

## CHAPTER - IV

### HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW AT CHINCHLI

An inam or alienated village belonging to the Desai of Chinchli in Shirol lies on the Krishna about forty two miles South East of Kolhapur. According to the 1881 census it had a population of 31,160 of whom 3110 were residents and 28050 were visitors at the large fair Mahakali. The sage Yajnavalkya and Karka worshiped the God Vishnu who was pleased to give them this Goddess in the form of man and women. The Goddess promised to kill demons and protect sages from their molestation on the bank of their river Krishna.

It is said that emerged from the river in the form of sand and when tipu Sultan visited and destroyed the Hindu gods, the present image of stone was placed in front of the one of sand. The Goddess has conferred a blessings that those who bath in the Krishna river on the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> of the first fortnight of magha and visit the goddess will get all they desire in the same way she will bless those who visit here on Tuesday and Friday this goddess is principally worshipped by shepherds.

In the words of Governor of Bombay Sandhurst in 1896 he describes about Chinchli, "I have had the time to wonder towards

Krishna River and it was extremely interesting to me to see the animated and wonderfully picturesque scenes filled with such a vast amount of colour and life". It has a school with an average attendance of fifty boys. The place is chiefly known for the Shrine of the goddess Mahakali popularly called Mayakka (see photograph) about Mayakka's home land it is said that in traditional accounts goddess came from Konkan to kill the demon of this place. The main temple (see photograph) faces towards east and its main door is 50 feet high people offer salt and jawari powder to the goddesses Hiriyadevi (sister of Mayakka) a huge gopur with pictures of gods and goddesses Bramha, Maruti etc. are seen and the main goddesses is situated back to this Hiriyadevi statue so devotees for darshan goes back to this goddesses.

Chinchali 8 kms from Raibag is a celebrated pilgrimage center with considerable antiquity is located on the bank of river Krishan this is pilgrimage center visited by 100s daily.

Four times a year pilgrims visit the Shrine and on full moon of nagh or January February a large fair is held. The fair is attended by about 35000 people of whom came forty or fifty mile. Besides grain cloth and copper and brass vessels large numbers of cattle are



**Mayakka Devi**



**Mayakka Devi Temple**

brought for sale the –average 60000 (60000). About Krishan valley  
bulls in the word of Governor Sandhurst, “There could be no better  
beast than Krishna Valley Bull”. 2

Chh. Shahu is rightly called as the father of green revolution in India. The best examples he gave knowledge to the farmers through cattle and Horse fairs at Chinchli was not only fair but an exhibition of agricultural implements Up to 1899 these fairs were held in Chinchli except 1895 because there was scarcity of fodder that it was not held. In 1900 it was not held because of disease and after 1901 – 02 these were called as industrial and agricultural exhibitions which were held in Bombay.

In 1883 the political agent and Regent took advantage of the large cattle fair to start a horse and cattle show to support this show contribution were by the Kolhapur State and collected from chiefs and gentry Satara a the Bombay Karnataka the on 25<sup>th</sup> Feb 1883 the His Excellency Sir James Ferguson the Governor of Bombay had a Darbar at Chinchli which was attended. Fifty of SM Chiefs and gentry on the 26<sup>th</sup> opened cattle show and distributed prizes. 4

The Report of fair is explained by secretary R. K. Vaidya through diwan of Kolhapur to the president on 29-6-1894 letter No. 283.

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The secretary submitted his report on the Kolhapur S.M. Country Agricultural, Horse and Cattle show of 1894 held at Chinchli in the month of Feb. last.

This is the tenth show held on the 24<sup>th</sup> of Feb. 1894.

At the outset secretary expressed on behalf of himself and the managing committee, deep regret for the untimely and lamented death of Colonel Woodhouse our popular Political Agent and President of the show, who had deep interest in the show. He was succeeded by Lt. Colonel F.M. Hunter, C.B. C.S.I. who also showed the same warm interest in the promotion of this as his predecessor had done.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay being unable to visit Chinchli on the occasion of the show his name was omitted from the list of patrons with the approval of political agent. No other important change took place in the show committee excepting the Raosaheb G.P. Thakkar was appointed to act Joint Secretary during my absence on short casual leave.

There was no change in the prospects of show. Upon the prospects being approved by the President, it was issued as usual in the month of August 1893. But owing to the approaching Installation Ceremony of His Highness the Maharaja it was decided to have the show on a small scale. The prospectus was published as usual by

circulating copies there if in several Districts and Native States and also by printing advertisement in News Papers. Applications were made through the political agents to the G.P.I. and S. M.

