cent. per annum on the paid up capital. If to the above be added the balance of Rs. 38,125-5-3 carried from the previous year, it will show a profit of Rs. 79,975 at the credit of Profit and Loss Account, thus furnishing an idea of the business transacted by the Bank through its branches and Head Office.

Founded in the capital of the Punjab, the Bank has used all its opportunities to the best advantage in advancing its interests and expanding the business in that Province, and in those parts of India closely connected with the Punjab.

Besides its Head Office in Lahore, it has seven branches in the Punjab, *viz.*, Lahore Cantonment, Dalhousie, Ferozepore, Jullundur, Mooltan, Sialkot, and Simla. Beyond the Punjab, in the North-West Frontier Province, it has three branches, *viz.*, Peshawar, Nowshera, and Abbottabad; one in Karachi, the natural port of the Punjab; one in Quetta; and one in Srinagar, Kashmir, which has also a Sub-office in Gulmarg during the season.

Due mainly to the exertions of the Managing Director, the Bank, on 30th June 1899, only eight months after its start, had as its working capital nearly nine lakhs, which has kept increasing year by year until it now stands at the respectable figure of one crore and fourteen lakhs, a good criterion by which to gauge the Bank's standing.

The experience of the Directors has firmly impressed upon them the importance of maintaining an adequate Reserve; and, the shareholders being satisfied with a moderate dividend, a Reserve Fund, which

now amounts to four lakhs, has been formed, and this has been entirely made up from surplus profits.

The Present Directors of the Bank are:—

The Hon'ble Sir David Parkes Masson, Kt., C.I.E.; Lala Jai Nath; Lala Narsingh Das, W. Muir Masson, Esq.; and W. McDonald Masson, Esq.

The Auditors are Messrs. Meugens, King, and Simson, Chartered Accountants.

Sir DAVID MASSON (*Lieut.-Colonel, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*), Managing Director of the Punjab Banking Company, Limited, is a Scotsman, and was born in Ross-shire in 1847. After a short trial of a



Lieut.-Col. Sir DAVID MASSON, Kt., C.I.E.

solicitor's office in Edinburgh, he adopted banking as his profession, receiving his training in the Commercial Bank of Scotland's Head Office in that city. With ten years' experience of banking he came to India in January 1872, as Manager of the Lahore Branch of the defunct Punjab Bank, Limited. On that institution going into liquidation three years later, Sir David (then Mr.) joined Sir (then Mr.) James Walker, the late Sir (then Mr.) William Rattigan and the late Colonel Arthur Cory in starting the "Civil and Military Gazette" as a daily paper in Lahore, he and Colonel Cory

being joint managing proprietors for many years, the same partnership in the meantime having also purchased the "Pioneer" of Allahabad. Early in 1887 Sir David joined the staff of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., as Agent at Rawal Pindi and Murree—a temporary strengthening of the staff of that Bank to enable Sir James Walker, then manager, to take two years' leave to Europe. The taste for the old profession revived, and in 1889 he founded the Punjab Banking Company, Limited.

As a youth, Sir David was connected with various Edinburgh charities, as secretary or treasurer, and he joined the volunteer force there in his seventeenth year. Thus was laid the foundation of his public and volunteer services in India, both of which he took up without loss of time on his arrival in this country. Several of the charities which he founded in the early seventies, in co-operation with the then Chaplain of Lahore, the Rev. Baldwin, still flourish—the Cathedral Free School and Orphanage being a specially successful and useful institution. At a later period he was one of the originators of the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli, and the first Treasurer of the Fund. He has rendered valuable services to Government as Secretary and Chairman, respectively, of two Punjab Famine Committees, and also as Chairman, Secretary, or member of various other important committees. On three occasions he has been nominated to the Legislative Council of the Punjab, resigning in 1907 on temporarily leaving the Province.

But it is perhaps in volunteering matters that Sir David has been most before the public. He has been a volunteer for over 40 years, filling various ranks from private to Commandant in the 1st Punjab Volunteers, holding the latter rank for 15 years and being still an active volunteer, though nominally on the Supernumerary List. His honours in this connection have been numerous; the V. D., A. D. C. first to the Commander-in-Chief and later to the Viceroy and Governor-General, and the C. I. E. In 1905 these were crowned by a Knighthood.

Messrs. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Byculla Iron Works & Bombay Metal Mart, Bombay. This firm was founded by the late Noble Carr Richardson in 1857 under the name of Richardson & Co. His sons, William, Noble, and George Richardson joining him as partners in 1869, 1872 and 1875 respectively. The founder of the firm retired in 1879, and Mr. John Cruddas was taken into partnership; the firm becoming Richardson and Cruddas. Mr. George Richardson died in 1882, and Mr. Cruddas retired the same year.

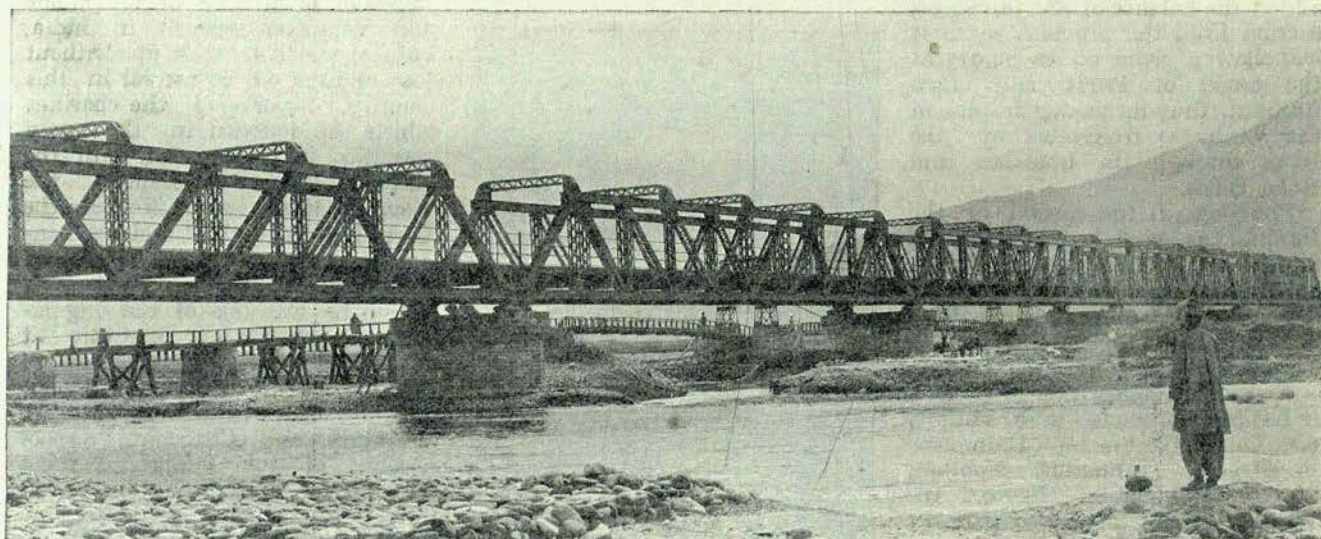
In 1886 the remaining partners admitted into partnership were E. H. Elsworthy, W. G. Wilson and G. F.

2,000 men supervised by a European staff of over forty assistants principally selected from the foremost Engineering establishments in England.

The firm have in each of their two works foundries capable of dealing with the heaviest castings required in the trade, Pattern Shops, Smithy, Fitting and Machine Shops, and large structural departments, all replete with the most modern machinery, including hydraulic and pneumatic plants, and they have turned out some of the largest steel bridges ever made in this country. One of these, the Connaught Bridge of five spans each 156 feet long, total

Messrs. Doulton & Co., Lambeth, London, whose stoneware pipes and fittings they stock. They have supplied and fitted them to a large number of public buildings, the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, several Native Princes' palaces, and they are at all times ready to give quotations and suggestions for this class of work.

The firm are proprietors of the Bombay Metal Mart, where they stock for sale several thousand tons of English and Continental rolled beams of all sections, steel plates and sheets, angles, tees, flat and round bars, galvanized corrugated iron sheets and roof fittings, cement, portable and stationary engines,



CONNAUGHT BRIDGE.

Horbury; and in 1902 H. L. Richardson; Mr. Elsworthy retired in 1905 and Mr. Wilson in 1907. The partners now carrying on the business are William Richardson, Noble Richardson, G. F. Horbury, M.INST.C.E., and H. L. Richardson, A.M.INST.C.E.

The firm from a modest beginning over fifty years ago has now the largest Engineering business on the western side of India. Their principal works, with the Bombay Metal Mart and Offices at Byculla, occupying over 50,000 square yards, and their branch works at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay, another 12,000 square yards, or a total area of thirteen acres. They employ over

length being 780 feet, was opened by H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught in 1903. Besides steel bridges of all sizes for railways and roadways, they make large quantities of steel well curbs, caissons, roof trusses, etc., etc., amounting to thousands of tons yearly, principally for the Government of India and to the India Office specifications.

The reputation of the firm is of the highest, as is evidenced by their receiving orders for this class of work from all parts of India, Burma, Ceylon, East Africa, Straits Settlements, etc.

The firm have also a Sanitary Department under an English expert Assistant, and are Agents for

pumps and machinery fittings of all kinds.

The two Works and Metal Mart are well worth a visit, and the firm are always pleased to show any one interested in such works over them.

The corresponding firm is Richardson and Hewett, London, E.C.

