

ORDINARY, MS.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O., DATED 18. 9. 93

No. 776.

INDEXED.*When given for copying. 20/11*

[Despatch Abstract.]

*Furnishing the Honorary Secretary
Industrial Association of Western
India, Poona, with copies of G.O.
Emigration reports for the last three
years.*

Pub. for R.R. 6280 15.6.93

Current No.

DEPARTMENT.

From

The Govt of Bombay

No. 3188

Dated 7th Sept 1893

Received // Do

Enclosures 2 & Cho 1467 red

SUBJECT.

Forwarding for information
a copy of the first Annual
Report of the Industrial
Association of Western India.
Poona, 1892, and the rules of the
association.

WITH ORDER

H.M.

What asked for be
May the copies furnished?

3513

12/9

They have been placed on the S.I.

AP

13/9/93

Booster.

U.S.

14/9.

C.I.

Order 18th Sep 1893. No.

776.

Copies of the following
for will be furnished:

No. 489 of 19.6.91.

" 392 of 11.6.92

" 445 of 7.6.92

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3513

16/9.

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18/9/93

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1107 500/ Industrial
Ass. of W. India
with 462

DESPATCHED

22 SEP 93

IN M.S.

BACK PAPER, No.

or 15

FURTHER PAPER, No.

or 15

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
18, No. MISCELLANEOUS.

ENCLOSURE.

CURRENT No.

both

STATEMENT WITH DETAIL.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DETAIL.

PAPER NOT FILLED UP, REMAINING FOR SEPARATE
IN ORIGINAL (not paged).

with 462 notes

Sent
24/9/93

N.B.—

A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.

No. 3188 of 1893.

General Department
Bombay Castle, 7 September 1893.
From

G. W. Vidal, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Sd/- Chief Secretary to the Government
of Bombay.

To
The Chief Secretary to the
Government of
Madras.

Sir,

With reference to your
letter, No 628, dated 15th June
last, I am directed to forward
herewith for the information
of the Government of Madras,
a copy of the first Annual
Report of the Industrial As-
sociation of Western India,
Poona, 1892, and of the rules
of the Association explaining
its Constitution and objects,
and to state that the Associa-
tion, as at present constituted,
has a fair status and that
this Government do not see any
objection to its being supplied
with copies of the said

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Industrial Association

OF

WESTERN INDIA

POONA.

1892.

Published under the authority of the Managing Committee.

POONA:
PRINTED AT THE ORPHANAGE PRESS.

1892.

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1892.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Industrial Association
OF
WESTERN INDIA.

By direction of the Committee of Management, we have the honor to submit for the information of the Conference the first report on the working of the Industrial Association of Western India.

2. This Association was established with a view to encourage diversity of activity, and stimulate existing industries; to revive those that have died out, or are dying out; and to introduce such as can thrive, but at the present day do not exist amongst us. The means relied upon for carrying out these objects are the holding of exhibitions, establishing musea and art galleries, technical schools and reading rooms; arranging to give lectures on subjects of practical importance, and adopting other measures likely to promote the objects in view. It was also the idea of the promoters of the movement to hold annually industrial conferences of merchants, manufacturers and others, directly or indirectly interested in the movement, and in consultation with them to settle the lines upon which the work of the Association was to be conducted. The first Conference was held under the auspices of the Association in August 1891, and the work of the Association during the period under report was carried on the lines laid down at this Conference.

3. The Association consists of Members and Life Members. When the last Conference was held, the number of members of the Association was 76, and there were only 4

Life members. It is very satisfactory to note that the number of members has increased from 76 to 103, and of life members from 4 to 7. Endeavours were made to recommend the Association to the favorable notice of wealthy chiefs and gentlemen likely to become patrons; but as would appear from some of the replies received, the Committee of Management was advised to let the Association grow older before applying for patronage. This advice was considered to be sound, and special endeavours to secure patrons were held in abeyance. A list of the Members and Life-members is published herewith as Appendix A. The list gives the names, addresses and occupations of the members, from which it will be seen that the sympathisers of the movement do not come from any particular section of the people; nor are they confined to any particular class. There are a number of official and non-official European supporters, and amongst Indians, Hindus, Mahomedans, and Parsis, are fairly represented. There are representatives of the aristocracy of wealth and of intelligence, merchants, manufactures, and government servants; and there are already indications to the effect that the number of members will increase in course of time.

4. When practical work was commenced, it was found extremely difficult to reach the industrial populations of the several cities and towns, and the first want brought to light was the necessity of securing workers and sympathisers in all the parts of the province; and we are extremely happy to be able to report that we now have members in almost every town of importance in the province, except Sind. Through the influence of these members, it has now become possible to establish working committees in the different centres, and such working committees have been already established in several places. When these committees begin to work properly, there will

