

THE
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
 OF
THE POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY
 FOR
 1889-90.

I. Date of Establishment.

The Municipality was established in 1856-57.

II. Population.

The population of the City proper according to the census		
of 1881 was	99,622	
That of Bhamburda was	2,777	
and that of Gultekdi... ..	284	
	1,02,683	
making a total of		

III. Municipal Boundaries.

3. The boundaries of the Municipal District remained in the year under report as before, which were as below :—

North. The southern side of the Wellesley or Kirkee road from the Bolai quarry westwards to the G. I. P. Railway over-bridge, thence the line of the said Railway up to the level-crossing No. 65 in Bhamburda on the Poona and Ganesh Khind road, thence along the southern side of that road up to its junction with the road from Kirkee to Lakdipul.

East. The western side of the road from the Bolai quarry towards the Synagogue up to the commencement of the approach to the City going by the south of Ghorpade's Takia and Babaji Manaji's coach factory ; thence a straight line to the western end of the bridge on the Manik Nala near Sachapur ; thence the Poona Military Cantonment boundary as far as the south eastern corner of Survey No. 95 in the village of Munjeri.

South. The southern boundary of Survey Nos. 95, 107, 106, 105, 104, 98, 221, 219 of the village of Munjeri and the northern side of the road to Singhar from the Sawar's Police station to the bridge on the Ambil Odha near the village of Parvati.

West. The eastern side of the road from Kirkee to Lakdipul from its junction with the Ganesh Khind road to the north-west corner of Survey No. 71 in the village of Bhamburda ; thence a line drawn round the Survey Nos. 71, 72 and 73 in the same village so as to include those Nos., thence the river Mutha from the Lakdipul to the Ambil Odha ; thence the Ambil Odha as far as the bridge on the road to Singhar near the village of Parvati ; next the Eastern side of the Satara road from the Sawar's Police station to the south-west corner of Survey No. 219 in the village of Munjeri.

IV. Number of Meetings.

4. There were 31 meetings of the General Committee in 1889-90 as against 52 held in 1888-89 and 54 in 1887-88. It would thus appear that the Commissioners met less oftener in the year under report than in the previous two years, which may be considered as a desirable departure. In para 4 of the Resolution No. 1,348 of the 8th April 1890, Government deprecate the frequency with which in some of the Municipalities and among them in that of Poona the Commissioners met. 96 items of business were disposed of in these meetings as against 149 disposed of in the 52 meetings of the previous year. Seven propositions were circulated for votes and observations of the Commissioners under Section 29 of the Municipal Act of 1884, as against one thus disposed of in 1888-89.

5. The attendance of the 20 elected and the 10 nominated Commissioners, as shown in appendices A and B. was 12.2 and 5.9 or more than 50 per cent. ; while last year it was 9.5 and 3.6 respectively. It will be observed that there was a decided improvement in the attendance at meetings held in 1889-90 over that at meetings convened in 1888-89. It was due to the increased interest taken by the Members in the Municipal work and especially to the smaller number of meetings they were called upon to attend. The attendance was the largest in April 1889 and lowest in December 1889, when most likely Commissioners were away from Poona on account of the Christmas Holidays. But with the exception of December 1889 in no month the attendance was below 15 or 50 per cent. Of the 20 elected Commissioners Rao Saheb Krishnaji Raghunath Kelkar attended all the 31 meetings ; Rao Saheb Daji Shripat Nagpurkar 29 meetings ; Rao Saheb Kashinathrao Nilkant Khasgiwale, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji and Rao Saheb Wamanrao Prabhakar Bhave attended more than three fourths of the total number of meetings. On the whole all the elected Members attended more than half the number of meetings with the exception of Rao Sahebs K. G. Natu and Ramnarayan Amarchand, whose business frequently took them away from Poona, and the late Rao Saheb T. N. Rajmachikar, who was confined to his bed for the greater part of the year.

6. Of the 10 nominated Commissioners Rao Bahadur Dr. V. R. Ghole attended 27, Rao Bahadur W. B. Kanitkar and Rao Saheb N. R. Godbole 23 meetings each ; Rao Bahadur N. B. Joglekar 22 ; Professor James Scorgie attended 10 meetings, as for a part of the year he was away from Poona on account of bad health. Mr. A. H. Plunkett and Khan Saheb Nawab Ali Mardankha attended less than half the number of meetings. Rao Saheb P. B. Boholiker, being nominated in October 1889, could attend only 12 out of 14 meetings held after his nomination was gazetted (vide App. A and B.)

7. The Managing Committee for the year 1889-90 consisted of, as usual, seven Members, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai, the Chairman, Rao Bahadurs W. B. Kanitkar, and Dhakji Kashinathji, Rao Sahebs M. B. Namjoshi, R. D. Nagarkar, D. V. Gokhle and the late T. N. Rajmachikar, who resigned and was succeeded by Rao Bahadur N. B. Joglekar. The Committee met 38 times in 1889-90, as against 51 and 50 in 1888-89 and 1887-88. The number of cases disposed of in meetings was 1,325 and of those disposed of by circulation of papers was 111, as against 1120 and 293 disposed of in meetings and by circulation in 1888-89. The work the Commissioners on the executive body did in meetings in 1889-90 was larger than that done in 1888-89.

8. Out of the 7 Members of the Managing Committee on an average more than 5 attended all meetings, the average monthly attendance being the highest in August 1889. Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji attended the largest number of meetings, viz., 35, Rao Saheb M. B. Namjoshi 32, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai 31, Rao Saheb D. V. Gokhle and Rao Bahadur W. B. Kanitkar 29 each, Rao Saheb R. D. Nagarkar 27, Rao Saheb T. N. Rajmachikar 26 ; Rao Saheb T. N. Rajmachikar resigned his seat on the Managing Board, and Rao Bahadur N. B. Joglekar was elected in his place and took his seat at the end of March 1890. He could consequently attend only one meeting. (Vide App. C and D.)

V. Members.

9. There was no change either in the number of the Commissioners or in the constitution of the Board. But there were many changes in the personnel of the Body. The period, for which the Commissioners were in office in the previous three years, expired on the 31st of March 1889. They therefore went out of office and new Members, elected and nominated, came into office on the 1st day of the year under report. Of the 20 elected Members in office in the year under report eleven were on the Board before, the rest being returned for the first time.

10. Amongst the elected Commissioners 5 are Sawkars, 4 Pleaders, 2 Sirdars, 2 School Masters, 1 Pensioner, 2 Government servants, 3 owners of property and 1 journalist. Of the ten nominated Members 6 are new, and 4 were already on the Municipality. Rao Saheb S. H. Chiplonkar, who was in 1888-89 a nominated Member, is now an elected member, while Rao Saheb P. B. Boholihar, who was then an elected Member, is now a nominated Member. On the whole there were 15 new and 15 old Members on the Board at the close of the year. The 30 Members stood by nationalities at the close of the year as below :—

	1888-89	1889-90
Hindus	26	26
Parsee	2	1
European	1	2
Mahomedan	1	1

VI. Imposts.

11. There was no change in the imposts in the year under report.

VII. Income.

12. The income of the Municipality in the year under report was, as compared with that of the previous year, as follows :—

HEAD OF REVENUE.	1888-89.			1889-90.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
(A.) <i>Municipal taxes.</i>												
1 Octroi.....	1,32,249	7	11	1,15,087	12	2	.....	.....	.....	17,161	11	9
2 Conservancy cess	23,146	2	5	22,630	9	9	.....	.....	.....	515	8	8
3 License fees	436	10	.....	441	15	10	.....	.....	5	5	10	.....
4 Other taxes.												
Water rate.....	18,233	10	.....	20,687	12	.....	2,454	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fees on Music	1,306	.....	.....	1,269	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	2	.....
Fees on animals for slaughter	1,225	5	6	1,211	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13	6
5 Tax on houses and lands ...	18,762	12	2	20,654	15	11	1,892	3	9	.....	.....	.....
6 Tax on Vehicles	4,112	8	.....	4,400	6	.....	287	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Tax on animals.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Tolls .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Trade Registration fee	7,612	5	10	10,550	13	11	2,938	8	1	.....	.....	.....
(B.) <i>Miscellaneous Receipts.—</i>												
(1) Realizations under special acts	1,603	13	6	1,395	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	208	12	10
(2) Proceeds of land	183	6	.....	104	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	12	.....
(3) Income from Markets...	10,388	12	2	9,449	5	4	.....	.....	.....	939	6	10
(4) Conservancy and Road cleaning	26,478	8	.....	36,201	8	.....	9,723	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(5) Municipal Fines.....	359	2	.....	211	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	3	.....
(6) Premium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(7) Primary education												
(a) Grant in-aid from Provincial funds for Primary education...	4,185	14	9	4,501	12	7	315	13	10	.....	.....	.....
(b) School fees	4,074	4	.....	4,183	9	3	109	5	3	.....	.....	.....
(c) Proceeds from school land	800	.....	.....	269	5	3	.....	.....	.....	530	10	9
(8) Sundries	2,867	3	8	3,354	10	6	487	6	10	.....	.....	.....
(C.) <i>Debt.—</i>												
1 Loans .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Deposits	8,561	.....	.....	12,362	15	11	3,801	15	11	.....	.....	.....
3 Advances .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Realizations of Sinking Fund for repayment of loans .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...	2,66,586	13	11	2,68,970	8	1	22,015	11	6	19,632	1	4

13. *Octroi.*—The City Municipality collects octroi duty on articles imported in the city, the Suburban, and the Cantonment limits, and deducting all necessary charges on items debitable to the head, divides the net income from this source amongst the 3 bodies according to the arrangements agreed to by them. The Suburban Municipality gets Rupees 4,000, and of the remainder the 1st lack goes to the City Municipality, the next twenty five thousand to the Cantonment Committee, and the rest is again divided between the City Municipality and the Cantonment Committee in the proportion of 3 to 2. The total net and gross income from octroi in 1889-90 was Rupees 1,15,087-12-2 and Rupees 171,124 while in 1888-89 it was Rupees 1,32,249-7-11 and Rupees 189,889 respectively. There was thus a decrease of Rupees 17,161-11-9 and Rupees 18,765 in the net and gross income. The decrease was due partially to the usual fluctuations in trade but principally to the changes made in the octroi schedule on the 1st of April 1889. In their Resolution No. 1076 dated 4th April 1887 Government ordered certain articles such as Kerosine oil, Haberdashery, Galichas, Canvas, Tapes, Tarpaulins, Gunny and Gunny bags to be excluded from the schedule. The extension of the City and Suburban Municipal limits also affected the

Revenue. They included within Municipal limits the quarries and kilns at Gultekdi Bhamburda and at Gadethal and Yerroda, exempting their produce from the payment of duty. Government also directed the minimum amount of duty refundable to be reduced to 8 annas while it was rupee one before. This change caused a sudden rise in the number of claims for refund. The amount of such claims satisfied rose to 31,727. The decrease in the revenue was also due to some extent to the amount due in the previous year being paid in the year under report.

14. It is becoming a matter of great concern to the Municipality to see that their revenue from this source should diminish every year on account of the restrictions placed by Government on the levy of the duty. One feature in connection with this will be, it is hoped, noticed with satisfaction by Government. It will be seen that great facilities are offered to traders claiming refunds and that the Octroi duty does not act as a transit duty on the inland trade of the country. The results would show that the levy of the Octroi duty is confined almost entirely to the articles consumed in the city.

15. Appendix E gives the net amount of duty levied on the 8 different classes of goods imported into the limits together with their gross imports and exports. Appendix G gives information about the quantity of imports and exports of the individual articles and they require no explanation.

16. *Conservancy, house and wheel tax.*—The Municipal revenue from these three sources in 1889-90 was Rs. 22,630-9-9, 20,654-15-11 and 4,400-6-0 as against Rs. 23,146-2-5, 18,762-12-2 and 4,112-8-9 respectively recovered in 1888-89. It is satisfactory to note that, with the exception of the Conservancy cess, the collections of house and wheel tax show an increase. The small decrease in the first item occurred on account of some privies being pulled down during the year as being in an insanitary condition. This fall in the revenue is not however expected to be permanent. The privies pulled down will be replaced by better ones and the tax will be recovered.

17. The interpretation put by the High Court on section 84 of the Municipal Act of 1873, as amended by section 49 of Act II of 1884, has the effect of making default in payment of Municipal dues an offence, punishable under section 84, prosecutions for which have to be instituted under section 82 of the same Act within 3 months of the date of the offence. And though the Act came into force in 1884, the ruling was not passed till December 1888. The consequence was that, almost all the applications for the recovery of the arrears or prosecutions, as they must now be called, became defective, as time-barred. The usual help of the magistrate could not therefore be invoked for the recovery, and the only course left open to get rid of the arrears is as suggested by Government to write them off. The Municipality is likely to lose more than Rs. 2,2000 (Vide appendix F.) from the total amount of the outstanding balances, Rupees 37,629-14-1, out of which Rs. 15,277-5-7 were due for the year under report, at the close of the year. Prosecutions for the remainder were instituted in time, those for the arrears of the first instalment being instituted in 1889, and for the second in 1890.

18. In the year under report 12,906 applications were made for the recovery of arrears. By way of supplying sufficient clerical agency to the magistrate the Municipality contribute every month Rs. 52 towards the maintenance of the establishment in the City Magistrates' Court. The services of two karkuns have also been placed at the disposal of the magistrates in charge of the work. All the preliminary notices issued by the magistrates, calling on defaulters to show cause why the arrears should not be recovered from them, are prepared and served by Municipal karkuns. The Municipality has maintained an establishment of Police constables for the purpose of serving process and executing warrants issued by magistrates. In fact the Municipality has done all that it legally and practically could do. If the outstanding balances appear to be large, as they actually are, the Municipality will not, it is hoped, be held responsible, nor would it be fair to do so, until it is invested with the powers of issuing process for the recovery of arrears, as the Bombay Municipal Commissioner is, nor can the Com-

missioners be taxed with remissness in the discharge of their duties from fear of becoming unpopular.

19. *License fees.*—The increase is slight and hardly deserves notice.

20. *Water rate.*—The revenue from water rate has increased from Rs. 18,233-10-0 to Rs. 20,687-12-0, which was due both to a large number of house connections made in the year and to an unusually large amount of water rate for 1890-91 being paid in advance in the year under report. The number of house connections at the commencement of the year was 15,66, while at its close it rose to 1,624. It must be remarked here that the Municipality has always been able to collect in time every pie of its revenue from this source.

21. Fees on music and animals for slaughter show only a slight decrease.

22. *Trade registration fee.*—The revenue from this source rose from Rs. 7,612-5-10 to Rs. 10,550-13-11 showing an increase of Rs. 2,938-8-1. This was due to an increase of trade in the articles subject to the payment of such fees, and to the number of the articles mentioned in para 13, as being removed from the octroi schedule, becoming liable to pay the registration fee.

23. *Realisations under specials acts.*—This item includes levies of fees and fines under the acts mentioned below and the income from those in the year under report, as compared with that in the previous year, was as follows :—

	1888-89	1889-90
The Police Act VII. of ...1867.....	740-3-6	698-14-6
The Conveyance Act VI. of ...1863.....	141-4-0	59-4-0
The Cattle Pound Act I. of ...1871.....	722-6-0	636-14-2
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Total...	1603-13-6	1395-0-8

24. *Income from Markets.*—There are 2 Vegetable Markets viz., the Reay, and the Plunkett Market, and 6 Mutton Markets at 6 different places in the City. The latter yielded in the year under report Rs. 1,154 as against Rs. 1,142-4-0 in the previous year. Of the Vegetable Markets the Plunkett Market is a very small one. The Reay Market has 414 stalls in the building and 437 in the open compound, the occupancy rights to which are annually sold by public auction to the highest bidders.

25. *Conservancy and Road cleaning.*—The revenue from this source consists chiefly of the sale proceeds of poudrette, manufactured at the Night-Soil Depot at Bibewadi. This revenue shows an increase of Rs. 9,723 over that of the previous year. As stated in that year's report the Sanitary Officers of the Cantonment had assumed an unfriendly attitude towards the City Municipality with reference to the passage of poudrette through the military limits. The difficulties being got over, the number of purchasers increased, and with keener competition the prices went up. The rise in the prices was also due to some extent to the rise in the price of Jogry or molasses.

26. *Grants-in-aid and School fees.*—They show an increase, which was due to new schools opened in the year under report and to the improved attendance in the Municipal schools. There is no real fall in the proceeds from the land attached to the low caste school, although compared with the income in the previous year, when the rent received was abnormally high, as explained in that year's report, they show a decrease. The prices would appear to have settled down in the year 1889-90 to their normal level which, it is expected they will keep for some years.

27. *Sundries.*—The Revenue from miscellaneous sources would appear to have gone up a little, hardly requiring any explanation.

SOURCES.		1888-89			1889-90		
1.	Sale proceeds of silt from Katraj tank	732	0	0	798	0	0
2.	Articles from the Budhwar Garden and Night-Soil Depot	18	6	8	19	7	6
3.	Interest of money kept with the Bombay Bank at Interest.	800	0	0	1400	0	0
4.	Money recovered from Hackney coach-drivers for supplying them with brass plates	702	1	9	75	9	12 3
5.	Deposits lapsing to the Municipality as unclaimed for 3 years.	447	2	1	149	14	6
6.	Grass from Parbati tank.	11	0	0	10	4	0
7.	Hire of boring instruments used for house owners to fit up water pipes	0	0	0	112	7	6
8.	Commission on works turned out by the Technical School	0	0	0	42	6	9
8.	Hire of special carts and coverings for the conveyance of poudrette	0	0	0	51	15	6

The increase or decrease in these was due to ordinary fluctuations in transactions.

28. *Deposits.*—The deposits show an increase of Rs. 3,801-15-11 which was due to larger amounts of money being not claimed in time by persons concerned and credited to this head.

29. The foregoing will furnish explanations of increase and decrease in the Municipal income from the individual sources. It would be interesting to see how the principal sources stand in relation to each other and to the total. The following table will show the ratio of the various sources of income.

	1889-90	1888-89
Octroi	49-61	42-79
House tax	7-04	7-68
Wheel tax	1-54	1-64
Conservancy cess	8-68	8-41
Water rate	6-84	7-69
Fees and fines	1-85	1-68
Registration fee	2-86	3-92
Education	3-40	3-33
Miscellaneous	14-97	18-26
Debt	3-21	4-60

The total Municipal revenue in 1889-90, which was Rs. 2,68,970-8-1 shows an increase of Rs. 2,383-10-2 over that of the previous year.

VII. Expenditure.

30. The following table gives the expenditure in the year under report as compared with that of the preceding year—

HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	Expenditure 1888-89.		Expenditure 1889-90.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
(A).—General Establishment—								
1. Office Establishment, Inspection ...	17,313	2 1	16,176	3 3	...	...	1,136	14 10
2. Collection of Municipal Taxes (Establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money boxes, repair to outposts, &c.)	15,041	8 9	16,641	12 ...	1,600	3 3	...	...
(B).—Public Safety—								
1. Fire (Establishment, purchase of fire-engine, repairs, &c.)	1,886	2 2	8,377	... 4	6,490	14 2	...	...
2. Lightning (Establishment, purchase of lamps and oil, repairs, &c.)	17,448	13 10	15,541	13 8	...	...	1,907	0 2
3. Police .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
(C).—Public Health—								
1. Buildings and other works..... (Erection of slaughter-houses, latrines, &c.)	6,234	12 2	5,920	10 3	...	...	314	1 11
2. Repairs (to Market, Dispensary, &c.)	1,106	1 5	1,034	15 5	...	...	71	2 ...
3. Dispensary, (Establishment, purchase of medicines, &c.)	12,409	0 9	10,607	7 7	...	...	1,801	9 2
4. Vaccination.....	1,135	4 3	1,203	13 1	68	8 10	...	...
5. Births and deaths	124	7 6	73	8 6	...	...	50	15 ...
6. Water-works, { Capital outlay	14,476	15 6	13,895	10 7	..	...	581	4 11
{ Establishment, repairs.....	4,873	11 8	4,018	5 3	...	...	855	6 5
7. Road-watering (Establishment, purchase of water-carts, repairs, &c.)	3,665	7 5	3,528	3 5	...	...	137	4 ...
8. Road-cleaning (Establishment, purchase and repair of dust bins, &c.)	10,089	5 9	13,778	15 3	3,689	9 6	...	...
9. Conservancy (Establishment, repairs, purchase of carts, dry earth, land for burying night soil, &c.)	65,613	11 7	72,319	12 11	6,706	1 4	...	...
Refunds, &c., of fines or over assessment .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Remissions of cess.....	488	12 4	343	3 5	...	...	95	8 11
10. Drainage-works, { Capital outlay ...	4,974	2 ...	1,183	4 6	..	...	3,790	13 6
{ Establishment, repairs	14,282	4 7	1,2955	14 9	...	...	1,326	5 10
11. Other measures								
(a) Markets and Slaughter-houses (Establishment, contingencies)	2,130	2 10	2,091	10 3	...	...	38	8 7
(b) Public garden	343	4 11	298	13 8	...	...	44	7 3
11. Contributions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
(D).—Public Instruction—								
Establishment, Contributions to Schools &c.....	2,1735	11 8	23,650	5 2	1,914	9 6	...	...
(E).—Public convenience—								
1. Public works (Establishment).....	3,548	6 6	3,541	13 11	...	...	6	8 7
(a) New works	6,961	10 5	16,894	3 3	9,932	8 10	...	...
(b) Repairs	32,722	7 9	22,844	11 2	...	...	9,877	12 7
2. Survey of land	111	8 3	199	7 10	87	15 7	...	...
3. Other charges (Printing, rewards, &c.)	1,475	51 10	7,402	3 2	5,926	3 4	...	...
4. Contributions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
(F).—Miscellaneous—								
6,165	3 2	7,064	12 10	899	9 8	...	...
(G).—Debt—								
1. Loans, Instalments paid during the year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Interest								
{ Previous years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
{ Current year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...

HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	Expenditure 1888-89.			Expenditure 1889-90.			Increase.			Decrease.			
2. Investments in Government Securities .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	307	10	4
3. Deposits (salaries attached, contractors, &c.)	8,432	5	1	8,124	10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600	.....	.....
4. Advances (on account of Departmental work, &c.)	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Payments to Sinking Funds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL.....	2,76,340	8	2	2,89,713	6	2	37,316	4	0	23,943	6	0	0

The total Municipal expenditure in the year 1889-90 amounted to Rupees 2,89-713-6-2 showing an excess of Rs. 13,372-14-0 over that of the previous year. The causes of decrease and increase are given below.

31. *General Establishment.*—The expenditure on general establishment, inspection &c. amounted in 1889-90 to Rs. 16,176-3-3, which, when compared with that of the previous year, would appear to have decreased by Rs. 1,136-14-10. The amount of Rs. 16,176-3-3 includes expenditure on establishment under the President, and the Secretary, at the stores and Workshop, the press, for the cattle pound, for the clock at the Sassoon Hospital, for the inspection of carriages, for arranging records, remuneration paid to the Municipal auditors, office rent, and office contingencies. There is a decrease in the expenditure on the last item amounting to Rs. 1808-13-1 owing in a slight degree to the ordinary charges being greater and principally to the large outlay made on the Municipal press in 1888-89, which charge was not repeated in 1889-90. As against this extra expenditure in the year under report a temporary establishment was engaged to classify and arrange Municipal records, English and Marathi, at a cost of Rupees 878-9-10. This expenditure, if deducted from that on the press in 1888-89, would explain the decrease to the amount of Rs. 930-3-3. The other causes of decrease are not important and need not be mentioned.

32. *Collection of Municipal Taxes.*—It may be mentioned here that the Municipal District has been divided into nine parts or wards as they are called and an Inspector of the Health Department, with two Mokadams and two Karkuns of the Collection Department under him, has been placed in charge of each ward. The Inspectors hold their offices in their beats, collect taxes, look to sanitation and matters concerning public health safety and convenience in general. The expenditure on the establishment engaged for the collection of taxes, which include assessed taxes and octroi, was larger in 1889-90 than in 1888-89 by Rs. 1,600-3-3. The cost of establishment for the collection of assessed taxes has increased to the extent of Rs. 296 on account of a special officer being temporarily appointed from the 25th of November last to revise House and Bhangy cess assessment. Some addition, costing Rs. 720 annually was also made to the Octroi establishment on account of extra outposts required by the extension of the Municipal limits. The contingencies also cost Rs. 926 more than in 1888-89, more printing &c. being done in 1889-90. But the cost of the temporary establishment engaged from year to year for the collection of assessed taxes went down to the extent of Rs. 443-14-8 in 1889-90 on account of a smaller number of constables being required to be engaged.