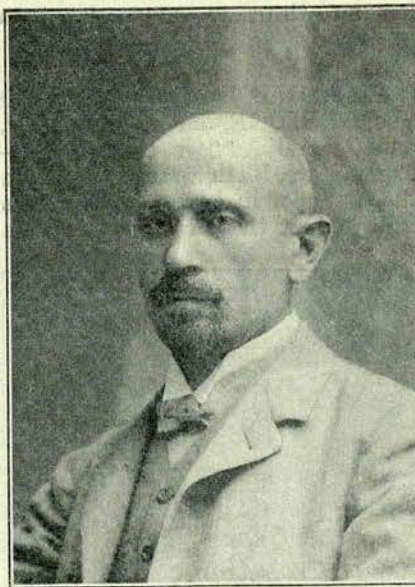
Messrs. A. ROBERTSON & SON, Reed and Camb Manufacturers, 1-1, Mission Row, Calcutta. The firm was originally founded by the late Mr. Andrew Robertson and his son, the head of the present firm, in 1884, and had its head-quarters at North Tay Street, Dundee. At first the manufacture of Reeds only was undertaken. The business of

Messrs. A. Robertson & Son was extensive, and large jute mills on the Continent and in India were entirely furnished by the firm. In 1895, the Camb building business of Messrs. James Proctor was bought over by Messrs. Robertson, and the addition of this to the existing works of the firm put them in a position to fulfil all demands made upon them. There was a steady increase in the business of the firm until the year 1901, when Mr. Robertson, with a view to extending the Indian business, entered into a partnership with Messrs. McGregor and Balfour, and a branch was opened at Calcutta early in 1902, Mr. D. W. Melville being appointed manager, and Mr. Watson traveller, to the firm. Mr. A. Robertson took charge of the manufacturing department. This development, however, met with very small success, and it was contemplated, in consequence, to sell off the stock and wind up the business. Negotiations were set on foot for the purpose, when Mr. Robertson asked permission to take over control, and this being granted, a change came over the fortunes of the firm, which has enjoyed a fair measure of success ever since. In consequence of certain misunderstandings between the Indian branch and the home office, Mr. Andrew Robertson, and Mr. Lewis B. Robertson, his son, who joined the branch in 1904, have decided to make a fresh start. With this end in view they have purchased a piece of land in Metcalfe Street, Calcutta, whereon they intend erecting a factory and godown suitable for the conduct of a Reed and Camb Manufacturing and Mill Furnishing business. Mr. Andrew Robertson, whose practical working knowledge of the business extends over a period of 30 years, intends to spare no expense in the erection of the building and the laying down of up-to-date machinery. When completed, the works will be on a level with the very best furnished manufactories in the United Kingdom.

Mr. LEWIS B. ROBERTSON, late Secretary to the McGregor and Balfour Co., Ltd., Manufacturers of Reeds and Cambs, No. 1-1, Mission Row, Calcutta, was born in 1884,

in Scotland, and educated at a school in Dunkirk, and at W. Stewart Thompson's Academy. In 1903 he joined the Manchester Post Office as sorting clerk and telegraphist. Here he remained for a few months only, and in 1904 he came out to India to join the firm of McGregor and Balfour as secretary to the firm in Calcutta. He is the eldest son of Mr. Andrew Robertson, the late Manager of the works of the Company. Mr. Lewis B. Robertson, and his father, Mr. Andrew Robertson, have since severed their connection with Messrs. McGregor & Balfour, and have started their own firm, Messrs. A. Robertson & Son.

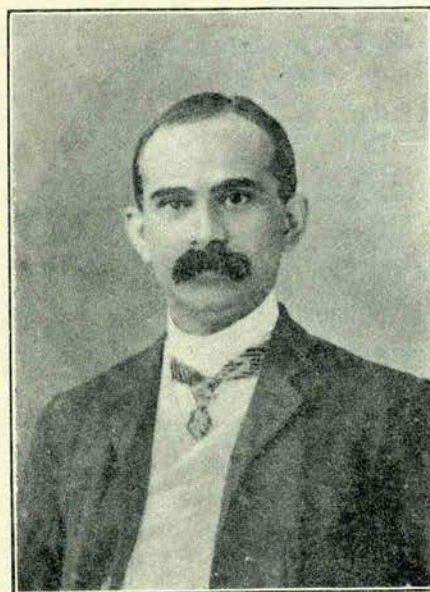
Messrs. ALOIS SCHWEIGER & Company, Limited, Merchants, 10, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, established in Bombay in the year



MR. ALOIS SCHWEIGER.

1901. The firm acted as Agents for many English as well as French business houses for nearly 15 years previous to its establishment in its own premises. It has a branch at Karachi under the management and control of the Bombay Manager. The firm has Agencies in the principal cities in India, such as Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Delhi, and in the Straits Settlements, at Java, Sourabaya, Rangoon, and does a large business with China, Japan, and South Africa. It

deals in import and export trade, principally in diamonds, pearls, precious stones, silk, Manchester piece-goods, Continental piece-goods, sugar, enamelled ware,



MR. P. R. PATEL.

hardware, glassware, general provisions, and in many other sundry lines.

Mr. Schweiger carried on business for a number of years as "Alois Schweiger," but recently joined hands with the Creditanstalt, the Austrian Commercial Bank, and now carries on business under the style of "Alois Schweiger & Co., Vienna," its branches being styled as limited concerns. This firm is recognized as one of the largest Austrian firms, carrying on an extensive trade in all parts of the world. Mr. Schweiger was knighted recently by the Austrian Government as "Senior Hochwohlgeboren Herrn Kaiserlath Alois Schweiger." He holds a unique position on the Continent, and takes a leading part in all Government affairs specially relating to commerce.

This firm has its Head Office in Vienna, and Branches and Agencies in Hamburg, Milan, London, Manchester, Paris, and every important business town. Mr. Piroshaw R. Patel is Manager of the Bombay Branch.

Mr. W. B. SHEWAN, Tanner, Currier, and Leather Merchant, Cawnpore. This business was established in the year 1902 by the proprietor, Mr. W. B. Shewan, who makes a speciality of the finer classes



Mr. W. B. SHEWAN.

of leather, such as tan leather in all shades, box calf, and chromed kid skins, black, and in colours, which have created a great demand. Mr. Shewan also produces harness, bridle and gaiter leather of all descriptions. The factory is equipped with the latest developments in machinery, and the processes are the most modern and efficient known. Mr. Shewan makes a speciality of fancy tanning, dressing all kinds of skins for the public, including lizard, snake and crocodile skins, and even rhinoceros hide. He has always a large number of miscellaneous skins in process of preparation, and has received numerous testimonials from his customers. He also carries on the business of a practical taxidermist. Mr. Shewan's experience of his business is of very long standing. He has been 35 years in the leather trade, served seven years' apprenticeship in Scotland, and has made a special study of leather manufacture, on which he is an authority. Of his long career in the trade 20 years have been spent in India. He was one of the founders of the North-West Tannery Co., Ltd., of Cawn-

pore, and the Company's factory was built on plans prepared by him. He was Secretary of this Company for eight years. The leather produced by Mr. Shewan has for many years commanded the highest prices in India, and is well known to the natives in the vernacular as "Soon Saheb-ka-Chamra." Mr. W. B. Shewan was born at Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, in the year 1858, and educated at his native town. He gained his knowledge of the leather trade in Scotland where he served his apprenticeship, and was employed for several years as tanner and currier to Messrs. Cooper, Allen & Co. He left them to join the North-West Tannery Company, Ltd., of which he was one of the founders, and subsequently joined G. Wense & Co., whose factory also was built on plans prepared by him, and with whom he stayed two and a half years, leaving them to start his own business.

Mr. REGINALD HAROLD SHOOBRIDGE, Merchant, Agent, and General Adviser to the Bhavnagar State, Kathiawar, was born in the year 1878 in Liverpool, and was educated at the Liverpool College.



Mr. R. H. SHOOBRIDGE.

After finishing his education he served his apprenticeship with Sinclair & Co., Shipowners of Liverpool. He remained with the firm for

about six years. In the year 1900 he went to China and joined Patterson & Co., and remained with them for three years. He was stationed at Shanghai, Hong-Kong, and different other towns in China, and



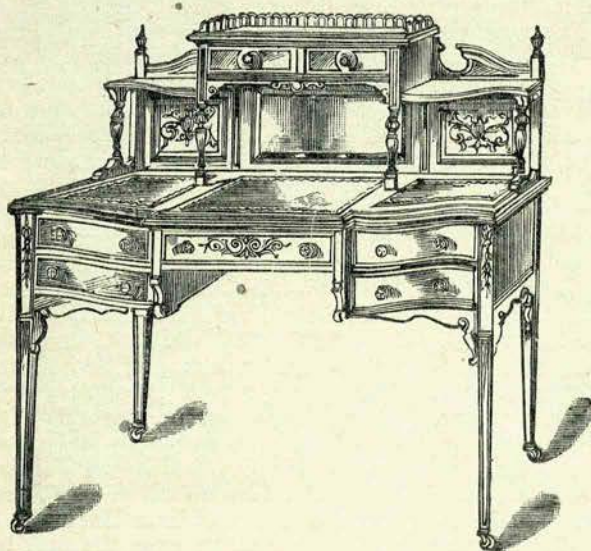
Mr. P. D. SHROFF.

at Singapore. He also represented the firm in Japan and Western Australia. He came to India in the year 1903 when he first visited the southern part, and subsequently visited Kathiawar as an Agent to Turner, Morrison & Co. He afterwards became Agent to Killick, Nixon & Co., and now represents in Kathiawar several commercial firms of both Calcutta and Bombay. In addition to this he is especially engaged by the Bhavnagar State for receiving and entertaining the State European guests on behalf of the Maharaja of Bhavnagar. He takes a great interest in sport in general, and hockey, cricket, riding, pigsticking and shooting in particular. He played cricket with the Southern India Team against the Authentics in 1903.

Mr. PHEROZESHAU DHANJI-BHAI SHROFF, founder and head partner of Shroff Bros., Bombay, was born at Khetwady, Bombay, in 1852, and was educated at the Elphinstone High School, Bombay. Mr. Shroff had the misfortune to lose both his parents when he was only eleven years of age.

On leaving school he obtained employment with the Government Central Press, Bombay, and remained in that service for nine years, at the expiry of which period he started in business on his own account at Amraoti, where he opened the "Berar Cash Bazar." After running this business for a while, Mr. Shroff took a trip to Europe and visited the commercial centres of England and the Continent, London, Paris, Vienna, etc., on the lookout for novelties. On his return to India he established a joint business under the style of Shroff Bros. From small beginnings he soon raised his firm to a respectable position, and they now do a very large business in crockery, plated-ware, jewellery, cutlery, fancy goods, American novelties, German goods, etc. They hold very large stocks of works of art of all descriptions. The firm have business connections in Ceylon, Burma, Australia and several other countries. Their emporium is largely patronised by tourists and others, as a place where goods as described above may be purchased at reasonable rates. The success of the firm is in a large measure due to the energy and commercial acumen of Mr. P. D. Shroff.

Messrs. PITAMBUR SIRCAR & Co., Cabinet makers, upholsterers, house-furnishers, manufacturers of structural woodwork, timber merchants, etc., 46 & 47, Bow Bazar



Messrs. PITAMBUR SIRCAR & Co.'s DESK.

