CHAPTER – III

EXPANSION OF OGALE INDUSTRY

CHAPTER - III
EXPANSION OF OGALE INDUSTRY

In the second decade of 20th century when Ogale entered in industrial field the Deccan or the Maharashtra was not emerged as an industrial province. There were some mills, about a couple of small foundries, a few cotton ginning and pressing factories and a small number of oil mills were all, that, constituted the industry in Maharashtra. The 'Kirloskar' were just appearing on the horizon. The 'Paisa Fund Glass Works' had been started at Talegaon only a few years back. The newspapers of the province were just voicing the necessity of industries in general. The use of electricity was not much known and a few large towns only were electrically lighted. The capitalists in the country were busy only with the more easily paying import trade than with indigenous industries.

The Glass Makers in the country had been developed the industry at a great sacrifice and cost to themselves. The town of 'Firozabad' had made a revolution in bangle making and the credit of starting and developing the manufacture of sheet glass in the country goes to Ishwardas Varshneyi. Even he had to pass through very critical movements financially and it was with the help of Shrimant Balasaheb Rajasaheb of Aundh alone that the Ogales could came out successfully when faced with similar difficulties.[1]

Therefore in this chapter an attempt has been made to review how Ogale laid foundation of Ogale Glass Works Ltd. and its expansion on various aspects and its different sections, Branches, products, Banking facility, workers and marketing of Ogale Glass Works Ltd. Hence it is intended to review, only in broad terms.

FOUNDATION OF GLASS FACTORY

The Glass Factory where Shripad Ogale worked in Baroda was closed down; then he decided to start his own factory. He shared his ideas with many people, but no body came forward to invest capital in his project. His elder brother Gurunath Ogale, who was working with the Kirloskar as an engineer. He introduced Shripad to his close friend Shambunath Jambhekar, who was a relative of Kirloskars. Jambhekar introduced him to Laxmanrao Kirloskar. It was Laxmanrao Kirloskar who assisted him with Finance to start his own Glass Factory. Laxmanrao Kirloskar helped him because Shrimant Balasaheb wanted a Glass Factory in the Aundh State. So Shrimant Balasaheb told Laxmanrao Kirloskar that anybody who have courage to start a Glass Factory please help him.

In September 1913 with an investment of Rs. 2,000/- Shripad Ogale Founded a glass factory at Kirloskarwadi near Kundal station, known as 'Kirloskarwadi Glass Factory'.[2] An oil blowing apparatus of Kirloskar was innovatively utilized as a furnace in this factory. In 1913, the first Chimney was constructed in the factory. This Chimney can still be seen at the Aundh Museum Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil had sold the first chimney manufactured by Ogale and therefore can be said to be its first salesman.[3] Due to some differences he leaved Ogales service. Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil later founded '*Rayat Shikshan Sanstha*'.

The First World War broke out in 1914. The demand as well as the Prices of glass material increased. The Kirloskars and Ogales had kept their factory accounts jointly and their money also in one safe[4] Land, capital and their other needs were the same. It was very

difficult to run both the fledgling factories, together. And it would have been very inconvenient to shift the factories when it developed. So Laxmanrao Kirloskar Suggested to Ogale that he shift his factory to other place and also convinced Shrimant Balasaheb Pantpratinidhi Raja of Aundh. About it, Pantpratinidhi gave moorland of Virwade village near Karad station and other necessary facilities to Shripad Ogale to relocate his factory.

OGALE GLASS WORKS LTD.

The necessity of an independent place for factory arose and exactly on 25th November 1916, the glass factory was shifted from Kirloskarwadi to Ogalewadi with the name 'Ogale Glass Work'. Out of Shrimant Balasaheb's own enthusiasm and eagerness to see this factory grow in the Aundh state made over this plot of land to Ogale of his own selection.[5] Ogalewadi where the Works were established in 1916 – was situated near Karad on the Poona–Bangalore line of the M.S.M. Railway at a short distance of three furlangs (0.59 K.M.) from the railway station. Shrimant Balasaheb himself chose this plot of ground measuring about 15 acres and gave away same at a concessional price.[6] Even though the problem of land was sorted out when the 15 acre land was allotted to him, they were still facing the problem of capital. When Shrimant Balasaheb came to know this crisis he invested additional capital without any mortgage.

Even if they had shifted the factory during World War–I, they were benefited by the Shortage created by the world war. As a demand for glass material increased, they needed more investment to increase the infrastructure. Hence the factory was converted into limited company and thus the 'Ogale Glass Works Ltd.' came in

existence on 17th December 1919, and the registration number of the company is 11–655.

In just one and half year, with the dedicated efforts of Gangadharpant Ogale, the Company sold shares in the market and raised Rs. 2,00,000/- as capital for investment.[7] Shareholders of the company handed over the charge of Ogale Glass Works Ltd. to Shripad Ogales 'S. P. Ogale and Company' for 30 years Shripad and his brothers Gurunath, Shankar and Sadashivrao Padhye a friend were the Partners in this company.[8]

Developments of Ogale Glass Works Ltd. :

During the year 1922–23 Ogale Glass Works worked satisfactorily and were able to give 6% dividend to the shareholders. They were able to satisfy the demand for some of their goods and the factory was in sore need of expansion. For the several operations in the glass work many small machines were therefore devised and set up and some were purchased. A good deal of saving was thus made by reducing a large number of Labourers who were formerly required to do these operations by hand. Thus, it would be seen that the Ogale Glass Works had made a rapid progress and their products compared well with those manufactured in Western Countries. The factory then increased their capital with the intention to increase their lines of production.[9]

The company gave dividend of 9% to its shareholders during the year 1923-24 and showed a better progress. The factory was also able to enlist the patronage of the Governments of Bombay and Bengal to whom they supplied enormous quantities of paper-weights and also of the M.S.M. (Madras and Southern Maratha) and B.B. and

C.I. (Bombay Baroda and Central India) Railways who obtained their full supplies of Chimneys and globes, Being thus encouraged, the company increased its capital from Rs. 2,00,000/- to Rs. 10,00,000/- in order to use still better devices in its manufacture and to take up fresh lines. The company added an Enameling Department for preparing enameled signboards of all varieties. The pottery section was also progressing and experiments in the manufacture of crucibles were in progress. The factory had contemplated to manufacture a completely Indian made lamp and it, therefore sent its engineer G. P. Ogale to Germany for the parches of the requisite Machinery for that purpose.[10]

In spite of the increased output and increased sales the factory could not make a good profit as it had to face the keen competition with foreign goods. The company had also to suffer much on account of the high fluctuations in the exchange rates. In face of these difficulties however the company did its best to manufacture various articles and showed a fair progress though without any appreciable profits. The Governments of Bombay and India have extended their patronage to this factory on a considerably increased scale.[11] Ogales started producing glass material of excellent quality with the help of improved machinery and technical knowledge due to which popularity and with it the demand for articles such as globes, etc. started growing rapidly. As a result, it would be seen that the previous limit of capital investment of Rs.10,00,000/- had to be raised to Rs. 12,00,000/- in 1924.[12]

The results of the work for the year 1928 were almost at par. The work showed a distinct improvement. The annual meetings of

the Indian Glass Manufacturers Association and the Indian Ceramic Society were held at Ogalewadi in the month of April under the respectively when glass manufacturers from almost all the parts of India and Ceramic Experts attended and discussed many important problems and needs of Glass and Ceramic Industries. The meetings were a great success.[13]

The factory celebrated their Silver Jubilee on 25th November 1941 under the President ship of Shrimant Rajasaheb of Aundh state and an opportunity was taken of honoring all those who were instrumental in developing their activities not only on the industrial side but on the social side, too in the colony of Ogalewadi.[14]

On 31st December 1948 a rough profit had Rs. 6,91, 738/- and net profit was Rs. 1,64,730/-. In it Rs. 30,000/- amount of dividend equalization fund's added. Company gave 6% dividend for the year 1948. Managing agent took Rs. 70,000/- as commission. To finance of Rs. 70,000/- for workers Bonus. In 1947 company gave 14% dividend to their shareholders.[15]

On 31st December 1949 a Net Profit was Rs.55,742/-. In it Rs.2,583/- amount of outstanding profit added from this amount company paid Rs. 30,000/- tax and added Rs. 25,000/- in dividend equalization fund. Like last year this year also company had a great loss. But the reason was different. This year India imported goods unlimited. So rate come down.[16]

Glass factory of Ogalewadi had made considerable progress during the last 45 years. Originally its output was restricted to glass articles, but subsequently, the factory began to manufacture Hurricane Lanterns. Its investment was Rs. 5,00,000/-. During the great

depression of the thirties. When it lost much of its market, the factory began to produce safety stoves and stainless steel utensils. The Second World War offered opportunities for expansion of the factory and it started producing other glass articles. In the post independence period a lone of Rs. 20,00,000/- was given to it by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for further expansion.

The Factory produces electric motors in addition to the items enumerated above.

The investment in fixed and current assets of the concern was Rs. 51,53,877/- in 1958. It had Rs.25,00,000/- as authorized capital and Rs. 14,87,315/- as subscribed capital at the end of 1958.

The raw materials required by the factory were tin plates, black sheets, brass sheets, tin, sand, Soda ash, saltpeter, lime, marble powder, borax, sodium nitrate, titanium oxide and many other materials. Tin plates and black sheets were partly imported from foreign countries, like U.S.A. And U.K. and partly brought from Tatanagar. All other materials were available in India. The factory consumed articles worth Rs. 19,94,016/- in 1958. It consumed diesel oil, furnace oil, Kerosene, Petrol, Lubricants and electric energy valued at Rs. 5,87,658/- in that year.

It produced glassware's like Chimneys, globes, bottles, Jars, roofing and flooring tiles, dishes, ashtrays, bowls, hurricane lanterns, safety stoves, enamelware's and electric motors. In 1958 the total production of glass wares was 2,800 tons, of lanterns 61,800 dozens, of enamel wares 3,10,000 Sq.ft. and of safety stoves 26,100 units. The total value of all these products was Rs. 64,76,581/- The market

for these products was indigenous and also some middle-east countries.

The total employment was 1,644 including 195 persons as supervisor and other staff. Nearby villages were the sources of labor supply. A skilled worker was paid between Rs. 55 to Rs.100 as basic pay per month. A semi-skilled worker between Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 and an unskilled between Rs. 26 to Rs. 56. The monthly wage bill as Rs. 1,37,900. The factory works in three shifts.

