

at Cossimbazar in the days of its opulence, and by dint of energy and perseverance established himself as a successful merchant.

Kanta Babu foresaw the rise of the British power in Bengal, and associated himself with it to financial advantage. His ability attracted the notice of Warren Hastings and he entered the East India Company's service as writer.

He subsequently rendered signal service to his patron and became his banian. When the latter returned from England in 1772, Kanta Babu was appointed his confidential secretary and acted in that capacity throughout the whole of his stay in India.

Kanta Babu married several times and it was by his last wife Kshudumoni that he had one issue. After Mr. Hastings' retirement in 1785 Kanta Babu returned to Cossimbazar. He died soon after the great Governor-General's retirement.

Maharaja Lokenath Bahadur, the only son of Dewan Krishna Kanta, gave promise of a brilliant career. He was the subject, however, of a hopeless malady and died in 1804, leaving an infant son, Kumar Harinath.

The estate then came under the management of the Court of Wards. Harinath attained his majority in 1820. In recognition of acts of public utility, Lord Amherst, the then Governor-General of India, conferred upon him, in 1825, the title of Raja Bahadur. He was an accomplished Persian scholar and able accountant, and under his patronage Sanskrit learning flourished at Cossimbazar. The establishment of several *chatuspatis* (Oriental schools) associated with such names as those of the famous Pundit Krishna Nath and others, bore eloquent testimony to the warm interest taken by the young Raja in the culture of the classical language of the East.

Harinath had by his wife, Rane Harasundari, who is still living, a son, Kristonath, and a daughter Govinda Sundari.

Kristonath was a minor when in 1832 his father, Raja Harinath Bahadur died, and the estate was for the second time administered by the Court of Wards. Raja Harinath gave Koomar Kristonath an excellent education. Digambar Mitter, an ex-student of the Hindu College, who was serving under Mr. Russell at Murshadabad, taught him Eng-



MAHARAJA MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDY.

lish and he studied Persian with his father.

Kristonath assumed charge of his Estate in 1840, and appointed his former tutor, Babu Digambar Mitter, his Manager. In a freak of generosity he gave him a handsome honorarium of a lakh of rupees.

In 1841 Kumar Kristonath obtained the title of Raja Bahadur from Lord Auckland.

On his accession to the *guddi*, he gave himself up to pursuits of pleasure.

Kristonath was an enthusiastic advocate of education. He died in 1844, leaving a widow and two daughters.

Immediately after his death, the East India Company, by virtue of his will took possession of the whole estate.

The estate was literally in an insolvent and disorganised condition when the widowed Rane got possession of it. Her administration, however, proved successful, and in recognition of her meritorious public services, Lord Mayo

bestowed upon her the title of Maharani in 1871, when her Dewan Rajib Lochan was made Rai Bahadur. Four years later, in 1875, the Maharani received a voluntary pledge from the Government to confer on her heir the title of Maharaja.

On the 14th of August 1878, the Commissioner, Mr. Peacock, deputed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, held a Durbar to decorate the Maharani with the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, and to present her with the Royal Letters Patent.

After the death of the Dewan, the management passed to a Committee of six gentlemen selected from among the responsible and highly placed officials of the Raj, and this arrangement continued for about eight years, when Babu (afterwards Rai Bahadur) Srinath Pal, the nephew of the Maharani, was appointed Manager to the Estate.

The Maharani died at the age of 70. The estate then reverted to Rane Harasundari, the widow of Harinath, but she relinquished her title in favour of the next reversioner, Manindra Chandra, her grand-child by her deceased daughter, Govinda Sundari.

Manindra was born in Calcutta in the year 1860 in the house built by his late father at Shambazar. The ancestors of Manindra Chandra lived at Mathrane where his father Nobin Chandra was born. He



succeeded to the estates of his aunt and removed to Murshedabad at the age of 38.

After his accession to the *guddi*, Manindra was called upon to complete the Water Works at Berham-



The late MAHARAJ KUMAR.

pore which his aunt had left unfinished. This scheme cost the Raj about two lakhs and-a-half. In his zeal for the cause of education, he gave an undertaking to the Government of Bengal to continue maintaining the Berhampore Krishnath College at an increased charge of about twenty-two thousand a year. On the 30th May 1898, the Government, in fulfilment of its pledge to the late Maharani, confirmed Manindra as Maharaja of Cossimbazar. At a Durbar at Belvedere H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor presented him with the *Sanad* and *Khilat* and eulogised his predecessor, the late Maharani Surnomoyee.

The Maharaja is an active worker, he has served on the Municipal Board of Berhampore as its Chairman, and takes the keenest interest in the affairs of the Municipality.

He represented the British Indian Association in the Bengal Legislative Council, and was recently elected a Vice-President of the All India Victoria Memorial Committee, formed under the auspices of His Excellency the Viceroy.

His family now consists of one son and two daughters. The late Maharaj Kumar graduated in the Calcutta University in 1905 and was preparing for the B.L. Degree. He died on the 26th March 1907, at Gobardhan, a holy place in the District of Muttra, on a pilgrimage with his father. During his short but remarkable career he had greatly distinguished himself by his many-sided private and public virtues and his untimely death was deeply deplored throughout Bengal. The 2nd Maharaj-Kumar Kirti Chandra,

which belongs to the "Uttar Rardhi" class of Kayasthas, and can trace its origin back to its founder, Anadibar Sinha, settled in Bengal in the reign of Adisur, King of Gaur, in the 9th century. The earlier records of the family are somewhat obscure, and there is lack of continuity over a considerable period following the settlement of the founder in Bengal as a feudal chief under King Adisur. Anadibar Sinha was an emigrant from the North-West Provinces, and he and his family evidently prospered in the province of their adop-

tion, for it is recorded that Rana Madan Singh, who was the fifth in descent from the founder, maintained regular troops, and served as a vassal to the Hindu king of Bengal. There occurs here another hiatus in the family history until we come to Raja Laksmidhar Sinha, eighth in descent, who was styled a Karan-Guru or Lord Guide of the Uttar Rardhi community, and was noted for his wealth, piety, and charitable deeds. His son was the famous Vyas Sinha, one of the ministers of King Ballala, who suffered a martyr's death in the cause of his faith. Twelfth in descent was Raja Binayak Sinha, who was an extensive



Kumar SRISH CHANDRA NANDY.

born on the 18th May 1895, died on the 28th October 1903. The youngest Maharaj-Kumar Srish Chandra was born on the 11th October 1897, and though not yet in his teens gives promise of a good career.

The KANDI AND PAIKPARA Raj Family. Noteworthy among the ancient aristocracy of Bengal is the Kandi and Paikpara Raj family, now generally known in the Province as "Lala Babu's family,"

land-holder and zemindar under the Slave Kings of Delhi. Next in this fragmentary historical record comes Raja Laksmidhar II. He was famous for his charity and piety, and, with his son, rendered considerable service to the Mohammedan rulers in the internal administration of the empire. Two brothers, Rajas Jidabhara and Pravakara, were sixteenth in descent, and on account of their extreme devotion to religion they were proclaimed by the Kayastha (Uttar Rardhi) com-



nunity as heads of the clan; and to this day their descendants stand high in the general classification among the community.

We touch more solid ground when we come to Harekrishna Singha, who was the first member of the family to settle at Kandi, in the district of Murshedabad, where he commenced his career as a banker, and later on operated extensively in silk. During the Mahratta incursions, Harekrishna migrated to Boalia, a village on the eastern bank of the Bhagirathi River. He subsequently purchased this village, together with others, by presenting 'Nazarana' to the Nawab of Murshedabad; and Boalia still forms part of the estate of the Kandi Raj family. Harekrishna, with his whole family, became a convert to Vaisnabism. His son, Muralidhar Sinha, was, like his father, a banker and merchant, and he had three sons, Narayanchandra, Gaurangasunder, and Beharilal. Of these, the second was the most celebrated. He became an officer of the Bangadhikari, acquired vast wealth, and was granted mahals, taluks and lakhiraj lands. He is said to have obtained a Sanad in perpetuity at Kandi from Shah Alam II, Emperor of Delhi, for the purpose of endowing the shrine of Thakur Sri Sri Radhaballavjiu. Having no issue, he adopted his nephew, Radhakanta, the second son of his brother Beharilal, as his heir. Radhakanta Sinha, when he succeeded his adoptive father, continued in employment under the Bangadhikaris, and amassed vast wealth on his own account. Later on he came into considerable prominence in those stirring times, when Clive was fighting for the supremacy of the British in Bengal. Radhakanta was a high revenue officer under Ali Verdi Khan and Siraj-ud-Daula, Nawabs of Bengal, and when the British obtained the Dewani of the Subas Bengal, Behar, and Orissa from the Emperor Shah Alam II of Delhi, he rendered great service to the former by placing at their disposal the necessary settlement and collection papers. Radhakanta did not remain long in the Nizamut, for Siraj-ud-Daula, who was then at the height of his power, suspected him of communicating with the British, and he fled to Nuddea,

where a conspiracy against Siraj-ud-Daula was then in progress. He divulged to the emissaries of Clive the state of the feeling that existed among the officers of the army of Siraj-ud-Daula, and the results of the Battle of Plassey showed that the information supplied was correct. When the Nawab Mir Jafar was installed on the throne, Radhakanta was appointed by Clive to manage the affairs of the Revenue Department, and was later appointed Dewan or Kanungo under Clive. He also attained other honours and rewards. He was an orthodox Hindu, and considerably enriched the shrines at Kandi. He appointed his third and fourth brothers, Radhacharan and Gangagobinda, to the management of his religious endowments. Of the first-named there is little to be said, but Gangagobinda appears to have been a man of note, and he took a leading part in the politics of his day. He began his career as a Kanungo under Mahomed Reza Khan, and his untiring energy and acute judgment in revenue matters attracted the attention of Warren Hastings, the future Governor-General, who was at the time an employé of the East India Company at their silk-factory at Cossimbazar. When, in 1772, Warren Hastings became Governor of Bengal, he appointed Gangagobinda his public Dewan; but in 1775, Hastings being then Governor-General and the anti-Hastings Party being powerful, the latter were instrumental in procuring the removal of Gangagobinda from this post. When, however, the following year Hastings and his party regained the upper hand, Gangagobinda was reinstated in his former position.

It was shortly after this that the system known as the "Double Government" was abolished, the reorganization of the Judicial and Revenue departments undertaken, and properly constituted Civil and Criminal Courts established throughout Bengal; and in all this, Mr. Hastings derived valuable assistance from the experience and fiscal knowledge of Gangagobinda, specially in his new assessment of zemindaries and taluks in Bengal for the purposes of revenue. Mr. Hastings later abolished the Provincial Councils, and appointed Gangagobinda as

Dewan of the Committee of Revenue, while his son, Prankrishna, was made Naib Dewan of the Committee. Advancement followed advancement, and Gangagobinda Sinha enjoyed the entire confidence of Hastings, being frequently employed on delicate missions requiring tact and judgment. Eventually he was sent to Dinajpur to administer the zemindary during the minority of the young Raja, whose guardian he became. As a reward for these services he claimed from the Government a large portion of the Dinajpur Raj, and his claim was strongly supported by Hastings in the Council. The claim was, however, disallowed; and the favours shown to Gangagobinda by the Governor-General subsequently furnished various strong points of vantage in Burke's impeachment of Warren Hastings, to the State papers in connexion with which those desirous of pursuing the subject further are referred. Gangagobinda Sinha was zealous in the promotion of the Hindu religion, and he performed the Sraddha or funeral ceremony of his mother with immense pomp, and at a cost of twenty lakhs of rupees. In addition to the funeral obsequies of his mother, Gangagobinda performed two other ceremonies with great display; in fact, it is stated that their like has never been witnessed in Bengal. The first was the Annaprasan of his grandson, Krishnachandra, better known as Lala Babu, on which occasion invitation cards to pundits were engraved on gold leaves; the second was the Puran or chanting of the sacred Purans, at his house in Belur. Gangagobinda also built four splendid temples at Ramchandrapur. He was a staunch advocate of Sanskrit learning, and encouraged the Pundits of Nuddea, contributing largely to their support, and to that of their disciples, repairing their houses and providing them with food and raiment. His last days were devoted to acts of charity. He left an only son, Prankrishna Sinha, who inherited the bulk of his father's wealth. Prankrishna also inherited the property of his uncle, Radhakanta, who being childless had adopted him as his heir. So that in Prankrishna was vested the main portion of the family wealth. In his early years



Prankrishna had been taken by his father to Calcutta, where he acquired a good knowledge of Persian and became a good business man. At the outset of his career he was employed under Government in the Settlement Office at Azimabad, and he subsequently became Naib Dewan under the Government. He added very materially to the family estates, and is reputed to have been devoted to religious exercises, and to have maintained the worship at the various shrines which had been endowed from time to time with portions of the family wealth. Prankrishna died a broken-hearted man, owing to a disagreement with his son, Krishnachandra Sinha, some years previously; after which, father and son never again met.

Krishnachandra Sinha, the famous Lala Babu, by whose name the family is now known, displayed from a very early age an intense devotion to study, and with the means at his command, he engaged the most eminent teachers to coach him in Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic. Early in life, owing to the misunderstanding with his father, above alluded to, he resolved to leave his home and earn an independent livelihood. His first start was made in Burdwan, where he secured the post of Sheristadar, under Government. Subsequently, in 1803, when the British took possession of Orissa, he was appointed Dewan in charge of the settlement. After the death of his father he resided chiefly in Calcutta, managing his extensive properties, and studying the Purans, for which purpose he always had about him a number of learned pundits. He mixed but little in society, and in later life he proceeded to Brindabun, with the avowed intention of becoming a recluse. Before leaving home he made arrangements for the education of his only son, Sri Narayan, and the control and guidance of

his household. The main object of his visit to Brindabun was, however, the erection of a magnificent temple in honour of the god Krishnachandra Jiu, and for this purpose he took with him the sum of 25 lakhs of rupees. The fame of his wealth soon spread abroad and excited the cupidity of the dacoits of the neighbourhood, who plundered his house and carried off three lakhs of rupees. Other misfortunes overtook him, and he became involved in political troubles, which provide material for an interesting



Kumar BIRENDRA CHANDRA SINHA.

chapter in the family history. Suffice it to say that the arrest of Krishnachandra upon a charge of conspiracy against the State was ordered by Sir Charles Metcalfe, who was at the time Resident at the Court at Delhi, with plenary powers as Commissioner to deal with all offences against the British Government. The charge was in connexion with a treaty, to prevent the signature of which by one of the Chiefs of Rajasthan, Krishnachandra was alleged to have intrigued. Krishnachandra, or as he

was called Lala Babu, was conducted to Delhi, but so strong was the feeling aroused that Sir Charles Metcalfe, before bringing him to trial, was induced to make further enquiries into the character and antecedents of Krishnachandra, who, as a result, was honourably acquitted of the charges brought against him. Further than this, Sir Charles Metcalfe took Krishnachandra to the Court of the Emperor of Delhi where in full Durbar he presented him to His Majesty as one who, with his ancestors, had rendered exceptional services to the Government in posts of the highest responsibility. A month later, Krishnachandra returned to Brindabun, to the great joy of the inhabitants. His stay in Delhi had not been altogether profitless, even although he declined the title of Maharaja, which the Emperor wished to confer upon him; for while there, he purchased an extensive zemindary, as well as nearly the whole of the villages in the district of Mathura which were famous as having been the venue where the great avatar, Krishna, held his gambols and pursued his dalliances, as related in the sacred Purans. The temple which Krishnachandra built at Brindabun is by far the most lofty of any of the sacred buildings in the United Provinces. The Thakur Krishnachandra Jiu stands upon a marble pedestal inside the principal temple, and is the best adorned idol in all Brindabun. Having built the temples and endowed them with large estates, Krishnachandra repaired to the shrine of Gobardhan, in the district of Mathura, and here he renounced all worldly cares, and became a Yogi. It is said that after he had assumed the garb of a Sannyasi, he held no converse with his fellow-men; and so strict was his rule in this respect that it indirectly caused his death. In his efforts to avoid the Maharani of Gwalior, who when on a pilgrim-



age to Gobardhan insisted upon making her obeisance to so pious a man, he was trodden upon by one of her horses, and he died from the injuries then sustained. His son, Sri Narayan Sinha, being a minor, the Board of Revenue took over the management of the estate. Of Sri Narayan there is little to be recorded. He died at an early age, leaving two widows, but no issue, and by his will he gave permission to the widows to adopt, according to the provisions of the Hindu law; while by virtue of the same will, his mother, Rani Katyayani, was to manage the vast property. The Rani, who appears to have been a remarkable woman, not only managed the estates with ability but added to them very materially. It was in her time that the Paikpara Rajbati was constructed and the celebrated *Thakurbari* of Sri Sri Gopaljiu at Cossipore was established by her. Proper endowments were made, and the *Thakurbari* stands as a tribute to her memory to this day, and is one of the family residences, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river. It was at the instance of the Rani, too, that the two widows of Sri Narayan, Tarasundari and Karunamoyi, adopted the second and third sons of the Rani's brother, as their respective sons, under the names of Pratap Chandra and Iswara Chandra. When these adopted sons reached their majority, the management of the estate was made over to them by the Rani, who, for the remainder of her life, devoted herself to acts of benevolence. Her charities were very extensive, and among other notable acts she celebrated, at the family house at Belur, the Anna Meru and the Tuladan ceremonies, at which immense stocks of provisions and other necessities were laid in for the entertainment of the numerous guests. At the first named festival, pecuniary presents were bestowed upon the pundits of Benares, Navadwipa, Dravida, and other celebrated Samajes, and money was freely distributed to the Brahmins and the needy, at a total cost of five lakhs of rupees. At the Tuladan ceremony the Rani had herself weighed against gold, and the amount realised was distributed amongst the Brahmins.

She dedicated a large estate to her spiritual guide, and made suitable endowments for the maintenance of the Dev Sheba and the Charity House therewith connected; and after devoting about sixteen lakhs of rupees to various religious and charitable purposes, she passed away at a ripe old age.

The career of Pratap Chandra was marked by many instances of the benevolence so characteristic of the family. He contributed largely towards the erection of the Medical College Fever Hospital, and to the fund for promoting the re-marriage of Hindu widows. Educational and other institutions might always rely on him for support. In 1859 he established an Anglo-Sanskrit High School at Kandi and a High English School at Paikpara. On behalf of female education he was a strenuous and bold advocate, and he supported the female schools established in his time by the late Pundit Iswarchandra Vidyasagar. The public associations and institutions of the Metropolis commanded his active co-operation, and there was scarcely a movement intended for a public purpose that did not receive his support. It is, however, with the British Indian Association that the name of Pratap Chandra is inseparably connected. He was one of the founders of the Association, and it was at his house that the inaugural meetings were held. He subscribed Rs. 3,000 per annum to its funds, and was appointed its Senior Vice-President in 1861. In the revival of the Hindu drama both Pratap Chandra and his brother, Iswara Chandra, took the lead, and it was due to their efforts that the first amateur Hindu theatre was established at their well-known villa at Belgachia, at which the initial performance was given in 1858, in the presence of Sir Frederick Halliday, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and many other officials. During his lifetime the estate was again materially increased, and the Belgachia Villa was purchased by him from the trustees of Dwarkanath Tagore. The estate, however, was involved in a considerable amount of litigation on which a great deal of money was spent. In April, 1854, the title of Raja Baha-

dur was conferred on Pratap Chandra by Lord Dalhousie. The Investiture was held at Government House, Calcutta, and the Sanad, which was in Persian, was couched in terms that showed the appreciation by the Government of the services rendered by Pratap Chandra as a public-spirited citizen. The Raja died in 1866, at the age of 39, leaving a widow and four sons. On his death, the estate passed under the management of the Court of Wards, and remained in its charge until 1879.