be very great facilities afforded for carrying out practical work. Our plan of organization thus appears to be fairly progressing; but we cannot omit mentioning the fact that the Association is not yet sufficiently in touch with a large majority of the merchants, manufacturers and artisans in the Presidency Town, as also in the mofussil. It has been suggested that if the Secretaries or some members of the Committee of Management can undertake to make a tour in the province, they will, with the help of our members in the districts and taluka towns, be able to induce merchants and manufacturers to take interest in the movement, and to agree to seek and to follow the advice of the Committee. The suggestion was very good and practical, but the Committee could not give it practical shape by reason of financial difficulties. In this city, the Association has succeeded in bringing itself into close communication with the merchants and manufacturers; and the relations of intimacy thus established have resulted in a fair amount of practical work being performed during the year under report. A company working upon the principle of co-operation in production was started, and has worked successfully; a co-operative company for the purposes of distribution has also been organized, and when the preliminaries are gone through, will begin work with the commencement of the commercial year on 1st Kartik. Both these companies are experimental affairs under the direction and guidance of leading members of the Industrial Association; and when they are an assured success, as we hope they will be during this year, endeavours will be made to extend the principle to other trades and other articles. The work of the two companies is at present confined to two articles only, one of which is manufactured here on a sufficiently large scale, giving daily employment to over one thousand work-people; and the other is an article of import the trade done in which by our townsmen amounts to about 30 lacs a year. We might, without committing any breach

of faith, mention that full information about these companies, can be obtained from the leading metal merchants in the Vetal peth of this city.

5. Besides this establishment of two very important companies, the Association has found friends in other districts and provinces ready to undertake similar work. There are now no less than about a dozen manufacturing and commercial concerns started in distant provinces, in the formation, establishment or maintenance of which the help of the Committee of Management was sought and freely given. The Association has also been in correspondence with the promoters of the Bengal Provincial Railway Company, the Behar Trading Company, the N. W. Provinces Agency Corporation at Meerut and others ; several friends wishing to start concerns for the sale of native cloths &c., claimed from the Committee of Management their share of help, and we are glad to state that this help has been freely rendered.

6 The more important work of the committee, however, was to endeavour to give effect to the programme of the Conference, as formulated in the several resolutions adopted at the last sitting. The first and the most important work, upon the successful carrying out of which the whole question of our industrial revival greatly depends, was that of the Industrial Survey. As desired in the first Conference resolution of last year, its President, Captain Beauclerk, submitted to the Government of Bombay the official Report of the Conference, and a separate representation on the subject of the Industrial Survey. The representation and the letter forwarding the report, together with the reply of Government are published in the *Industrial Quarterly Review*. It will be seen from the reply that though sympathising with our industrial aspirations generally, Government do not see their way to accede to the wishes of the Conference. The Committee of the

Association intended to submit a further representation on the subject; but it was thought proper to wait till this year's Conference ventilated the subject more fully. Though not successful in their appeal to Government, the Committee thankfully note that Colonel Wodehouse, Political Agent for Kolhapoor and the Southern Mahratta Country, took up the subject earnestly, and recommended the Conference proposals to the rulers of native states under the Agency, with the result that most of the rulers have ordered the industrial survey of their territories. The information collected will be embodied in a general report and submitted to a committee of experts, upon whose recommendations further practical action will be taken. The Southern Maratha chiefs have thus set an example which, the Committee trust, other native states will follow. At the coming Conference the several States in the Southern Mahratta Country will send their official representatives, and the Conference will have an opportunity of knowing from the delegates the progress made in the survey. The Committee of Management avail themselves of this opportunity to express their best thanks to Colonel Wodehouse, and Council of administration at Kolhapoor and the rulers of the other native states in that Agency, for the practical manner in which they have been pleased to mark their approval of the measure recommended by the Conference. Though Government declined to give support to the Conference proposal it is satisfactory to note that they are practically doing what the Conference recommended ; the only difference between the action recommended by the Conference and that taken by the Government committee is that the latter confined their action to two most important agricultural industries only. The last annual Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce publishes the proceedings of this official Conference as Appendix Z, and the attention of the present Conference may be usefully drawn to it.

7. The second resolution of the last year's conference related to the interesting paper of Mr. Ardesir Burzorji Master on technical education; that paper, it will be remembered, was referred to a committee for further suggestions. Several members were good enough to send in their suggestions, and when replies have been received from all who were consulted, a representation will be made to Government on the subject.

8. Self-help is the chief plank of our industrial platform, and with a view to make endeavours towards encouraging the production in India of articles largely purchased by Government in England, the Government of India was moved to publish a detailed statement of departmental stores obtained from Europe. In complying with this request of the Conference, the Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department was good enough to enclose a copy of his paper entitled "manufactures wanted in India," to which a list of the articles which might be manufactured in this country, and which are now imported, is attached. The list and the remarks of Mr. O'Connor are very suggestive. This reply very clearly suggests the lines on which endeavours ought to be made to start manufacturing concerns in India. It will take years of continuous, hard, and earnest work before any perceptible impression can be made; all that can be done at present is to see that a beginning is made in the right direction. The letter of the Under Secretary together with his paper and list is being circulated amongst the members and sympathisers, and a committee will be organized to suggest the safest lines of practical action. In this connection, it is very satisfactory to find that owing to the energetic action of some of the leading members of our Association in the different districts, several companies incorporated under the Indian Company's Act were established. One of them is

the Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company Limited. The other Company we refer to is the Poona Metal Manufacturing Company Limited. Both these institutions are being developed on progressive lines, and when fully fitted up, they will leave little to be desired. The latter company has already declared a good dividend of 6 per cent, and has added more capital, and increased its stock of machinery. This company proposes to make brass and copper wire, and screws, and thus would go in for large manufactures of little things. There is another private concern working in metals which also promises well. The Ginning factories at Vadhwani and Latur in the Nizams territories are also the result of the endeavours of leading members of this Association. An oil mill has been started at Kolapoor, and another is being got up at Nagar. A soap and a match factory are about to be started in Poona. A large factory for making knives, razors, scissors and other cutlery has just advanced beyond its stage of trial, and has commenced sending out knives to the market. A new soap factory has been started and worked at Dadur close by the cutlery concern. This is a pretty long list of works started or completed during the last twelve months; we refer to them here only to show that our talk is not unaccompanied with action. The committee have watched the development of these and similar institutions with care, and is happy to note that experience gained from the history of past failures has been very largely utilized in the starting of these new concerns, and there is little doubt that much good will come out of them. The progress observable is just on the lines indicated by Mr. O'Connor and it can reasonably be expected that self help in such direction will receive Government support and encouragement.

In regard to the paper read at the last Conference on the subject of the reorganization of credit, the Committee are glad to state that the subject was taken up by some English friends and a very instructive

debate took place before the Society of Arts. Where Sir W. Wedderburn read a paper on this subject in which he gave the history of the question which he was the first to take up while in India. The debate which followed was wound up by Sir C. Bernard who pointed out the ground on which the Secretary of State negatived the proposals of the Government of India and of the local Government anent the Purandar Bank scheme; and he held out hopes that if a new scheme on the lines supported by him were submitted for consideration, the proposals would meet with a more favourable reception. The local Government in their reply to the letter of the President have declared that they are powerless to do anything without orders from the Secretary of State for India. As the Madras Government has appointed a special officer, Mr. Nicholson, to report on the whole question after careful inquiries conducted in India and Europe it was thought advisable to wait before any further action on the lines suggested by Sir C. Bernard was suggested. Meanwhile the Committee are glad to notice that the Deccan Bank started by some of the members of the Association has done good work during the past year.

9. The Reay Industrial Museum is an institution directly managed by the Association, and we have great pleasure in stating that the work of this institution is showing signs of steady progress. Merchants and manufacturers have begun to realize the benefits of bringing their wares to the notice of the public by exhibiting them in the museum. It appears that exhibits came to the museum from five more places and seven more persons during the twelve months ending 31st March 1892. On the 1st of April 1891 there were in the museum 9190 articles, and this number increased to 12356 on the 31st of March 1892. Native merchants and manufacturers, however are not very willing to part with their articles as samples, they do not yet realize fully the fact that sending out

samples is an effective advertizement. Until they fully appreciate this method of bringing their articles to the notice of the public, and create a taste for them, the commercial value of the museum will not be very largely appreciated. Municipal and Local boards will do well to devote a small portion of their funds for purchasing samples of local productions and exhibiting them in local museums. It is a pity urban and rural boards do not pay greater attention to the development of local trade. It is one of their most important functions, and the sooner they see that the improvement of their revenues depends upon the improvement of the material condition of the peoples of their towns, the better will it be for the development of industries and manufactures.

10. The number of visitors to the museum increased from 2400 during the previous year to 3527 during the year under report. This is an increase of 40 per cent., and therefore every way satisfactory. The committee think that a larger outlay on advertising the institution will materially increase the number of visitors, and if funds permit, they hope by largely advertising the advantages of the museum to secure a still larger number of visitors during next year.

11. The value of articles sold in the sale section attached to the Museum during the year came to 5888 Rs. or 1888 Rs. more than during the preceding year. Here also the figures indicate progress. It is quite possible that with an increase in sales the number of visitors to the sale section of the museum might develop, as originally conceived, into a good source of income for the maintenance of the institution, but this is slow process and a difficulty in the way which ought not to be lost sight of. The Committee find that as soon as an article exhibited in the Museum has succeeded in creating a popular demand local shopkeepers begin to import it, and draw away customers from the sale section of the Museum, and the demand

for that article in the Museum begins to fall. Howsoever prejudicial this competition may be to the financial interests of the institution, it ought not to be looked upon with regret, because immediately an article becomes popular, the function of the museum with reference to that article ceases. The development of the local market will be a vivid illustration of the usefulness of the institution, and if in being thus useful the principal source of income suffers, some other means will be found out to support the institution; but financial considerations will not be allowed to stand in the way of public usefulness.

Amongst the articles recently added to the museum are specimens of grain presented by the Bhavanagar state, and of dyed silks by Shrimant Narayenrao Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Chief of Ichalkaranji. For these presents the Committee here tender their sincere thanks to the donors.

12. The Committee of the Museum endeavoured during the last year to somewhat extend the scope of its functions. They have commenced the practice of indenting upon manufacturers for samples. When these are received, they are generally shown to merchants who are requested to point out defects and suggest improvements, so as to increase the demand for the articles in the local markets. The suggestions of the merchants are communicated to the manufacturers, and they are requested to fashion their articles in a way to suit local requirements. In this way both manufacturers and merchants are brought together to help each other. There have not been many opportunities as yet for such friendly intercourse, but the experience gained so far is hopeful and encouraging.