33. *Fire.*—The total cost on fire establishment amounted in the year under report to Rupees 8,377-0-4 while in 1888-89 it was Rs. 1886-2-2. A new steam fire engine was purchased in the year under report at a cost of Rs. 4,892. A new engine house was built in Sadashive Pet, the expenditure on which came to Rs. 277-0-10. The new steam fire engine required the establishment to be strengthened, thus increasing the cost by Rs. 124-14-6. There were in 1888-89 one steam fire engine and four manual engines. But it was found on experience that one steam fire engine was hardly equal to the demand made at times on the fire extinguishing appliances. A new steam engine was therefore ordered from

England and adequately equipped. They have proved to be a boon to the city. Fires were got under in a very short time with the help of these two steam fire engines. The loss or damage to property was very small, as compared to what it would have been otherwise. Appendix I will show the cases of fire that occurred in the city in 1889-90. All these were cases of accidental fires. In the year under report there were more cases of fire than in 1888-89 but the damage done to property was comparatively very small.

34. *Lighting.*—Rs. 15,541-13-8 includes the cost of lighting establishment and materials purchased such as oil, wicks, burners, lamps and lamp posts &c. It cost in the year under report Rs. 1,907-0-2 less than in 1888-89. It was due to smaller number of new lamps and lamp posts having been added in 1889-90. In 1888-89 116 new lamps were supplied. The decrease was also due to the price of Kerosine oil being smaller in 1889-90 than in 1888-89. There were at the close of the year under report 1,044 lamps in use in the different parts of the city. (vide appendix J:)

35. *Slaughter houses, Latrines Markets &c*—The sum of Rs.5,920-10-3 was spent on buildings. The works at the Reay Market cost Rs. 3,895, where U shaped gutters about 1,000 feet in length were constructed at a cost of Rs. 950. They have much improved the drainage of the Market ground. Another inconvenience was also removed. The side stalls in the main building were exposed to rain and sun. The inconvenience having attracted the attention of the Municipality, tarred canvas curtains were provided to all such places at a cost of Rs. 827. Rupees 1,165 were spent on improving the Market ground and repairing the terrace. The western wall of the Market compound was rebuilt for Rs. 213. Dalals' stalls were greatly improved. They were sanded and kerbing stones reset in some places.

36. Three sets of latrines were constructed at three different places, viz., at Bhamburda, Bbati gate, and at Alang. With a view to prevent saturation of the soil under and about them, an improvement has been introduced by having a stone and chunam platform put up and the latrines built thereon. The stone and chunam pavement also helps to completely drain off the ablution water and urine. There were in all 72 latrines with 336 seats open for public use at the end of the year.

37. A wall was built at the Omkareshwar cremation ghat as directed by the High Court to prevent smoke causing nuisance to the neighbouring houses. It cost Rs. 246. The ghat is to be used for cremation purposes when the river bank is under flood.

38. *Repairs to Latrines &c.*—Most of the latrines were painted. Many had the corrugated iron walls improved, seats repaired, and reset, and the ground under them repaired and sanded. Repairs were made to some of the mutton markets. The total expenditure in the year on this head shows a slight decrease.

39. *Births and Deaths.*—The Municipal road sweepers, who work in all the parts of the city, are required to do the work of collecting information about births and deaths, and in addition to their monthly pay, are paid as reward quarter and half an anna for every birth and death they report. The expenditure on this head was smaller in 1889-90 than in 1888-89. The total number of births and deaths reported by the sweepers and also by the Police in the year under report was 2,252 and 2,515 respectively. The Municipal Health Officer's report (appendix O) and its appendices give the necessary details of births and deaths. It is gratifying to note that the death rate in the year under report was smaller. Cholera did not appear in the cold season of 1889, as it was apprehended it would, judging from the past experience. Influenza, a new complaint, attacked several people in the city, though there were very few serious or fatal cases from it.

40. *Medical Institutions.*—The expenditure against this item includes the establishment charges, medicines and house rent of the three Municipal Dispensaries, an annual expenditure of Rs. 1,200 for the maintenance of the Infirm Asylum and expenditure on measures taken to suppress the spread of cholera. The establishment and

medicine charges remained almost the same as in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 1961-1-0 in the expenditure on cholera was due to the epidemic having fortunately disappeared soon enough.

41. The three Municipal Dispensaries continued as usual to do good work. They gave relief to 66,426 persons as against to 64,182 in the previous year. The increased number of patients treated at these institutions is a fair index of their popularity. Nana's Pet Dispensary afforded relief to the largest number of patients, the Kasba Dispensary was next to it in that respect. The number of patients attending Shanwar Pet Dispensary was not so large owing to that portion of the city being populated with well-to-do people who seek medical help of private practitioners. A sum of Rs. 7,811-3-5 was spent on the 3 Dispensaries. From this it will be apparent, that the Municipality spends a fair percentage of its revenue on the maintenance of medical institutions.

42. A proposal to open a new dispensary exclusively for women under a female medical practitioner has long since been before the Municipality. Negotiations were opened with Dr. Bernard, whose terms were not considered to be acceptable and no other qualified female doctor being available the proposal had to be abandoned.

43. *Vaccination.* The expenditure on vaccination includes the pay of two Vaccinators, two peons and contingencies. The expenditure on the latter shows some increase, which was due to the prices paid for, and the feeding charges of, calves having increased. The total number of children vaccinated in the year under report was 3,178 of which 1,676 were males and 1,502 females. Bovine lymph is used in vaccine operations. As remarked in last year's Administration Report vaccination work is done under the supervision of the officers of the Sanitary Department, the Municipality only finding the necessary funds. The Municipality has agreed to have vaccination made compulsory in the district under its control. The question is now pending Government action in the Legislative Department.

44. *Water Works.—Capital outlay and Maintenance charges.* The latter include water rate paid to Government which amounted to Rs. 11,481-10-9. The fixed annual price of the guaranteed quantity of 7,50,000 gallons per day is Rs. 10,000. But the Municipality had to draw on the canal supply more largely for a few days of the year, when the Katraj tank supply had failed. The charge for the extra quantity of water drawn was in 1889-90 Rs. 1,481-10-9, considering that water is required in the city for drinking and domestic purposes it is to be regretted that the rate charged for the extra consumption should be so much higher than the rate paid by the Municipality for the stipulated quantity i. e. 7,50,000 gallons per day, when no credit is allowed for the quantity of water under drawn. (Vide appendix K.)

45. New water pipes were laid in Raste's Peth near the Raste Wada, in Sada-shive Pet near Khunia Murlidhar, and Khalkar Chaok, in Mangalwar Pet near the Halalcore Bridge at a cost of Rs. 1743-9-7. Water stand pipes for the use of the public were put up in four different places, in Kasba, Shanwar, Bhawani and Nana's Pets. Rao Bahadur Hari Raoji Chiplunkar constructed a water trough at his own cost in his land by the side of the Gadetal road and he made it over to the Municipality, which supplies it with water. It is used by a large number of cattle gathering daily at the Gadetal. A trench was also made in the Parbati tank with a view to drain off the water in it which cost the Municipality Rs. 498. The decrease in expenditure was owing to the number of new works done in 1889-90, being smaller than in the previous year.

46. *Repairs.* The establishment on water works remained unaltered. Repairs were made to many hauds, stand pipes, mains &c. at a cost of Rs. 2,840, as against Rs. 3,990 spent on similar works in 1888-89, when repairs were made on a larger scale. Some of the Uswases or air-shafts, which obstructed the road from old Jai's Gate to Ghanya Mhasoba were removed. Some of them were removed in 1888-89 and a few in 1889-90; the remaining obstructions of the same nature were removed in the year under report at a cost of Rs. 285.

47. *Road Watering.* Twenty two bullock carts were maintained for watering the principal roads in the City, the cost, which included labour charges, charges for bullocks and repairs to carts and new water carts, was Rs. 3,528 being less by Rs. 137 than that in 1888-89. It is proposed to utilize the water from the wells in the city to economise the water taken from mains &c. A Persian wheel has been put up at the Kasar well. This measure will, it is expected, enable the Municipality to water greater lengths of roads within the grant now made. (Vide appendix L.)

48. *Road Cleaning.* All roads, lanes and open spaces in the city were kept clean by means of an establishment of 171 sweepers. This number was increased by 5 in 1889-90. The sweepers collected daily the sweepings in 350 dust bins, the number of which was increased in the year at a cost of Rs. 388. The expenditure on repair to some of them was Rs. 400. The charges in connection with road sweeping amounted to Rs. 8,674.

49. The contents of dust bins were removed out of the city by means of bullock carts to the Ash Dépôt. The expenditure on this head including Rs. 973 for repairs to carts was unusually high in 1889-90, it being Rs. 4518. The work of removing sweepings was for some time past executed by contract. But at the end of 1888-89 it was found by the Managing Committee that the Contractor did not do his work well. It was therefore thought desirable to try and see if it could be done better departmentally. An experiment therefore was tried for the first three months of the year under report. The system was found to be more costly. The cost during the three months amounted Rs. 3,545 which was the cause of the increase in the expenditure on this head. Recourse was therefore again had to the old contract system. It cannot be complained however that such a large sum was spent on a mere experiment. Some quantity of the road sweepings thus collected was sold to Kumbhars for kilns and the rest was burnt into ashes. The Municipality was thus enabled to largely increase the store of ashes and remove the ground of complaint made some time before by sanitary authorities about the insufficiency of ashes at the Night Soil Dépôt.

50. *Conservancy.* The expenditure on this head includes charges on account of superior inspecting establishment, establishment of Bhangies, the removal of the night soil out of the city and expenditure on the Night Soil Dépôt &c. The superior inspecting establishment remained as before and the cleaning establishment, which consisted of 303 Bhangies did not undergo any material change. The removal of the Night Soil to the Dépôt at Bibewadi cost nearly Rs. 1,000 more, which was due to the rise in the hire paid in 1889-90 to bullocks and drivers employed for the purpose.

51. When, as stated above, the Cantonment authorities had stopped the passage of manure through their limits, they complained that the cultivator's carts, in which manure was conveyed, were in a very bad condition, and recommended that timber box carts with a lining of zinc sheets inside should be supplied to cultivators for the purpose. 20 such carts were therefore made in addition to the night soil carts at a total cost of Rupees 3,888, while in 1888-89 the cost on this head did not exceed Rs. 555.

52. The Municipality had to spend in the year 1889-90 Rupees 14,446 on the Ash and the Night Soil Dépôts while the total expenditure on them did not exceed in 1888-89 Rs. 12,813. In the year under report 18,341 cart load of ashes were conveyed to the Night Soil Depot at an expenditure of Rs. 2,810 while in 1888-89 12,413 cart loads were conveyed and the cost was Rs. 1,886. The establishment at the Ash Dépôt again cost more than in the previous year and the large out-turn justified the increase. There were in store more than 2,500 cart loads of ashes at the close of the year. Many other improvements were made at the night soil Dépôt in 1889-90. A shed for the purpose of storing manure during the monsoons was constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,049. Monsoon choppers were put on. The roads and gutters, and side walls of pans were repaired, and new masonry pans were made. Some of the pan walls were capped with car stone slabs. Additional land was purchased and pits dug to deposit night soil during the

monsoons. Stone walls by the side of gutters to prevent manure finding its way into them were also put in some places. A sort of settling tank was provided to hold night soil cart washings. These items will explain the increase in the expenditure on Conservancy and will show what amount of money and care were bestowed on the Depôt.

53. Remissions of cess do not call for any remark.

54. *Drainage—Capital outlay.* A very small amount of work was done by way of providing new drains. The Municipality did not like to spend money on new gutters before Rao Bahadur G. A. Bhat's scheme for the drainage of the city was accepted finally. Open drains were however constructed in a few places where they were indispensably necessary. They were thus built in Somwar and Raste's Pets about 800 feet in length at a cost of Rs. 1,183.

55. *Drains—Establishment and Repairs.* The expenditure on establishment was smaller in 1889-90 than in 1888-89 because Rao Bahadur Gangadhar Anant Bhat, M. A. L. C. E., whose services were lent to this Municipality by Government for the purpose of preparing the drainage and filter-works schemes, worked under, and drew his and his establishment's pay from, the Municipality the whole of the previous year, while in 1888-89 he worked for a few months only, having completed his work about the 15th of November 1889. The rough drainage scheme has been already adopted by the General Committee. Rao Bahadur Bhat was engaged in working out the details, which he completed in November last. The scheme has been referred to a Committee of three Members for report on its financial bearing and practicability.

56. *Repairs—gutters.* They appear to have cost almost the same amount in 1889-90 as in 1888-89. Cleaning and repairing under ground and open drains would appear to have been done on a little larger scale, the expenditure in the year being Rs. 5,330 as against Rs. 4,976 in 1888-89.

57. *Repairs—Markets and Slaughter houses—Establishment &c.* The Market and the slaughter house establishment remained the same as before and the expenditure on contingencies fell only slightly, which does not deserve to be noticed.

58. *Public garden.* There is only one large public garden on the site of the old Budhwar Wada and the expenditure on this head, which included the pay of the men working in the garden and the ordinary expenses, remained almost the same as in the previous year.

59. *Public Instruction.* The expenditure on public instruction amounted to Rs. 23,650-5-2, having increased by Rs. 1914-9-6 from what it was in 1888-89. It includes charges on account of the establishment of masters and mistresses, their allowances, scholarships to boys and girls, contingencies, furniture, maps, books, technical education, grants to indigenous schools, to private institutions, and to libraries, and reading rooms. Many of these show an increase while a few only decrease.

60. The inclusion of Bhamburda into the Municipal limits necessitated the transfer of the school of that place to the Municipality, which was effected on the 1st of May 1889. Two new boys' schools, one in Mangalwar for the backward classes, and another in Ganj for the Mahomedans, were opened. Two new girls' schools were also established in Narayen Pet on the Lakdipul road, where there was no provision made hitherto for female education, and in Shukrawar, the necessity for which was created by the removal of the Female Training College to the Female High School in Budhwar. Additional teachers were appointed for boys' schools Nos. 3, 6, 7, 14 and girls' school No. 8. Extra Teachers in three large schools Nos. 1, 2, 6 were provided for the special purpose of teaching hand-writing. The writing masters afforded relief to Head Masters and enabled them to supervise the working of their schools. Additional female peons were given to girls' schools Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6, where the number of girls was too large for one peon to attend to. A well qualified teacher has been engaged as a trial measure to supervise the working of the Municipal Schools from the 12th of February last.

61. The examination of the Municipal schools held in 1889 showed much improvement in their working. The higher percentage of pupils passed in the annual examination is an index of the further improvement in their efficiency. With a view to create competition amongst teachers and pupils prizes were given to the former and scholarships to the latter according to the results of the open competitive examination held by independent gentlemen.

62. A school house was built in Mangalwar at a cost of Rs. 594-5-10 for the use of the Mahars and Mangs. There was no house for the low caste school which was since 1835 held in a temple in the Maharwada. The place was quite insufficient and unsuitable for a school house. The new school house is a much better place and better located. New furniture was provided to some of the boys' and girls' day schools and also to night schools at a cost of Rs. 497-14-4.

63. A grant of Rs. 3,000 was entered in the Budget for a Technical School from year to year since the Jubilee year but no practical step was taken in that direction up to December last. In December 1889 the School Board established a Technical School and the opening ceremony, with that of the distribution of prizes to boys and girls was performed under the presidency of His Excellency Lord Reay, the then Governor of Bombay. (appendix P.)

64. *Public Convenience.—Public Works, Establishment.*—The Public Works establishment, which consisted of the Engineer, one Overseer, two Sub-Overseers, one Draftsman, six time-keepers, one clerk, one karkun and one peon, remained quite unaltered throughout the year.

65. *New Works.*—Among new works executed in the year may be mentioned the two new Octroi Nakas, one on the Kothrud road and the other on the Chaturising, road, the necessity for which was created by the inclusion of Bhamburda into the Municipal limits. The expenditure on this work amounted to Rs. 1,383.

66. As mentioned in the last year's report, the Halalcore Bridge was widened in 1888-89. It created the necessity of the Jakati Bridge, which is on the same road further southward, being made broader. This was done in 1889-90 at a cost of Rs. 3,330. A piece of land 18 feet in breadth and 148 in length was taken out of the Budhwar Wada garden, and the stone compound wall being set back, turned into a carriage stand. The road was a little too narrow at the point and the carriages obstructed the traffic very much. The new carriage stand has now removed the inconvenience felt for a long time.

67. The principal of the east to west city roads was widened at some of its most important points. The resident of, and visitors to, Poona are aware how very dangerously narrow this road was at the Moti chank turning and what inconvenience it caused to traffic. The inconvenience was removed in 1889-90, the road being sufficiently widened at the corner. Some of the Padvies to the north were acquired and the ground under them added to the road. The Padvies being thus acquired and removed, the owner of the house at the corner and behind these Padvies, was enabled to make valuable openings in the northern wall of his house, and the timely action of the Managing Committee turned this circumstance to advantage in that a portion of this house was acquired without compensation being paid for it. It was also widened further westward at the approach to the Appa Balwant's gate. Here again padvies, attached to the houses to the south of the road were removed and the land under them included in the road. The east to west Vetal Pet road was also made broader at its junction with the principal north to south road. A Padvi on the road to Gokhle's Rammandir in Shukrawar Pet was acquired for road widening. The total expenditure on the acquisition of the land and houses for the purpose amounted to Rs. 9,661-13-4. (Vide appendix M.)

68. It must be mentioned here that the Municipality has been trying to systematise the work of road widening by settling once for all the widths of the city roads important or

otherwise. A Sub-Committee was appointed with a view to make recommendations to the General Body about each road and lane. The Committee submitted its report, which has been referred to Rao Bahadur W. B. Kanitkar and Rao Saheb N. R. Godbole for opinions on the practicability of the recommendations made by the Sub-Committee being given effect to. On receipt of their report, the General Body would finally settle, which roads to widen, to what extent, and in what direction.

69. As mentioned above the work of revising house assessment was undertaken by the Managing Committee. It necessitated the revision of house numbers. Iron plates with numbers of houses and names of Pets on them were purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,009. The work of revision is not over and the numbers will be put on in the course of this year.

70. *Repairs.*—The principal item under this head is the road repairs. They include removing slush in the monsoon, and stones, and brick-bats before the beginning of the monsoon, from off the roads and lanes. About three miles and a half of the city roads were regularly repaired. A large amount of road patching was done all over the City. It would appear that a much larger sum was spent on road repairs in 1888-89, and as compared with it the amount spent in the year under report looks very small. But it should be noted in connection with this that most of the important roads being then repaired, it was not found necessary, nor was it financially possible to have the work done on so extensive a scale the next year. The holes or bye-lanes were greatly improved by leveling them and filling up the hollows. The other items do not require to be mentioned.

71. *Survey of land.*—The City Survey maps were prepared by Mr. Light about 20 years back. Since then the houses and open spaces in the city have undergone and are daily undergoing changes which have to be recorded in the map with a view to keep correspondence between the map and the actual state of the buildings and a draftsman has been engaged to note on the maps the changes thus occurring daily. But he has not been able to cope with the work and thus the work of correction has fallen into arrears. An establishment of two men, who were on the survey establishment under Mr. Light for sometime, was engaged to note in the maps the alterations made and to see what it would cost to bring the whole work up to date. This cost the Municipality Rs 199.

72. *Other charges.*—The expenditure on this item shows a large increase over that of the previous year. It is due to the purchase of an additional steam road roller for Rs. 7,402. The Municipality had only one steam road roller in its possession but it was found that it could not meet the demands made on its working capacity. Bullock rollers had to be called into requisitions now and then to supplement the work of the steam roller ; but the work done by the bullock rollers was on the whole found to be more expensive and less satisfactory. The Municipality thought it fit therefore to purchase an additional steam roller.

73. *Miscellaneous.*—A comparative statement like the one given below would suffice to explain the expenditure on this head and the causes of increase and decrease.

Items	1889-90	1888 89
1. Contribution under High way Act.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
2. Remissions of house tax and wheel tax	385 3 5	405 1 1
3. Court expenses	1,733 10 9	202 8 11
4. Killing stray dogs.....	84 9 10	100 8 0
5. Blankets to menial servants	266 6 6	385 1 6
6. Plates to licensed carriages.....	154 3 10	618 4 6
7. Election.....	96 3 3	2,106 1 11
8. Reception of H. R. H. Prince Victor.....	1,600 0 0	0 0 0
9. Other charges	744 7 3	347 9 3
Total	7,064-12-10	6,165-3-2

The election charges would appear to have gone quite down and the court

expenses unusually high. The reason was that the triennial elections were held in 1888-89, and the election suits were defended and their expenses paid in 1889-90. The elections gave rise to 5 suits instituted against the Municipality, three of them also against the elected members of VII, IX and XIV wards. All the five suits were in the end rejected.

74. The foregoing will give the necessary information about the details of the expenditure made in 1889-90. It would be interesting to have a general view of the municipal outlay on different objects such as Establishment, public Safety, Health, Instruction, Convenience and the relative proportion they bear to each other and to all together. The percentages are as below :—

Head of Expenditure.	1888-89.				1889-90.			
	Amount.			per-centage.	Amount.			per-centage.
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	
General Establishment	32,354	10	10	11·71	32,817	15	3	11·33
Public Safety	19,835	0	0	6·99	23,918	14	0	8·26
Do. Health	1,41,897	8	8	51·35	1,43,254	4	10	49·45
Do. Instruction	21,735	11	8	7·87	23,650	5	2	8·16
Do. Convenience	50,985	3	11	18·45	57,947	4	2	20·00
Miscellaneous.....	10,032	5	1	3·63	8,124	10	9	2·80
	2,76,340	8	2	100·00	2,89,713	6	2	100·00

IX Balances.

75. The Municipal balance on hand in the office and the Bombay Bank on the 1st of April 1889 was Rs. 66,941-5-4 out of which Rs. 40,000 were at interest, while on the 31st of March 1890 it was 46,198-7-3 of which Rs. 30,000 were at interest.

X Dead stock.

76. Appendix N. gives information about the Dead stock on hand on the 1st day of the year under report, the new articles purchased and the old ones disposed of and struck off the list in the course of the year and the articles on hand on the 31st of March 1890. The remarks made in the last column gives the necessary information about decrease and increase.

XI Audit of Accounts.

77. Messrs. Balaji Khanderao Bopardikar and Ganesh Waman Phatak were the two Municipal Auditors for the year 1889-90. The latter was appointed an auditor for the first time, the former having done the work for three years past. They were each paid Rs. 25 per mensem. They did the work of auditing the accounts very carefully from day to day and month to month. When a month was over and the accounts were finally audited objection statements were sent for compliance, or report as the case was. With a view to prevent the possibility of mistakes being committed, the Managing Committee introduced in the year under report, as a tentative measure, the system of pre-audit. Experience showed that it worked very well. The same system was therefore followed all through the year. The annual and quarterly accounts were published in a local news paper and copies thereof were also distributed amongst rate payers.

XII Municipal wants.

78. Amongst important municipal wants may be mentioned, 1 Surface drainage, 2 Filterworks, 3 a General extra-mural slaughter house, 4 Municipal offices, 5 widening of roads. The first and the second have already engaged the attention of the Municipality.

Plans and estimates have been prepared and those for the Filter works submitted to Government for approval. The drainage scheme has been referred to a Sub-Committee for report on its practicability and financial bearings, and on the report being received and considered by the General Body the scheme will be sent up to Government. The construction of a general slaughter house has engaged the serious attention of the Municipal Commissioners and the plans and estimates, prepared by the Municipal Engineer, have been sanctioned, and the Managing Committee requested to select a site for it in consultation with the Executive Engineer and the Sanitary Commissioner. As mentioned in the last administration report the Sub-Committee submitted its report about the proposed widths of the city roads, important or otherwise. The report has been referred to a committee of two experienced Engineers, Rao Bahadur Wasudeo Bapooji Kanitkar and Rao Saheb Narso Ramchandra Godbole, with a request that they should give their opinion on the practicability of the proposals with reference to each road. An Establishment of two surveyors was placed at their disposal to mark on the city survey maps Padwis, otas, and other temporary structures, for their information. This when completed by the Sub-Committee, and finally approved of by the General Committee, will settle the widths of roads once for all and will consequently simplify the work of granting building permissions. A building for the Municipal Offices is another desideratum. It is desirable that the Poona Municipal Offices should be better housed than they are. The question of having this building, however, is of minor importance, as compared with the larger works above referred to, which by themselves may strain the Municipal resources to an extent, that may prove almost unbearable.

General Remarks.

79. The triennial period, for which the late body of the Municipal Commissioners held office expired on the 31st March 1889 and the year under report is the first year of the administration of the corporation that succeeded it.