Iswara Chandra Sinha, the younger brother of Raja Pratap Chandra, devoted himself largely to scientific pursuits, and to the study of medicine. He founded a charitable dispensary at the Paikpara Rajbati, where he dispensed medicines to the poor with his own hands, and otherwise relieved their necessities. At the same time he was a keen sportsman and maintained a racing stable. He was also an influential member of the British Indian Association, and was for several years its Honorary Secretary. He died in 1861, leaving an only son, Kumar Indra Chandra Singha, and a daughter. The two brothers had rendered faithful service to the Government in the Mutiny of 1857. News was conveyed to the Rajas from their zemindary at Bhuluya that the native regiment stationed there had mutinied, and was about to loot the Treasury. The Rajas at once ordered the collection of all the able-bodied men on the estate for the protection of the Treasury, and the treasure was safely removed to the Rajas' well-built Kutchery-house, which was held in force by the Collector and the Rajas' men. These measures had the effect of quieting the neighbouring districts, where the efforts of the Rajas to allay the widespread panic were successful. For the purpose of guarding the road from Calcutta to Barrackpore, they employed in their service a number of European seamen.

At the time of the visit to India of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (now H. M. the King-Emperor) the Paikpara Raj family was represented by Kumar Girish Chandra Sinha, the eldest son of Raja Pratap Chandra Sinha; Kumars Purna Chandra



Sinha, Kanti Chandra Sinha, and Sarat Chandra Sinha, his second, third and fourth sons, and Kumar Indra Chandra Singh, the only son of Raja Iswara Chandra Sinha. Of the entertainment given in honour of the present King, in the grounds of the Belgachia Villa of the Paikpara Family, mention will be made further on. Of these five representatives of the family, Grish Chandra died in 1877, in the prime of his life. He left a munificent bequest of Rs. 1,25,000 for the maintenance of a hospital at Kandi. He was a high-minded gentleman, and singularly free from the pride of rank and position. Purpa Chandra was a great traveller, and visited most of the places of note in the country. The sacred places and shrines of India were objects of his special interest. He was famous for his benevolence, and was specially invited to attend the Proclamation Durbar at Delhi in 1877. In 1885 the title of Raja Bahadur was conferred upon him as a mark of personal distinction. He died in 1890. Kanti Chandra predeceased his brother Purna Chandra, dying in 1880. He was a keen sportsman, and owned race-horses. He left a widow, but no issue, and his estates were vested in his brothers. Kumar Indra Chandra will be remembered by many of the present generation of Europeans in Calcutta, as one of the most courteous and kindly-hearted of the Indian gentlemen of his day. He was a great patron of the Turf, owned a number of useful race-horses, and presented a cup, the Paikpara Cup, every year. He was a great patron of Music, and in Literature he made more than a fair reputation. He encouraged technical education, and took an active part in the arrangements for the Calcutta Exhibition of 1884, and was largely instrumental in collecting the Indian exhibits for the same. He was the pioneer among the orthodox Hindu community in the contention that sea-voyages are not prohibited by the Hindu Shastras. He convened an assembly of learned pundits, and members of his clan of orthodox Hindus, and expounded to them his views, urging that a doctrine of superstition was out of date, and that it was folly on their part to oppose a movement pregnant with such vast possibilities. The time

was not ripe, however, for his advanced ideas, and his arguments failed to convince the pundits and his clansmen. They dissented from his project, and his scheme, for the time being, failed. The Kumar was present at the Proclamation Durbar at Delhi in 1877, by special invitation; and he took a prominent part in the reception of Lord Ripon at the Belgachia Villa, just previous to his departure from India. Frank, high-minded, and generous, he was respected by all classes of the community, and commanded the regard of those with whom he was brought into actual contact. In his later years, following the example of some of his ancestors, he became an ascetic, and lived like a Sannyasi, assuming the title of Bodhanundanath Swami. He died in 1894, at the age of 37; leaving an only daughter, who also died at an early age.

The entertainment at the Belgachia Villa in 1875 to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (now the King-Emperor), was an altogether voluntary move on the part of the Indian people of Bengal, who subscribed cheerfully, and sought to give expression to their joy at the advent of their future Emperor by inviting His Royal Highness to a purely oriental entertainment. The grounds of the Villa were well suited to the purpose, for they comprise about 130 acres, and are laid out with artistic taste. The place teems with historic associations, and possesses a magnificent collection of oil-paintings, representative of the art of Giovanni, Dubufe, Constable, Guido Reni, Opie, Eastlake, Cagliari, Etty, and other masters of world-wide fame. Some of these pictures were purchased from the collection of Raja Dwarkanath, who secured them during his visit to Europe, but the major portion of the collection was acquired by Raja Pratap Chandra from the most famous of the picture-galleries of Europe. It is undoubtedly the finest private park in Bengal. Since it came into the possession of the Paikpara family, the property has been considerably enlarged and improved, and its present owner, Kumar Sarat Chandra Sinha, has entirely re-modelled the beautiful grounds. The garden was

the favourite resort of Lord Auckland, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Dalhousie and Lord Canning, and was for a long time remarkable as a place of meeting for all persons of distinction and talent.

Kumar Sarat Chandra Sinha, the fourth son of Raja Pratap Chandra Sinha, is now the senior representative of the House, and the titular head of the family. He was born in 1859, and was educated first at the Metropolitan Institution and Hindu School, and afterwards at home, under able teachers. Since he took over the management of his estates, considerable additions have been made to the property, and a number of family disputes, which had long been pending, have been satisfactorily settled. The Kumar, in conjunction with others, has started an association known as the Uttarradhi Kayastha Sabha, for the furtherance of the interests, education, aid and progress of members of his clan, and he is unanimously recognised as President of the Association. As a staunch Hindu, he has always maintained the traditions of his princely house, in the celebration of religious ceremonies at Cossipore and at Kandi. He is also an ardent tourist, and has visited almost all the famous and holy places in the country. He has entertained the leading officials of his time, from Sir Rivers Thomson to Sir Andrew Fraser, either at his town residence or at the Belgachia Villa; and when the Chinese Plenipotentiary, Tang Saho Yi, was in Calcutta, he accepted his hospitality at his Cossipore residence, the Thakur-Bari. He takes much interest in engineering and photography. The improvements that have been carried out at the Cossipore Thakur-Bari, the Kandi Rajbati, and the Belgachia Villa, are all from designs executed by himself, and he has a fine collection of photographs of the most famous places in India, all of which were taken by himself. He has contributed largely to charities public and private, and gave a hand some donation towards the proposed Victoria Memorial Fund. He is of a most affable disposition, a broad-minded gentleman with a love for things refined and beautiful, and a leaning towards the mystical and occult. He has for his Secretary Baboo Hari Mohan Banerjee,



who has made a special study of astrology, palmistry and Sanskrit philosophy.

Kumar Birendra Chandra Sinha is the eldest son of Kumar Sarat Chandra, and is the most promising scion of the family. He was born in 1881, and was educated first at the Metropolitan Institution, and subsequently by a private tutor. He is a warm-hearted and philanthropic gentleman, with a liking for travel, in which he has received every encouragement from his father, and a taste for photography, horticulture, and the decorative arts. As a scholar, he has acquired a solid foundation in English literature, and a fair knowledge of Sanskrit. He is of active habits, more inclined to action than to speech, and is endowed with the virtues of thrift, patience, and industry. He finds recreation in motoring, but in all the various pursuits to which he is partial, he is thorough. Perhaps horticulture and landscape-gardening are his favourite occupations just at present, and in the latter direction he finds ample scope for the exercise of his talents in the grounds of the Belgachia Villa, to the improvement of which he devotes a good deal of his time. Photography, too, is to him something more than a mere hobby. In religious matters, new forms of thought have an attraction for the young Kumar, who is not narrow in his views, his inquisitive mind inclining to a continual pursuit of knowledge. Like many of his forefathers, he takes an active part in public affairs, he is a prominent member of the British Indian Association, and an Honorary Presidency Magistrate of the First Class. His sympathies with suffering humanity are large, and he collected funds, and made a handsome donation, towards the relief of those who suffered by the great earthquake in the Kangra Valley in 1905. During the visit of T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales to Calcutta in 1906, he acted as a Page to His Royal Highness. He has also been nominated as Committee member of various societies and institutions in connexion with the Government. The retiring nature of his father has afforded him an early opportunity of looking after the affairs of his vast

estates, and he has thus acquired a fair knowledge of the intricacies of zemindary management. He possesses a good library, which receives considerable additions every month.

The second son of Kumar Sarat Chandra Sinha was Kumar Jitendra Chandra who was born in 1885 and died twenty years later. He was educated at the Metropolitan Institution and read up to the matriculation standard. He was a youth of good promise, and his early demise was a severe blow to his family.

Kumar Satish Chandra Sinha is the eldest son of the late Raja Purna Chandra Sinha, and was born in 1875. He was educated at the Metropolitan Institution, but owing to the death of his father, his academical career was brought to an early close, and his studies were completed at home. He devoted special attention to Literature, Science, and the Drama, and it is mainly to his interest in the latter that the Indian Sangit Samaj owes its present flourishing condition. The dramatic members of the Samaj are elected from the Indian aristocracy of Bengal. The Kumar himself is gifted with dramatic genius of a high order, and has dramatised for the stage of the Sangit-Samaj several works, such as Bakim Chandra's *Krishnakanta's Will*, and *Mrinalini*. Like his father, he is of broad sympathies, but his charities are for the most part of a private nature. A large number of widows, orphans, and schoolboys receive aid from him and his purse is always open to really deserving cases. In his private life he is prudent, just, and honourable, and of a religious turn of mind. Motoring, touring, and photography are amongst his recreations.

Kumar Sirish Chandra was the youngest son of Raja Purna Chandra. He was born in 1880, and received his education at the Metropolitan Institution. As a charitable and sympathetic man, the Kumar gave promise of a useful career, but he died at the age of twenty-two. He will be remembered by posterity for the munificent donation he made to the Kandi Charitable Hospital, which was founded by his adoptive father, Kumar Girish Chandra.

Kumar MANMATHA NATH ROY CHOWDHURY of Santosh belongs to one of the most ancient aristocratic families in Bengal, from which came Maharaja Pratapaditya and Raja Basanta Roy of Jessore. His ancestors migrated from Jessore and settled at Santosh in the beginning of the 17th Century. The family is among one of the richest *Kayastha* houses in the province. During the time of the Moghul Emperors, they exercised exclusive rights over their estates.

Kumar Manmatha Nath who is only a young man, just stepping into manhood, has already made a reputation for himself. He maintains the Dwarkanath charitable hospital, named after his late father, and the Bindubashini Girls' and H. E. Boys' Schools, named after his mother. He also supports for the good of his tenantry a large number of Middle English Schools and Middle Vernacular Schools, as well as charitable dispensaries. He recently inaugurated a well equipped college in his own subdivision. Spacious and comfortable boarding houses have also been erected for the free accommodation of students. He manages these institutions himself as their Proprietor Secretary, and takes the keenest possible interest in the educational problem of his country, as his pamphlets and letters to Lord Curzon on this subject show. The Kumar has given a building, at his own cost, for the District Board Veterinary Hospital in the town of Mymensingh.

The Santosh family have also established, at considerable expense, a *Dharmshala* in the holy city of *Ajudyā*, and an *Atit-Shala* at Santosh, where food and shelter are dispensed free to pilgrims and travellers.

Gifts of landed property have been made by the Santosh family from time to time, for religious endowments and charities, which yield an annual income of nearly twenty thousand rupees. Since the demise of his late lamented father, the Santosh estate have spent about five lakhs of rupees for public and charitable purposes.

The Kumar is a benevolent and cultured member of Indian society. He bears an exemplary character and his private charities are unbounded



and unostentatious. He is gifted with distinct talents, and is considered to be a rising orator and politician. The speech which he delivered at the Woodburn Memorial Meeting presided over by H. E. Lord Curzon, elicited praise both from the European and the Indian communities. His essays and speeches, which have been published in a big volume, have been highly spoken of by eminent men, such as Lord Ripon, Sir Charles Elliot, and Sir Walter Lawrence. He received his early training in St. Xavier's College, and his University education at Hare School and the Presidency College. He reads extensively at home where he has a splendid library of his own. His published writings show him to be an accomplished and thoughtful writer. He is a liberal but cautious social reformer, and his forcible appeal in support of the sea-voyage movement created a good deal of sensation. The leading journals and public men of his province have pronounced him to be "an honour to the territorial aristocracy of Bengal, one who combines in him the aristocracy of wealth with the aristocracy of intellect." He has founded many useful associations and has been their guide. His palatial residences at Santosh, Calcutta and Chunar do credit to his æsthetic taste. He is a fine rider and has beautiful horses and elephants. His magnificent motor landaulet shows that he is progressive in every respect.

He is a strong advocate of technical education, and also of temperance, in support of which, he has delivered speeches and written essays and pamphlets. It was he who first sent from Bengal a young man to Japan for technical education.

In recognition of his services he was appointed secretary to the Education Committee of the Bengal Landholders' Association. He is also an influential member of the

governing body of the British Indian Association.

Among his public gifts he has contributed Rs. 50,000 towards the All-India Victoria Memorial Fund, of which he is a vice-patron, and liberally contributed for the Coronation Drinking Fountain in the Zoological Gardens, Calcutta.

As a zemindar, the Kumar is very popular. During the scarcity in 1901, he helped his distressed tenants, and advanced large sums to enable them to tide over their difficulties. Besides he has always



Kumar MANMATHA NATH ROY CHOWDHURY AND HIS SON.

come forward with liberal donations whenever relief funds have been opened under Government supervision during famines. On his first tour round his estate he received right royal ovations and many appreciative valedictory addresses everywhere. In some places the people subscribed for portraits of the Kumar and had them unveiled with great éclat. In recognition of his efforts for the public good he has been granted by the Government a

first class certificate of honour and private interviews with their excellencies Lords Curzon and Minto, and was also presented to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. At the time of His Excellency Lord Curzon's departure the Kumar received from the outgoing Viceroy special copies of his published speeches, together with a copy of his photograph and autograph signature. The Kumar had the pleasure of entertaining His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Lady Fraser as his guests. After the partition of Bengal he received H. H. Sir L. Hare and Party at Tangail, and entertained them in a right royal style—the place of entertainment being charmingly decorated with rare works of art in ivory, silver and gold. After lunch the Kumar held a Durbar where His Honour and party were photographed with the Kumar by the side of the Governor.

The Kumar has proposed to commemorate this visit by adding a separate female ward to his Hospital to be named after Sir Lancelot Hare.

His loyalty and devotion to the Government of his great King are unimpeachable, and he has helped the union and better understanding between the rulers and the ruled by many social functions and entertainments.

The Kumar played a prominent part in connection with the festivities

and receptions arranged in honour of the Royal visit to Calcutta in 1905-6. He was one of the few leading men who were on the deputation that received Their Royal Highnesses, as representatives of Bengal. He was also one of those seven dignitaries of the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam who were presented to Their Royal Highnesses. Their Royal Highnesses accepted a special copy of the Kumar's English translation of "Chandra Shekhar," a book that



has been favourably noticed by leading men and journals, and the Prince and Princess of Wales were also pleased to accept the dedication of the Kumar's memoir of the Royal Visit to Calcutta. The Kumar's son, Benoyendranath is an exceedingly handsome and smart boy. He is making striking progress with his governors and already speaks good English. If he fulfils the promises of his boyhood he is destined to be a great man.

The Honourable Maharaja GIRIJA NATH ROY, of Dinajpur, was born in 1860 and educated at Queen's College, Benares. He took over the management of his magnificent property and was invested with the title in 1883, in which year he attained his majority. The Raj of Dinajpur is of great antiquity, and dates back to the 14th Century. It passed through many vicissitudes, in common with the rest of Bengal, in mediæval and modern times, till, on the death of Maharaja Tarak Nath Roy in the year 1865, while the present Maharaja was still in his infancy, the estate came under the management of his adoptive mother, Maharani Syam Mohini, assisted by her son-in-law, Khettar Mohan Sinha, whose services singled him out for the bestowal of the title of Raja by the Government of Lord Lytton. The title of Maharani conferred upon the present Maharaja's mother, Syam Mohini, already locally called Maharani, was given for her great services during the distressing times of the famine of 1873-74, when her liberal assistance enabled the raiyats of Dinajpur to tide over the crisis. Since attaining his majority, Maharaja Girija Nath Roy Bahadur has taken a very active part in the administration of the district. He was chairman of the Dinajpur Municipality for six years, and is also a member of the District Board and an honor-

ary magistrate. As a member of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor, his services have been of value and have received the recognition of Government. His wide knowledge and ripe experience have enabled him to give useful aid to the authorities. He has always been foremost in forwarding public movements of the day, and has shown himself willing to assist in all measures for the welfare of the people with his purse, time, and labour. His public gifts have been generous.

raja in 1907 at a public Durbar at Dacca, when the Lieutenant-Governor in presenting the sanad spoke as follows, after giving full recognition to the Maharaja's character and services:—"By your unswerving loyalty, high character, readiness to give your time and labour to promote all useful public objects, you have gained the high esteem of your countrymen and the grateful recognition of the Government. It is very gratifying to me to be able to express, by the ceremony of to-day, the satisfaction with which the Government has viewed your career."



Maharaja GIRIJA NATH ROY, OF DINAJPUR.