Railway Companies to allow a concession similar to the one allowed last year carrying horse and cattle free to the places which they were originally booked to the show on production of certificates from the Honorary Secretary of the show.

The Railway authorities were also good enough to open a temporary station Chinchli from 10th to 2; 8th February in connection with the Show. A temporary Post Office a, the first class was also established and kept open from the 1st to 28th of February 1894. Exhibits began to arrival from the 19th of February 1894 and animals were admitted from the morning of the 20th Idem till the noon of 22<sup>nd</sup> when the work of adjusting prizes was commenced by sub committees of experienced gentlemen, both Native and European and appointed for the purpose. The Horse judging committee was assisted by Mr. T.G. Peacock, A.V.D. whose services the government of Bombay were pleased to lend for that purpose. The work of these committees ended on the 23<sup>rd</sup> Feb 1894. On the morning of the 24<sup>th</sup> Lt. Colonel Hunter and His Highness the Maharaja held Darbar in the show year to hear the Secretary's to declare the show open and to distribute prizes to the winners. Southern Maratha Country Chief

attended the Darbar. Amongst those were Bapusaheb, Chef of Kagal senior Balasaheb Chief of Kagal J Babasaheb Chief of Ichalkaranji Bapusaheb Chief of Kurundwad and Kedarrao Saheb Shinde Mhaishalkar. The council of Administration was presented by Khan Bahadur Meherjibhai Kuvarji, C.I.E. Diwan, V.B. Gokhale acting chief judge. As soon as the president of the show Lt. colonel F. M. Hunter and His Highness the Maharaja had their seats on the raised dais the Joint Secretary read the report of the and the President when rose and declared the show open and in doing made a short but sweet speech. Prizes were then distributed by the President His highness the Maharaja to the successful exhibitors who were paraded in front of the Shamiana.

The following statement shows the number of animals brought for fair in 1894 as well as in the past five years :—

Kind	1887	1888	1889	1890	1893	1894
Horses	1023	1621	1869	1831	1957	1720
Oxen	12234	12983	17557	16712	18091	17512
Buffaloas	2272	2598	2745	2678	2873	3187
Sheep and Goats	43	91	95	103	126	136
Mules and Donkeys	--	22	91	119	128	129
Total	15572	17315	22357	21493	23175	22684

Of the numbers that were brought to the show this year, 252 horses 326 oxen 32 buffaloes and 26 sheep were exhibited and the subjoined statement shows the place from which they were brought.

Name of District	Horses	Other cattle	Total
Kolhapur State	32	118	150
S.M. Country States	43	136	179
<b>British Districts</b>			
1. Poona	99	1	100
Satara	50	6	56
Belgaum	6	121	127
Sholapur	16	2	18
Bijapur	1	--	1
Nagar	3	--	3
Dharwar	2	--	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>636</b>

The following remarks made by " the Committee on cows and buffaloes' will show the quality of the cattle exhibited :—

"The committee on cows and buffaloes desire to "make a *few* general few "marks relative to the cattle they have just completed inspecting ". "With regard to the Mysori Cattle they consider the exhibit a very poor one. There is only one ryot who has exhibited a very fair heifer of this breed. The Committee has awarded her the first prize in her class. His Highness the Maharaj has also on



exhibition two very fine Mysori cows." " The cows in the Gujrathi class are much better. The Committee have "awarded 5 regular prizes in this class and recommend one for a special prize "of Es. 9 as shown in the attached prize list."

"In class 3 the Committee consider the exhibit a remarkably good one and "have experienced great difficulty in selecting the prize animals out of such a "good lot. As there are several prizes unawarded from Mysori and Gujrathi" classes, the Committee would recommend a few special prizes being given in " this class."

"In class 5 of imported Cattle there are no exhibits among the cows. The " Committee beg to recommend so far as cows are concerned, that the special " prize of Rs. 50 be awarded to the Gujrathi cow which has been selected by " them for 1st prize in class 3 ." In class 7 the exhibit is a fairly good one, as regards the animate exhibited "but their number is not a large one. The animals selected for prizes "are shown in the attached list. His Highness the Maharaja, the Chief of "Kagal and the Chief of Kurundwad Senior have exhibited remarkably fine" specimens in this class both bulls and cows.