80. The most important event in the year was the visit to Poona of His Royal Highness Prince Victor of Wales, which took place in November 1889. Preparations, becoming the dignity of the Royal Visitor were made for the occasion; all the streets in the City, by which he passed through before sunset, were decorated with triumphal arches, flags, bannerets and evergreens, and those, by which His Royal Highness returned after sunset were illuminated with lamps, chinese lanterns and lighted arches. The Municipal Commissioners met in a body His Royal Highness and presented him with flowers, *pan-supari* &c., at the entrance of the City, on the 9th November 1889. His Royal Highness expressed himself pleased with the reception he received at Poona.

81. Another important event of the year was the opening of the Municipal Technical School and the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Municipal Schools for boys and girls at the hands of His Excellency Lord Reay, the late Governor of Bombay, on the 9th December 1889, who made remarks about the good administration. In reviewing the features of his administration, extending over five years, His Excellency was pleased to make certain remarks indicative of his approval of the City Municipal administration.

82. On the 1st of April 1890 the Municipal Commissioners presented His Excellency Lord Reay with a farewell address on the eve of his departure from Poona. In the course of his reply to the address His Excellency made the following observations:—

“ I can assure you that I am extremely grateful to your kindness in bidding me
 “ farewell in the name of your constituents. I am aware that this is a thoroughly repre-
 “ sentative body which comes to bid me a hearty farewell in the name of the citizens of
 “ this ancient and very important city. During the past 5 years I watched with the
 “ greatest interest, and I may also say with the greatest sympathy, your efforts to improve
 “ the city of Poona. In matters of education and of sanitation I know that you have
 “ endeavoured to do your duty and to do it under difficulties.

“ Now, Gentlemen, I have followed, and I may say followed with great anxiety, the results of Local Self Government both in Poona and in Ahmedabad. These were two typical—if I may so call them,—experiments of Local Self-Government, and in both places my personal attention has been secured to the various measures taken by these Corporations, and if other municipalities will only follow in the footsteps of the Capital of the Deccan and of the Capital of Gujerath no administrator in India will have reason to regret that a greater measure of Local Self-Government was given.

* * * * *

“ I have spent in your midst some very happy years. They have been made happy, because I felt that in doing my duty I had the sympathy of the people around me, and in leaving India I shall always have the grateful recollection of the way in which this Municipal Corporation has assisted and supported my endeavours to promote the welfare of those, whose interests were entrusted to me.

83. In conclusion the Mnicipal Commissioners would acknowledge with thanks the services of the Chairmen and the members of the Managing Committee and the School Board for the year 1889-90 and would place on record their recognition of the services of the Executive officers, who worked under them.

DORABJEE PUDUMJEE,

President

City Municipality

POONA, September. }
1890.

POONA.

LIST OF APPENDICES TO ACCOMPANY THE ADMINISTRATION
REPORT OF THE POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY
FOR THE YEAR 1889-90.

- A. Statement showing the number of meetings of the General Committee.
- B. Statement showing the attendance of Municipal Commissioners at the meetings of the General Committee.
- C. Statement showing the number of meetings of the Managing Committee.
- D. Statement showing the attendance of the members of the Managing Committee.
- E. Statement showing imports, exports, and net imports of duty paid articles during the year 1889-90.
- F. Statement showing outstandings of assessed taxes on 31st March 1890.
- G. Statement of Imports not falling under the Octroi schedule and of exports.
- H. Statement showing the number of cases decided by the Magistrates of the City under the Municipal Act and its bye-laws during the year.
- I. Statement showing fires in the City of Poona during the year.
- J. Statement showing street lamps in Poona City during the year 1889-90.
- K. Statement showing the consumption of canal water during the year 1889-90.
- L. Statement showing streets watered in the Poona City during the year 1889-90.
- M. Statement showing lands purchased for road widening &c.
- N. Statement showing value of the Dead Stock and Municipal property corrected upto 1st April 1890.
- O. Report of the Health Officer on the working of his Department for the year 1889-90.
- P. Report of the School Board on the Administration of Primary Education.
- Q. Report of the Auditors for the year 1889-90.

Poona Municipal Office }
1st September 1890.

M. K. Kumthekar
Secretary P. M.

POONA CITY

APPENDIX A TO THE ADMINISTRATION

Statement showing the number of meetings of the

	1887-88					1888-89.					Number of meetings.
	Number of meetings.	Members Present		Average attendance.		Number of meetings.	Members Present.		Average attendance		
		Nominated	Elected	Nominated	Elected		Nominated	Elected.	Nominated	Elected	
1889											
April	1	4	9	4	9	1	3	11	3	11	3
May	9	35	90	3.88	10	4	13	45	3.2	11.2	3
June	11	49	105	4.45	9.54	10	36	92	3.6	9.2	4
July	8	32	65	4	8.12	3	18	40	6	13.3	3
August	5	23	82	4.6	16.4	3	10	26	3.3	8.6	1
September... ..	1	4	15	4	15.	0	0	0	0	0	1
October	2	16	23	8.	11.5	3	11	23	3.6	7.7	2
November	5	37	62	7.4	12.4	8	23	64	2.8	8.0	1
December ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	5	16	38	3.2	7.6	4
1890											
January	4	27	48	6.75	12.	7	22	64	3.1	9.1	1
February	2	11	13	5.5	6.5	4	21	51	5.2	12.7	5
March	6	27	82	4.5	13.6	4	18	42	4.5	10.5	3
Total	54	265	594	4.90	11.	52	191	496	3.6	9.5	31

Poona Municipal Office }
 1st June 1890.

MUNICIPALITY

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1889-90.

General Committee held during the year 1889-90.

1889-90				Remarks
Members Present		Average attendance		
Nominated	Elected	Nominated	Elected	
19	52	6.3	17.8	
12	37	4.	12.3	
18	44	4.5	11.	
21	32	7.	10.6	
8	14	8	14.	
6	16	6.	16.	
10	27	5.	13.5	
8	14	8.	14.	
24	31	6.	7.7	
6	15	6.	15.	
37	67	7.5	13.4	
16	30	5.3	10.	
185	379	5.9	12.2	

M. K. Kumthekar,

Secretary P. M.

POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY

Appendix B to the Administration Report for the year 1889-90

Statement showing the attendance of Municipal Commissioners at the Meetings of the General Committee held during the year 1889-90. The total number of meetings was 31.

No.	Names	Total No. of meetings attended	Total No. of meetings not attended
PRESIDENT			
1	Khan Bahadur Dorabji Padamji	25	6
MEMBERS			
2	Rao Saheb Moreshwar Narayen Bhat..	22	9
3	Rao Saheb Kashinath Govind Natu...	8	23
4	" " T. N. Rajmachikar... ..	9	22
5	" " D. V. Gokhle... ..	14	17
6	" " V. S. Erowdekar... ..	18	13
7	" " M. D. Malwadkar... ..	17	14
8	" " R. D. Negarkar... ..	21	10
9	" " Balmukund Hindumal... ..	15	16
10	" " M. B. Namjoshi... ..	22	9
11	" " D. S. Nagpurker... ..	29	2
12	" " K. N. Khasgiwala... ..	26	5
13	" " Valabhdas Hirachund	20	11
14	" " Ramnarayen Amarchuud	9	22
15	" " M. K. Mudliar	17	14
16	" " K. N. Mudliar... ..	22	9
17	" " W. N. Chiplonkar	15	16
18	" " K. R. Kelkar	31	0
19	" Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji... ..	23	8
20	" Sahb S. H. Chiplonkar... ..	15	16
21	" " W. P. Phave	25	6
22	" " A. H. Plunkett Esquire... ..	12	19
23	Rao Bahadur Dr. V. R. Ghole	27	4
24	" " W. B. Kanitkar	23	8
25	Professor James Scorgie	10	21
26	The Superintendent of Police }	0	15
27	Rao Saheb P. B. Bhoiikar* }	12	4
28	" Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirparam... ..	16	15
29	" " N. B. Joglekar... ..	22	9
30	" Saheb N. R. Godbole	23	8
30	Sirdar Nabab Alli Mardankhan...	14	17

*Nominated in October 1889 vice the Superintendent of Police.

Poona Municipal Office, }
1st June 1890 }

M. K. Kumthekar,
Secretary M. P.

POONA CITY

APPENDIX C TO THE ADMINISTRATION

Statement showing the number of meetings of the Managing Committee of

	1887-88					1888-89.					Number of meetings.		
	Members Present			Cases decided		Members Present.			Cases decided				
	Number of meetings. Nominated	Elected	Average attendance.	In meeting.	By Circular	Number of meetings. Nominated	Elected.	Average attendance	In meeting	By Circular.			
1889													
April	11	10	59	6.2	89	4	5	3	28	6.2	106	0	3
May	5	5	24	5.8	118	3	3	0	15	5.	95	27	3
June	3	3	15	6.	72	2	5	3	28	6.2	112	22	4
July	4	3	22	6.2	97	77	3	3	16	6.3	70	24	6
August	3	2	18	6.6	154	46	1	1	6	7.	28	55	4
September... ..	3	3	14	5.6	111	5	4	4	19	5.7	113	29	2
October	4	4	19	5.7	159	4	2	2	11	6.5	56	13	5
November	4	4	22	6.5	163	6	3	3	14	5.6	76	52	4
December	2	2	10	6.	79	2	2	2	9	5.5	20	23	1
1890													
January	3	3	15	6.	118	1	4	3	20	5.7	79	48	3
February	2	2	12	7.	121	15	8	8	39	5.8	169	0	1
March	6	5	66	5.1	149	6	11	11	45	5.	191	0	2
Total	50	46	256	6.	1430	171	51	43	250	5.8	1120	293	38

Poona Municipal Office, }
1st June 1890 }

MUNICIPALITY

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1889-90.

the Poona City Municipality held during the year 1889-90.

1889-90					Remarks
Members Present			cases decided		
Nominated	Elected	Average attendance	In meeting	By Circular	
5	13	6.	80	2	
5	10	5.	117	6	
6	17	5.7	170	3	
11	25	6.	131	1	
8	18	6.5	160	2	
2	10	6.	59	1	
6	19	5.	165	1	
6	14	5.	50	6	
2	3	5.	16	27	
4	11	5.	122	1	
2	3	5.	78	2	
3	7	5.	137	59	
60	150	5.5	1325	111	

M. K. Kumthekar,

Secretary P. M.

POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY

Appendix D to the Administration Report for 1889-90

Statement showing the attendance of the members of the Managing Committee of the City Municipality during the year 1889-90

No.	Names	Total No. of meetings	Pre-sent	Ab-sent	Remarks
	<i>Chairman</i>				
1	Rao Bahadur Bhimbbhai Kirparanb	38	31	7	
	<i>Members</i>				
2	Rao Bahadur W. B. Kanitkar	38	29	9	
3	" " Dhakji Kashinathji	38	35	3	
4	" Saheb T. N. Rajmachikar } " Bahadur N. B. Joglekar * }	38	26 1	11	* Elected in march 1890 vice R. S. T.
5	" Saheb R. D. Nagarkar	38	27	11	N. Rajmachikar resigned.
6	" " M. B. Namjoshi	38	32	6	
7	" " D. V. Gokhle	38	29	9	

Poona Municipal Office, }
1st June 1890 }

M. K. Kumthekar,
Secretary M. P.

POONA CITY

APPENDIX E. TO THE ADMINISTRATION

Statement showing gross imports, and net imports of duty paid articles during in each year.

Class	Name of Article	Years	Gross imports				
			Bengal Maunds	Value	Duty levied		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
				Rs	Rs.	A.	P.
I	Food for men and animals ...	1887-88	28,64,943	63,23,467	1,11,845	9	7
		1888-89	30,76,372	77,40,787	1,17,130	6	6
		1889-90	27,88,300	70,93,383	1,11,290	1	0
	Grain ...	1887-88	12,87,748	32,66,682	60,294	12	3
		1888-89	14,28,552	42,31,161	64,140	9	4
		1889-90	13,99,278	38,97,626	63,571	3	11
	Sugar ...	1887-88	43,144	3,70,516	8,093	11	3
		1888-89	41,865	3,80,275	7,852	10	6
		1889-90	43,350	4,29,004	8,159	14	3
	Unrefined sugar ...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...
		1888-89	...	...	...	...	...
		1889-90	...	...	...	...	...
	Ghee ...	1887-88	19,028	4,62,545	5,151	12	6
		1888-89	19,473	5,62,600	4,888	12	9
		1889-90	17,217	5,04,903	4,430	15	3
II.	Animals of slaughter	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...
		1888-89	...	...	...	...	...
		1889-90	...	...	...	...	...
III.	Articles of fuel, lighting and washing	1887-88	9,27,696	9,48,626	21,924	8	11
		1888-89	9,86,064	11,06,490	22,347	0	3
		1889-90	10,70,366	10,58,576	22,292	5	3
	Oil and seeds ...	1887-88	52,434	3,77,564	6,428	9	11
		1888-89	56,433	5,03,683	6,599	2	2
		1889-90	31,872	3,05,565	3,353	7	11
IV.	Building materials ..	1887-88	10,72,094	8,77,729	28,558	12	3
		1888-89	10,60,863	9,14,167	30,871	13	11
		1889-90	7,82,773	6,52,395	25,273	11	6
V.	Drugs, spices gums &c., ...	1887-88	58,763	4,67,812	6,529	13	2
		1888-89	58,432	5,81,576	6,582	1	6
		1889-90	50,387	4,40,141	5,631	13	7
	Drugs and gums	1887-88	57,988	4,33,526	6,291	7	2
		1888-89	57,884	5,44,113	6,376	7	6
		1889-90	50,229	4,23,936	5,552	13	7
VI.	Tobacco ...	1887-88	33,316	4,99,736	9,891	9	10
		1888-89	44,785	6,71,771	12,746	2	1
		1889-90	37,526	5,06,601	10,672	6	1
VII.	Piece-goods }	1887-88	38,180	18,52,282	12,514	13	0
		1888-89	36,166	17,47,589	11,821	2	0
		1889-90	25,386	14,48,441	9,475	7	5
VIII.	Metal :	1887-88	82,655	3,04,808	5,292	4	3
		1888-89	99,897	3,64,812	6,177	10	4
		1889-90	84,619	3,55,564	5,331	14	7
	Total-	1887-88	50,77,647	1,12,74,460	1,96,557	9	0
		1888-89	53,62,579	1,31,27,192	2,07,676	4	7
		1889-90	48,39,357	1,15,55,101	1,89,967	11	5

MUNICIPALITY.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1889-90.

the past three years together with amounts of the duty levied and refunded

Exports				Net imports			
Bengal Maunds	Value	Duty re- funded.		Bengal Maunds	Value	Net duty	
7	8	9		10	11	12	
	Rs.	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	Rs.	A. P.
2,99,767	7,54,996	15,853	2 1	25,65,176	55,68,471	95,992	7 6
3,27,943	8,39,444	13,628	2 7	27,48,429	69,01,343	1,63,502	3 11
3,94,826	10,59,421	17,385	9 8	23,93,484	6033,962	93,904	7 4
1,34,200	3,23,715	6,017	13 8	11,53,548	29,42,967	54,276	14 7
1,37,090	3,87,891	6,259	3 4	12,91,462	38,43,270	57,881	6 0
2,13,425	5,45,888	9,499	7 6	11,85,853	33,51,738	54,071	12 5
8,808	75,461	1,624	10 3	34,336	2,95,055	6,469	1 0
7,111	64,254	1,338	8 6	34,754	3,16,021	6,514	2 0
10,078	98,764	1,891	15 0	33,312	3,80,240	6,267	15 3
...
...
...
2,386	37,272	673	11 ...	16,642	4,25,273	4,478	1 6
796	23,091	200	12 ...	18,677	5,39,509	4,688	0 9
1,982	58,476	500	12 ...	15,235	4,46,427	3,930	3 3
...
...
...
1,05,652	1,54,329	2,284	9 2	8,22,044	7,94,297	19,629	15 9
90,961	1,70,262	2,464	2 3	8,95,103	9,36,228	19,882	14 0
95,356	1,56,320	2,113	13 :	9,75,010	9,02,256	20,178	7 10
6,585	53,271	853	9 2	45,849	3,24,293	5,575	0 2
8,662	84,871	1,036	13 4	47,771	4,18,812	5,562	4 10
4,680	45,577	588	3 2	27,192	2,49,988	2,765	4 9
1,95,497	1,62,398	7,000	6 1	8,76,797	7,15,331	21,558	6 2
1,54,929	1,52,307	6,625	5 7	9,05,934	7,61,860	24,246	8 4
1,74,443	2,01,629	8,958	4 10	6,08,330	4,50,766	16,315	6 8
16,830	97,764	1,982	15 0	41,933	3,70,048	4,547	0 2
14,498	1,36,791	1,772	5 2	43,934	4,44,785	4,609	12 4
16,312	1,29,335	1,766	5 10	31,075	3,10,836	3,865	7 9
16,522	92,722	1,908	0 0	41,466	3,40,804	4,383	7 2
14,355	1,35,361	1,735	5 2	43,529	4,08,752	4,641	2 4
16,297	1,28,154	1,758	13 10	33,332	2,95,782	3,793	15 9
13,402	2,01,937	3,957	2 8	19,914	2,98,699	5,934	7 2
13,024	1,95,364	3,730	6 5	31,761	4,76,407	9,015	11 8
36,904	4,98,200	10,556	0 10	622	8,401	116	5 3
11,839	6,17,317	3,984	12 11	26,341	12,34,965	8,530	0 1
9,556	4,85,648	3,173	4 0	26,610	12,61,941	8,647	14 0
7,385	3,89,009	2,520	6 6	18,001	10,59,432	6,955	0 11
7,022	1,73,454	2,322	8 2	75,633	1,31,354	2,969	12 1
9,467	31,340	561	14 11	90,450	3,33,472	5,615	11 5
19,263	73,431	1,270	4 4	65,356	2,82,133	4,061	10 3
6,50,009	21,61,295	37,395	8 1	44,27,638	91,13,165	1,59,162	0 11
6,20,378	20,11,156	31,955	8 11	47,42,201	1,11,16,036	1,75,720	11 8
7,44,479	25,07,345	44,570	13 5	40,94,878	90,47,756	1,45,396	14 0

M. K. Kumthekar, Secretary M. P.

POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY.

APPENDIX F. TO THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1889-90.

Statement showing outstandings of assessed Municipal Taxes of the City of Poona on 31st of March 1890

Names of Taxes	Outstandings for the years																							
	1883-84			1884-85			1885-86			1886-87			1887-88			1888-89			1889-90			Total		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	An.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	An.	p.
House Tax	291	10	8	542	5	3	816	4	6	1224	8	1	1679	8	6	4579	5	8	5963	6	8	15097	...	11
Halalcore Cess... ..	607	8	...	874	7	11	1148	8	5	1507	5	4	2048	12	3	6915	3	11	8852	7	4	21954	5	2
Wheel Tax ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	23	...	...	89	8	...	461	8	...	578	8	...
Total	899	2	8	1416	13	2	1964	12	11	2736	5	5	3751	4	9	11584	1	7	15277	5	7	37629	14	1

Poona Municipal Office }
1st June 1890

M. K. Kumbhakar,
Secretary P. M.

POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY.

APPENDIX G TO THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1889-90

Statement showing imports and exports of the City during the year 1889-90.

तक्ता पुणे हद्दींत माल आल्याबद्दल व वाहेर गेल्याबद्दलचा बारमाही सन् १८८९-१०ई० सालाबद्दल.

नंबर	जिनसाचे नांव	माल आला					माल गेला			बाकी हद्दींत राहिल्या	
		जकात देऊन आला	हद्दीवाहेरजाण्या करितां जकात देऊन आला	रजिस्ट्रेशन फी देऊन आला	मोफत आला	सरकारी कार्याकरितां आला	एकूण आला	पासावर शेर घेऊन गेला	शेर न घेतां गेला		एकूण गेला
		बंगाली मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	बं. मण		बं. मण
१	भात.....	४३४०७	११६१	....	७९६	....	४९३२४	१०९६	३८	११३४	४४१९०
२	बाजरी.....	३७०३४९	१६७४५	....	३८८	....	३८७४७८	४८४६९	१९४२२	६३८८७	३२३९९१
३	ज्वारी.....	१६०१४३	१६८१७	....	२१९	....	१७७१७२	८९४५९	२२१३१	१११५९०	६९५८२
४	सातू.....	८३२	४	....	२	....	८३८	४	....	४	८३४
५	मटकी.....	४९६१	६४	....	४	....	९०२९	१७०	४६६	६३६	४३९३
६	तुरी.....	८४९७१	१६८	....	११	....	८९१९०	३९४०	४२१४	८१९४	७९९९६
७	उडीद.....	४३३९	४९१	....	१३६	....	४९६२	४७३	१४३	६१६	४३४६
८	मूग.....	७२५४	१६	....	....	....	७२७०	६४०	४९	६८९	६९८९
९	तोळ गोडे.....	२११९	३१	....	९	....	२१५९	१००	२२३	३२३	१८३२
१०	कुळीय (हुळगे).....	२९०९	....	....	....	....	२९०९	१२४८	९७	१२७५	१२३०
११	राजगिरा.....	१३०२	....	....	....	....	१३०२	१३	....	१३	१२८९
१२	वाटाणे.....	४८०	....	....	....	....	४८०	९९	१३२	१८७	२९३
१३	मकादाणे.....	१०११	....	....	....	....	१०११	९२०	४०	९६०	४९१
१४	नाचण्या.....	४०	१६	....	३	....	९९	१६	....	१६	४३
१५	वऱ्या व वऱ्याचे तांदूळ..	४०६२	३८३	....	९९२	....	९४३७	४१७	१७३	९९०	४८४७
१६	जवस.....	२२०	९०	....	....	....	२७०	७२	....	७२	१९८
१७	खसखस.....	७२०	७	....	....	....	७२७	७	४	११	७१६
१८	काटाणधान्य.....	३९०५	९	....	....	....	३९१०	९	....	९	३९०५

१९	तांदूळ.....	२७४१६०	१४६१८	८५२	२९००३०	२१४७५	३९०२	२१३७७	२६४६५३
२०	गहू.....	२३७८६८	३२५६	२०	२५४९०१	१७७६५	७५६९	२५३३४	२२९६७
२१	हरभरे.....	१३४१४१	६६६१	२३	१६२६०६	२७४३४	९०८५	३६५१९	१२६०८७
२२	खपले.....	२०७	२०७	२०७
२३	बुरगुरे.....	१०३८	१०३८
२४	फुटाणे.....	८९	८९
२५	घोहे.....	११	११
२६	कांबाचे बी.....	४०	४०	४०
२७	शाळाचे बी.....	१३६	१३६	१३६
२८	तागाचे बी.....	१०	१०	१०
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क्र. सं.	जिनसाचे नांव	माल आला					माल गेला			माकी हर्बात राहिला	
		जकात देऊन आला	इंदिविहेरजाण्या करिता जकात देऊन आला	रजिस्ट्रेशन फी देऊन आला	मोफत आला	सरकारी का-माकरिता आला	एकूण आला	पासावर शेर घेऊन गेला	शेर न घेता गेला		एकूण गेला
		बंगाली मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	बं. मण		बं. मण
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क्र. नं.	जिनसार्चे नांव	माक आला					माल गेळा				वाकी बरीत राहिला
		जकात देऊन आला	इर्बाहेरजाण्या करितां जकात देऊन आला	रजिस्ट्रेशन फी देऊन आला	मोफत आला	सरकारी का-माकस्तां आला	एकूण आला	पासावर शेरे घेऊन गेला	शेरे न घेतां गेला	एकूण गेला	
		बंगाली मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	
९८	वाळू.....	३१४	४७८२४	४८१३८	१४६१	१४६१	४६६७७
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१०१	कौले.....	९०४१६	१९३६३	९०९	८८६०	७५१४८	१२९१२	४२२७	१७१३९	९८००९
१०२	घडांव दगड.....	९११२६	८२९९	५३१९२	१९२९७७	४२०७	४२०७	१४८३७०
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क्र. सं.	जिनसाचे नांव	माल आला					माल गेला			बाकी बर्हीट राहिला	
		जकात देऊन आला	द्विवाहेरज्याणा करिता जकात देऊन आला	रजिस्ट्रेशन फी देऊन आला	मोफत आला	सरकारी कर पाकरिता आला	एकूण आला	पासावर शेर घेऊन गेला	शेर न घेता गेला		एकूण गेला
		बंगाली मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	बं. मण		बं. मण
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१७४	गोणपाट	८	४२४६	४२५४	८	१२०३	११११	३०४३
१७५	घोंगडया.....	९५७	१३५९	२	१७	२३३५	१५६७	१३२	१६९९	१३६
१७६	काथ्याचें विणलेंलें सामान	९	....	९८४	....	५७	१०५०	....	....	....	१०५०
१७७	ताडपत्ती.....	....	....	१०	....	....	१०	....	....	....	१०
१७८	सुताढे पडम.....	१३६	९	....	....	....	१४५	१६	....	१६	१२९
१७९	नाडेनवारी .....	....	....	३८०	....	....	३८०	....	....	....	३८०
१८०	क्यानऱ्हस	२०	१	७३९	....	....	७६०	१	....	१	७५९
१८१	सत्रंज्या गालोचे.....	१२	....	५३२	....	१६	१८०	....	....	....	१८०
१८२	तागाचे व सणाचे भ. पदार्थ	२	....	....	....	....	२	....	....	....	२
१८३	सुताचें व तागाचें कापड.	१६५५९	५५३६	....	१	२२	२२११८	५६८०	६२५	६३०५	१५८१३
१८४	लोकरें कापड.....	१७२	३३	....	....	१	१०६	७३	....	७३	१३३
१८५	रेशमी कापड.....	९	....	....	....	....	९	....	....	....	९
१८६	विलायती उंचो पो.सामान	५१४	४५	....	....	....	५५९	३८	....	३८	५५१
१८७	मण्यारी सामान	१	....	१५२	....	....	१५३	....	८३३	८३३	....
१८८	काथ्यादेर .....	....	....	१२७	....	....	१२७	....	....	....	१२७
१८९	वाखतागासुद्धां .....	....	....	५८०४	६४२	....	६२६६	....	७३१	७३१	५५३५
१९०	कापूस.....	....	....	३०३	१५६	....	४५९	....	२०	२०	४३९
१९१	लाकण.....	....	....	११९१	....	१	११९२	....	९५	९५	१०९७
१९२	सूत.....	....	....	७६४८	....	....	७६४८	....	१८०	१८०	७६४८
१९३	सुतळी.....	....	....	१२५	....	....	१२५	....	....	....	१२५
१९४	रेशीम.....	....	....	५९०	....	....	५२०	....	....	....	५२०
१९५	चन्हाटें व दोर .....	....	....	....	४७	....	४७	....	६४	६४	....
१९६	जुने बारदान .....	....	....	२२१७	५९	....	२२७६	....	३७०९	३७०९	....
१९७	चिंध्या.....	....	....	१७७४०	....	....	१७७४०	....	५८२०	५८२०	११९२०
१९८	मोडीचें लोखंड	११५७४	१५६९	....	....	१४०३	१४५४६	२१९	२७११	२९३०	११९१६
१९९	नवें लोखंड व जिन्नस.....	५९६३६	२५४७	....	....	९०६७	६७२५०	१८६६२	३८२५	२२४८७	४४७६६