He has founded the Diamond Jubilee School, Weaving School and Sanskrit Tol, and also two charitable dispensaries. At the expense of the Maharaja's estate, the Ghagra Canal and the Thomson Canal, named after Sir Rivers Thomson, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, were built at Dinajpur, and great benefit, by improved sanitation, was thereby conferred on that town. The title of Maharaja Bahadur was conferred by sanad upon the Maha-

Raja SREE NATH ROY, Banker and Zemin-dar of Dacca, Eastern Bengal, was born in 1841, and comes of the well-known Kundu family of Bhagyakul in the District of Dacca. The Kundu family have always been noted for their public beneficence, and in the days before the British Administration of India were foremost in Eastern Bengal in their zeal for patronizing Sanskrit literature, encouraging learned Hindu Pandits, and celebrating Hindu religious rites. They also gained the name of public benefactors by their great services in relieving the poor during the famines which are of such frequent recurrence in India, specially in the great famine that devastated the Province in the early part of the eighteenth century when, by their generosity, thousands of lives were saved. For this act of munificence the then ruling chief conferred on the head of the family at that time, Ram Govinda Kundu, the title "Roy" as a family distinction and also a grant of rent-free lands, the annual income of which was Rs. 1,400. The head of the family bears this distinction to the present day. The descendants of the family have continued all through the intervening time the charitable policy of their predecessors and have



spent large sums of money in relieving famine and in public and private charity in general. They earned the thanks of Government some years ago, by founding the present East Bengal Saraswat Somaj for promoting and encouraging Sanskrit literature, Hindu law, philosophy and astronomy, by holding annual examinations and conferring titles on successful students. The present Raja, as prime mover in this matter, received a certificate of honour on the occasion of the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her Imperial Majesty the late Queen-Empress Victoria in 1877. Raja Sree Nath Roy has fully maintained the traditions of his family, and, in addition, has identified himself actively with public affairs. He received a good education in the Dacca and Presidency Colleges which has fitted him for the position as head of the family. He has served as a Municipal Commissioner, and was formerly a member of the District Board, Education and Road Cess Committee, at Dacca. He has also held the position of Honorary Magistrate on the General Benches at Dacca, Munshiganj, Srinagar, and on the Independent Bench of his own at Bhagyakul. He is still a trustee of the Economic Museum, a life member of the Calcutta Zoological Gardens, and a life governor of the Mitford Hospital at Dacca. In all these capacities he has worthily upheld his reputation and gained great credit. Conjointly with his brothers, Babu Janokee Nath Roy and Rai Sita Nath Roy Bahadur, he has established many useful public institutions in East Bengal, including the Eye Infirmary at Dacca, and the Sita Kundu Water Works at Chittagong, to commemorate the name of his father, and a model bustee building for the poor at Calcutta. The brothers own and carry on many mercantile and banking businesses in East Bengal, and also the important mercantile and banking firm in Calcutta established in the name of their father, the late

Prem Chand Roy. They have also established a steamer service plying between Calcutta and Dacca. They are known to Government as law-abiding, loyal, and peaceful zemindars and have received mention in successive Administration reports. Raja Sree Nath is also a Director of the recently established Bengal National Bank, Limited. In recognition of his loyalty and public spirit the title of "Raja" was bestowed upon him as a personal distinction on the 30th May 1891. He has a



Raja SREE NATH ROY.

son, Kumar Promatha Nath Roy, born in the year 1880 and educated at the Presidency College, who now manages his whole estate. The personal and family contributions to the public funds exceed six lakhs of rupees.

WOOPENDRA NATH SAWOO, senior partner of the firm of Messrs. P. G. W. Sawoo, Jute Balers and Dealers, Calcutta, is the son of Patit Chandra Sawoo, merchant and zemindar. He was born on the 16th January, 1859, at Dhankurria,

Basirhat, in Bengal, and was educated at the Free Church Institution, Calcutta, which he left at the age of twenty years, on the death of his father. He then placed the management of the jute firm under the sole control of his brother-in-law, Babu Shama Charan Ballav, and retired to Dhankurria to administer his ancestral property, which has been greatly extended since that time. As a zemindar he proved most just and liberal in his dealings. His care for his native village extended to the opening of well-lighted metalled roads, and he devoted great attention to the installation of excellent drains. He established a High School, practically a free institution, with a hostel attached. Young Woopendra gave all his spare time to the welfare of the school, and reaped his reward in the brilliant results achieved by its pupils at the public examinations. He also opened a charitable dispensary, which he named after his mother, Sama Sundari. This is in charge of a qualified surgeon and is richly endowed. For the improvement of the district he constructed the road known as the Dhankurria and Arbalia Road, and excavated many tanks upon his property. For many years he sat on the Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Basirhat, and on the District and Local Boards. In the famine of 1896, Woopendra Babu rendered yeoman's service to his poorer countrymen. He opened relief houses at Dhankurria, where over three

thousand sufferers were comfortably housed and fed for six months, by which time a good many were able to return to their homes. Those who were utterly destitute, however, numbering over a thousand, were supplied with the necessaries of life for a further six months. These princely charities are still remembered in the district. In 1898 he sustained a severe loss by the death of his brother-in-law, Shama Charan Ballav, who had managed the jute firm in Calcutta so long and successfully. To this gentleman the



present position of Messrs. P. G. W. Sawoo is due. Woopendra Babu then returned to active business in the management of his firm. In religion, Woopendra Babu is a



Mr. W. N. SAWOO.

Hindu of the Vaishnav sect. He maintains the worship at the temple of Issur Radha Kanta Jew, established at Dhankurria, and has dedicated a large zemindari to the service of this institution. Among the other religious works he has opened a "Tol" at Dhankurria where many Brahmin youths are provided with residence and receive Sanskrit education. His large art collections at his palatial residence at 26, Gailiffe Street, Calcutta, and at Dhankurria, bear testimony to his love of art. He received Honour Certificates on the occasion of the late Queen-Empress's Jubilee, and on the Coronation of the present King-Emperor. He is now a member of the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Commission for Calcutta and Howrah.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir RAMESHWARA SINGH Bahadur, K.C.I.E., is the present head of the Raj Darbhunga house. His brother, the late Maharaja Sir Laksh-mishwara Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., was popularly known throughout Bengal. The public services to the State, and the charity rendered by the late Maharaja Baha-

dur, have received public recognition from all classes of the community, and a handsome statue, paid for by public subscription, has been erected in Calcutta to perpetuate his memory. The present holder of the title is emulating the useful and patriotic career of his predecessors. By caste he is a Brahmin, the head of the Mithila Brahmins, one of the ten great divisions into which the Brahmins are divided. He is the second son of Maharaja Maheshwar Singh Bahadur, and was born on the 16th December 1859. At the time of his father's death, on the 18th October 1860, he was barely a year old.

His brother, the late Maharaja Sir Laksh-mishwara Singh, who was some thirty months his senior, succeeded to the *guddi*, but owing to the nonage of the brothers, the Court of Wards assumed the management of the estates, and arrangements were made by them for the education of the minor princes. Maharaja Rameshwara Singh was educated with his elder brother at Darbhunga, Mozafferpur, and Benares. He acquired an early taste for learning, and displayed at school considerable ability. At Benares he was the dux of his class; and made rapid progress. By twelve he had mastered all the subjects required for the entrance examination of the Calcutta University. His age, however, prevented him from offering himself.

In the higher branches of mathematics, literature, and science, his studies have been extensive, and he is an especially good Sanskrit scholar. The European forms of athletics

have always had an attraction for him. He is a good horseman, and an expert at tennis and rackets.

On the completion of his education, he was offered an appointment in the Statutory Civil Service, which he accepted: and from 1877 to 1885 served as Assistant Magistrate at Darbhunga, Saran and Bhagalpur. The knowledge of the details of administration acquired during that period has stood him in good stead in the management of the estates of the Raj.



H. H. MAHARAJA SIR RAMESHWARA SINGH BAHADUR.

There are few noblemen in India with a greater aptitude for business than the present Maharaja of Darbhunga, and the secret of his success is largely due to the close personal supervision which he exercises, and to the energy and industry with which he applies himself to his duties.

During the period of his service under Government he married, under a special agreement with his late brother, and obtained the maintenance grant of Perganna Bachaur in the District of Darbhunga. The



duties of management which devolved upon him in connection with this grant, interfered with the discharge of his functions as a public servant, and he tendered his resignation as Assistant Magistrate. He received the title of Raja Bahadur under *sanad*, dated the 29th May 1886, and was exempted from attendance in Civil Courts under Government notification of the 14th May 1888. From 1888 to 1890 he sat in the Bengal Legislative Council as the representative of the land-owners of Bengal and Behar.

On the death of Maharaja Sir Lakshmishwar Singh Bahadur, on the 16th December 1898, he succeeded to the *guddi* of Raj Darbhunga, and was personally invested by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on the 21st January 1899, at Darbhunga, with the title of Maharaja Bahadur. He received the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal on the 23rd May 1900. Since his succession to the *guddi*, Maharaja Rameshwara Singh has been elected a Member of the Legislative Council of India by the members of the Bengal Legislative Council, and has also filled the office of President of the Zemindari Panchayat, the British Indian Association, the Behar Landholders' Association, and the Bharata Dharma Mahamandal.

In the Legislative Council he has played the part of an active and patriotic member, and his speech on the budget of 1890-91 was recognised as a masterly performance. The Maharaja is a man of simple tastes and unaffected habits. He is fond of travel and has visited almost all the sacred places in India from Kamakhya in Assam, and the Western Himalayas, to Rameshwaram in the extreme south of the Peninsula. His Highness has given signal proofs of his liberality and large-heartedness. At his succession to the Raj, he made liberal presentations to his servants. Among other benefactions he set aside a lakh of rupees, the interest of which will be devoted to the relief of orphans and widows upon his estates. To the Famine Relief Fund of the year 1900 he presented the munificent donation of a lakh and a half of rupees, as well as a lakh of rupees to the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund. He

also gave thirty thousand rupees to the Mozafferpur Hospital, and twenty thousand towards repairs to the temples in Assam. Handsome contributions have also been made by him to the Transvaal War Fund, and the funds organised for the relief of sufferers by the floods in Bhagalpur and in Calcutta. His smaller gifts of charity are innumerable, and all his allowances in the Imperial Council were placed at the disposal of the Collector of Darbhunga, for distribution among the respectable widows and orphans.

As a politician, he is shrewd and far-seeing, assiduous in the discharge of his public duties, and unsparing in his labour. As a Zemindar he is considerate.

Babu DEVENDRA NARAYAN SINGHA, Zemindar, is a great grandson of Ramanando Ghosh, who, at the time when the Honour-



Babu D. N. SINGHA.

able East India Company was consolidating its position in Bengal, founded the estate of Sadarpur in Central Bengal. Ramanando Ghosh was born in the district of Murshedabad, and entered the service of the Hon. East India Company at an early age. He served faithfully and with distinction in the several silk factories of the Company, and gained great favour

with his superior officers. He was held in much esteem by the Directors of the Company for the honesty and zeal which he displayed in the advancement of their business. In recognition of these services he was granted, from time to time, considerable sums of money as rewards. He remained in the Company's service till an advanced age, and died at his estate at Sadarpur. Part of the great river of Northern India, the Ganges, extending through the three districts of Rajshahye, Pabna and Faridpur, is included in the estate of Sadarpur.

Raja RANAJIT SINHA Bahadur, of Nashipur, son of the late Raja Kirti Chandra Sinha Bahadur, was born on the 9th June 1865. His estate was placed under the Court of Wards during his minority. The young Raja received his education at the Berhampur College, where he had a distinguished career, passing brilliantly even in the lower-class examinations. Mathematics was his strong point; in this branch of study he made quick progress. As a youth he was remarkable for his steady and straightforward character. The Raja Bahadur did not succeed to the estate without a certain amount of trouble. On his attaining his majority in the year 1886 a claim was raised on behalf of his aunt, and at first the Court of Wards was inclined to a division of the property. Sir Charles Paul was engaged to represent the interests of the Raja before the Court of Wards, he himself not being able to move as he was still a minor at the time; but through the intervention of Sir Henry Cotton, then a Secretary to the Board of Revenue, the Court of Wards agreed to retain the estate under its control until the Raja Bahadur had had opportunity allowed him to establish his claim. In the heavy litigation which followed, Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur was successful throughout, and was established as the sole proprietor of the Nashipur Raj. This success was largely due to the Raja Bahadur's own acumen and legal knowledge, for he took an active part in the conduct of his case, gaining the esteem of his own counsel whom he set right on certain points of procedure.



The Raja has proved a model zemindar. He has introduced rules for zemindary management, which have proved so workable that they have been adopted by many of the leading zemindars of Bengal. His offices are governed on the same system as those under the control of Government. His servants enjoy official privileges, such as leave, pension rules, etc., and no officer receives punishment until the complaints against him have been fully investigated. The Raja Bahadur himself is one of the hardest working men in his Raj. He is an early riser, getting through a couple of hours' work in the early morning. Later, he attends his office regularly from 11 A.M. to 4-30 or 5 P.M. During the cold weather months the Raja Bahadur goes on tour in the mofussil. There is not an institution, either in his own district or in Calcutta, with which he is not connected. He holds the position of a First Class Magistrate, with summary jurisdiction, and has gained the good opinion of all by his impartial justice. For six years he has acted as Honorary City Magistrate of Lalbong, and is Chairman of the Murshedabad Municipality. At one time the Raja Bahadur was a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and proved himself a very useful councillor. He was married on the 4th May 1883, three years before attaining his majority. He is a Hindu of the best type, and although moderate in his views, he is orthodox in all social and religious observances. His charities have been very large. The British Government has a very loyal adherent in the Raja. He has a family of five sons and four daughters. The eldest son, Kumar Bhupendra Narayen Sinha, a very intelligent boy, is married to the younger daughter of Babu Braj Mohun Lall, of Gaya; his eldest daughter is the wife of the eldest son of Babu Isri Prosad, of Ullao.

Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur comes of distinguished ancestry.

The family originally came from the Deccan, where one of the Raja Bahadur's direct ancestors, Maharaja Tarawah, was the Ruling Chief of Bagagram in the 14th century A.D. This Maharaja, leaving his brother, Raja Rawat, in charge of his possessions, set out on a pilgrimage to Kurukhetra in the Umballa District, taking with him his son, Kumar Madan Singh. The party, after making the pilgrimage, went to Panipat, whence the Kumar proceeded to Jhind, with the permission of his father. The Kumar



Raja RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR.

distinguished himself at this place, and becoming very popular, decided to settle there. He married the daughter of one Lala Siram, a wealthy banker, with the consent of the Maharaja, his father. Here the Kumar made his home, refusing to return to his native Raj. He had many descendants, and of these, his great grandson, Lahomall Rao, had five sons who, leaving Jhind, settled in various countries. Owing to the loss of certain family papers, the reasons that induced the sons of Lahomall to leave their

country are not known. We find the family, later, settled in favour with the Emperor of Delhi, Rai Sambu Nath, one of the present Raja Bahadur's ancestors, being appointed by that monarch Nazim of the whole tract of country from Saharanpur to Meerut, and permanent Subadar and Fouzdar. The family distinguished themselves by their services. Rai Badri Dass, brother of Rai Sambhu Nath, commanded a body of horsemen under the East India Company, and took part in the battle of Shamli under Colonel Burn. Rai Tara Chand, another ancestor, received high honours from the Mogul Emperor, Jehangir, for his great services. Raja Devi Sinha Bahadur, another ancestor of the present Raja Bahadur, was the founder of the Nashipur branch of the family. In 1756 he came from Panipat to Murshedabad, then the capital of Bengal, and entered the Honourable East India Company's service in the Revenue Department, in which he held high and responsible offices in connection with the Settlement of Bengal. He farmed the revenues of Purnea, and, subsequently, of the districts of Rangpore, Dinajpore and Edracpur. In 1773, when Provincial Councils were formed, Raja Devi Sinha became steward or secretary to the Provincial Council of Murshedabad, and, later on, the office of Dewan was conferred upon him. He rendered important services to Lord Clive at the battle of

Plassey, for which he was honoured by the title of Maharaja. He was succeeded by his nephew, Raja Udmunta Sinha Bahadur, who was well known for his liberality and charities. He established temples in all his mahals, and granted lands, from the profits of which Deb Seba was conducted. These grants are still maintained by the present Raja Bahadur. He granted Brahmatter lands in every village to the Brahmmins, and made large donations for the public good. He was a pious and religious man, and there



was hardly any religious institution with which he was not connected.

The present Raja Bahadur is in direct descent from these great men of older times, and is a worthy representative of their fame. Descended from men who had so much



Kumar BHUPENDRA NARAYEN SINHA.

to do with the establishment of the British Government in India, the Raja Bahadur's loyalty is well founded. The British Government has no more sincere friend than the subject of this sketch, Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur.

Syed MOHUMMUD MAHDI HASUN Khan, *alias* Syed Badshah Nawab RAZVI, Banker and Zemindar of Guzri, Patna City, was born on 30th July 1858 (18th Zilhija 1274 A. H.). He is a descendant of the illustrious General Syed Hassun, who originally came to India with the army of Nadir Shah, the Persian conqueror. General Syed Hassun, at the express wish of the King of Delhi, left his promising young son, Syed Razi, in India with that monarch. Syed Murtaza, the son of Syed Razi, obtained honour under the King of Delhi, and the title of Khan Bahadur was bestowed upon him. Syed Abdullah, the next representative of the family, was indifferent to titles; but his two sons, Syed Mehdi Ali Khan and Syed Mohammed Ali Khan,

obtained advancement, and were honoured with the titles of Khan Bahadur. The fourth son of Syed Abdullah, Syed Lutf Ali Khan, distinguished himself in the reign of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, and was created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. Further honours were in store for him on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress in 1887, when he was invested with the title of Nawab by His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, for faithful services rendered to the Government of India. The name of Nawab Syed Lutf Ali Khan is held in high respect in Behar, where his memory is honoured by his countrymen as the generous donor of a lakh and ten thousand rupees, which laid the foundation of the technical institution now known as the Behar School of Engineering. A portrait of this illustrious gentleman now adorns the walls of the Engineering School, having been unveiled by the late Sir John Woodburn, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The subject of the present sketch, Syed Badshah Nawab Razvi, generally known as the Nawab of Patna, is a loyal subject of His Majesty the King-Emperor, Edward VII, and is ever ready to render service to the Imperial Government. On his mother's side he is a descendant of two illustrious families. His mother, on the maternal side, came of the family of Haji Mohammad Ismail who had immigrated into India, was married to the daughter of the Nawab of Bengal, and was subsequently martyred at Bussora while on his pilgrimage to Karballa. Thus a link is formed with the famous ancestor, Mullah Amad Mozindarai. On the father's side she was the granddaughter of Syed Ali Khan Bahadur, who was the grandson of Syed Abdullah Sahib Razvi. Syed Badshah Nawab Razvi is the proprietor of extensive zemindaries in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, yielding an annual revenue of over a lakh and a quarter of rupees. By his wealth and position he is well-fitted to serve both the Government and his country. His interest in public affairs has always been keen, and his subscriptions in the cause of education, medical service, and

charity have been continuous and on a handsome scale. In the interest of his Mussulman co-religionists the Nawab has appointed a permanent staff, with assistants, for the proper and decent interment of the remains of any of his co-religionists whose friends may not be able to perform the ceremony at their own cost. It is his present intention to make a permanent endowment of landed property to the value of Rs. 12,000 per annum, as a memorial; the revenue to be expended for religious purposes and for the help of widows, orphans, and others who are helpless and needy among his co-religionists. At the Delhi Coronation Durbar



SYED BADSHAH NAWAB  
RAZVI OF PATNA.

the Nawab was the guest of Government. For some time he was Vice-Chairman of the Patna Municipality and an Honorary Magistrate. His services are still at the disposal of the Municipality and Patna District Board.