Lack of capital and inadequate supply of raw materials were the main factors that have hampered its yet greater development. The industry had much more scope for expansion as its overseas market was increasing gradually. The factory trains apprentices in new methods of glass manufacturing.[17]

OGALE PRODUCTS

Ogale Glass Works Ltd. manufactured different glass articles, which included chimneys, globes, tumblers, bangle glass, roofing tiles, pressed ware, flower pots, paper weights, electric shads, decorated globes, battery jars, bottles... etc.; unbreakable slates, all sorts of enamelware...etc; *Prabhakar* lanterns, *Prabhakar* stoves, ever silver wares.... etc. and all these products were found by Government to be equal to those of British, German and Czechoslovakian origin after tests.

Glass Ware :

Ogales started their glass factory with the production of bangle glass in various colours as well as a few varieties of lamp chimneys. Slowly they developed their glass factory, and they produce various

types of glass ware which included chimneys, globes, tumblers, bangle glass, roofing tiles, pressed ware, flower pots, paper weights, electric shades, decorated globes, battery, jars, white bottles of neutral glass, dishes, bowls, ink-bottle, gum bottles, a small round pot, artistically a designed table dishes, red globes for danger signals and sky lights of glass roofing tiles. The factory had able to place on the market superior products at cheaper prices and at a more rapid rate. The articles produced were in no way inferior to those manufactured in western countries and they were having a very good demand.[18]

A pottery section was opened with the aid of the state and small machinery for preparing earthen tiles etc. was erected and Minton tiles etc. will soon prepared.[19] Some additional chief articles manufactured in this factory were; lamp shades, glass tiles, lemon-squeezers, water vessels etc. A new line of glass enameling work was also opened during the year 1924-25 and enameled sign boards, house numbers etc. were being manufactured and also in large numbers.[20] In 1927-28 a variety of 'Table Lamps' production was a new addition.

In 1928-29 the glass department was working with two furnaces of one ton capacity each. In 1930-31 a very beautiful variety in paper weight with different floral designs in varied colours had been placed on the market by Ogale. "The Glass factory was making a steady progress in spite of the world-wide depression in trade. Due to depreciation of the sterling and the enhancement in import duties, prices of imported ware began to soar and naturally the demand for the products of the company from port markets suddenly increased. Both the plants (Lantern also) were being extended. A new iron

building was under construction. Shrimant Rajasaheb and Ranisaheb of Aundh paid their visit to the works with the other members of their family and officers of the state. During his stay at Ogalewadi Shrimant Pantsaheb laid the corner stone of the new building for the glass factory, which was under construction."[21]

"With regard to glass the report of the Indian Tariff Board on the glass industry came to be published on 22nd June 1935, nearly nine years after the firm in conjunction with other glass makers in country had applied for protection. Government had not seen its way to lend its helping hand and they had deferred the matter for a further period of three years, after which time they propose to reconsider the demand if the manufacture of soda starts in the country meantime. As a little help during this period, however, they had consented to allow a rebate of the import duty on soda ash to the glass manufacturers. The 15% surcharge on coal which was the main fuel of the glass industry in this country had also been placed at a Rupee per ton maximum. These together with the rebate of duty on Soda Ash were the only two relieving features of this industry for the present. 'With a view to produce in India globes similar to the American Dietz Junior Globes the firm had placed on the market a special quality of such globes called, 'Ogale No.100', which were blown by machines made exclusively at their works. So far such globes were being made in all other glass factories in the country by manual labour by the common mouth-blowing process and it was a matter of pride that the distinction of manufacturing machines to blow and producing machine blown globes of this type in India goes to this firm. They had supplied over a thousand dozen to Government in

year 1934-35."[22] Machine blown globes was made by with the help of compressed air. This useful machine was made by Pandutatya Bhuskute. He was a superintendent of glass factory."[23]

The work on the blowing machine made at the works themselves was expanding pretty well and in addition to globes for the hurricane lantern. The works were manufacturing a few varieties of bottles such as sprinkler top ones used for hair oils, round plain ones 6 oz., 16 oz, etc. for similar purposes small bottles such as the 2 oz. Ones after the fashion of the swan ink bottles.[24] Ogale supplied a large number of bottles to 'Tata' for their hairoils.[25]

Fire Proof Chimneys :

In 1933 Ogale Brothers had placed in the market special fire proof Chimneys. During 1933 some 20-22 glass factories were working quite smoothly in country. Most of them manufactured the common products, viz; glass chimneys and globes. And as a result 75 to 80% of import of these articles had been curtailed.

Ogale Brothers therefore made special efforts to improve the quality of their products and in March 1933 brought fire-proof chimneys in the market. These chimneys compared very well with their foreign counterparts of 'Ditmar' and 'Degrel' makes in respect of both quality and durability.[26]

Lamp :

During the year 1926-27 the factory had made a considerable progress in the line of manufacture of Lamps. They had placed in the market more than half a dozen other varieties of lamps to suit all pockets and requirements. In addition, they had also been

manufacturing beautiful chandeliers for electric as well as oil lamps. In fact, the factory had broken the record of achievement's hither to by any lamp factory in India.[27]

In October 1934 a small 'Bedsomp Lamp' was prepared which had low oil consumption. It emitted dim light and was good for night-long burning. Its production was on a large scale.[28] Ogale achieved an honor to make a various types of glass articles for first time in India. Its neatness and durability were like a European material.

VARIOUS SECTIONS OF OGALE GLASS WORKS LTD.

It was policy of Ogale Brothers to take every opportunity to develop indigenous industry. G.P. Ogale was sent important instructions about the new knowledge of Glass Technology and the construction of factory from Europe and America. His brothers followed those instructions. So the quality of productions improved. But it was not possible to depend only on glass products. So they seriously planed for some other factories. The factory was connected with 'Ogale Glass Works Ltd.' and 'S. P. Ogale and Company'. So that factories became sections of 'Ogale Glass Works Ltd.'. Let's we see these sections.

Enamel Department :

S. P. Ogale, G. P. Ogale, and his friend Balasaheb Badve started 'Enamel Department' in 1924. Balasaheb Badve was successfully completed the industrial chemistry engineering course at 'Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay'. His opinion was that small industry has profitable if it run under the auspices of big

industry. With this judgment he gives advice to Ogale Brothers to start a independence factory in 1912. With this point of view in 1924 he starts his Enamel factory attached with Ogale Glass Works Ltd. It was flourished. But on 20 April, 1927 he was passing away by heart-attack.[29] Ogale invested 12,000 capitals in it. But only Badve knows all the trade secret of Enameling. His subordinate people were normally trained.

At such a condition Venkatrao Ogale take charge of Enamel department. Modern Machinery and perfect skill of V. P. Ogale, this small scale industry achieved tremendous growth. Enamel industry required three types of knowledge Chemical, Mechanical and Drawing. He had a wide knowledge of drawing and mechanical. But he acquired the knowledge of chemical from starting point.[30] Since he took charge of this department, had considerably improved the quality of the work turned out. It was therefore, having steady business.[31]

Enamel plates looking exactly like slates and equally good for use as slates prepared with enamel plating on tin-plates, were being imported from German companies like 'Emata' in large numbers. These plates had all the qualities possessed by slates and still they were unbreakable. Therefore, it lasted longer in the hands of Children, too. Because of these qualities enamel plates and slates were becoming popular day by day. Having seen that, this item was use in every family day to day. Since an item imported from a foreign country. V. P. Ogale, the Chief of Enamel plating department of Ogale Industries decided to start production of such plates in the factory and started his experiments in that direction since 1929-30. After two years of experiments he achieved completes success in

1933 and there after the production of these plates was started in Ogale Industries on a large scale. The frames of the plates made by Ogales were so beautiful that they had no alternative in the market among the foreign and Indian Plates.[32]

"Ogale mode of living gradually changing to the Western pattern and the use of enameled articles was day by day increasing. In some cases, for example in hospitals, their use was inevitable. The import of enamelware such as dinner and soup plates, cups, saucers, basins, kettles, spoons, buckets, tumblers bed pans, etc. runs into several lakhs annually. Besides, enameled advertising signs, danger and caution boards, commodes and wash basins used in the railways were finding an increasing demand every day. In America, even the outside of building walls were being covered with enameled plates and such innovations will by and by come to us too. Even the railway had begun to use enameled panels in the fitting of the railway coaches. The Enameling Department of the works had carried this last job very successfully to the entire satisfaction of the Railway and the Indian stores Department, the latter of whom was itself very skeptical about it. It was the Ogale Glass Works Ltd. who first brought out in the country enameled railway signals, enameled danger and caution boards, etc., on a large scale and now a lager variety of other articles such as enameled dinner and soup plates, mugs, basins, bowls etc., were being supplied to the military department in large quantities."[33]

The Enameling Department had a big demand for advertising signboards from commercial firms from all over the country. Enameling department housed in a new building specially constructed

for it in order to enable it to take care of the increasing demands.[34] They supplied advertising boards to- Copran Toothpaste, Karnik's Indo-Bam, Zenith Wine (From grapes), medicine, Charminar Portland Cement, Barma Shell, Dunlop Company. 'At the beginning they made unbreakable (*Abhig*) slates only, its frame had made in Bombay. At 1935, they brought the machinery and made whole (with frame) slates.'[35]

Apart from this other new enamel factories also came into existence. They also used German enamels like Ogale. So Ogale decided to produce enamels in the factory. In the year 1934-35 they made their own enamels. So this section was adding to its list of clients firms of reputed due to its quality work.[36] Because of production of enamels, Ogale got it an inexpensive rate. So they started to sale enamels to new factories at low price. All the colours which required enamels factory made at Ogalewadi. The most imported thing was that the machinery for beating colours was also made in Ogale Glass Works Ltd. The knowledge of printing and photographs in enamel was achieved by Venkatrao. So they got a large demand for advertise calendar from Deshi and European companies.[37]

In 1936 Enameling section executed an important job for the G.I.P. Railway by supplying enameled panel plates for a couple of their passenger coaches. Upto 1936 the railways had imported a few such panels from abroad. This hold encouraged the Ogale Glass Works also to pay their attention on the railways requirements in other directions too and it may be instrumental in meeting some of the important needs of the railways in India.[38] They supplied railways

requirements. Such as enameled signal arms, enameled squatting pans, enameled wash basins, mugs, shades for electric lamps, plates, commodes, outer part of railway coach were some of the articles which were exclusively made by the Ogales and by no other factory in the country, and this was their specialty.

