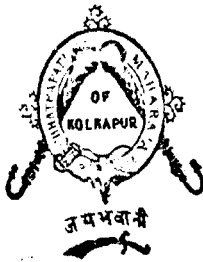


Guide to:—

KOLHAPUR AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION

Opened by
H. E. THE VICEROY.



November 1929.

GUIDE

TO

The Kolhapur Agricultural Show to be opened

BY

**His Excellency the Viceroy of
INDIA.**

On 19th November

1929.



Published by

Rao Saheb **D. M. Bhosale**, Financial Secretary to H. H.
Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur.



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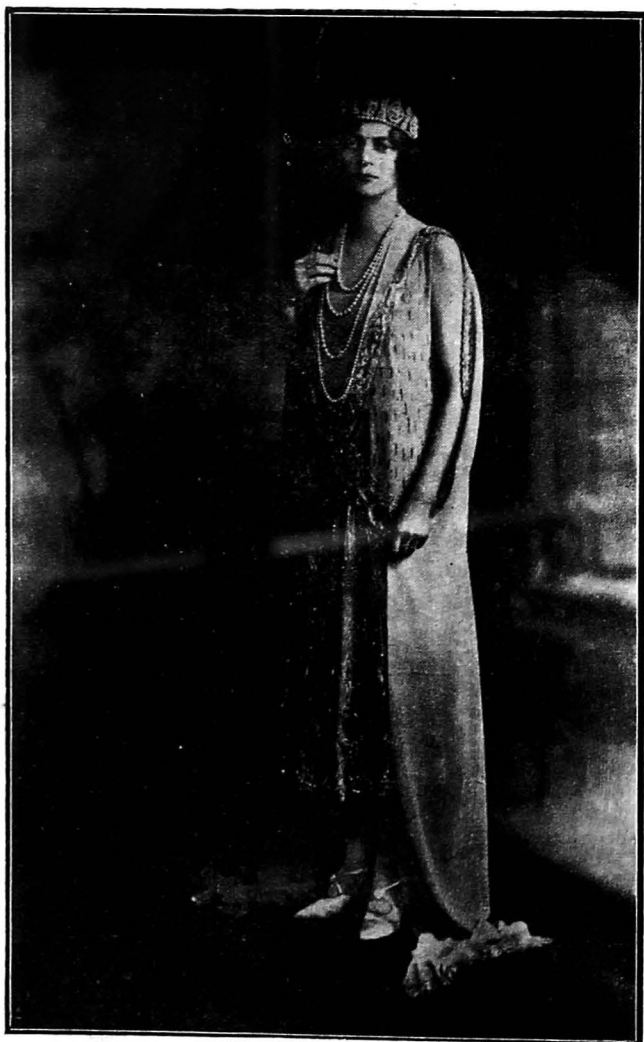
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**His Excellency the Right Hon. Edward Frederick Lindley Wood
Baron Irwin of Kirby Underdale, G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E.
Viceroy and Governor General of India.**



HER EXCELLENCY LADY IRWIN.

*Prospectus of the Agricultural Museum and
Exhibition, Kolhapur State.*

Executive Committee.

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—Rao Saheb D. M. Bhosle,
Financial Secretary to His
Highness the Chhatrapati
Maharajasaheb of Kolhapur.

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(Rocks & Soils Court).
Rao Saheb Rajee Bhosle,
(Weaving Court).
Shri. Babasaheb Navanihal-
kar, (Cattle Show)

- Mr. S. S. Phatarpekar, B.A.,
B.Sc. (Co-operative,
Cottage Industries).
- Mr. S. R. Mohite, B. Ag.
(Farm Implements and
Machinery, Field Produce,
Horticulture, Fertilizers).
- Mr. J. L. Goheen (Poultry
Section).
- Mr. R. S. Suryavanshi, B.Ag.
(Land Development,
Agricultural School,
Pestology).
- Mr. H. N. Ghatge, (Veter-
inary Court)
- Dr. Shinde (Rural Health
& Village Development)
- Mr. Baburao Mestri
(Amusement Court)
- Mr. Thorat (Satara)
(Marketing Section)
- Mr. T. R. Mohite, (Forest
Section).
- Mr. S. G. Virkud, B, A.
(Publicity)
-

Foreword.



The long looked for Visit, of His Excellency Lord Irwin, the Viceroy and Governor General of India and Her Excellency Lady Irwin, the first of its kind in the history of Kolhapur State, has infused in the minds of the Ruler and the Ruled such eagerness and enthusiasm that all are keenly looking forward to the arrival of their Excellencies. Various functions of lasting importance have been arranged in honour of this memorable occasion and one of them is the erection of the Agricultural Museum with which His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to allow his name to be associated. His Highness Lt. Col. Sir Shri Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharajasaheb has entrusted the entire Management of this work to a responsible and representative Committee, which is represented as follows:—

CHAIRMAN.

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Highness the Chhatrapati
Maharajasaheb of Kolhapur.

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B. Sc. (Co-operative,
Cottage Industries)

Mr. S. R. Mohite B. Ag.
(Farm Implements and
Machinery, Field Pro-
duce, Horticulture,
Fertilizers),

Mr. J. L. Gohsen (Poultry
Section)

Mr. R. S. Suryavanshi, B.
Ag. (Land-Development,
Agricultural School,
Pestology)

Mr. H. N. Ghatge) Veteri-
 nary Court)
 Dr. Shinde (Rural Health
 and Village Development)
 Mr. Baburao Mestri
 (Amusements Court)
 Mr. Thorat (Satara)
 (Marketing Section)
 Mr. T. R. Mohite,
 (Forest Section)
 Mr. S. G. Virkud, B. A.
 (Publicity)

It was at first thought of constructing the
 Museum and equipping it with the following
 sections:—

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Field Produce | 2 Machinery |
| 3 Forest | 4 Cottage Industries |
| 5 Pestology | 6 Marketing |
| 7 Agricultural Charts | 8 Fruit |
| 9 Rocks, Soils & Manure | 10 Archaeology |

and of having an Experimental Farm in the
 extensive compound of the Museum. The Com-
 mittee, however, later on decided that an Agricul-
 tural Exhibition adjoining the Museum would be
 a practical guide to the farmers so as to enable them
 to take an active part and closer interest in the

work which was mainly designed for their amelioration; and with this view in mind it approached the Darbar for permission to hold an Agricultural Show, and the Committee is glad to mention here, that His Highness the Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharajasahab was Pleased, not only to approve of the idea, but also to sanction the required additional expenditure for an Agricultural Exhibition.

The Committee is thankful to the Bombay Government for extending the period of services to the Darbar of Mr. G. L. Patil, B. Ag. who is working as a General Secretary of the Museum and Agricultural Exhibition.

We are also glad to express our sense of gratitude to H. H. Shri S. S. Akkasahab Maharaj for the willing help accorded by Her Highness in organizing so successfully the cattle Show and for Her Highness' exhibits in the Poultry Court.

Rao Bahadur A. B. Latthe, M. A., LL B. the Diwan has laid the Committee under deep obligations by his valued advice and help from time to time.

The Committee has also to mention very gratefully the help rendered by Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil, L. Ag., M. Sc. in personally helping to get up many of the Courts in the Exhibition and of the

Director of Agriculture, Dr. W. Burns, D. Sc., I.A S. of Agricultural Department of Bombay, for lending us various specimens and the services of men from his Department.

Various firms, from Kolhapur and outside, men of technical and professional knowledge, honorary workers and volunteers and local contractors and merchants, who willingly and enthusiastically co-operated to make this exhibition a success have laid the Committee under a deep debt of gratitude. The Committee avails itself of this occasion to thank one and all of these gentlemen.

We cannot close without expressing our grateful thanks to our popular Resident Major L. E. Lang, M. C., C. I. E., for his sympathies towards our activities and for his useful advice which has cleared many difficulties from our path. Without his help the Show would not have been such a success.

THE IRWIN MUSEUM

&

Agricultural Show, Kolhapur.

General Introduction.

It is a well established fact since time immemorial that India is mainly an Agricultural Country and Agriculture has been the main occupation and the chief means of sustaining her teeming masses.

Leaving out of consideration a few cities, India is made up of thousands of villages, where the cultivation of the motherland is the chief and the most important occupation of millions of people and other industries play only a subordinate part in India's Economical life.

The State of Kolhapur is situated in the centre of Southern Maharashtra. It enjoys a temperate climate through-out the year not being subject to the extremes of cold or heat. It has an average rainfall of about 40 inches and its proximity to the

eastern slopes of Sahyadris, renders the greater part of the state almost immune from famine and even from scarcity. It is irrigated by the five important tributaries of the Krishna River, that take their source in the range of the Sahya Mountains forming its Western boundary. With its rich variety of soil, its meandering silver streams with the ever green sugar-cane plantation on their banks the spurs of the Sahydris capped here and there with the impregnable fortresses and its sturdy war-like people it may justly be styled, 'The Panjab of the Deccan,' representing as it does a Chapter of History illuminated with valiant deeds of bravery and noble sacrifice of the Marathas and the Great Founder of the independant Raj of Hindupat Pada-shahi, Shivaji the Great, whose worthy descendants are ruling over Kolhapur, signifying to the whole world the living and lasting monument of the Mighty Maratha Empire.

With the advent of the peaceful protection of the British Empire the martial spirit of the Marathas is not called upon to show itself; it was therefore natural that this energy should have found some outlet, and thanks to the foresight of His Late Highness, who was the first and the foremost pioneer among the Indian Princes, who has encouraged the masses to concentrate upon farming, to enable



**His Late Highness Sir Shri SHAHU Chhatrapati Maharaj,
G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O., M. R. A. S., LL. D.**

the Mother Land to march progressively towards the goal of Economical emancipation.

His Late Highness' Policy.

As far back as 1904 His Late Highness Shri Shahu Chhatrapati started the Queen Victoria Fund to perpetuate the memory of Her Majesty the Queen Victoria. This fund was mainly subscribed to by the public and is utilised to grant loans on easy terms to the poor and deserving farmers.

To meet the growing needs of the Agricultural improvements, His Late Highness organized another public fund called, the King Edward Memorial Fund. This was started in the year 1912 under the presidentship of Col. Wodehouse, the then Resident at Kolhapur. A comprehensive scheme was laid down to promote scientific improvements in Farming by appointing Agricultural Lecturers, by establishing demonstration-farms, by holding Agricultural classes, by distributing seeds, implements, manures etc. and by endowing scholarships to farmer-students. The subscription of the King Edward Memorial Fund amounted to Rs. 34,807 and it is deposited in the Huzur Treasury bearing 6% interest.

His Late Highness with his usual keen foresight

recognized the immense value of Agricultural Exhibitions and in the year 1914 an Agricultural Exhibition was held which proved to be a great success.

It is a well known fact that His Late Highness had initiated new ideas and new reforms towards the Social and Religious emancipation of the masses; he likewise showed his inborn taste for novelties in the plantation kingdom. Tea-growing was unknown and undreamt of in this part of the country, but His Late Highness has made Tea-plantation a reality at Panhala, the famous historical fort of the Marathas, by importing seeds and experts from the Panjab and the Himalayan tea-estates. The natural water supply of the Pusati Bastion was diverted and made to water the Tea-gardens. The experiment has been proved to be so successful that tea-growing at Panhala has become a 'Fait Accompli.' The present members of the Royal Family especially H. H. Aisaheb Maharaj and H. H. S. S. Akkasahab Maharaj take such a keen interest in the Panhala tea-plantation that it may almost be said that it has become one of their pet hobbies. The coffee-plantation, also was much improved upon by His Late Highness both in quality and quantity and also installed a neeling machine for the same.

Apiculture was the next thing that occupied His Late Highness' attention and while returning from his tour to Europe, he actually brought three live Beives in his own saloon through the baking heat of the Red Sea, at the cost of his personal comfort and convenience. They continued to thrive under his paternal care at Rajputwadi his favourite retreat.

His Late Highness' tour to Mysore resulted in the introduction of Sericulture in the State. Experts were brought from Benglore and the Mulberry plantaticu and the rearing of silk-worms were begun on an elaborate scale, Jotiba Hill may be mentioned as a promineut centre of this industry.

Breeding centres for cattle and horses on purely scientific basis were also established by His Late Highness. Even the feathered world was not neglected. His late Highness introduced the typical fighting cock and the rare breeds of the Pegu and the Leghorn and the other pedegree fowls specially imported from Europe and distributed the breed gratis to his farmers Her Highness S S. Akkasahab Maharaj, the worthy daughter of His Late Highness has not only inherited this spirit but has almost become a specialist in this art, with the result

that the latest types of incubators and choicest specimens of this feathered tribe are her pet hobbies. Her Highness is a Life Member of the Bombay Presidency Poultry Association.

Present Maharaja's Policy.

From this it will be seen what a great liking His Late Highness had for Agriculture. But he was so much anxious to continue the same in the Royal Family that he sent the Present Maharaja-sahib -then of tender age- to England to undergo a special training in Agriculture. His Highness stayed in England and worked on a farm management for practical and scientific training and on his return to India His Highness was sent to the Ewing Xian Agricultural College, Allahabad, where he successfully completed the special course in Agriculture as best suited to the Indian soil and climate.

After accession to the Gadi, His Highness continued his revered father's Agricultural Policy and in order to give a consolidated effect to the progress of Agriculture, amalgamated the two funds, the Queen Victoria Fund and the King Edward Memorial Fund, which amounted to Rs. 75,000 in all. In the year 1926 an independent Agricultural Depart-



**Lt. Col. His Highness Sir Shri RAJARAM Chhatrapati
Maharaj G. C. I. E., Maharaja of Kolhapur.**

ment was created with a view to give advice, help and instructions to Agriculturists so as to stimulate a keen desire in the farmers both for intensive and extensive farming.