13. The growth of the institution in all directions suggested the necessity of a commodious, suitable and central building, and we are happy to state that most of the difficulties in the way have been got over. The large plot

of ground on which our first conference was held last year has been secured for the site of the new Museum building; and a Government grant-in-aid of half the amount of necessary expenditure brings us much nearer to the realization of our wishes to locate the Museum in a permanent building of its own.

14. The Committee of the Association have taken a step in advance, and started the *Industrial Quarterly Review* with a view to expound the industrial wants and resources of India. Through the pages of the *Review* we shall be able to create and to keep up interest in our movement; we shall be able also to secure the help and advice of such of our well-wishers as cannot join our association or attend our meetings, but who on that account are not the less ready and willing to help us in our efforts. Most of our friends of this class are gentlemen who reside in foreign countries or other provinces of India. Without the *Review* we could not have availed ourselves of their help, and it was to render this help available that the *Review* was started in April. The *Industrial Quarterly Review* has been started on the strength of the promises of help received from friends in India and in England, and with the help of these gentlemen who have made Indian industrial and economic questions their special study, it is hoped that the *Review*, which is the first of its kind in all India will be a success.

15. In conclusion we have the pleasure to state that the marked progress made during the twelve months was in a great measure due to the cordial help we received from members and non-members alike. In this connection the Committee's best thanks are due to the Hon'ble Mr. Beaufort and to Captain Beauclerk. To Colonel Wodehouse, and the Council of Administration at Kolapoor also, the Committee is greatly

indebted for help, and we think it is but due to them that we should publicly recognize our obligations to all these sympathizers. Shrimunt Bala Sahib Chief of Miraj, Shrimant Narayenrao Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Chief of Ichalkaranji, and Shrimant Abaji Krishna Pratindthi Chief of Vishalgad also deserve the Committee's best thanks for the support they have been pleased to extend to the Institution. The Hon'ble Rao Bahadoor Ranchodlal Chotalal of Ahmedabad has also shown his practical appreciation of our humble work by becoming a life member of the Association. The Hon'ble Mr. Telang has also become a member. These are all great acquisitions to the Association encouraging enough to persevere in the work it has taken upon its hands.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
D. J. GOKHALE,
M. B. NAMJOSI,
Hon. Secretaries.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

President.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

Secretaries.

MAHADEO BALLAL NAMJOSI Esq.

DAMODAR JANARDAN GOKHALE Esq.

Treasurer.

DAMODAR JANARDAN GOKHALE Esq.

Trustees.

Sirdar Rao Bahadoor GOPALRAO HARI DESHMUKH.

Sirdar GANPATRAO VINAYAK SANGLIKAR.

Managing Committee.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadoor Mahadeo Govind Ranade, C.I.E.

Rao Bahadoor Hari Raojee Chiplonkar.

Khan Bahadoor Dorabji Pudemji.

Rao Bahadoor Dhakji Kashinathji.

Rao Bahadoor Wasodeo Bapuji Khanitkar.

Rao Bahadoor Coopswami Vizarangam Moodliar.

Rao Bahadoor Ganesh Govind Gokhale.

Rao Saheb Ramnarayan Amerchand.

Shet Hukumchand Ishvardas.

THE INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION

OF WESTERN INDIA.

The need for a clear comprehension of the industrial requirements of India has been evident for a long time. The collapse of India's handicrafts under the competition of European machine-made fabrics their only partial revival in Calcutta and Bombay, the interests of the mining enterprise at the mercy of transport, the general disorganisation in fact of Indian industrial life and even the danger of its annihilation, have forced themselves, little by little, on public notice through a multitude of small channels.

The Government of India has shown itself aware of the workings of public feeling in the matter and has ordered inquiries in every province of the Empire into the condition of the industrial castes. Technical education was perhaps the first expression of an uneasy feeling on the part of Government that all was not well with so vital a function of national existence as the national handicrafts. Night schools, exhibitions and museums have been and are being resorted to in order to encourage what remains of Indian industry and Indian art. And as detached efforts each is valuable.

British sympathy has been not ungenerously expressed with the peril in which India stands with reference to its food supplies by being dependent too entirely on agricultural effort and produce. Admiration has been directed to the brilliant results of Indian industry and arts in the past; and regret widely felt that the abilities which produced these remarkable results should be disused. Anxious inquiries are being heard every day both in England and in India as to the cause, the why and the wherefore, of the decay of an industrial and artistic force which all lament, yet which none seems satisfactorily able to explain.

To decide whether the decay is owing to the shrinking of the national capital available for industrial effort, or to the loss of national energy or skill or whether it is not rather only a passing depression caused by the sudden and unexpected contact of European competition, a depression that will pass away with a more liberal use of machinery, and a better understanding of modern methods is a question or rather a series of questions that may well occupy our thoughts. The decadence of Indian industry has been attributed to the absence of fiscal protection, so also has the decadence of Indian art been attributed to the disappearance of a leisured and cultured middle class which is its natural patron and its head market. No hasty answer can be given.