The total number and amount of prizes awarded this year to animals, &c. as compared with the last year are as under:

	1893		1894	
	No. of prizes	Amount of prizes	No. of prizes	Amount of prizes
Horses	128	2327	101	2111
Cattle	83	1138	71	1179
Sheep and Goats	17	128	9	107
Agricultural Implements	1	45	7	113
Agricultural Products	187	531	209	614
Total	416	4169	397	4124

The subjoined table shows in juxtaposition the numbers of animals and amounts of prizes won by the Exhibitors of Kolahpur and Southern Maratha Country States and of British Districts at the last and this year's show:

	1893		1894	
	No. of animals	Amount of prizes	No. of animals	Amount of prizes
Kolhapur State	80	951	52	849
S.M.C. States	72	1118	67	1206
British Districts	35	919	35	843
Poona Satara	13	183	17	324
Belgaum	22	347	7	120
Sholapur	5	70	3	50
Nagar	1	5	--	--
Total	228	3593	181	3397

Out of the total number of prizes that were awarded this year the following special prizes were given out:—

1. His Highness the Maharaja prize of Rs. 100 for the best bull in the Show was won by one Adiyapa Mallapa of Sundal in Gokak Taluka.
2. The prize of Rs. 100 for the best country bred mare in the Show was awarded to Vithal Sadashiv Kojge of Ranjangaon in the Poona District,
3. The best mare born and bred in the Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country was Hirkani belonging to one Daji Dada Patil of Pokle in the Sangli State. She got a prize of Rs. 60.
4. The special prizes for the best brood mare reared in Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country and the best brood mare born and reared in Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country were respectively awarded to Sayaji Shripatrao Pandre of Kunur in Jath State and Daji Dada Patil of Pokle in Sangli State.
5. Colonel Waller's prize and the Regent's prize have this year been won by Devgonda Balgounda Patil of Lat in the Kolhapur State.

There is a marked improvement in the exhibits in the 5th section, Agricultural Implements. Last year there was only one pattern of a waterlift brought to the Show, while this year there were seven exhibits which have received prizes,

The following statement shows the number and value of animals sold at Chinchli during the Fair and Show in the current and the last four years and Anandarao Gulabchand of Rahu in the Poona District respectively.

Animals	1988		1989		1990		1993		1994	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Horses	113	3742	103	5335	130	6491	162	8209 - 4	131	7073 - 8
Cattle	2050	45282	2143	47688	2166	39532	2452	62214 - 12	3577	73762 - 8

*The Times of India*, dated 28th February 1894. Kolhapur And S. M. C. Agricultural, Horse And Cattle Show reported that the village of Chinchli and its surroundings have again been roused into activity by the tenth annual Agricultural. Horse and Cattle Show and the usual fair. Immense crowd a collected at the fair, and were estimated at about 40,000. Great preparations had been made to receive the animals and exhibits, and by the 20<sup>th</sup> all was ready. The show-yard began at first gradually, but afterwards very rapidly, to fill. There seems to be a superstition about not bringing in the animals before the full moon, and very many intending inhibitors time their arrival accordingly, or, if arriving from a distance earlier, hang about the other side of the river awaiting the auspicious hour. They then flock in and give the show-yard officials a fearfully Buy time. It seems a pity this superstition cannot be overcome, as many of the people combine their religious ceremonies with the show, and as soon as the religious

part is concluded wish to get back to their homes. This, of course, limits the duration of the show, and causes a great pressure of work which might otherwise be easily avoided.

The guests this year were much fewer in numbers than usual owing doubtless to the installation ceremonies so soon to take place in Kolhapur itself. Amongst those present were our genial Political Agent, Colonel F. M. Hunter, C. B., C. S. I., and Mrs. Hunter Colonel Sheringham, Captain Alexander, of the Remount Department, Veterinary Lieutenant T. G. Peacock, Messrs Fraser, Candy, J. W. Holland, Prendergast Walsh, C. S. I., Assistant Political Agent, S. M. C, Rev. J. J. Priestley, Captain Ransom, Lieutenant W. Tilley, R. E., and Lieutenant D. C. Bojer. Needless to say, everything that could be done for the accommodation and convenience of the visitors was done, and all will carry away very pleasant reminiscences of the happy time spent under the shades of the splendid babul grove. The tennis courts were not so much patronized as on former occasions, partly owing to the fewness of the guests and partly to all being more or less engaged on the various subcommittees; but on Friday evening these same court were well lighted up, and his Highness the Maharaja and a number of native gentlemen came to witness the performance of a troupe of Kolhapur acrobats. The various feats, some of them very difficult, were admirably done and frequently called forth loud

applause from the interested spectators. The whole performance was a great success, and reflected great credit on the youths of Kolhapur. About eight or nine months ago a similar troupe came to Kolhapur from Mysore and performed twice in the large hall of the Rajaram College. This seems to have suggested the idea, and the Kolhapur men must have worked hard and well to have attained their present proficiency in so short a time. If they go on as they have begun, doubtless & brilliant career will in the near future be their reward.