In 1938 their new line of enamel ware they had produced the acid proof quality which was a specification of the Army Department of the Government of India.[39]

Kitchen Ware :

Ogale produced various types of Kitchen ware, which were produced at first time in India. In it they made various types and capacities of pots, pans, casseroles, and tea kitlies...etc. It had a great demand from urban area of India. It was made by enamel.

Prabhakar Lantern :

G. P. Ogale had the greatest hate for things imported and the origin of the *Prabhakar* lantern factory lies in this spirit of his. When he opened his idea of producing a hurricane lantern equal to the American Dietz Junior to his engineer friends some of them laughed at him. But he did not fear and proceeded with his scheme in right earnest. He had received his training in England and America and had also traveled a good deal in Germany. He had seen a number of such factories there and fully knew what he was about.

When, G. P. Ogale told his plans to Shrimant Balasaheb, he welcomed the idea and promised all support. As an earnest of his encouragement the Rajasaheb readily subscribed Rs. 50,000 to the capital issued for this purpose and advised G. P. Ogale to proceed to

Europe at once and purchase the necessary machinery. Ogale went to Germany in July 1924.[40] There he made contact with Schuler, head of the world famous makers of sheet metal working machines and his company L. Schuler A.G. Germany. He told his difficulty in getting small machinery which produces 1,000 lanterns daily. At that time in Germany a small factory of lantern was also produced 10-12,000 lanterns daily. But Schuler made the machinery which produced lantern at least possible. They also made dies of parts of lantern. And with the worthy name "*Prabhakar*" Gurunath made a specimen of Lantern and sends it to India.[41]

After making his own selecting ordered out the equipment. He had stay there for over eight months. Before making the purchase and all were very glad when the specimen lantern made on that equipment arrived in India. He sends the machinery which had capacity to produce 600 lantern daily[42] and a gas engine of 100 H.P.

Balasaheb was pleased to see the sample lantern made with the help of the machinery which had been purchased. The building of sheds, etc. took more money than what had been possessed and on explaining difficulties. Balasaheb again advanced a further lone of Rs. 40,000/- and 'Kirloskar Brothers also helped the company and a great deal in starting the factory.[43]

Things began to accelerate and the *Prabhakar* lantern made its appearance in the Indian market within a couple of months from the arrival of the machinery and the power plant for the same. The first '*Prabhakar* Lantern' was produced in 1925.

A number of difficulties had to be got over before the 'Tin Lantern' came out so successfully. All lantern factories in Germany

and America had evolved their own tinning machines and had also secured patents for some. The Ogales had also to follow the same procedure and have been successful in evolving their own tinning machines. The tin lantern was first assembled from parts made of black iron sheets and then tinned.

For a smooth and unhampered running of the plant it was very essential to find out suitable metal in the country itself. G. P. Ogale's companion in America being one of the principal officers in the Tata Iron and Steel Works his help was enlisted and the necessary quality of sheets was made available. Iron and steel wire could also be obtained at 'Tatanagar' and the prospect of having a 100%. Indian lantern was in sight. The tinning machines were designed in Ogale Workshops and they were giving a very satisfactory service till sixteen years. The '*Prabhakar* Tin Lantern' was placed in the market in 1927 and all the estimations about its manufacture had come true. The capital required was not. However, quite sufficient but the managing agents could arrange for same in the form of loans on their own responsibility.[44]

The works had made a considerable progress in the line of manufacture of lamps in addition to lanterns. Tin lantern had suit the requirements of general public. The works was producing a new variety of lanterns– that of a tin body with a brass bottom. It makes the article more durable than the common tin lanterns without an appreciable increase in the price. This variety had met with the approval of the public and is in great demand. The works had placed in the market more than half a dozen other varieties of lamps to suit all pockets and requirements. In addition, they were also

manufacturing beautiful chandeliers for electric as well as oil lamps. In fact the works had broken the record of achievements hither to record by any lamp factory in India.[45]

Everything seemed to go on well but another insurmountable difficulty came in the way and for a time Ogale were afraid if all of our attempts in this venture would go vain! The company invested heavily, in the '*Prabhakar* Lantern'. The *Prabhakar* lantern was known for its flawless pattern and qualities. But at the same time with the intervention of foreign traders and their product. *Prabhakar* lantern had to face the competition. This competition led to a trade war in which the German lantern named 'Feurhand' and the American lantern named 'American Dietz Junior' being to complete each other and the rate of hurricane lanterns came down from Rs.20–21 to Rs.11–8 or so. *Prabhakar* lanterns productions cost during those days was Rs.14–15 per dozen. This resulted in severe competition in the market for *Prabhakar* Lantern. In addition in the market for *Prabhakar* Lantern. In addition Japan also came on the scene and began to market its products at a very cheap price of about Rs. 6–12 a dozen irrespective of the quality. In spite of this the lantern factory continued its working even though with a very much restricted output. Things improved in 1928 and the military department of Government placed a large order of about 30,000 lanterns with the works at a good price. The works continued to get these orders during the next 3 or 4 years but the rate went down. Since 1940 conditions had changed for better and Government was purchasing a large quantity from this factory.[46]

The foray of outside companies created desperate financial straits for the *Prabhakar* lantern that could not compete with the low price of the foreign companies. The liberal indigenous Government was imposed high octroi on foreign goods for protecting indigenous industries. At that time 'Maratha Chamber of Commerce and Industry', Ogale Brothers and Member of Assembly requested to Indian government to raise the import duties on the production of the foreign companies and to protect the *Prabhakar* lantern. They attempted a lot for enquiry from Tariff Board for protects this *Swadeshi* Industry. Fiscal Commission under the presidency of Rahimtulla was imposed condition for protect the Industry. Ogale Glass Works Ltd.' war deserved for it. But foreign Government behaves discriminatory with Indian Industry. So they didn't get the benefit of protection. So their industry faced lot of economically crisis.[47] The Company fought for the next 15 years to survive. At the time of the Second World War the company proved its merit by surpassing other lanterns in terms of quality and longevity.

At the time of war this company was bear a burden of provide a light to whole military of British Imperial. *Prabhakar* Lantern was show the light to British troops wherever they fought. Then it will be Arcana's mountainous territory, or desert of Libya, or snowy battlefield of Italy, all of the places there were *Prabhakar* Hurricane Lantern. This was produce at Ogalewadi such a small corner place of India. Each soldier and camp of allied country was depended only on *Prabhakar* Lantern for a simple light. Because such a extensive British empire there was not any other modern industry of Hurricane Lantern which produce a Hurricane Lantern in such a large scale.

At the war time this industry contained its production 24 hours in three shifts.

It was possible to give abundant dividend to shareholders of company at the war time. But there was fear in the mind of the owners about the post war period. The Government had declared to appoint an 'Interim Tariff Board' for think to protect such a industry which was helped on the battlefield and civil life at war period. Maratha Chamber of Commerce and Industry attempted a lot for enquiry from Tariff Board for Protect this *Swadeshi* Industry. They succeed in it and after enquire, this industry got protection in 1946.

The *Prabhakar* Lantern came out in an improved shape and the '1933 Model' as it was called, had been received well by the public. The firm had also brought out a new type of lantern– one combining in itself a heating arrangement at top and in view of its utility it was having a good demand.[48] The design of this lantern was unique. If you kept a small round pot of water and a flask of milk on this lantern, due to small flame you got a hot water and lukewarm milk approximately two hours. At height you easily got your necessary things free of charge, because at night there were dim lanterns for light at every home. So it was very useful for every house.

Patent Problem :

Ogale Glass Works Ltd. submitted an application for patent in Calcutta's Patent office. An industrialist of German Lantern Industries had rigorously resistance to this application. But by evidence it was proved that originally this was Ogale's idea. At last Ogale got patent by judgment. G. P. Ogale went to Calcutta for to plead for Ogale Glass Works Ltd.[49]

At the war time there was an extra load on the machinery of *Prabhakar* Lantern factory and it became old also. So automatic machinery was set up by 'Ogale Brothers'. That's why 2,500 lanterns daily produced there. One time daily 800 lanterns were produced there.[50]

Prabhakar Safety Stove :

During the year 1934–35 with a view to find a way out, the firm was placed on the market fresh products such as the '*Prabhakar* Perfect Safety Stove', requiring no pumping of oil, no pins and preheating. Owing to the last advantage this blue flame, stove was altogether free from danger and had its outstanding merit in the same. Such stoves had not been in common use before, but since these can now be had in this country and as the firm had engaged a special demonstrator to go round and demonstrate the use of this stove. The public was taking to it as can be seen from the sales. The present model of the stove was priced at Rs.10/- each, but the firm proposes to place on the market shortly a smaller type of the same to suit the average buyer of such articles.[51] Ogale had placed on the market a smaller type of the blue flame stove to suit all pockets and it had been well received by the public.[52]

Ever Silver Articles :

The firm had commenced to manufacture vessels of stainless steel very appropriately called by them as "Ever-Bright Silver". These utility products forming a full range for daily use were a real addition to those days and were catching the public.[53] The range of ever silver articles in the metal department was also increasing as

more and more varieties were getting added to those, already current according to the requirements of the Public.[54]

To come out from the incurred losses of *Prabhakar* Lantern G. P. Ogale started the manufacturing of '*Prabhakar* Safety Stove' and the utensils of 'Ever silver' on the same machines. Ogale succeed the management of *Prabhakar* Lantern factory, from the profit of the production of safety stove and ever silver ware. These products were famous in an urban area like Mumbai, Madras.

Toys :

During the year 1929-30 the factory put on the market a number of small toys made out of the scrap left over in the manufacture of lanterns and they had been well received by the public.[55] These toys had a good market. These toys had welcomed by children.

During the year 1936-37 Narmada Ogale a daughter of G. P. Ogale, placed in the Poona Exhibition, Celluloid Toys such as dolls etc. And carried away the prize of Rs.250/- of the Rajasaheb of Aundh.[56]

Hand Made Paper Ltd. :

V. P. Ogale started '*Haat Kagad Sangh*' and did experiment to make hand made paper. Then Shripad Ogale's S. P. Ogale and Company managed "Hand Made Paper Ltd." and started this company. Thus Ogalewadi came to have a modern hand made paper factory also.[57] This company also takeover the paper factory of Seth Fardunjee Padmajee of Poona.[58] This factory produces 1100 Pound Paper daily. This factory was shut down on November 1965.[59] Due to miss management and other some economic problem.

SECTORS OF OGALE GLASS WORKS LTD.