In the year 1926 the Presidency Agricultural show was held at Poona, and the Kolhapur State took an active and prominent part in the same. A grand and magnificent State Court was erected with the following useful Sections:--Field Produce, Amusement, Fertilizers, Pestology, Weaving, Co-operative, Forest. Kolhapur Court proved a great attraction to all the visitors to the Presidency Show and a good many prizes also were carried by the Kolhapur farmers for the various exhibits at this show. His Highness had donated Rs, 10000 towards the expenses and was a Vice President of the Presidency Agricultural Show, held at Poona.

The intensive policy of His Highness towards Agriculture has taken a practical shape in his decision to start state-maintained Agricultural Schools. Instead of organizing purely Agricultural Schools it was thought more advisable to open bias Agricultural classes as recommended by the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture presided over by Lord Linlithgow. Two such schools have already been started, one at Shirol and the other at

Radhanagari, A fully equipped Agricultural School adjoining the Agricultural Museum, which is also being opened by His Excellency the Viceroy, will clearly show the Agricultural development during the happy and progressive regime of the present Maharajasaheb.

This Agricultural School at Kolhapur is meant to impart Agricultural Education on up-to-date improved methods, to the promising sons of farmers. About 10 acres of land is placed at the disposal of the students to carry on experiments in fruit-growing and rearing of other local crops. The curriculum of instructions at this school is based upon that of Government Agricultural school at Loni Kalbhor, Poona, with a few modifications to suit the local conditions. Twenty scholarships, 10 from Darbar and 10 from King Edward Institute, have been awarded to deserving students while all students are admitted free.

A mention may be made here of the Shri Shahu Memorial Committee which has given its hearty co-operation by allowing its surplus funds to be utilised for the building of Agricultural Schools in the State.

The whole state is divided into two circles, the Eastern and the Western, with two Agricul-

tural Graduates as Inspectors of Agriculture. Rao Bahadur A. B. Achrekar, the Home Minister, was also the Director of Agriculture and carried out the organization of the newly started Agricultural Department. The Department is placed now under A. B. Lathe, the Diwansaheb.

The Co-operative Department though started a few years back has been recently overhauled and reorganized so as to facilitate the working of the village Societies and to provide working capital to them.

The State Veterinary Department is looked after by a Veterinary Surgeon and is rendering valuable services to the farmers by controlling and preventing contagious diseases of the cattle.

An Agricultural Exhibition under the Chairmanship of Rao Saheb D. M. Bhosale was organized on a very elaborate scale in the year 1927. The Show was declared open by the then Resident at Kolhapur, Col. O'brien. Various courts were erected on the lines of the Presidency Agricultural Show, Poona; and nearly 30000 farmers, hailing from all parts of the State, took practical advantage of this Show. Gold and Silver medals were distributed to the best Exhibits. A special feature of this Show was the active participation of the members of the Royal Family.

The liberal policy of the present Maharajasaheb towards Agriculture coupled with his early training and the inherited love for Agriculture has impelled the Maharajasaheb to institute and endow a very grand and majestic Agricultural Museum, which is the first of its kind in the Bombay Presidency. It is a very happy coincidence that His Excellency, Lord Irwin, the present popular Viceroy of India, who is the first of the British proconsuls to display such a marked and personal interest in Agriculture, has been pleased to allow his name to be associated with this noble edifice which will stand as a permanent monument of His Excellency's memorable visit to this historical capital of the Marathas.

This Museum is a noble pile costing over 2 lakhs and designed in a modified form of Doric style of Architecture as suited to the climate and the peculiar genius of Kolhapur, designed by Rao Sahab D. G. Vaingankar, B. A. B. E., the State Executive Engineer and finished mainly by local labour. The structure though simple in design still has a majesty and dignified grandeur of its own. Ornament has been strictly kept in check so as not to spoil and jar upon the noble elegance and the classic purity of the tectonics of its structure. Thus the maximum amount of floor spaces has been secu-



The Irwin Agricultural Museum, Kolhapur.

red without in any way marring the harmonious ensemble of its classic proportions,

A spacious hall in this Museum is devoted to Arts section where in beautiful collections of Indian Art and Paintings are tastefully arranged. It is a matter of gratification and pride that Her Highness Punyashil Laxmibai Aisaheb Maharaj has kindly permitted the committee to exhibit some of her Art pictures oven by Her Highness herself with beads in different colours. One of these pictures, that of Kalia Mardan by Lord Shri Krishna, was sent over to England to be exhibited at the Wembley Exhibition of the British Empire held in 1924. These pieces of art are perfect in finish and eloquently bespeak the inborn taste and highest accomplishments on the part of such a great personage as H. H. Aisaheb Maharaj who is an unfailing spring of inspiration and guide to the Ruler and the ruled of this state. The committee is under a deep debt of gratitude to H. H. Aisaheb Maharaj for her kind permission to exhibit these rare and valued specimens of Art.

It is backed and fronted by fine garden and a crescent lawn, the front being purposely covered with turf with fine paraterres of flowers of variegated hues, so that the attractions of the garden might not detract from the fine tectonic perspective

of the Museum. The garden at the back is laid out tastefully on the Geometrical patterns on the model of the Mogal ones and since the back of the building is designed for solid safety, the garden here has been given a full scope for the aesthetic taste of its designers.

In front of this temple, dedicated to the Goddess of Agriculture as a lasting memorial, separated by the Public Road, stretch a long vista of Amphitheatres the pendals and Mandaps which house court after court of the Agricultural Show,



VARIOUS COURTS.

IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY

The first court, in which different Implements and Machinery are staged, is a very important one from the stand point of farmers. Here they can choose the best things that will suit their purse and requirements for special crops that they hope to raise. By the use of these improved Implements farmers will get the best possible results in progressive and scientific Agriculture.

The various firms both Indian and European who specialise in this branch, have erected their stalls on the show ground and will exhibit different kinds of labour-saving machinery that forms their stock in trade.

The working of the pumping plants and lifting of water by Balasar Rahat will be demonstrated here. The following are some of the firms who have taken part in arranging their Implements in this court.

- (1) The Cooper Engineering Works, Satara,
- (2) Messrs Kirloskar Bros. Ltd.
- (3) Holkart Bros.

(4) Chotubhai D. Mestry.

(5) S. Yeshwant and Co.

(6) Potdar Metal Works, Jayasingpur.

(7) Masaji Vitthal Bros. Sangli.

(8) Messrs Rowntee Mckenzie and Co. Ltd. Poona, who will exhibit Phoughs, Harrows Cane-Sugar Mills, Tractors, Lawn Mowers etc.

(9) The Deccan Flooring Tiles and Cement work of Mr. Dunang will be exhibited.

The Kirloskar Bros. and Cooper Engineering works Satara, will actually demonstrate the working of the Sugar-cane Mills, Ploughs and Chaff-Cutters. Exhibitions will also be given of the work accomplished by labour of bullocks, as well as that turned out by motive power supplied from oil engines.

The demonstrations of boring plant and motor tractor will be given on behalf of King Edward Agricultural Institute of Kolhapur.

FIELD PRODUCE SECTION

The second in order is the Field produce section, which will display the best results of Agriculture in Kolhapur. Competition is very keen among the farmers in putting forth the best results of their

labour and various specimens are kept here. Farmers will get at a glance the different products that grow in different Pethas of Kolhapur State.

Name of the tract	Products
Konkan	{ Many varieties of Rice, Sugar-cane.
Transition	{ Rice, Sugarcane. Turmeric, Garden-crops, Ground nuts.
Desh Tract	{ Cotton, groundnuts. Jowr, Bajari, Tobacco.
Fruits from Raibag.	{ Suntri, Mosambi, Plantain.

SEEDSMEN SECTION

The seedsmen and Horticulture Court is also equally important as farmers and gardeners will get an unique opportunity, to see here different varieties of seeds, fruits and plants, Banana, Mosambi, Santri, Grapes and Papayas of the best kind that can be produced here, are exhibited at this court. The different methods of cultivating fruit trees as also, the after-care of fruit plants will be fully explained.

Besides many methods of grafting will be

actually shown here for the benefit of gardeners. Grafts of Chikus, Mosambis, Mangoes are kept at this court. Specimens of various diseases on fruits will be seen here and methods of combating these successfully be explained. The useful method of extracting lemon juice for bottling it for long-duration will be demonstrated.

Messrs Bhosale and sons, of Deccan Nursery will exhibit grafts of Mangoes, Santri, Mosambi and Cocomnuts which are kept open for sale. Mr. Bandar of Panhala will show different grafts and plants that are grown in the Panhala nursery, specially Coffee, Tea and Cardmum plants.

FERTILIZERS

The fifth in order is the Fertilizers' court. Here the farmer will study the ways and means by which he can keep his soil ever fertile by a judicious rotation of crops and also by feeding it with different munures when it gets devitalised and refuses to respond to his labour as before.

This section is represented by Messers Imperial Chemical Industries, Union Agency and Indo-Agri. Co. Ltd. of Bombay. Various kinds of manures such as sulphate of Amonia, Nitro chalk, Potassium, Leuna Phos, Nitro phos, Sulphere flower, Copper Sulphate, Lead Arsenate are some of the

Insecticides exhibited here. Different mixtures of manures and Calcium Cyanamide are also kept for inspection.

A good many photos of crops treated with different manures and not treated with manures are kept at this court for comparative study for agriculturists.

The representatives of these firms will clearly explain to farmers in nontechnical language the excellent uses of the various manures for soil-culture, and will also demonstrate to the farmers which particular combination of manures will suit which particular crops, like the Sugar cane, Turmeric, Chillies, Tobacco, etc.

WATER COURT.

To represent this section in the Agricultural Show a temporary water court is arranged where farmers will get practical demonstration of different water-lifting appliances such as the Pumps and Rahats worked by power supplied from oil engines of various types. So that farmers will get a clear and definite idea of their mechanism and utility and may select the particular one which will exactly suit their requirements and needs. A very interesting competition of Rahats-water lifting appliance-will be a speciality at this court; thus

farmers will be able to watch it and select which of these machines will best suit their needs.

Besides this a permanent water court is arranged on the farm in the back ground of the Agricultural Museum, where the working of Rahat, Mot, Pump worked with oil engines are installed. Farmers who will repair to this place will get a vivid idea of the different water-lifting appliances and will thereby select the particular one that will suit their purse and farm.

POULTRY COURT.

This court has been specially inspired and designed by her Highness S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj and is a mere replica of her model Poultry farm at the palace. Her Highness takes a keen personal interest in this matter and with a view to increase the quality of the breeds and the yield, Her Highness encourages this most important domestic and home-industry, about the potentialities of which the average farmer is in a complete state of ignorance. Farmers will get a good idea of the latest advances in poultry culture, including special incubators, poultry food etc. as well as the various pedigree fowls, so that, he will return from this court with a completely revised notion in this field of undreamt of possibilities, resulting may be, in the qualitative and quantitative increase of this feathered tribe in the state.

Fowls are classified into two sections, one for Amateurs and the other for Professionals, wherein the Leghorn, Pegu, Red Cock, Country Cock, fighting Cocks, Turkeys Ducks, Guinea fowls etc. are exhibited at the show. This Section is under the able management of J. L. Goheen Esq who is a specialist in this branch of domestic industry.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

The Court of Cottage Industries which is the eighth in order will give best illustration to the farmer as to how to keep the spare time of himself and of the other members of his family profitably and usefully engaged. By taking to one or other of these industries he can associate with himself in earning money the female members of his family. The interval between the harvests enforces compulsory idleness upon the farmer and drives him into the city slum areas to become a millhand, with all its accompanying degradations. The natural result is this, that he becomes gradually indifferent to cultivation and farm labour becomes not only costly but inefficient. This fascination of farmers for migration into cities is successfully combated by the counter attraction of secondary industries. This will be not only effective to keep the farmer to his farm but also the money value and the

health value of cottage industries can be realised by him from the demonstrations at this court.

Some profitable cottage-industries which a farmer can take up as paying concerns and run on a family scale, are exhibited at this section in the following order:—

- 1 Lacquered work
- 2 Horn-work
- 3 Toy-making Paraffin
- 4 Spinning, Ginning, Takli, Weaving, Tape-making.
- 5 Weaving by Farmers.
- 6 Carpet, Guddar, Navar, Towels and Cane-work
- 7 Soap-making
- 8 Bidi-making
- 9 Ericulture
- 10 Ink-making
- 11 Leather work (including Tanning)
- 12 Chilim-making
- 13 Pottery (Earthen)
- 14 Nets and Bags
- 15 Broom-making
- 16 Patra-val-making
- 17 Bamboo-work
- 18 Walking sticks
- 19 Match-making
- 20 Sandle-work

- 21 Wooden work
- 22 Paper making (if possible)
- 23 Bangle-making
- 24 Ornament making
- 25 Frame-work, Khadi printing, Papermint-making,
- 26 Flute-making

In addition to the above the following industries will also be exhibited:—

- 1 Silk weaving
- 2 Wick-making
- 3 Fine Cane-work for women and children
- 4 Agarbatti
- 5 Dying (household use)
- 6 Hair work

CO-OPERATIVE SECTION.

The next court which stands ninth in order is the Co-operative court. It is specily meant that the spirit of co-operation, consolidation and mutual help can be fostered amongst the farmers. Here it will be shown to the farmers that they can sell their farm-products and purchase their necessaries required for the farm, with the best possible advantage by co-operating with each other. Thus they will be in a position to eliminate the middle men or brokers who generally appropriate the profits which by right must go into the pockets of the

farmers. Also they can easily purchase seeds, implements on co-operative basis; cattle breeding and fodder storing societies can also be maintained on co-operative lines.