Babu CALLY KISSEN TAGORE was, up to the time of his death in 1905, the head of one of the three principal branches of the distinguished Bengali family, the "Tagores," well known for their wealth, culture, public spirit and liberality. Babu Cally Kissen was born in the year 1840 and was the son of Babu Gopal Lal Tagore, a well-known zemindar



of Bengal. He was educated, first, at the Oriental Seminary, and afterwards at the Doveton College, Calcutta, where he acquired a thorough English training. Being the inheritor of a princely fortune, Babu Cally Kissen did not pursue his studies with a view to entering any of the learned professions, but contented himself with a sound general education. He remained a diligent student all his life, and devoted much attention to books of travel. Being a great lover of learning, he did his best to disseminate it among his countrymen. The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, during its early struggles, found in him an earnest



The late Babu CALLY KISSEN TAGORE.

and generous patron. He founded one of its chief laboratories (which bears his name) and so contributed to a work of incalculable benefit to his countrymen. He was a generous patron of authors and students, helping the former in the publication of their works, and assisting the latter in completing their education, both in India and abroad. He possessed in a marked degree the charitable tendencies of the Tagore family and distributed his bounties without reservation, to all sects and creeds. The Mayo Native Hospital, the Deaf and Dumb School, the Albert Victor Memorial Hospital, the Roman Catholic Orphanage, the District Charitable Society, the Bangiya Sahitya Parisad, and many

other philanthropic and educational institutions of Calcutta, received substantial support from him. His charities, however, were not confined to his native city alone. He liberally contributed to the Anglo-Bengali School and the Macdonnell Students' Boarding Institution at Allahabad, the Leper Asylum at Dehra Dun, the Central Hindu College at Benares, the Charitable Hospital at Barisal, and many similar institutions in different parts of the country. To his friends and relations he was uncommonly generous, and the aggregate amount given by him towards various public purposes was not less than ten lakhs of rupees. Babu Cally Kissen had, however, other claims to public regard. As a possessor of great landed property, he administered the same as a model landlord, and was highly respected and loved by his tenants. He did not put himself forward in public movements, but preferred the quiet of a retired life. In the latter part of his life, Babu Cally Kissen, who had done so much to alleviate the sorrows of others, was himself heavily visited. He lost his two sons in their youth, and his wife, who was his worthy partner, soon followed them. A favourite daughter, a grandson, a son-in-law, and a daughter-in-law, died in quick succession, and to complete his sufferings he was stricken with blindness. Worn out in health and spirit, Babu Cally Kissen retired to Benares, the holy city of the Hindus. There he died in 1905, in the 65th year of his age, leaving an only grandson, Sreeman Profulla Nath Tagore, who inherits his estate.

The late Maharaja Bahadur Sir JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGORE, K.C.S.I., long held a position of influence in Bengal and Calcutta. As a distinguished member of Indian society, a gentleman of high culture and a wealthy landowner, he held the confidence of Government and the respect of all classes. He was born in 1831, educated at the Hindu College, Calcutta, and at home under the guidance of the celebrated Captain D. L. Richardson and others. He gave early proof of literary culture and taste by composing several Bengali dramas and farces, and by

associating with men of learning and ability. He was a member, and, for several years honorary secretary, of the British Indian Association, its president in 1879, and again in 1891. He began to attend public meetings and take a share in public affairs early in life. In the Orissa famine of 1866 he co-operated with Government in devising measures of relief in the Midnapore District. In 1870 he was nominated a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and reappointed in 1872. In February 1877 he was appointed an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, and in recognition of the valuable assistance rendered by him in the discussion of the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, was reappointed in 1879. On the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage, in January 1877, he was made a Maharaja. He was created C.S.I. in 1879, and K.C.S.I. in May 1882; received the title of Maharaja Bahadur in January 1890, and in January 1891 the title of Maharaja was made hereditary in the family. His donations of money and land to charitable institutions and in aid of national and public movements have been munificent. He gave a lakh of rupees in his mother's name, for the benefit of Hindu widows; effected a settlement of estates worth Rs. 80,000 to endow the Moolagori temple at Shamnagar and the feeding of paupers at the Prasad. He gave donations to the District Charitable Society and the Mayo Hospital. He founded scholarships in the name of his father, Babu Hara Kumar Tagore, who died in 1858, and his uncle, Babu Prosanna Kumar Tagore, C.S.I., on whose death in 1866 he became the head of the family. He annually gave a gold armlet for proficiency in Sanskrit literature, and a gold medal for the test examination in the Tagore Law Lectures, as well as another gold medal for proficiency in Physical Science. He filled the following offices usefully and honourably, viz., those of a Justice of the Peace for the town of Calcutta, Presidency Magistrate, Fellow of the University of Calcutta, President of the Faculty of Arts, and Member of the Syndicate, 1881-2, Trustee



of the Indian Museum (President in 1882), Governor of the Mayo Hospital, and a member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He

left by his uncle, Prosanna Kumar Tagore, and was able to make large additions to his share of the paternal property. The Tagores

of Calcutta have always held a leading position in Bengal, but the late Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotindra more than any other member of the family, combined public offices with personal status. Strictly orthodox and devoted to religious observances, he never disregarded the claims of society, civilization and culture, and gained the good will and esteem of Europeans

tion of his ability and character. Costly litigation took place in connection with the interpretation of the will of his uncle, Babu Prosanna Kumar Tagore. The Privy Council finally decided that the Maharaja had only a life-estate under the will, and that after his demise, the estate would go to his cousin, Babu Gayendra Mohan Tagore, or his representatives.

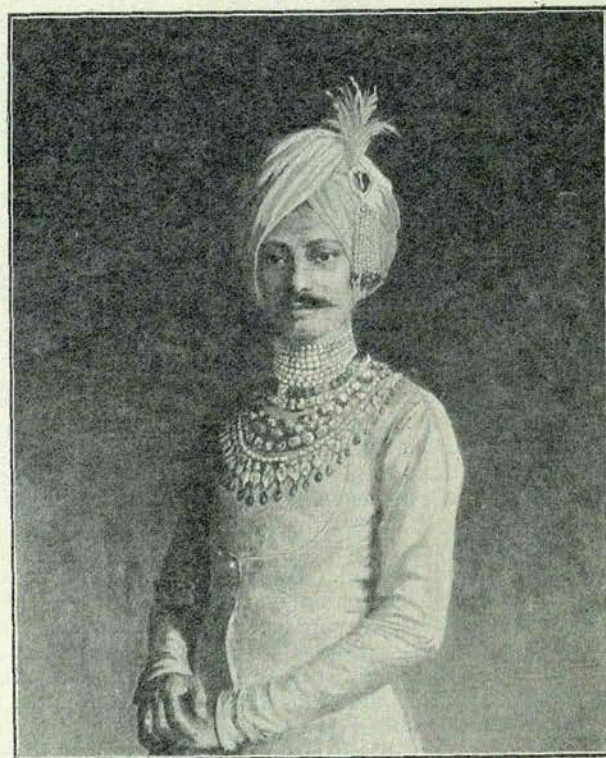
Maharaja Sir PRODYOT KUMAR TAGORE, kt.; born on 17th September 1873; only son and heir of Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore, *q.v.*; married Lady Sooroja Bala Tagore. Educated at the Hindu School, Calcutta; and afterwards under private tutor, Mr. F. Peacock, Barrister-at-Law, grandson of Sir Barnes Peacock, Chief Justice of Bengal. Hon. Secretary, British Indian Association; Trustee, Victoria Memorial Hall; Trustee, Indian Museum; Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain; Hon. Presidency



The late Maharaja Bahadur Sir JOTINDRO MOHAN TAGORE, K.C.S.I.

presented to the Calcutta University the marble bust of his uncle, which has been placed in the portico of the Senate House. Jointly with his brother, the Raja Sir Sourindra Mohan Tagore, C.I.E., he presented to the Municipality of Calcutta a piece of land for a square (to be named after his father), in which he placed a marble bust of his father; he also gave another piece of land for the Mayo Hospital. He is succeeded by his adopted son (Raja Sourindra Mohan's son), Maharaj Kumar Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, kt. The large estates are situated in several districts of Bengal, chiefly in Rangpur, Faridpur, Purnea, Murshedabad, and the 24-Pergannas. In Calcutta he built two fine houses, "The Prasad" and "Tagore Castle," adorned with costly specimens of art, where the late Maharaja entertained with princely hospitality. He received for life the income of the vast estate

and his own countrymen alike. It was said of him that he combined the polished politeness of the old school, with the educational accomplishments of the new, more completely than any other man of his time. By selecting him as a member of various special committees, such as the Education Commission of 1882, and Jury Commission of 1893, etc., Government showed its apprecia-



Maharaja Sir PRODYOT KUMAR TAGORE, kt.  
From Painting by G. P. Jacomb-Hood, R.I.



Magistrate, Calcutta; member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal; served for six years as a Commissioner of the Corporation of Calcutta; represented the City of Calcutta at the Coronation of King Edward VII. Knighted by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, 1906. *Recreations*: music, photography, and motoring. *Address*: Tagore Castle, Calcutta. *Club*: British Indian Association, Calcutta.

**Kumar SHYAMA KUMAR TAGORE** was born in 1882. He is the son of Raja Sir Sourendro Mohun Tagore, *Kt.*, C.I.E., Mus. Doc. (Oxon.), a distinguished musician, whose substantial services in the cause of Indian music have met with recognition in various forms at the hands of the ruling power; and have also attracted attention and recognition among literary and scientific societies in all quarters of the civilised world. The Kumar's school education was supplemented by home studies, under the able direction of Mr. P. L. Buckland. The distinguished personality of his father secured to the Kumar recognition, in the shape of autograph letters of congratulation, from several crowned heads of Europe and Asia, on the occasion of his marriage in 1895. Among these

were the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria, the Kings of Sweden, Belgium, and Siam, and the Shah of Persia. He received, as presents on this occasion, a signed pho-



Kumar SHYAMA KUMAR TAGORE.

tograph and an enamelled rose-water bowl from the King of Siam, and a garland of musk from the Ruler of Nepal. The Shah of Persia bestowed on him the title of "Nawab."

In 1896, the Shah of Persia appointed him to the honorary office of Vice-Consul for Persia at Calcutta, an office which he was the first Hindu to hold. He was promoted in 1899 to the higher office of Vice-Consul-General, and in 1900 he was appointed Tea Agent for Persia. The Shah also conferred upon him the honour of a Knighthood of the Imperial Order of the Lion and the Sun of Persia. The Kumar takes after his father in his musical studies, of which he is passionately fond. He is a practical musician and an author. He is also a student of more practical matters and, at the request of the Persian Government, he has written a book on Tea. Being a rigid Hindu, like his father, he devotes his leisure to the study and elucidation of the Hindu religion, in its aspects of Vedanta (Monotheism) and Tantra Sastra (which deals with the God-head in the form of Primal Energy). He is the author of a book, "Koular Chana Mrita Rahasya," a Tantric compilation for the sect of worshippers known as Viracharis. He has undertaken the compilation of a work named "Sakta Darsan" or the Philosophy of the Sakta form of Religion. The Kumar is a corresponding member of the International Society, Tantric Order, of America.





## Professional.

Dr. M. N. BANERJEE, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.S.A. (Lond.), was born at Subarnapore, Nuddea District, Bengal. At the age of ten, after passing the vernacular scholarship examination from the village school, he came to Calcutta to complete his education, for which purpose he attended the Hare School, Presidency College, and St. Xavier's College. From the last named in-



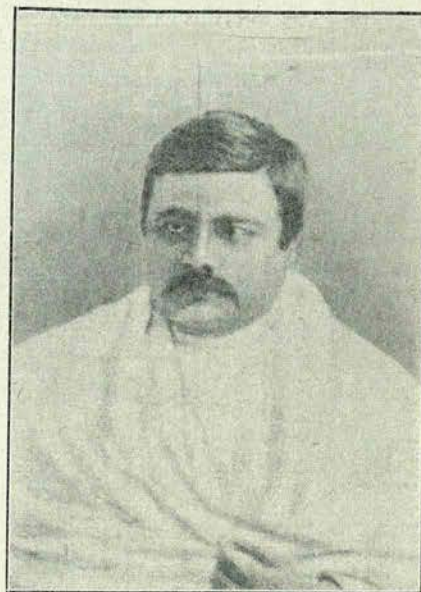
Dr. M. N. BANERJEE.

stitution he graduated in 1877, and accepted the appointment of Lecturer on Chemistry at the Cathedral Mission College. At the same time he continued to attend lectures at the Medical College. During this period he assisted his brother, Pandit Jogendranath Vidyabhushan, in editing "Aryadarsana," a well-known Bengali periodical. He was the author of many articles in that

journal. In the year 1880 Dr. Banerjee visited England for the purpose of completing his medical education, and studied at King's College, London, under Lord Lister, Sir George Johnson, and other eminent professors. In 1882 he obtained his medical diplomas and accepted the appointment of Resident Medical Officer at the Royal Free Hospital, where he practised for three years in touch with the best medical men. He also acted as Secretary to the Indian Society, and was associated with the Indian community in London in the presentation of a birthday address to Mr. Gladstone, a reception to Lord Ripon on his return from India, a memorial to Mr. Fawcett, and in other political and social affairs of the day. He returned to Calcutta and commenced practice in 1886, building up a large connection within a short period. During the prevalence of plague he was very active in affording medical aid to sufferers. He never refused his services, and often risked his own life in performing operations on plague patients. He was attacked with plague after one of these operations, but recovered after a hard struggle. An official communication, dated September 18th, 1899, makes special mention of the services which he had "on numerous occasions rendered to Government and to the Medical Officers of the Corporation in connection with the outbreak of plague," and Sir John Woodburn "expressed his sense of the excellent work done and the valuable aid rendered, and conveyed an expression of his hearty appreciation of them." Dr. Banerjee has been Lecturer on Medicine and a Physician at the Albert Victor

Hospital for many years. Some of the beds of the hospital are endowed by him and his patients. He induced one of his patients lately to pay more than Rs. 50,000 for the extension of the hospital. Dr. Banerjee also takes great interest, and is always ready with his help, in the education and social improvement of the rural population of his part of the country.

The late JOGENDRA CHANDRA BASU. The career of the late Babu Jogendra Chandra Basu affords an



The late JOGENDRA CHANDRA BASU.

instance of the success of a persistent policy, followed with almost religious devotion. It was the dream of his life to make Bengali journalism up-to-date in every respect, and he was fortunate, inasmuch as he



saw, before his death on the 18th August, 1905, its realization.

Jogendra Chandra Basu was born on the 31st December, 1835, in Ilsara, a village in the Burdwan District, which was the home of his maternal grandfather, while his ancestral house was situate in Berngram on the banks of the Damodar. He belonged to the Kayastha community.

After matriculating from the Hooghly Collegiate School, Jogendra Chandra entered the Hooghly College. But the promise of a successful university career had no charms for him, and his ambition led him into the paths of journalism. He joined the staff of the *Sadharani*, and served his apprenticeship under Babu Akshoy Kumar Sircar, whose name to-day is a household word in Bengal.

Next he came to Calcutta and started the Bengalee weekly, *Bangabasee*. The success of the paper was phenomenal. It created a revolution in Bengalee journalism, imparted to it force and vigour, and in a manner quickened its atrophied veins with the blood of Western journalism. It was the recognised organ of the orthodox Hindu community, and even in far-off Madras civilians, like Mr. Lilly, spoke of it as "the most influential and the most widely circulated of Bengalee journals." The hold it had on the orthodox section of the Hindu community was made manifest when on the introduction of the Age of Consent Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council, numbers responded to its call, and a united voice of protest went up against the proposed Act. It was during the agitation against this Bill that the *Bangabasee* Seditious Case cropped up. Jogendra Chandra was prosecuted on a charge of publishing seditious articles in the *Bangabasee*. But, thanks to the tact of the then Chief Justice, the case was satisfactorily settled.

Jogendra Chandra started a daily paper in Bengalee, but had to abandon it after ten years' struggle. He also started a Hindi edition of the *Bangabasee*, and this journal in the *lingua Franca* of India is the most popular of its kind.

His next work was the publication of the evening paper, the *Telegraph*, the cheapest evening paper in this country. The paper was very popular. But the time is not yet for the success of a pice-paper published in

English, and the journal has now, after Jogendra Chandra's death, been converted into a weekly.

He published almost all the old religious works of the Hindus in the original Sanskrit, as well as in Hindi and Bengalee. And he has earned undying fame by rendering these works popular, and bringing them within the reach of all. He also reprinted the masterpieces of old Bengalee authors.

Jogendra Chandra himself was an author of no mean repute. The *Rajalaksmi*, the *Model Bhagni*, and other sketches of society are in the hands of the Bengalee reading public who appreciate them.

His business capacity was great. The huge publishing business went on smoothly under his guidance.

He was very popular in his own village, in which he made considerable improvements by establishing schools, a post office and a bazaar. He also constructed an embankment and excavated several tanks. He was a man of many virtues as well as of many inventions.

Mr. KALI PODO BOSE, B.A., Pleader, District Courts, Meerut, was born at Sialkot in the Punjab,



Mr. K. P. BOSE.

India, in the year 1858, and received his education principally at the Canning College, Lucknow, where he obtained his B.A. Degree in 1877. For about three years he was a Professor in the Canning College,

Lucknow, and the Muir Central College at Allahabad. In 1882, he was appointed Assistant to Colonel Sir George Chesney, then Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for a short period, and afterwards went to Allahabad and studied accounts under Mr. Simkinson, Accountant-General of the United Provinces. He next took up law, in 1885, and practised at the District Courts, Meerut. Soon after his arrival at Meerut he was appointed Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, which appointment he held only for a year; his private practice growing up rapidly and his reputation spreading quickly in all neighbouring districts. Possessing, as he does, an extensive knowledge of the English, Sanskrit, Urdu and Persian languages, his chief aim in life has been to promote education among his countrymen. He founded the Anglo-Vernacular School in the Meerut Cantonments, and also laid the foundation of the Meerut College. He is Honorary Secretary of the Lyall Library and Reading Room, Town Hall, Meerut, which he himself founded; and is also a Trustee of the property left by Nanak Chand, who set aside all his property, worth 40 lacs, for educational and charitable purposes. He has been President of the District Caste Committee. In connection with the Lyall Library, he also started the Jubilee Club (in the Town Hall) which admits all classes as members, its object being to break down the social barriers of the several communities and weld them into one homogeneous whole. His quiet efforts have been continuous to improve and cheapen means of travelling by roads, canals, and railways, and to make the conditions of life more easy for the masses of the people. In postal and telegraph matters, his representations to Government for cheaper rates have already borne fruit, and he is working for the adoption of "pice postage" and of "pie fares." He is very popular among his brethren of the Bar, has often led the Bar Association, and has founded the Law Chambers Company at Meerut, of which he is Managing Director. For his public services he was awarded a seat in the Delhi Coronation Durbar of 1903, and also a Certificate in the name of the King-



Emperor, under the signature of Sir James Digges La Touche, late Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.