Ogale Brothers don't want to depend only on the Ogale Glass Works Ltd. of Ogalewadi. So they seriously planed for some other factories in other part of India. The founder of Ogale Glass Works S. P. Ogale considering the inclination of his brothers towards different fields. He shifted his brothers to independent sectors left's we see these sectors of Ogale Glass Works Ltd.,

The Nagpur Glass Works Ltd. (1923) :

After taking his lessons in glass making at the Ogale Glass Works and after having put in a few years here for experience Digambar Ogale of the Ogale Brothers opened a glass factory in 'Nagpur' under the name and style of 'The Nagpur Glass Works Ltd.' in 1923. Nagpur in the central provinces was selected as a suitable place on account of proximity of coal and fireclay. Advantage was taken of this central situation in 1941. He was trying a tank furnace at Nagpur, the cost being borne by the three Ogale factories, viz., The Nagpur Glass Works Ltd., the Ogale Glass Works Ltd., Ogalewadi, and the Mysore Glass and Enamel Works Ltd. A 'tank furnace' was an improvement on the pot furnaces and leads to a saving in coal bills. Hereafter all the above mentioned three factories were have only tank and recuperative pot furnaces in them as economical glass melting units.[60]

Chimneys, globes, flower pots, paper-weights, bottle, jar... etc. were the products of Nagpur Glass. It had a great demand because of its neatness and high quality. Cobra had a trade mark sign of The Nagpur Glass Works Ltd.[61] Its main product was a big earthen round tank for glass melting.

In 1947-48 company sold Rs. 6,45,000/- products. Rough profit was Rs. 2,92,000/- and Rs. 72,000/- was net profit. Company had share capital of Rs. 4,00,000/- and surplus fund of Rs. 2,40,000/- . Company declared 16% dividend to shareholders. There were good relation between employer and employee. Company gave bonus and dearness allowance to employee which was as many as the average of three month salary. And a separate bonus was as many as the salary of one month and they gave three days leave also factory produced material only 50% of its productivity because of problem of transport and scanty supply of fuel. But labour and employee were as usual. New machinery of Rs. 2,00,000/- came along, which ordered two years age. But factories new building was under construction, so machinery had not take place.[62]

The Mysore Glass And Enamel Works Ltd.(1939) :

Ogale Glass Works Ltd. exhibited their products in the exhibition at Bangalore. These goods were highly appreciated and they were well rewarded. Mysore State's Diwan Sir Mirza Ismael met to Ogale Brothers there. Next day Diwan called Ogale Brothers and he assured them that if they decided to set up an industry in their state, state will give all co-operation to them.[63]

In 1939 the Ogales started "The Mysore Glass and Enamel Works Ltd." at Bangalore as an independent concern in the Mysore state with local capital, but under the Managing Agency of the Ogale Glass Works Ltd. The Government of Mysore had given free land and some other concessions too and Shankarrao Ogale was looking after this concern as an Ex-officio Director.[64]

The company had been formed with an authorized capital of Rs. 3,00,000 with the object of manufacturing glass and enamel wares in Bangalore. There were an abundance of raw material such as quartz, fire-clay, feldspar and limestone...etc. in the district surrounding Bangalore. There were good prospects for the company as India imports annually, on an average glass ware such as the company proposes to manufacture, to the extent of one core of rupees. The entire indigenous glass industry were not produce even one fourth of the total imports, which shows that there was a good scope for the new factory, with equipment like pot and tank furnaces, annealing lehers, glass working and finishing machinery and an enamel section with muffle-Furnaces, etc. The plants will produce glass ware such as globes for lanterns, tumblers, glass tubes, jars, bottles, pressed glass articles, glass bulbs for electric lamps, laboratory apparatus, besides a large variety of enamel ware.[65]

The factory was build-up at *Yashwantpur* near railway station of Bangalore city. Because of Mysore Governments concession in land, raw material and power supply, this industry was came into exist. It's initial capital Rs. 3,00,000/- was extended in Rs.5,00,000/- and Rs.10,00,000/-. The factory had nine pots furnace which melt three tons glass daily. All the products like tumblers, lamp chimneys, bottles, bottles jar ... etc. were made by machine. They produce Rs. 7,00,000/- materials yearly. Mysore, Mumbai, Madras were the market of it. By all means purification of raw material was done in factory. There were canteen, dispensary, school, ground.. etc. for labour and for important employee had a home with the facility of

water and electricity. They tried to take many work on machinery, that's why the quality of goods improved and the price became less.[66]

Government Glass Factory, Nattandiya, Ceylon (1942) :

The Government of Ceylon was entrusted in glass factory. So they appointed G. P. Ogale for the work of making a survey to find out the possibilities for a glass factory. It was gratifying to note that the report submitted by G. P. Ogale was approved by the Government of Ceylon as well as its legislative Assembly and a sum of Rs. 3,00,000/- was sanctioned for a glass factory. A scheme was then forwarded to that Government and a glass factory was under construction in Ceylon under the guidance of the Ogales. G. P. Ogale was assisting as the consulting engineer, N. P. Ogale being entrusted with the active supervision. That advice from Indians on matters industrial be sought by a non-Indian foreign Government was an honor to India, honor to Maharashtra and honor to the Ogale Glass Works Ltd. to which organization the Ogales belong.[67]

The Government Glass factory at Nattandiya in Ceylon was came under the direction of S. P. Ogale and Company.[68] Shripad and his colleagues were managing this factory successfully. Then they handed over that factory to Ceylon government at the war time.

The Travancore Ogale Glass Manufacturing Company Ltd. (1943) :

Travancore states Diwan Sir C. P. Ramsvami requested G. P. Ogale for the industrial survey of Travancore state as a consulting Engineer in 1941. After survey 'The Travancore Ogale Glass Manufacturing Company Ltd.' was started at Alwaye bank of Malbar in 1943. Raw materials such as sand, shell-lime were on the spot.

One of the biggest harbor Cochin was only six miles away from Alwaye. So raw material such as soda, coal.... etc. was brought from Calcutta, South Africa by sea at minimal rate. And glass materials also send to Mumbai, Calcutta, and Madras by sea. Glass products of this factory will be sending to South and East Africa, Malaya, Burma, Java, Sumatra etc... In post-war period by sea in Short term. This was detected by G. P. Ogale so Ogale brothers took the management of this factory. G. P. Ogale had a plan of Sheet Glass Plant. He presented this plan in front of Director Board at Trivandrum. They approval the plan.[69] State Government gave a lone of Rs.15,00,000/- in a short interest. But this plan was fail in post war period. So a load of expenditure was fall on Ogale Brothers. Narhar Ogale runs this factory with perseverance.[70]

Both of these achievements speak well for the efforts of the Ogale Brothers in the direction of industrial development of India as well as an international service by the Indians in countries overseas.[71]

Ogale Glass Works, Mumbai (1945) :

To manufacture glass bottles Shripad Ogale started a factory near Mumbai in 1945. But this plant was not working well. Therefore it was stopped.

Ogale Glass Works Ltd., Pimpri :

Ogale Brothers had a plan to start a branch of Ogale Glass Works Ltd. at Pimpri near Pune. They had taken a land there on 23rd Nov. 1960 they start to construct the building of factory. They decided carboys and an ingot of glass were produced here.[72] But this factory also didn't work long.

BANKING

The facility of banking was a sheer necessity these days to a place of commercial undertaking like Ogalewadi. In 1928 a conference of the manufacturers in the Deccan was held in Poona under the presidency of M. Vishweshwaraya to find out ways and means to provide capital to small size Industries. The co-operative Banks had large funds but their use to the manufacturers was disallowed by low. S. L. Apte who was then the Managing Director of the Poona Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. Devised means by which such capital could be brought to help the industries in Maharashtra. The Maharashtra Industrial Co-operative Agency was started under his advice and guidance and the Poona Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. opened its office at Ogalewadi about then years ago to transact business on behalf of the Agency. N. D. Karmarkar and D. D. Chitale, the present Managing Director of the Poona Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., took keen interest in the Scheme. A few years later the Aundh State Banking and Insurance Co. Ltd. opened its branch here and they were conducting the whole banking of Ogalewadi.[73]

TRANSPORT

The examination theories of industrial location, the first preference should be given to location decision. It is fully dependent on considerations of costs. (Mainly transport, labour and raw materials) The Pioneers gave any explicit attention to demand or market forces as determining influences on Industrial location.

Satara district is on the main line of Central railway, and important cities of the district like Satara, Karad, Kundle etc. are also linked by railway line. Therefore, railway transportation and communication is possible at desired level. And it is very useful for industrial development of Ogalewadi.

Ogales other industrial location like Nagpur, Bangalore, Travancore... etc. Were also on the main line of transport only Travancore was on the bank of sea. Good Industrial locations were one of the most important things in Ogales success.

EXHIBITIONS AND PRIZES

During the year 1923-24 the factory. Please its goods in the Poona and Baroda exhibitions, where they were awarded gold medals.[74] The works exhibited their products in the Agricultural show at Poona and the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held in Christmas 1926 at Bangalore. In the latter the works had a unique and singular honor of being awarded two gold medals.[75] In 1927-28 the works exhibited their products in the annual *Dasara* Exhibition at Mysore and the Madras Exhibition and their goods were highly appreciated and well rewarded.[76]

During the year 1929-30 the works participated in the Exhibitions held at Kolhapur, Mysore, Poona, Bangalore and Lahore in all of which the products were highly appreciated and were awarded one gold and two silver medal for their merit.[77] During the year 1930-31 the works participated in the exhibitions at Allahabad, Poona. Dharwar, Satara, Ahmednagar, Gadag, Nipani, Jalgaon, Gwalior and Ichalkaranji and in all of them the articles of manufacture were highly praised. A number of gold and silver

medals and a number of certificates of merit were awarded to the firm at these places.[78] In the year 1933 the work participated in the exhibitions at Ajara, Poona, Satara. In all of them the goods manufactured by Ogale brothers were highly appreciated and were awarded two gold medals.