क्र.	जिनसाचे नांव	माल आला					माल गेला				बाकी हकीत राहिल्या
		नकात देऊन आला	इबिबिहरेजाण्या करिता नकात देऊन आला	रजिस्ट्रेशन फी देऊन आला	मोफत आला	सरकारी का-माकरिता आला	एकूण आल	पासावर शेर घेऊन गेला	शेर न घेता गेला	एकूण गेला	
		बंगाली मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	
२००	पोलाद व भिन्नस	१७०४	९२	....	....	....	१७९६	९८	४	६२	१७३४
२०१	जस्त व भिन्नस	६०९८	७०	....	....	<	६१७९	९३	....	९३	६१२३
२०२	शिसे	३२०	१९	....	....	१२१	४९६	१२०	३	१२३	३३३
२०३	कथाल	९०२	११	....	....	....	९१३	२०	१४	३४	८७९
२०४	पंचरशी व कांशाचे भिन्नस	१९३	३२	....	....	....	१८५	९	....	९	१८०
२०५	पारा.....	१८	....	....	....	....	१८	....	....	....	१८
२०६	मिश्र धातू व भांडी	४१	६	....	....	....	४७	१३	....	१३	३४
२०७	इमारती वई. कामाची हत्यारे	११०	११८	....	....	....	२२८	११३	३०	१४३	८९
२०८	उंची चाकू कात्या वगैरे	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
२०९	चांदी.....	....	....	९३	....	....	२३	....	....	....	२३
२१०	टीनचे डबे .....	....	....	....	६४	....	६४	....	....	....	६४
२११	तांबे पितळ.....	....	....	४९८६२	....	....	४९८६२	....	९९३८१	९९३८१	....
२१२	मिश्रन.....	....	....	११३१	....	....	११३१	....	....	....	११३१
२१३	हिरडे.....	....	....	४२८८८	....	....	४२८८८	....	१७८१	१७८१	४११०७
२१४	कुसुंबा.....	....	....	१३५	....	....	१३५	....	....	....	१३५
२१५	पळसाची फुले.....	....	....	२०५	....	....	२०५	....	....	....	२०५
२१६	मेण.....	....	....	९४	....	....	९४	....	१६	१६	३८
२१७	गुळाल.....	....	....	२७२	....	....	२७२	....	३७	३७	२३५
२१८	काद.....	....	....	३७०	....	....	३७०	....	....	....	३७०
२१९	इंग्रजी बाजा.....	....	....	३३३	....	....	३३३	....	....	....	३३३
२२०	लांकडी सरंजाम.....	....	....	१३०६४	१०	२३१	१३२०५	....	३००९	३००९	१०२९५
२२१	चिनी सामान.....	....	....	७३५७	....	....	७३५७	....	९८	९८	७२५९
२२२	स्टेशनरी सामान.....	....	....	४१३८	....	....	४१३८	....	९७	९७	४०८१

२२३	वेत व सामान.....	....	....	६९९	....	१	७००	....	२	२	६९८
२२४	हस्तीदंत.....	....	....	८०	....	....	८०	....	....	....	८०
२२५	मोराची पिसें.....	....	....	५३	....	....	५३	....	....	....	५३
२२६	तसबिरी.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	५	५	....
२२७	कागद.....	....	....	३१७१५	....	५६	३१७७१	....	६७८८	६७८८	२४९८३
२२८	शाई.....	....	....	३७६	....	....	३७६	....	....	....	३७६
२२९	बरू.....	....	....	२९०	६	....	२९६	....	७५	७५	२२१
२३०	स्लेटी पेन्सिळा.....	....	....	९३८	....	....	९३८	....	....	....	९३८
२३१	खेळ.....	....	....	३११	....	....	३११	....	....	....	३११
२३२	बुकें.....	....	....	२८	....	....	२८	....	....	....	२८
२३३	मातीचे सामान.....	....	....	१८०७	१४९६८	....	२६७७५	....	१६९	१६९	२६६०६
२३४	पंखे.....	....	....	१३	....	....	१३	....	....	....	१३
२३५	खताची पॅड.....	....	....	२६०६७	....	....	२६०६७	....	७३२४	७३२४	१८७४३
२३६	माशाचे खत.....	....	....	७६५३	....	....	७६५३	....	....	....	७६५३
२३७	कुंकू.....	....	....	१९	०००	....	१९	....	७६	७६	....
२३८	खडू.....	....	....	३०९९	....	....	३०९९	....	....	....	३०९९
२३९	सायाकुडयाची पाने.....	....	....	२४५५	१२२१	....	३५७६	....	....	....	३५७६
२४०	बुडी सामान.....	....	....	२९	....	....	२९	....	३८	३८	....
२४१	फण्या.....	....	....	२९०	....	....	२९०	....	....	....	२९०
२४२	दगडी सामान.....	....	....	११८०	....	....	११८०	....	....	....	११८०
२४३	टंभुणीची पाने.....	....	....	६२८६	४६५	....	६७५१	....	....	....	६७५१
२४४	कवडया.....	....	....	१३९	....	....	१३९	....	....	....	१३९
२४५	काचबांगडी व काचचे सा.....	....	....	१०८८७	१३	२३	१०९२३	....	१६६१	१६६१	९२६२
२४६	गंगाबने.....	....	....	११६	....	....	११६	....	....	....	११६
२४७	शिगे.....	....	....	१६८	२१०	....	३७८	....	....	....	३७८
२४८	हाडके.....	....	....	३२१९	११३०	....	४३५९	....	२७७४	२७७४	१९८५
२४९	कांतडी.....	....	....	१२०८६	६९५	....	१२७४१	....	३१९२	३१९२	९९८९
२५०	पावडर.....	....	....	७२७	....	....	७२७	....	....	....	७२७

क्र.	जिनसाचे नांव	माल आला					माल गेला			बाकी हरीत राहिला	
		जकात देऊन आला	श्रीवाहेरजाण्या करितां जकात देऊन आला	रजिस्ट्रेशन फी देऊन आला	मोफत आला	सरकारी कार्याकरितां आला	एकूण आला	पासावर देणे घेऊन गेला	शेरे न घेतां गेला		एकूण गेला
		बंगाली मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	बं. मण	बं. मण		बं. मण
२५१	रिकास खोके.....	....	....	२	....	....	२	....	२६४	२६४	....
२५२	खराटे.....	....	....	१२२	....	....	१२२	....	....	....	१२२
२५३	शाहांच्या हुंड्या.....	....	....	२३६	....	....	२३६	....	....	....	२३६
२५४	सिंदीशाळुकड	....	....	९५५	१८	....	९७३	....	६	६	९६७
२५५	मोहार्ची फुले.....	....	....	३७४२८	१५	....	३७४४३	....	८११८	८११८	२९३२५
२५६	मीठ.....	....	....	....	१७५९६	....	१७५९६	....	८७२५	८७२५	८८७१
२५७	अफू.....	....	....	....	१०८	....	१०८	....	....	....	१०८
२५८	दारू ब्रांडी.....	....	....	....	२५७२८	....	२५७२८	....	१७१८	१७१८	२४०१०
२५९	गान्या.....	....	....	....	५१७	....	५१७	....	....	....	५१७
२६०	केळींची पाने.....	....	....	४८	४१६९	....	४२१७	....	६१	६१	४१६९
२६१	हरनेस.....	....	....	१	....	....	१	....	३	३	१
२६२	द्रोणपत्तावळी.....	....	....	२१४	२४३	....	४५७	....	१२	१२	४४५
२६३	केळीचे खुंट.....	....	....	२४	३	....	२७	....	....	....	२७
२६४	ताडी.....	....	....	....	२१९७२	....	२१९७२	....	९	९	२१९६३
२६५	चरबी.....	....	....	५९२	....	....	५९२	....	....	....	५९२
२६६	चिंचोके.....	....	....	१०	....	....	१०	....	१५०	१५०	....
२६७	धोबीखार.....	....	....	२०	....	....	२०	....	....	....	२०
२६८	बुचे.....	....	....	३४	....	....	३४	....	....	....	३४
२६९	रही कागद.....	....	....	३५११	....	....	३५११	....	५००	५००	३०११
२७०	अभ्रक.....	....	....	५	....	....	५	....	....	....	५
२७१	बदके.....	....	....	१	....	....	१	....	....	....	१
२७२	रिकास्या टिपा.....	....	....	५०९	६५	....	५७४	....	३००६	३००६	....
२७३	चाकजोडी.....	....	....	५	....	....	५	....	....	....	५

२७४	जुनी चटई.....	....	....	७८	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
२७५	काठ्या.....	....	....	२२२८	....	....	२२२८	....	४४०	....	४४०
२७६	पाट्या.....	....	....	१	....	....	१	....	....	....	१०८८
२७७	माती.....	....	....	५२०	....	....	५२०	....	२०६	....	२०६
२७८	घड्याळ.....	....	....	२०	....	....	२०	....	....	....	२०
२७९	आंब्याचे फूल.....	....	....	१०	....	....	१०	....	....	....	१०
२८०	खवूतरे.....	....	....	१	....	....	१	....	....	....	१
२८१	गोपीचंदन.....	....	....	६	....	....	६	....	....	....	६
२८२	मोळ.....	....	....	३३९	....	....	३३९	....	....	....	३३९
२८३	चिकाचे पडदे.....	....	....	२	....	....	२	....	....	....	२
२८४	रिकामेमुधळे.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	३५	....	३५
२८५	रिकाम्या वाटल्या.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	१२	....	१२
२८६	ओसरी.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	४	....	४
२८७	हुरमुंजी.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	१३	....	१३
२८८	रांगोळी.....	....	....	....	१	....	१	....	६५	....	६५
२८९	रिकाम्या पेट्या.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	२१५	....	२१५
२९०	फुले.....	....	....	....	१	....	१	....	....	....	१
२९१	तरवडसाल.....	....	....	....	११९	....	११९	....	९५०	....	९५०
२९२	लऱ्हाळे.....	....	....	....	२७५	....	२७५	....	....	....	२७५
एकूण एकंदर		४४७५८४४	३६३४७९	६०८८९२	८९५६२१	३९६६४४	६७४०४८०	७४४४१९	४३४०५९	११७८४७८	५५७९१५२

[१] कोष्टक ३ व ४ यांत जे आंकडे आहेत ते शहरांत जकात देऊन आल्या मालाचे आहेत.

[२] कोष्टक ५ यातील आंकडे जकात घेण्यास पात्र नसलेल्या मालाबद्दल आहेत. परंतु या मालावर रजिस्ट्रेशन फी घेण्यांत आली आहे.

[३] कोष्टक ६ यांत ज्या जिनसांवर जकात घेण्याची असून यत्तेच्या आंत असल्या कारणाने ती घेण्यांत आली नाही, अथवा ज्या जिनसांवर रजिस्ट्रेशन फी घेण्यांत येत नाही अशाबद्दल आंकडे दाखविले आहेत. सहा रुपयांच्या आंत ज्या जिनसांची किंमत आहे त्यांवर रजिस्ट्रेशन फी घेण्यांत येत नाही.

तयार ता. १९ माहे आगस्ट सन १८९० ईसवी.

Kumthekar,
Secretary M. P.

POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY.

APPENDIX I. TO THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1889-90.

Statement showing the number of fires that took place in the City of Poona during the year 1889-90.

No.	Name of owner	Teth	Date of fire	Time of fire	When Municipal assistance reached	When extinguished	Probable loss	Description of property	Cause of fire
1	Hariba Doora Doshmuk.	Bhamburda	4-4-89	4 P. M.	5 P. M.	10-30 P. M.	Rs 500	House	These caught fire quite accidentally, some on account of their proximity to the fire place.
2	Rambhat bin Balambhat Khare	Kasba.	9-4-89	2 P. M.	2 P. M.	5 P. M.	200	Tiled Padvi	
3	Ramà kom Rajaram Khotre	Raviwar	10-4-89	2 A. M.	2-30 A. M.	5 A. M.	500	House	
4	Krishna Shastri Vajapurkar	Sadasiv	28-5-89	9-30 A. M.	10 A. M.	11-30 A. M.	50	Portion of house	
5	Jiwanji-Wallibhai Bohori	Raviwar	1-11-89	11 A. M.	11 A. M.	1 P. M.	300	House	
6	Ramlal Nandram Naik	Shukarwar	6-12-89	1-30 A. M.	1-30 A. M.	5 A. M.	200	Do-	
7	Shankar Vittal Punekar	Do.	5-9-90	4 A. M.	5 A. M.	7-30 A. M.	200	Do-	
8	Madhavarao Nilkant Puraudharo	Kasba	14-2-90	4 P. M.	4 P. M.	4-30 P. M.	25	Tiled Padvi	
9	Bhicaji bin Yesuji Bhoi	Do.	10-3-90	11 P. M.	12 A. M.	8 A. M.	125	Padvi	
							Total cost	Rs. 2,100	

Poona Municipal Office,
1st June 1890.

M. K. Kumthekar,
Secretary M. P.

POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY.

Appendix J to the Administration Report for the year 1889-90.

Statement showing the street lamps in Poona City during the year 1889-90

No.	Name of Peth.	Area square yards	No. of houses	Popula- tion	Lamps up to 31st March 1889	Lamps up to 31st March 1890	Average distance apart in feet	
							roads	Lanes
1	Bhawani... ..	12,35,000	932	6,735	62	...	300	350
2	Nana's... ..	5,25,000	602	5,387	50	1	300	600
3	Ganesh	1,55,000	485	3,698	33	...	420	680
4	Raste's	3,65,000	475	4,266	50	1	290	...
5	Nyahal	1,05,000	87	1,107	9	...	250	950
6	Samwar	5,45,000	390	3,815	42	...	300	320
7	Mangalwar	4,95,000	300	2,301	31	...	350	400
8	Vetal... ..	1,95,000	694	4,364	37	3	400	700
9	Gunj & Musha- farjung.....}	4,28,000	885	5,059	45	4	400	750
10	Ghorpade... ..	6,55,000	312	1,139	16	...	500	250
11	Kusba	5,75,000	1491	11,894	88	5	320	250
12	Raviwar... ..	3,25,000	1456	9,732	93	4	150	466
13	Budhwar... ..	1,85,000	520	6,079	64	2	240	300
14	Shukarwar	9,55,000	1695	14,129	130	6	220	300
15	Shanwar	4,45,000	571	7,985	92	2	250	250
16	Sudashiv	22,75,000	784	8,375	114	3	290	300
17	Narayan	3,75,000	507	3,557	47	...	300	200
18	Bhamburda ... ..	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
Total		98,28,000	12,186	99,622	1,003	41		

Poona Municipal Office,
1st June 1890

M. K. Kumthekar,
Secretary P. M.

POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY.

Appendix K to the Administration Report for the year 1899-00

Statement showing the consumption of water from Khadakwasla canal during the year 1899-00.

No	Months	From 12" Main	From 9" Main	From 4" Main	Total Consumption	Excess over the stipulated quantity	Remarks
	1899	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	
1	April	1,67,76,700	31,03,000	2,61,120	2,01,45,820		
2	May	1,82,03,200	35,60,100	1,94,650	2,18,77,050		
3	June	1,42,83,000	27,26,400	6,90,780	1,77,00,190		
4	July	1,70,05,200	57,44,900	8,00,250	2,41,50,350		
5	August	2,15,98,000	83,12,500	7,02,580	3,06,13,080		
6	September	1,51,33,500	28,23,300	2,29,510	1,81,92,310		
7	October	1,48,45,200	...	...	1,48,45,200		
8	November	2,16,25,000	...	...	2,16,25,000		
9	December	1,73,93,500	4,50,400	...	1,78,44,000		
10	January	1,52,12,000	40,73,700	...	1,92,85,700		
11	February	2,24,04,100	32,36,100	...	2,56,40,200		
12	March	1,80,77,200	15,79,100	3,70,450	2,00,26,750		
	Total	21,81,62,800	3,56,23,500	31,59,350	25,22,45,650		

Poona Municipal Office }
1st June 1899 }

M. K. Kumthekar
Secretary P. M.

POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY.

Appendix L to the Administration Report for the year 1889-90.

Statement showing the streets watered during the year 1889-90

No.	Name of Peth.	Length of Roads Rg. Ft.	Length of watering Rg. Ft.	How often watered	Average quantity of water consumed daily in gallons.	Remarks
1	Rawiwar	18000	54,000	3		Road watering commenced on 1st April 1889 & closed on 5th June 1889.
2	ShuKarwar	27000	81,000	3		
3	Budhwar	10000	30,000	2		It recommenced on 1st November 1889 & again closed on 31st March 1890.
4	Sadasiwa... ..	13200	39,600	1		
5	Narayan	3,300	7,600	1		Average No. of carts employed 16. .
6	Shanwar	5,000	10,500	1		
7	Kasba	4,700	8,500	1		Average cost of watering 1 mile of road 6 feet in width is annas 3.
8	Mangalwar	4,800	9,900	2		
9	Scmwar	6,000	19,900	2		
10	Raste & Nyabal..	8,000	20,400	2		
11	Nana's	8,000	16,000	2		
12	Bhawani	8,400	25,200	2		
13	Ganj	6,000	12,000	2		
14	Vetal	1,700	3,400	2		
15	Ganesh	10,000	20,000	2		
Total		135,200	358,000		50,000	

Poona Municipal Office,
1st June 1890

M. K. Kumthekar,
Secretary M. P.

POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY

APPENDIX M. TO THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1889-90.

Statement showing lands purchased for the purpose of widening streets.

No.	Peth	From whom Purchased:	Square feet.	Amount paid.			Remarks.
				Rs.	As.	P.	
1	Nanas	Elapa bin Piraji.....	247	172	...	...	Panch
2	Sukrawar	Parwata wulad Amrita.....	45	85	..	..	Panch
3	Ditto.	Yemuntai kom Sidheshwar Bhas-kar... ..	281	600	...	...	Panch
4	Nanas	Babaji' bin Mafuti.. ..	142	62	5	6	Panch
5	Ditto.	Balaram bin Ratiram... ..	333	145	11	...	Panch
6	Raviwar	Shitabai' alias Kashibai kom Nand- ram	34	850	...	...	Panch
7	Ditto.	Balwant Kriushna Risbud	47	850	...	...	Panch
8	Mangalwar	Ramji bin Krishnaji... ..	65	16	6	6	Panch
9	Ditto.	Gopalla wulad Chatu... ..	168	42	...	...	Panch
10	Ditto.	Husen wulad Harku... ..	55	13	14	4	Panch
11	Raviwar	Shitabai alias Kashibai kom Nand ram	37	1050	...	...	Panch
12	Budhwar	Gangadhar Kesheo Bhat and Krisinaji Vishnu Limaye... ..	671	4000	...	...	Panch
13	Shukrawar	Mhusku bin Sudoba	112	112	...	...	Panch
14	Vetal	Pandharinath Ramehundra	184	1050	...	...	Panch
15	Ditto.	Darajasing Puransing	166	200	...	...	Panch
16	Ditto.	Bala bin Dhondoba... ..	99	200	...	...	Panch
17	Bibewadi	Anaji bin Mahadji and others	35937	103	2	...	Panch
18	Ditto.	Gyanu bin Luximan and others	54450	156	4	...	Panch
19	Ditto.	Yemaji wulad Kondi Mahar	18513	53	2	...	Panch
			1,12,226	9661	13	4	

Poona Municipal Office

1st June 1890.

M. K. Kumthekar

Secretary P. M.

POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY.

Appendix N to the Administration Report for the year 1889-90

Statement showing the value of the Dead-Stock on the 31st March 1890.

No.	Name of class	Value on the 1st of April 1889			Decrease during 1889-90.			Increase during 1889-90			Value on the 1st April 1890			Remarks.
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
1	Tools.....	5,390	7	1	0	0	0	469	11	0	5,860	2	1	Includes pike-axes, hoes, baskets, crow-bars, &c.
2	Materials for work	4,420	2	0	1,180	0	0	56	9	0	3,296	11	0	Includes pipes, valves, timber, iron and other building materials
3	Plant	9,990	10	0	90	0	0	16,466		0	66,367	0	0	Includes night soil, refuse & waters carts, Fire & Steam-Engines, & Street lamps.
4	Office Furniture	8,028	6	0	0	0	0	420	4	3	8,448	10	3	Includes tables, chairs, &c.
5	Buildings	2,56,375	1	9	0	0	0	5,186	2	0	2,61,561	3	9	Includes Latrines, Markets, Naka, work-shop and other buildings &c.
6	Stationary	228	5	3	0	0	0	66	5	0	294	10	3	Includes pen-knives, Scissors &c.
7	Mathematical Instruments	2,312	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,312	4	0	Includes Theodolites, Levels, Scales, Instrument boxes &c.
Total		3,26,745	4	1	1,270	0	0	22,665	5	3	3,48,140	9	4	

Poona Municipal Office }
1st June 1890. }

M. K. Kumthekar

Secretary P. M.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1889-90.

APPENDIX O.

No. 340 of 1890.

From

Dr. H. J. Khambata, L. R. C. S. L. S. A., (London).

To

Health Officer, Poona City Municipality.

Rao Sabe Mahadeo Kesheo Kumthekar B. A.

Secretary

Poona City Municipality.

Health Officer's Office, 4th June 1890.

Sir

I have the honor to submit the annual Report and statements of the Health Department of the Poona City Municipality for the information of the General Body for the year 1889-90. I must mention here that I took charge of my appointment in the month of September 1889 from the Acting Health Officer, Dr. A. S. Hanson.

Births.

During this year, the number of children born in the city was 2,252, out of which 1,182 were males and 1,070 were females. The total figure gives a birth rate of 22.03 per thousand of the total population of 1,02,193, against 27.7 for the previous year. The highest birth rate of 243 is recorded from Shukerwar Peth, while the lowest of 30 from Nyhal Peth. See Appendix A.

Deaths.

The Total number of deaths recorded during this year was 2,551, out of which were 1,310 males and 1,241 females. The total gives a death rate of 24.57 per mile. The death rate during the past ten years was as follows :—

1880.....	23.29	1886.....	25.94
1881.....	25.46	1887.....	32.08
1882.....	21.79	1888.....	30.85
1883.....	27.61	1889.....	24.96
1884.....	21.89	1890.....	24.97
1885.....	37.04		

Filtration of drinking water and improved drainage are the two chief means for improving the health of the city. The schemes for both these works have been adopted by the General Committee as proposed by Rao Bahadur G. A. Bhatt. The largest death rate of 317 was recorded from Shukerwar Peth, and the lowest of 41 from Nyhal Peth.