Sir WALTER MYTTON COLVIN, Bar.-at-Law, Allahabad, is the youngest son of the late

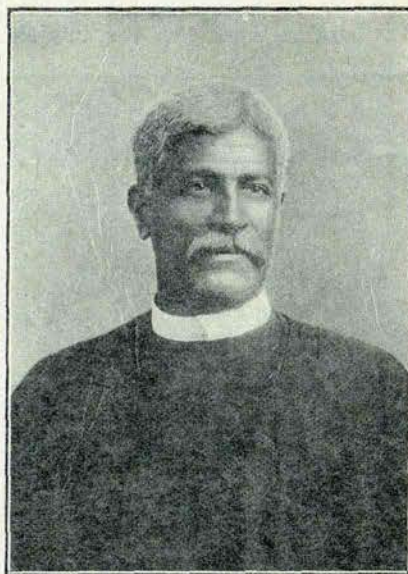


Sir W. M. COLVIN.

Hon'ble Mr. J. R. Colvin, Bengal Civil Service, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, who died in the Fort of Agra on the 9th September 1857, during the Indian Mutiny. Sir Walter Colvin was born at Moulmein, Tenasserim, Burma, on the 13th September 1847. He proceeded home for his education and was educated at Monsieur Maclean's School, Lake of Geneva, Windlesham House, Brighton, and afterwards at Rugby and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he was a Scholar and LL.B. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in January 1871, and proceeding to India, was enrolled as an Advocate of the Allahabad High Court, where he has practised ever since, having enjoyed a leading practice. In 1892 he was appointed by the Local Government to be a Member of the North-West Provinces Legislative Council, and subsequently was elected a representative of the Allahabad University. He served on the Council for five years, till 1897. When Lord Curzon appointed a Police

Commission to enquire into the Police administration, Sir Walter Colvin was appointed to serve thereon as a European non-official member, in which capacity he served for nine months. On the completion of this important service he was, on the 1st January 1904, knighted by the King. Sir Walter Colvin has been a Fellow of the Allahabad University since the year 1892.

Dr. BEPIN KRISHNA COOMAR, the youngest son of the late Boikuntha Nath Coomar, was born in the family residence at Belur in the District of Howrah in November 1850. After matriculating, he entered the Medical College in 1868. On successfully passing the final examination of his college, he was admitted into the Government service as House Surgeon to the Medical College Hospital, in 1875. He remained in this capacity for over two years, after which he resigned and took to private practice, and since then



Dr. B. K. COOMAR.

has been practising successfully in Calcutta. Both as a physician and a surgeon, he is widely known to his professional brethren for his practical sagacity and keen insight. He was an Honorary Magistrate, and a Municipal Commissioner of the Bally Municipality for several years, and is a life member of the Indian

Association for the Cultivation of Science, founded by the late Dr. Mohendra Lall Sircar, M.D., D.L., C.I.E., who was closely related to him. His eldest brother, the late Rajkristo Coomar, was an engineer, being an L.C.E. of the University of Calcutta, and was rewarded for his meritorious services by the Government with the title of Rao Saheb. His elder brother, Pran Krishna Coomar, was a pleader in the Judge's Court at Hughli. His cousin, N. M. Coomar, held an appointment in the Subordinate Executive Service under the Government of Bengal.

Mr. JOGEN CHUNDER DUTT, M.A., B.L., Attorney-at-Law, Calcutta, was born in Calcutta in 1862, and educated at the Presidency



Mr. J. C. DUTT.

College, affiliated to the University of Calcutta where he gained the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Law. In the examination for the former degree he stood first of his year in English from the Presidency College, and was awarded the University gold medal and prize. In 1892 he was admitted as an Attorney of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, having gained the first place in the Attorneys' Final Examination. Mr. Jogen Chunder Dutt comes from the well-known Christian family of the Datts of Rambagan in Calcutta.



His father is Mr. Omesh Chunder Dutt, Honorary Presidency Magistrate. His great grandfather, the late Mr. Russomoy Dutt, was the first Indian Judge to be appointed to the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, formerly known as the Court of Requests, and his grandfather, Mr. Koylas Chunder Dutt, was the first Indian Collector of Calcutta. The family are distinguished in the present as in the past. The Indian poetess, Toru Dass, was his cousin, and Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, late of the Indian Civil Service and until recently Finance Minister to H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, is also a cousin of his. Mr. Jogen Chunder Dutt is an Honorary Presidency Magistrate for Calcutta, and a Fellow of the Calcutta University.

Mr. SHAMUL DHONE DUTT, Solicitor, senior member of the firm of Shamul Dutt & Gupta, is the son of the late Kali Charn Dutt, Zemindar. He was born at Calcutta in the year 1843 and educated at the Hindu College and at the Presidency College. His first articles were to Mr. W. F.



Mr. SHAMUL DHONE DUTT.

Gillanders, but subsequently these were transferred to Babu Roma Nauth Law, of the firm of Swinhoe and Law. Mr. Dutt duly passed his examination in the year 1870 and was enrolled in December of the same year. As he had passed before

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

Dr. CHARLES ARTHUR FULLER, M.B. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.),



Dr. C. A. FULLER.

L.R.C.P. (Lond.), Cawnpore (Surgeon-Captain, United Provinces Light Horse), was born in Plymouth, Devonshire, in the year 1868, and received his education at the Tavistock Grammar School. From there he went to St. Mary's Hospital where he qualified, obtaining the diplomas of M.R.C.S. (Eng.), and L.R.C.P. (Lond.), in 1892, and in the following year the degree of M.B. (Lond.). At St. Mary's he held the posts of House Physician to Sir William Broadbent, and House Anæsthetist. He was an Assistant Demonstrator of Physiology in the Medical School. He came to India

in 1893 as Medical Officer to the Cawnpore Factories, which post he still holds. He is a member of the British Medical Association and Surgeon-Captain in the United Provinces Light Horse.

Mr. KAIKHOSRU ADURJEE GHASWALLA, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Poona, Bombay Presidency, comes of the well-known Parsee family of that name settled in the capital of the Deccan for the last sixty years. He was born at Poona in the year 1869. His early education was received at St. Vincent's School and the Poona Native



Mr. K. A. GHASWALLA.

Institution, and to complete his course he was placed under the Jesuit Fathers at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Having pursued his studies so far in India, Mr. Ghaswalla then proceeded to England for the purpose of studying Law. He entered at Lincoln's Inn and in due course was called to the Bar, after which he placed himself under Mr. P. B. Abraham, a well-known London lawyer, and obtained valuable experience under him. In the course of the six years, during which he remained in England, Mr. Ghaswalla acquired a valuable professional training in Law and practice in the various legal departments. In the year 1896 he decided to return to India. Arriving here he chose Rangoon as the scene of his first professional practice, and accord-



ingly entered himself as an Advocate of the Chief Court of Burma in the city. He remained in good practice at Rangoon for five years till the death of his father, in 1900, which threw upon him the duties connected with the management of the family estate, and he returned to Poona to carry them out. Settled in Poona he has, ever since, devoted himself to legal practice, in which he has acquired a considerable reputation. He gives part of his time to public affairs, and is a Government nominee for the City Corporation of Poona.

Dr. TRILOKINATH GHOSE, Meerut, was born in September,



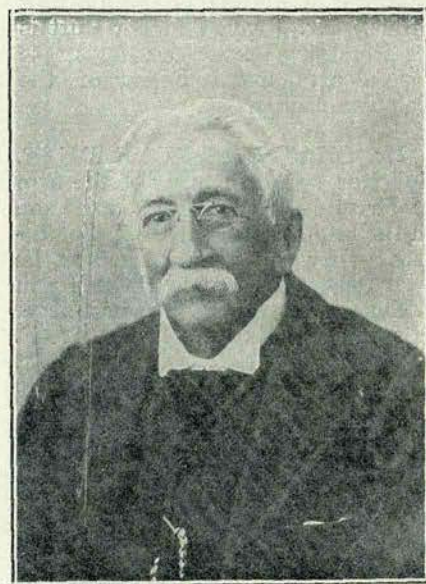
Dr. T. N. GHOSE.

1840, at Chinsura, near Calcutta. He comes of a well-known Bengalee family known as the "Ghoses of Chandernagore." His home at Chinsura is known as the "House of the Seven Brothers." He received his education at the Free Church Institution, and passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University with credit. Having secured a scholarship he proceeded to the Calcutta Medical College where he followed the prescribed course of study for five years. Here he gained more than one scholarship and passed out with the degree of L.M.S. In 1867 Dr. Ghose entered Government service and was placed in

charge of the Sudder Dispensary at Meerut. Those were days when the natives of India had little faith in Western medical science, but the skill of Dr. Ghose soon wrought a change at Meerut, which was evidenced by increasing attendance for treatment. Dr. Ghose has put in the whole of his Government service at Meerut, where he obtained great local fame as "Dr. Trilokinath" among the natives. In the course of his practice as a surgeon he has performed the greater part of the major operations in surgery. He has obtained the approbation of his superiors, and his name is favourably mentioned in official reports for medical skill and administrative ability. His is a unique record, for he was never transferred during his service; a tribute to the regard in which he was held by Government. During the Russian war panic of 1885, he volunteered for service in the field, and his offer was endorsed by the late Dr. Moir, the Civil Surgeon, who stated that his services would be invaluable, as he was much more experienced in operations than most officers in the Army Medical Service. Dr. Ghose retired from Government service in 1891, and an address was presented to him by the townsfolk of Meerut, praying him to continue practice in their midst; a token of the esteem in which he is held. He has practised in Meerut ever since. As a surgeon and specialist in eye diseases, he has obtained a wide reputation. In the early seventies Dr. Ghose persuaded one of his Bengalee friends to open a druggist's store at Meerut, to ensure a supply of pure drugs. This institution, known as the "New Medical Hall", has flourished, and is now carried on on a large scale. Dr. Ghose is a well-known and highly respected Freemason and has held offices in the Grand Lodge of Bengal. He is secretary of the Cantonment A. V. School, also of the local Hari-Shava and manager of the Durgabai, which institution owes to him the celebrity which its annual solemnisation of the Durga Puja has secured in recent years. Dr. Ghose has gained great reputation for his charity. He dispenses medical aid to the poor without distinction of caste or creed, and his popularity as a consequence is unbounded.

Dr. Ghose's door is open to all comers, and his charities are as catholic as they are unostentatious.

Mr. JAMES R. E. GOULDSBURY, Bar-at-Law, Lahore, Punjab, was born at Sylhet, E. Bengal, in the year 1837, and educated privately. He started life in military service at the age of 17, joining the Lancashire Militia as an Ensign, and went with the regiment to garrison the Ionian Islands in 1855. On the disbandment of the regiment at the conclusion of active operations in 1856, he returned to England and



Mr. JAMES R. E. GOULDSBURY.

sailed for India the same year, *via* the Cape, in a ship of 800 tons burden. He arrived in India in the eventful year of 1857, just when the Mutiny broke out. Following his adventurous bent, Mr. Gouldsbury enlisted in the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry and went through the Oudh Campaigns. On joining the forces under the Command of Brigadier-General Rowcroft, he took a prominent part in those troublous times. The Mutiny over, he served as Extra Assistant Commissioner in several districts of the Punjab, *viz.*, Guger, Ferozepore, etc., and in 1866, he left the Commission and joined the Chief Court Bar, Lahore, which was established in the same year. Two years later he was commissioned to Chota Nagpur, but did not accept the



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appointment. In 1882, he went to England and joined the Middle Temple, where, obtaining a special dispensation of terms, he passed out in 1884, returning to India the same year. In 1901, he again visited England for a short respite and returned in 1902, and has since been practising at the Chief Court, Lahore. Mr. Gouldsbury is the eldest surviving son of the late Francis Gouldsbury, a Civilian of Bengal, who also held the Commissionership of Cuttack and Rajshaye and served for about 38 years. He has been a member of the Masonic craft since 1866, and takes a keen interest in all matters connected with clubs in general. He and Sir William Clark, Chief Judge, are the oldest surviving members of the original Punjab Club of 1863, and their portraits, together with that of Sir Charles Rivaz, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, are hanging in the new building.

Mr. ARTHUR GREY (*Lieut.-Colonel, Punjab Light Horse*), Bar-at-Law (Inner Temple), Lahore, Punjab, was born at Trotton, Sussex, England, in the year 1855. He



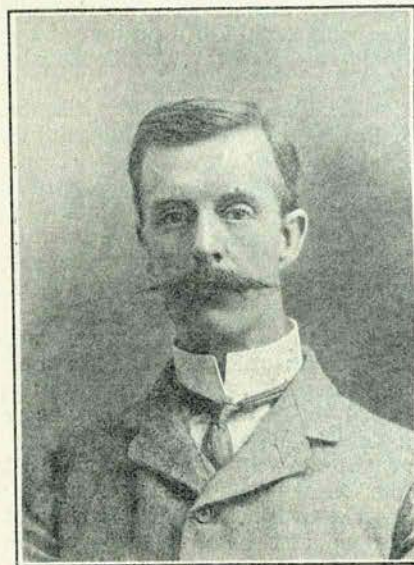
Mr. ARTHUR GREY.

received his education at Wellington College from 1866 to 1873, and was an open Exhibitioner of New College, Oxford. Having completed his studies, he went to the

United States of America, where he remained for about eight years, chiefly connected with the Press. He returned to England in 1885, and was called to the Bar the following year. He then became, and is still, a member of the North-Eastern Circuit. He came to India in 1887, and practised at Bombay for over a year, where amongst other things he founded the Bombay Art Society. Compelled by failing health, he left Bombay for Lahore in 1889 and started practice in the Chief Court of the Punjab. His ability soon secured him a leading position at the Bar, of which he has been the generally acknowledged leader since Sir William Rattigan's retirement. He has been for several years President of the Bar Association. He is Commandant of the Punjab Light Horse, which he himself organised in 1893, and is on the Sub-Council of the United Service Institution. Colonel Grey is well-known as a Freemason, and is Grand Superintendent of the Royal Arch, as well as District Grand Master in the Punjab. Lodge Grey, of which he was the first Master, was named after him. He is also the Senior Permanent Trustee of the Punjab Masonic Institution. He owns a large tea estate in Kangra, consisting of about 1,600 acres, and is a member of the Tea Cess Committee. He was one of the principals who obtained a concession for the Delhi Durbar Electric Tramway Lighting Company, and he takes a great interest in electric enterprises generally. At the Delhi Durbar he commanded a composite regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, which formed the escort of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. He is a keen sportsman, but his partiality lies chiefly towards motoring. Colonel Grey is the eldest son of the late Colonel Francis D. Grey, who commanded the 39th (Hampshire) Regiment. His grandfather was Bishop of Hereford, and he is a grandson of the first Earl Grey.

Mr. J. H. LEE-HORWOOD was born in Bendigo, Victoria, Australia, in 1862, educated at Horton College, Tasmania, and Scotch College, Melbourne; took the degree, with honours, of Master of Civil Engineering, Melbourne University, in 1883,

and joined the Institution of Civil Engineers, London. Between his College and University periods Mr. Lee-Horwood devoted three years to mechanical engineering.



Mr. J. H. LEE-HORWOOD.

Bridge designing and general railway work for the Tasmanian and Victorian Government Railways filled in the next 3½ years. Having resigned his appointment with the Victorian Government Railways in April 1886, he joined Millar Bros., Railway Contractors, as Engineer, on the construction of the Dimboola-Servicetown Railway, 60 miles in length.

On completion of the Dimboola Railway, Mr. Lee-Horwood was appointed Engineer-in-charge for the construction of the Albany-Beverley Railway. After completing 100 miles of this line, and owing to an accident necessitating a sedentary life, Mr. Lee-Horwood was appointed, from among 34 candidates, to the Chair of Professor of Engineering and Surveying at the Ballarat School of Mines, which position he occupied for over five years; when he again resumed the active pursuit of his profession as General Manager and Engineer-in-charge of the Northam-Southern Cross Railway, West Australia, 170 miles in length, and on completion of the construction, took charge of the running of the traffic; an important feature of the above contract



was the construction of four large reservoirs.

A successful private practice for four years on Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie gold-fields completed his career up to 1899. On these gold-fields Mr. Lee-Horwood carried out the construction of a portion of the Coolgardie Railway, the Coolgardie Reservoir, the preliminary work of the Menzies Water Supply scheme, Kurmalpi Water Supply scheme, Coolgardie-Hampton Plains Tramway, and supply and erection of a large number of mining plants. He also conducted an extensive practice as Mining Engineer and Surveyor, reporting on mines for various London Companies.

During two years of his residence in West Australia Mr. Lee-Horwood held the position of Chairman to the Board of Examiners for Engineers under the West Australian Government. On completing a six months' tour through the United Kingdom and the Continent in the latter half of 1899, at the end of that year he left London for India, as representative of Millar's Karri and Jarrah Company (1902), Limited.

For fifteen months during 1902-1903, Mr. Lee-Horwood served as Municipal Engineer to the Municipality of Lahore, Punjab, under the Public Works Department of India, and obtained sanction from the Government of India for the execution of several large schemes for the improvement of the sewerage system, water supply, and conservancy tramway for the City and Cantonment of Lahore.

Mr. Lee-Horwood's resignation from the Public Works Department was at first refused, but on the recommendation of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Punjab and the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, a five years' agreement was offered to him; this, however, was again refused, and Mr. Lee-Horwood reverted to his appointment with Messrs. Millar's Karri and Jarrah Company (1902), Limited.

Mr. Lee-Horwood holds the following Australian diplomas:—M. C. E. (Master of Civil Engineering); Authorized Government Mining Surveyor; Authorized Government Land Surveyor; Authorized Municipal Engineer.

Mr. KALI NATH MITTER, C.I.E., Solicitor and Vakil of the High Court, belongs to a Kulin Kayastha family. He was educated at the Hindu School and Presidency College, and after finishing his education became articled to the late Mr. E. H. Sims, Solicitor, Calcutta. He was enrolled as an attorney in July 1868 and entered into partnership with Mr. Sims, with whom he continued until 1873, when he began to practise on his own account. He was admitted as a Vakil of the High Court on the 27th July 1872.

In 1893 he was joined in his practice by Babu Deva Prasad Sarbadhikary, M.A., B.L., and they have continued together since under



Mr. KALI NATH MITTER, C.I.E.

the name of Messrs. Kali Nath Mitter and Sarbadhikary. He is a member of the British Indian Association, of which he has been elected as one of the Vice-Presidents, and was for 23 years an elected Municipal Commissioner of Calcutta, in which capacity he took an active and prominent part in the settlement of most of the momentous matters which were brought up for discussion during that period. He with several others, owing to some misunderstanding with the Local Government, resigned his seat in the Corporation. While a Municipal Commissioner he was appointed by Government to serve on com-

mittees appointed to consider the desirability of the introduction of the Octroi system, and that of the amalgamation of some portion of the suburban area with the town area, and in consequence of his intimate knowledge of Municipal affairs, Sir Rivers Thompson nominated him as a Member of the Legislative Council of Bengal, in which capacity he served for two years, during which period the Municipal Act of 1888 was passed. He was one of the joint Secretaries of the Albert Victor Permanent Memorial Fund which was made over to the Government and became the nucleus of the Albert Victor Hospital at Belgatchia, and he has recently been appointed by Government as a member of the Committee for organising a paying Ward in the Medical College Hospital for the benefit of the Indian public. He is also a governor of the Bhagawan Dass Bogla Marwari Hospital. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, appointed him a Member of the Calcutta Building Commission under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Trevelyan, as a result of the labours of which Commission the existing Municipal Act, so far as the Building Regulations are concerned, was passed. He has been a Presidency Magistrate for many years and is a leading member of the Kayastha Sabha which makes social reform on strictly Hindu lines its object.