In the last week of December 1934 an exhibition of pottery and enamel wares was held in the Blavotsky in foreign country, lodge under the auspices of Bombay *Swadeshi* League. Some 25-30 manufacturers of the said articles in India had taken part in it. Ogale factory had also sent all their products as exhibits in this exhibition. The specimens of enamel boards, ready enamels and glassware's were so speciously arranged in the stall of Ogale that the viewers were heard calling it as 'Ogale's exhibition' jocularly. The great *Swadeshi* promoters like M. Vishweshwararry, C. V. Mehta, and Sir Samaldas etc. had visited the exhibition.[79]

The firm took part in the H.O.H. fete opened by H. H. the Governor of Bombay in February 1934. It also participated in other exhibitions held at Lahore, Himatnagar, Lucknow, Satara, Kumbhakonam, Ottur, Kundal and Nasik where it could secure medals and certificates of merit in appreciation of its products.[80]

In the year 1935 the work participated in the exhibitions at Mumbai, Poona, Vijapuri, Aundh, Barshi, Ahmedabad. There Ogales products were highly praised.[81] The firm exhibited its ware in the exhibitions held at Mysore, Bombay and Poona where it secured gold and silver medals for its products.[82] The works participated in the exhibitions at Solapur and Belgaum and secured gold medals for their products at both the places.[83]

Industrial exhibition named '*Dakkhanchi Daulat*' (Wealth of Deccan) held at Kolhapur at 1950. It had a magnificent entrance fitting to Kolhapur's artistic view. It had given the name of S. P. Ogale. "Late Atmaram Pant Ogale" Gulzarilal Nanda hold came for inauguration.[84]

VISITORS OF THE WORKS

Anybody was pleased to visit this glass factory. It was visited by many high Government officers, many political leaders, many kings and princes of the Indian State. Amongst whom was Thistleton Dyer the Deputy Director of Industries, Bombay Presidency. Kothawall Deputy Collector of Satara visited the works.[85] Shrimant Rajasahab and other members of the family and most of the state officers visited the factory and expressed satisfaction at the steady progress of the factory.

During 1922-23 R.D. Bell, Director of Industries Bombay Presidency, the District Traffic Superintendent and General Manager M. and S. M. Ry. J. Ghosal C.I.E., I.C.S. visited.[86] In 1923-24 Hatch, Commissioner C. D. Bristow, Settlement Officer, Satara, The Chiefs of Ichalkaranji, Kurundwad (Senior) and Miraj (Senior) visited. [87] In 1924-25 the Chiefs of Sawantwadi, Jath, Dhar, Kagal (both senior and Junior), Mudhol, The Jagatguru Shri Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtkoti) and Keshavrao High Court Judge visited.[88]

During the year 1926-27 the European visitors were Brander, the collector and Political Agent, Satara and Lady Brander. Among the Indian visitors, President of the Congress N. C. Kelkar, B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Education– Bharucha, the Director of Industries,

Bombay, Principal Bhate, Professor D. K. Karve and V. G. Kale, G. K. Devdhar and V. L. Mehta visited.[89]

"A top-hole show was seen when his Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson paid a visit to the factory on the 12th April 1928. Their Excellencies in Company of the Chiefshaheb and Shrimati Sowbhagyawati Ranisaheb were shown round the glass and lantern works and the samples of manufacture. They spent an hour at the works and were so much impressed with what they saw that in the farewell speech. His Excellency Government of Bombay remarked that when so fine things were being made here in India it was the duty of all to go in for the Indian made articles. His Excellency dwelt in his speech on the Love of labour which he said should be inculcated in the younger generation. After a thanks... giving speech and profuse garlanding. Their Excellencies left amidst cheers leaving behind a vivid impression of geniality giving inspiration.

The Chiefsaheb visited the factory. Among other visitors the following may prominently be mentioned.

- Walchand Hirachand, C.I.E., President, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce.
- M. Vishweshwar Ayya. K.T., C.I.E. Ex. Diwan of Mysore.
- Their Highness the Chief Saheb and Ranisaheb of Sangli.

All the visitors were impressed at the magnitude of the works and they were highly satisfied. The Director of Industries of the state also visited the factory thrice". [90]

During the year 1928-29 K. W. Barlee I.C.S., District and sessions Judge, Satara. Bannerji Post Master General, Bombay; Shrimati Maisaheb Patwardhan, Ranisaheb Regent of Kurundwad (Senior) with the young prince and the Rajasaheb of Sondur State. All of were expressed great satisfaction.[91]

Among the visitors it is mention Sir, T. Vijayaraghavacharya, Vice Chairman Imperial Agricultural research Council, Delhi, B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Agricultural, Bombay, P. B. Advani, Director of Industries, Bombay, Principals Kanitkar and Shaha of Poona, V. Ganeshaiyer of the Mysore Iron Works, Bhadravati, Syed Aminuddin, Collector and Political Agent Satara all of whom have spoken very highly of the factory in their remarks.

A special mention has to be made of the visit of the Chairman and members of the provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, to whom a memorandum had been submitted on the points concerning the facilities required by industries in general.[92]

During the year 1930-31 the Government Officers such as Syed Aminuddin, G. V. Bewoor, Duggan, A. K. Menon Mudliar, Advani visited Chiefsaheb of Aundh, Ramdurg, Miraj (Senior) and the Ranisaheb of Akkalkot visited. National leaders such as N. C. Kelkar, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya were also pleased to visit the works.[93]

During the year 1931-32 their Highness the Dowager Ranisaheb of Kolhapur and the Maharanisaheb of Dewas Senior, the Chiefsaheb of Miraj Junior and Shrimant Princess Kamaladevi Gaikwad of Baroda, visited and highly appreciated the company's work.

The Government of India having instituted an enquiry into the Indian Glass Industry over the matter of its protection, the Tariff Board visited the works during their enquiry. Dr. John Mathai C.I.E., the president of the Board was accompanied by Boag I.C.S. a member of the Board, Hodkins the English expert, Bozman, I.C.S. the secretary. The party was the guests of the factory and thoroughly enjoyed the visit. H.B. Clayton I.C.S., Commissioner, Central Division was pleased to visit the works.[94]

In 1932-33 H. B. Clayton, V.S. Kale and Shrimati Dowager Ranisaheb of Ramdurg visited the works. A special reception and an "At Home" were given to Shrimant Appasaheb Pant on his having passed B.A. examination with Honors and the function was a great success.[95]

During the year 1933 Dhudiraj Gopal Falke (*Dadashabe Falke)*, Daburao Gokhale, visited. Another visitors were

- Lt. Col. H. Wilberforce – Bell, C.I.E. Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan states, Kolhapur.
- Lady Wilberforce – Bell
- Hamid A. Ali I.C.S. Collector of Satara.
- Mangalmurti I.C.S. Collector of Amravati.
- Sardesai, Rao, Dhurandhar, Rao Bahadur B. V. Jadhav, and G. K. Chitale visited.[96]

In the year 1934-35 Maharaja of Satara visited the work. In 1936-37 M. L. Dahanukar, Vice President of Kamesam Esq. M.I.E. (Ind.), Director of Development of Travankore State and the well-

known inventor of the Ascu Method of treating timber and Wicking, representative, of the Avesta Jarnaverle Aktibolage, Avesta, Sweden visited.[97] Among the notable visitors of 1938-39 were Kantavala the Ceylon Trade Commissioner for India and Dr. Nadel the glass expert engaged by the Government of V. P. for betterment of the glass industry in that province and M. S. Ramchandra Rao the Director of Industries in Mysore, Bangalore visited.[98]

During the year 1939-40 B. G. Kher, ex-premier of Bombay were among the hon'ble visitors to the works.[99] In the year 1940-41 among the distinguished visitors to the works were the well known Indian industrialist, administrator and economist Sir M. Vishveshwarya, Lady Premalabai Thakersey, and Venkatnarayanappa, Chairman of the Industries at the Bhadravati in Mysore State. All were pleased to see the works development and developing in all their branches.[100]

National Congress leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his sister Pandit Vijayalaxmi and Mridulaben Sarubhai were visited the Ogale Glass Works Ltd. and expressed satisfaction.[101]

Ogales factories were usually open to visitors and this had borne very salutary results in as much as it had worked as 'once a visitor always a client'. The Ogales unlike others have never been tempted to seek other channels of earning even when faced with grave circumstances.

After some difficulties, when Ogale Glass Works Ltd. developed well; Ogales started various sections like Enamelware, Electric Motors, *Prabhakar* Lantern, *Prabhakar* Safety Stove, Ever-silverware, Toys,.. etc. Thus Ogalewadi became a small group of industries in Maharashtra. Founder of Ogale Glass Works Ltd.

Shripad alias Atmarampant Ogale helped and encouraged his brothers to start their own industries in various parts of country; like in Nagpur, Mysore, Travancore, Mumbai, Pimpri,.. etc. They started glass factory in Ceylon also. Because of Ogales ability Ceylon Government and Princely States like Mysore, Travancore invited them and gave them facilities to establish industries in their states. The origin of the 'Ogale Glass Works' lies in the purely industrial efforts of the Ogales supported mainly by the middle class public having the economic uplift of the country at heart and imbued with the ideas of *Swadeshi* with a clean and straight forward behavior and a progressive policy Ogales only aim was to see if they can add to the fame and reputation of Maharashtra and for that matter India. Their goods had demands not only in India, but all over World. Once they established their name in the field of glass industry.

REFERENCE AND FOOTNOTES

1. Ogale Glass Works Ltd., Silver Jubilee issue, p. 2.
2. Kirloskar S. V., "Ogale Glass Works Ltd., Ogalewadi", In Kirloskar Khabar, Oct. 1922, p. 53.
3. Ogale Glass Works Ltd., Op. cit., p. 10.
4. Bhat A. R., "Late Atmarampant Ogale Yanchya Yashache Marm" Industrialist Laxmanrao Kirloskar's interview in Sampada, June 1945, pp. 4-15.
5. Ogale Glass Works Ltd., Op. cit., pp. 10-12.
6. Ibid, p. 4.
7. Mayur B. A., "Ogale Glass Works Limited Cha. Roupyamahotsav", Kirloskar, Dec. 1941, p. 296.
8. Bhat A. R., "Auodhyogik Maharashtrache Bhushan Gele", In Sampada, Jan. 1950, p. 5.
9. Annual Administration Report of the Aundh State (AARAS), 1922-23, pp. 15-16.
10. AARAS, 1923-24, p. 15.
11. AARAS, 1924-25, p. 20.
12. Aundh State Gazetteer, dt. 6 Dec. 1924, p. 5.
13. AARAS, 1928-29, pp. 26-27.
14. AARAS, 1941-42, p. 17.
15. Bhat A. R. (Ed), Sampada, May 1949, p. 26.
16. Ibid., July 1950, p. 21.
17. Maharashtra State Gazetteers, Government of Maharashtra, Satara District, Bombay, Second Edition (Revised) 1963, pp. 395-396.