Street, Calcutta. Established in 1854 by the late Babu Pitambur Sircar. During his lifetime the firm flourished exceedingly and did a large business with Government officers and Railway Companies, as well as with a considerable private clientèle. Babu Pitambur Sircar had a positive genius for business in this line. His son and grandson carried on the business after his death, but the latter took in partners, not finding himself capable of managing the business alone. This led to dissensions, and ultimately the business was disposed off by Sheriffs' sale in 1904. The purchaser was Babu Ashutosh De, who resold it to his maternal uncle, Babu Annoda Coomar Nundy, by whom it is at present carried on as sole proprietor. Under his management the business of the firm has greatly increased. Up to 1904 the firm only carried on the furniture business at their premises, 46, Bow Bazar Street; but Babu A. C. Nundy added the premises, 47, Bow Bazar Street, for show-room purposes, and also a large timber yard for the purpose of executing orders for structural woodwork of all descriptions, besides supplying teak planks, scantlings, logs, beams, railway sleepers, etc. This yard is situated on the Coolia Tangra Road, and is about 10 bighas in extent. The firm now publish an excellently printed illustrated catalogue which is circulated through Bengal, Assam, and other Provinces. The extent of the business with Government, Railways, District Boards and Municipalities, is very considerable, besides which the firm is largely patronized by Indian princes and nobles. A portion of the office furniture for the offices of the new Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam was ordered by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor from this firm. On the occasion of H.R.H.

the Prince of Wales's visit, Messrs. Pitambur Sircar & Co. were entrusted with a large part of the decorations of Calcutta, and carried out their contract to the satisfaction of the authorities.

Babu ANNODA COOMAR NUNDY, sole proprietor of Pitambur Sircar & Co., has a widespread reputation as a business man throughout not only Bengal, but



Babu A. C. NUNDY.

Assam, the United Provinces, and the Punjab. He was born in 1866 and was educated at the Sanscrit College and the Hare School, Calcutta, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of English as well as a liberal education in other departments of knowledge. He received his business training with his father and attended to affairs with such diligence that at an early age he was entrusted with the management of the two well-known firms of A. C. Nundy & Co. and Nundy & Friends which he has now conducted with success for about twenty years. He acquired the business of Messrs. Pitambur Sircar & Co., by purchase, in July, 1904.

Mr. THOMAS SMITH (*Captain, Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles*), Agent, Allahabad Bank, Ltd., Cawnpore, Vice-President of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, was born at

Haddington, Scotland, and educated at the Burgh School, where he was medallist, and at the Knox Institute, where he held Bursaries. Mr. Thomas Smith first turned his attention to the law, but subsequently obtained a position in the Royal Bank of Scotland, at Haddington, and discontinued his law studies. In the year 1895 he came out to India to join the Allahabad Bank and served for a time as Assistant at the Head Office. He has now been agent of the Bank at Cawnpore at different periods for about seven years, and has also been in charge of the agencies at Naini Tal, Lucknow and Calcutta. Mr. Smith was elected President



Mr. THOMAS SMITH.

of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce in 1905, and has been Vice-President of that body for two years. He is a Director and Auditor of several Public Companies in Cawnpore and is Treasurer of various societies, and a member of the Institute of Bankers in Scotland. He has been connected with the Volunteer movement for sixteen years, and is a Captain in the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles. He was ordained an Elder of the Church of Scotland four years ago.

Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., Engineers, Bombay; Head Office, 16, Apollo Street,

Remington Buildings, established in the year 1850. The London firm is carried under the style of Messrs. Shapurjee and Ratanshaw. The business was first started by Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee, grandfather of the sole surviving partner, Mr. Shapurjee Sorabjee, in 1850. He established the very first iron foundry and engineering works in India. He also started a flour mill, and was the pioneer of the introduction into India of machinery for the opening and cleaning of wool. The firm now represents Mr. Elijah Ashworth, Manchester, Messrs. John Musgrave & Sons, Messrs. Brooks & Doxey, Limited (late Samuel Brooks), Messrs. Butterworth & Dickenson, Mr. Joseph Stubbs, Messrs. Witter & Sons, and Messrs. Reddaway & Co. Besides the general machinery importing business, its foundries and workshops, the firm are Managing Agents for the Globe Mills, Ltd., Bombay. Mr. Shapurjee Sorabjee, the sole surviving partner of Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee & Co., is the eldest son of the daughter of Mr. Sorabjee, the founder of the firm. He was adopted by his grandfather and took his name. He passed the Matriculation Examination when he was sixteen years of age. About 1879 he joined this firm and, desiring to gain a practical knowledge of his profession, he left for England in 1884, and entered the works of Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves & Co., Engineers of Bolton, and remained with them for three years. He also joined the evening classes at Owen's College, won the Ashbury Scholarship, and gained first-class honours in Mechanical Engineering at the City and Guilds of London Institute. In 1887 he was enrolled a Member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers and an Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers. He had the honour of being presented at Court by the then Secretary of State for India. Mr. Sorabjee's firm have supplied to many mills Messrs. Musgrave's engines, boilers, gearing, etc., aggregating a total of 25,000 horse power. Among these are one of 2,500 I. H. P., horizontal compound condensing tooth gearing engines, and several vertical triple and quadruple expansion engines of the Fleming and Ferguson type, with no dead

centres. For Messrs. Brooks and Doxey, Ltd., he has sold in India a total of over a million of ring spindles. Mr. Sorabjee has already travelled the Red Sea 15 to 16 times,



Mr. SHAPURJEE SORABJEE.

and still finds it desirable to pay more visits to Europe in further developing the important business of his firm.

The STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE Company, Bombay. A Branch Office of this Company was opened in Bombay in 1876 under the management of Mr. Thomas Lang (since deceased).

Owing to the growth of the business it was considered expedient by the Company to erect a building of their own, and in January 1889 the handsome four-storied suite of offices known as the "STANDARD BUILDINGS" on Hornby Road was opened during the Secretaryship of Mr. George Oliver.

The façade of the building is of blue stone picked out with white, and the arcade over the footpath is ornamented with handsome polished Aberdeen granite pillars. The upper storey is surmounted by a tympanum representing the parable of the five wise and five foolish Virgins, which was carved in the Bombay School of Art from a design sent out from England.

These premises were the first to be erected in India by a Life

Assurance Company, thus giving a lead which has since been followed by several other Life Offices.

An additional single-storied building was also erected by the Company a few years later on an adjoining plot of ground.

The selection of these sites is a tribute to the foresight of the management, as the Company's Offices, owing to the great changes that have taken place in Bombay of recent years, stand in what is now the principal European business centre.

The present Branch Secretary is Mr. F. A. Prevost.

Further details regarding the general history of the Company will be found in Volume No. I.

Messrs. SPEDDING & Co., Timber Merchants and Contractors, established in 1884, with Head Office in Lahore, and works in Jummoo and Kashmir States, and Chamba State. The original partners were H. Mitchell Henderson and Charles Spedding. The latter retired in 1896, and his place in the firm was taken by Mr. J. N. F. Mitchell in that year. Spedding & Co. made the latter portion of the Jhelum Valley Road from Chikoti to Srinagar and the road from Srinagar to Gilgit. During the Hunza Nagar campaign, the members of the firm, by request,

took part in the operations, and received the thanks of the Government of India for the assistance they gave. In recent years the business of the firm has been principally confined to the working of extensive forest leases in the above States.

Mr. J. N. F. MITCHELL, of Messrs. Spedding & Co., was born in 1858 in Sanchrie, Ayrshire, N.B.,

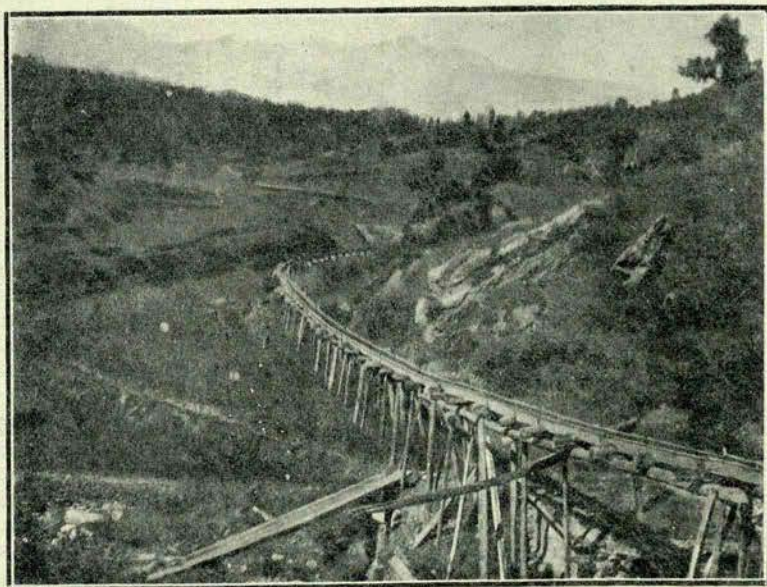


Mr. J. N. F. MITCHELL.

and was educated at Edinburgh and St. Andrews. He came to the East in 1880, with the intention of becoming a coffee planter in Ceylon, but owing to the bad state of coffee cultivation in the Island during that and the following years, he left Ceylon in 1883. After visiting Calcutta and Agra, he finally settled down in Bombay, establishing the firm of Mitchell & Co., Cotton Agents and Brokers. In 1895, he retired from Mitchell & Co., and in the following year joined his brother in the firm of Spedding & Co., of Lahore and Kashmir.

Mr. HENRY MITCHELL-HENDERSON, senior partner of Spedding and Company, was born in the year 1856 in Scotland and received his education privately. He came to India in 1874 and started tea-planting in Chota Nagpur. This concern he carried on for about six years, when he joined a brother in Calcutta, for a short period, in commercial industries. Led by his mature experience, he persuaded Mr. Charles Spedding, who was an engineer, to join him in contracts, and this served as a nucleus for the present well-known firm of Spedding and Co., Contractors and Engineers in Kashmir.

Messrs. STEVENS & Company, Limited, Architects, Engineers, and Surveyors, King's Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, founded in the year 1888 and formed into a Limited Company in the year 1907. Members of the firm are:—Charles Frederick Stevens, B. G. Triggs and T. S. Gregson. The firm was founded by the late Frederick William Stevens in the year 1888. He arrived in India in the year 1867 and worked at Poona under Colonel Mellis, R.E. In January, 1868, he was transferred to Bombay where he joined General Fuller, R.E., Architect to the Government. Various promotions followed in due course. In 1876 he was appointed Examiner to the Bombay School of Art. In 1877 his services were placed at the disposal of the G. I. P. Railway Company for the purpose of designing the great terminal station at Bori Bunder, which is one of the finest examples of his creative skill. In 1878 he proceeded to Europe on



Messrs. SPEDDING & Co.