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

Mr. FRANCIS WILLIAM MOORE, Barrister-at-Law, Meerut, was born in 1864, at Agra, and educated at St. Paul's School, Darjeeling. On the completion of his school course, Mr. Moore joined the service of Government in the Survey Department, in which he served for six or seven years. In the year 1890 he resigned Government service and subsequently proceeded to England, where he entered himself at Middle Temple, and in due course was called to the Bar. He then returned to India and commenced practice at Agra, where he remained till the year 1899. In 1900 he removed to Meerut, in which city he has been practising



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ever since. Mr. Moore is a member of the Bar Association in Meerut,



Mr. FRANCIS W. MOORE.

and has acted as President of the Association for three years.

Mr. SYED ALAY NABI, B.A.,  
Vakil of the High Court, United



Mr. SYED ALAY NABI.

Provinces, was born at Agra in the year 1875. He was educated at St. John's College, Agra, from whence he took his degree as

Bachelor of Arts in 1896. He commenced practice in the year 1901. Mr. S. A. Nabi is the Vice-President of the Agra Municipality, to which office he was appointed in April, 1906.

Mr. ERNEST AUGUSTUS NEWTON, Pleader, High Court, United Provinces, was born on the 12th March, 1848, at Clare, Suffolk, and was educated at Norland College, London. He is the son of the late Thomas Newton, Bar.-at-Law, who was an Advocate of the N.-W. P. High Court, with an extensive practice in Northern India and the Punjab, and who became famous as the Advocate of the Begum Sumroo in her Arms' suit against Government. He was also engaged in the great suit of Raja Rumben Sing of Landoura, the Indian "Tichborne Case." On his death in 1875, Mr. Ernest Newton, the subject of the present sketch, declined to continue the advocacy of this case, not believing in its truth. Mr. Ernest Newton took collegiate honours in English and Mathematics, and carried off the Natural Science medal, and honours in Natural History, Chemistry, Drawing, and French at the College of Preceptors, London. He is a member of that Society to the present day. He matriculated at the London University and joined Gray's Inn with a view to being called to the Bar. Domestic complications, however, prevented his completing his legal course. He came out to India in 1868 and joined his father's office and eventually passed the High Court Pleaders' Examination in which he was placed "first with credit." He was enrolled a Pleader of the North-Western Provinces High Court in August 1874. He has practised in that Court, and Courts subordinate to it, ever since. He commenced practice in Dehra Dun, where he secured the appointment of Government Pleader, and soon acquired an extensive civil practice. In the year 1883, he removed to Meerut where he has ever since practised almost continuously. He has made a reputation for fearless independence as a criminal lawyer. He is now the senior member of the local Bar and one of the oldest members of the High Court Bar of the United Provinces.

Mr. Newton was offered an appointment as Magistrate in the Statutory Civil Service by Sir Auckland Colvin, late Lieutenant-Governor of the then North-Western Provinces, on the recommendation of the late Sir John Edge and Sir Douglas Straight, Chief Justice, and Puisne Judge, respectively, of the Allahabad High Court; but he declined the appointment as the emoluments were not sufficient to induce him to abandon his very extensive and lucrative practice. Within the last few years Mr. Newton has received Rs. 8,500 from Government for a plot of ground which he purchased from Government for the sum of Rs. 80 only.



Mr. E. NEWTON.

On this land he had built an office which cost him under a thousand rupees, a portion of which he let out, receiving for the same about Rs. 5,000 as rent. Mr. Newton is a well-known Freemason. He is the oldest Past Master of Lodge "Hope", Meerut, and a Past District Grand Warden in the English constitution.

He is the oldest Past Master of Lodge "Caledonia," and a Past Grand Senior Warden of the Scotch Constitution, and a Past Warden of Lodge "Charity" of the Irish Constitution.

He is a Past District Grand Senior Warden of The Mark Lodge and a Past Master and Honorary Member of Mark Lodge "Voussoir," Meerut.



He is a Past District Grand Principal "H." of the District Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons and a Past "Z." of Chapter Prinsep, Meerut.

He is a Past Preceptor of the "Duke of Connaught and Strathearn" Preceptory of Knights Templar and Knights of Malta.

He is a Past Most Wise Sovereign of the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn Rose Croix Chapter.

Mr. BRIAN EDWARD O'CONOR, Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad. Mr. O'Connor is the only son of Mr. J. E. O'Connor, C.I.E., late Director-General of Statistics for India. He was born at Calcutta in the year 1869 and was educated at Dublin, where he graduated in 1892. He read for the Bar and was called at the King's Inns in the same year. On his arrival in India in 1893 he was enrolled as an Advocate of the



Mr. B. E. O'CONOR.

Allahabad High Court. He has a large practice in Allahabad, and is Honorary Secretary of the High Court Bar Association at Allahabad.

Mr. CHARLES HORMAN OERTEL (*Captain, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*), Barrister-at-Law of Lahore, Punjab, is an Advocate of the High Court of Allahabad and of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

He was educated partly on the Continent and partly in London, joined Lincoln's Inn in 1883, and was called to the Bar in 1886. For a time Mr. Oertel practised in London, and shared chambers in Princess Court Temple with Mr. Harmsworth, Barrister-at-Law, and father of the



Mr. C. H. OERTEL.

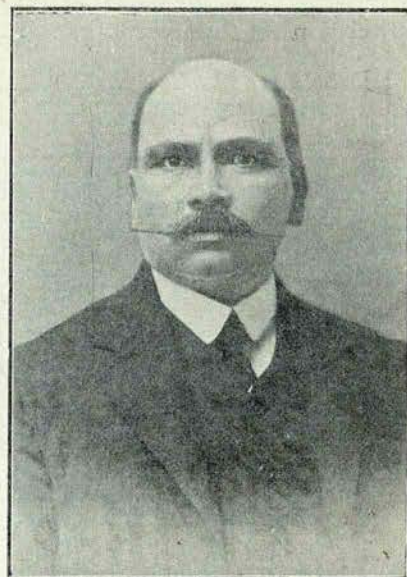
present Lord Harmsworth, of newspaper fame. He came to India in 1888 and joined the Legislative Department of the Government of India as Special Assistant Secretary. In the following year he acted as Deputy Secretary in the same Department, but he resigned the service towards the end of that year and joined the Lahore Bar. He has been practising at the Chief Court ever since.

Under the auspices of the Government of India, Mr. Oertel has compiled several works on law, and he is the author, *inter alia*, of the "Burma Code" and the "Punjab Code."

Besides having a leading practice at the Bar Mr. Oertel takes a keen interest in industrial and commercial undertakings. He is the founder and Managing Director of the Himalaya Glass Works, Limited, situated at Rajpur near Dehra Dun, practically the pioneer Glass Works in India. He is also a Director of the Kashmir Mineral Company, Limited. As a Mason he has passed

through the Chair of Master of Lodge Hope and Perseverance and is a P. D. G. Registrar. He is a Captain of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles and Honorary Treasurer of the Chief Court, Bar Association.

Dr. CHARLES ARTHUR OWEN, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), late Civil Surgeon, Shahpur, was born at Bangalore in 1861, and educated at La Martinière College, Lucknow. He entered the Indian Subordinate Medical Service in 1876, and after a preliminary medical training was attached to the Medical College, Calcutta, for a three years' course of training. He was then posted to military duty, in which he remained for the next ten years. In 1889, he obtained a year's leave and proceeded to England, where he qualified and obtained the degree of L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.). During this period he also competed for the Indian Medical Service and



Dr. C. A. OWEN.

passed the necessary examination, but received no appointment owing to the lack of vacancies. On his return to India, he was transferred to the Civil Department and appointed Lecturer on Pharmacy at the Lahore Medical College. In 1894, he was transferred to Simla, in charge of the clerical establish-



ment, where he remained till 1896 when he returned to Lahore as Assistant Civil Surgeon. Prior to this he officiated for three months as Civil Surgeon, Lyallpur, in 1893. In 1900, he again visited Europe and qualified as M.D. (Brux.) with honours, and F.R.C.S. (Edin.) by examination; and on returning to India he reverted to his previous appointment. He was transferred as Civil Surgeon to Shahpur in 1906, and this was his last appointment prior to going on 15 months' leave. Dr. Owen is Medical Referee of the Presbyterian Life Assurance Fund, and Medical Examiner to several Life Assurance Companies. He is Past Master, local English Lodge "Hope and Perseverance" and has taken other high degrees in Freemasonry, in which he takes a keen interest. Dr. Owen is the eldest son of Arthur Owen, the blind Indian Mutiny veteran, who was singled out by Lord Curzon at the Delhi Coronation Durbar. Dr. Owen is about to retire from the service, and has resumed his professional work at his present residence, Hall Road, Lahore.

Babu SATISH CHANDRA PAL-CHOWDHURY, Attorney-at-Law, Calcutta High Court, is the second son of the late Babu Prosonno Gopal Pal-Chowdhury, and was born in 1868. He comes of the celebrated Pal-Chowdhury family of Ranaghat, in Nadia, Bengal, which was founded by the brothers, Krishna Chandra (Panti) Pal-Chowdhury and Sumbhoo Chandra (Panti) Pal-Chowdhury, who were born nearly 150 years ago. Krishna Pal was the architect of his own fortune, and from very humble beginnings he rose to the position of a merchant prince, amassing by trade a colossal fortune. He invested vast sums of money in the purchase of zemindaries. He was distinguished for his liberality. The then Governor-General of India, the Marquis of Hastings, offered to confer upon him the title of "Rajah," but Krishna Pal was naturally of a simple and modest disposition and preferred to retain the title of Chowdhury already bestowed upon him. His Excellency accordingly conferred on him the title of "Pal-Chowdhury" by which the members of the family are known to this day.

The traditions of the family were carried on by Krishna Pal's descendants and the family possessions were still further added to and enhanced in importance, and the Pal-Chowdhurys established themselves in a very prominent position in Bengal. The fortunes of the family, however, suffered in the great law suit which lasted in the old Supreme Court of Calcutta for nearly 50 years, covering three generations of the family. This cost them huge sums of money and resulted in the loss of many of their valuable estates. The suit came to an end in the time of the brothers Sree Gopal and Prosonno Gopal, great grandsons of Sumbhoo



Babu SATISH CHANDRA PAL-CHOWDHURY.

Chandra. In recent years the most prominent member of the Pal-Chowdhurys was the late Babu Surendra Nath, first cousin of Babu Satish Chandra, the subject of the present sketch. In his time H. E. the Marquis of Ripon, when Viceroy of India, and Sir Rivers Thompson, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, visited Ranaghat and were good enough to accept the hospitality of the family, who have been similarly honoured by many other high Government officials from time to time. The Pal-Chowdhurys are still a distinguished family and are considered as almost next in rank to the Maharaja of Krishnagar in the district of Nadia.

The family have always been distinguished for public spirit, charity, and marked loyalty to Government, and have been privileged in consequence to enjoy the esteem and confidence of the authorities.

Babu Satish Chandra Pal-Chowdhury had the misfortune to lose his father in October, 1874, when he was only 7 years of age. He was brought up by his mother until he reached the age of 19, when she too, unhappily, died. He then passed under the care of near relatives. He first prosecuted his studies at school in his native town, and matriculated from the Calcutta Hindu School. He continued his education at the G. A. College and the Presidency College, Calcutta. He graduated in due course from the Calcutta University and entered upon his articles to the late Mr. A. St. J. Carruthers, the well-known Calcutta solicitor, in 1893. He was in due course admitted as an Attorney of the Calcutta High Court on 1st December, 1899, and since then has practised as such, leaving the management of the family estate to the resident members of the family. On the 12th March, 1884, he married into the family of the Dey-Chowdhurys of Ranaghat, but has no issue.

Dr. F. F. LANYON PENNO, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and L.S.A., Bombay, was born in Ordnance Island, St. George's, Bermuda, and is the son of the late Major-General William Lanyon Penno, Ordnance Department, England. He received his education privately at Devonport and Stoke Grammar School under the two celebrated Jonases, and at Devonport House under Mr. Langdon. He began his medical career, against much opposition, at Rochester Hospital, Rochester, under Dr. Nankivell, and subsequently, of his own choice, went to London to University College Hospital, Gower Street, where he obtained his surgical and medical knowledge under the great surgeons and medical men of the day. On leaving the hospital, Mr. Berkley Hill, the Dean, wrote of Dr. Penno that he would be able to conduct a large practice to the satisfaction of his patients and himself. Dr. Penno, in 1888, decided to select India as his field of operations, and he first



worked among the Planters in South Coorg until, after two and a half years, he started in Bangalore as a private practitioner. He was the first Englishman to set up a private practice there, all the posts having



Dr. F. F. LANYON PENNO.

hitherto been held by Government medical men. In spite of opposition, the Doctor built up a large and extensive practice, and won the esteem and regard of the population, more especially of the Hindus and Mahomedans. The late Maharaja of Mysore (Rama Chandra Woodiyar) was his personal friend, and desired him as his private physician, an appointment of which the ruling powers disapproved. He has had many patients amongst Indian Princes. In 1903 he decided to remove to Bombay, a larger city and more suited to his capabilities. Here he was eminently successful, and the Government did not oppose his successful treatment of The Maharaj Kumar of Sirohi. The Doctor has been a great success since, and his musical talents have assisted largely in winning him many friends.

Dr. Penno's work in the parishes of All Saints', St. Matthew's and St. Mark's, Bangalore, have on many occasions been referred to in the local press and in the Madras Diocesan Record of 1901. His work at the Bangalore Cantonment Orphanage was officially noticed as thorough, constant, and searching.

He was Municipal Commissioner of the High Ground section in the City of Bangalore, and his minute on the approaching great plague is still extant, although pigeon-holed at the time, until too late. He is well connected, and many of the members of his family hold high offices in the Army, Navy, and Church.

Kaviraj NAGENDRA NATH SEN is the fifth and youngest son of Kaviraj Rajkissore Sen, and was born in the year 1865, at Kalna, in the District of Burdwan, in Bengal. He was educated at the Hindu School, Calcutta, an institution which has gained the reputation among Indians of being the Eton of Bengal. The early bent of his mind was towards the study of the Hindu systems of medicine, the healing art being the hereditary profession of the ancient family from which he comes, the Kavirajes of Kalna. The young man, however, decided

first to apply himself to the medical science of Europe, and to this end entered himself as a student of the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta. Here he carried his studies to a successful termination, and obtained with credit a diploma at the final examination. This success was a preliminary to a regular course of study in Ayurvedic medicine. The young man had been from his earliest years in touch with the Hindu system of pharmacy, and was familiar with all descriptions of herbs and substances used for remedies by the Hindu physicians, and had also obtained skill in the compounding of potions. His studies, which he was in an excellent position to pursue, having relations who were skilled physicians in the Indian methods, now carried him further. His proficiency in European medicine was of the greatest value to him in prosecuting the more ancient system of

his own country. It was due to the enlightened mind of his elder brother, Kaviraj Benode Lal Sen, that the young Nagendra was given the opportunity of prosecuting his studies in both systems of the East and West. Kaviraj Benode Lal anticipated the happiest results from these studies, in which the knowledge derived from the East and from the West was combined, and in this the event justi-



THE DISPENSARY.



fied his expectations, for Kaviraj Nagendra Nath has acquired a great name in his profession. As a consequence of the dual nature of his qualifications, the name of Kaviraj Nagendra Nath is well known in Europe, as well as to his own countrymen in India. He has been elected a Member of the Surgical Aid Society of London, the Chemical Society of Paris, and the Society of Chemical Industry, London, and is the first Indian gentleman who has obtained this triple honour. The Kaviraj has done much towards raising the status of Hindu medicine in the estimation of the world. Endowed with a practical mind, and well equipped



Kaviraj N. N. SEN.

with Western knowledge, he has been enabled to put forth, in a manner acceptable to Western scientific men, the principles and practice of his ancestral art. To this end he has published a work entitled "Hindu System of Medicine," which has attracted attention among English physicians. All previous attempts to translate the Sanskrit work in medicine had been but fragmentary, and no skilled physician among the Hindus had arisen sufficiently acquainted with Western systems to act as an interpreter. The Kaviraj's book is systematic and comprehensive, and of great value to the student of whatever nationality. Among his own countrymen, Kaviraj Nagendra Nath has

acquired great reputation as a successful physician, and his fame extends as far as Ceylon. The illustration given on page 234 shows the palatial premises of the Kaviraj at Nos. 18-1 and 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta, which is a landmark of the revival of Ayurvedic science. Attached to the establishment is a well-arranged Dispensary, where the Kaviraj treats the ailments of the thousands of rich and poor who flock to him. Among the Hindus, he is venerated as an embodiment of the ancient lore of the Reshis or Sages of India, which his modern researches enable him to translate for the use of the present day. Besides attaining great celebrity as a practitioner, the Kaviraj has contributed very largely to current literature, being the author of many works in the vernacular on the theory and practice of medicine. Among other publications, he is the author of "Kaviraji Siksha," "Daktari-Siksha," "Baidyak Siksha," "Sutrut-Sanhita," "Rogi Charyyar," "Drabya-gun-Siksha," etc. To crown his other works, the Kaviraj has a reputation as an extremely charitable man in his treatment of his poorer patients.

Mr. MIAN MUHAMMAD SHAFI, Bar-at-Law (of the well-known Mian family of Baghbanpura), Lahore, Punjab, was born at Baghbanpura on 10th March, 1869, and received his education principally at the Government and Forman Christian Colleges, Lahore. He proceeded to England in 1889 to study for the Bar, and entered the Middle Temple. While in England he had the honour of a presentation at a levee held by the late Queen-Empress. He was Vice-President of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, a member of the Paddington Parliament, and the National Indian Association, and often took part in the discussions of the Society of Arts and the East Indian Association. He took an active part in the General Election of 1892, and addressed many meetings in the Unionist interest. He distinguished himself at the Middle Temple by winning a scholarship in International and Constitutional Law, and was finally called to the Bar in 1892. Returning to India the same year he started practice at

Hoshiarpur, and remained there for two-and-a-half years. While at Hoshiarpur he founded the local Anjuman-i-Islamia, acting himself as Secretary. In 1895 he moved to Lahore and started practice at the Chief Court, and has by dint of hard work and conscientious discharge of his professional duties secured a place in the front rank of the Bar. He has written commentaries on "The Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887" and "The Provincial Small Cause Courts, 1887," and is the author of the "Law of Compensation for Improvements in British India." He has also written a series of articles on "The Punjab Land Alienation Bill" and "The



Mr. M. M. SHAFI.