18. AARAS, 1921-22, p. 12.
19. AARAS, 1922-23, p. 15.
20. AARAS, 1924-25, p.20
21. AARAS, 1931-32, p. 21.
22. AARAS, 1934-35, pp. 23-24.
23. Kirloskar S. V. (Ed.), Kirloskar, April 1935, p. 698.
24. AARAS, 1935-36, p. 25.
25. AARAS, 1937-39, p. 22.
26. Kirloskar S. V. (Ed.), Op. cit., March 1933, p. 502.
27. AARAS, 1926-27, p. 20.
28. Kirloskar S. V. (Ed.), Op. cit., October 1934, p. 198.
29. Kirloskar S. V. (Ed.)., Kirloskar Khabar, Jan. 1927, p. 19.
30. A representative, "Maharashtratil Pahila Enamelcha Karkhaana", In Kirloskar, Dec. 1936, p. 372.
31. AARAS, 1928-29, p. 26.
32. Kirloskar S. V. (Ed.), Kirloskar, Op. cit, April 1933, p. 558.
33. Ogale Glass Works Ltd., Op. cit., p. 14.
34. AARAS, 1931-32, p. 21.
35. Kirloskar S. V. (Ed.) Kirloskar, Op. cit, April 1935, p. 698.
36. AARAS, 1934-35, p. 24.
37. Kirloskar S. V. (Ed.), Kirloskar, Op. cit, Dec. 1936, p. 374.
38. AARAS, 1935-36, p. 25.
39. AARAS, 1938-39, p. 23.
40. Ogale Glass Works Ltd., Op. cit., pp. 14-16.
41. Ogale S. P., "Dhavte Jivan Darshan", In *Jivan Zaraykathi*, p. 4.

42. Sali M. C. and Ogale Shyam, 30 years of Prabhakar Lantern, p. 2.

43. Ogale G. P., "Story of The Ogale, Glass Works", In issue of *Silver Jubilee of Shrimant Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi Ruler of Aundh*, p. 51.

44. Ogale Glass Works Ltd., Op. cit., p. 16.

45. AARAS, 1926-27, p. 20.

46. Ogale Glass Works Ltd., Op.cit., pp. 16-18.

47. Bhat A. R., "Prabhakar Kandilacha Tisava Vadhdivas", In Sampada, Feb. 1955, p. 3.

48. AARAS, 1932-33, p. 21.

49. Kirloskar S. V. (Ed.), Kirloskar, Op. cit., Nov. 1933, p. 270.

50. Bhat A. R., "Prabhakar Kandilacha Tisava Vadhdivas", op. cit, p. 4.

51. AARAS, 1934-35, p. 23.

52. AARAS, 1935-36, p. 25.

53. AARAS, 1936-37, p. 25.

54. AARAS, 1937-38, p. 22.

55. AARAS, 1929-30, p. 22.

56. AARAS, 1936-37, p. 26.

57. Bhat A. R., "Auodhyogik Maharashtrache Bhushan Gele", Op. cit., p. 6.

58. Karve C. G. and others (Ed.), *Maharashtra Pareechay*, p. 265.

59. Gokhale P. P., *Jagrut Satara.*

60. Ogale Glass Works Ltd., Op. cit., p.18.

61. Kirloskar S. V. (Ed.), Kirloskar, Op. cit., May 1929, pp.290-91.

62. Bhat A.R. (Ed.), Sampada, July–Aug. 1948, p. 22. (Author took this information from 1948's Annual Report.)

63. Kirloskar S. V., *Yantrikachi Yatra*, p. 76.

64. Ogale Glass Works Ltd., Op. cit., p. 18.

65. Mysore and Modern Industries, Issued by 'The Publicity Officer to The Government of Mysore', pp. 60-61.

66. Karve C. G. and others (Ed.), Op. cit., p. 110.

67. Ogale Glass Works Ltd., Op. cit, p. 18.

68. AARAS, 1942-43, p. 18.

69. Fadke M. P., "Dhadadiche Kach Karkhandar", In Kirloskar, Nov. 1944, p. 185.

70. Ogale S. P., Op. cit., p. 8.

71. AARAS, 1942-43, p. 18.

72. Bhat A. R. (Ed.), Sampada, Dec. 1960, p. 90.

73. Ogale Glass Works Ltd., Op. cit., p. 22.

74. AARAS, 1923-24, p. 15.

75. AARAS, 1926-27, p. 20.

76. AARAS, 1927-28, p. 22.

77. AARAS, 1929-30, p. 23.

78. AARAS, 1930-31, p. 22.

79. Kirloskar S. V. (Ed.), Kirloskar, Op. cit., Feb. 1934, p. 462.

80. AARAS, 1933-34, p. 20.

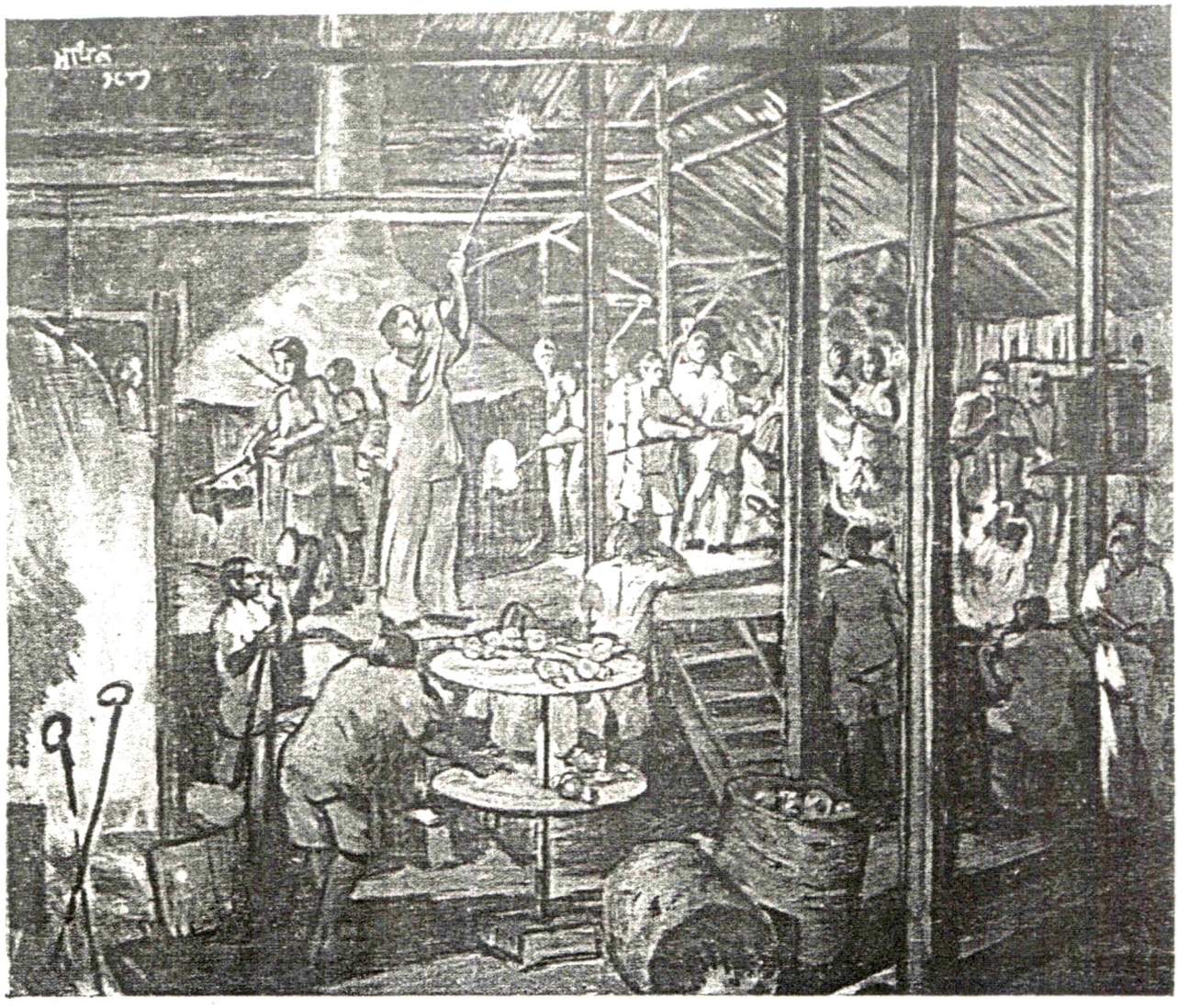
81. Kirloskar S. V. (Ed.), Kirloskar, Op. cit., April 1935, p. 698.