Showing how timber and cut logs are brought down from the hills.

furlough for ten months. When he returned, he superintended the erection of the Railway Terminus, which is the largest building constructed in Asia in modern times. His public services were recognized at this period, and he was appointed a Fellow of the Bombay University. In 1884 Mr. Stevens was allowed to resign his services with the Government. Prior to his retirement, Government had nominated him as a member of the Municipal Corporation. In 1887 Lord Reay made him a member of the scheme for the further extension of Bombay. In 1888 the Bombay Corporation entrusted to him the designing of the Municipal Buildings. "For services rendered in connection with public buildings in Bombay," the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire was conferred upon him in 1889. He also designed the new Administrative Offices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Church Gate, Bombay, the reconstruction of the Oriental Life Assurance Offices from the premises formerly occupied by the Cathedral High School, the Alfred Sailors' Home, and the Post Office Mews on the Apollo Bunder. His last substantial work was the designing of the Chartered Bank Offices. Among buildings in other parts of India which were designed and constructed by him may be mentioned Government House, Naini Tal; the Court Houses, Mehsana, in the Baroda Territory; the Standard Offices, Calcutta; buildings in connection with the water-works at Cawnpore, Agra, and Benares, and the church at Igatpuri. He also undertook various works in connection with drainage, water-supply, sea-walls, reclamations, and roads. As Executive Engineer of the Presidency Division, Mr. Stevens was elected an Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers, England, in December 1881, Fellow of the Institute of British Architects in April 1883. In 1862-63 he secured two prize medals from the Science and Art Department, England, for civil engineering and designs. In 1869 he obtained a Gold Medal and Rs. 300 from the Sassoon Mechanics, Institute for architectural and engineering design. In 1872 he received a first-class Silver Medal for the best set of architectural designs in the Bombay

Exhibition, and in the Exhibition of the year 1879 he was awarded a first class Gold Medal for similar designs. Among his many other activities he found time to become the inventor of some patent fastenings for securing railway rails to chairs, and of a connection for railway rails. Mr. Stevens has contributed towards the embellishment of the city of Bombay much that is best in its architectural beauty, inspiring that insensible education of the public eye to graceful form, fine proportion, and glowing perspective, qualities that have an adorning and humanising influence. Mr. Stevens had great love for "Gothic," and it



The late Mr. F. W. STEVENS.

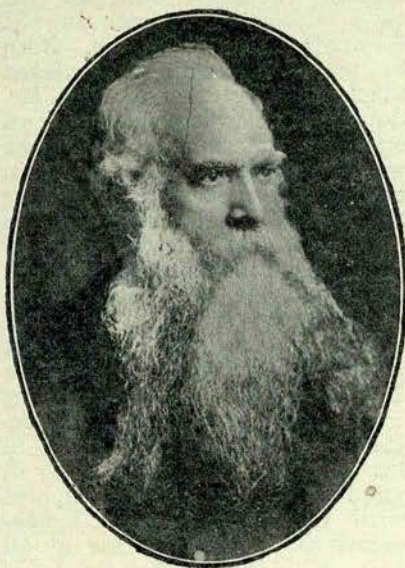
is in "Gothic" that all his greatest work survives. Notwithstanding this preference, he could, when called upon, handle Renaissance with remarkable success. He carried out with conspicuous success the blending of Venetian Gothic with Indian Saracenic by which he created a style of architecture so excellently adapted to the climate and environment of Bombay. His success was the product of his own brain, of the deftness of his own right hand, and the doughty toughness of his resolve to turn out everything to the best of his capacity.

Mr. CHARLES FREDERICK STEVENS, M.S.A., J.P., Senior Mem-

ber of Stevens & Co., Ltd., was born in Bombay in 1872 and was educated in Bath, in England, and Bristol University. He returned to India in 1892 and was articled to his father, the late Mr. F. W. Stevens, and after serving three years, he was made Chief Assistant. In 1896 he was elected a Member of the Society of Architects of London and was made a J. P. in 1895. In 1901, in open competition, he won the first prize for the best elevation of the Military Secretariat, Calcutta. He also obtained the first prize in the City of Bombay for the design of the City Improvement Trust Office, carried out under his immediate supervision. The "Edward Memorial Hall" at Indore, Central India, opened by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in 1906, was designed and constructed by Mr. Stevens. The large residences for H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, and the Technical Institute of Baroda, are also constructed by him. He is Consulting Engineer to the Baroda State. At present the works under construction are the Law Courts, and the Summer Palace for H. H. Maharaja Holkar, a Serai and other buildings for the Indore Durbar, and several other private and domestic buildings in India, Burma, and Africa. The firm carries out all building work for the National Bank in India and Africa.

Mr. JOHN DUNCAN STRACHAN, late Chief Loco. Superintendent, East Indian Railway, was born in 1829 at Aberdeen, Scotland, and educated in his native city. He served his apprenticeship to engineering at the same place, after which he joined Robert and William Hawthorn's Engineering firm at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he remained for five years and a half. Having obtained an engagement with the East Indian Railway Company, he proceeded to India and arrived in Calcutta in January 1857, and was sent up-country to Allahabad, in the Locomotive Department of the Company. His service with the East Indian Railway extended over a period of 34 years, and at the time of his retirement from the Company's service he was Chief Loco. Superintendent of the Locomotive Department at Jamalpur.

Mr. Strachan has been connected with the Allahabad Bank, Limited,



Mr. JOHN DUNCAN STRACHAN.

for over 35 years, and for over a quarter of a century has been a Director of the Bank.

HEGERLE, SULZER & Co., Merchants, 20, Hummum Street, Bombay. The Bombay house, which was established in the year 1896, is an agency of the head firm, whose offices are at Zurich in Switzerland, and which was established in 1867. The principal business of the firm is in English and Continental woollen and cotton piece-goods and silken fabrics. They have branches of their own at Delhi, Cawnpore and Amritsar. The partners are William Hegerle and Albert Sulzer. The Manager of the Bombay Branch is Mr. O. Bruderer, and of the Delhi Branch, Mr. Jac. Rank.

The SWADESHI MILLS Company, Bombay. Messrs. Tata & Sons are the Agents for this Concern, the promoter of which was that distinguished Indian, the late Mr. J. N. Tata, whose original intention was to erect a Mill for the production of fine goods only. Taking advantage, however, of the opportunity, Mr. Tata purchased, on favourable terms, one of the largest Mills in India, the Dharamsey Mills (founded in 1860), and with this acquisition

altered his first intentions, launching in 1887 a new venture under the name of the Swadeshi Mills Company. Prior to the Agency being taken over by Messrs. Tata & Sons, the Mill went into liquidation four times between 1860 and 1887, a contingency which has twice been obviated under new management. As a first important step in the right direction, the old machinery was immediately renovated, and at the present date the Mill is practically complete with 50,000 spindles and 1,150 looms. To-day the Mill spins count as fine as 120's out of Egyptian cotton, and weaves jaconets and fine dhoties out of 60's warp and 80's weft yarns produced at the Mill. In India, China and the Levant the Company's yarns enjoy a very high reputation, its cloth being chiefly consumed in India and in very great demand. The paid-up capital of the Company, which, it should be added, was awarded gold and silver medals at the Exhibitions of India, Athens, and Hanoi, is Rs. 20,00,000 with a reserve of Rs. 10,00,000. The last ad-interim dividend paid was at the rate of 18 per cent. on the paid-up capital.

The Hon. Sir VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY, J.P., belongs to the Bhattia community, a wealthy and enterprising class which controls a very large proportion of the trade of Bombay, and has done much to make Bombay prosperous and progressive. His firm controls five of the largest cotton spinning and weaving mills in Bombay, namely, the Hindoostan Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.; the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; the Indian Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; the Hongkong Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; and the Crown Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., which have in all 132,604 spindles and 2,686 looms, and employ 5,553 hands. Sir Vithaldas has, for the past ten years, taken an important part in the public life of Bombay. He has been a member of the Corporation since 1898, has served as Chairman of the Standing Committee, and was elected in 1907 to the Presidency of the Corporation. He is also Chairman of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association. The Govern-

ment of Bombay nominated him as a non-official member of the Provincial Legislative Council in 1903 and again in 1905. When the Congress was held in Bombay in 1904, it was resolved to hold an Industrial Exhibition in connection therewith, and Sir Vithaldas was elected Chairman of the Exhibition Committee. The Bombay Industrial Exhibition of 1904 was the largest and most successful of the Exhibitions held in connection with the Congress. Sir Vithaldas was chosen President of the second Industrial Conference held at Calcutta in 1906, which was attended by representatives from all parts of the country, and in which prominent Indians and Anglo-Indians interested in India's



Hon. Sir V. D. THACKERSEY.

industrial condition took part. Sir Vithaldas takes a deep interest in the progress of mining in India. He is also the Chairman of a large Indian Bank, named The Indian Specie Bank, with a capital of two crores of rupees, and branches in many towns. He is also associated with many Joint Stock Companies as a Director. Bombay has good reason to be proud of a citizen of such solid worth.

At the request of the Government of India, Sir Vithaldas was nominated jointly by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Bombay Mill-owners' Association as their representative on the Indian Factory

Commission appointed to investigate the conditions of factory labour in India and to make suggestions for their improvement. As a Member of the Commission he visited all the principal industrial towns in India and Burma and subsequently took an active part in drafting the report at Simla. On the King's Birthday in June 1908, the honour of Knighthood was conferred on him by His Majesty in recognition of his many services to the public. Sir Vithaldas is one of the youngest Indians to get the coveted honour, being only thirty-six years of age. The news of his knighthood was received with satisfaction all over the country, by Europeans and Indians alike, and consequently messages were sent to him by many of the highest officials in the country as well as by distinguished non-officials. The following sentences taken from a leading article in the *Times of India* well express the general opinion:—

“Sir Vithaldas Thackersey must be our youngest Knight outside the ruling families, but none is more worthy of the honour. He is only thirty-six years of age, but he has crowded into those years any amount of public work which many older men must envy. The head of a great and flourishing industrial house, Sir Vithaldas has yet made the time to act twice as Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association, to pass the President's chair of the Bombay Corporation, and to take an active interest in many other beneficial public works. To mention only two, in the housing of the poor and the formation of a land bank to operate in the irrigated tracts, Sir Vithaldas has evolved practicable schemes which must ultimately bear fruit. Even if Sir Vithaldas has done nothing more than accept a seat on the Factory Commission, we should say that he is one of those whom Government should delight to honour, for it involved a great sacrifice of his business interests, whilst at the same time enabling the textile industry to be most authoritatively represented. One thing more needs to be said: Sir Vithaldas does not advertise, and in the new Knight, Bombay City in general, and the Bhattia Community in particular, have a citizen whom all classes honour.”