Thus the spirit of co-operation will help to bring about the Agricultural progress of the villages and consequently of the whole Petha.

At this section the farmers will see the practical models and can study the comparative advantages derived from consolidated holdings and disadvantages from the individual small holdings. It is hoped that this court will greatly help to give an impetus to the co-operative spirit which is hapily spreading amongst the farmers.

The following things will be greatly interesting to the visitors to this court:—

(i) A pinned map showing the co-operative societies in Kolhapur state and their kinds. A picture of the co-operative tree showing the societies by flowers.

(ii) Charts and Maps showing the working of the co-operative credit societies and the pictures showing the purposes of advance to members by these societies.

(iii) Charts and Maps showing working method of the Bhisais,

(iv) Finished Artistic products prepared by the non-agricultural classes.

(v) Model co-operative Motos, leaflets etc.

VETERINARY COURT

The veterinary court which stands tenth in order will be greatly instructive to the visitors, especially the farmers; because here in are shown the scientific methods of dealing with various deadly diseases of cattle. Cattle is the most valuable asset to the farmers, as they still form the chief means of cultivation. In ancient times the Aryans reckoned their wealth by the number of cattle they possessed and to the present Indian farmer, their descendent, the cattle form a valued treasure. In this court the farmer will get the visual demonstration of occulating them against the attack of such epidemics as the Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Rinder pest, Ticks, Black-quarter, Foot and mouth diseases etc. that play a great havoc with life of cattle. Both the methods that of Prevention and of cure of diseases that the Cattle are subject to, are usefully explained here.

Country and foreign drugs that are strictly within the purchasing power of farmers are exhibited here with instructions of their use; so that farmers can store these medicines and treat their own

cattle with advantage in time of need without resorting to village Quack or local Apothecary.

A special feature of this section is the actual demonstration of castration of bulls by improved and scientific method as against the crude and ancient practices with their unnecessary suffering towards dumb poor animals.

Various charts and posters of these special features of this section are exhibited for careful study of visitors,

PESTOLOGY

The attention of the farmers is specially invited to the pestology Court, as they will get an opportunity here, to see the different methods of protecting their crops from the attack of pest. The farmer helplessly resigns, taking it be some special punishment of God whenever his promising crops are subject to pests or diseases, a fact which has been specially noticed in the case of the attack of Deccan Wingless Grasshoppers, locally known as the Zita on the Jowr crop. In order to give a thorough knowledge of these pests and diseases and to strengthen the hands of the farmer to combat these successfully, this court is pecially organised. Exhibitions of various pests and diseases will be given here.

The method of steeping jowr seed in copper-

Sulphate solution will be demonstrated at this court ; as also the specimens of Smut disease that works such a great havoc with the jowr crop and the ways to prevent the same will be carefully explained

Birds and wild beasts, that cause a great damage to the farmers' crop, will be exhibited here. The nature of destruction caused by these will clearly shown and also the effective methods to ward off their attack will be carefully explained.

The Preventive and curative methods to be adopted in each kind of pest and disease will be shown here and uses of Insecticides and Fungicides will be demonstrated to visitors of this court.

The working arrangement of Pestology section is divided into following groups:—

1 Exhibiting specimens of different pests on important crops in Kolhapur State.

- (i) Caterpillars preserved in formalin.
- (ii) Dried butter flies

2 Exhibiting specimens of different diseases on important crops.

3 Exhibiting fighting measures against crop-pests and diseases.

- (i) Sprayers and pumps
- (ii) Insecticides

(iii) Different traps

4 Distributing leaflets, giving information about insects and insecticides.

5 To Show how to prepare different spraying solutions such as—

(i) Boardaux mixture

(ii) Tobacco decoction

(iii) Fish oil resin soap

6 To Show actual working of pumps,

DAIRY COURT

The twelfth in order is the Dairying Court which is separately being organized from the live stock. Milk forms the main nutritive element in the food of millions of people. Its proper value for the development of the child cannot be over estimated. Unfortunately its food value and health value are very much depreciated by contamination, its freely diluting with water, skimming it etc. The method of supplying pure, unadulterated milk is beset with a good many difficulties. The universal practice in India of freely watering the milk and submissive tendency of the public to buy the same, have practically inflicted failure on well-organized dairies.

A special feature of this Dairying section is to give full and practical demonstration in pure Milk supply and if the consumer will insist upon having

a pure 'A' grade milk, undiluted with water, it is hoped that gradually at least, the problem of Pure Milk Supply will greatly be solved,

The following useful demonstrations and exhibits are arranged by D. B. Kolhe, B. Ag. at this Section:—

- 1 Clean Milk Production: This requires:
 - (a) Clean and healthy cows
 - (b) Clean and proper utensils for milking
 - (c) Clean milker.
- 2 Handling of milk for sale:
 - (a) Bottle milk delivery.
 - (b) Can milk delivery.
- 3 Gawali's Method of handling milk.
- 4 Lactometer test for detecting adulteration with water.
- 5 Working the cream separator.
- 6 Modern method of making butter, versus country Method.
- 7 Milk Posters showing food value of milk.
- 8 Samples of best Ghee and Butter.

LAND DEVELOPMENT

The Proper development of land is almost an

untried experiment in this part of the country. The water of the rivers and Nallas that over flow during the rainy season, goes to waste which if judiciously turned and stored, will be of immense value to Agriculture. In the absence of systematic land development not only the rain-water that goes unused, but it washes away the fertile soil of the farm into the beds of rivers. It is quite essential for best farming to enrich the soil by land development, as also to put the rain-water to the maximum use of dry or wet cultivation.

Kolhapur Darbar has undertaken some very big schemes of Land Development and irrigation and the Shri Laxami Talao at Radhanagari, may be mentioned as the biggest of them. It is hoped that this scheme when complete will impound nearly Six million cubic feet of water and will irrigate an area of 2000 acres. The Bhogavati river is utilised for this purpose and the masonry dam which holds the water, is constructed in three sections, its total length being 2000 feet and the maximum height, when complete will be 110 feet. More than half the work of this scheme is now complete. Co-operative schemes for cultivation are encouraged by the state, in pursuance of its broad Agricultural policy; the Darbar has offered to lend money on easy terms to progressive and painstaking farmers.

The following are some of the demonstrations at this court:—

- (1) Putting Tal to prevent the surface of the soil from being washed away.
- (2) Constructing a Bandhara on a Nalla for impounding water.
- (3) A model of Radhanagari Tank.
- (4) A model of other irrigation works in Kolhapur State.
- (5) Soaking Scheme model.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

It is recently being acknowledged that rural education in India is ill-suited to the agriculturists. It is of too much literary character and so, many times has the effect of alienating the boys' interest in agriculture. It will not be too much to say that this education induces the boy to look to other spheres, notably Government services, for his livelihood, making thereby the problem of unemployment more and more difficult.

This growing evil did not escape the keen foresight of our enlightened ruler His Highness Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj Saheb who directed the Director of Agriculture to draw up a scheme of bias Agricultural School, with alternative syllabus for the upper three standards of Vernacular Village

Schools in which Agriculture would be used as principal medium of instruction. It is important to make it quite clear, that these schools are intended to provide education for Agriculture, not in Agriculture. These schools are strictly pre-vocational and are not made an end in itself.

These bias schools are started at different Pethas and if they prove to be a success, and many of them give a good promise at this stage, they will mark the era of a real Reformation in elementary rural education and the villages of this State will be peopled by cultivators, having more receptive minds apt to forget the conservative and stagnant ideas and ready to welcome the dawn of Progress and civilization with selfsupporting Agriculture and selfrespecting civic and rural life.

To illustrate the principal methods of working of these schools this court is organized which will include the following points—

- 1 Bias Agricultural Classes, Std. V, VI, and VII, are to be demonstrated. Regular classes are to be held.
- 2 The following mentioned experiments will be arranged,
 - (a) Osmotic pressure
 - (b) Respiration of plants

- (c) Tendency of roots towards water and Gravity
 - (d) Effect of light on plants
- 3 Practical work done by boys should be exhibited.
- 4 The following mentioned classes will be held in practical lessons
- (a) Grafting and budding
 - (b) Smithy and carpentry.

RURAL HEALTH AND VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

It is a regrettable feature that the general health of the villagers is so bad. Agriculture suffers immensely from the recurring visits of such diseases as Malaria, Guinea worm, which are caused by insanitary surroundings and stagnant water-supply.

It was therefore suggested to erect a special court for Rural health and village development to drive home all the useful and practical methods of effectively checking the uncalled for visits of these diseases by demonstrating a clean ventilated house, sanitary surroundings, properly designed wells and uses of hand pumps as against insanitary houses, filthy surroundings and dirty wells.

Series of exhibits are staged here to demonstrate the effective methods of bringing about some definite improvements of health in rural classes.

Following are some of the exhibits at this court-

- (1) A typical farmer's house as it is.
- (2) A typical farmer's house as it ought to be.
- (3) Charts and Photos of common village diseases.
- (4) Sanitary well as compared with insanitary ones.
- (5) Charts showing usual habits of villages.
- (6) Maternity and infant welfare centre.
- (7) Sources of infectious diseases and their prevention.
- (8) Water-born diseases.
- (9) Miscellaneous.

CATTLE SHOW

As soon as it was decided to hold the Agricultural Exhibition and to have a cattle show included in it, the farmers of Kolhapur State have concentrated their attention to put forth the best exhibits of cattle at this court. Owing to the overwhelming rush of applications for entries at this court from different Pethas, the Managing Committee has to decide to arrange an extensive Cattle Show adjoining the Museum Compound, as it was found impossible to hold the live stock in a small court of the Agricultural Show. Now the Cattle Show housed as it is in a big compound, promises to be an independent Show in itself, as hundreds of exhibits are coming from all quarters of this State.

Cattle form the backbone of Indian Agriculture. However with the increased facilities of science and transport, there is a growing tendency for cattle breeding to languish. It is therefore necessary to foster a new spirit in the minds of farmers to keep the pure breeds of Cattle, as they still form a valuable asset to farming. There is likely to be a very keen competition in this Show, as several gold and silver medals are offered for best exhibits.

Among the varieties of cattle the following will be some of the breeds exhibited at this court:—

- (1) Khilari
- (2) Amrit Mahal
- (3) Krishna Kathi
- (4) Sindhi
- (5) Deshi

An interesting feature of THIS LIVE STOCK section, will be the display of goats, which is said to be the poor man's cow. There are possibilities of improving the quality of wool of Indian Sheep, and some exhibits of this kind of sheep will be seen in this section with great interest. Mr. J. L. Goheen will exhibit sheep of Merino breed which is famous for the produce of wool; they are specially imported from America.

The members of the Royal family have kindly co-operated to make this part of the Show a success, by keeping many exhibits of the live stock of their exclusive possession. Especially H. H. Punyasil Aisahab Maharaj, who is taking a great interest in the production of wool, has maintained sheep of this kind, and Her Highness is trying to foster the same liking among the farmers of this State,

FOREST SECTION

The seventeenth court is dedicated to forestry. Kolhapur state, situated as it is on the skirts of the Sahyadris, is full of forest abounding in thick growth of numerous kinds of trees. Leaving aside the tree-plantation, even the careful conservation of the existing forest would, in time, have a far beneficial effect on agriculture.

Some of these beneficial effects may be briefly stated to be:-

(i) Lessening the force of flood water which annually causes a great damage to cultivation. (ii) Conserving the rain-fall and thereby lengthening the period of water supply. (iii) Production of rich silt. (iv) Supply of timber, fuel and fodder for agricultural purposes.

The state forests can satisfy the needs of Agriculturists as woods for building, agricultural

implements, ropes, fodders, medicines etc. Match wood, hirda, paper pulp lac and oils are either actualities or big possibilities that have resulted and will result still more, out of the forests of this State.

The following exhibits with their different varieties are kept at this court.—

(1) Wood for Agricultural implements, (2) Wood for match work, (3) Fodders, (4) Species for Lac industry, (5) Leaves for Bidis, (6) Tans (7) Ropes, (8) Medicines, (9) Oils, (10) Gums (11) Spices, (12) Catecheu, (13) Flosses, (14) Material for paper pulp, (15) Miscellaneous.

Besides these some extraordinary items are kept at the foot of the Museum, such as a wooden plank 30 feet in length, one and half foot in breadth; a trunk of a tree, silk-cotton, 18 feet in circumference.

It will not be out of place to mention here a very laudable attempt on the part of the Darbar and that is of planting a new forest of over ten thousand trees at Panhala, the hill-station of Kolhapur. The scheme was launched at the hands of Prince Shri Vikramasinha Yuvaraj Maharaj of Dewas (Senior) in the month of June 1929. The scheme promises to be two fold boon to Kolhapur, in cultivating a new growth of forest and in making Panhala a beautiful and cool summer-hill-station.

ROCKS AND SOILS

In this section which stands 18th in order are housed nearly 75 samples and it will give at a glance an idea of the various kinds of Rocks and Clays, occurring in the different districts of the State.

Among the rocks, one sees the ores of Bauxite which is used for making Alum and Aluminium; these ores contain as much as 70% of Aluminium Oxide and 80% of Iron Oxide respectively.

The soils of the state are all represented here and at a view an idea about the crops to be grown on these soils can be had.

Among the clays one sees the various types of coloured clays, which are extensively used for wall-paintings and other colour purposes, China clay which is very important of its kind is also represented at this court.

MARKETING

As it is desirable that farmers must have a sound knowledge of cultivation and production of crop, so it is also essential that he must know something of marketing as he is likely to lose much for want of proper methods of marketing.

The cost of the products increases or decreases

with their different grades; and mixing them together greatly deteriorates their value with the result that even after an honest labour the farmer is not able to make both ends meet.