82. AARAS, 1936-37, p. 26.

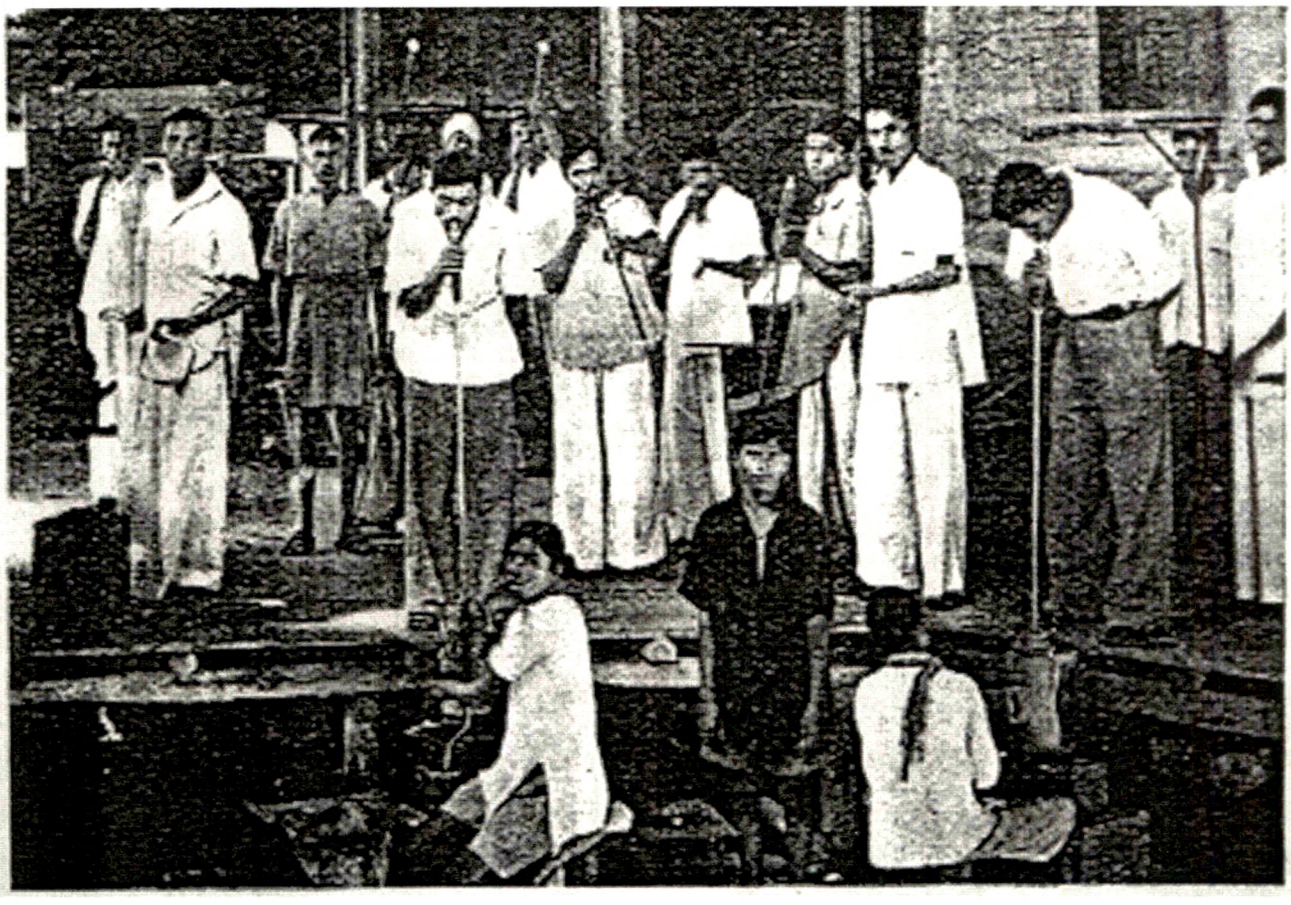
83. AARAS, 1937-38, p. 23.

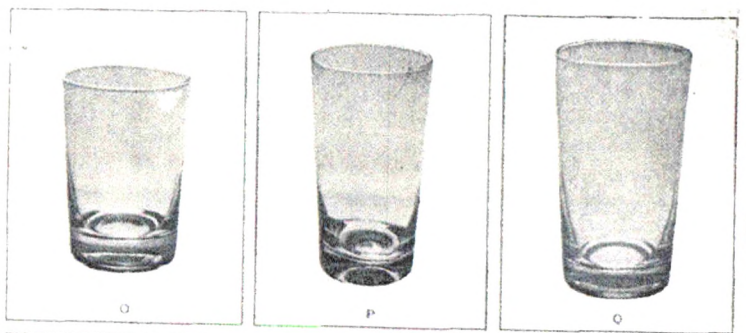
84. Kirloskar S. V., *Shavankiya*, p. 314.

85. AARAS, 1921-22, p. 12.
86. AARAS, 1922-23, p. 15.
87. AARAS, 1923-24, p. 15.
88. AARAS, 1924-25, p. 20.
89. AARAS, 1926-27, p. 20.
90. AARAS, 1927-28, pp. 21-22.
91. AARAS, 1928-29, p. 27.
92. AARAS, 1929-30, p. 23.
93. AARAS, 1930-31, pp. 21-22.
94. AARAS, 1931-32, pp. 21-22.
95. AARAS, 1932-33, p. 22.
96. AARAS, 1933-34, pp. 20-21.
97. AARAS, 1937-38, p. 23.
98. AARAS, 1938-39, p. 23.
99. AARAS, 1939-40, p. 20.
100. AARAS, 1940-41, pp. 27-28.
101. Ogale Glass Works Ltd., Op. cit., p. 8.



GLASS BLOWING, 1941.





Ogale

GLASS WARE.

1. O. 5 OZ. HIGH BALL GLASS.
2. P. 8 OZ. HIGH BALL GLASS.
3. Q. 12 OZ. HIGH BALL GLASS.
4. R. BEER GOBLET.
5. S. BEER GLASS NO. 1 PRINTED.
6. T. 8 OZ. BATHROOM TUMBLER.
7. U. RAVA GLASS GOLD RIMMED RIM.
8. V. JAM POT SMALL WITH LID.
9. W. 6" GLASS VESSEL.

Standard Series

	Description	Diameter MM	Height MM	Capacity Litres
	ST 200 STEW POT Large	200	90	2.25
	ST 175 STEW POT Medium	175	75	1.5
	ST 150 STEW POT Small	150	65	1.0
	SA 175 SAUCE PAN Medium	175	75	1.5
	SA 150 SAUCE PAN Small	150	65	1.0

Standard Series

	Description	Diameter MM	Height MM	Capacity Litres
	CA 200 CASSEROLE Large	200	90	2.25
	CA 175 CASSEROLE Medium	175	75	1.5
	CA 150 CASSEROLE Small	150	65	1.0

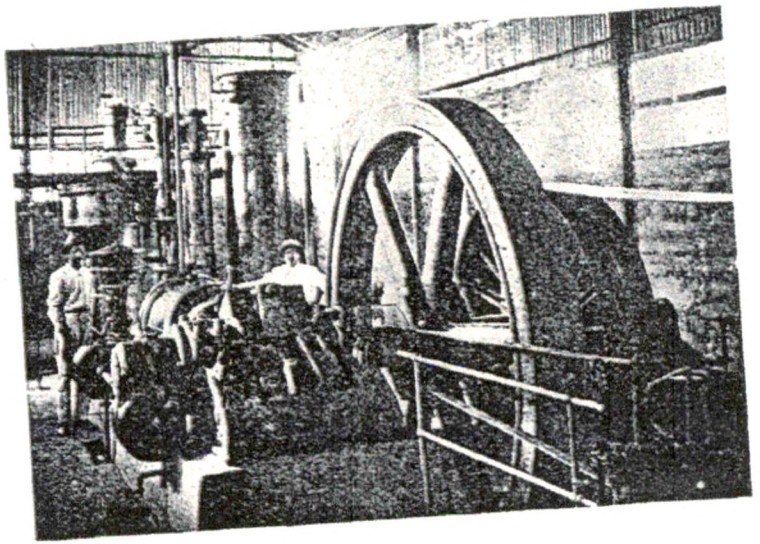
Deep Series

	Description	Diameter MM	Height MM	Capacity Litres
	ST/D 175 DEEP STEW POT Medium	175	110	1.75
	ST/D 150 DEEP STEW POT Small	150	100	1.25

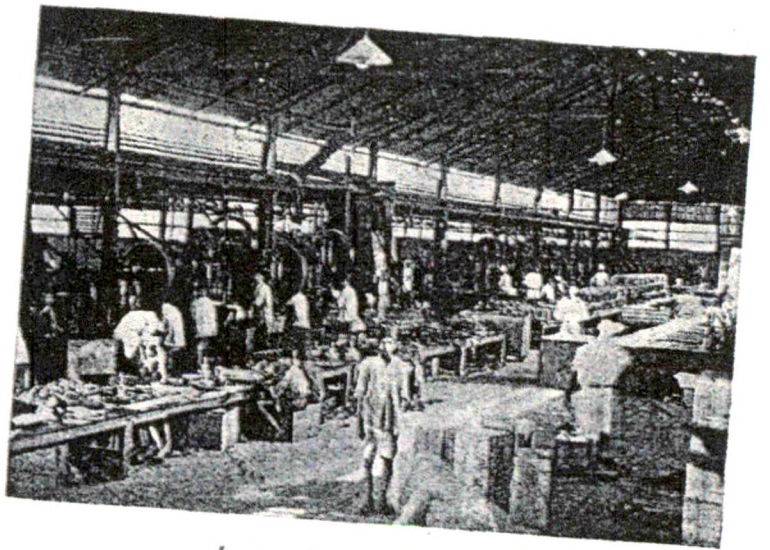
Other Series

	Description	Diameter MM	Height MM	Capacity
	KTL 150 TEA KETTLE	150	75	4 Cups
	FP 200 FRY PAN Large	200	40	-
	FP 175 FRY PAN Medium	175	30	-

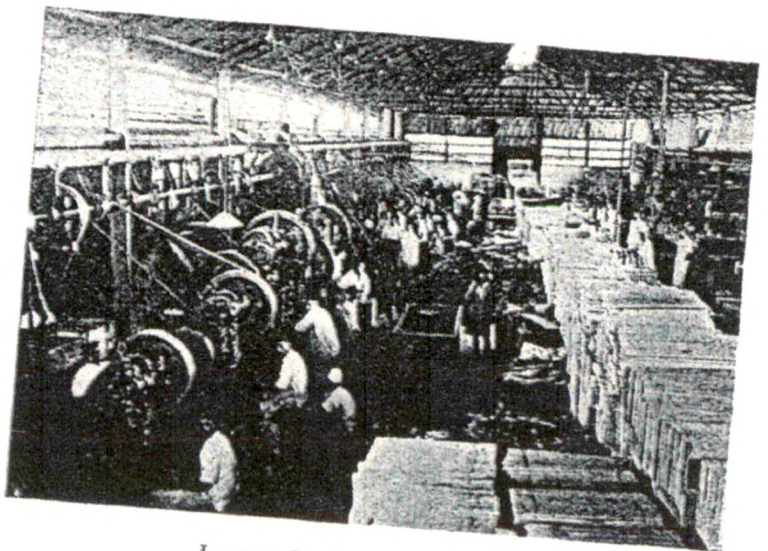
SOME OF THE DEPARTMENT VIEWS



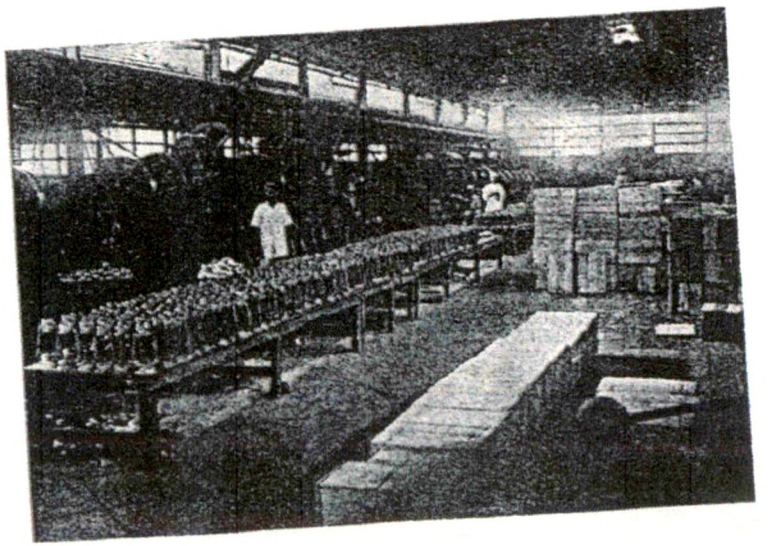
Power Plant.