The most unhealthy month of the year was August when 295 deaths were registered ; while the smallest number was in the month of June. see Appendix B,

Cholera.

During my tenure of office I am glad to say that there was no epidemic of cholera in the city this year, as it is usual every year. There were only 138 cases of cholera in the year under report against 242 of the previous year, of which 72 were males and 66 were females. The largest number was recorded in the month of July and August. The epidemic generally breaks out in the month of December and January.

Small-pox.

The total number of deaths from small-pox was 84 against 303 of the previous year of which 43 were males and 41 were females.

Measles.

The total number of deaths from measles was 59 of which there were 34 males and 25 females.

Fevers.

There were 1,177 cases of fevers of which there were 613 males and 564 females. The city was visited by an epidemic of Influenza, in the months of February and March, when more or less the whole of the population suffered from it, but only about half a dozen aged succumbed to the disease.

The highest number of 142 was recorded from Shukerwar and the least of 18 from Nyhal. See Appendix C.

Bowel Complaints.

The total number of deaths registered under this head was 120 only.

Accidents.

There were only 26 deaths reported in the city, of which there were 10 males and 16 females.

Other causes.

Deaths from other causes besides given above were 947 of which were 471 males and 476 females.

Age.

The largest number of deaths amongst children between the age of 1 and 5 was 489 of which 251 were males and 238 were females. The number of deaths above 60 years of age was 488 against 441 during the previous year. See Appendix D.

Caste.

The appendix E will show the number of deaths by castes. There was greatest mortality amongst Hindoos of low caste, and the lowest of only two is among the Parsees.

Office.

The office establishment remains the same.

Inspectors.

The whole Municipal District including Bhamorda was divided in July last into 9 wards or districts, each having one Inspector and two Muccadums. This system is at present very satisfactorily working.

Muccadums.

There are 29 muccadums including 10 Bhangy muccadums who are on the ward establishment and watch night-soil cart stands.

Bhangis.

The Bhangis are 303 in number of which 5 are employed at Bhamburda. They perform their work daily in the mornings, and their work, is watched by the Head Inspector as well as the Bhangy muccadums.

Sweepers.

The road sweepers are in number 171 of whom 8 are employed at Bhamburda. This number is still insufficient to clean the whole extent of the city.

Bhisties.

There was some alteration made in this branch. There are at present 11 pakhali Bhisties 4 single bullock carts, and one pair bullock cart for removing the sullage water from the city, as the number of privies and cess-pits is increased, more carts are necessary.

Rubbish.

The total quantity of kutchra removed from the city during 9 months from July to March was 5480 Burrases; and during first three months was 6300 cart loads.

Rubbish Carts.

There are 35 rubbish carts removing kutchra from the city, of which 30 are in daily use.

Dust bins.

The number of dust-bins in the city is 350. More are wanted.

Urinals.

There are 70 urinals in different parts of the city, more are needed. U shaped gutters are frequented by the public for these purposes.

Public Latrines.

The number of public latrines are 75 with 348 seats in use.

Night-soil.

The total quantity of night-soil removed from the city was 98,55 tons, and 13 cwts which gives an average of $27\frac{1}{10}$ tons per day as against 9,082 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons in the last year which gave an average of 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons per day.

Night-soil carts.

There are 70 night-soil carts iron barrellled in use ; of which 60 are required for daily use. Great many of them are very old, and require to be replaced.

Burial grounds.

There are 35 burial grounds in the different parts of the city, and two cremation ghauts which are situated on the banks of the river. These burial grounds are very objectionable in the sanitary point of view owing to the increase of population ; and steps should be taken to remove them out of the city limits.

Privies.

There are 7731 privies in use in different Parts of the city. 1965 notices were issued for pulling down privies, out of which 323 were pulled down, many of which were rebuilt on the standard plan. Great many of these privies are situated just at the entrance of the houses. They should be built, wherever it is possible to do so, at the rear part of the building in future.

Vaccination.

The total number of children vaccinated during the year was 3178 as shown in appendix F. There were 1,676 males and 1,502 females.

Prosecutions & Notices

There were in all 799 prosecutions under the Municipal Act. They were disposed of as follows :—

479 fined
50 remained undisposed
189 Compromised
81 Acquitted

Total 799

Slaughter houses.

There are 6 slaughter houses in the different parts of the City one for each of the six mutton markets. A project for a general extra mural slaughter house is before the Committee. The half anna fee realised Rs. 1211-8-0 by passes issued for slaughtering sheep and goats.

Horned Cattle.

Some butchers slaughter horned cattle in a house set apart by them for the purpose and sell the beef to the Mahomedan's as well as to Mahars, Mangs &c. A restriction is now made for not killing diseased and emaciated animals, and a special muccadum is kept to watch them. The question for building a slaughter house for horned cattle is before the committee.

Manure works.

The quantity of manure produced during the year under report was 15,99 heaps, one heap consisted of 20 cart loads full. The sale proceeds of which realised 3,460½ Rupees.

Dispensaries.

During the year under report 66,427 patients were treated in the three Municipal Charitable Dispensaries, viz :—

16,508	Shunwar Dispensary	
24,616	Kusba	Do.
25,303	Nana	Do.

The dispensaries continue to do good work, and many of the people seek aid from them. I am strongly of opinion that there should be a separate Dispensary for females only under the charge of a fully qualified Lady Doctor. And when this is carried out a great many of the females will willingly seek aid to relieve their sufferings.

A proposition for a Lady-Doctor was made to the Managing Committee some time ago, but a European Lady Doctor's, terms not proving acceptable, the subject was dropped.

I think some Lady-Doctor who has taken her Degree in Bombay will undertake to give her services for Rs. 100 per mensem, if she be allowed to have private practice.

The prevailing diseases during this year were Fevers, Chest affections, Intestinal worms, skin diseases and Rheumatic affections.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

H. J. Khambata

L. R. C. S. L. S. A.

Health Officer, P. M. C.

Statement showing Births in the Poona City by

Months.	Years.	Bhawani		Nanas		Rastias.		Nyahal.		Somwar.		Māngal-wār.		Kasba		Rawiwar.		Gunesh	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
April 1889 ...	1887-88	7	3	9	6	8	4	3	0	4	5	7	3	13	13	3	10	0	1
	1888-89	3	6	5	4	5	11	5	2	16	4	2	5	10	9	11	5	3	2
	1889-90	2	4	6	2	5	7	3	2	8	4	0	3	0	0	13	9	5	3
May	1887-88	5	4	12	10	4	1	0	2	4	3	7	6	10	8	7	8	2	2
	1888-89	1	6	6	6	11	2	3	2	6	6	2	2	14	7	12	2	2	4
	1889-90	1	2	4	6	6	3	1	1	2	3	6	2	8	6	6	4	2	3
June	1887-88	1	3	11	8	8	4	4	1	7	10	8	4	11	11	15	8	5	6
	1888-89	6	5	10	6	9	4	5	3	4	4	3	3	13	11	9	7	6	2
	1889-90	3	3	4	6	11	1	4	3	4	4	5	3	1	6	8	4	7	5
July	1887-88	1	0	17	8	7	5	3	3	8	6	3	6	13	7	8	15	5	8
	1888-89	5	4	7	5	7	5	2	3	3	6	6	5	18	7	16	12	6	7
	1889-90	8	5	6	2	8	5	2	4	3	3	1	1	2	1	7	4	0	0
August	1887-88	3	2	4	4	9	8	0	2	7	3	5	2	11	6	17	9	10	7
	1888-89	1	6	6	2	8	5	3	0	4	5	2	1	13	13	12	8	12	6
	1889-90	2	5	4	4	6	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	5	6	10	10	7	3
September ...	1887-88	5	4	11	10	7	14	4	1	7	2	6	5	10	8	13	10	3	5
	1888-89	2	1	7	5	5	7	2	4	11	8	2	2	8	6	21	14	4	6
	1889-90	2	1	5	2	7	3	0	0	4	0	5	3	2	1	5	4	3	5
October	1887-88	2	2	4	5	6	11	3	1	10	6	5	2	10	4	16	13	3	2
	1888-89	6	8	4	7	6	12	5	3	4	4	3	4	20	0	10	8	10	9
	1889-90	0	1	3	5	1	1	3	1	1	1	0	1	4	2	4	0	1	4
November ...	1887-88	7	1	11	7	13	8	1	3	9	6	9	3	8	14	17	18	14	16
	1888-89	7	10	14	12	7	5	5	2	5	4	3	3	15	10	9	12	8	4
	1889-90	2	5	8	5	5	3	0	1	3	3	4	3	18	7	5	1	2	4
December ...	1887-88	5	7	10	8	6	10	1	0	3	6	6	2	15	16	8	15	7	4
	1888-89	3	2	10	7	4	2	2	3	5	4	3	1	11	14	9	10	3	3
	1889-90	5	7	4	2	5	5	1	0	5	7	4	2	12	11	6	10	6	9
January 1890.	1887-88	13	5	9	10	9	9	1	4	13	4	4	0	12	16	18	8	11	3
	1888-89	3	4	16	11	8	12	4	1	6	4	1	0	19	5	12	13	0	3
	1889-90	5	5	6	7	2	7	0	1	3	2	8	6	10	12	6	4	8	10
February ...	1887-88	5	7	3	5	10	5	2	1	7	2	3	3	6	4	5	7	7	10
	1888-89	..	3	6	4	5	6	0	0	3	3	3	0	8	5	11	7	5	4
	1889-90	3	5	7	2	3	2	0	0	3	2	5	1	8	7	3	8	4	1
March	1887-88	4	4	11	18	10	6	4	1	9	11	9	4	12	13	8	7	5	2
	1888-89	3	7	14	10	3	6	0	1	4	0	3	2	1	1	6	10	1	0
	1889-90	5	7	2	6	6	4	1	0	1	4	2	2	10	17	4	6	4	4
Total	1887-88	58	42	112	99	97	85	26	19	88	64	72	40	131	129	135	128	72	66
	1888-89	40	62	105	79	73	77	36	24	76	52	33	28	150	98	140	108	60	50
	1889-90	31	50	59	49	65	43	16	14	39	35	40	27	80	76	77	64	49	51

Poona Municipal Office

26th May 1890

DIX A.

Deaths during the years 1887-88 to 1889-90.

Vetal		Ghorpade		Ganj		Mushafer Gunj		Shukarwar.		Budhwar		Shanwar		Narayan		Sudashiv		Navi		Bhamboorda		Total		Grand total	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
2	9	0	1	6	10	...	...	29	13	4	3	6	6	3	4	12	12	...	...	...	...	116	108	224	
10	5	4	2	7	4	...	...	15	8	8	9	8	6	1	0	2	4	...	...	...	...	115	86	201	
21	22	7	12	14	22	...	...	18	7	1	4	13	8	1	0	0	2	...	...	...	...	112	112	224	
7	2	1	1	2	5	...	...	25	21	7	4	4	5	0	2	17	3	1	...	...	...	115	87	202	
6	12	3	1	5	11	...	...	16	7	6	1	8	7	1	1	9	7	...	...	...	...	111	84	195	
5	11	7	2	18	12	...	...	11	12	8	4	9	8	3	4	5	3	...	...	2	2	104	88	192	
5	3	0	0	1	5	...	...	38	18	6	10	7	8	6	5	7	4	...	...	...	...	140	108	248	
6	2	1	1	8	6	3	1	13	20	5	5	7	6	6	6	5	8	...	...	...	...	119	100	219	
12	4	0	1	11	10	...	...	5	15	11	9	11	7	6	1	3	3	...	...	6	7	112	92	204	
0	3	3	5	4	5	...	...	7	7	15	1	20	15	5	5	11	9	...	...	...	...	130	108	238	
15	13	5	2	10	9	2	...	21	11	13	7	11	13	7	5	16	23	...	...	...	...	177	142	319	
13	13	3	8	18	5	...	...	3	8	5	4	7	17	1	0	1	3	...	...	2	2	90	85	175	
7	4	1	1	6	4	...	...	24	17	7	6	9	3	3	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	125	85	210	
13	7	3	4	17	12	...	...	8	12	12	11	6	9	6	4	14	2	...	...	5	4	145	111	256	
1	0	1	2	3	2	...	...	20	18	4	7	8	6	7	5	8	4	...	...	4	1	93	78	171	
0	0	4	1	10	5	...	...	32	19	9	10	13	20	1	3	4	6	...	...	...	...	139	123	262	
7	8	11	0	9	11	...	...	14	10	15	15	10	14	2	3	12	7	...	...	4	4	146	125	271	
1	1	1	0	1	1	...	...	10	15	5	11	7	8	3	1	6	8	...	...	2	3	69	67	136	
2	3	5	3	15	5	...	...	25	15	5	9	9	14	6	9	8	10	...	...	...	...	134	121	255	
9	4	2	1	1	8	...	...	12	14	0	5	9	3	4	2	2	10	...	...	8	3	115	109	224	
2	3	0	0	4	4	...	...	4	10	3	4	13	11	4	2	11	13	...	...	2	...	60	63	123	
4	6	1	1	8	3	...	...	31	38	8	17	25	8	6	11	12	6	...	...	...	...	184	166	350	
10	7	3	5	6	16	...	...	10	2	3	4	4	7	2	1	3	6	...	...	2	1	116	111	227	
10	14	2	1	17	11	...	...	12	12	5	6	7	5	0	0	15	9	...	...	6	1	121	91	212	
6	7	6	0	4	6	...	...	18	25	9	3	4	12	4	2	5	8	...	...	...	...	117	131	248	
4	7	1	1	12	5	...	...	21	17	4	7	4	12	4	2	5	8	...	...	...	...	100	94	194	
14	7	3	0	7	9	...	...	14	8	6	6	7	6	1	0	10	9	...	...	4	1	116	107	223	
0	3	1	0	2	3	...	...	26	26	6	12	11	16	1	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	140	126	266	
10	4	5	3	16	4	...	...	7	10	8	7	8	10	2	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	124	98	222	
7	8	1	4	12	9	...	...	5	4	12	7	17	11	1	4	13	5	...	...	1	...	117	105	222	
5	1	1	0	5	7	...	...	9	7	6	3	8	4	2	5	0	3	...	...	...	...	84	74	158	
12	12	3	3	16	15	...	...	16	19	8	7	8	8	0	5	0	3	...	...	3	...	111	96	207	
10	6	2	3	10	7	...	...	7	7	11	15	10	3	2	3	1	0	...	...	...	1	89	74	163	
8	2	3	4	4	7	...	...	20	21	3	10	15	5	5	4	4	7	...	1	...	...	134	124	258	
10	16	2	6	26	15	...	...	11	18	14	13	10	5	1	1	1	0	...	...	2	2	112	113	225	
9	2	3	2	11	6	...	...	13	10	9	10	14	20	2	4	1	3	...	...	2	...	99	107	20	
46	43	26	17	67	65	...	...	284	227	35	88	131	116	42	55	85	77	1	1	...	...	1558	1361	2919	
112	102	43	29	133	116	5	2	164	148	96	91	95	93	33	26	73	69	...	...	21	15	1491	1269	2760	
105	91	30	35	126	98	...	1	117	126	80	87	123	110	33	32	74	62	...	...	31	19	1182	1070	2252	

H. J. Khambata

Health Officer P. M.

Statement showing deaths in the Poona City by

Months.	Years.	Within one year.		1 year to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
April 1889 ...	1887-88	25	20	36	28	6	6	2	5	3	10	13
	1888-89	26	16	19	22	6	3	2	5	0	7	12
	1889-90	23	20	38	27	3	3	3	4	7	8	13
May	1887-88	13	12	32	33	5	8	1	4	3	10	12
	1888-89	29	21	23	27	6	3	3	4	4	6	8
	1889-90	15	7	25	23	1	9	1	2	2	4	7
June	1887-88	24	13	22	15	4	7	6	7	1	6	8
	1888-89	20	23	26	31	2	4	4	4	5	11	7
	1889-90	14	12	12	7	5	4	1	0	1	5	8
July	1887-88	18	16	39	35	12	12	5	7	3	11	17
	1888-89	29	16	35	34	8	6	5	11	8	20	16
	1889-90	10	5	18	29	10	6	10	7	5	6	25
August	1887-88	24	21	36	49	15	12	7	4	5	10	12
	1888-89	21	20	46	49	14	10	4	6	5	12	22
	1889-90	15	14	34	38	10	5	5	6	8	4	17
September ...	1887-88	21	18	19	17	7	4	6	5	5	10	13
	1888-89	15	12	27	34	1	11	0	5	6	13	9
	1889-90	7	8	16	16	1	3	6	5	6	6	12
October	1887-88	21	13	12	14	3	5	3	7	2	10	16
	1888-89	20	3	11	15	0	0	2	1	3	22	11
	1889-90	17	8	16	15	2	4	0	2	2	5	12
November ...	1887-88	26	12	16	22	6	4	1	3	3	7	16
	1888-89	12	15	10	16	6	3	2	10	8	11	19
	1889-90	9	8	18	11	3	3	1	3	3	6	7
December ...	1887-88	12	13	34	29	7	7	13	16	11	13	33
	1888-89	23	19	19	17	11	8	11	6	10	14	27
	1889-90	9	1	19	16	5	4	3	3	2	2	11
January 1890.	1887-88	12	9	21	25	12	10	4	8	8	10	33
	1888-89	37	18	33	28	7	5	3	1	6	8	17
	1889-90	10	10	34	22	1	3	8	3	8	9	9
February ...	1887-88	8	8	11	16	3	1	1	3	4	6	8
	1888-89	23	22	25	33	10	6	3	6	3	5	12
	1889-90	8	11	11	20	1	2	1	1	2	0	5
March	1887-88	8	15	23	17	3	4	2	4	5	11	9
	1888-89	17	15	46	48	7	6	2	3	3	6	12
	1889-90	18	10	12	24	5	1	2	2	2	4	14
Total	1887-88	212	170	301	300	83	80	51	73	53	114	193
	1888-89	272	205	325	354	78	65	41	62	61	138	172
	1889-90	160	114	253	248	47	47	41	38	48	59	140

Poona Municipal Office

28th May 1890

DIX B.

ages during the years 1887-88 to 1889-90.

30	30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		Above 60 years.		Total		Grand Total Males and Females.	Remarks.
	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.			Females.
27	13	11	15	11	13	5	20	21	146	144	290	
16	6	5	7	8	8	5	14	14	100	96	196	
16	6	11	9	2	5	2	20	26	132	119	251	
26	10	13	8	8	8	4	18	11	110	129	239	
18	10	3	14	7	6	4	12	19	119	116	235	
17	10	6	6	3	6	0	23	21	96	92	188	
18	8	6	7	8	11	7	20	17	111	104	215	
6	8	14	4	4	11	12	0	11	95	120	215	
11	10	12	7	4	1	1	18	10	77	66	143	
19	21	26	13	12	26	13	17	20	171	161	332	
24	9	8	16	17	17	13	22	27	165	176	341	
21	15	13	11	17	15	16	26	15	145	135	280	
25	15	15	13	12	23	14	20	26	173	188	361	
27	14	19	16	15	11	18	26	29	179	205	384	
11	11	19	3	9	16	14	28	28	147	148	295	
16	9	10	10	9	20	16	19	22	129	111	256	
4	16	20	11	8	7	7	10	15	111	129	240	
10	7	12	10	6	9	12	15	17	89	95	184	
16	10	7	14	10	26	7	21	14	128	103	231	
7	6	11	12	3	8	12	12	16	85	95	180	
13	8	7	7	5	8	8	17	14	89	81	170	
22	17	15	27	19	22	19	15	15	149	138	287	
15	12	9	12	8	14	3	19	21	114	111	225	
22	7	7	13	17	5	4	30	23	96	104	200	
27	18	21	16	10	12	12	34	43	190	191	381	
26	19	21	15	6	9	8	27	21	171	146	317	
16	15	11	6	12	14	9	17	23	101	97	198	
35	14	18	24	8	25	21	30	31	183	175	358	
16	16	9	12	19	17	17	27	25	175	146	321	
17	10	12	6	2	16	5	26	19	128	102	230	
9	7	5	5	1	11	11	11	16	69	76	145	
10	11	6	19	5	15	10	12	13	133	116	249	
8	9	4	11	15	8	9	13	5	69	75	144	
13	8	12	12	5	12	9	15	12	97	102	199	
10	10	6	8	7	8	4	15	17	128	122	250	
23	10	9	21	14	25	15	32	25	141	127	268	
53	150	149	164	113	209	138	240	248	1656	1638	3294	
79	137	131	146	102	131	113	213	228	1576	1577	3153	
85	118	123	110	106	128	95	265	226	1310	1241	2551	

H. J. Khambata
Health Officer, P. M.

Statement showing the Deaths by Peths and

No.	Peths.	Census	Cholera		Small pox		Fevers.		Bowel Complaints	
			Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.
1	Bhawani	6,735	7	3	3	5	43	30	5	5
2	Nana's	5,387	3	8	3	4	32	35	7	5
3	Raste's	4,266	1	3	2	3	29	36	5	4
4	Nyahal	1,107	2	...	5	...	9	9	1	2
5	Somwar	3,815	...	1	1	...	19	28	9	3
6	Mangalwar	2,301	...	1	2	1	17	18	2	1
7	Kusba	11,894	5	5	1	2	68	45	5	4
8	Raviwar	9,732	9	2	2	7	46	47	9	6
9	Ganesh	3,698	5	7	2	...	25	17	5	2
10	Vetal	4,364	4	3	4	...	41	32	3	5
11	Ghorpade	1,139	1	1	1	1	9	11	1	1
12	Gunj	5,059	5	4	2	1	45	54	4	3
13	Shukarwar	14,129	10	11	10	8	74	68	4	5
14	Budhwar	6,079	1	1	...	2	43	41	2	1
15	Shanwar	7,985	11	11	2	3	47	47	3	4
16	Narayan	3,557	2	...	...	1	21	11	1	2
17	Sudashiv	8,375	5	4	3	3	26	23	...	...
18	Bhamburda	2,571	1	1	...	...	19	12	1	...
		1,02,193	72	66	43	41	613	564	67	53

Poona Municipal Office, }

19th May 1890. }

DIX

by diseases for the year 1889-90

Accidents		Measles.		Other Causes.		Total.		Grand Total.	Per 1,000	Remarks.
Males	Females.	Males	Females	Males	Females	Male	Females			
..	1	2	1	51	33	111	78	189	28.06	
1	1	5	5	40	37	91	95	186	34.53	
1	..	1	3	18	29	57	78	135	31.65	
..	..	2	..	5	6	24	17	41	37.37	
1	1	1	2	17	14	48	49	97	25.43	
1	..	2	..	6	10	30	31	61	26.51	
1	3	3	5	52	58	135	122	257	21.61	
1	2	4	1	59	38	130	103	233	23.94	
1	..	1	3	16	20	55	49	104	28.12	
..	..	2	2	19	15	73	57	130	29.79	
..	..	..	..	4	12	16	26	42	36.87	
1	1	4	2	33	30	94	95	189	37.34	
..	1	1	1	56	68	155	162	317	22.44	
..	..	1	..	24	23	71	68	139	22.87	
2	1	..	..	26	43	91	109	200	25.04	
..	2	2	..	16	11	42	27	69	19.40	
..	2	3	..	21	24	58	56	114	13.61	
..	1	..	..	8	5	29	19	48	18.67	
10	16	34	25	471	476	1310	1241	2551	24.97	

H. J. KHAMBATA,
Health Officer, P. M.

APPEN

Statement showing the Deaths by Peths

No.	Peths.	April		May		June		July		August		September	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	Bhawani	9	6	...	8	6	8	12	11	19	5	10	9
2	Nana's	11	8	7	3	5	9	10	11	12	15	7	11
3	Raste's	3	7	9	8	5	5	3	9	4	9	4	7
4	Nyahal	8	...	1	2	4	1	...	1	2	4	2	1
5	Somwar	4	2	2	2	3	2	5	13	5	9	6	5
6	Mangalwar	1	2	4	3	3	3	4	1	3	4	1	2
7	Kusba	5	8	14	7	2	4	14	8	9	13	5	1
8	Raviwar	11	14	5	12	12	14	18	10	21	7	4	8
9	Ganesh	5	2	2	...	4	3	6	6	5	15	4	5
10	Vetal	16	10	8	4	3	3	4	4	4	2	3	3
11	Ghorpade	5	4	...	3	...	1	4	3	3	5	...	...
12	Gunj	19	13	9	5	4	..	7	13	8	6	6	5
13	Shukarwar	19	22	11	12	6	8	24	12	23	29	13	13
14	Budhwar	2	3	1	4	5	1	9	8	10	7	8	8
15	Shanwar	4	9	7	8	3	1	12	16	13	11	10	6
16	Narayan	5	3	3	...	5	..	5	4	3	1	2	2
17	Sudashiv	5	6	7	6	2	2	7	4	2	4	2	6
18	Bhamburda ... ..	...	...	6	5	5	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
		132	119	96	92	77	66	145	135	147	148	89	95

Poona Municipal Office, }
 19th May 1890. }

DIX D

and by Months for the year 1889-90.