Mr. T. GOPINATHA TAWKER is the chief partner in the Firm of Tawker & Sons, Jewellers and Merchants in precious stones, of Indian and continental fame.

The Tawkers of Madras, who are the descendants of the State jewellers to the famous Mahratta Ruler, Sivaji, and his successors, came to Southern India at their royal patron's command, and settled at Tanjore when Sivaji's supremacy was established over that kingdom in the 17th century. Of a noble family, the Tawkers would appear to have been originally jewellers to the Royal house alone, in the spirit of exclusion which usually characterised families



MR. T. G. TAWKER.

of distinction. Just before and after the decline and fall of the royal family of Tanjore, the Tawkers extended the scope of their transactions to others less highly placed in the social scale, and their business expanded so rapidly that the royal jewellers established their reputation as merchants in precious stones in Madras (whither they had turned their attention), even as far back as fifty years ago.

The family business was being carried on in an unostentatious manner by Mr. Ranganatha Tawker, Mr. Gopinatha Tawker's father, at his residence in Sow-

carpet. The demand for increased efficiency to cope with the increasing business relations led to a change of career in Mr. Gopinatha Tawker's life. Born in 1862, and with a brilliant scholastic career before him, Mr. Gopinatha Tawker was called upon to determine, whether he would prosecute his studies in the College department, having brilliantly matriculated at an early age, or join his ancestral profession of jewellers and diamond merchants. It was then that the prejudices of the time that held that trade in any form could not command respect, battled within Mr. Gopinatha Tawker's young mind for mastery over the accumulated experiences of ages in his family. The pliability of mind at that early age, coupled with the habit of implicit obedience shown to his father at all times, decided the issue in favour of his father's calling. Early in his career as a jeweller he came under the influence of H. H. the late Maharajah of Vizianagram, popularly known as "the charming Prince of India." The Maharajah's patronage gave an impetus to Mr. Gopinatha Tawker's business talents, and at the Maharajah's suggestion he undertook the arduous task of touring through India in search of precious stones of historical antiquity. So successful was he, that a collection of these which for rarity, antiquarian worth, and historical associations, is really unique, now adorns the showroom at his palatial business premises at Mount Road, Madras; a collection that attracts universal attention and draws unstinted praise from Continental princes and nobility. Mr. Gopinatha Tawker gave special impetus to the Art Department, and developed and improved upon the old methods and models to suit modern taste to such an extent, that when his collection was exhibited at the Delhi Durbar, Sir George Watt described the exhibits as a "superb display." When, at His Majesty's Coronation, his artistic wares and priceless stones of unusual size and brilliance were on view, the Royal Family and the nobility gave unsolicited testimonials in glowing terms.

A special feature of Mr. Gopinatha Tawker's method of business is bold speculation, tempered by prudence and based on a calculation of chances. Lakhs of rupees worth of jewellery have been sent at considerable risk to Cabul, the seat of H. M. the Amir, with highly gratifying results. Continental merchants import his wares and precious stones in large quantities; an unfailing sign of their intrinsic worth and of the appreciation that they command.

Mr. Gopinatha Tawker encourages his brother traders with substantial help, and sometimes with valuable advice. Among his patrons are:—His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, H. H. the Shah of Persia, H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad. Their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Mysore, Baroda, Travancore, Patiala, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Dholpur, Benares, and Vizianagram. In Architecture, of which he has made a special study, Mr. Tawker has given ample proof of his ability in design and scientific execution, in his three palatial buildings, two on the Mount Road, occupied by his firm, and that of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., respectively, and one at

Royapettah, all of which have considerably added to the beauty of the city.

Another subject to which Mr. Gopinatha Tawker has now successfully turned his attention is agriculture. He has been, at considerable cost, experimenting on his valuable properties with a view to discover the advantages of the employment of modern implements of agriculture, and to give his experience to the cultivating classes. His scientifically cultivated farm near Red Hills, which was visited by H. E. the Governor and other important Government officials, bears ample evidence of the labour and thought bestowed on all concerns undertaken by him. Mr. Gopinatha Tawker is able to devote some of his time to industries other than the jeweller's business, as he is assisted by his two brothers, the second of whom is well known in Southern India as an expert connoisseur of gems. Mr. Gopinatha Tawker has become rich by his untiring industry, patient application, and careful system, and has advanced the indigenous jewellery trade in its artistic branch to a very great extent.

Messrs. T. E. THOMSON & Co., Ltd., 9, Esplanade, East, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, Ironmongers, Silversmiths, Metal Merchants and Contractors, without doubt the largest and best known European Hardware firm throughout India and Burma.

The firm, whose parent House is Messrs. John Shaw & Sons (Wolverhampton), Ltd., Wolverhampton, was originally established by a Mr. T. E. Thomson in 1820, on a site now occupied by a portion of the Great Eastern Hotel, and while the Earl of Moira, P.C., was Governor-General of Fort William.

Dating from the inception of the firm as the "Original Hardware Establishment" in India and continuing to be known familiarly as T. E. Thomson & Co., it has developed from a small beginning to its present magnitude.

The premises No. 9, Esplanade, East, illustrated below, have been in occupation by the firm since the year 1853. They are situated in the pleasantest portion of Calcutta, immediately facing the maidan, and are in the main of considerable historical interest.

The higher portion of the old building is the original, though slightly



Messrs. T. E. THOMSON & Co.'s PREMISES.

altered edifice where, according to tradition, Warren Hastings lived in 1774 when Governor-General under the East India Company.

Of recent years trade has developed in a most marvellous manner, and in order to meet the

out with electricity and containing a stock replete with almost every conceivable article in demand, there is, perhaps, no finer emporium to be found in the city.

The Firm's Workshops, embracing the Engineering, Electrical and

Cycle branches of the business occupy commodious premises, situated at the rear of the main building, and there controlled by expert European engineers. Employment is found for a very large staff of trained mechanics.

The immense stock, comprising English and American hardware, carried by the firm, is a matter of surprise to most people visiting the establishment, while another object of exceptional interest is the handsome catalogue issued yearly by the firm. It contains upwards of 800 profusely illustrated pages, setting forth everything that is latest and best in hardware.

The control of the business is vested in the Manager, Mr. J. S. Harris, assisted by Mr. J. Bazeley and Mr. J. H. Wiggett, Assistant Managers.

The head-quarters of the firm as before indicated are —

Messrs. John Shaw & Sons (Wolverhampton), Ltd., Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, England, with offices at 11, Charter House Street, Holborn; 82, François Xavier Street, Montreal; Long Market Street, Cape Town, and 10



Messrs. T. E. THOMSON & Co.'s SHOW ROOMS.

demand for increased accommodation and to facilitate the handling of an ever-increasing business, it was found needful some five years ago to acquire extensive property and largely increased godown accommodation in Bentinck Lane and Dhurruntollah Street.

No longer than two years ago it was decided to carry out extensive structural alterations at the No. 9, Esplanade premises; this was accordingly done with very satisfactory and pleasing results.

The new façade in white sand stone, the conception of which was carried out by Messrs. Mackintosh, Burn & Co., is one of the most imposing and graceful frontages to be found in Calcutta. The valuable increase in show room space and storage accommodation generally has proved a great boon, and with the establishment lighted through-



Messrs. T. E. THOMSON & Co.'s SHOW ROOMS.

Sir Lowry Road, Cape Town, and Agents in New York, Valparaiso, Havana, Transvaal Colony, etc.

Among leading firms of English manufacturers represented by Messrs. T. E. Thomson & Co., Ltd., are—

Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth, Messrs. The Chadborn Coldwell Manfctg. Co., Messrs. The American Encaustic Tiling Co., Messrs. The Standard Sanitary Manfctg. Co., Messrs. Willcox & Gibbs, Messrs. Sanderson Brothers & Mewbold, Messrs. Jas. Hinks & Sons, Messrs. Nettlefold, Ltd.; Messrs. Jas. Cartland & Sons; Messrs. W. Hunt & Sons; Messrs. Whitfield, Ltd.; Messrs. Hoskin & Sewell; Messrs. J. Dixon & Sons; Messrs. Flint Eddy & Co.; Messrs. The Simmons Hardware Co.; Messrs. Humber, Ltd.; Messrs. The Rover Cycle Co.; Messrs. The Star Cycle Co.; Messrs. Chubb & Sons, Messrs. Jos. Evans & Sons; Messrs. A. G. Wells, and Messrs. The Blickensderfer Typewriter Co.

The BANK OF UPPER INDIA, Limited. This well-known institution was founded at Meerut in the year 1862, a few years after the suppression of the Indian Mutiny; in the very place indeed where the great rebellion originated. The first trustees of the Bank were Major E. Tyrwhitt and Messrs. W. A. Forbes, I.C.S., Magistrate and Collector; and G. G. Billings, U.C.S. Mr. McLeavy, a resident of Meerut, was appointed Manager. About four years after its establishment the Bank had to face a great crisis

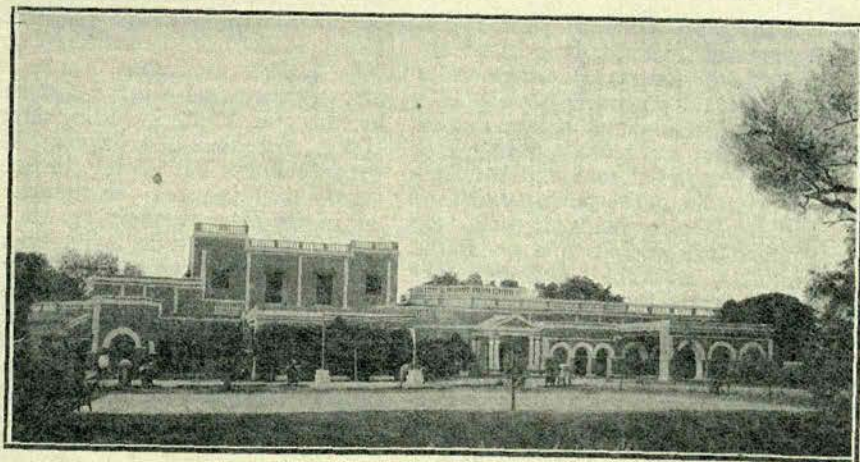
during the panic which followed the disastrous failure of Overend, Gurney & Co., and the consequent downfall of the Agra and Masterman's Bank. Public confidence was destroyed, and business paralysed for the time being. The last mentioned concern was the London Agent for the Bank of Upper India, and its suspension caused the greatest inconvenience to the latter, though the Bank ultimately extricated itself without ultimate loss. The present Manager of the Bank of Upper India, Mr. E. Weston, was in London at the time of the failures, and with his elder brother presented a large draft from the Bank of Upper India on the Agra and Masterman's Bank, received two days previously, when he was informed that the Bank had suspended payment that morning. About three years subsequent to the failures, Mr. E. Weston joined the Bank of Upper India as an assistant. The business of the Bank of Upper India has very much increased and widened since those early days. A branch was opened at Agra on the failure of the Agra and Masterman's Bank. Further branches were soon afterwards opened at Cawnpore and Fyzabad, which, however, were subsequently closed, and others were opened at Lucknow, Allahabad, Bareilly, and Naini Tal. In the year 1885 a branch was opened at Simla with Mr. E. R. Douglas, C.I.E., as Agent. Six months later Mr. E. Weston relieved Mr. Douglas and continued in charge as Agent at Simla for nearly eleven years. The

Simla branch occupies one of the best business sites in the station. Further branches have been opened at Delhi and Mussoorie during the past few years.