Indeed to attempt a satisfactory answer to the questions being asked in these matters of Indian art and industry assumes the possession both of a just understanding of social and political economy in their most concealed features, and of a minute knowledge of the every day life of the people. A severe study of general, commercial and economic principles in all countries has to be combined with a thoroughly practical investigation of the productive powers of the different provinces of India, of their means and facilities for transport of the capacity of the people for reproductive consumption, and for making profits.

It is with the foregoing considerations before us that we the undersigned venture to come before the public for opinion and support in forming the Industrial Association of Western India. In the work the

Association has to do we especially hope to receive the patronage of the Rulers, Statesmen and Noblemen of the neighbouring Native States of this Presidency, whose sympathy with the industrial classes among their subjects and compatriots we think we can confidently depend upon. We beg the assistance of the native leisured and cultured classes in the adornment of whose homes Indian Arts and industries should find their best expression, and whose sons should find congenial and profitable employment in their pursuit. We largely rely on the native employers of labour. These will find information and we hope profit in our records and correspondence. We appeal to the industrial castes whose cause is our own. We cordially invite the assistance of the European residents of India, official and non-official, being assured that our endeavours for ameliorating the condition of the Industrial classes and for restoring the fortunes of India Art will command the enlightened respect of Englishmen and English women.

We would respectfully urge upon Government that in the rehabilitation of an industrial system based as of old on diverse employments and suited to the genius of the people lies the sole safe guard of the poorer classes against famine, and therefore the key stone of Indian finance. Herein lies, we think, the only lasting and effective means of developing the resources of the Empire. The Association will stand quite free of all preconceived ideas as to how its advice should be given. In all open economic questions, it will, by the mere fact of the members that must compose it, be quite free from prejudice. It will bring an open mind to the discussion of a subject that is of vital interest to every one.

It is needless here to mention that the economic situation of the country the necessity of giving some sort of Technical Education, the promotion of Native enterprise and other similar questions are now engaging unusual share of the attention both of the Government and of the public, and the present is therefore the time well suited for the establishment of the proposed Association, and the promoters of the movement hope that the public will extend to it such liberal support as its usefulness deserves.

A preliminary meeting of gentlemen representing the general interests concerned in many districts of the Bombay Presidency was held in the month of May last, and to them the proposal for establishing an Industrial Association was submitted. The hearty manner in which the proposal was received, and the enthusiasm with which the proposition was adopted by the meeting, encourage the promoters of the scheme in formulating their views about the constitution and working of the proposed association. The suggestions are of course subject to alterations by those to whom those papers will be sent. They will be finally adopted at a general meeting of supporters and well-wishers to be held hereafter at some convenient place. In their present form they indicate only the general lines upon which an association might be established and might be worked when established.

(1.) The Industrial Association, it is suggested, will consist of Patrons, Vice-Patrons, Life-members, Members, Associates and Fellows; and will endeavour to carry out its objects of encouraging and promoting native arts and industries by means of holding exhibitions, establishing trade Museums and art galleries, by helping the formation of trades and technical schools and libraries subscribing to scientific books, periodicals and

news-papers, by arranging to hold public lectures on subjects of economic and industrial importance for the benefit of the public generally and of the industrial classes in particular; by collecting and sifting information regarding industries and arts as practised in the country and by arranging it in such a form as to be useful to those engaged in their pursuit or seeking information concerning them, and by taking such other steps and using such other means generally as are calculated to promote the objects of the Association.

(2.) Donors to the amount of Rs. 5,000 or upwards to the Association will be its Patrons; and those to the amount of 1,000 or upwards its Vice-Patrons, payment of a sum of Rs. 200 and upwards will entitle a donor to a life-membership of the Association. Gentlemen can become members of the Association by paying an entrance fee of Rs. 2 and a monthly fee of one Rupee. Fellowships of the Association can be conferred on those gentlemen who being members, life-members, vice-patrons or patrons of the Association work for the promotion of the objects of it by delivering lectures, writing and publishing useful scientific books, essays, pamphlets &c. in English or the Vernaculars. Gentlemen will be eligible to have the degree of Associate of the Association conferred upon them by making and presenting to the Association collections of articles of economic or industrial importance or by actually working in the interests of the Association in any other manner approved of by the body.

(3.) This Association shall be registered under the Act for the Registration of literary and scientific societies, and its funds shall be placed in charge of Trustees appointed under rules framed for that purpose.

(4.) Patrons, Vice-Patrons, Life-Members and Members shall be entitled to the free use of the Library of the Association, free visit to its museum, and free admission to lectures arranged by the Association. They will elect the Committee of management and other Committees, appoint Trustees and other officers, hold general meetings vote supplies, control expenditure and carry on the general work of the Association according to rules and regulations framed from time to time by them for the purpose.

(5.) The accounts of the Association shall be in the charge of the secretary under the supervision of the Committee of management, and shall be audited yearly by an independent auditor appointed in general meeting each year.

The Association shall have the power of affiliating other bodies established for similar purposes as also of getting itself affiliated to institutions in India or elsewhere.