The serious work of the Show, however, began on the afternoon of the 22<sup>nd</sup>, and all Friday the judges were kept very busy, only finishing their work as the shades of evening came on. On Saturday Colonel Hunter and H» H. the Maharaja held a Darbar at 11 o'clock in the show-yard to hear the Secretary's report, to declare the Show open, and to distribute the prizes. It is a great pity that so few of the Southern Maratha Country Chief, attended. Amongst those present were Bapusaheb, Chief of Kagal, Senior; Balasahob, Chief of Kagal, Junior; Babasaheb, Chief of Inchalkaranji; and Bapusaheb, Chief of Kurandwad. The Council of Regency was represented by our popular Dewan, Khan Bahadur Mehcrjibhai Coovcrjee C.,I.\_E., and Mr.\_V. B. Gokhale, Acting Chief Judge. As soon as the President of the show. Colonel Hunter, and H. H. the Maharaja had taken their Seats on the

raised dais, the acting secretary Mr G. P. Thakar, read the following interesting report:

Mr. President, your Highness, Chiefs and Sardars of the Southern Maratha Country and Gentlemen. This is the tenth. Anniversary of the Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country Horse and Cattle Show which owes its origin to the unceasing exertions of Abasaheb Kagalkar, the late popular Regent in Council at Kolhapur, whose name is so fondly remembered by all Kolhapur people, and of Colonel Waller, the then Joint Administrator of the Sangli State. The permanent establishment of such an institution had been for some time under their contemplation. After devising many unsuccessful plans, they at last discovered in the Cattle Fair, which used to be held annually at this place, a nucleus which they thought could be fostered into a grand and magnificent Horse Show like the present. They immediately set to work, and as the result of their unremitting toils the first horse and Cattle Show was held at this place in 1883. In its infancy the Show was called "Chinchli Horse and Cattle Show," in honour of the place where it was held. With a view, however, to extend the scope of its operation and to secure the warm co-operation and cordial support of the Southern Maratha Country Chiefs and Sardars, the name of the Institution was subsequently altered to the one by which it is at present designated. The gentlemen

that occupied the office of the Political Agent the Kolhapur Darbar officials and Southern Maratha Country Chiefs, some of whom are present here, continued to take such lively interest in the Institution and its advancement, that it has been steadily growing in importance. The most convincing testimony of the steady progress made by the Institution since its first organization consists in the enormous increase in the number of exhibits, especially horses, the number and the amount of prizes awarded, and the improvement in the quality of the animals brought to the Show. The number of exhibits and the number of prizes have an increase of about fifty and thirty percent, respectively, over those for 1884 and the average price per head of horse and cattle, Rs. 50 and 25, which was only Rs. 21 and 20, respectively, in 1886 (the year for which statistics are available), speaks very strongly in favor of the improvement in the quality. That the fame of this Show is spread far and wide there is doubt, Apart from the fact that animals are brought to the Show from the Poona, Sholapur districts, two models of water lifts, which you must have seen in the section assigned to agricultural implements, the brought for this Show from so distant a place as Baroda. If the same favourable circumstances continue to attend the Show, and if its benefactors continue to be as liberal in their donations as they had been, we may fairly expect this Show to become, one day, one of the



finest and the most successful exhibitions in the Deccan. The most important branch of such institutions is the exhibition fine well-bred horses. You are all aware, gentlemen, that the Deccan was once greatly renowned for its hardy and active race of horses. It used to produce a sufficient and well-fitted stock of animals for the army and police remounts and for domestic and other purposes, without any necessity for foreign importation. Those really good animals have all disappeared and their place has been taken by a dwarf, bad-conditioned ill-looking breed. This degeneration is, I think, due to the alteration in the times and circumstances that have since taken place. In those days, want of means of cheap and easy communication, the unsettled state of the country, and the frequent chances of being engaged in frontier or social wars made the rearing and maintenance of a strong breed of horses almost a necessity.