Lantern Parts being pressed.



Lantern Parts being assembled.

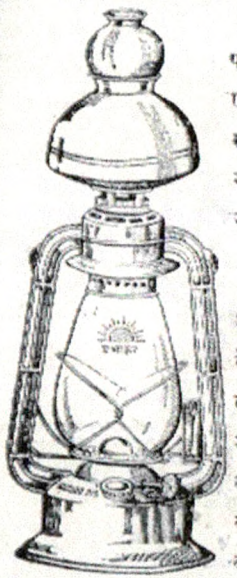


Completed Lanterns.

प्रभाकर–कंदील.

पाणी तापविणेच्या सोयीसह

घर म्हटलें कीं तेथें मुलेंबाळें असावयाचींच व रात्रीचे वेळीं गरम पाणी व गरम दूध या तर प्रत्येक घरच्या अगदीं गरजेच्या वस्तु !



रात्रीं केव्हां मूल जागें होईल व गरम दूध अगर पाणी त्याला केव्हां लागेल याचा नेम नसतो. अशा वेळीं एकीकडे रडणाऱ्या मुलास संभाळावयाचें व दुसरीकडे स्टोव्ह अगर चूल पेटवून दूध गरम करावयाचें या गोष्टी एकाच वेळीं करताना कोण धांदल होते व किती यातायात पडते तें फक्त मुलाचे आईसच माहीत !

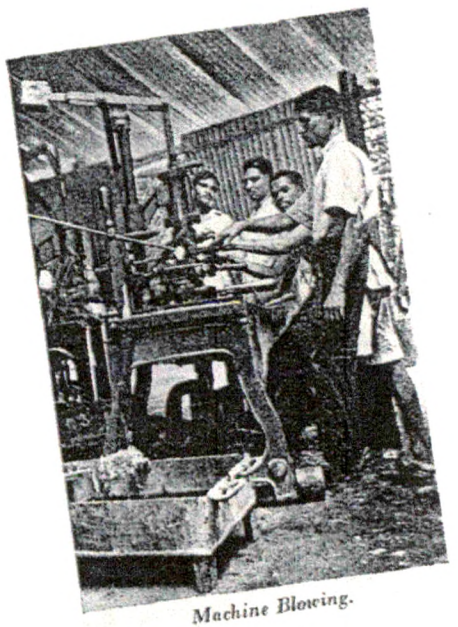
या कंदिलाने नेहमीची ही धांदल व यातायात आतां अगदीं दूर होईल. रात्रीं उजेडा करितां घरोघर बारीक केलेला कंदील ठेवलेला असतोच. या कंदिलावर एक तांब्याभर पाणी व त्यावर एक लोटीभर दूध ठेवले असतां लहानशाच दिव्याच्या ज्योतीवर अंदाजे दोन तीन तासांत तांब्याभर अगदीं गरम पाणी व कोमटसें दूध मिळे शकतें. व रात्रीं कोणत्याही घटकेस या दोन्ही अतिशय जरूरीच्या वस्तु हजर राहूं शकतात. शिवाय या करितां एक पैसाही अधिक खर्च करण्याची जरुरी नाहीं. स्टोव्ह नको, चूल नको, कीं कांहीं यातायात नको ! एक प्रभाकर कंदील असला कीं बस्स आहे !

एक कंदील आतांच आणवून वापरून पहा म्हणजे खात्री होईल.

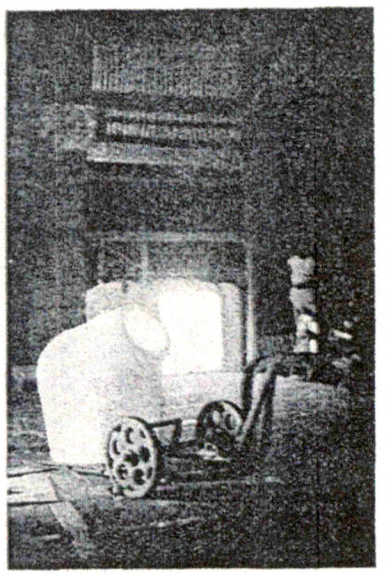
मेकर्स: ओगले ग्लास वर्क्स, लिमिटेड; पो. ओगलेवाडी, जि. सातारा, सं. औंध.

वरील ठिकाणीं पत्र पाठवून माहिती मागवावी.

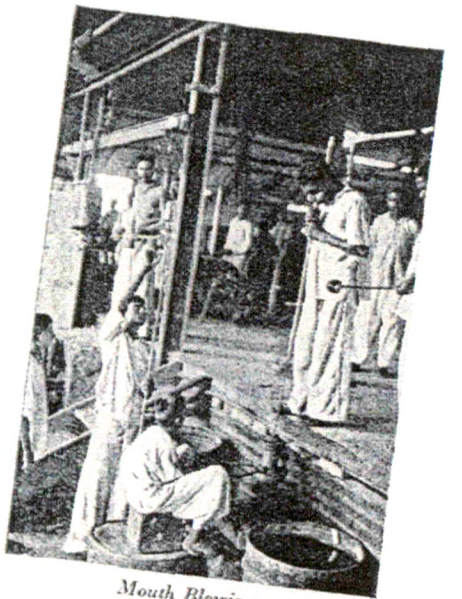
VARIOUS OPERATIONS



Machine Blowing.

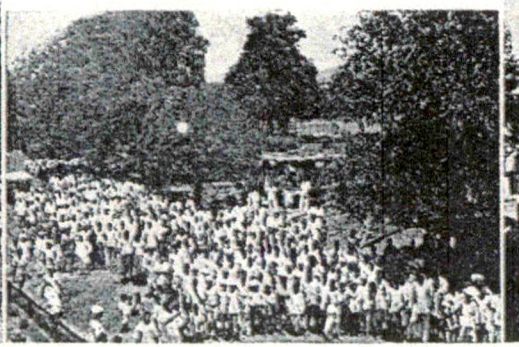


Replacing Pots.



Mouth Blowing.

Packing.

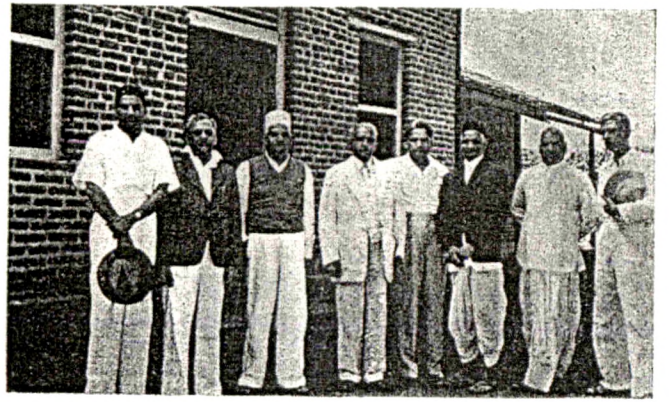


Workers entering the Works.

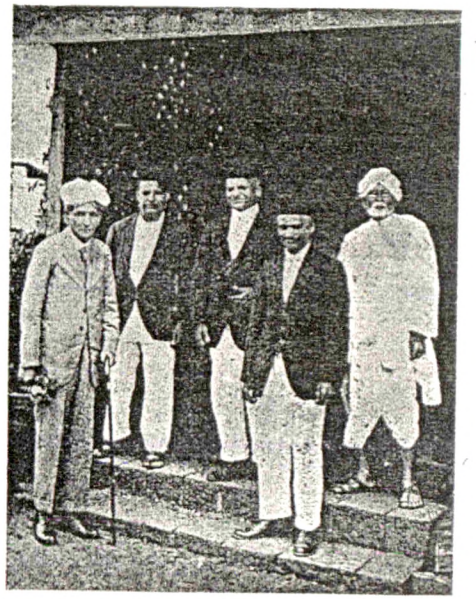
Despatching the Packages to the Railway Station.

VISITS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES.

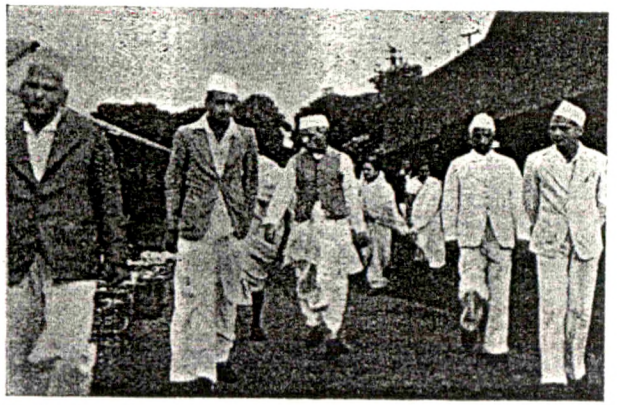
SIR MIRZA M. ISMAIL.



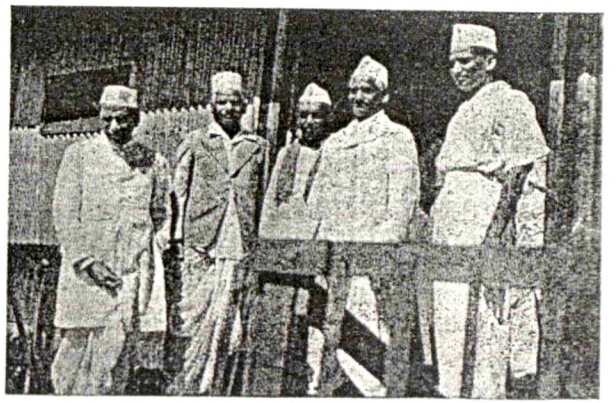
LALA ISHWARDAS VARSHNEYI *must have felt proud when he saw the achievement of his own pupil Mr. S. P. Ogale.*



SIR M. VISHWESHWARAYYA.



PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU *and his sister.*



Bombay's Ex-Premier, MR. B. G. KHER.

OGALE'S TRADE MARKS