Immediately the Association is formed the Reay Industrial Museum, Poona, will be handed over to it. The Association will be the last stage of the development of the Exhibition. The exhibition of 1888 was the first attempt at encouraging native arts and industries. It took a more lasting form in the museum and in the establishment of the Association the attempt takes a permanently organized form. In the museum will be the Library, the Record rooms, reading room and office of the Association.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

LIFE MEMBERS.

No.	Names.	Residence.	Occupation.
1	The Right Hon'ble Baron Lord Mackay Reay.	London	Late Governor of Bombay.
2	Shrimunt Ganpatrao alias Bala-saheb Putwardhan.	Meeraj	Chief of Meeraj.
3	" Abasaheb Krishna Pratinidhi.	Malkapur, S. M. C.	Chief of Vishalgad.
4	" Narayenrao Babasaheb Ghorpade.	Ichalkaranji...	Chief of Ichalkaranji.
5	H. E. Dewan Bahadoor Manibhai Jussbhai.	Baroda.....	Devan of Baroda.
6	Captain F. Beauclerk.....	Secunderabad.	Manager, Sir Salar Jung's Estate.
7	The Hon'ble R. B. Ranchodlal Chotalal.	Ahmedabad...	Mill Owner, Member, Legislative Council, Bombay.

MEMBERS.

8	F. S. P. Lely Esq., C.S.	Surat	Collector.
9	G. Cotton Esq.....	Bombay	Merchant.
10	R. E. Candy Esq., C.S.....	Sattara.....	Collector.
11	T. B. Kirkham Esqr.....	Poona	Educational Inspector, C. D.
12	G. B. Reid Esq. C. S.....	Poona	Commissioner C. D.
13	Col. H. L. Nutt.....	Sawantwadi.	Political Supt.
14	" W. P. Scott	Palanpur	" "
15	P. C. H. Snow Esq. C. S.....	Sholapore ...	Collector.
16	John Griffiths Esq.....	Bombay	Principal Sir J. J. School of Arts.
17	E. C. Ozanne Esq. C. S.....		Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

LIFE MEMBERS.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Residence.	Occupation.
18	Professor James Scorgie	Scotland	
19	Khan Bahadoor Dorabji Padamji.	Poona	Manufacturer, President Municipality Poona.
20	The Hon'ble R. B. M. G. Ranade, C. I. E.	Poona	Special Judge.
21	The Hon'ble R. B. Sardar Gopalrao H. Deshmukh.	Poona	Late Sessions Judge.
22	The Hon'ble R. B. Khunderao V. Raste:	Poona	Sirdar, Honorary Magistrate.
23	Rao B. Narayanbhai Dandkar.	Poona	Late Director of Public Instruction, Berar.
24	" Hari Ravaji Chiplunkar.	Poona	Landlord.
25	" Y. M. Kelkar	Poona	Oriental Translator to Government.
26	" Ganesh Govind Gokhale.	Poona	Late State Engineer Gondal.
27	" Dhakaji Kashinathji, J.P.	Poona	Personal Assistant to Comry. General.
28	" W. B. Kanitakar.....	Do.	Late Assist. Engineer.
29	" Coopuswami V. Mudliar	Poona	Land Lord.
30	" Hiralal, H. Dheuva.....	Baroda.....	City Judge.
31	Professor G. V. Karkare	Poona	Deccan College Prof. Mathematics.
32	Khan Saheb Dorabji D. Boottee.	Do.	Merchant.
33	B. N. Kantharia Esq.	Nadiad	Manufacturer.
34	Dr. Balvant B. Godbole.....	Poona	Medical Practitioner.
35	Rao Bahadoor T. K. Gajar ...	Baroda.....	Principal Kalabhuvan.
36	D. R. Tarkhadkar Esq.....	Nasik	Head Master, Nasik High School.
37	Ramchandra B. Apte Esq....	Ichalkaranji	Pleader.
38	Gulabdas Bhaidas Esq	Surat	Do.

LIST OF MEMBERS.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Residence.	Occupation.
39	Rao Bahadoor N. P. Banavalkar	Poona	Supt. of Military Accounts C. B.
40	" Khanderao C. Bedarkar.	Indore	Dewan.
41	" Chintaman N. Bhat.....	Poona	Asst. Special Judge.
42	" Ichharam Bhagwandas...	Do.	Personl. Asst. to Director of Agriculture.
43	Ganpatrao V. Sanglikar.....	Do.	Sirdar.
44	Chintamanrao V. Natu.....	Do.	Inamdar.
45	Rao Saheb Ramanarayan Amerchand.	Do.	Merchant.
46	" Damoder V. Gokhale ...	Do.	Pleader.
47	" " S. R. Medatkar....	Do.	Honorary Magistrate.
48	" " Nilkhant V. Chhatre.	Nassick	Dy. Educational Inspector.
49	" " Raghunath M. Kelkar	VisNagar ...	Subha.
50	" " Mahadev, B. Namjoshi.	Poona	Manufacturer.
51	Shet, Bhau Manasaram ...	Do.	Savakar.
52	Genesh V. Joshi Esq.....	Sholapur	Head Master, High School.
53	Shet, Hukumchand Ishwardas.	Poona	Merchant.
54	Chinilal Gulabchand Esq	Surat	Supt. Parekh School of Industry.
55	Eknath, Y. Parakhe Esq.	Nawasari.....	Overseer.
56	Kumar Shamlal Sing Esq.....	Simla	P. W. Department.
57	Bapoorao N. Natekar Esq.....	Poona	Pleader.
58	Damoder, Janarden Gokhale Esq.	Do.	Late Accountant P. W. D.
59	Mansuklal, H. Nazar Esq.....	Calcutta	General Merchant.
60	R. B. Jaganath Sadasivaji ...	Baroda.....	Executive Engineer.
61	R. S. Mohonlal Ranchodas ...	Broach.....	Government Servant.
62	Dr. A. W. Thomson	Poona	Prof. Col. of Science.
63	R. B. Liladherdas	Valva State...	State Karbhari.