Punjab Pre-emption Bill" and other legislative measures relating to the Punjab. He takes a keen interest in the cause of education, male as well as female, and has made handsome donations to various educational institutions in Lahore. He is a Fellow of the Punjab University, Chairman of the Islamia College Committee, Fellow and Member of the Executive Committee of the Punjab Association, and one of the Secretaries of the Victoria May Girls' High School Committee. The present stability and prosperity of the Islamia College is, in a great measure due to his indefatigable exertions.



Since his return from England, he has been taking keen interest in the promotion of the welfare of the Mahomedan, as well as the agricultural communities. He is the General Secretary of the Zemindars' Association, Lahore; Vice-President of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association; a member of the Executive Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Punjab; a member of the General Council and Executive Committee of the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore; and Vice-President of the Young Men's Indian Association. On the occasion of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria, he was a member of the deputation which presented the address of the Mahomedans of the Punjab at the Durbar held by Lord Elgin at Simla; and was Joint-Secretary, with the Registrar of the Chief Court, of the Executive Committee of the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund (Punjab Branch). He was also a member of the All-India Mahomedan Deputation which, on the 1st October 1906, presented a memorial on behalf of the Indian Musalmans to His Excellency the Viceroy; and has been elected by the members of the Anjuman-i-Behleud-i-Musalman of Delhi as the patron of that association.

Major N. P. SINHA, I.M.S., M.R.C.P., Lond., M.R.C.S., Eng., was born on the 30th September, 1858, at Raipur, Birbhum, Bengal, and was educated at the District School, and Presidency College, Calcutta. He entered for his medical course at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, and proceeded to England to pursue his studies at University College, and King's College, London. He entered the Indian Medical Service in 1886, and was in military employ until 1890 when he was permanently transferred to civil employ. His war services were with the Burmese Expedition, Tirah Expedition and Chinese Expedition. Major Sinha was specially mentioned as Registrar of General Hospitals in the Tirah Expedition and again as a Principal Medical Officer in the Chinese Expedition. He was appointed to act as first class Civil Surgeon in 1904, before retirement.

Mr. RICHARD KAIKHUSROO SORABJI, Bar.-at-Law, Allahabad, was born at Belgaum, Bombay, in the year 1872. His education was commenced in Poona. He was then sent to England and placed in school at Ramsgate. After his school career he proceeded to Balliol College, Oxford, from which College he graduated with honours in 1893. He proceeded to London and read for the Bar. Being called, he returned to India and was enrolled an advocate of the High Court, Allahabad, in the year 1897. In the year 1902 Mr. Sorabji was appointed Professor



MR. R. K. SORABJI.

of Law at the Muir Central College. In private life Mr. Sorabji devotes himself largely to philanthropy, with a special care for children in whom he takes a great interest. One of his chief pleasures is to organize entertainments for boys and girls who have not the opportunity of going to the hills. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has aided Mr. Sorabji in his efforts by lending Government grounds for the purpose of fêtes, etc. Frequently, as many as seven or eight hundred of the little ones gather at the entertainments he organizes; and that instruction may be combined with pleasure, the programmes include competitions in various useful arts, for which prizes are given.

The Hon'ble Rai SRI RAM, Bahadur, C.I.E., Lucknow, who is the acknowledged leader of the Indian section of the Oudh Bar, was born at Lucknow in 1854. He belongs to an old and respected family, members of which have held high offices under the Kings of Delhi and the Nawabs of Oudh. After having received a good education in the vernacular and Persian at home, he joined the Canning College where he showed a remarkable aptitude for acquiring knowledge, and in a short time became a favourite pupil of his teachers and professors. In every class, from the lowest to the highest, he was the recipient of prizes and scholarships. He obtained the degrees of B.A. (1875), M.A. in Sanskrit (1876), and B.L. (1877), from the Calcutta University. He joined the Bar at Lucknow, and shortly after he passed the Vakils' Examination of the N.-W. P. High Court, standing first in the list of successful candidates. Although in 1879 he was appointed by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh as an Extra Assistant Commissioner, he continued



RAI SRI RAM, BAHADUR.

to practise as a vakil. He held the appointment of Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader for Oudh from 1884 to 1896 and filled it with credit. His knowledge of law is



profound and he can grasp the intricacies of a case quickly and accurately. He is a hard worker, and his industry and ability have secured for him a commanding position at the Bar.

Notwithstanding his large and extensive professional business he is able to find time to devote to the service of his country, and is well known for his public-spirited labours. He has been a member of the Lucknow Municipal Board since 1884, and its Vice-Chairman since 1889. His work on that Board is much appreciated, alike by the people and by Government. In 1893 he was made a Rai Bahadur, and, in 1900 Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria bestowed upon him the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal for public services in India. For his meritorious services during the famine of 1896-97, a certificate of honour was presented to him by His Honour Sir Antony MacDonnell, at a Durbar held in Lucknow.

In the year 1893 Rai Sri Ram was appointed a Member of the Lieutenant-Governor's Council, representing the Lucknow group of Municipal Boards, and he continues to hold this position. In the years 1900, 1902, and 1904, he was nominated a Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and served in that capacity till October 1906. His services on that Council have been valuable to his constituents and appreciated by

Government, who conferred upon him a C. I. E. in 1906.

Rai Sri Ram was a Fellow of the Allahabad University from 1894 to 1904 and has always displayed an interest in educational matters. He is a member on a large number of committees of public institutions and is an honorary magistrate. He has devoted himself also to charitable works, and built and endowed the "Sri Ram Hospital," a first class dispensary for outdoor and indoor patients at Ajodhya, at his own expense.

On the death of his father, Dewan Mewa Ram, he succeeded to the Taluqa of Rasulpur in the district of Fyzabad, Oudh, succession to which is regulated by the rule of primogeniture.

Messrs. UNWALLA & PEEROZSHAW, Solicitors and Notaries Public, 48, Meadows Street, Bombay. Partners:—Messrs. Ardeshir Framjee Unwalla and N. Feerozshaw Dubash. This firm was originally started by Mr. Unwalla in the year 1900, in which year Mr. Peerozshaw joined him. Mr. Ardeshir Framjee Unwalla, senior partner, was born in Bombay in the year 1864, and was educated in the Elphinstone College. In the year 1882, he obtained his degree of Bachelor of Arts of the Bombay University. Soon after, he got himself articled to Mr. R. S. Brown, one of the most prominent

and leading Solicitors of Bombay at that time. Mr. Unwalla passed out as a Solicitor in the year 1890. In his college days he was a well-known amateur actor and took part in several Shakesperian and other plays performed by the "Amateur Dramatic Club." He has been



Mr. A. F. UNWALLA.

practising as a Solicitor for the last 17 years and commands a good practice. He has also been a Member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay for nearly 15 years, and is at present a nominee of Government on that body.





## Educational.

**AGRA COLLEGE, Agra.** In 1818, Ganga Dhar Shastri bequeathed to the East India Company the rents of certain lands in the districts of Aligarh and Muttra, for the promotion of education. In accordance with the Shastri's Will, Agra College was opened in 1823, the endowments then yielding upwards of Rs. 22,000 a year. Subsequently, Government added to the income and raised the College to its present status. In 1883 the management was transferred to a Board of Trustees. The College now receives annual grants of Rs. 12,000 from Government and Rs. 2,500 from the Municipality of Agra, in addition to the original endowments. At the time of the transfer the Trustees made an appeal to the noblemen and gentlemen of the Province of Agra, and a lakh of rupees was added to the endowments, while the capital of the scholarship fund was raised from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 45,000. The Maharajas of Gwalior and Bharatpore maintain additional scholarships. The College was affiliated in Arts and in Law in 1889, and in Science in 1896. The immediate control of the College is in the hands of a Committee, two of the members of which are official, the remainder being nominated by the Trustees. The College consists of two departments, *viz.*, the College proper under a principal, and the School under a head master. There are 700 schoolboys and students enrolled, of whom over 200 are boarders in the College Boarding Houses and 104 in the Caste Boarding Houses.

**Mr. THOMAS CUTHBERTSON JONES**, Principal, Agra College, Agra, was born in 1869, at Douglas,

in the Isle of Man, and educated at Bristol Grammar School, and Wesley College, Sheffield, under Dr. Dallinger, and at Hanover, Germany. He graduated at the London University, taking first class honours in English and French literature. After completing his collegiate career, Mr. Jones accepted the position of senior house master at Bilton Grange College, Harrogate. In the year 1894 he proceeded to India to take up the appointment of headmaster at Oak Openings School, Naini Tal. From there he was transferred to Agra College in 1895, in the post of Junior Professor, and in 1897 was promoted to Senior Professor. In 1901 he was made Principal of the College, on the death of Mr. A. Thomson, the late Principal. Mr. Jones is a Fellow of the Allahabad University.

**AITCHISON CHIEFS' COLLEGE, Lahore, Punjab.** This institution was founded for the benefit of the sons of Indian Noblemen, Rajahs and Nawabs and gentlemen of high social standing of the Punjab and Frontier Provinces, Hindu, Sikh and Mussulman. The object of the College is to impart a sound liberal education, on English public school lines, to Indian gentlemen of the above class. Special stress in the higher classes is laid upon political economy, law, and revenue, as tending to perfect the administrative abilities of the pupils, and thus fit them for the exalted stations they will be called upon to occupy in later life. Great pains are taken to impart a knowledge of the English language and literature, and the award of a diploma for a special course to a student of this College from the

Government of India, is accepted as equivalent to the pass certificate of the Punjab University for the Entrance Examination. The whole course of the College is directed towards educating the students as gentlemen, in the best sense of the word. Their physical well-being is well looked after, and games and manly sports are compulsory, as in similar institutions in England. The students are accommodated in three boarding-houses situated behind the main College building. Each student is allotted a separate room. In the grounds there is a small hospital, also a gymnasium, and for the religious needs of the various classes there is a mosque (built by the late Nawab of Bahawalpur) for Mussulmans. A temple and a dharamsala, for the Hindus and Sikhs, respectively, are requirements which it is hoped will shortly be met. Attached to the College there are several acres of cultivated land, under wheat and other produce, the proceeds of which assist the finances of the College. There are at present about eighty-three students, nearly all boarders, at the College, and the attendance is on the increase. The foundation-stone of the institution was laid by Sir Charles Aitchison, when Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The authorities had long been cognisant of the necessity for such a college for the important class which now benefits by it; but it was not till public interest was awakened that it assumed practical shape. This being effected, the Indian Chiefs and Princes speedily proved their appreciation of the project, and the joint capital of Rs. 4,82,000 was raised within a comparatively short period.



Mr. FREDERICK ARCHIBALD LESLIE-JONES, M.A., Principal, Aitchison College, Lahore, was born in England in the year 1874, and was educated at Bromsgrove School,



Mr. F. A. LESLIE-JONES.

and Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1897. He then joined Marlborough College as Assistant Master, where he remained till 1904, when he proceeded to India to take up his appointment at the Aitchison Chiefs' College. Mr. Leslie-Jones is a Fellow of the Punjab University.

#### History of the BOARD OF EXAMINERS, Calcutta.

The Board of Examiners came into existence in January, 1854, in succession to the College of Fort William, abolished at that time. It was in reality only a change of name, as the Board of Examiners performed all the functions hitherto discharged by the College of Fort William. The change was probably due to a feeling that for many years previously the title of 'College' was somewhat of a misnomer, as the character of Lord Wellesley's original foundation had been completely altered by changes in system introduced during successive administrations. From being a College with resident students and tutorial staff, it had become merely an institution where examinations were

held, and consequently was, in fact, as its new designation implied, a Board of Examiners.

Sir Robert Barlow, Baronet, was appointed its first President in 1854, while the duties of Secretary were entrusted to Lieutenant Nassau Lees, who was at the time of its abolition Secretary to the College of Fort William. There were also several members of the Board.

The duties of the Board of Examiners were not confined to examining in Oriental Languages, inasmuch as from 1856 to 1861, the Board held the examinations of candidates for direct commissions in the Army.

The Board has, for some years past, consisted of a President, traditionally a Judge of the High Court, and a military officer as Secretary. The Secretary, assisted by a staff of Maulavis and Pandits, is also Examiner in certain languages. Additional temporary Examiners are appointed from time to time as necessity arises. There used to be a Sanskrit and Bengali Examiner permanently attached to the Board, but this office was abolished in 1902. There was too, in former years, a Hindi Examiner, but upon the retirement of Dr. Hoernle in 1898, this post also was abolished.

The Board of Examiners was originally located in Writers' Buildings, in the offices formerly occupied by the College of Fort William. About 1855 it was moved to No. 46, Chowringhee, as a temporary measure, and thence to No. 1, Little Russell Street. During the Mutiny of 1857 this latter house was appropriated as a hospital for officers, and the Board was in consequence transferred to No. 8, Elysium Row (now No. 17). On January 1st, 1902, the Board's Offices and Library were moved to the top flat of the old Agra Bank Building at the corner of Mangoe Lane and Mission Row, but have now again been moved to a quieter and more suitable position, viz., No. 4, Park Street, not far from the building of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM. Founded by the Most Noble Richard, Marquis of Wellesley, 1800.

Provost—Revd. David Brown.  
Vice-Provost—Revd. Claudius Buchanan.

*Members of the College Council.*  
The Hon'ble Henry Wellesley, 1801.  
George Hilario Barlow, Esq., 1801.  
Neil Benjamin Edmunston, Esq., 1801.  
John Lumsden, Esq., 1802.  
John Herbert Harington, Esq., 1802.  
Henry Thomas Colebrooke, Esq., 1802.  
John Fombelle, Esq., 1807.  
James Stuart, Esq., 1810.  
Robert Ker, Esq., 1817.  
John Fendall, Esq., 1817.  
William Edward Rees, Esq., 1818.  
Sir J. E. Colebrooke, Bart., 1819.  
Courtney Smith, Esq., 1820.  
William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., 1820.  
George Swinton, Esq., 1820.  
Holt Mackenzie, Esq., 1820.  
S. T. Goad, Esq., 1822.  
J. H. Harington, Esq., 1824.  
A. Stirling, Esq., 1825.  
W. H. Macnaghton, Esq., 1825.  
E. Molony, Esq., 1825.  
Henry Shakespeare, Esq., 1826.  
H. G. Christian, Esq., 1826.  
*Secretaries—*  
Charles Rothman, Esq., April, 1801.  
William Hunter, M.D., 1st November, 1805.  
Lieut. William Macdougall, Offg. Secy., 1807.  
Dr. John Leyden, Asst. Secy., 20th September, 1807.  
Lieut. Abraham Lockett, 1st November, 1811.  
Lieut. Archibald Galloway, Asst. Secy., 1st November, 1811.  
James Atkinson, Esq., M.D., Offg. Asst. Secy., 3rd January, 1815.  
Lieut. Thomas Roebuck, Offg., 7th January, 1817.  
Lieut. Ruddel, 1st European Regiment, 11th March, 1824.  
Lieut. Hugh Todd, 21st Native Infantry, 17th January, 1832.  
Captain J. W. J. Ouseley, 28th N. I., 17th April, 1832.  
Captain G. T. Marshall, 35th N. I., 4th July, 1838.  
Ensign W. Nassau Lees, 42nd N. I., 5th March, 1853.  
BOARD OF EXAMINERS, CALCUTTA.  
*Instituted 24th January, 1854.*  
President—Sir Robert Barlow, 1854.  
Secretary—Lieut. W. Nassau Lees, 42nd Regt. N. I., 1854.



*Presidents.*

- A. Sconce, Esq., c.s., 1858.  
Sir Charles Trevelyan, K.C.B.,  
1863.  
E. T. Trevor, Esq., c.s., 1868.  
V. H. Schalch, Esq., c.s., 1876.  
J. O'Kinealy, Esq., c.s., 1877.  
R. F. Rampini, Esq., c.s., 1899.

*Secretaries.*

- Major E. St. George, 16th April,  
1868.  
Captain H. S. Jarrett, 18th April,  
1870.  
Surgeon-Major G. S. A. Ranking,  
M.D., M.R.C.S., I.M.S., 17th June,  
1894.  
Major (now Lieut.-Colonel) D. C.  
Phillott, 7th April, 1905.

Babu ANANDA MOHUN  
BOSE. The late Ananda Mohun



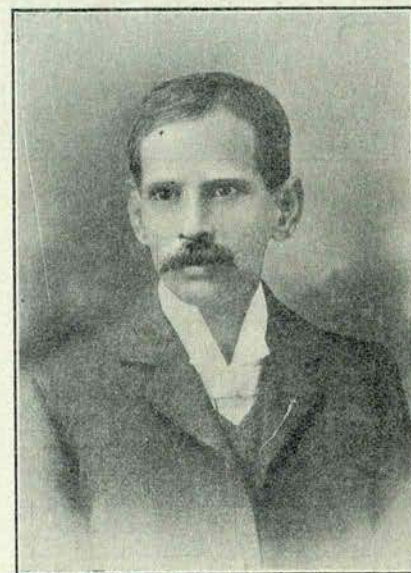
The late ANANDA MOHAN BOSE.

Bose was born in the district of Mymensingh in 1848 and educated at the Mymensingh High School, and the Presidency College where he had a brilliant career. He stood first in the F.A., B.A., and M.A. examinations, and, immediately after passing the latter, he was appointed Professor of Mathematics at the Presidency College. In the following year he gained the Premchand Roychand Scholarship, and later on proceeded to England, to complete his education. He entered at Christ Church, Cambridge, and took part in the debates

of the Cambridge University Union. On being called to the Bar in 1874, he returned to India and joined the Calcutta High Court. Here he rapidly acquired a reputation as an advocate; but his ambitions did not tend in that direction, and he devoted only sufficient of his time to his professional work to enable him to earn a living. His aspirations were to a large extent political, and he was one of the pioneers of the political movement in Bengal. With his friend, Surendra Nath Banerjee, he founded the Indian Association in 1876, of which he was elected the first Secretary. On the formation of the Indian National Congress he became one of its most fervent supporters. In 1897 he again visited England, for the purpose of representing to the British public the aspirations of educated Indians, and their alleged grievances against the Government. During his stay, which extended over a year, he addressed numerous public meetings, and on his return to India in 1898, he was elected President of the National Congress, which met that year in Madras. He also took the deepest interest in educational matters, and in the various religious and social questions affecting his countrymen. He was a Fellow of the Calcutta University and for many years he rendered valuable service in the Senate. He was the first member elected to represent the University on the Bengal Legislative Council, and he also served on the Education Commission appointed by Lord Ripon. He founded the City College, which he, later on, handed over to a Committee. The cause of female education appealed to his sympathies, and he was instrumental in founding the Banga-Mahah Vidyalaya (afterwards amalgamated with the Bethune College) and the Brahmo Girls' School. Babu Ananda was a deeply religious man. While yet a student he joined the Brahmo Somaj and when, in 1878, the split occurred among the progressive Brahmos, he was selected as the leader of the seceding party, which under his leadership was organized into a vigorous and active Church, since known as the Shadharan Brahmo Somaj. His health broke down after his last visit to England,

and he died on the 20th August, 1906. His last public appearance was on the 16th October, 1905, when he laid the foundation-stone of the projected Federation Hall, and was carried to the spot in an invalid's chair.