The majority of the middle class men, the village and the district officers; and most of the well-to-do cultivators. There required, every one of them to have a horse in their keeping. They generally kept good brood mares, which were quite sufficient for the light work they were called upon to perform, and produced very fine colts, which having abundance of forage to feed upon, grew into nice horses. In the present days, the railway system which has been and is still being so extensively spread throughout the length and breadth of the country,

has placed it within easy reach of every one to travel to the remotest part without the assistance of a horse or pony. The country enjoys perfect peace and quiet under the just rule of the British Government. Thus the rearing of horses has changed from necessity into an ordinary branch of trade, necessarily subject to the rules of profit and loss. And the Indian cultivator or trader, who is always too smart to allow any opportunity of possible gain to slip unnoticed, would have picked up this branch had it really been so lucrative. But the circumstances are not so favourable as they seem to be.

The facilities that made it so easy a matter to rear horses in old days no longer exist. The rich jungles and kurans that covered the mountain-slopes and the river-banks, and supplying plenty of free grazing, served as well ventilated and clean natural paddocks for the brood mares and young stock to move freely in have all submerged in demarcated forests private occupation. The rapid and constant growth of population and the gradual disappearance of native handicrafts, throwing many out of employment and compelling them to resort to cultivation have caused a large extent of waste land to be brought under occupation and the cultivable land to be split up into very small holdings, so small indeed, that few cultivators in a position to carry on horse rearing on the approved English methods on a large scale. Much of the land which was available for growing fodder produces grains

which are drained into foreign markets. Owing to these and some other circumstances horse rearing is not found to be a very profitable concern. Had it been so, people would not have wanted to take it up as a special profession. Notwithstanding these difficulties and disadvantages there is yet room for encouragement. The demand for good horse is ever increasing, and they fetch handsome prices. There is yet left, though comparatively small, a margin of profit to the horse-breeders. This must be explained to them, and they should be thoroughly made to understand the sort of animals that are in great demand and the way to breed them.

Horse Shows are one of the best modes of teaching the agricultural classes these lessons. They learn them not by hearing lectures which they can easily forget, but by actually filling their pockets with money in the shape of rewards or good prices for their animals. The making of improvements in cattle-rearing and agricultural products is not less important. India is a country which, as at present circumstanced, must principally depend for its material wealth on the development of its agricultural resources, and those that really wish to do good to the people must be exerted in that direction. Extension of irrigation systems, advancement of tucchi, introduction of suitable modes and implements agriculture, free distribution, for experiments, of superior kinds of seeds, are the

various-means which are best calculated to better the condition of the agricultural population, and the Horse Shows may be considered as one of them. The public must certainly be very grateful to those who assist the maintenance of such Shows by the contribution of money or the performance of other services. In connection with the further development of this Show I cannot but mention one circumstance I mean the happy event of the installation of H. H. Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaja, which is shortly to take place. The valuable education received from, and the instructive travels through the whole of India made in company of so efficient and amiable a guardian as Mr. Fraser, have made His Highness quite competent to perform the responsible duties of administering the Kolhapur Government which he will shortly be called upon to do. His just and kind disposition, and His enlightened views, signs of which have already been evinced have created hopes that His Highness will not only continue to "give his cordial support to this and other similar institutions, but anything calculated to promote the good of his subjects will receive due and ready attention at His Highness's hands. Having so far made a few general remarks in respect of horse breeding, I now proceed to give the statistics for the current year's Show. The most remarkable feature of the last year's Show was the visit which His Excellency had been kind enough to pay to the Show. Colonel Woodhouse was the

President of the Show Committee, but owing to his premature and much lamented death the present Political Agent, Colonel Hunter, has taken his place. It is a matter of great pleasure to all interested in the Show that Colonel Hunter takes the same warm interest in the promotion of tin's institution which his predecessors have taken. I beg to mention below the total number of exhibits shown and the total amount of prize money awarded daring this year's Show as compared with that given in the last year:

Year	Total No. of Exhibits		Total No. of Prizes	
	Cattle	Horses	Cattle	Horses
1893	414	197	83	128
1894	384	252	83	102
Decrease	30	---	---	26
Increase	---	55	5	---