October		November		December		January		February,		March		Total		Grand Total
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females	
11	7	9	5	8	8	14	5	8	4	5	2	111	78	189
6	8	5	7	8	1	5	7	6	8	9	7	91	95	186
5	3	6	7	4	6	9	6	1	5	4	6	57	78	135
2	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	24	17	41
3	...	7	1	2	3	8	3	...	4	3	5	48	49	97
3	...	3	7	1	1	3	2	...	1	4	5	30	31	61
7	7	9	13	12	10	24	14	11	16	23	21	135	122	257
7	10	11	10	18	9	13	4	2	2	8	3	130	103	233
6	...	6	3	7	2	2	7	2	...	6	6	55	49	104
...	3	8	5	10	11	9	9	3	1	5	2	73	57	130
1	1	...	3	1	2	1	3	1	...	...	1	16	26	42
6	6	14	8	4	9	11	15	...	2	6	13	94	95	189
10	10	3	18	8	12	4	2	11	9	23	15	155	162	317
3	3	3	1	...	7	11	9	8	7	11	10	71	68	139
7	6	1	8	6	12	8	10	8	11	12	11	91	109	200
...	3	3	2	4	2	1	2	3	3	8	5	42	27	69
7	6	4	5	4	2	5	2	4	...	9	13	58	56	114
5	4	4	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	29	19	48
89	81	96	104	101	97	128	102	69	75	141	127	1310	1241	2551

H. J. KHAMBATA,

Health Officer, P. M.

POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY.

APPENDIX E TO THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1889-90.

Statement showing deaths by Castes for the years 1889-90.

years.	Mahomedan		Hindu High caste		Hindu low Caste		Jains		Christians		Parsees		Other castes		Total		Grand total	Remarks
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1888-89	174	205	191	165	1133	1129	55	59	4	3	0	0	18	17	1576	1577	8153	
1889-90	175	157	164	158	892	852	67	56	6	0	2	0	4	0	1310	1241	2561	

Poona, Municipal Office }
19th May 1890.

H. J. KHAMBATA,
Health Officer, P. M.

APPENDIX P.
 TO
 THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT
 OF
 THE POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY
 FOR
 1889-90.

TO
 KHAN BAHADOOR
 DORABJEE PUDUMJEE
 PRESIDENT,
 POONA, City MUNICIPALITY,
School Board Office
 July 1890

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the following report on the administration of the Municipal schools for the year 1889-90.

1. MEMBERS

The board for the year 1889-90 consisted of

1. Professor James Scorgie
 2. Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Kashinathjee
 3. Rao Sahab Madhavrao Ballai Namjoshi
 4. " " Vamanrao Prabhakar Bhawe
 5. " " Krishnaji Raghunath Kelkar.
 6. Khan Saheb Nabab Ali Mardankhan
- of whom Professor James Scorgie was the Chairman.

2. NUMBER OF MEETINGS.

There were 15 meetings of the School Board Committee in 1889-90 as against 9 in 1888-89. The following statement will show the number of meetings attended by each member:—

No.	Name .	Number of meetings attended
1.	Professor J. Scorgie.	10
2.	R. B. Dhakjee Kashinathjee.	13
3.	R. S. Madhaorao Ballal Namjoshi.	13
4.	R. S. Vamanrao Prabhakar Bhawe	10
5.	R. S. Krishnaje Raghunath Kelkar	14
6.	Khan Saheb Nabab Ali Mardankhan.	12

At these meetings 246 cases were disposed of as against 136 in 1888-89. Besides these 60 cases were circulated for the written votes of members as against 31 during the previous year.

3. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

There was an increase of 6 schools during the year under report; the numbers being 29 and 35 for 1888-89 and 1889-90 respectively.

There were on the 1st of April 1889, 13 boys, 8 girls and 8 night schools. In addition to the school at Bhamburda transferred to the Municipality, two more schools for boys and two for girls were opened during the year under report. Of the two boys schools one was opened in Mangalwar for the use of Telics and other backward Maratha classes and another in Ganj for Momins and Mahomedans in general. Of the two new girls schools one was opened in Narayan Peth on the Lakdi Pool Road as there was no school for girls in that quarter and the other was opened in Shukarwar where a gap was created owing to the removal of the Female Training College to Budhawar.

4. ATTENDANCE.

The number of pupils on the rolls in the Municipal day schools on the 31st of March 1890 was 1784 boys and 575 girls, as against 1656 boys and 452 girls in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 251 pupils of whom 128 were boys and 123 girls. In the night schools there was a slight decrease of 22, the numbers being 240 and 262 respectively during 1889-90 and 1888-89, mainly due to the school masters insisting on the regular attendance.

The average daily attendance in the schools increased from 1311 and 269 to 1418 and 350 respectively. The average daily attendance in the night schools, however, fell from 163 to 130. The percentage of daily attendance on the total number of boys and girls on the rolls shows improvement having risen from 81.47 and 59.77 to 81.91 and 65.66. The increase in the case of girls is marked.

There was noticeable improvement in the percentage of daily attendance in 12 out of 16 schools, numbers 3, 6 and 8 standing prominent. All the 8 girls schools deserve credit for their improved attendance. The boys schools in which there was a fall in the attendance of students were Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 10; but it was not very great, and may be due to ordinary fluctuations. The attention of the Head Masters was however drawn to the fact and it is hoped that the schools would show improvement during the next year. School No. 10 (Hindustani) suffered much under Munshi Shaikh Malang Dallabhai whose services were replaced at the disposal of the Educational Department in the course of this year.

The distribution of boys and girls in the Municipal primary schools on the 31st of March 1890 according to nationalities as compared with that in 1888-89 was as below:—

No.	Castes	On the 1st April 1889		On the 31st March 1890	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	Brahmins	811	182	850	215
2	Other Hindoos	791	232	817	299
3	Mahars, Mangs and other low castes ...	98	...	122	...
4	Mahomedans	201	36	222	58
5	Jews	13	2	8	3
6	Christians	4	...	5	...
	Total...	1918	452	2024	575

Except in the case of the Jews there was thus a general improvement. The Jewish population of the city is not small but the number of pupils from this community in the Municipal schools is very small and the Board is making special inquiries as to the causes and hopes to improve the state if it is due to removeable causes. The question of giving education to the Bhangies engaged the attention of the Board but owing to certain difficulties no school could be opened for them although one was sanctioned. The Board however hopes that the difficulties would soon be overcome. In the Technical School there were 2 Brahmins, 7 other Hindus and 1 Christian. (The number of pupils now on the roll is 25). On the 31st of March 1890 there were according to age in Municipal schools 418 boys below and 1358 above 8, while the number of girls below that was 339 and above 8, 244. If the percentages of school boys and school girls below and above 8 were compared it would appear that the percentage of girls is larger below and smaller above 8 while that of the boys is quite the reverse. The ages of those who attend the Technical School and the night classes are not included in these remarks.

The following gives the occupation of the parents of children attending Municipal schools on the 31st of March 1890.

No.	Occupations	Boys Schools	Girls Schools	Night Schools	Total
1.	Government servants.	379	105	8	492
2.	Private servants.	288	86	68	442
3.	Merchants.	222	100	31	353
4.	Agriculturists.	161	56	25	242
5.	Inamdars.	35	10	4	49
6.	Other occupations.	545	189	73	807
7.	Without occupations.	154	29	31	214
	Total	1784	575	240	2599

If the number falling under the category of other occupations was not taken into account it would seem that Government servants avail themselves most of the educational institutions in educating their boys and children. Merchants would seem to have sent their girls to schools more largely than boys, while the case with private servants is quite the reverse. Of the boys attending the Technical school there were 9 of other occupations and 1 of private servant.

Out of the boys in day schools 108 were married and 1676 unmarried while in girls schools 48 were married and 527 unmarried. It would appear that girls mostly attend schools before marriage; very few only appear to have been allowed to continue their course after marriage.

5. EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The annual examination of Municipal Schools was conducted by the Deputy Educational Inspector of Poona and his assistants. The examination commenced in July 1889 and ended in September 1889. Leaving students in lower standards made 1354 students from the boys and 174 from the girls were presented for the examination out of whom 592 and 96 passed in all the six standards.

The result in 1889-90 were better than those of 1888-89 when 1273 boys and 104 girls were examined and out of whom 429 boys and 55 girls were declared to have passed in the six standards.

The percentage of boys presented for examination to those who passed under all heads was 43.72 in the case of boys and 52.17 in that of girls as against 33.62 and 52.88 in the year previous; 145 students were presented from the night schools out of whom 76 passed.

It is a matter for satisfaction that though these night schools did not show better attendance they showed better results in the year under report than in the previous one.

Of the 8 schools for boys, schools Nos. 6 and 8 deserve special mention as more than 60 percent of the boys presented passed.

From Schools Nos. 1, 5 and 7 more than 45 percent passed and from School No. 4 more than 40; School No. 2 cut a very bad figure in the examination. Compared with its school No. 3 is showing progress and it is hoped it will soon come to the level of other good schools.

Of the 8 girls schools that were examined No. 1 deserves the highest credit 70 percent of the girls presented being passed. From schools Nos. 4 and 5 passed more than 64 percent and from schools Nos. 3 and 8 more than 57 percent. From school No. 7 which had shown very good results in 1888-89, less than 25 percent passed.

Out of the 8 night schools that offered students for examination, schools Nos. 3, 6 and 7 showed the best results; more than 78 percent of students passed from them. Next to them was No. 8, schools Nos. 2 and 5 failed to pass the required number of standards. The Guzerathi and Hindustani schools did good work.

(5)

6. INCOME,

No	NAME.	1889-90			1888-89			INCREASE.			DECREASE.		
1	License fees on poisonous drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Share of Local fund cess on land with-in Municipal limits	136	13	11	134	1	9	2	12	2	...	...
3	Income from land attached to the free school.	269	5	3	800	0	0	530	10	9
4	Government grant to the contract schools.	3,650	6	8	3,611	0	0	39	6	8	...	...
5	Government grant to the new schools opened by the Municipality.	414	8	0	*440	13	0	26	5	0
6	School fees.	4,183	9	3	4,074	4	0	109	5	3	...	...
7	Municipal grant.	17,981	4	11	17,328	13	3	652	7	8	...	...
	Total.	26,636	0	0	26,389	0	0	803	15	9	556	15	9

*Rs. 73—5—0 were credited for 1887-88.

The total income of the School Board including Municipal grant amounted to Rs. 26,636 as against Rs. 26,389 in 1888-89. It would appear to have increased by Rs. 247. This slight increase in the Municipal share of the Local fund revenue of the Haveli Taluka was due to the inclusion of some land paying local cess into the Municipal limits which were extended. The fall in the price of the land attached to the Free school No. 9 would explain the decrease in the revenue.

The increase in the fixed grant from the Provincial revenue was due to the transfer of the Local fund school at Bhamburda and to new schools being opened in addition to the contract schools. The same cause explains the rise in school fees. The difference between the income from the sources mentioned above and expenditure is made up by grants from General Municipal revenues and they require no explanation. It might be observed here that as the portion of municipal grant to education is a constantly increasing burden, the Board would recommend to the general body the necessity of moving Government to be pleased to hand over to the Municipality as originally proposed, a source of revenue that might keep pace with increase in expenditure so as to enable the municipality to adequately meet the increasing demands. The Board would also direct the attention of the municipality to the subject of the license fees on poisonous drugs. The Local Board was moved to hand over these fees to the Municipality as contemplated by the local fund act but the Collector did not comply with this request; this subject should be again taken up.

7 EXPENDITURE.

NO.	Name.	1889-90	1888-89	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Establishment at Head Office.	300 0 0	313 9 10	78 6 2	...
2	Contingencies including printed forms &c.	187 9 3	199 2 8	...	11 9 5
3	Salaries of masters and mistresses with contribution to pension fund.	11,536 13 3	10,561 1 7	975 11 8	...
4	House rent of school buildings.	2,058 5 11	1,945 0 0	113 5 11	...
5	Contingencies including sewing materials and sweetmeats to girls.	749 15 0	564 0 5	185 14 7	...
6	New furniture.	497 14 4	171 14 3	326 0 1	...
7	New books and maps.	185 15 6	89 8 6	48 7 0	...
8	Proficiency and capitation allowances to masters.	699 6 10	558 13 7	140 9 3	...
9	Kindergarten appliances.	...	...	...	...
10	Repairs to furniture, books and maps.	56 11 1	122 0 10	...	65 5 9
11	Repairs to school buildings.	129 0 8	305 0 0	...	175 15 4
12	Prizes.	315 10 6	199 11 2	115 15 4	...
13	Scholarships to boys and girls.	43 0 0	...	43 0 0	...
14	New school houses.	594 5 10	...	594 5 10	...
15	Grants-in-aid to indigenous schools	1,840 10 0	2,371 8 10	...	530 14 10
16	Technical education.	1,145 0 6	..	1,145 0 6	...
17	Female medical education.	...	..	...	...
GRANTS-IN-AID TO SCHOOLS.					
18	Poona High School.	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	...
19	Female High School.	750 0 0	750 0 0	...	...
20	Primary School attached to the Female High School.	120 0 0	90 0 0	30 0 0	...
21	New English School.	360 0 0	351 4 0	8 12 0	...
22	Native Institution.	275 0 0	275 0 0	..	...
23	Sanscrit Path Shala.	50 0 0	50 0 0	..	...
24	Ornellas School.	150 0 0	150 0 0	...	...
25	Maratha Deccan association.	300 0 0	300 0 0	...	...
26	Gnyan Samaj.	...	1,000 0 0	...	1,000 0 0
GRANTS-IN-AID TO LIBRARIES MUSEUMS &c.					
27	Contribution towards the museum.	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	...
28	Do. Native General Library.	400 0 0	300 0 0	100	...
29	Hindustani Reading Room.	14 14 6	18 0 0	...	3 1 6
30	Reading Room in Rastes Peth.	100 0 0	100 0 0	...	...
31	Jewish Reading Room.	50 0 0	50 0 0	...	...
32	Native Arts Exhibition.	...	500 0 0	...	500
33	Balance to the credit of the School Board.	3,235 10 10	4,653 4 4	...	1,367 9 6
Total ...		26,638 0 0	2,6389 0 0	3,901 8 4	3,654 8 4

The increase in the establishment at the Head Office was due to the pay of the clerk and the peon being increased by Rs. 5 and 1 respectively. The increase in items Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 was due to new schools being opened, and additional teachers sanctioned for existing schools. More furniture was given in 1889-90 than in the previous year. As mentioned above the new Technical school was opened in the year under report. The grant to the Native General Library was increased by 100 Rupees, to enable the Library Committee to purchase new furniture for the new building. The decrease in the grant-in-aid to indigenous schools was due to the transfer of the expenditure on night schools to another head. In addition to the grants to some of the Educational institutions mentioned above the School Board aided 46 of the indigenous schools in the city. The grants to these schools amounted to Rs. 1840—10—0 as against Rs. 1769—6—0 paid in 1888-89. These grants were regulated by the results of the examination held by the Educational Authorities of Government by the number of boys on the rolls &c. Special grants were made to four Hindustani schools; one of them received a monthly grant of Rs. 20 and Rs. 10 were given to each of the other three. A monthly grant of Rs. 10 was also made to the proprietor of the Marathi free school in Rastia's Peth.

8. SCHOLARSHIPS TO BOYS AND GIRLS.

Of the principal changes of the year consisted in the improvement of the quality of the teaching staff, enforcement of stricter discipline and improvements of the schools in general. The Board was anxious to infuse a spirit of healthy competition between the different schools under their charge and steps were taken to establish scholarships as an encouragement to deserving students. At their meeting held on 12th August 1889 the Board adopted a resolution to the following effect "a general competitive examination of selected boys from the Municipal and aided schools be held under different standards, viz, VI, V and IV and the scholarships should be awarded as below :—

Schools	Amount			Standards	Scholarships	Remarks.
	Rs	a.	p.			
I Boys schools	Rs 15	8	0	VI, V, IV	13	
1st.	3	VI	I	On condition that those in the 3rd 4th and 5th standards learn the 4th 5th and 6th standards respectively.
2nd.	2	...	...	VI	I
1st.	2	...	...	V	I
2nd.	1	8	...	V	I	
3rd and 4th	1	...	...	V	2
1st and 2nd	1	...	...	IV	2
3rd and 4th	..	12	...	IV	2	
5th, 6th and 7th	..	8	...	IV	3	
2 Girls schools	7	III and II	6	
1st	2	III	I	On condition that those in the 3rd standard and in the 2nd standard prosecute their studies under the 4th and 3rd standards respectively.
2nd and 3rd	1	...	...	III	2
1st 2nd and 3rd	1	...	...	II	3
3 Free schools.	4	II	2	On condition that they learn 3rd standard."
1st and 2nd	2	...	...	II	2

A general examination of applicants under the different standards was held and scholarships awarded according to merit. The amount of money sanctioned for these scholarships was 30 Rs. per mensem. The first scholarship examination under this rule was held on 16th December 1889. It was conducted by Rao Bahadur Narayan Bhai Dandekar. The result of the examination was as follows:—

No.	Name	School	Stand-ard	Amount Rs a. p.
Boys schools				
1	Wasudeo Ramchandra Gholap. ...	School No. 2	V	3
2	Luxuman Vishnu Deshmookh ...	Do. 6	V	2
3	Vinayak Sakharan Ghate ...	" 2	IV	2
4	Gangadhar Balvant Pause ...	" 4	IV	1 8 ...
5	Shankar Ganesh Bhagwat ...	" 5	IV	1
6	Janardan Vinayak Ok ...	" 5	IV	1
7	Vinayak Balvant Gokhle ...	" 8	III	1
8	Shankar Balappa Wani ...	" 7	III	1
9	Gopal Govind Damle ...	" 3	III	... 12 ...
10	Govind Krishna Joshi... ..	" 2	III	... 12 ...
11	Nilkanth Vinayak Deshpande... ..	Mr. M. R. Kelkars school	III	... 8 ...
12	Shaikh Chand Valad Karimbhai... ..	School No. 1	III	... 8 ...
13	Mukund Ganesh Dharap ...	Mr. M. R. Kelkar's school	III	... 8 ...
GIRLS SCHOOLS				
14	Shegulabai Israel... ..	School No. 3	III	1
15	Tanhibai Wani... ..	Do. 2	III	1
FREE SCHOOLS				
16	Gabiru Mahadu Mahar	" 12	II	2
17	Dagdoe Tukaram	" 9	I	2
Total				21 8 0

The number of girls competing for scholarships was 7 but only 2 of them passed and all the scholarships for female pupils could not therefore be awarded. Next year, however, it is expected, would see a larger number of girls competing.

9. MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP.

It may be mentioned here that a student Mahadeo Anant Nagpurkar from boys school No. 7 won one of the middle class school scholarships of Rs. 3 each tenable for 3 years. The same school carried a scholarship last year also which reflects credit on the Head Master of the school, Mr. Mahadeo Vishwanath Gogte.

10. COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

To encourage the teachers to attain proficiency in the art of teaching a competition was held in March 1890 at which 11 masters applied to teach classes in different subjects in the presence of educational experts. The Resolution of the Board No. 213 dated 17th January 1890, on this subject was as follows:—

"That a prize of Rs. 10 to be competed for by masters in Municipal and aided schools, should be awarded for each subject at present taught in boys schools. Masters should be asked to submit their applications before the 15th of February 1890. In addition to the subject prizes, one prize should be given for efficiency in teaching an infant class, the amount of Rs. 50 being debited to the head of proficiency allowance."

The examination was open to masters of indigenous schools. It being the 1st year 11 teachers from the boys schools offered themselves for the examination. The examination was conducted by a Board of examiners consisting of (1) Rao

Bahadur Shriram Bhikaji Jathar, Director of Public Instructions in the Berars, then on leave, (2) Rao Bahadur Narayan Bhai Dandekar, the pensioned Director of Public Instructions in the Berars, (3) Rao Saheb Vishnu Balkrishna Sohoni, the Principal of the Poona Training College, (4) Mr. Naro Bhaskar Deodhar, the pensioned Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, and (5) Mr. Waman Prabhakar Paranjpe, the late Principal of the Training College Berars. Mr. Krishnaji Hari Kulkarni Head master Municipal School No. 3 Poona, satisfied the examiners in teaching three subjects (Mathematics, Vernacular and History and Geography) and Mr. Ganesh Babaji Panse, 1st Assistant Master School No. 2 in teaching an Infant class. The first was given a prize of Rs. 30 and the second Rs. 10.

11. APPOINTMENT OF SIR-MASTER.

The methods of teaching followed by the teachers in the different schools are capable of much improvement and that there is a want of uniformity in the method of teaching different subjects. With a view to remove these defects, so far as may be practicable, and to secure closer supervision and stricter discipline in the management of the schools, the Board thought it desirable to revive the institution of a Sir—master and the Board appointed Mr. Damodar Madhaorao Govitrikar as the Sir master, as an experimental measure for 2 months. The reports he submitted were very encouraging and the Board has with the sanction of the General Body continued the experiment for a year. Next years report will show the success or failure of the experiment.

12. SCHOOL HOUSES.

The improvement of school houses has not escaped the attention of the Board. They have erected a decent school house for the Free School in Mangalwar and they have suggested for the consideration of the Municipality rules under which money grants—in—aid of house rent and furniture can be given to the managers of indigenous schools. The concession given by Government in the matter of building grants will, it is hoped, give a stimulus to the building of school houses, and the Board here place on record their sense of obligation to Government for having modified their rules so as to increase their grant—in—aid of school buildings from one third to one half. The Board feel specially thankful to Government because they were pleased to sanction the modification at the instance of the Poona Board.

13. DONATIONS.

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore visited the city last year and commemorated his visit amongst several other ways by a grant towards the schools in the city in the shape of books. A committee consisting of some of the leading citizens of Poona was entrusted with the distribution of the grant who handed over to the Board books worth about Rs. 225. The Poona Branch of the National Indian Association also gave a few maps and charts for the use of a few of the girls schools and the Board here express their best thanks to these donors.

14. CONFERENCES AND MONTHLY MEETINGS.

A conference of the teachers of the Municipal schools is generally held once a year, but during the last year, there were two such conferences held. A special meeting of the conference was held on the 3rd of June 1889, one month before the annual examination at which the defects noticed by the Deputy Educational Inspector in the examinations of the schools were brought to the notice of the teachers and the ways in which those defects could be cured were pointed out. The results of the last annual examinations, the Board is happy to find, has shown that the masters turned the advice to good account and showed that if properly appealed to, teachers in Municipal schools are quite willing to co-operate with the Board in the improvement of the quality of their schools. During the year under report teachers in boys and girls schools were encouraged to establish a monthly meeting at which they could meet and discuss subjects of educational importance and it is hoped that the deliberation of the monthly meetings will be useful to them in their teaching duties,

15. TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

The principal event of the school year was the opening of the Technical school. This step in advance was inaugurated with that grandeur and ceremony which such an occasion deserved. His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, L. L. D., G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay was requested to declare the school open and the ceremony was performed on the 9th December 1889 in a large Shamiana erected on the site of the Technical school. The Chairman of the Board very properly explained that the opening of the Technical school is intended to complete the system of primary education by making it suitable to the requirements of all. The scheme adopted by the Board for the spread of Technical education is clearly put forth in the letter of the Chairman of the Board to the President dated June 1889, which is reproduced here for general information.

"To meet the wants of the artizan classes and to complete the system of instruction given in the Board Schools in the City of Poona, it was proposed at a meeting held on the 28th of June 1889, by the School Board to establish a Technical or Trade School in connection with the Municipality; and I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to place this letter before the General Committee, for their favourable consideration at their first meeting with a hope that they will see it to be their duty to sanction the proposal and furnish the necessary funds.

2. The object of the School will be to give instruction in such branches of Trade and Industry as have already found a home in the city; to foster and encourage others which once flourished here but are now languishing for want of the requisite knowledge for their proper development; and to introduce such new forms of Art and Industry as are likely to take root and grow with the advancing civilization which is springing up around us.

3. The course of instruction proposed will be altogether of a practical nature; at the same time every opportunity will be taken, as far as the intelligence of the pupils will allow, of explaining the principles underlying the different subjects.