Professor CLEMENT C. CALEB, M.B., M.S. (Durham), M.R.C.S. (Lond.), Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Lahore, was born at Rai Bareilly, India, and educated at the Lahore Medical College, King's College, London, and the University of Durham College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne. In 1884, he graduated as M. B., taking honours at the first examination for that degree, and as M. S. in the following year. He is also Senior Medical Scholar and Associate of



Professor CLEMENT C. CALEB.

King's College, London, and a Medallist and Prizeman in the University of Durham. Professor Caleb was for nearly two years Resident Medical Officer at the Mount Vernon Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Hampstead. In 1887, on the establishment of two additional professorships at the Lahore Medical College, he was, on account of his distinguished College career, and on the recommendation of the Punjab Government, appointed as Professor of Physiology and Pathology at the



Lahore Medical College. During his long connection with the Lahore Medical College he has also occupied the Chairs of Botany and of Comparative Anatomy. He is at present Dean of the Faculty of Science, and one of the representatives of that Faculty on the Syndicate of the Punjab University. He is an examiner in Physiology, Botany, and Comparative Anatomy in the University, and is the author of "Eyesight in Schools" published by the authority of the Punjab Text-book Committee and adopted by the Educational Departments of Bombay and the Punjab as a text-book in Secondary Schools.

Professor Caleb practises as a consultant in eye and ear diseases. His principal contributions to medical literature are:—"Stammering," "Ferments in relation to Fermentation, Putrefaction, and Disease," in the Transactions of the Medical Society of the University of Durham; "Hypnotism" and various papers on "Refraction" and "Diseases of the Eye" in the Calcutta *Indian Medical Journal*.

Professor Caleb takes a keen interest in Freemasonry, and is a Past Master of Lodge "Hope and Perseverance" No. 785, E.C., of Lodge "Industry" No. 1485, E.C., and of Lodge "Albert Victor" No. 2370, E.C. He is a Past President of the District Board of General Purposes, Punjab, and one of the Trustees of the Punjab Masonic Institution.

**EUROPEAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.** On the 28th February, 1883, one of the largest meetings of Europeans ever held in the Calcutta Town Hall assembled to protest against the "Ilbert Bill." This Bill deprived European British subjects of the right of trial by Magistrates of their own race, and caused intense excitement all over India. The excitement spread to the British Army and compelled Lord Ripon's Government ultimately to concede the right of trial by Jury, a right previously confined to Sessions and High Courts, to every European British subject brought up on a warrant before any Magistrate. The Town Hall Meeting appointed a Committee, consisting of Messrs. J. J. Keswick, J. Flemington, W. L.

Thomas, A. B. Miller, G. H. P. Evans, J. G. Aparcar, J. Gubbay, J. H. N. Branson, E. D. J. Ezra, H. Finter, W. C. Madge, J. Murdock and D. Cruickshank, to prepare memorials against the Bill, to both Houses of Parliament and the Government of India.

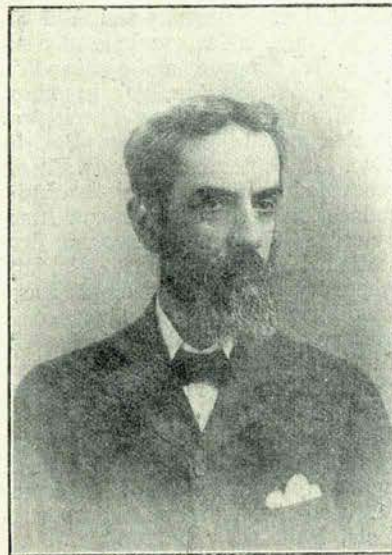
A Sub-Committee of the above Committee was then formed with Mr. A. B. Miller as Chairman, and Mr. W. C. Madge as Honorary Secretary, to form and draw up a constitution for an Association "to watch over and protect the interests and promote the welfare" of all persons of European or British birth or descent, or adopting the European standard of living in India. Over a lakh and-a-half of rupees, or £10,000, was collected, which sum was increased by Rs. 30,000 more in annual subscriptions in the first year.

In the two most strenuous years of the Association, 1883 and 1884, Mr. J. W. Furrell and Mr. S. E. J. Clarke were its Honorary Secretaries; Mr. Clarke holding the office alone in 1885, and being succeeded in 1886 by Mr. Madge, its present incumbent. The successive Presidents have been Mr. J. J. Keswick, Sir A. Wilson, Mr. D. Cruickshank, Mr. L. P. D. Broughton, Mr. J. N. Stuart, Sir M. Turner, Mr. L. P. Pugh, Mr. W. A. Bankier, Mr. W. Garth, and Mr. H. W. S. Sparkes.

The Association has carried on its work for over 20 years, scrutinizing any fresh legislation as well as any administrative action of Government, affecting its constituents. Its Council of 20 has contained leading members of the commercial, legal and trading classes, and its constituency has consisted of the classes represented on its Council, besides planters. The Government has for years recognised the body, and consulted it on subjects of public importance. The Association holds an Annual Meeting, usually in March, at which it presents its Annual Report and Accounts, and elects its office holders for the ensuing year. Originally inspired, no doubt, by warm race feeling, the Association has in recent years been divested of all animus; and while it seeks mainly to preserve valuable legal rights on behalf of its own constituents,

even Indians perceive that the preservation of such rights, which, if once abolished, will never be revived, may eventually be extended to all classes, as the country advances in education and civilization and becomes better able to appreciate them.

Mr. WALTER CULLEY MADGE, Secretary to the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, was born in the year 1841 at Calcutta and proceeded to Scotland for his education, being placed for this purpose at the Edinburgh High School. He returned to India in 1858 and joined the old Salt Department as Superin-



MR. W. C. MADGE.

tendent, in which post he remained for three years. He was then appointed to the Bengal Police and remained in that Department for two years as Assistant Superintendent, and thereafter was appointed a Deputy Magistrate. In the year 1872 Mr. Madge joined the Press on which he laboured with some success. In the troubled times in 1881 the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association was founded and Mr. Madge joined as Honorary Secretary to the Executive Committee. He has remained connected with that body almost ever since, first as Honorary, and afterwards as paid Secretary to the Association. He is also Pre-



sident of the Anglo-Indian Association which represents domiciled Europeans and their descendants. Mr. Madge is an Honorary Magistrate, and Justice of the Peace of Calcutta, a Member of the Christian Burial Board, a Member of the Committee of the Hospital Nursing Institution, a Councillor of the Women's Friendly Society and a Government nominated Commissioner of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation.

Rev. ARTHUR HENRY EWING, PH.D., D.D., Principal of the Allahabad Christian College (Presbyterian, U. S. A.), Allahabad, was born at Saltsburg, Indiana County, Pa., U. S. A. in the year 1864. He was educated at Saltsburg and Elder's Ridge Academies, and graduated from Washington and Jefferson's College, Washington, Pa. in 1887, and from the Western Theological Seminary, Alleghany City, Pa., in 1890. In September 1890 Mr. Ewing proceeded to India as a missionary in connection with the American Presbyterian Church. He was first stationed at Ludhiana, Punjab, where he remained for eight years, devoting himself to educational, literary, and general mission work. In 1899 he returned to America and remained as a resident graduate student at the John Hopkin's University, Baltimore, for two years. His principal subject was Sanskrit, under the guidance of Professor M. Bloomfield, and subsidiary subjects, Philosophy and Arabic, under Profs. E. H. Griffin and Paul Haupt. In the year 1901 Dr. Ewing returned to India and was stationed at Allahabad for special educational work. The College at Allahabad was started in 1902 and Dr. Ewing has remained in charge ever since. He has a good deal of administrative work to do in the North India Mission of the American Presbyterian Church. He is Honorary Secretary of the North India Tract Society, and Treasurer of the North India Mission. The Mission at Allahabad was founded in the year 1836, and has three centres, Katra, Jumna, and the City. The first Mission Press in Northern India was started at Katra. There is a missionary's residence at Katra, also a Church, a Christian village, the Mission Press and the Mary Wana-

maker Christian Girls' High School, a beautiful building worth half a lakh of rupees, built by the Hon. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia. There are three missionary residences at the Jumna, a Church, a High School, a Christian Boys' Boarding Department and the Allahabad Christian College. In the city there is a Women's Hospital and a large church. The Mission took over from the East India Company its college work at Allahabad in 1846, and conducted the College for some years; but after the Indian Mutiny, continued the establishment only as a High School. In 1853 the Mission bought the Court House at the Jumna, and



Rev. ARTHUR H. EWING.

converted it into a High School building. The Christian Girls' School was founded at the Jumna in the year 1885, and removed to Katra in 1904.

The Allahabad Christian College was started in 1902. Since 1903 there have been added a Laboratory, a Hostel, the Princeton Building, a Workshop and a Power House, built by the Mission, and two bungalows, purchased from the East Indian Railway Co. The College has an Electrical Engineering Course which covers three years after the B. Intermediate Course of the Allahabad University. A Manual Training Department is being started in connection with

the High School. This Department offers shopwork and drawing, along with the major literary or "book" subjects of the School Course.

The GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, Lahore. This Institution was opened on 1st January 1864, under the temporary charge of Mr. C. W. Alexander, at that time Inspector of the Lahore Circle. The building in which the College was located was that known as Maharaja Dhian Singh's "haveli," within the precincts of the city of Lahore. At the commencement there were only seven students, and for a time the progress of the institution was very slow, and great pains and special exertions on the part of Government have been required to raise it to its present status. Of the first seven students, all matriculated at the Calcutta University. To add stability to the College it was proposed to affiliate it to the Calcutta Arts College. Mr. Alexander was succeeded after three months by Mr. W. H. Crank from La Martinière College, Lucknow. In the same year the authorities decided to offer the Principalship to Dr. G. W. Leitner, a distinguished Oriental scholar and Professor of Arabic and Mahomedan Law at King's College, London. Dr. Leitner accepted the offer, and on arriving in India took charge of the institution which his care was to foster into vigorous life later on. His first step was to separate the College from the Lahore Zillah School, by providing for the former in separate rooms of the building. When Dr. Leitner assumed charge there were only sixteen students at the College. Dr. Leitner set himself assiduously to popularise the institution. He formed many acquaintances among the Indian gentry of Lahore, who welcomed him to their circle on account of his comprehensive knowledge and sympathy. He shortly founded a society "for the diffusion of useful knowledge and for the revival of Oriental learning," with a library and reading room attached. Dr. Leitner, however, had important matters to claim his attention; and having to leave for Dardistan for the purpose of linguistic investigations, the progress of the College was not maintained. The paucity of the remaining staff made ade-



quate tuition difficult, and students were not attracted. The College languished till Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell, then Judge of the Small Cause Court, and Dr. Leitner came to its aid. Public interest was elicited by a gratuitous series of Law lectures delivered by Mr. Baden-Powell. The attendance improved, until in 1871 there were 52 regular undergraduates, besides many casual students. The staff was also expanded by the engagement of Dr. C. R. Stulpnagel, M.A., as assistant Professor. At about this time the institution was removed to other premises and installed in a large bungalow in Anarkali, belonging to Lala Devi Das, close to the present Ice Factory. For a long time, however, the establishment of the College on a firm basis was delayed by the reluctance of the Government to create a Punjab University to which the existing colleges, Arts, Oriental and Medical, should be affiliated, and which should be empowered to grant degrees. The distance of the Calcutta University, to which the colleges were affiliated, and the time involved in obtaining Calcutta degrees, were disadvantages felt for several years. A movement was set on foot to induce Government to establish a University in the Punjab, but it was long without success. In the year 1877, the affairs of the Lahore College were improved by the addition of the Delhi College staff, including Messrs. Sime and Dick. The College had some time previously been removed to Dr. Rahim Khan's Bungalow, on the site of the present Veterinary College, as a temporary measure, pending the completion of the building in which it is now installed, and which was erected at a cost of 3½ lakhs of rupees. In the year 1882, the Government yielded to the pressure of public opinion, and by an Act passed in that year, the Punjab University College was transformed into the Punjab University, empowered to grant degrees upon the same footing as other Universities, and the Government College was given more of the character of a college in an English University than it had previously possessed. The popularity of the College was now established, and a couple of years later the number of students had reached 128, and Mr.

Ibbetson, officiating Director of Public Instruction, tried to save the staff from being again overwhelmed, by prohibiting further admissions. This, however, was found impracticable, and the numbers increased until in 1886 they reached 248. There is a Boarding house connected with the College which was completed in 1889. In 1891, the Presbyterian Church in the College grounds was acquired and transformed into a gymnasium, and playing fields are being provided in the fringe of land around the College, athletic games now forming a part of the curriculum. The picturesque building in which the College is at present located is situated on an eminence to the east of the District Kutcherry and north of the public gardens. The structure is in the Gothic style with a large central clock tower. It contains accommodation for the College, a large examination and lecture hall, and laboratories for Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology. There is also a good Gymnasium. The College has recently taken over from the Medical College the preliminary teaching of Science, Chemistry, Physics, Botany and Zoology.

Mr. SAMUEL ROBSON, Principal, Government College, Lahore,



Mr. S. ROBSON.

was born in 1853, in Scotland, and educated at the University of Edin-

burgh. He obtained Honours in Classical literature in 1877. In the following year he entered the service of Government. He at first joined the Presidency College, Calcutta, but was soon transferred to Patna. He next served at Hooghly, and again at Patna until 1897, when he was appointed Principal of the Dacca College. After a year's service at that centre, he was appointed to Lahore, as Principal of the Government College, which post he still holds.

Rev. PSACK HYRAPIET JACOB, until recently, head of the Armenian Church, Calcutta, was born in 1844 at Julfa, Ispahan, Persia, and educated at All Saints' Cathedral in Julfa. Mr. Jacob was for a quarter of a century, prior to ordination, teacher at St. Catherine's Girls' School and other national schools at his native place. He was also English tutor to the same institutions, and served in the choir of the schools. In 1883 he took holy orders, and was ordained by the Most Reverend Gregories, Prelate of the Armenians in Persia and India, and was placed in charge of St. Mary's Church in the parish of Julfa. He became a member of the Holy Synod of the Julfa Cathedral, and remained in charge of the schools and ecclesiastical printing press. Shortly after his ordination he was for a short time in charge of the Armenian Church at Bushire in the Persian Gulf, and on his return to Julfa took up the same duties as before. In 1886 he was sent to India and was appointed a junior priest of the Armenian Church of Nazareth at Calcutta, which appointment he held for about five years. He was then appointed to a mission by his Diocesan Bishop to tour India and Burma for the purpose of collecting contributions for a new Seminary for Girls and Boys at Julfa. He returned to Persia, after having accomplished this mission, in 1901, and took up his former functions at Julfa. In addition to these duties, he was in charge of the Vestry of the Cathedral Convent and the Treasury, and was the teacher of religion at the Girls and Boys' Schools; also Secretary of St. Catherine's Nunnery for some years. His duties included the inspection of



the Industrial School at the same convent and supervision of the convent management. In 1904 when the Archbishop of Persia (Sahak Ayatian) intending to visit Shiraz, Bushire, and all other dioceses in India in connection with his Holy See, set out on his tour, he took with him the Rev. Jacob as his Chaplain and Interpreter. His Grace had a very successful tour, being warmly received by Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, and at Calcutta by Lord Curzon, then Viceroy of India. Before leaving India, his Grace the Archbishop placed the Rev. Jacob in charge of the Armenian Church at Calcutta and here he laboured until the end of 1907. Besides his pastoral duties, he has taken great interest in the literary side of his work. In 1886 he translated a book on Holy Week services, for the convenience of the non-Armenian speaking members of his community. He has also done very useful work in translating the Armenian Catechism and Armenian Services and Hymns into English, and modernising ancient musical notation for the use of the Anglicised Armenian community at Calcutta. In this he has been very ably assisted by Miss Amy Apar. He has also published valuable and interesting historical sketches of the Armenian Church.

The J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. This Library was first started on the 1st April, 1856, in a small room, by a few Parsee students, among whom may be mentioned the late Mr. J. N. Tata. It was then called "The Fort Improvement Library." On the 4th December, 1857, at a meeting held at the Town Hall under the Presidentship of the late Dr. Fraser, a regular Committee was appointed, which included such personages as the late Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonji, and Dr. Narayan Daji. On the 23rd June, 1858, Dr. Haines, the then Educational Inspector, arranged that the Library should be supplied with free gifts of books, etc., from the Government. In September, 1866, the Library was named "The Fort Reading Room and Library." In 1875 it was registered under Act XXI of 1860 (being the Act for the

Registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies). In 1891 the late Mr. Nesserwanjee Manockjee Petit endowed it with a sum of Rs. 25,000 for perpetuating the memory of his only son, Jamsetjee, who died in March, 1888, and who was a Life Member and Director of the Library. In recognition of this gift, the Institution was named "The Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Petit Fort Reading Room and Library."

Bai Dinbai Nesserwanji Petit, mother of Mr. Jamsetjee, subsequently made a munificent gift of a building costing Rs. 2,50,000 for the use of the Library, and by a resolution dated 17th of March,



Mr. R. M. PATELL.

1898, the Institute was designated "The Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Petit Institute." The building is invested in four trustees, and, together with other eight members, two nominated by the trustees and six elected by the general body of members, they form a Committee of Management, having the holder of the Petit Baronetcy as the President. The total funds of the Institute (exclusive of the Building Reserve Fund) amount to Rs. 45,000. The total number of newspapers and periodicals subscribed for is two hundred, and the sum of Rs. 10,000 is expended annually on the subscriptions to these papers and the purchase of

new books. The Library is fast becoming one of the most popular institutions of its kind in Bombay, attracting to itself a large number of members. This number has steadily increased from year to year, and since 1896 it has risen from 1,150 to 2,600.

La MARTINIÈRE COLLEGE, Lucknow. Among the many remarkable men from the West who laid the foundation of European domination in India, there is none who is better remembered to-day than General Claud Martin, the Founder of the Martinière Institutions at Lucknow, Calcutta and Lyons. Born of very humble parents, at Lyons, in France, by his own exertions he obtained a liberal education which stood him in good stead in his after-career. Endowed by nature with a strong military bent, he sailed for India in the year 1751, and on arrival at Pondicherry (then, as now, the French capital in India), he entered the ranks of the army as a dragoon in the Governor's body-guard. He served with distinction in the ten years' war with the English, being present at the first campaigns, which were favourable to the French arms. He served in the Regiment of Lorraine, the most distinguished in the French service, and was promoted. He was present at the taking of Gudalur and Fort St. David, in the capture of Blacktown, and in the siege of Fort St. George at Madras. When the tide of victory turned and Sir Eyre Coote struck a fatal blow to French aspirations in India at the battle of Wandewash, where the French Generals, Lally and Bussy, were grievously defeated, Claud Martin remained faithful to his service, when so many deserted. He was one of the prisoners at the unconditional surrender of Pondicherry, which took place in 1761. But the French power, totally unable to make head against the English in India, waned, and it was found useless to continue the struggle for mastery which had finally passed to their rivals. Peace followed, and Claud Martin, his duty to his country honourably accomplished, joined the service of the Honourable East India Company in the command of a company