Among the Directors of the Bank of Upper India have been such well-known men as General J. C. Gray, General J. Nash, C.B.; Messrs. J. H. De Salis, E. Warner, Bar-at-Law, Government Advocate, N.-W. P.; Joseph Stone, of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways, now the North-Western Railway. The present Directors are Colonel S. J. Rennie, R.A.M.C. (retired); Mr. T. T. Forbes, Bar-at-Law; Mr. E. Weston and Mr. Shaik Wahiduddin, son of the late Khan Bahadur Abdul Karim, C.I.E. Since the Bank was founded in 1862 the dividends have averaged 10 per cent. per annum. The paid-up capital of the Bank is 10 lakhs of rupees in 10,000 shares. According to the report to end of December 1906, the Bank held fixed deposits, to the amount of 133 lakhs, and with floating deposits the amount was brought up to nearly one million sterling. The reserve fund at that period stood at Rs. 7,40,000. During the incumbency of the previous Manager the paramount importance of building up this fund did not seem to have been recognized, and when Mr. Weston took charge, the reserve fund stood at only 3½ lakhs; the result of 34 years' working. Mr. Weston, however, at once took the matter in hand, and in the past ten years has more than doubled the fund, which now stands as above stated.

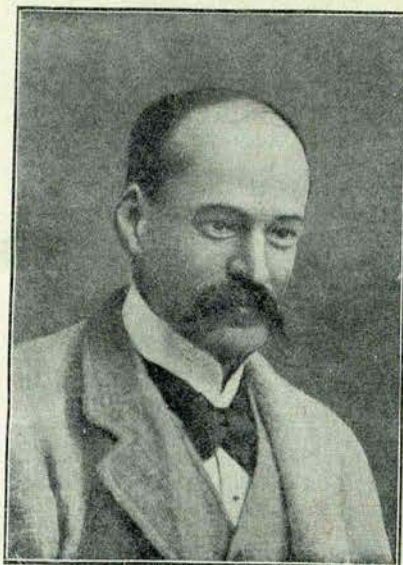
The business of the Bank is in a most prosperous condition, and it is one of the most stable of Indian concerns.

Mr. EDWIN WESTON, V.D., Manager and Director, Bank of Upper India, Limited, Meerut, was born at Birmingham, and educated at Borough School, Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, and at Queen's College, Taunton, Somersetshire. He obtained his first experience of banking in Selkirk, Scotland. In the year 1868 he came out to India and joined the Bank of Upper India in 1869, at the Head Office of the Company, Meerut, as an assistant. He has passed



BANK OF UPPER INDIA, MEERUT.

through the different grades in the Bank's service as Assistant, Accountant and Agent. He was appointed General Manager in 1897 and subsequently made Director. Mr. Weston is also a Director of



Mr. E. WESTON.

the Standard Life Assurance Company and committee-man of the Wheeler Club, Limited, Meerut. He is one of the working committee of the Bengal Punjab Rifle Association. He is a well-known rifle shot and is one of the few who have won the Viceroy's Gold Medal at the B. P. R. A. Meeting. The *Pioneer* newspaper, a few years ago, mentioned him as among the first five famous marksmen of India. A good cricketer and footballer, he was Honorary Secretary of the Simla Cricket Club and of the Durand Football Tournament until he left Simla to take up the management of the Bank. He is married to the daughter of the late Mr. W. Wilson, of Meerut, and has three sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Mr. B. A. Weston, is Agent of the Bank of Upper India at Simla, and his second son, Mr. G. A. Weston, is Superintendent in the Punjab Police. The third son, Mr. R. D. Weston, is an officer in the Militia Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment at Hounslow.

Messrs. VALABHDAS, LAKHMIDAS & Co., 36, Churchgate St.,

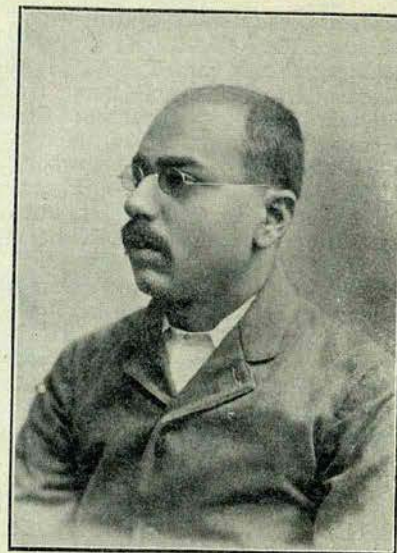
Fort, Bombay, was established in December 1902 under the title of Messrs. Valabhdas Runchordas & Co., the partners then as now being Mr. Valabhdas Runchordas and Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsec. The firm is chiefly interested in imports, though it carries on a small export trade with England, America and Germany. The lines worked by the firm are various, including hardware, cycles, medicine, soaps, etc., but they are principally interested in talking machines, the business in which has been developed to such an extent that it has been rightly called "one of the largest talking machine concerns in the Far East." The firm are the sole Agents for the "Beka



Mr. VALABHDAS RUNCHORDAS.

Indian Disc Records" for India, Burma and Ceylon, and markets these and other talking machine lines under a separate department styled "The Talking Machine and Indian Record Co.," having a branch dépôt at 7, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, and distributing agents in all the principal cities of India. It also holds agencies for genuine Edison, Columbia and Pathé products, and is the sole distributing agency for the Bombay Presidency of The Gramophone and Typewriter Co., Ltd., and also sole agents for Brooke Bond's teas for the Bombay Presidency. The firm has connections in all principal European and American commercial centres. It also carries on a banking and finance business on a small scale. Mr.

Valabhdas was a partner in Messrs. Churchill and Hoosein of London, Manchester and Bombay, before he joined his present firm. Mr. Lakhmidas is a graduate of the Bombay University in Arts and is also a



Mr. L. R. TAIRSEE.

large landed proprietor. Both the partners belong to the Bhattia community, which is highly reputed in the Bombay Presidency for its commercial instincts.

The VALVOLINE OIL Company, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta. Head Offices: Liverpool and New York. Established in Bombay in the year 1897. Members of the firm: Messrs. C. R. Boulton and D. Ellis. Head Office in the East: 30, Strand Road, Calcutta. Branches: Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Lucknow, etc. Agencies all over India and in the Far East, including Hong Kong, Shanghai and Japan. The firm which has been doing business for the past 40 years, was represented in the East through agents for nearly 20 years. It deals in lubricating oil specially manufactured by a process of superheated steam, protected under a patent. It also manufactures a special "Boiler Fluid" called "Ucalypsum." These lubricants and boiler compositions are manufactured in its own refineries and factories, the former in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and the latter in Tasmania.

Besides the Government, many important cotton and other mills and factories throughout India value these articles, and use them in large quantities owing to their unsurpassable quality. The firm supplied H. M. S. *Dreadnought* with all lubricating oils required, and the trial proved a great success. Mr. Howard Charles Linney Barber, General Manager in the East for the firm, was born at Birmingham in the year 1877 and educated at King Edward's High School of that city. After finishing his education he served his time at Fredrick Jeavons & Co., Foreign Merchants, in Birmingham, thus gaining his commercial training and experience in engineering



Mr. H. C. LINNEY BARBER.

in his father's firm. In the year 1898 he joined the Valvoline Oil Company at Birmingham as an Assistant Agent for the Midlands. In the year 1900 he was transferred to Calcutta, as Manager, to open an office. Since his arrival in India he has opened several offices in this country and arranged many agencies. In the year 1906, he was appointed General Manager in the East for the Company, which position he still successfully holds to the satisfaction of his firm.

It may be mentioned that this Company is very jealous of the

excellent reputation of its oils, and to guard against admixture in any way, the oils are sold only direct to the actual users, thus passing straight from the refineries to the consumer in every case.

Messrs. B. VASSEL & Co., Ltd., 3, Hastings Road, Allahabad, Architects and Contractors. This Company was formed in the year 1906 by the present Managing Director, Mr. Bruno Vassel, with a registered capital of Rs. 50,000. The Directors of the Company are Mr. S. T. Hamilton, Agent, Bank of Upper India, Allahabad; Manni Lal Sahib and Mr. B. Vassel. The Company combines the business of Government Contractors with that of Architects and Engineers. The Leper Asylum, Naini Station, was erected by them, also the Oxford and Cambridge Hostel, Allahabad. Their work also includes large dwelling-houses for the Maharani of Pertabgarh, and ball room and theatre for the Allahabad Club. Mr. Bruno Vassel is a native of Germany and was born at Berlin. He studied architecture at the Polytechnique in his native city, and commenced to practise his profession in the year 1900, with Messrs. Frizzoni of Cawnpore. He remained with this firm till the year 1905, returning to Europe in that year. On his return to India he established the present business. The Company employs some two to three hundred skilled workmen and labourers, under the supervision of European assistants.