LIST OF MEMBERS—Continued.

No.	Names.	Residence.	Occupation.
64	Raja Murlimanohar Bahadoor.	Hyderabad Deccan.	Jehageerdar.
65	Vasanji Kalyanji Esq.	Nawasari.....	Engineer.
66	Satyendranath Tagore Esq. C.S.	Sholapur	Sessions Judge.
67	R. B. Luxuman Gopal Deshmukh.	Malegaum ...	Assistant Collector.
68	Babaji Kashinathji Esq.....	Bombay	Manager, Paper Mill Girgaum.
69	R. B. Rangrao Ramchandra Bharadi.	Poona	Assistant to Commissioner C. D.
70	Khan Bahadoor Kaji Shahabudeen C. I. E.	Do.	Late Dewan Baroda.
71	Govind Babaji Joshi Esq.....	Baroda.....	Public Preacher.
72	M. K. Kumathekar Esq.....	Poona	Sec. Municipality.
73	Sakharam Chimanaji Joshi Esq.	Do.	City Mamledar.
74	Alexander McLaggan Esq.	Bombay	Consul Siam.
75	R. G. Willis, Esq.	Do.	Merchant.
76	D. Gostling, Esq.....	Do.	Architect.
77	Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co....	Do.	Sec Woollen Mill & Co.
78	R. B. M. Visvesvaraya	Poona	Assistant Engineer.
79	Adurji Dorabji Ghaswala, Esq.	Do.	Merchant.
80	Prof. B. P. Modak.....	Kolhapur...	Rajaram Col. Kolapur.
81	Abaji Vishnu Kathavate, Esq.	Ahemadabad..	Prof. Guzarath College.
82	Liladher Hirachand Pacheger, Esq.	Surat	Merchant.
83	Bal Gungadher Tilak, Esq.....	Moona	Editor Kesari and Mahratta.
84	Messrs. F. Rowland & Sons...	Bombay ...	Merchants.
85	F. Stokinger, Esq.....	Do.	Austro Hungarian Consul.
86	R. B. Genesh Krishna Apte...	Malegaum ...	Assistant Engineer.
87	Alfred Keyser, Esq. C. S.....		
88	V. Arunagiri Naidu	Madras	Merchant.
89	Baboo Amarutlal Roy	Calcutta	Editor Hope.
90	R. P. Karnadikar, Esq.....	Sattara	Pleader.
91	T. M. Filgate, Esq.....	Bombay	Insp. G. of Prisons.
92	Messrs. Dass & Co.....	Calcutta	Manufacturers.
93	Shri Krishana Shastree, Esq...	Palghat	Manager and Proprietor of Bharatee office.
94	Okharji Fakarji, Esq.....	Hyderabad Deccan.....	Pleader.
95	R. B. Govind Atmaram.....	Ramadurg ...	State Karbhari.
96	Vishnu Morreshwar Potbhare.	Poona	Inamdar.
97	Messrs. Mukarji & Co.....	Meerut	General Agents.
98	The Hon'ble Mr. K. T. Telang, C. I. E.	Bombay	High Court Judge.

R U L E S
OF THE
INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

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CONSTITUTION AND OBJECTS.

1. The Industrial Association of Western India, will consist of Patrons, Vice-Patrons, Life-members, Members, Associates and Fellows and will endeavour to carry out its objects of encouraging and promoting native arts and industries by means of holding Conferences and Exhibitions, establishing trade Museums, and Art galleries, by helping the formation of trades and technical schools and libraries subscribing to scientific books, periodicals and News-papers, by arranging to hold public lectures on subjects of economic and industrial importance for the benefit of the public generally and of the Industrial classes in particular; by examining and collecting information regarding industries and arts as practised in this country and by arranging and diffusing it in such a form as to be useful to those engaged in these pursuit or seeking information concerning them and by taking such other steps and using such other means generally as are calculated to promote the objects of the Association.

DONATIONS, FEES &c.

