

investigated for the Indian Government the question of underground water supplies within the Presidency of Bombay, and made a voluminous and valuable report thereon.

Mr. Crimp had of late years become an acknowledged authority on all matters of municipal engineering. He was an excellent Parliamentary witness; having so thorough a grasp of the subject that he was able to answer almost any question with precision. His services were in consequence retained for nearly all the Corporation Bills of recent years.

His death was sudden and unexpected. In general he enjoyed good health, although he was not particularly robust. While making an inspection of some lands in the north of England during the cold wet weather of April, 1901, he contracted a severe chill, which, developing into pleurisy and pneumonia, resulted in his death on the 21st of that month. At the early age of 47 he was thus cut off in the prime of his professional career and at a time when his reputation had become firmly established. It may be truly said of him that whilst he had hosts of friends, he never made a single enemy.

Mr. Crimp was elected an Associate Member of the Institution on the 6th May, 1879, and was transferred to the class of Members on the 13th January, 1891.

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JOHN BARKER HUNTINGTON, born in 1817, began his engineering career in 1834 as a pupil of Mr. John Braithwaite. On the expiration of his pupilage he remained with Mr. Braithwaite as principal Assistant and as a Resident Engineer on the construction of the Eastern Counties Railway, now part of the Great Eastern Company's system. From 1845 to 1853 he was employed on general engineering work in connection with railways and docks, and in the latter year he presented to the Institution a Paper entitled "Observations on Salt Water, and its Application to the Generation of Steam."<sup>1</sup> In 1854 he went to Italy for two years to represent the interest of the English shareholders in the Lucca and Pistoja Railway.

From 1856 Mr. Huntington was engaged in private practice for about ten years, chiefly in connection with railways and waterworks. In 1866 he was appointed Inspector of Roads and Bridges

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<sup>1</sup> Minutes of Proceedings Inst. C.E., vol. xii. p. 506.

in the island of Mauritius, which post he held for about two years. In 1872-73 he was employed in Italy as Manager of the Cesena Sulphur Works. Since that date he seems to have devoted himself chiefly to private work, remaining active and clear-headed to the last. He died on the 4th June, 1901, at the age of 84.

Mr. Huntington was one of the oldest members of the Institution, having been elected an Associate on the 7th April, 1846, and transferred to the class of Members on the 27th March, 1866.

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CHARLES WOOD was born at Bramford, in the county of Suffolk, in 1834. At the age of 17 he was apprenticed to Messrs. Ransomes and May, now Messrs. Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies of Ipswich. In the autumn of 1853 his masters sent him to India to teach and employ natives in making railway chairs for the Madras Railway Company, also to erect machinery and take charge of the foundries of the East Indian Iron Company. In September, 1854, he embarked for India, and arriving at Porto Novo on the Madras coast set the foundry to work. He was then sent to Beypur, near Calicut, to take charge of ironworks and blast-furnaces belonging to the same Company. After remaining there more than a year he went to Poolamputty to erect blast-furnaces, which work he carried out successfully in the face of great difficulties—away from the main road, not a European within 45 miles, surrounded by tigers, without drawings, almost without tools, and thrown entirely on his own resources. But a particular feature of his character was resourcefulness, and he carried the work through, although his health broke down under the strain. He was then recalled to Beypur, where he remained to the close of his Indian engagement in 1857.

In the spring of 1858 Messrs. Ransomes sent him to St. Petersburg to look after their interests in the erection of machinery, &c.; and in the following spring he repeated his visit and was engaged on the erection of works on the estate of Graf Shadowski in Poland. The next year found him in the South of Russia in the service of the same firm. In the autumn of 1861 he returned to England and was charged with Messrs. Ransomes' interest at the Exhibition of 1862. In the July following he was sent by the firm to Bucharest to assist in some difficult erecting work there. At Bucharest he entered into partnership