It is an acknowledged fact of these days, that systematic gradation of farm-products brings in a good price and much profit to the farmer,

In this section he will see with advantage different grades of Gul, Cotton, Jowr, Groundnuts, Tobacco, Turmeric, Wheat, Castor seed, Gorindals, Grams, Pottato, Betel leaves, Sugar, Rice with Paddy etc.

This will give him a good lesson in sorting and arranging his products in different grades resulting in the best possible profit to his poor purse.

WEAVING MILL SECTION

This court has been mainly designed to give some idea to the visitors and especially to the farmers regarding the cotton, that grows in their fields which is directly bought over by the mill management and through different processes, is turned into fine thread to be oven into Shirting, Coating and Dhotis, for the use of these very farmers. Thus they will be convinced of the best national economy that, the raw material, which is locally produced by them, is also locally manufactured, inspiring may be, a feeling of

satisfaction in their mind that they are clothing their families directly with the proceeds of their honest farm-labour.

Here will be found different Nos. of thread from No. 1 to No. 40, taken out of the Shri Shahu Mill Machinery; various samples of cloth that is manufactured at this Mill will be kept for inspection and for sale also.

The Shri Shahu Mill is a State concern and is being profitably run for the last so many years. It clearly indicates big potentialities in the near future, if only farmers of this State will make up their minds with hearty co-operation, selling their raw cotton and buying their manufactured clothes at one and the same concern, the Shahu Mills, it may result in fulfilling the blissful prophecies of the benevolent Rulers of this State.

AMUSEMENT COURT

This last but one court is purposely staged both to entertain and instruct the visitors during the busy week of the Exhibition. Many useful films directly bearing upon the social life, religious and historical problems are being shown at this Exhibition-Cinema-House.

This court has been divided into two departments:— a show on a small scale of exhibits of a

non-agricultural kind such as painting, photography, lead-work &c.

(2) An attractive programme of rural amusements including various competitions of village-sports, kirtans, recitations of village ballads, cinema shows and demonstrations of the wire-less.

The committee propose to hold a Cinema Show in a specially erected theatre for two hours every day. The films will be of a type most likely to appeal to the tastes of agriculturists,

Another interesting item on the committee card is a big competition of Dandapatta and Bothati, two of the most prominent sports of villagers.

Some of the most popular reciters of village-ballads and songs have been invited by the committee to give recitals.

As some of the arrangements of the Committee are still not complete, the committee will subsequently publish leaflets giving a detailed programme day by day.

ART SECTION

The Art Section of the show is the Art Gallery. It is lined inside with elaborate decorations of fine arts. It has three main divisions.

The first division contains exhibits of embroi-

dery and needle work, the best of their kinds, worked out by the local Artists. These are tastefully arranged in the first part of the gallery.

In the second part of the gallery are arranged exhibits of photo-art by the amateur artists and renowned photographers. Photographs of natural scenery, caves, buildings, coloured ones and other works of interest add to the beauty of the gallery.

In the third part are arranged the paintings of the renowned artists of Kolhapur. Kolhapur Darbar have patronized skilled artists, whose taste, and artistic skill in the delicate touch of the brush have brought them name and fame. The finest works of such artists have been exhibited for competition, and gold medals will be awarded to the exquisite specimens.

An important supplement of this section is tastefully arranged in the Irwin Agricultural Museum, as previously mentioned in the introductory part of this book. Visitors interested in Art section who will repair to the Museum will be highly compensated for their visit to this Museum Art section, as many exquisite pieces of Art and paintings are sure to satisfy them. Among others worth mentioning will be found the glass bead 'pictures' of a very high order and outstanding merit, such as the Kaliya Mardan and others, prepared with her own hands and inborn skill by Her Highness Punyaabil Laxmibai Aisabeb Maharaj.

APPENDIX A.

The following is the list of members who were represented on different Committees and who co-operated to make this Show a success:—

- 1 Rao Bahadur Dhanwade, Darbar Surgeon.
- 2 Raosaheb D. G. Vaingankar. Executive Engineer
- 3 " Kumbhojkar, Khasgi Karbhari
- 4 " Mahadik, Mechanical Engineer
- 5 " S. A. Rananavare, B. A., LL. B,
- 6 " B. S. Naik, B. E.
- 7 " M. A. Rananavare
- 8 Mr. S. P. Sawant, M. A., LL. B,
- 9 " S. G. Swami, B. A. Asst. Chief Police Officer.
- 10 " J. C. Kincaid
- 11 " P. S. Uplekar
- 12 " R. N. Rajadnye, M. L. C.
- 13 " S. B. Deshpande, B. Ag,
- 14 Prof. K. G. Kundangar, M. A.
- 15 Dr. Patil, Panjarpol Institution
- 16 Dr. P. N. Patil
- 17 Mr. P. D. Phadnis, B. Ag.,
- 18 " A. A. Mule
- 19 " R. T. Bagade

- 20 " Patwegar
21 " Sadolikar Patil
22 " Shinde, Contractor
23 " Jambale, R. P.
34 " Dhavale
25 " Metha
26 " Patole
27 " K. K. Bhosale
30 " Phadnis
32 " Kagale
33 " T. N. Patil, Raibag
36 " Bhide
37 " Jagdale
38 " Nagpurkar

APPENDIX B.
*List of Judges for the Exhibits in the Kolhapur
 Agricultural Exhibition.*

<i>Name of Judges,</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Time</i>
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I
FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

1 Rao Bhhadur P. C. Patil, L. A.G., M. SC., Prof. Agril. College, Poona.	18th November 1929.	8 A. M.
2 E. T. H. Ellis Esqr.	" " "	"
3 Rao Sahep B. S. Naik, B.E. Spl. Munipl. Engineer, Kolhapur.	" " "	"
4 Rao Saheb Mahadik, St. Mech. Engr. Kolhapur.	" " "	"

II
FIELD PRODUCE.

1 Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil, Poona.	18th November 1929.	4 P. M.
2 Mr. <u>Bapu Mandape.</u>	" " "	"

3 S. B. Jadhav Esqr. Jaysingpur.	..	..	..	4 A. M.
4 E. T. H. Ellis Esqr.	..	..	..	..

III

SEEDS MEN AND NURSERY

1 Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil.	17th November	1929.	4 P. M.
2 S. B. Jadhav, Jaysingpur.	..	..	..

IV

CO-OPERATIVE

1 Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve,	17th November	1929.	9 A. M.
Chief Secretary to H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur.			
2 Mr. R. N. Rajadnye, M. L. C.	..	..	..
3 Rao Saheb N. G. Sardesai.	..	..	..

V

COTTAGE-INDUSTRIES

1 Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil.	18th November	1929.	4 P. M.
2 Captain B. H. Gastrell	..	..	..
and 2nd in Command Kolhapur Lt. Infantry.			

Appendix B (Continued,)

4 P M

- 3 Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve, " " "
Chief Secy.
4 Capt. B, H, Hopkins

VI

POULTRY

- 1 Mr. J. L. Goheen, B A 19th November 1929 5 P. M.
Indstrl and Agril School,
Sangli
2 Mr B. G. Gaikwad, modi Bag, " " " "
Agril. College, Poona.
3 Mr J. C. Kincaid

VII

CATTLE

- 1 Meherban Bhorekhan Tabib. 18th November 1929 8 A. M.
2 " Babasaheb Navanihalkar. " " " "
3 Mr, Kolhe, Lectrr Agril College " " " "

VIII
GOATS

1	Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil	18th November	1929	9 A. M.
2	Mr. J. L. Goheen, Sangli,	" "	"	"

IX
FERTILIZRRS

1	Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil	17th Nov.	1929	3 P M
2	Mr. S. B. Jadhav Jaysingpur	" "	"	"
3	E. T. H. Ellis Esqr.	" "	"	"

X
DECORATION OF STALLS

1	Mrs. Gastrell.	20th Nov.	1929	4 P. M.
2	" Hopkins.	" "	"	"
3	" Ellis,	" "	"	"



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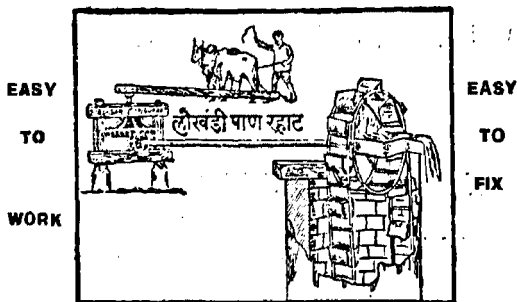
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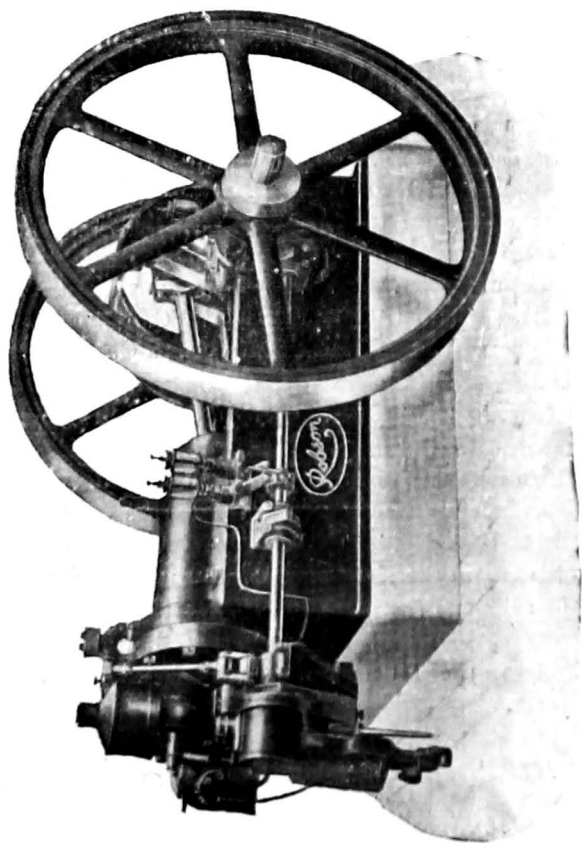
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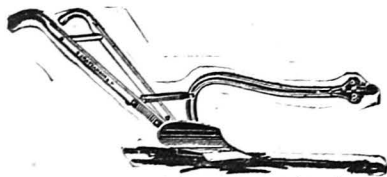


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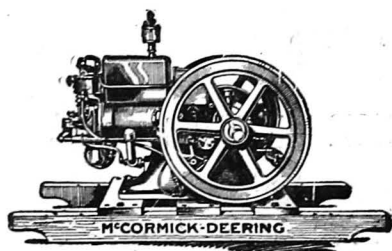
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and strength to the communal consciousness and as such to a natural desire for the glory and the success of the community in all its functions. It is to such a consciousness that the appeal for unity is made with the result that is not hid from anybody.

The Fallacious Argument.

18. We have said in the foregoing chapter that according to the present method of uniting India the population of the land is first divided religion-wise into different communities; and, when that is done, then all these various communities are called upon to unite and resolve once again into one nation. That is to say *division* precedes *unity* and it is out of *division* that the Hindu-Muslim unity is supposed to come out. The advocates of the present method of uniting India may, or, may not, agree with this interpretation: but that is exactly what the theory of Hindu-Muslim Unity means in concrete terms. In a poetic sense it might be right but when we look upon this theory from the view-point of philosophy and science it falls to the

ground. It is certainly wrong philosophy and highly unscientific to think that a *part* is more primary and prior to the *whole*, for even if we regard that it is the *part* which comes before the *whole* then that *part* itself shall be a *unit* and as such, the theory that *division* precedes a *unit* shall be rebutted of itself; and we shall have to admit that it is the *unit* and not the *division* which comes first. In the same way if in the case of the Indian nation we give preference to the various communities of which the nation is made up, then it means that the various communities are themselves so many *parts* which have been regarded as being more primary and prior to the *whole* which is the Indian Nation. But we must see very clearly that there is a *part* because there has been a *whole* to which it could belong. Without the existence of a *whole* it would have been out of question

to think that there is a *part* of that *whole*. The existence of a part is conditioned by the existence of a *whole*. Consequently it is impossible to think that a *part* could have an existence without being related to any *whole*. As such it is not the *whole* which get life out of the *part*, as this theory would have us believe, but it is the *part* which gets its existence from the *whole*. Similarly a *unit* which, in fact, is the *whole* cannot be preceded by *division* which in reality indicates so many *parts* of the *unit*: for it is *division* which comes out of the *unit* and not the *unit* which gets life from the *division*. Rather, to be more particular, it is the life of the *unit* itself which goes out into the various *parts* and makes them potential also. Similarly in the case of India, the various communities are but so many *parts* of the *whole* which is the Indian Nation. Under these circumstances, to say

that the Hindus and the Muslims should unite is really to say that the *parts* should make up the *unit* which is certainly a wrong philosophy. These are not the communities which are more primary than the nation, rather, it is the nation itself which comes first. But if for a moment we could say that a community is more primary and prior to the nation then it should be also possible for us to say that a community can have many nations in it which again is the very denial of facts. The thing is that it is not a community which comes first but a nation. A nation is determined by all the forces of Nature working together. It is created in the right sense of the term and, as such, cannot be altered, or changed. But, on the other hand, a community gets its name because of the co-operation of one or two natural forces to bring a certain type of men together. In the formation of a community Thought plays the major

part, while in the formation of a nation it is the whole *life* which is brought into operation. Consequently while Nature gives birth to a nation, a nation gives birth to a community or many communities. The existence of a community is conditioned by the existence of a nation. Destroy a nation and all the various communities are destroyed automatically. But if you destroy one community the whole nation is not destroyed though it may suffer a good deal because of the destruction of one of its factors.