2. Donors to the amount of Rs. 5,000 and upwards to the Association will be its Patrons, and those to the amount of 1,000 or upwards its Vice-Patrons. Payment of a sum of Rs. 200 and upwards will on the approval of the Association entitle a donor to a life-membership of the Association. Gentlemen if approved can become member of the Association by paying an entrance fee of Rs. 2 and yearly fee of Rs. 12. Fellowships of the Association can be conferred on those gentlemen, who being Members, Life-members, Vice-Patrons or Patrons of the Association work for the promotion of the objects of it by delivering lectures, writing and publishing useful scientific books, essays, pamphlets &c., in English or the Vernaculars. Gentlemen will be eligible to have the degree of Associate of the Association conferred upon them by making and presenting to the Association collections of articles of economic or industrial importance or by actually working in the interest of the Association in any other manner approved of by the body.

MEETINGS &c.

3. Members shall meet once at least in twelve months or oftener for the transaction of the business of the Association. The ordinary busi-

ness of the Association shall be transacted by the Managing Committee with the assistance of one or more Secretaries.

4. The Managing Committee shall consist of not less than five nor more than eleven members elected by a majority of votes of members present and voting at the annual meeting of the Association; and shall continue in office for one calendar year from date of appointment, or until their successors have been duly appointed by the general body.

5. The Committee of Management shall meet every month on a day appointed for the purpose, and at such time and place as might be mentioned in the notice convening the meeting. They may meet oftener if necessary.

QUORUM.

6. One-third the number of members present shall form a quorum for the General Committee and one-half for the Managing Committee.

For adjourned Meetings any number will do.

7. All meetings of the Association shall be presided over by the President or in his absence by a Vice-President, and if both of them be absent the members present shall elect their own chairman.

8. The President and Vice-President of the Association the Secretary or Secretaries, treasurer, auditor and other officers if any, shall be appointed at each Annual Meeting of the members and shall hold office for 12 calendar months or until their successors are appointed by the general body.

9. Minutes of the proceedings of all meetings of the Association of the managing and sub-Committees shall be recorded in English in books provided for the purpose. These books shall at all reasonable times be open to the members of the Association for inspection.

ACCOUNTS.

10. Donations from Patrons, Vice-patrons and Life-members shall form the endowment fund of the Association and shall be invested at interest in Government Securities or in any other manner approved of by the Managing Committee. Fees from members shall constitute the working fund of the Association. As a general rule no expenditure can be incurred from the endowment fund or its interest until it has grown to 50,000 Rs. But should a contingency arise the members may sanction expenditure from the endowment fund on such a resolution being adopted by the votes of at least three-fourth the number of members on the roll. Written votes of absent members or votes by proxy being allowed.

11. The Committee of management shall place before the General Committee once a year a budget estimated expenditure, and after the same is sanctioned shall have power to incur any expenditure upto the budgetted amounts.

12. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to keep true and correct accounts of all receipts and disbursements of the funds of the Association in books kept for that purpose. These accounts shall be audited by the auditor or auditors appointed for the purpose once at least in six months. The treasurer shall submit for the information of the general body a duly audited annual balance sheet of the receipts and disbursements of the Association and when approved by the Association, publish the same in a such a manner as the Association directs. The treasurer shall similarly place before the Managing Committee monthly balance sheet of income and expenditure. It will be the duty of the Secretaries to prepare every year and place before the General Committee for adoption a report on the General working of the Association; and the audited accounts in English and as far as possible in the Vernaculars which shall also be published for the information of the public.

13. The stipendiary establishment of the Association shall in the first instance be sanctioned by the general body and may have power to spend Rs. 120 a year at the discretion of the Managing Committee provided funds permit.

14. The Secretaries shall have complete control of the establishment and may fine or suspend member of the establishment. The dismissal or reduction of any member thereof being subject to the approval of the Managing Committee. An appeal from the order of the Secretaries shall however always be to the Committee of Management.

INSTITUTIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

15. The institutions of the Association shall be under the control and management of the Managing Committee, and the officers, honorary and stipendiary shall be the officers of the Association, unless separate officers are appointed by the body for such institution.

TRUSTEES.

16. The immovable property and endowment funds of the Association and such funds as the Managing Committee shall assign to their charge shall be in charge of two trustees appointed by the body for that purpose.

17. The first trustees of the Industrial Association of Western India shall be Sirdar Ganapatrao Vinayak Sangalekar.

18. In case of a vacancy occurring by the death or resignation of a Trustee of the Association, the vacancy shall be filled up by the General Committee with as little delay as possible. A Trustee of the Association will not generally be removeable from office except by a resolution of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the members of the body passed at a general meeting of the Association convened for that purpose, on the requisition of not less than one-fourth the total numbers of member of the body.

19. The Reay Industrial Museum at Poona shall be under the management and control of the Committee of management of the Association.

20. It shall consist of a Show section, a Sale section and a Library

21. Visitors to the Museum will be admitted on payment of a fee fixed by the M. O. Members of the Industrial Association being entitled to free admittance.

22. The Sale section of the Museum will be carried on according to rules framed for that purpose. The present rules continuing in force until they are rescinded or altered by the Association.

23. The Association shall have the power of rescinding, altering or modifying its rules from time to time as may be deemed necessary.

24. The Association shall determine all matters not provided for in these rules by resolutions passed at General Meetings. These resolutions shall have the force of rules, and such of them as are of general importance will be embodied in the rules when they are revised.