4. For the present it is proposed to open the following branches only, but the Board trust that as the benefits and advantages of the school become known and appreciated by the artizan classes other branches will soon be added :—

Carpentry and Joinery;
Cabinet Making;
Wood Turning and Carving;
Blacksmithy and fitting;
Brass-founding and Coppersmithy
Dyeing; and
Calico Printing.

5. The pupils will be required to attend the Institution at least 6 hours a day. Four hours will be devoted to workshop practice and 2 hours to instruction in the ordinary Marathi Standards and to Drawing. All the pupils will receive instruction in Linear and Free hand Drawing. Those taking up Carpentry, Fitting, and Smithy will receive special instruction in Mechanical Drawing; the others will receive special instruction in Design applied to printing carving, metal chasing &c.

6. The Board anticipate that in the course of a year or two the School will be able to augment its funds and thereby extend its usefulness by executing work for the Municipality and the Public.

7. The following is the Staff proposed for the present: a Superintendent who will also give instruction in Drawing; two Assistant Masters to give instruction in Marathi, a time-keeper or store clerk, a Foreman or maistry Carpenter, Blacksmith, Brass-moulder or Smith, Turner or Carver, Dyer or Printer.

8. Annexed is a rough estimate of the probable cost for the tools and staff :—

I.—STAFF AND HOUSE RENT.

Superintendent at	...	Rs.	75	a month
Two Asst. masters	...	"	30	"
Maistry Carpenter	...	"	30	"
" Blacksmith	...	"	25	"
" Brass-founder	...	"	30	"
" Turner and Carver	...	"	25	"
" Dyer and Printer	...	"	30	"
Time-keeper or Store Clerk	...	"	10	"
Three Coolies	...	"	24	"
Peon	...	"	8	"
House-Rent	...	"	25	"

Per month Rs. 312 or 3744 Rs. per annum.

II.—TOOLS &c.

Carpenter's Dept.

8 Carpenter's benches	...	Rs.	120
12 Set of Carpenter Tools	...	"	360
1 Hand Band Saw	...	"	125
1 Mortising and tenoning Machine	...	"	215
4 Foot Lathes (wood)	...	"	200
Other tools	...	"	120
			<u>Rs. 1,140</u>

Blacksmith and Fitting Dept.

3 Forges	...	Rs.	250
3 Anvils (steeled)	...	"	50
3 Swege Blocks	...	"	60
Hammers of Sorts	...	"	50
Tongs and other Tools	...	"	90—Total Rs. 500.
1 Drilling Machine.	...	"	450
Hand Drilling Machine	...	"	30
Whitworth's Taps and Dies; and Gas set.	...	"	260
12 dozen Files of Sorts	...	"	100
3 Turning lathes	...	"	1200
2 Fly Wheels	...	"	100
Other Tools	...	"	200—Total Rs. 2,440
			<u>Rs. 2940</u>

Brass-Foundry.

2 Furnaces	...	Rs.	200
12 Boxes	...	"	50
Tongs &c.	...	"	50
Crucibles	...	"	50
Hammers and Chasing tools	...	"	150
			<u>Rs. 500</u>

Dyeing and Printing Department

Vats and other Vessels	...	Rs.	200
Boiler	...	"	100
Printing Machinery	...	"	1500
			<u>Rs. 1,800</u>

ABSTRACT.

Carpenter's Department	...	..	1,140
Smith and Fitters Department	...	..	2,940
Brass-foundary	...	..	500
Dyeing and Printing	...	..	1,800
			Rs. 6380
	Contingencies		620
			Total Rs. 7,000

The scheme was placed before the General Committee for approval which was given on the 30th July 1889.

In declaring the School open His Excellency made a very important speech (Vide appendix) A in the course of which he made the following remark and the Board thinks it necessary to reproduce it here.

"It gives me very great pleasure, indeed, to be here to-day to open an institution such as I wish there was in every important town not only of the Bombay Presidency but every where in India. It gives me all the more pleasure to open that institution, because it is one of the first fruits of local self Government. The idea has not arisen from officials of Government but it has arisen from yourselves, from the wants you yourselves felt to exist. That I am very glad of, as the progress of India largely depends upon two things-upon the people themselves realizing what they want and then putting their heads together to realize those wants, and I rely on the sense of the Government's responsibility to give you such assistance as is in their power, and as I am glad to say has been the case as the educational officials can very well give you. I have alluded to local self Government with the greater pleasure for this reason-that one of the first and next important resolutions which were taken at the beginning of my tenure of office, was to enlarge the system of local government in this town (cheers). And whatever honor may be claimed in that matter for Government I wish you to give your full share of gratitude to my late distinguished colleague Sir Maxwell Melvill (cheers) It was quite obvious that in June 1885 I knew too little of this country too little of local circumstances, to take a step of that kind, unless I was strongly supported by the members of my council; and it gives me great pleasure to-day to pay that tribute to Sir Maxwell Melvill, who was the man that said such a step was practicable in Poona (loud cheers). Well, gentlemen, the step has not only been safe but it has been fruitful in good results."

The Board is aware that many difficulties have to be overcome before the Technical School becomes thoroughly popular, but they believe that it will not be long before these difficulties are overcome. They have already introduced Drawing in some of the boys and Girls Schools and if the Educational Authorities approve of the course the Board hopes to attach Drawing and carpentry classes to the schools of higher grades under them and add the three Ds to the three Rs and make their system of primary education complete. The Board takes this opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Municipality the special services of Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Kashinathjee in devoting much of his time and energies to the development of the Municipal Technical School.

16. PRIZES

▲ general prize distribution ceremony was held on the day of the opening of the Technical School under the presidency of his Excellency Lord Reay. All the boys and girls in the Municipal schools were collected in the Municipal Technical school grounds under a large Shamiana. Besides the boys there was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen from the city and the cantonment and His Excellency Lord Reay was pleased to perform the ceremony of distributing prizes to the little children in their presence. The whole ceremony was very imposing and will be long remembered. The Board here places on record their grateful thanks to His Excellency for the honor he did to the citizens in accepting the invitation of their representatives,

17 GENERAL REMARKS.

On the whole the work of the year under report is satisfactory. The number of schools has increased. There is an improvement in the number of pupils, and their average daily attendance. The discipline and general management of the schools has been placed under closer supervision.

It gives much pleasure to the Board to have to acknowledge the valuable services of the National Indian Association for the promotion of female education and its energetic Secretary Mrs. Kirkham in particular. Mrs. Kirkham and Mrs. Shepperd visited the girls schools in the city and were kind enough to present a timber gallery, pictures, cut-board, a paper clock &c. to the school No. 5. A sum of Rs. 45 was also distributed as reward amongst the teachers of girls schools Nos. 1, 4 and 5.

The Board are also thankful to the members of the several school committees who visited and inspected the schools.

The best thanks of the Board are also due to Professor James Scorgie, their chairman, for the active interest he took in the affairs of the Municipality and the Board has much pleasure in reproducing here the resolution which the Municipality passed at their meeting held on the 31st. of March 1890 in accepting the resignation of Professor James Scorgie.

“ It was unanimously resolved that the thanks of the Municipality should be conveyed to Professor James Scorgie for the help he gave to the Body during his tenure of office as the chairman of the School Board and as a member of the Municipality. ”

The Board must here place on record their sense of obligation to the following gentlemen:—

- 1 R. B. Shriram Bhikaji Jathar.
- 2 R. B. Narayan Bhai Dandekar.
- 3 R. S. Vishnu Balkrishna Sohoni.
- 4 Mr. Naro Bhaskar Deodhar.
- 5 Mr. Vaman Prabhakar Paranjpe.

who at much personal inconvenience conducted the competitive examination of the School Masters and their assistants in boys schools.

The Board here again must take the opportunity to express their thanks to Rao Bahadur Narayan Bhai Dandekar for the continued interest he has taken in the schools and for the trouble he had to put himself to in holding the Scholarship examination and in helping the Board generally.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Dhakjee Kashinathjee

Chairman School Board

M. P.

APPENDIX A.
TO ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE SCHOOL BOARD
FOR 1889-90.

:000:

**A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THE MUNI-
CIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL AT POONA, DISTRIBUTING
PRIZES TO THE SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS FROM THE
MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS, PERFORMED BY H. E.
LORD REAY THE THEN GOVERNOR OF
BOMBAY ON THE 9TH DECEMBER 1889.**

LORD REAY ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

His Excellency the Governor presided at the opening of a Municipal technical school at Sookerwar Peit, at Poona, on Monday last. A large mandap tastefully hung with bunting and flags was erected outside the Municipal School, with a raised dais to accommodate His Excellency. On His Excellency's arrival he was received at the entrance by the president and members of the School Board, and was conducted to the dais, where Lord Reay, Lieut. Pinhey, Professor Scorgie and the President of the Municipality were accommodated with seats. As His Excellency and party walked up to the dais a few boys and girls of the local schools chanted an ode of welcome.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The President of the Municipality then rose and said :—

Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Puddumjee, chairman of the City Municipality, said :—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Your Excellency has laid us under a deep debt of obligation by consenting at no little inconvenience to yourself, to preside on this occasion. This is but a fresh instance of the keen interest your Lordship has ever evinced in all measures that have for their object the encouragement and promotion of education, more especially scientific and technical education. The establishment of several new institutions, some of them perfectly new to this presidency—I may say to this country—which have come into existence within the five years of your illustrious administration mark events which may fairly be given a place in the history of India ; institutions with which your Lordship's name as that of the originator or patron will be closely allied. I crave your Excellency's permission to say a few words about this municipality. Your Lordship five years ago vested us on a probation of five years with several privileges not enjoyed by any other municipality in the Mofussil. My Lord, I say most candidly that the members of this corporation acted as if they had fully realized the importance of the trust. They do their best to justify the confidence placed in them. It is for your Excellency to judge how far they have succeeded. Due and loyal regard for every advice or hint that emanated from Government officers ; willingness to carry out schemes of proved usefulness, irrespective of caste ; subordination of private feelings to duty owing to the corporation and respect for the chair—(my Lord, I was never allowed to feel that a being different from the former official incumbents was filling the chair)—are facts which, I believe, may be admitted as an earnest of good work. Hypercriticism must be disappointed if in five years things we expected of a new body that were not compassed by successive bodies were supported by official influence and prestige in twenty-five years. Municipal Commissioners flatter themselves that in their school-board they have a strong committee. Poona would not have been true to her tradition if we had to experience any difficulty in that quarter, and it is highly gratifying to us that their efforts to add a technical school has the approval of your Lordship. With your Excellency's permission, I shall now request the chairman of the School Board, Professor Scorgie, whom it is hardly necessary for me to introduce, to submit a short account of what the Municipality has done in establishing the Technical School which we have the honour of requesting your Excellency to open to-day.

THE NEW SCHOOL.

Professor Scorgie was then called upon to give an account of the Technical School about to be opened. He said :—Before speaking about the Technical School which your Excellency has kindly consented to open to-day, it may not be out of place for me to say a few words about the branch schools. There are at present over 30 schools supported by the Board, and negotiations are going forward for the establishment of others. Besides these 44 indigenous schools receive grants from the Board. Grants are also made to other bodies who are labouring in the city for the advancement of the backward classes. There is a great desire on the part of the School Board to meet the wants of all the classes of the community as shown by the number and variety of schools supported by it, for we have schools for boys and girls—Mahomedan and Hindoo schools, night schools, and schools for Mahars, Mangs and others. Then when we come to look at the population, there are about 6,000 workshops in the city giving employment to about 30,000 workmen, and the School Board has long felt that to complete the system of primary instruction something more ought to be done for the artizan classes. Consequently it was proposed some four years ago to establish a trades school, which should be a continuation school, where artizans and the sons of artizans could prosecute their studies ; and a sum of money was yearly entered in the budget for that purpose. Nothing practically was done, however, till last rains, when the School Board drew out a scheme which received the sanction of the General Committee, the Municipality promising at the same time an annual grant of Rs. 3,000 towards its maintenance. In describing the school I cannot do better than quote the following from the Board's letter to the General Committee :—“ The object of the school is to give instruction in such branches of trade and industry as have already found a home in this city ; to foster and encourage others which once flourished, but are now languishing for the want of the requisite knowledge for their proper development ; and to introduce such new forms of art and industry as are likely to take root and grow with the advancing civilization. The course of instruction proposed is based on industrial conditions of the city, and is altogether of a practical nature. At the same time every

opportunity will be taken, as far as the intelligence of the pupils will allow, of explaining the principles underlying the different subjects taught—so that science and manipulative skill will be joined together. The pupils will be required to attend the institution at least six hours daily—four hours will be devoted to workshop practice, and two hours to instruction in the ordinary Marathi standards and drawing. All the pupils will receive instruction in linear and free-hand drawing. Those taking up carpentry, smithing and fitting will receive special instruction in mechanical drawing; the others will receive special instruction in technical design applied to calico printing, carving, metal-chasing, &c.

His Excellency then distributed the prizes to male and female students of the Municipal School.

FIRST FRUITS OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

On the conclusion of the prize distribution, he rose amidst cheers and said :—

Sir Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Scorgie, ladies and gentlemen—(It gives me very great pleasure, indeed, to be here to-day to open an institution such as I wish there was in every important town, not only of the Bombay Presidency but every where in India. It gives me all the more pleasure to open that institution, because it is one of the first fruits of local self-government. The idea has not arisen from officials of Government, but it has arisen from yourselves, from the wants you yourselves felt to exist. That I am very glad of, as the progress of India largely depends upon two things—upon the people themselves realizing what they want and then putting their heads together to realize those wants; and I rely on the sense of the Government's responsibility to give you such assistance as is in their power, and, as I am glad to say has been the case, as the educational officials can very well give you. I have alluded to local self-government with the greater pleasure for this reason—that one of the first and most important resolutions which were taken at the beginning of my tenure of office, was to enlarge the system of local government in this town (cheers). And whatever honour may be claimed in that matter for Government I wish you to give your full share of gratitude to my late distinguished colleague Sir Maxwell Melvill. (Cheers.) It was quite obvious that in June 1885 I knew too little of this country, too little of local circumstances, to take a step of that kind, unless I was strongly supported by the members of my council; and it gives me great pleasure to-day to pay that tribute to Sir Maxwell Melvill, who was the man that said such a step was practicable in Poona (loud cheers). Well, gentlemen, the step has not only been safe, but it has been fruitful in good results. Now, you have been fortunate in one respect, in having in your midst two men like Professor Scorgie and Mr. Plunkett, whose services have always been at your disposal and you have been wise enough to utilize them. In these matters you want two things—you want the men who will carry them out, and you want people wise enough to select such men. That is what you have done.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

I congratulate you on having selected Professor Scorgie. He is a Scotchman as I am; but he is more than me; he is an Aberdeenan. With regard to Aberdeensians there is the well-known story of an eminent English statesman who went to a hatter's shop and asked for a hat. Several hats were placed before him, and he tried them, but found none of them would fit him. At last the hatter turned to one of his assistants and told him to get an Aberdeenan hat! This means that Aberdeensians have so much brains that they want a hat of a special size. I do not know whether Mr. Scorgie's hat is of a superior size, but all I can say is that you have been most fortunate in securing his services, and you are also fortunate with respect to another matter, and which I believe is now before the Municipality, but I am bound to say that I was a little startled when I read and heard the proposal for compulsory education in Poona. Now, I have no doubt that in Poona we can do many things that we cannot do elsewhere, but I must on this occasion, as I am amongst friends, give a little friendly warning, and it is this—that you should not go too fast, because by going too fast you may imperil the progress which you have achieved. For instance, I am perfectly convinced of this, that you cannot introduce into Poona at this instant a by-law for the compulsory education of girls. I have not consulted my legal adviser on the point, and as to my chief educational adviser, I do not know where he is at this point; therefore what I give you is the simple unprofessional advice of a layman, but it is the advice of a friend. You give various statistics; but I am not sure whether you realize what compulsory education in Poona would mean.

AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT.

Now, to begin with, you would have to provide schools for fifteen thousand children, and about 100 schools would have to be established. Let us take half of them away—the girls—because I think they have practically disappeared, and we still have fifty schools to provide. That is an important element in the matter. If I were to give you a word of advice, I would say get the existing schools into working order, that is to say get the best teachers, appliances and books (hear, hear). When you have done that, then say to Government Poona is quite ready for the new bill. Therefore improve first of all those schools which you have, find out what you want, improve your buildings, pay your teachers salaries they deserve, and I hope I could come and see you then. Now, you must make up your minds to receive visits from several foreigners, anxious to see how your system works, who are sure to criticize. Are there not some schools into which you would not like some inquisitive German or American lady to poke her nose? If that is so, it is necessary that we should reform the schools we have got before we go further. I am fully aware what your position at present is, and I am glad to see that it is an extremely satisfactory one. Your educational rate is just two per cent., and that is an extremely satisfactory figure, and I wish some other municipalities would take a leaf out of your book; but as I have said I advise you to be careful, and I also add that you should leave that question of compulsory education to Mr. Nanjoshi and Professor Scorgie for further development. Now, as I have spoken of local self-government, I might say that I am pleased with the manner in which the three municipalities of Poona work together. I am also glad that you have not fallen into the error of trying to get the cheapest teachers for your schools. Now, it may be a proper theory of political economy that you should buy in the cheapest market; but I think that in educational matters it does not hold good. It is a hard thing to discard an old and tried servant merely because you can get some one else cheaper, and I hope you will never do that even when you introduce compulsory education. Now, gentlemen, this new development of technical education requires a word from me. With regard to another scheme, and that is to place your museum on a proper basis, so that by and by the committee of

* Municipality of Poona.—Population 100,000; annual rateable value of property, Rs. 512,500; property or house tax 4 per cent. yields, Rs. 20,500; total expenditure on primary education, Rs. 17,600; net expenditure out of municipal chest, Rs. 9,000, equal to a school-board rate of nearly 2 per cent. It must be remembered that the rural districts pay 2 per cent. for primary education—one-third of an anna.

gentlemen who have that scheme before them, will be able to realize it, because, as you now have your laboratory in a good building, you certainly ought to have your museum in a good building, and if this Technical School can be developed, I think you will have done for Poona as much as the present generation can well require of those who are the leaders of education in this town. A further bit of advice I would like to give you electors of Poona is that when the elections come round again you should look to those men who in the Municipality have been careful to look after educational matters, and that they should be re-elected.

A CHARGE AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

I may perhaps take this auspicious occasion of going into the wider question of education in general. Nothing has caused me more surprise than the constant expression of fear in some quarters that Government were starving higher education. I am quite unable to account for this nervous condition into which some leaders of opinion seem to have fallen, and as all the facts are absolutely opposed to those who pretend to entertain these misgivings, I shall proceed to give as briefly as I can a review of the situation. Before reviewing what has been done by Government for the different institutions under its control, it may not be out of place to refer to some causes which may explain the idea that teaching in our colleges is retrograding. There are at any rate in India many more persons anxious to enter our colleges than are fitted for the curriculum by their previous training. In all colleges the greatest care should therefore be taken not to have overgrown classes and to split them up whenever the number becomes too large to admit of individual training. Another rule which should also be more applicable to all colleges is that no one should be admitted to the college who is unable through insufficient previous training to follow the teaching in the lower classes, and that promotion from a lower class to a higher should be entirely dependent on the certificate of fitness given as a result of the observation of their pupils by the professors in the lower grades. I attach much more importance to the estimate formed of the attainments of these pupils by those who teach them than to the estimate deducible from the number of marks obtained in an examination conducted by out-siders. The college authorities are not only justified, but I should say it is one of their principal duties to discourage students who are obviously unfit either from want of capacity or inefficient preparation for higher studies.

GOVERNMENT AND HIGHER EDUCATION.

Government provide professors in order to raise the standard of higher education and cannot allow their talents to be squandered on inferior teaching of students who are insufficiently prepared for a university course. Dr. Gray has recently delivered an interesting address to the students of the Grant Medical College which deserves to be carefully studied by all who take an interest in educational problems. The most important statement for the consideration of Government which it contains is that the matriculation standard does not give any security that the students are able to follow lectures by Englishmen on technical subjects. The qualification for entrance must clearly be raised so as to ensure that students can follow the lecture delivered, whatever temporary disappointment may be created thereby. The undergraduates will in the end be saved from wasting their time on the sterile effort of mastering subject-matter put before them in a form which is beyond their powers of comprehension, and the professors will at all events know that what they say is understood. It is infinitely preferable that *real* higher education should be given to a select few than that higher education should be degraded by degenerating into a mere preparation for University examinations of a great number of candidates who may wish to take the chance of success or failure. It is, no doubt, one of the duties of our colleges to prepare men for these examinations, but it is a secondary duty. Their first aim should be to endow Indian society with men who can hold their own with distinguished University men at home. The best friends of higher education in India are not those who take as their test of its progress the number of students who pass examinations, or the multiplication of colleges and high schools, but those who look to the constant improvement of existing institutions and a gradual but determined raising of standards.

THE DIFFICULTIES TO BE OVERCOME.

The real difficulty is that of manning our colleges with first-rate men, but I hold it to be the duty of Government whenever a vacancy occurs to take every precaution to secure careful selection and not to grudge to men so selected such salaries as may reconcile them to life amidst less congenial surroundings. The financial difficulty can only be overcome by consolidation, i. e. by making the most of available resources at a limited number of well-organized institutions, instead of frightening them away by supporting a number of second-rate establishments. This is the course which can in this Presidency be pursued with regard to legal, medical, and scientific education, because they are represented by only one institution. Government can, therefore, throw its whole strength into the improvement of the legal, medical, and science colleges and make them thoroughly efficient. Turning now to the condition of particular institutions I shall take the colleges first. The Elphinstone College has within the last few years received an additional professor, a better site, and improved buildings. If ever the idea of a teaching university is entertained, the Elphinstone College, the Law School, and the Grant Medical College, will afford the framework of such an institution. I am not aware that the Principal of the college has addressed to Government any request for an increase of staff, or pointed out any other defect which has not been remedied. The only point on which there was difference of opinion was with regard to the style of furniture in the library (laughter). The simultaneous departure of several professors to recruit their health was an unfortunate coincidence, but the college is now in very good working order, and the constant object of Government is to increase its efficiency and as much as possible to enrol for its staff men of eminence in the various departments in which they have to treat. From the Deccan College no request has ever reached Government, except quite lately for chemical apparatus; but it may therefore be taken for granted that the college has not been starved. The aided colleges likewise have not complained, and the Wilson and St. Xavier's Colleges have improved their buildings with liberal aid from Government, which will not be given with the same object to the Sind College, which has begun with marked success what I think will prove a very useful career. The Guzerat and Baroda Colleges are giving to Guzerat every facility for higher education. There have been difficulties with regard to the selection of a proper site for the Guzerat College, but as far as Government are concerned we are prepared to place the Gackwar's haveli at the disposal of the Board. Both the Sind and Guzerat Colleges are fortunate in their principals, who I trust will be able to make good use of their opportunities in developing the growth of the youthful institutions committed to their charge. With regard to the Grant Medical College I am satisfied that recent reforms if carried out in the spirit in which they were considered will benefit this institution materially. The fixity of tenure which attaches a professor to the same chair and avoids constant changes concurrently with pro-

motion or temporary vacancies, which pre-supposed omniscience, the selection of the most distinguished young officers to fill the chairs, the additional teaching power derived from the appointment of honorary clinical teachers, and the creation of an additional chair through His Highness the Gaekwar's endowment, as well as the foundation of the Petit Laboratory, inaugurate a new epoch in the history of this institution, which has been the object on my part of a considerable amount of attention.

PARALLEL CLASSES.