19. This is, in brief the philosophy of a community and, as a matter of that, of the theory of the Hindu-Muslim Unity. According to this theory the various communities, which are the out-come of different religious thoughts, are called upon to unite giving the Indian nation a united look. But, as has been stated above, this is a wrong philosophy. The Indian nation is a *unit*, if it is a nation

at all; and, as such, the various divisions of it—the various communities—should not be regarded more primary than the unit itself. But, if, for the sake of argument, we place the various communities above and before the Indian nation then, in concrete terms, it only means that the various Indian communities themselves are strong enough to be called separate nations: and unfortunately that word is being used these days for the Hindu and the Muslim communities: and some people actually say that they are hindus or muslims first and Indians afterwards. Under these circumstances the question of the Hindu-Muslim Unity or, as a matter of that, of the Unity of India is really the question of the unity of all the nations of the world because here in this land you find all the religions of the world having a community of their own which, for argument's sake, we have regarded, and as this theory would have us regard, as

separate nations: and if there is a chance for the nations of the world to unite and live in peace and have freternal feelings towards each other before the Millennium then there is some chance for the unity of India to be accomplished; but if on the other hand, the present and the past history of the world does not show any record to predict a peaceful future then, God forbid, India is going to be a battle field of all the various nations of the world till this Universe is destroyed and a new one is raised in its place. But, as we have said above, this theory of the Hindu-Muslim Unity itself is based on wrong philosophy. It is a fallacious argument and the fallacy consists in the imperfect connection between the *whole* and the various *parts* that constitute it.

20. But there is another point also which crops up from a deep study of the terminology of this theory. It need not be repeated here that this theory aims at

uniting India through Religion. In other words the advocates of Unity, whether of the old school or of our own times, somehow, think that an appeal to religious sentiments of the people shall be more effective than any other appeal. They think that Religion as such is strong enough to unite man to man since there is an inherent tendency in men to defend their religion even at the cost of their lives. So that, according to the notions of our leaders, when the idea of unity becomes as deep-rooted as the idea of Religion itself, through which the idea of unity is sent down their sentiments, then people would remain united and would even die for their unity even as they die for their religion. But this is some-how or the other not the result. Since many centuries unity has been preached, not through a theory based only on religious considerations, but sometimes as Religion itself: and yet our "El Dorado" is not within sight.

The fault is not of the people but of the method that has been applied so far. It is due to the fallacious argument which lurks in the idea of this Hindu-Muslim Unity. This idea is based on the supposed potentiality of Religion to be able to unite people of different faiths into one whole where not only peace and harmony could exist but where a united action against internal and external wrongs could also be possible. But, if we study the philosophy and the history of Religion as such, we shall find that these very things have seldom been accomplished by Religion. The problem of the Indian Unity is some-what different from the rest of the world. Here you do not have a people who have, at least, the name of one religion. But even if you take up a country or a community where there is the name of at least one religion you will find that Religion has seldom succeeded in giving them perpetual unity. Of course

they have the best chance of being able to execute a united action. But, if you study the nature of this united action also, you would see that, so far as this united action is concerned with internal or external objects which have an intimate-relation with religion, it could hardly be called united. It is united only against objects where Religion as such is not very much concerned. For example it would be successful if the Muslims or the Hindus were to fight with any other people with whom they have no religious concern. But as soon as this action is directed towards an object which is most intimately related to Religion then, even if it is directed against a people who have the name of the same religion, you would find that the tenacity of this united action is minimised a good deal: and it is in keeping with the spirit of Religion also. Take up any religion and you find that behind

the outer one-ness of the name the religion has not been able to patch up the hundreds and hundreds of sects that have cropped up under its own shadow. It is not also difficult to trace out from History that these sects, though they had a common religion, have seldom been at peace even on religious grounds. Religion, far from being able to unite or give permanent harmony to peoples of different faiths, has not so far been able to unite and give perpetual peace to the followers of one nation even. Christ has rightly said "Think not that I am come to send Peace on earth: I came not to send peace but a sword. For I am come to set a man at variance against his father, and the daughter against her mother, and the daughter-in-law against the mother-in-law. And a man's foes shall be they of his own household." When Christ was saying this he knew what Religion meant as the most potential

factor of the Human Personality. Religion, as is ordinarily understood, is the path which one individual follows to attain the salvation of his soul. Three words explain the whole philosophy of Religion "individual" "salvation" and "soul." Religion deals with the sentiments and the ideas which lie deep in one's own personality. It is primarily for an individual and is perhaps, the most personal thing which we could think of in this world. Consequently, speaking with the utmost exactitude, perhaps, no two persons in the world can have the same religion because no two persons can have the same sentiments and the same ideas in this world. Permanent and absolute harmony, for the same reason, cannot be had through Religion which in its very essence is expected to deal with the differences of the Human Personality. No nation has ever attained permanent union and harmony and no nation, perhaps, shall

ever attain them by an appeal which is made absolutely through Religion. Nevertheless here we are trying to unite permanently, not the people of one religion only, but of different, rather contrary creeds, a feat which we have not been able to accomplish for so many centuries and which, perhaps, we shall never be able to accomplish even in future. The argument, as has been pointed above, is fallacious and the fallacy consists in the violation of the principles of definition and consequently "imperfect conception of the force of terms employed." This fallacious argument may, for a short while, succeed in attaining the semblance of unity, as is always the case with all clever fallacies, but it cannot stand long.

21. The fallacy that we have referred to above is due to the defective definition; hence it consists more in the terminology of the theory. But when you talk to the

advocates of this idea of Hindu-Muslim Unity you find that they do not use defective terms only but even when they explain their ideas they hardly fare better. They are as fallacious in the use of terms as they are in their explanation. The modern leader is often heard to argue.

“The best men of all the religions are really above all considerations of caste and creed. You see, A and B—one is a Hindu and the other a Muslim—they are above caste and creed. Therefore Hindus and Muslims can unite.”

He has still another argument to prove the validity of his idea hardly knowing that this one which he has already given is itself a very fair example of the fallacy called Non-Sequitur which is committed when the conclusion is not the necessary consequence of the premises. His second argument when explaining the

idea of Hindu-Muslim Unity is by saying that unity can be attained through Religion referring to the virtues which all religions preach. Then he goes on to say that A, B & C are various religions in India; therefore unity can be attained even through A, B & C. But as all students of Logic know this, too, is a fallacy which is committed by assuming without proof a proposition which requires proof. (*Petitio Principii*) It requires proof to establish that unity can be attained through Religion.

22. There is, however a very funny argument which the writer of these lines had the opportunity to hear in a public meeting. The speaker while trying to establish the need of unity argued that if any body (Hindu or Muslim) cannot be expelled he must be befriended. He then went on to say that the Hindus and the Muslims could not expel each other from India. Therefore they must befriend each

other. Not dwelling upon the trash morality that this argument preaches we only refer to its fallaciousness. The fallacy again is due to the "imperfect conception of the terms employed". In short, whether you take the terms of the theory or you go into its connotation; you cannot get away from its fallaciousness; and if a fallacious argument can be effective permanently then there is hope that India shall be united but if a fallacy cannot have a perpetual sway on us then through Religion India can never be united; no never, never, never.

23. If Indians are a nation the appeal must be made directly to them as a nation. That is what philosophy wants, that is what science says; and in short, that is what the whole Nature cries from its house-top. Religion must be left alone, otherwise, when on account of the force of world-circumstances need for unity increases on the one hand and

on the other Religion stands in the way of national life then the former is sure to be divorced in favour of the latter. But the moment Religion is depreciated then the whole nation shall stand in the danger of being de-moralised. There is, however, one and only one way to secure a real National Unity and also due respect for Religion; and that is by keeping both Religion and Politics apart. The national-cry of "Hindu-Muslim Unity" is really to mix up Politics with Religion and, as such, try however we may, we shall, either not succeed in accomplishing the one, or we shall succeed, only by debasing the other. Religion and Politics have not proved a favourable mixture anywhere in the world but they shall prove even dangerous in the case of India.

THE END

PUBLISHER'S NOTE.

On account of very great hurry it has not been possible for this edition to be free from mistakes. In the next edition, however, these mistakes shall be rectified.

uide to:—

KOLHAPUR AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION

Opened by
H. E. THE VICEROY.



November 1929.

GUIDE

TO

The Kolhapur Agricultural Show to be opened

BY

**His Excellency the Viceroy of
INDIA.**

On 19th November

1929.



Published by

Rao Saheb D. M. Bhosale, Financial Secretary to H. H.
Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur.



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**His Excellency the Right Hon. Edward Frederick Lindley Wood,
Baron Irwin of Kirby Underdale, G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E.
Viceroy and Governor General of India.**

*Prospectus of the Agricultural Museum and
Exhibition, Kolhapur State.*

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(Publicity)
-

Foreword.



The long looked for Visit, of His Excellency Lord Irwin, the Viceroy and Governor General of India and Her Excellency Lady Irwin, the first of its kind in the history of Kolhapur State, has infused in the minds of the Ruler and the Ruled such eagerness and enthusiasm that all are keenly looking forward to the arrival of their Excellencies. Various functions of lasting importance have been arranged in honour of this memorable occasion and one of them is the erection of the Agricultural Museum with which His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to allow his name to be associated. His Highness Lt. Col. Sir Shri Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharajasaheb has entrusted the entire Management of this work to a responsible and representative Committee, which is represented as follows:—

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—Rao Saheb D. M. Bhosle,
Financial Secretary to His
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General Secretaries

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Mr. H. N. Ghatge) Veteri-
 nary Court)
 Dr. Shinde (Rural Health
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 Mr. Baburao Mestri
 (Amusements Court)
 Mr. Thorat (Satara)
 (Marketing Section)
 Mr. T. R. Mohite,
 (Forest Section)
 Mr. S. G. Virkud, B. A.
 (Publicity)

It was at first thought of constructing the
 Museum and equipping it with the following
 sections:—

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Field Produce | 2 Machinery |
| 3 Forest | 4 Cottage Industries |
| 5 Pestology | 6 Marketing |
| 7 Agricultural Charts | 8 Fruit |
| 9 Rocks, Soils & Manure | 10 Archaeology |

and of having an Experimental Farm in the
 extensive compound of the Museum. The Com-
 mittee, however, later on decided that an Agricul-
 tural Exhibition adjoining the Museum would be
 a practical guide to the farmers so as to enable them
 to take an active part and closer interest in the

work which was mainly designed for their amelioration; and with this view in mind it approached the Darbar for permission to hold an Agricultural Show, and the Committee is glad to mention here, that His Highness the Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharajsaheb was Pleased, not only to approve of the idea, but also to sanction the required additional expenditure for an Agricultural Exhibition.

The Committee is thankful to the Bombay Government for extending the period of services to the Darbar of Mr. G. L. Patil, B. Ag. who is working as a General Secretary of the Museum and Agricultural Exhibition.

We are also glad to express our sense of gratitude to H. H. Shri S. S. Akkasahab Maharaj for the willing help accorded by Her Highness in organizing so successfully the cattle Show and for Her Highness' exhibits in the Poultry Court.

Rao Bahadur A. B. Latthe, M. A., LL. B. the Diwan has laid the Committee under deep obligations by his valued advice and help from time to time.

The Committee has also to mention very gratefully the help rendered by Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil, L. Ag., M. Sc. in personally helping to get up many of the Courts in the Exhibition and of the

Director of Agriculture, Dr. W. Burns, D. Sc., I.A.S. of Agricultural Department of Bombay, for lending us various specimens and the services of men from his Department.

Various firms, from Kolhapur and outside, men of technical and professional knowledge, honorary workers and volunteers, and local contractors and merchants, who willingly and enthusiastically co-operated to make this exhibition a success have laid the Committee under a deep debt of gratitude. The Committee avails itself of this occasion to thank one and all of these gentlemen.

We cannot close without expressing our grateful thanks to our popular Resident Major L. E. Lang, M. C., C. I. E., for his sympathies towards our activities and for his useful advice which has cleared many difficulties from our path. Without his help the Show would not have been such a success.

THE IRWIN MUSEUM

&

Agricultural Show, Kolhapur.

General Introduction.

It is a well established fact since time immemorial that India is mainly an Agricultural Country and Agriculture has been the main occupation and the chief means of sustaining her teeming masses.

Leaving out of consideration a few cities, India is made up of thousands of villages, where the cultivation of the motherland is the chief and the most important occupation of millions of people and other industries play only a subordinate part in India's Economical life

The State of Kolhapur is situated in the centre of Southern Maharashtra. It enjoys a temperate climate through-out the year not being subject to the extremes of cold or heat. It has an average rainfall of about 40 inches and its proximity to the

the Mother Land to march progressively towards the goal of Economical emancipation.

His Late Highness' Policy.

As far back as 1904 His Late Highness Shri Shahu Chhatrapati started the Queen Victoria Fund to perpetuate the memory of Her Majesty the Queen Victoria. This fund was mainly subscribed to by the public and is utilised to grant loans on easy terms to the poor and deserving farmers.

To meet the growing needs of the Agricultural improvements, His Late Highness organized another public fund called, the King Edward Memorial Fund. This was started in the year 1912 under the presidentship of Col. Wodehouse, the then Resident at Kolhapur. A comprehensive scheme was laid down to promote scientific improvements in Farming by appointing Agricultural Lecturers, by establishing demonstration-farms, by holding Agricultural classes, by distributing seeds, implements, manures etc, and by endowing scholarships to farmer-students. The subscription of the King Edward Memorial Fund amounted to Rs. 34,807 and it is deposited in the Huzur Treasury bearing 6% interest.

His Late Highness with his usual keen foresight

recognized the immense value of Agricultural Exhibitions and in the year 1914 an Agricultural Exhibition was held which proved to be a great success.

