

Department of Agriculture, Bombay.

BULLETIN No

---

# POONA FURNACE

( In the Sátára District )

BY

P. C. PÁTIL, L.Ag.,

*Divisional Inspector of Agriculture, C. D.*



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## APPENDICES.

## APPENDIX A.

(a) The crushing season in the Sâtara District is short. The labourers get in this season about double the usual rates of wages. While in the Poona District which grows a very large acreage the season lasts for over 5 months and the wage-earners get only a trifle more than the usual rates, though they are usually high. It must therefore be remembered that the Sâtara labourers work so hard only because the season is short and they get especially high wages. Even with the increased wages, however, they cannot work at this rate if they were to work several months together as in the Poona District.

The following gives the strength of the gangs usually employed in different parts of Sâtara and Poona Districts:—

## SÂTARA.

Name of the place.	Hours of work daily from the time the crushing begins till the last boiling is over.	Men in the gang.	Bullocks in the gang.	Quantity of juice in a working day.	Quantity of <i>gul</i> in a working day.	Daily expenses.	Cost of making 10,000 lbs. of <i>gul</i> .
Wadgaon (Kolhapur)	No. 20	No. 17	No. 16	Lbs. 7,422	Lbs. 1,100	Rs. a. p. 10 11 0	Rs. a. p. 97 2 6
Sarud (Kolhapur) ...	21	17	16	8,400	1,260	10 11 0	84 13 2
Yellur I, Taluka Valva ...	...	16	12	...	1,450	8 9 9	59 6 0
Yellur II, Taluka Valva ...	...	16	16	...	1,450	9 3 9	63 11 0
Karanjawa de, Taluka Valva.	...	20	12	8,004	1,393	11 15 6	85 14 6
Chikurde I, Taluka Valva.	20	22	12	8,897	1,600	11 12 0	73 7 0
Chikurde II, Taluka Valva.	21	23	16	10,560	1,800	12 10 0	70 2 2
Retre, Taluka Karad ...	23	18	12	9,000	1,675	12 13 9	76 12 4
Mangale, Taluka Valva ..	...	20	16	10,800	2,000	14 2 0	70 10 0

## POONA.

Hadapsar I ...	About 15 hours.	11	8	5,304	760	This year's rates vary from Rs. 19 to 24 a <i>thar-gadi</i> .	Rs. a. p. 76 3 5
Do. II ...		11	8	4,928	812		60 5 4
Do. III ...		11	8	5,172	792		68 4 4
Do. IV ...		11	8	5,188	780		
Loni Kabhor.		11	8	5,084	792		
Manjari ...		11	8	4,512	760		
							Normal average. 68 4 4

From the last column one sees that even in the Sátára District the expenses of manufacture per 10,000 lbs. of *gul* vary from place to place from Rs. 59-6-0 to Rs. 97-2-6. Round about Poona expenses per 10,000 lbs. of *gul* vary from Rs. 60-5-4 to Rs. 76-3-5 according to rates per *bhar-gádi* (the rates vary from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 a *bhar-gádi*: *bhar-gádi* is not a fixed weight, it weighs from 3,040 to 3,250 lbs.). Taking Rs. 21-8-0 a *bhar-gádi* as the average normal rate, the expenses of making 10,000 lbs. of *gul* come to Rs. 68-4-4 which is less than that incurred at several places in Sátára.

The writer is not prepared, and he does not think it necessary to introduce a change in the organisation employed in Sátára for crushing cane. It is however obvious that the Poona cane planter under existing condition, has to spend less under this head than the majority of the Sátára cane planters.

(b) Moisture from megass was determined from about half a dozen places near Poona and also from several places in southern Sátára, and it was found that near Poona the freshly crushed megass contained 60·4 per cent. water against 64·1 per cent. in southern Sátára, which means that Poona crushing is better.

At the same time extraction of juice from cane was tested in several places in these tracts, and it was found that Poona stands a little better, extracting 65·4 per cent. against 65 per cent. in southern Sátára.

## APPENDIX B.

### *Opinions of the sugarcane growers.*

#### (I)

To

The Divisional Inspector of Agriculture,  
C. D., Poona.

Sir,

I am using the Poona furnace (*i.e.*, with air passage) for the last three years and I find it economical. Last season I had got 6 acres of sugarcane and I had not to spend anything for extra fuel since I used Poona furnace.

On the Poona furnace we boil 7 pans a day, turning about 1,507 to 1,675 lbs. of *gul*. Each boiling takes from 3 to 3½ hours.

Often cultivators cannot construct this new furnace properly, and so I hope the Government officers will keep an eye on this.

When I was using the local furnace I had to buy extra fuel worth Rs. 20 per acre.

We are much benefited by this Poona furnace.

(Signed) PANDURANGAO ANANDRAO MOHITE.

*Retre Budruk, 12th March 1911.*

(2)

To

The Divisional Inspector of Agriculture,  
C. D. POON

Sir,

We have been using the Poona furnace for the last three years. In this village there are now 15 to 20 furnaces of this type. The cultivators who made *gul* on the old furnaces could do so with megass and trash alone without any extra fuel.

2. Those who used old type furnaces (local ones) required extra fuel worth Rs. 20 to 25 per acre.

3. For the last three years I have been using this furnace (Poona) for my 4-acre cane plantation. I have to use outside fuel for a couple of days to start with, but this much is saved at the end; (this is necessary as the megass takes about 2 days to dry).

4. In the year 1909-10 one of my partners insisted upon having the local furnace which I had to purchase extra fuel of about Rs. 25 for one acre. The partner repented, and this year he agreed to make *gul* on Poona furnace and we did not spend money for extra fuel.

5. I report this from my personal experience.

(Signed) GOVIND VASUDEV DHAVALA,

*Retre Budruk, 12th March 1911.*

(3)

*Extract from a letter from Mr. Deshmukh the Inamdar of Chikaride, Taluka Valva, to the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, dated 6th February 1910.*

The cultivators on this side require Rs. 25 to 30 worth extra fuel (in addition to megass and sugarcane leaves) on the local furnaces. I boiled 29 pans (output of one acre) on the Poona furnace and required extra fuel for only 4 of these instead of for 13 as usual, thus saving about Rs. 18 per acre. We are indebted to the Government for this.