The VICTORIA MILLS, Limited, Gwaltoli, Cawnpore, established in the year 1886. Capital Rs. 18,00,000 fully paid up in 12,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each and 6,000 6% Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each. The Mill has 96,000 spindles and 900 looms. The manufactures comprise yarn and cloth of every description, the speciality being tent cloth. The Company also manufacture tents, camp furniture, durries, ropes, newar, floor cloths, towels, napkins and cotton goods of every description. The Mill is equipped with up-to-date first class machinery and is conducted under expert European supervision. The premises occupy altogether nearly 49

acres of land. The firm also supply tents to Government, Native States, and the general public. They furnished tents and durries, under Government contract, for the camp at Cawnpore during the visit of the Amir of Kabul to India. Mr. Atherton West, Manager and Secretary to the Company, came to India in the year 1882 from Lancashire, and under his able and expert advice and supervision the Company is thriving remarkably well.

Messrs. NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS, Engineers and Merchants. Offices, Cumballa Hill (Bella Vista), Bombay. Established in 1879 by the late Hon. Mr. Nowrosjee N. Wadia, C.I.E., the well-known pioneer of Technical Education in India, through whose exertions the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute of Bombay was first started. He made a beginning by starting a Paper Mill. In 1873 he visited England, and when he returned, he was offered by the Government of India the appointment of the Loco. Superintendent, Punjab. In the year 1874 he was appointed General Manager and Superintending Engineer of all the Petit Mills. In the meanwhile he took up the valuable agencies of Messrs. Platt Brothers, the largest Spinning and Weaving Machinery makers in the world, and Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves of Bolton, the well-known Engine Builders. The firm imported cotton machinery, engines and boilers, and supplied the same to different mills in Bombay and in the District. In 1879 a Dyeing Factory, called the "Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.," was started, in partnership with the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Mr. John S. Alston and Mr. Reid. In 1891 Mr. N. N. Wadia's sons, Messrs. C. N. Wadia, N. N. Wadia, and R. N. Wadia, were admitted as partners to the firm. In 1895 they built the "Textile Mills," at present having 53,000 spindles and 1,700 looms. In 1898 "The Century Mills" were started, at present having 55,000 spindles, and 2,015 looms. The firm is now building a new Cotton Mill called the "Spring Mills," to hold at the start 32,000 spindles and 900 looms, in connection with the

Bombay Dyeing Company. The firm represents, as Sole Agents:—

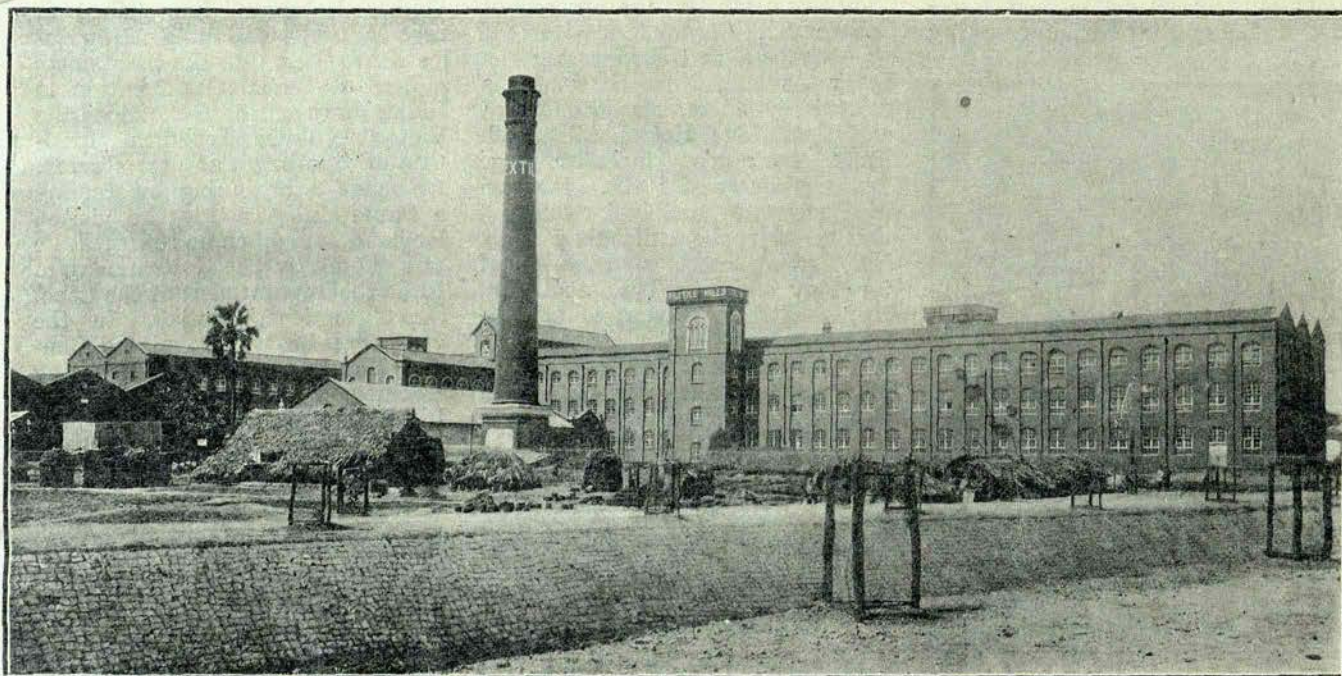
- Messrs. Platt Bros. & Co., Ltd., Oldham, in Cotton Machinery.
- „ Hick, Hargreaves & Co., Ltd., Bolton, in Engines and Boilers.
- „ J. P. Hall & Co., Oldham, in Electrical Appliances.
- „ John Whiteley & Sons, Halifax, in Card Fillets.
- „ Wilson Bros. & Co., Ltd., Garston, Liverpool, in Bobbins.
- „ Eadie Bros. & Co., Paisley.

The firm has agencies all over India and corresponding agents in various parts of Europe. The present part-

was admitted a member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, London. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Island of Bombay in the year 1906. He is Chairman of the Bombay Dyeing Company and a Director of the Textile Manufacturing Company.

Mr. NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, C.I.E.—This gentleman comes from the well-known Parsee family of that name. The Wadias during the eighteenth and the early half of the nineteenth century were settled at Bombay as ship-builders

with the maritime English nation. During the century and more that Seth Lowjee Nusserwanjee Wadia and his descendants carried on the building of ships at Bombay, the business of designing and constructing the vessels built remained entirely in native hands. The original Wadia was thus the first to demonstrate that work on European lines could be efficiently carried out by Asiatics without any assistance except from their own brains and hands. During the years they practised the shipwright art, the Wadias produced some



EXTERIOR OF MESSRS. N. WADIA AND SONS' TEXTILE MILLS, BOMBAY.

ners in the firm are Messrs. Nasserwanjee Nowrosjee Wadia, J.P., M.I.M.E.; Rustumjee Nowrosjee Wadia, and George Ashby. Mr. N. N. Wadia, senior partner to the firm, was born in Bombay in 1873, and was educated at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. On leaving his school at the age of 15 years he was apprenticed to his father, the Hon. Mr. Wadia, under whom he received a thorough education in Engineering, Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing, and the conduct of a Cotton Mill. In 1891 he was admitted a partner in his father's business; and in 1901 he

on no mean scale, at a time when the countries East of Suez were undistinguished by any skill in the art. The founder of the family and great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Seth Lowjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, who was born at Surat in the year 1710, had a peculiar bent towards the shipwright's craft, and acquired such knowledge and skill in the same that his work came to be held in equal esteem with the best examples turned out in Europe. The Parsee-built ships of Bombay acquired a great reputation even

350 men-of-war and other vessels. The men-of-war were constructed to the orders of the Government of India and gave complete satisfaction for their stout and sea-worthy qualities, and the firm were awarded not only a gold medal, but an extensive estate at Salsette near Bombay, which remains in the family to this day. Seth Nusserwanjee Wadia in return for services rendered by him to the French Government was decorated with the Legion of Honour by Napoleon Bonaparte. The grandfather of Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia inherited

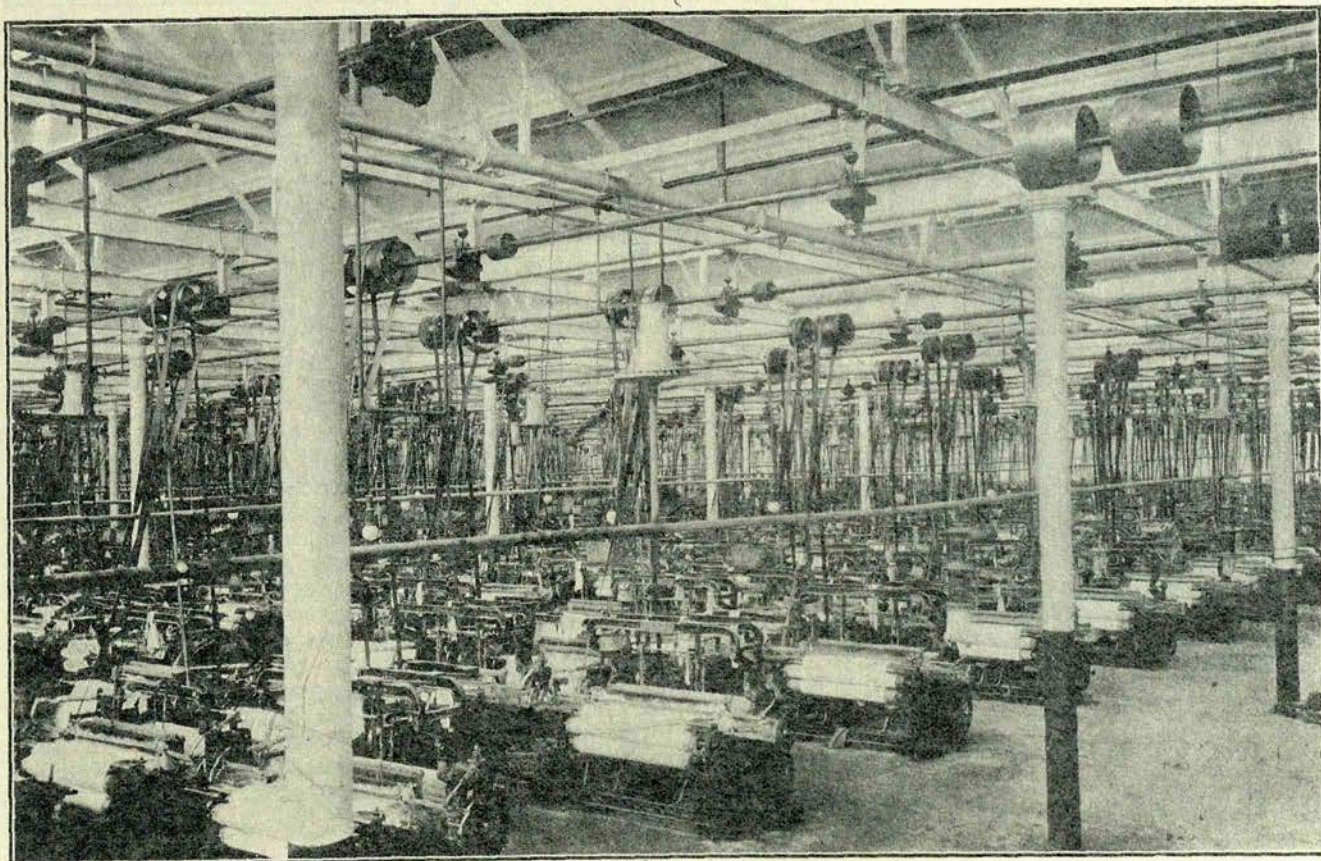
his father's skill and was a prominent man of his time. But at this period the family had ceased to devote their attention entirely to shipbuilding. They had entered commercial life and took up business as brokers, and in negotiating loans for native princes and others. For his valuable service as the agent of the French Government in India Mr. Jehangeer Wadia was presented with a gold medal by Louis Phillippe. On his death without male issue, the shipbuilding craft seems to have been abandoned by the family for want of a son inheriting the genius of the first Wadia and his son. The splendid fortune left by Mr. Jehangeer Wadia passed to his daughter, Bai Mollibai Wadia, a very famous lady of her time. She continued the commercial side of the family's business and added considerably to the original wealth transmitted to her, owing to her great business capacity. She unfortunately lost her husband at the age of 26 and for the next 60