It is a well known fact that His Late Highness had initiated new ideas and new reforms towards the Social and Religious emancipation of the masses; he likewise showed his inborn taste for novelties in the plantation kingdom. Tea-growing was unknown and undreamt of in this part of the country, but His Late Highness has made Tea-plantation a reality at Panhala, the famous historical fort of the Marathas, by importing seeds and experts from the Panjab and the Himalayan tea-estates. The natural water supply of the Pusati Bastion was diverted and made to water the Tea-gardens. The experiment has been proved to be so successful that tea-growing at Panhala has become a 'Fait Accompli.' The present members of the Royal Family especially H. H. Aisaheb Maharaj and H. H. S. S. Akkasabeb Maharaj take such a keen interest in the Panhala tea-plantation that it may almost be said that it has become one of their pet hobbies. The coffee-plantation, also was much improved upon by His Late Highness both in quality and quantity and also installed a peeling machine for the same.

Apiculture was the next thing that occupied His Late Highness' attention and while returning from his tour to Europe, he actually brought three live Beives in his own saloon through the baking heat of the Red Sea, at the cost of his personal comfort and convenience. They continued to thrive under his paternal care at Rajputwadi his favourite retreat.

His Late Highness' tour to Mysore resulted in the introduction of Sericulture in the State. Experts were brought from Benglore and the Mulberry plantation and the rearing of silk-worms were begun on an elaborate scale, Jotiba Hill may be mentioned as a prominent centre of this industry.

Breeding centres for cattle and horses on purely scientific basis were also established by His Late Highness. Even the feathered world was not neglected. His late Highness introduced the typical fighting cock and the rare breeds of the Pegu and the Læghorn and the other pedigree fowls specially imported from Europe and distributed the breed gratis to his farmers Her Highness S S. Akkasaheb Maharaj, the worthy daughter of His Late Highness has not only inherited this spirit but has almost become a specialist in this art, with the result

that the latest types of incubators and choicest specimens of this feathered tribe are her pet hobbies. Her Highness is a Life Member of the Bombay Presidency Poultry Association,

Present Maharaja's Policy.

From this it will be seen what a great liking His Late Highness had for Agriculture. But he was so much anxious to continue the same in the Royal Family that he sent the Present Maharaja-saheb -then of tender age- to England to undergo a special training in Agriculture. His Highness stayed in England and worked on a farm management for practical and scientific training and on his return to India His Highness was sent to the Ewing Xian Agricultural College, Allahabad, where he successfully completed the special course in Agriculture as best suited to the Indian soil and climate,

After accession to the Gadi, His Highness continued his revered father's Agricultural Policy and in order to give a consolidated effect to the progress of Agriculture, amalgamated the two funds, the Queen Victoria Fund and the King Edward Memorial Fund, which amounted to Rs. 75,000 in all. In the year 1926 an independent Agricultural Depart-



**His Late Highness Sir Shri SHAHU Chhatrapati Maharaj,
G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O., M. R. A. S., LL. D.**

ment was created with a view to give advice, help and instructions to Agriculturists so as to stimulate a keen desire in the farmers both for intensive and extensive farming.

In the year 1926 the Presidency Agricultural show was held at Poona, and the Kolhapur State took an active and prominent part in the same. A grand and magnificent State Court was erected with the following useful Sections:-Field Produce, Amusement, Fertilizers, Pestology, Weaving, Co-operative, Forest. Kolhapur Court proved a great attraction to all the visitors to the Presidency Show and a good many prizes also were carried by the Kolhapur farmers for the various exhibits at this show. His Highness had donated Rs, 10000 towards the expenses and was a Vice President of the Presidency Agricultural Show, held at Poona.

The intensive policy of His Highness towards Agriculture has taken a practical shape in his decision to start state-maintained Agricultural Schools. Instead of organizing purely Agricultural Schools it was thought more advisable to open bias Agricultural classes as recommended by the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture presided over by Lord Linlithgow. Two such schools have already been started, one at Shirol and the other at

Radhanagari, A fully equipped Agricultural School adjoining the Agricultural Museum, which is also being opened by His Excellency the Viceroy, will clearly show the Agricultural development during the happy and progressive regime of the present Maharajasaheb.

This Agricultural School at Kolhapur is meant to impart Agricultural Education on up-to-date improved methods, to the promising sons of farmers. About 10 acres of land is placed at the disposal of the students to carry on experiments in fruit-growing and rearing of other local crops. The curriculum of instructions at this school is based upon that of Government Agricultural school at Loni Kalbhor, Poona, with a few modifications to suit the local conditions. Twenty scholarships, 10 from Darbar and 10 from King Edward Institute, have been awarded to deserving students while all students are admitted free.

A mention may be made here of the Shri Shahu Memorial Committee which has given its hearty co-operation by allowing its surplus funds to be utilised for the building of Agricultural Schools in the State.

The whole state is divided into two circles, the Eastern and the Western, with two Agricul:

tural Graduates as Inspectors of Agriculture, Rao Bahadur A. B. Achrekar, the Home Minister, was also the Director of Agriculture and carried out the organization of the newly started Agricultural Department. The Department is placed now under A. B. Latthe, the Diwansaheb.

The Co-operative Department though started a few years back has been recently overhauled and reorganized so as to facilitate the working of the village Societies and to provide working capital to them.

The State Veterinary Department is looked after by a Veterinary Surgeon and is rendering valuable services to the farmers by controlling and preventing contagious diseases of the cattle.

An Agricultural Exhibition under the Chairmanship of Rao Saheb D. M. Bhosale was organized on a very elaborate scale in the year 1927. The Show was declared open by the then Resident at Kolhapur, Col. O'Brien. Various courts were erected on the lines of the Presidency Agricultural Show, Poona; and nearly 30000 farmers, hailing from all parts of the State, took practical advantage of this Show. Gold and Silver medals were distributed to the best Exhibits. A special feature of this Show was the active participation of the members of the Royal Family.

The liberal policy of the present Maharajasahab towards Agriculture coupled with his early training and the inherited love for Agriculture has impelled the Maharajasahab to institute and endow a very grand and majestic Agricultural Museum, which is the first of its kind in the Bombay Presidency. It is a very happy coincidence that His Excellency, Lord Irwin, the present popular Viceroy of India, who is the first of the British proconsuls to display such a marked and personal interest in Agriculture, has been pleased to allow his name to be associated with this noble edifice which will stand as a permanent monument of His Excellency's memorable visit to this historical capital of the Marathas.

This Museum is a noble pile costing over 2 lakhs and designed in a modified form of Doric style of Architecture as suited to the climate and the peculiar genius of Kolhapur, designed by Rao Sahab D. G. Vaingankar, B. A. B. E., the State Executive Engineer and finished mainly by local labour. The structure though simple in design still has a majesty and dignified grandeur of its own. Ornament has been strictly kept in check so as not to spoil and jar upon the noble elegance and the classic purity of the tectonics of its structure. Thus the maximum amount of floor spaces has been secu-

red without in any way marring the harmonious ensemble of its classic proportions,

A spacious hall in this Museum is devoted to Arts section where in beautiful collections of Indian Art and Paintings are tastefully arranged. It is a matter of gratification and pride that Her Highness Punyashil Laxmibai Aisaheb Maharaj has kindly permitted the committee to exhibit some of her Art pictures oven by Her Highness herself with beads in different colours. One of these pictures, that of Kalia Mardan by Lord Shri Krishna, was sent over to England to be exhibited at the Wembley Exhibition of the British Empire held in 1924. These pieces of art are ferfect in finish and eloquently bespeak the inborn taste and highest accomplishments on the part of such a great personage as H. H. Aisaheb Maharaj who is an unfailing spring of inspiration and guide to the Ruler and the ruled of this state. The committee is under a deep debt of gratitude to H. H. Aisaheb Maharaj for her kind permission to exhibit these rare and valued specimens of Art.

It is backed and fronted by fine garden and a crescent lawn, the front being purposely covered with turf with fine paraterres of flowers of variegated hues, so that the attractions of the garden might not detract from the fine tectonic perspective

of the Museum. The garden at the back is laid out tastefully on the Geometrical patterns on the model of the Mogal ones and since the back of the building is designed for solid safety, the garden here has been given a full scope for the aesthetic taste of its designers.

In front of this temple, dedicated to the Goddess of Agriculture as a lasting memorial, separated by the Public Road, stretch a long vista of Amphitheatres the pendals and Mandaps which house court after court of the Agricultural Show,

VARIOUS COURTS.



IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY

The first court, in which different Implements and Machinery are staged, is a very important one from the stand point of farmers. Here they can choose the best things that will suit their purse and requirements for special crops that they hope to raise. By the use of these improved Implements farmers will get the best possible results in progressive and scientific Agriculture.

The various firms both Indian and European who specialise in this branch, have erected their stalls on the show ground and will exhibit different kinds of labour-saving machinery that forms their stock in trade.

The working of the pumping plants and lifting of water by Balasar Rahat will be demonstrated here. The following are some of the firms who have taken part in arranging their Implements in this court.

- (1) The Cooper Engineering Works, Satara,
- (2) Messrs Kirloskar Bros. Ltd.
- (3) Holkart Bros.

- (4) Chotubhai D. Mestry.
- (5) S. Yeshwant and Co.
- (6) Potdar Metal Works, Jayasingpur.
- (7) Masaji Vitthal Bros. Sangli.
- (8) Messrs Rowntee Mckenzie and Co. Ltd. Poona, who will exhibit Phoughs, Harrows Cane-Sugar Mills, Tractors, Lawn Mowers etc.
- (9) The Deccan Flooring Tiles and Cement work of Mr. Dunang will be exhibited.

The Kirloskar Bros. and Cooper Engineering works Satara, will actually demonstrate the working of the Sugar-cane Mills, Ploughs and Chaff-Cutters. Exhibitions will also be given of the work accomplished by labour of bullocks, as well as that turned out by motive power supplied from oil engines.

The demonstrations of boring plant and motor tractor will be given on behalf of King Edward Agricultural Institute of Kolhapur.

FIELD PRODUCE SECTION

The second in order is the Field produce section, which will display the best results of Agriculture in Kolhapur. Competition is very keen among the farmers in putting forth the best results of their

labour and various specimens are kept here. Farmers will get at a glance the different products that grow in different Pethas of Kolhapur State.

Name of the tract	Products
Konkan	{ Many varieties of Rice, Sugar-cane,
Transition	{ Rice, Sugarcane, Turmeric, Garden-crops, Ground nuts.
Desh Tract	{ Cotton, groundnuts, Jowr, Bajari, Tobacco.
Fruits from Raibag.	{ Suntri, Mosambi, Plantain.

SEEDSMEN SECTION

The seedsmen and Horticulture Court is also equally important as farmers and gardeners will get an unique opportunity, to see here different varieties of seeds, fruits and plants, Banana, Mosambi, Santri, Grapes and Papayas of the best kind that can be produced here, are exhibited at this court. The different methods of cultivating fruit trees as also, the after-care of fruit plants will be fully explained.

Besides many methods of grafting will be

actually shown here for the benefit of gardeners. Grafts of Chikus, Mosambis, Mangoes are kept at this court. Specimens of various diseases on fruits will be seen here and methods of combating these successfully be explained. The useful method of extracting lemon juice for bottling it for long-duration will be demonstrated.

Messrs Bhosale and sons, of Deccan Nursery will exhibit grafts of Mangoes, Santri, Mosambi and Cocoanuts which are kept open for sale. Mr. Bandar of Panhala will show different grafts and plants that are grown in the Panhala nursery, specially Coffee, Tea and Cardmum plants.

FERTILIZERS

The fifth in order is the Fertilizers' court. Here the farmer will study the ways and means by which he can keep his soil ever fertile by a judicious rotation of crops and also by feeding it with different munures when it gets devitalised and refuses to respond to his labour as before.

This section is represented by Messers Imperial Chemical Industries, Union Agency and Indo-Agri. Co. Ltd. of Bombay. Various kinds of manures such as sulphate of Amonia, Nitro chalk, Potassium, Leuna Phos, Nitro phos, Sulphere flower, Copper Sulphate, Lead Arsenate are some of the

Insecticides exhibited here. Different mixtures of manures and Calcium Cyanamide are also kept for inspection.

A good many photos of crops treated with different manures and not treated with manures are kept at this court for comparative study for agriculturists.

The representatives of these firms will clearly explain to farmers in nontechnical language the excellent uses of the various manures for soil-culture, and will also demonstrate to the farmers which particular combination of manures will suit which particular crops, like the Sugar cane, Turmeric, Chillies, Tobacco, etc.

WATER COURT.

To represent this section in the Agricultural Show a temporary water court is arranged where farmers will get practical demonstration of different water-lifting appliances such as the Pumps and Rahats worked by power supplied from oil engines of various types. So that farmers will get a clear and definite idea of their mechanism and utility and may select the particular one which will exactly suit their requirements and needs. A very interesting competition of Rahats-water lifting appliance-will be a speciality at this court; thus

farmers will be able to watch it and select which of these machines will best suit their needs.

Besides this a permanent water court is arranged on the farm in the back ground of the Agricultural Museum, where the working of Rahat, Mot, Pump worked with oil engines are installed. Farmers who will repair to this place will get a vivid idea of the different water-lifting appliances and will thereby select the particular one that will suit their purse and farm.

POULTRY COURT.

This court has been specially inspired and designed by her Highness S. S. Akkasahab Maharaj and is a mere replica of her model Poultry farm at the palace. Her Highness takes a keen personal interest in this matter and with a view to increase the quality of the breeds and the yield, Her Highness encourages this most important domestic and home-industry, about the potentialities of which the average farmer is in a complete state of ignorance. Farmers will get a good idea of the latest advances in poultry culture, including special incubators, poultry food etc. as well as the various pedigree fowls, so that, he will return from this court with a completely revised notion in this field of undreamt of possibilities, resulting may be, in the qualitative and quantitative increase of this feathered tribe in the state.