It has given me great satisfaction to find myself throughout in complete harmony with the late Principal of the college, Dr. Vandyke Carter, whose authority is unquestionable and who still takes the keenest interest in every thing which concerns the college. Parallel classes will have to be instituted in all cases where the number of students warrants it. In other respects the means of tuition will be improved and increased by the additional hospital accommodation which private munificence has generally supplied to the college. The Motlibai and Petit Hospital will open new fields for observation of disease. Dr. Arnott, in bringing the wants of the college in these respects to the notice of the Government, displayed his interest in the institution with which he is so honourably connected. I considered it a most auspicious circumstance that I was enabled through the discriminating benevolence of the Parsi community to meet his wishes. With the improved nursing arrangements facilitated by His Highness the Thakur Sahab of Bhownaggar's endowment, the college and the various hospitals ought to be in the front rank of similar institutions in the great capitals of Europe, and the medical schools of Bombay ought ere long to make rapid strides in the higher teaching of medicine, and the possibility of gradually raising the standard of examinations must not be overlooked. The next college to which I shall allude is the College of Science in Poona. I have watched its increased usefulness, its constant development, with great pleasure. Dr. Cooke is an ideal principal, and I have found it impossible to resist any demands he made. In fact, I never wished to do so. The college in its double capacity of an engineering and agricultural college, is an institution which needs further development, and I consider that whatever money is spent on it, is well spent. One agricultural college for Western India is certainly not a luxury. Agricultural education has been neglected to an extent which to future generations will seem almost incredible, and the fact that India is as yet without one professor of agricultural chemistry, is in itself alone sufficient to make us feel very small.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

We may hope for progress in this direction as the Government of India have obtained the service of an eminent specialist for one year with a view to enquire as to what is possible and expedient in this direction. Should Dr. Voelker's recommendation result in a new departure by the enrolling of imperial specialists to be placed at the disposal of local Governments and salaried jointly by them, such an application of the federal principle to educational needs may prove the solution of the financial difficulties which now impede progress. In another kindred matter we may feel grateful to the Government of India in attaching the Bacteriological Laboratory to the College of Science. It will now open a most important field of research and greatly increase the teaching power of the college. The influence of this college is likely to be most beneficial in spreading enlightened ideas among the land-holders of Western India with regard to cultivation, cattle-breeding, forestry, and all other means of preserving and embracing the fertility of the soil, on which the people depend mainly for their sustenance. In providing the State with native officials, well trained as engineers, foresters and agriculturists, the college holds a very important place and one which I believe will in the future be even more important as gradually the science of agriculture and of forestry will be held in higher esteem, by a process of downward filtration, when even the masses will realise the benefits accruing from a mastery of the precepts of science. I need say nothing of the engineering side of the college, as on that side it has obtained a firm footing and is doing excellent work, of which the Public Works Department reaps the results, as well as the municipalities, local boards and companies. Among the institutions which have done and are doing very good work, certainly the Veterinary College should be mentioned. The principal, Mr. Steel, has succeeded in placing the institution on a very efficient footing. In fact, if it is further equipped with a patho-bacteriological laboratory as an aid to histology, morbid anatomy and parasitology, it will be able to open its doors for original research by outsiders.

MEDICINE, SCIENCE, AND LAW.

The Bombay laboratory would be devoted to a different purpose from the Poona laboratory, but the students trained in the Bombay laboratory would derive great benefit from the higher bacteriological inquiries prosecuted at Poona. Arts, medical and scientific teaching are on a satisfactory footing as present resources will allow, and if, on vacancies occurring in the professional ranks, a very strict selection is made, these institutions need not fear any criticism. Government are therefore now turning their attention to the law school, which must be admitted to be in an unsatisfactory condition, and I consider that additional teaching power of a high order must be recruited. The state is directly interested in the standard of legal education. The efficiency of subordinate judges, the character of the bar, depend upon the means of education which Government place at the disposal of law students, and I have been well aware that the facilities were insufficient. Among the most urgent needs is a full-time professor who will be able, not only to lecture, but also to extend to the students tutorial offices. Steps are being taken to make this appointment, and as soon as the reforms sanctioned by the University are submitted to Government, the subject of legal education will receive further consideration, and I think the fact that so eminent and learned a jurist as Sir Raymond West will deal with the re-organisation of the Law School, should satisfy those who are interested in the subject, that a brighter day has dawned for our law students.

CARE AND OUTLAY OF GOVERNMENT.

I do not think that a consideration of what I have stated with regard to the attitude of Government towards the various colleges in this presidency can lead to any other conclusion than that we have bestowed on them as much care and as much outlay as it was within our power to bestow on them. In any case the result has been that not a single principal or professor of any of these institutions has complained of neglect, and I believe I am perfectly justified in saying that the college authorities are quite satisfied that Government has always been anxious to meet their wishes. Among the malcontents Mr. Griffith occupies a prominent place. I use the word "malcontent" in a praiseworthy sense, in that Mr. Griffith pleads for the expansion of his school in order that it may do for the presidency what the South Kensington Museum does for England. Mr. Griffith's proposals are endorsed by the Director of Public Instruction, and they deserve every consideration. But in this case we are restrained from carrying on what I think would have proved of the greatest benefit to the artistic and industrial progress of Western India, by financial limita-

tions. We have gone as far as we could safely go with our present resources, and I regret, as much as Mr. Griffiths regrets it that his proposals must await a revision of our financial contract. Meanwhile next year will see the beginning at the School of Art of instruction in copper and brass work, silver and gold work, carpet-making, wood-carving and enamelling. From this extension of the education given at the School of Art I expect very beneficial results. The good work achieved by the Victoria Technical Institute in its short career needs only a word of passing reference. It is now proved beyond all reasonable doubt that there was scope for such an institution, and if it adheres strictly to the principles which have been laid down for its progress, its sphere of usefulness will gradually expand and gather strength. With regard to high schools I am of opinion that the tendency should be to raise the standard to such an extent that their pupils should have a thorough mastery of colloquial English when they reach the highest class, and a perfect facility of expression.

THE SELECTION OF BOOKS.

Greater care should also be taken in the books which are used. Books of reference which give such explanations as of a "melancholy dream" being a "short nightmare," the "bubbings of a brook" "puffing waves" and "profaned" "unfairly despised," are but blind leaders of the blind. Want of variety in the vocabulary taught is also a noticeable defect, and is frequently illustrated in a visit to a school by the fact that when a question is put, "how old are you?" there is no response, but when the question is put, "what is your age?" the answer is at once forthcoming. English head-masters at high schools could remedy this defect, but for the present we cannot supply them generally, and aided high schools have in this respect a great advantage. The subject of training masters for high schools has lately engaged the attention of the Government of India, and the principles which I submitted have been adopted. As a rule, preference should be given to graduates. The broad basis of University training is sounder than any which could be given at a special normal school. Whether graduates have the gift of teaching can only be ascertained by probation. This probation will take place at selected schools such as the Elphinstone, Poona, and other high schools in Guzerat, Sind and the Kanarese country. It may sooner or later be found necessary. It is certainly desirable to have a chair for teaching the theory of education at the Elphinstone College, which is so well filled at the University of Edinburgh by Professor Laurie. The Poona High School is to be placed under an English head master. I cannot doubt the great benefit to high schools of head masters with experience of English public schools. This does not reflect in any way on native head masters, of whom several have proved themselves thoroughly efficient. If, however, English head masters are engaged, it should be distinctly understood that they are not to look forward to other employment in the Education Department. It is a serious drawback to the employment of English head masters if they are continually acting in professional vacancies. Different talents besides are required to constitute a good professor, a good head master, and a good inspector of schools.

GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOLS VS. AIDED HIGH SCHOOLS.

Some dissatisfaction has been evinced as to the policy of superseding Government High Schools by aided High Schools. I cannot admit that there is any justification for alarm. There is no reason whatever why an aided high school should not be as good or even better than a Government High School. Through our aided schools we secure variety, and through this variety we add to our educational experience. If the conditions on which aid is given secure the same standard of proficiency which is deemed necessary in an institution managed by Government, an aided school will meet the local wants as well as if not better than a Government school. Perhaps better, because an aided institution will be more free from departmental and stereotyped rules. It is undeniable that our high school, under a thoroughly efficient head master with parallel and small classes thoroughly well equipped, will be a greater blessing to a locality than two or three competing high schools, one or other of which must be discouraged by comparative failure, and on which funds are therefore frittered away. Consolidation of educational efforts, except in very large centres of population, will alone secure a high standard, and it is surely preferable to prepare 50 pupils for the matriculation examination, of whom only 10 fail, than to prepare 100 pupils of whom 80 fail. To both colleges and high schools the same principle must be made applicable that the object Government has in view is to get quality rather than quantity. Fifty men thoroughly well educated will do more good in society, constitute a better leaven, than a hundred who have just managed to scrape through their examination, but who are not really well educated. The transfer of the Government High School at Ahmednagar has been condemned. What has taken place there, however, does not in any way effect the efficiency of secondary education, and the transfer leaves the number of High Schools absolutely the same. Where an aided institution proves its vitality it is clearly desirable that Government should give it the utmost aid in its power, and that it should gracefully retire from occupying a field in which there is no longer any need for its presence.

A DEFENCE OF GOVERNMENT POLICY.

That is an absolutely sound policy from an educational and a financial point of view. I am quite sure that our action would be approved by the educational authorities of the United States, Germany, and Switzerland. It is the natural result of a number of graduates seeking employment that they should try and start high and middle schools. It is also an inevitable corollary that Government should leave the work of secondary education to them whenever a proper standard is kept up in their institutions; and, provided Government aid only those institutions which fully deserve it, the educational situation will be improved by the transfer of education to interested private agency. How far the policy has been carried is shown by the following figures:—The number of boys in high-school standards in Government schools was 4,770 in 1884-85; and 4,777 in 1888-89; in middle schools 5,925 and 3,223 respectively. In 1884-85 the payment of an average fee per head was Rs. 18; in 1888-89 Rs. 23. But the total pupils in all the high schools was in 1884-85 18,843; in 1888-89 22,335; in the middle schools 15,356, and in 1888-89, 18,612. These figures fully justify the action of Government, and they establish an increase irrespective of increase of fees or withdrawal of direct Government control. Since 1871-72, middle schools have been consistently transferred to the aided list in order to better provide for the Government High Schools. The demands on the High-Schools have regularly increased and the higher classes have gradually been strengthened so that a constant revision of the staff has been going on, filling the school buildings with at once more varied and more efficiently taught classes; whilst aided institutions undertook the middle classes. The determination of the principle to be applied to fees for higher education seems to me not to be an educational question, but one which depends on the economic development of society. It cannot be wise in any Government to create an artificial supply of higher educated men for whom the State or society has no employment, and artificially to divert into other channels materials which would naturally be used elsewhere with prospects of greater

usefulness. It is, therefore, a distinct duty towards the taxpayer not to waste his contributions on education which in a given state of society cannot serve any useful object. The adjustment of fees and the grant of State subsidies to education depends upon social conditions, not on personal theories. Government incur a heavy responsibility when they do not provide sufficient higher education, but they also incur heavy responsibility when they stimulate higher education to an extent which can only end in fatal disappointment to many who would have been much happier in other works and much more useful members of society.

THE ONLY POLICY FOR THE COUNTRY.

The only policy which can benefit the country is a policy which will raise the quality of education. Although raising the quality of education may necessitate raising fees and diminishing the members concurrently with these measures, great care must be taken to improve the education which was necessary for those who seek for a career elsewhere, and to give increased facilities to those who by superior ability and talent could return to society whatever society had spent on their education where such education was out of their reach. These are the principles which obtain in England and Scotland, and I think that in India they should not be lost sight of. A perusal of the last educational report will not, I think, lead any impartial critic to the conclusion that an insufficient number of young men receive higher education in this presidency or that an insufficient number of institutions are available. Our educational system at present is most deficient in the arts and opportunities for training skilled labour in arts and manufactures and in the primary education of girls. These are the weak spots, and in this respect much remains to be done. I have never been in the slightest degree shaken by the indictment that I was doing too much for technical education. The present allowance of Rs. 50,000 is a miserable pittance and as a matter of fact, so far from spending the money on technical education which was allowed to other branches, we have not even been able to spend the assignment of Rs. 50,000 on its proper object, and have spent part of it on the play-ground of the new English school at Poona. The taxpayers mostly belong to classes who earn their livelihood by handicraft. It is surely the duty of the State to make some return to them in opening schools which will enable them to earn higher wages and to lead more comfortable lives. To discredit the first attempts made by Government to impart technical education by raising the cry of higher education in danger, is only possible because the classes for whom that technical education is organized are without representatives to make their voices heard. But Government would neglect its duty if it heeded such attacks, which are based on misrepresentation of its measures and intentions. When our contract comes under revision it will be necessary to increase the allotments which do not seem to me at present to bear just proportion to the money spent on other branches.

AN IRRATIONAL ARGUMENT.

Far from higher education being sacrificed to technical, or higher education being the weak spot in our organisation, it is the rural districts which have a just grievance, inasmuch as we are still giving about 24 lakhs less to the District Boards than the standard amount of aid which, according to the Government, they might fairly receive. If a start had to be made *de novo*, if the estimates had to be drawn up, not for existing institutions, but with a view to organize education by educational experts from England or Scotland, they would certainly be drawn up on a wholly different basis and lead to very different results than those which are at present obtained. If the taxpayers were consulted, I have no doubt that the results would also be very different, and that they would secure a much larger share of the State funds for schools from which they would reap more direct advantages in their own persons. This line of argument might if carried too far, lead to very irrational deductions, but it is a perfectly justifiable method of dealing with the theories of those who would assign the lion's share to higher education of a specific character irrespective of the claims of those classes of society which are the chief contributors to the State revenue. I have referred in this speech to the contract assignment for education, I should, of course, wish this assignment to be increased, but that is a question of imperial, not of provincial, policy, on which I cannot therefore enter. I have also had to deal during my tenure of office with a system which had struck its roots, and with which it would have been unwise to interfere. My chief aim has been to increase the efficiency of existing institutions besides making a new departure in technical education. In Sind undoubtedly there was room for reorganization, and need for a full-time and qualified inspector, instead of the care of education being intrusted, in addition to their duties, to a revenue officer. Mr. Jacob's services to education in Sind, as its first full-time educational inspector, will form another link in the chain which has already established the honourable connexion of his family with Sind. I trust he may be left in Sind to watch the operation of the well-considered measures he has entrusted to Government, and which have met with their full approval.

GRANTS TO SIND.

Sind has undoubtedly hitherto not received its fair share of the educational grant, and the balance must be restored. The Sind Arts College, the Sind Madressa, and the Hyderabad Training School, have, I believe, never appealed in vain for aid to Government, and these three institutions are now placed on a footing which enables Sind to compete on more equal terms with other parts of the Presidency. A very important measure has lately been taken in favour of the teachers in primary schools, and they have in a large measure to thank for it Mr. Kirkham and Mr. Monteath, who have extricated from a hopeless state of confusion and placed on a perfectly simple and rational basis the pensionary claims of those teachers. Meanwhile the training schools of the presidency for male and female teachers have been carefully improved and their number increased by the Dhulia training school. For teachers in boys' and girls' primary schools I think training schools are required. In Switzerland I am aware that doubts are entertained even with regard to the necessity of training schools for schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, and that even for that grade of teachers a general education with special pedagogic tuition is considered preferable, and I believe that in the cantons of Nouchatel, the Grisons, Soleuze, and lately Geneva, effect has been given to this view, but I very much doubt its wisdom. In Scotland the system prevailed to some extent when the universities were to a certain extent high-schools, and the parish schools partook of a double character of primary and secondary. But as the universities lose their double character, and the old parish school system is supplanted by the excellent system which Lord Young's Act has given to Scotland there as elsewhere, training schools are indispensable.

A MISCHIEVOUS INSINUATION.

A careful perusal of the Director's last Education Report will confirm the opinion given by him in a recent letter to the Secretary in the Educational Department, and which I have endorsed above. He says, "Instead of arts colleges and high schools being starved, it is professional colleges which have suffered." I invite attention to General Table. I appended to his annual report to the annexed figured statements marked A, and also to Government resolution of September 15th, 1886 (see p. xlviii of the Director's Report for 1885-86). That Government resolution contained the programme for technical education, and with better finances it would certainly have been carried out to a fuller extent than it has been, and I hope it will be carried further by future Governments more fortunately situated than mine. But enough has been said to

put a stop once for all to a most mischievous insinuation that we have been remiss in our efforts to maintain the extent and to raise the standard of higher education, for which there is absolutely no foundation in fact, and which is the result of absolute ignorance of our educational system. No organic changes in the educational system of this Presidency seem to be required. If the University assists Government in improving the tests and the methods of examination and in raising the standards and the quality of education, progress in education will be gradual and sure. The educated classes have in the University a powerful advocate of their interests. They can make the University subservient to selfish ends; they can even through the University degrade higher education by lowering standards and the qualifying tests for entrance to professions. But I have a better expectation. I trust that the men—and there are several—who have realised what higher education means will use their influence in the University in such a manner that it should impress teachers and scholars with an ever-increasing sense of responsibility and of dissatisfaction with shams. The tendency everywhere is to raise higher education, because those who are highly educated feel the need of improvement. If that tendency does not exist here, if at University meetings the question present to men's minds is merely how the greatest number of candidates will qualify most easily for the professions, then we have not in our midst the real instinct of higher education, and we are led by guides who are colour-blind.

REAL INSTINCT OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

Our object must be that the next generation should be better educated, that its intellectual and moral fibre should be stronger. (Hear, hear, and applause.) That object I have kept in view in the measures which I have taken. Whenever I have been asked whether the educated native did not inspire Government with distrust, I have invariably replied that the educated native is more likely to appreciate the blessings of our rule than his fellow countryman who is uneducated, and therefore less able to understand the difference between British and native rule with its caprice and uncertainty. (Loud applause.) But I have also invariably explained that I understood by an educated native, not a half-educated, conceited individual, who mistook success at the University examination for higher education, but a gentleman like the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, whose education has been the continuous process of intellectual and moral growth, by continuous study, and self-improvement. (Applause.) The State is directly interested in the progress of education, because in the various departments of Government efficiency depends on the intellectual and moral stamina of its functionaries. The higher the standard of their functionaries "in both respects," the greater will be the progress of the country. (Applause.) The State is directly interested in agricultural, in commercial in technical in artistic education, because without such training of agriculturists, merchants, manufacturers our industries cannot hold their own in the competition with other nations. Society is equally interested in every effort to increase the dignity of labour and to add to the sum of human happiness. (Applause.) Our educational system leaves the field open to private initiative in the foundation of schools, scholarships, prizes, and educational endowments. If a vast amount of money which is annually wasted in India were systematically laid out on such objects, there is no doubt that we should advance more rapidly. I use the word "systematically" advisedly. When native chiefs of other intending benefactors wish to evince their interest in education, they will do well to consult the educational authorities, so that their gifts may be utilised where the need is greatest. We can thus avoid the weak point of the aided system without having recourse to State monopoly, which would deprive India of some of its best educational institutions due to the enlightened insight of private founders. We cannot reach "per saltum," as some would wish, educational results which it has taken the United Kingdom, Germany, Switzerland, and other countries many years to attain, but we can make our work more thorough, less showy, and more real. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

The pensionary rights of the vernacular teachers of the Presidency are now settled on the following principles—1. Teachers in local board schools and in municipal schools are placed on precisely the same footing. 2. Free interchange is secured, so that the best and most skilful teachers can now carry their talents to the best market, and the wisest municipalities can now secure the services of the best men. 3. All individual responsibility for the regularity of the payment of pension contribution is now disliked, and the boards concerned contribute as contemplated by the Legislature in the Local Self-government Acts. The elementary teachers of the Presidency of Bombay are better off than those in England in regard to pensions.

Extract from Government of India General Table I Return of Public Institutions and of Pupils attending them.

	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other special Schools.	Total.
Institutions—							
1884-85	6	3	350	6,281	10	47	6,697
1885-86	8	4	377	7,038	11	54	7,492
1886-87	9	4	388	7,520	11	64	7,996
1887-88	9	4	398	7,771	11	81	8,274
1888-89	19	4	413	8,113	15	87	8,612
Pupil.—							
1884-85	802	734	34,199	3,99,731	665	1,097	4,37,228
1885-86	1,011	633	37,536	4,19,743	689	1,315	4,60,987
1886-87	955	678	38,664	4,34,377	732	1,493	4,76,299
1887-88	1,020	548	39,623	4,40,626	755	1,487	4,84,059
1888-89	1,179	518	40,917	4,62,571	828	1,769	5,07,752

The number of pupils attending the four High School classes ending with matriculation (see Government of India General Table V) was as under :—

1884-85.....	9,540
1885-86.....	11,454
1886-87.....	12,528
1887-88.....	13,297
1888-89.....	14,628

Votes of thanks to His Excellency the Governor were then proposed and carried with acclamation.

His Excellency in returning thanks for his cordial reception said that he was well aware of the loyalty of the Poona people. He assured them that H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor was also much struck with this quality in them when he was on his visit to their city. (Loud cheers.) His Excellency then declared the school open, and after *pan supari* had been distributed, drove off to the Sungum Road, for the purpose of opening the Bacteriological ward of the College of Science.

(Vide Bombay Gazette 11th December 1889.)

POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY

APPENDIX Q TO THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT
FOR 1889-90.

Report of the Municipal Auditors.

FROM

THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORS

P O O N A .

TO

KHAN BAHADUR DORABJEE PUDUMJEE,

PRESIDENT OF THE CITY MUNICIPALITY

P O O N A .

SIR,

As directed by the General Body we have the honor to submit our report on the Municipal Accounts for the year 1889-90. We shall refer herein to important points only, our observations on details having been already communicated to you.

2. The account papers, as they were submitted to us, were duly examined and our remarks thereon communicated to the Secretary by means of monthly audit statements. Our remarks in audit statements from April 1889 to February 1890, have been replied to, though our further observations on the Secretary's replies still remain unanswered. The account papers for March 1890 received by us on the 16th instant, have also been examined and returned to the Secretary accompanied by the usual audit statement communicating our remarks thereon. We do not consider it necessary to state here all of our objections on the Secretary's replies. We shall state the principal ones.

3. The bills embodying the contractors' demands did not generally contain information necessary for their satisfactory examination and scrutiny:-

- (a.) The amount of estimate for the work.
- (b.) The amount of sanctioned allotment in cases where no regular estimates were framed and sanctioned.
- (c.) The amount of budget provision.
- (d.) The Resolutions of the Managing Committee sanctioning the rates.
- (e.) Whether the demand referred to a partial or entire completion of the works &c.

We are however glad to observe, that the Secretary was kind enough to issue an office order, requiring that the information should invariably be given on the measurement papers which accompany the contractors' bills. Were the headings, as detailed above, ordered to be printed along with the existing particulars on the printed forms of Bills, or measurements, they would be highly useful for the purposes of audit.

4. We are of opinion that the expenditure as detailed below, does not seem to have been properly debited.

The expenditure of Rs. 15-5-8 incurred on paying the room in the Municipal office No. 2 where the Municipal Press is placed and worked has been debited to office "contingencies" instead of being debited to "Repairs to Buildings"

5. There are certain items of expenditure, incurred during 1889-90, which the Municipal Acts in force do not in our opinion authorise. They are as shown below :—

- (a.) Expenditure incurred on the reception of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales.
- (b.) Do. Do. on account of Pansupari at the Poona Railway Station in honor of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on the occasion of His Highness bidding farewell to Poona.
- (c.) The value of labour and materials Rs. 403-11-0 supplied to the Poona Native Arts Exhibition during 1888-89 in addition to the sanctioned grant of Rs. 500-in aid thereof.
- (a. & b.) This expenditure is unauthorised as already stated above.
- (c.) The question in regard to this item is also before the General Committee, and pending its disposal, we are unable to admit it.

6. We may be permitted to refer here to the two important measures, introduced by the Managing Committee during the year under our report, namely :—

- (a.) The introduction of the ward system sanctioned in Resolution. No. 437 dated 8th July 1889.

We presume from the original docket to the Resolution quoted above that the question of the introduction of this system was not referred to the General Body for their approval, as it was thought that the arrangement would consist only of the redistribution of the permanent Establishment so far as to answer the needs of the different ward offices, and would therefore involve no additional expenditure. It is true that no additional expenditure has been incurred on the score of Establishment. The question of office contingencies however to meet the expenditure on account of office rents and cowdunging as well as the purchases of articles of Dead Stock, such as Jajams &c., for the use of the Ward offices, seems to have escaped the attention of the Managing Committee. We therefore consider that the sanction of the General Body is quite necessary for this additional item of Rs. 130-13-7 incurred up to the end of December 1889.

- (b.) The introduction of preaudit sanctioned in Resolution. No. 86 dated 1st May 1889.

The preaudit system, which has been in force since May last, requires the submission of all Bills and other account papers to the auditors in order that they may be examined and scrutinised by them prior to approval and sanction of the member in charge of Bills and of the Managing Committee agreeably to Rules 22 and 34 of the audit Rules and returned to the Secretary duly examined and scrutinised within two days. The said Resolution rules further that the monthly pay abstracts of the stipendiary Municipal Establishment should be paid on

the auditors countersignature thereto, certifying to the correctness of the charges preferred therein. Thus it will now be seen that the auditors have become practically a portion of the executive Establishment having increased responsibilities devolved on them.

7. Agreeably to rule 35 we examined the following Registers.

1. Service Register of the Municipal Establishment. This seems to us complete with the exception that the latest resignations have not been noted in the remark column.

2. Register of securities.

This important document should be corrected and completed as already pointed with as little delay as possible.

8. We have the honor to certify that we have duly admitted all the items of the Municipal expenditure incurred during the year 1889-90 with the exception of items noted above.

9. In conclusion we have much pleasure to acknowledge with thanks the assistance readily rendered to us, whenever asked for by Rao Saheb M. K. Kumthekar Secretary and Mr. Keshowrao Bhikajee Municipal Accountant.

We beg to remain

Sir,

Your most obedient servants

BALLAJEE KHANDEROW.

Joint Auditor.

Poona,
20th September, 1890. }