years devoted herself to a life of widowhood and good works. Bai



Mr. N. M. WADIA.

Mollibai was the mother of the present representative of the family, Mr. Nowrojee M. Wadia. The habit of charity which she practised during her long life has descended to her son. During her lifetime Bai Mollibai gave away to deserving works no less a sum than twenty-six lakhs of rupees. Her public charities included Rs. 4,00,000 for the hospital at Bombay which bears her name: Rs. 1,25,000 for the fire temple at Udwada: and Rs. 1,33,000 to the Petit Orphanage. Despite these beneficences owing to his mother's great business qualities, Mr. Nowrojee M. Wadia inherited at her death, which took place in 1897, one of the greatest fortunes in India. He received a sound training in vernacular and English, and established with his brother Jehangir N. Wadia (since deceased) a firm under that name which entered into extensive commercial dealings with Europe. In 1863 Mr. Nowrojee Wadia travelled in Europe, and was personally received by the Emperor



INTERIOR OF MESSRS. N. WADIA AND SONS' TEXTILE MILLS, BOMBAY.

Napoleon III. The "Share mania" of 1864 hit the firm of J. Nowrojee & Co. hardly. In 1867 Mr. Nowrojee Wadia closed the business and devoted himself to other pursuits, including public business. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1873, and the Government recognized his lifetime of good works with the honour of a Companionship of the Indian Empire. Mr. Nowrojee Wadia was present with Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on the assumption of the title of Empress by Queen Victoria. In munificence Mr. Nowrojee Wadia, since his accession to the headship of the family, has been noted for his benefactions, which in two and a half years after his mother's death amounted to over forty-two thousand rupees. Mr. Wadia is known for his charities, but time alone can show how many have cause to be grateful to this Parsee philanthropist and descendant of the famous shipwright.

WEST'S PATENT PRESS Company, Limited, Cotton Pressers



Mr. G. E. GRABHAM.

and one of the pioneers of the Cotton Press Industry in India.

Established in India in the year 1881. The original Company was first started in London in 1872, and its Indian Branch was first opened at Aligarh in 1881, for the purpose of ginning and pressing cotton. The Company has ginning and pressing houses at various stations in India, and it has given a great impetus to the growth of the cotton industry in general by the introduction of hydraulic presses, of which the Company is one of the pioneers. Since the establishment of this Company, the cotton industry in India has extended enormously all throughout the land, and the Company deserves creditable mention in the annals of the Cotton Industry in India, for the introduction of hydraulic cotton presses, and the facilitation of the carriage of cotton from one place to another. Mr. George Edward Grabham, who joined the Company in London in 1887, is the local Agent for its Aligarh Division.

Messrs. WINN & CO., Sculptors and Contractors, Allahabad. Proprietor, Mr. H. W. Winn. The late James Winn, formerly Captain in the Indian Sub-Medical Service, established this business at Chunar in the year 1882. It was carried on personally by him till his death in the year 1888, when it was continued by the present proprietor, his son, Mr. H. W. Winn. The business having attained large dimensions, Mr. Winn found it advisable to transfer his head-quarters to Allahabad, keeping on Chunar, where the stone quarries are situated, as a branch. The Chunar stone is utilized for both building and monumental purposes, the firm also importing marble from Italy, Sicily and Belgium. The business is the foremost in this line in Northern India, giving employment to about thirty skilled workmen, most of whom have been in the service for periods of from 15 to 25 years. Messrs. Winn & Co. are noted for fine workmanship. Specimens of their work are to be seen in the pedestals of the Queen Victoria Memorials at Budaon, Gorakhpur,

and Fatehgarh, and also in the Famine Relief Memorials at Jubulpore and Nagpur which were erected by the Central Provinces Government. Some of the marble fittings at the Viceregal Lodge,



Mr. H. W. WINN.

Simla, are also the work of the firm. Their architectural and monumental sculpture is to be found throughout India, the business having a very wide scope.

The proprietor, Mr. Herbert William Winn, was born in the Punjab in the year 1865. He received his education at various schools in the United Provinces and at Calcutta, and in 1886 passed his examination as a schoolmaster, obtaining his certificate. On the death of his father Mr. Winn decided to adopt a mercantile career, in which he has attained considerable success, the business having greatly increased under his able supervision. He has been associated with Freemasonry since the year 1891 and has obtained all the degrees attainable in India. He is a keen volunteer, having been a member of the Allahabad Light Horse since the formation of that corps in 1884. He retired from active volunteering, with the rank of sergeant and the long service medal, in 1905.



ADDENDA.

ASHTON, A. H., deceased.

BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB BAHADUR, Maharaj-Adhiraj of Burdwan, page 191, is now Maharaja-Bhiraj Bahadur Bijay Chand Mahtab.

DEANE, Lt.-Col. Sir Harold, deceased.

DENTITH, A. W., I.C.S., Volume I, page 153, was appointed Deputy Comptroller, India Treasuries, in 1907.

DUDHORIA, Bijoy Singh, page 196, is now Raja Bijoy Singh Dudhuria, Bahadur, the title of "Raja" having been conferred on him on the 26th June, 1908, on the occasion of the celebration of His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday.

GREEVEN, Hon'ble Mr. R., deceased.

HOLMWOOD, Hon'ble Mr. Justice H., Volume I, page 170, was confirmed as a Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, by Letters Patent, dated 8th January, 1907, in the place of Mr. Justice Pratt, retired.

JACOB, Rev. P. H., deceased.

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO., Bombay, Volume I, page 312. Since the notice was printed, Messrs. Jaffer Joosab & Co. have floated an Indian Insurance Company under the style of "All India United Insurance Co., Ltd.," with a capital of Rs. 50,00,000 under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., which has proved a success. Messrs. Jaffer Joosab & Co. have been appointed its Secretaries.

KEMP, N. W., Volume I, page 175, is now Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, Bombay, having been promoted to his present appointment on the 30th April, 1907.

MARSH, H., C.I.E., page 169, *add* at end "Married twice, first in 1879, A. M. Smyth King, daughter of the Dean of Leighlin who died in 1881; and again in 1884, Helen Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. J. H. Freke, Rector of Stackallan."

SHAFI, Mian Mahomed, page 235, is now Khan Bahadur Mian Mahomed Shafi. Col. 3, line 22, *after* "and other legislative measures relating to the Punjab," *add* "In recognition of his position in the Punjab Bar, His Excellency the Viceroy has, on the recommendation of the Judges of the Chief Court and the Punjab Government, conferred on him the title Khan Bahadur." Line 27, *after* the word "Fellow" *add* "and Syndic." *Add* at the end "He was one of the earliest workers on the movement which has resulted in the formation of the All India Muslim League and has been elected as the Honorary General Secretary of the Provincial Muslim League, Punjab. In September, 1907, the late Sir Denzil Ibbetson nominated him as a member of the Committee which sat at Simla to consider the future administration of plague measures in the Punjab, and he has done useful work in popularizing plague measures amongst the Mahomedan Community in that Province."

SMITHE, E. DUCANE, deceased.



ERRATA.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN INDIA, page 75, col. 1, 1st line, *for* "Malabar" *read* "Maabar"; line 24, *for* "Malabar" *read* "Maabar"; page 76, col. 1, line 9, *for* "Crissa" *read* "Orissa"; col. 2, line 3, *for* "1718" *read* "1720"; line 17, *for* "1863" *read* "1836"; page 77, col. 1, line 5, *for* "1718" *read* "1720"; line 10 from bottom, *for* "San Thoms" *read* "San Thomé"; page 81, col. 1, line 15 from bottom, *for* "they" *read* "there"; page 83, col. 1, Bibliography, *read* :—
 "Philipos, the Syrian Church in Malabar, 1869."
 "Kennet, St. Thomas the Apostle of India, 1882."
 "Coleridge, Life, etc., *for* '1988' *read* '1886'."
 "Cros, Vie de St. Fran Cois Xavier, *for* 'Fran Cois' *read* 'Francois'."

JEELSOHN, WILHEM, page 349, col. 1, line 16 from bottom, *for* "Mr. Wilhem Jeelsohn" *read* "Mr. Wilhem Jeselsohn."

RAY, G. C., volume I, page 195, line 13, *for* "Assistant Comptroller-General" *read* "Deputy Comptroller-General"; line 6 from bottom, *for* "1900" *read* "1891."

SOLOMON & CO., D., Volume I, page 383, col. 1, lines 23 and 24, *for* "Joint Honorary Secretary of the Jewish Burial Ground" *read* "Honorary Secretary of the Hebrew Burial Board."



Mr. KARMALLY JOOSAB.

The above was erroneously shown in Vol. I, page 312, as the photograph of Mr. Jaffer. It is the photograph of Mr. Karmally Joosab, the founder of the firm of Messrs. Jaffer Joosab & Co., Bombay.



Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.

The above was erroneously shown in Vol. I, page 365, as the photograph of the late Sir Dinshaw M. Petit. It is the photograph of the present Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., of Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, Bombay.



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