Fowls are classified into two sections, one for Amateurs and the other for Professionals, wherein the Leghorn, Pegu, Red Cock, Country Cock, fighting Cocks, Turkeys Ducks, Guinea fowls etc. are exhibited at the show. This Section is under the able management of J. L. Goheen Esq who is a specialist in this branch of domestic industry.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

The Court of Cottage Industries which is the eighth in order will give best illustration to the farmer as to how to keep the spare time of himself and of the other members of his family profitably and usefully engaged. By taking to one or other of these industries he can associate with himself in earning money the female members of his family. The interval between the harvests enforces compulsory idleness upon the farmer and drives him into the city slum areas to become a millhand, with all its accompanying degradations. The natural result is this, that he becomes gradually indifferent to cultivation and farm labour becomes not only costly but inefficient. This fascination of farmers for migration into cities is successfully combated by the counter attraction of secondary industries. This will be not only effective to keep the farmer to his farm but also the money value and the

health value of cottage industries can be realised by him from the demonstrations at this court.

Some profitable cottage-industries which a farmer can take up as paying concerns and run on a family scale, are exhibited at this section in the following order:—

- 1 Lacquered work
- 2 Horn-work
- 3 Toy-making Paraffin
- 4 Spinning, Ginning, Takli, Weaving, Tape-making.
- 5 Weaving by Farmers.
- 6 Carpet, Guddar, Navar, Towels and Cane-work
- 7 Soap-making
- 8 Bidi-making
- 9 Ericulture
- 10 Ink-making
- 11 Leather work (including Tanning)
- 12 Chilim-making
- 13 Pottery (Earthen)
- 14 Nets and Bags
- 15 Broor:-making
- 16 Patraval-making
- 17 Bamboo-work
- 18 Walking sticks
- 19 Match-making
- 20 Sandle-work

- 21 Wooden work
- 22 Paper making (if possible)
- 23 Bangle-making
- 24 Ornament making
- 25 Frame-work, Khadi printing, Papermint-making,
- 26 Flute-making

In addition to the above the following industries will also be exhibited:—

- 1 Silk weaving
- 2 Wick-making
- 3 Fine Cane-work for women and children
- 4 Agarbatti
- 5 Dying (household use)
- 6 Hair work

CO-OPERATIVE SECTION.

The next court which stands ninth in order is the Co-operative court. It is specily meant that the spirit of co-operation, consolidation and mutual help can be fostered amongst the farmers. Here it will be shown to the farmers that they can sell their farm-products and purchase their necessaries required for the farm, with the best possible advantage by co-operating with each other. Thus they will be in a position to eliminate the middle men or brokers who generally appropriate the profits which by right must go into the pockets of the

farmers. Also they can easily purchase seeds, implements on co-operative basis; cattle breeding and fodder storing societies can also be maintained on co-operative lines.

Thus the spirit of co-operation will help to bring about the Agricultural progress of the villages and consequently of the whole Petha.

At this section the farmers will see the practical models and can study the comparative advantages derived from consolidated holdings and disadvantages from the individual small holdings. It is hoped that this court will greatly help to give an impetus to the co-operative spirit which is happily spreading amongst the farmers.

The following things will be greatly interesting to the visitors to this court:—

(i) A pinned map showing the co-operative societies in Kolhapur state and their kinds. A picture of the co-operative tree showing the societies by flowers.

(ii) Charts and Maps showing the working of the co-operative credit societies and the pictures showing the purposes of advance to members by these societies.

(iii) Charts and Maps showing working method of the Bhisis.

(iv) Finished Artistic products prepared by the non-agricultural classes.

(v) Model co-operative Motos, leaflets etc.

VETERINARY COURT

The veterinary court which stands tenth in order will be greatly instructive to the visitors, especially the farmers; because here in are shown the scientific methods of dealing with various deadly diseases of cattle. Cattle is the most valuable asset to the farmers, as they still form the chief means of cultivation. In ancient times the Aryans reckoned their wealth by the number of cattle they possessed and to the present Indian farmer, their descendent, the cattle form a valued treasure. In this court the farmer will get the visual demonstration of occulating them against the attack of such epidemics as the Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Rinder pest, Ticks, Black-quarter, Foot and mouth diseases etc. that play a great havoc with life of cattle. Both the methods that of Prevention and of cure of diseases that the Cattle are subject to, are usefully explained here.

Country and foreign drugs that are strictly within the purchasing power of farmers are exhibited here with instructions of their use; so that farmers can store these medicines and treat their own

cattle with advantage in time of need without resorting to village Quack or local Apothecary.

A special feature of this section is the actual demonstration of castration of bulls by improved and scientific method as against the crude and ancient practices with their unnecessary suffering towards dumb poor animals.

Various charts and posters of these special features of this section are exhibited for careful study of visitors,

PESTOLOGY

The attention of the farmers is specially invited to the pestology Court, as they will get an opportunity here, to see the different methods of protecting their crops from the attack of pest. The farmer helplessly resigns, taking it be some special punishment of God whenever his promising crops are subject to pests or diseases, a fact which has been specially noticed in the case of the attack of Deccan Wingless Grasshoppers, locally known as the Zita on the Jowr crop. In order to give a thorough knowledge of these pests and diseases and to strengthen the hands of the farmer to combat these successfully, this court is specially organised. Exhibitions of various pests and diseases will be given here.

The method of steeping jowr seed in copper-

Sulphate solution will be demonstrated at this court ; as also the specimens of Smut disease that works such a great havoc with the jowr crop and the ways to prevent the same will be carefully explained

Birds and wild beasts, that cause a great damage to the farmers' crop, will be exhibited here. The nature of destruction caused by these will clearly shown and also the effective methods to ward off their attack will be carefully explained.

The Preventive and curative methods to be adopted in each kind of pest and disease will be shown here and uses of Insecticides and Fungicides will be demonstrated to visitors of this court,

The working arrangement of Pestology section is divided into following groups:—

1 Exhibiting specimens of different pests on important crops in Kolhapur State.

- (i) Caterpillars preserved in formalin.
- (ii) Dried butter flies

2 Exhibiting specimens of different diseases on important crops.

3 Exhibiting fighting measures against crop-pests and diseases.

- (i) Sprayers and pumps
- (ii) Insecticides

(iii) Different traps

4 Distributing leaflets, giving information about insects and insecticides.

5 To Show how to prepare different spraying solutions such as—

- (i) Boardaux mixture
- (ii) Tobacco decoction
- (iii) Fish oil resin soap

6 To Show actual working of pumps.

DAIRY COURT

The twelfth in order is the Dairying Court which is separately being organized from the live stock. Milk forms the main nutritive element in the food of millions of people. Its proper value for the development of the child cannot be over estimated. Unfortunately its food value and health value are very much depreciated by contamination, its freely diluting with water, skimming it etc. The method of supplying pure, unadulterated milk is beset with a good many difficulties. The universal practice in India of freely watering the milk and submissive tendency of the public to buy the same, have practically inflicted failure on well-organized dairies.

A special feature of this Dairying section is to give full and practical demonstration in pure Milk supply and if the consumer will insist upon having

a pure 'A' grade milk, undiluted with water, it is hoped that gradually at least, the problem of Pure Milk Supply will greatly be solved.

The following useful demonstrations and exhibits are arranged by D. B. Kolhe, B. Ag. at this Section:—

- 1 **Clean Milk Production:** This requires:
 - (a) Clean and healthy cows
 - (b) Clean and proper utensils for milking
 - (c) Clean milker.
- 2 **Handling of milk for sale:**
 - (a) Bottle milk delivery.
 - (b) Can milk delivery.
- 3 **Gawali's Method of handling milk .**
- 4 **Lactometer test for detecting adulteration with water.**
- 5 **Working the cream separator.**
- 6 **Modern method of making butter, versus country Method.**
- 7 **Milk Posters showing food value of milk.**
- 8 **Samples of best Ghee and Butter.**

LAND DEVELOPMENT

The Proper development of land is almost an

untried experiment in this part of the country. The water of the rivers and Nallas that overflow during the rainy season, goes to waste which if judiciously turned and stored, will be of immense value to Agriculture. In the absence of systematic land development not only the rain-water that goes unused, but it washes away the fertile soil of the farm into the beds of rivers. It is quite essential for best farming to enrich the soil by land development, as also to put the rain-water to the maximum use of dry or wet cultivation,

Kolhapur Darbar has undertaken some very big schemes of Land Development and irrigation and the Shri Laxami Talao at Radhanagari, may be mentioned as the biggest of them. It is hoped that this scheme when complete will impound nearly Six million cubic feet of water and will irrigate an area of 2000 acres. The Bhogavati river is utilised for this purpose and the masonry dam which holds the water, is constructed in three sections, its total length being 2600 feet and the maximum height, when complete will be 110 feet. More than half the work of this scheme is now complete. Co-operative schemes for cultivation are encouraged by the state, in pursuance of its broad Agricultural policy; the Darbar has offered to lend money on easy terms to progressive and painstaking farmers.

The following are some of the demonstrations at this court:—

- (1) Putting Tal to prevent the surface of the soil from being washed away.
- (2) Constructing a Bandhara on a Nalla for impounding water.
- (3) A model of Radhanagari Tank.
- (4) A model of other irrigation works in Kolhapur State.
- (5) Soaking Scheme model.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

It is recently being acknowledged that rural education in India is ill-suited to the agriculturists. It is of too much literary character and so, many times has the effect of alienating the boys' interest in agriculture. It will not be too much to say that this education induces the boy to look to other spheres, notably Government services, for his livelihood, making thereby, the problem of unemployment more and more difficult.

This growing evil did not escape the keen foresight of our enlightened ruler His Highness Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj Saheb who directed the Director of Agriculture to draw up a scheme of a new Agricultural School, with alternative syllabus for the upper three standards of Vernacular Village

Schools in which Agriculture would be used as principal medium of instruction. It is important to make it quite clear, that these schools are intended to provide education for Agriculture, not in Agriculture. These schools are strictly pre-vocational and are not made an end in itself.

These bias schools are started at different Pethas and if they prove to be a success, and many of them give a good promise at this stage, they will mark the era of a real Reformation in elementary rural education and the villages of this State will be peopled by cultivators, having more receptive minds apt to forget the conservative and stagnant ideas and ready to welcome the dawn of Progress and civilization with selfsupporting Agriculture and selfrespecting civic and rural life.

To illustrate the principal methods of working of these schools this court is organized which will include the following points—

- 1 Bias Agricultural Classes, Std. V, VI, and VII, are to be demonstrated. Regular classes are to be held.
- 2 The following mentioned experiments will be arranged,
 - (a) Osmotic pressure
 - (b) Respiration of plants

- (c) Tendency of roots towards water and Gravity
 - (d) Effect of light on plants
- 3 Practical work done by boys should be exhibited.
- 4 The following mentioned classes will be held in practical lessons
- (a) Grafting and budding
 - (b) Smithy and carpentry.

RURAL HEALTH AND VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

It is a regrettable feature that the general health of the villagers is so bad. Agriculture suffers immensely from the recurring visits of such diseases as Malaria, Guinea worm, which are caused by insanitary surroundings and stagnant water-supply.

It was therefore suggested to erect a special court for Rural health and village development to drive home all the useful and practical methods of effectively checking the uncalled for visits of these diseases by demonstrating a clean ventilated house, sanitary surroundings, properly designed wells and uses of hand pumps as against insanitary houses, filthy surroundings and dirty wells.

Series of exhibits are staged here to demonstrate the effective methods of bringing about some definite improvements of health in rural classes.

Following are some of the exhibits at this court-

- (1) A typical farmer's house as it is.
- (2) A typical farmer's house as it ought to be.
- (3) Charts and Photos of common village diseases.
- (4) Sanitary well as compared with insanitary ones.
- (5) Charts showing usual habits of villages.
- (6) Maternity and infant welfare centre.
- (7) Sources of infectious diseases and their prevention.
- (8) Water-born diseases.
- (9) Miscellaneous.

CATTLE SHOW

As soon as it was decided to hold the Agricultural Exhibition and to have a cattle show included in it, the farmers of Kolhapur State have concentrated their attention to put forth the best exhibits of cattle at this court. Owing to the overwhelming rush of applications for entries at this court from different Pethas, the Managing Committee has to decide to arrange an extensive Cattle Show adjoining the Museum Compound, as it was found impossible to hold the live stock in a small court of the Agricultural Show. Now the Cattle Show housed as it is in a big compound, promises to be an independent Show in itself, as hundreds of exhibits are coming from all quarters of this State.

Cattle form the backbone of Indian Agriculture. However with the increased facilities of science and transport, there is a growing tendency for cattle breeding to languish. It is therefore necessary to foster a new spirit in the minds of farmers to keep the pure breeds of Cattle, as they still form a valuable asset to farming. There is likely to be a very keen competition in this Show, as several gold and silver medals are offered for best exhibits.

Among the varieties of cattle the following will be some of the breeds exhibited at this court:—

- (1) Khilari
- (2) Amrit Mahal
- (3) Krishna Kathi
- (4) Sindhi
- (5) Deshi

An interesting feature of this live stock section, will be the display of goats, which is said to be the poor man's cow. There are possibilities of improving the quality of wool of Indian Sheep, and some exhibits of this kind of sheep will be seen in this section with great interest. Mr. J. L. Goheen will exhibit sheep of Merino breed which is famous for the produce of wool; they are specially imported from America.

The members of the Royal family have kindly co-operated to make this part of the Show a success, by keeping many exhibits of the live stock of their exclusive possession. Especially H. H. Punyasil Aisahab Maharaj, who is taking a great interest in the production of wool, has maintained sheep of this kind, and Her Highness is trying to foster the same liking among the farmers of this State,

FOREST SECTION

The seventeenth court is dedicated to forestry. Kolhapur state, situated as it is on the skirts of the Sahyadris, is full of forest abounding in thick growth of numerous kinds of trees. Leaving aside the tree-plantation, even the careful conservation of the existing forest would, in time, have a far beneficial effect on agriculture.

Some of these beneficial effects may be briefly stated to be:-

- (i) Lessening the force of flood water which annually causes a great damage to cultivation.
- (ii) Conserving the rain-fall and thereby lengthening the period of water supply.
- (iii) Production of rich silt.
- (iv) Supply of timber, fuel and fodder for agricultural purposes.

The state forests can satisfy the needs of Agriculturists as woods for building, agricultural

implements, ropes, fodders, medicines etc. Match wood, birda, paper pulp lac and oils are either actualities or big possibilities that have resulted and will result still more, out of the forests of this State.

The following exhibits with their different varieties are kept at this court.—

(1) Wood for Agricultural implements, (2) Wood for match work, (3) Fodders, (4) Species for Lac industry, (5) Leaves for Bidis, (6) Tans (7) Ropes, (8) Medicines, (9) Oils, (10) Gums (11) Spices, (12) Catecheu, (13) Flosses, (14) Material for paper pulp, (15) Miscellaneous.

Besides these some extraordinary items are kept at the foot of the Museum, such as a wooden plank 30 feet in length, one and half foot in breadth; a trunk of a tree, silk-cotton, 18 feet in circumference.

It will not be out of place to mention here a very laudable attempt on the part of the Darbar and that is of planting a new forest of over ten thousand trees at Panhala, the hill-station of Kolhapur. The scheme was launched at the hands of Prince Shri Vikramasinha Yuvaraj Maharaj of Dewas (Senior) in the month of June 1929. The scheme promises to be two fold boon to Kolhapur, in cultivating a new growth of forest and in making Panhala a beautiful and cool summer-hill-station.

ROCKS AND SOILS

In this section which stands 18th in order are housed nearly 75 samples and it will give at a glance an idea of the various kinds of Rocks and Clays, occurring in the different districts of the State.

Among the rocks, one sees the ores of Bauxite which is used for making Alum and Aluminium; these ores contain as much as 70% of Aluminium Oxide and 80% of Iron Oxide respectively.

The soils of the state are all represented here and at a view an idea about the crops to be grown on these soils can be had.

Among the clays one sees the various types of coloured clays, which are extensively used for wall-paintings and other colour purposes. China clay which is very important of its kind is also represented at this court.

MARKETING

As it is desirable that farmers must have a sound knowledge of cultivation and production of crop, so it is also essential that he must know something of marketing as he is likely to lose much for want of proper methods of marketing.

The cost of the products increases or decreases

with their different grades; and mixing them together greatly deteriorates their value with the result that even after an honest labour the farmer is not able to make both ends meet.

It is an acknowledged fact of these days, that systematic gradation of farm-products brings in a good price and much profit to the farmer,

In this section he will see with advantage different grades of Gul, Cotton, Jowr, Groundnuts, Tobacco, Turmeric, Wheat, Castor seed, Gorindals, Grams, Pottato, Betel leaves, Sugar, Rice with Paddy etc.

This will give him a good lesson in sorting and arranging his products in different grades resulting in the best possible profit to his poor purse.

WEAVING MILL SECTION

This court has been mainly designed to give some idea to the visitors and especially to the farmers regarding the cotton, that grows in their fields which is directly bought over by the mill management and through different processes, is turned into fine thread to be oven into Shirting, Coating and Dhotis, for the use of these very farmers. Thus they will be convinced of the best national economy that, the raw material, which is locally produced by them, is also locally manufactured, inspiring may be, a feeling of

satisfaction in their mind that they are clothing their families directly with the proceeds of their honest farm-labour.

Here will be found different Nos. of thread from No. 1 to No. 40, taken out of the Shri Shahu Mill Machinery; various samples of cloth that is manufactured at this Mill will be kept for inspection and for sale also.

The Shri Shahu Mill is a State concern and is being profitably run for the last so many years. It clearly indicates big potentialities in the near future, if only farmers of this State will make up their minds with hearty co-operation, selling their raw cotton and buying their manufactured clothes at one and the same concern, the Shahu Mills, it may result in fulfilling the blissful prophecies of the benevolent Rulers of this State.

AMUSEMENT COURT

This last but one court is purposely staged both to entertain and instruct the visitors during the busy week of the Exhibition. Many useful films directly bearing upon the social life, religious and historical problems are being shown at this Exhibition-Cinema-House.

This court has been divided into two departments:— a show on a small scale of exhibits of a

non-agricultural kind such as painting, photography, lead-work &c.

(2) An attractive programme of rural amusements including various competitions of village-sports, kirtans, recitations of village ballads, cinema shows and demonstrations of the wire-less.

The committee propose to hold a Cinema Show in a specially erected theatre for two hours every day. The films will be of a type most likely to appeal to the tastes of agriculturists.

Another interesting item on the committee card is a big competition of Dandapatta and Bothati, two of the most prominent sports of villagers.

Some of the most popular reciters of village-ballads and songs have been invited by the committee to give recitals.

As some of the arrangements of the Committee are still not complete, the committee will subsequently publish leaflets giving a detailed programme day by day.

ART SECTION

The Art Section of the show is the Art Gallery. It is lined inside with elaborate decorations of fine arts. It has three main divisions.

The first division contains exhibits of embroi-

dery and needle work, the best of their kinds, worked out by the local Artists. These are tastefully arranged in the first part of the gallery.

In the second part of the gallery are arranged exhibits of photo-art by the amateur artists and renowned photographers. Photographs of natural scenery, caves, buildings, coloured ones and other works of interest add to the beauty of the gallery.

In the third part are arranged the paintings of the renowned artists of Kolhapur. Kolhapur Darbar have patronized skilled artists, whose taste, and artistic skill in the delicate touch of the brush have brought them name and fame. The finest works of such artists have been exhibited for competition, and gold medals will be awarded to the exquisite specimens.

An important supplement of this section is tastefully arranged in the Irwin Agricultural Museum, as previously mentioned in the introductory part of this book. Visitors interested in Art section who will repair to the Museum will be highly compensated for their visit to this Museum Art section, as many exquisite pieces of Art and paintings are sure to satisfy them. Among others worth mentioning will be found the glass bead 'pictures' of a very high order and outstanding merit, such as the Kaliya Mardan and others, prepared with her own hands and inborn skill by Her Highness Punyashil Laxmibai Aisaheb Maharaj.

APPENDIX A.

The following is the list of members who were represented on different Committees and who co-operated to make this Show a success:—

- 1 Rao Bahadur Dhanwade, Darbar Surgeon
- 2 Raosaheb D. G. Vaingankar. Executive Engineer
- 3 " Kumbhojkar, Khasgi Karbhari
- 4 " Mahadik, Mechanical Engineer
- 5 " S. A. Rananavare, B. A., LL. B.
- 6 " B. S. Naik, B. E.
- 7 " M. A. Rananavare
- 8 Mr. S. P. Sawant, M. A., LL. B.
- 9 " S. G. Swami, B. A. Asst. Chief Police Officer.
- 10 " J. C. Kincaid
- 11 " P. S. Uplekar
- 12 " R. N. Rajadnye, M. L. C.
- 13 " S. B. Deshpande, B. Ag.
- 14 Prof. K. G. Kundangar, M. A.
- 15 Dr. Patil, Panjarpol Institution
- 16 Dr. P. N. Patil
- 17 Mr. P. D. Phadnis, B. Ag.,
- 18 " A. A. Mule
- 19 " R. T. Bagade

- 20 " Patwegar
21 " Sadolikar Patil
22 " Shinde, Contractor
23 " Jambale, R. P.
34 " Dhavale
25 " Methe
26 " Patole
27 " K. K. Bhosale
30 " Phadnis
32 " Kagale
33 " T. N. Patil, Raibag
36 " Bhide
37 " Jagdale
38 " Nagpurkar



APPENDIX B.
*List of Judges for the Exhibits in the Kolhapur
 Agricultural Exhibition.*

<i>Name of Judges,</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Time</i>
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I
FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

1 Rao Bhhadur P. C. Patil, L, AG., M. SC., Prof. Agril. College, Poona.	18th November 1929.	8 A. M.
2 E. T. II, Ellis Esqr.	" " "	"
3 Rao Sahep B. S. Naik, B.E., Spl. Munipl. Engineer, Kolhapur.	" " "	"
4 Rao Saheb Mahadik, St. Mech. Engr. Kolhapur.		

II
FIELD PRODUCE.

1 Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil, Poona.	18th November 1929.	4 P. M.
2 Mr, Bapu Mandape.	" " "	"

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3 S. B. Jadhav Esqr. Jaysingpur.	"	"	"	4 A. M.
4 E. T. H. Ellis Esqr.	"	"	"	"

III

SEEDS MEN AND NURSERY

1 Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil.	17th November	1929.	4 P. M.
2 S. B. Jadhav, Jaysingpur.	"	"	"

IV

CO-OPERATIVE

1 Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve,	17th November	1929.	9 A. M.
Chief Secretary to H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur.			
2 Mr. K. N. Rajadnye, M. L. C.	"	"	"
3 Rao Saheb N. G. Sardesai.	"	"	"

V

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

1 Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil.	18th November	1929.	4 P. M.
2 Captain B. H. Gastrell	"	"	"
and 2nd in Command Kolhapur Lt. Infantry.			

- 3 Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve.
 Chief Secy.
 4 Capt. B. H. Hopkins

VI
 POULTRY

- 1 Mr. J. L. Goheen, B A 19th November 1929 5 P. M.
 Indstrl and Agril School,
 Sangli
 2 Mr B. G. Gaikwad, modi Bag,
 Agril. College, Poona.
 3 Mr J. C. Kincaid

VII
 CATTLE

- 1 Meherban Bhorekhan Tabib. 18th November 1929 8 A. M.
 2 " Babasaheb Navanikalkar. " " " "
 3 Mr. Kolhe, Lectr Agril College " " " "

VIII
GOATS

1	Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil	18th November	1929	9 A. M.
2	Mr. J. L. Goheen, Sangli,	" "	"	"

IX
FERTILIZERS

1	Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil	17th Nov.	1929	3 P M
2	Mr. S. B. Jadhav Jaysingpur	" "	"	"
3	E. T. H, Ellis Esqr.	" "	"	"

X
DECORATION OF STALLS

1	Mrs. Gastrell,	20th Nov.	1929	4 P. M.
2	" Hopkins,	" "	"	"
3	" Ellis,	" "	"	"

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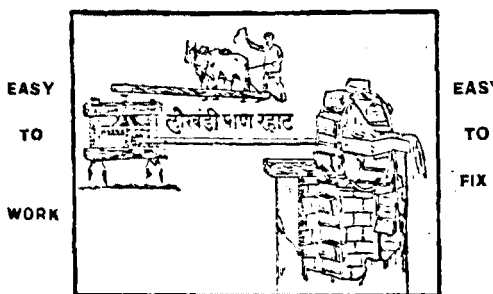
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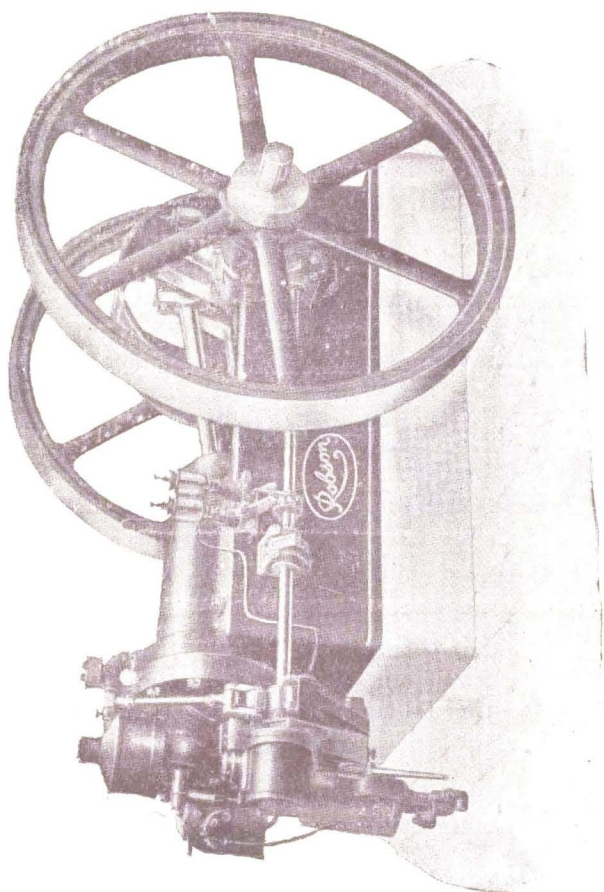
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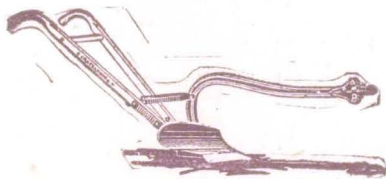


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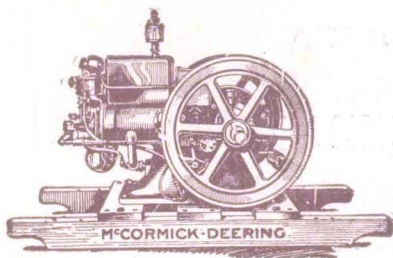
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