It may thus be seen that though there is a slight decrease in cattle, the number of horses and ponies has increased. Some horses and a good many bullocks and cows came to Chinchli on the morning of the 23rd, but as the Show rules allowed no admission to the show-yard after the noon of the 22nd, some very good animals had to be rejected. This partly explains the decrease in the number of cattle. I give below a comparative statement showing the number of horses exhibited according to- their height:

	1893	1894
14 hand and above	102	124

13-2 to 14 hands	39	58
13 to 13-2	24	38
12 to 13 hands	32	32

This will show that there is an increase in the number of animals in all the three higher classes, which may be taken as an indication of some improvement in the exhibits brought to the Show. The fact, however, that a very small number of prizes is obtained, by the Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country breeders shows that either this part does not possess the same favourable circumstances which other districts have, or that the Kolhapur people have not yet fully understood the advantages of horse breeding. The usual contributions have been paid up by the Kolhapur Darbar and the Southern Maratha Country Chiefs and others as below :—Kolhapur Darbar, Rs. 2,000 ; Ramdurg State, Rs. 700; Miraj Senior State, Rs. 500; Mudhol State, Rs. 500; Jamkhandi State, Rs. 400; Belgaum L. Board, Rs. 250; Kagal Senior, Rs. 200; Kurundwad State, Rs. 200; Jath State, Rs. 100; Himat Bahadur, Rs. 50; Mhaisalkar, Rs. 50; Sarlashkar Bahadur, Rs. 50; Bapusaheb Gaikwar, Rs. 25; Chief of Bavda, Rs. 25; Chief of Bhore, Rs. 25; Pandit Maharaj, Rs. 25; Rajopadhye, Rs. 25; Kagal Junior, Rs. 25; Rao Saheb Datavadkar, Rs. 25; Wantmur Desai, Rs. 25; Bubasaheb Patankar, Rs. 25; Kapsi Juhagii\*, Rs. 20; Baba Maharaj, Rs. 20; Torgal Jahagir, Rs. 15; Herwad Inamdar, Rs. 15; Bhoperao, Rs. 10; and Shirgaon Inamdar,

Rs. 10. The remaining contributions will be paid in due time. Colonel Waller's and the Regent's prizes have this year been won by Deogonda Balgonda Patel of Lat, Kolhapur District, and Anandrao Gulabchand of Rahu, Poona District, respectively, and H. H. the Maharaj's prize for the best bull or best cow in the Show by Adivappa bin Mallapa.

There is a marked improvement in the exhibits in the fifth section Agricultural Implements. Last year there was only one pattern of a water lift brought to the Show, while this year there are seven exhibits which have received prizes. In connection with this Show I have to make two suggestions. In the first place, I think it is most desirable to acquire the land on which the Show is held by the payment of an adequate sum of compensation to the Inamdar of Chinchli who owns it. A large amount is annually spent in compensating the cultivators whose crops standing on the ground are required to be removed to prepare the land for the Show. When the land is thus acquired steps may be taken to plant rows of trees, so that they may afford shelter to the animals that are brought to the Show. The other thing, I have to suggest is that the local boards of the surrounding districts, such as Satara and Sholapur, who directly or indirectly receive the benefit of this Show, may be requested to contribute some amount to this Show, as Belgaum has been doing. I

beg here to quote remarks made by Vet. Captain Peacock, and which he was kind enough to hand over to me in connection with horse breeding :

Considering the very liberal prizes given the class of animals exhibited was indifferent. Only two stallions were shown, one of which was in the opinion of the judges unsuitable for breeding purposes. The brood mares were very good, but evidently the majority were unsuitably mated as the foals were not nearly as good as should be expected. A good number of the young stock showed a certain amount of quality, but they lacked substance. The majority of the prize winners were by Arab stallions. There are undoubtedly the horses most suitable for the country, and for which most satisfactory results can be obtained. Many of the young stock moved in a very strictly manner. This I attribute to their not being allowed sufficient liberty. To improve the breed of horses I beg to make the following suggestions:

1. Locate a number of good Arab sires in the several districts of the State.
2. Castrate all colts, especially those got by country breed sires.
3. Impress on breeders the necessity of never shackling young animals. Unless a young animal has perfect freedom, he cannot possibly develop. To succeed in breeding, careful selection is



necessary, good points and bad points are transmitted, as the parents so will be the offspring. It is customary with many people to breed from mares useless for work. This is a mistaken policy. Like begets like. If the mare has little to recommend her, the foal will have likewise. At present all the better class horses used in the State are imported. I am of opinion that by the expenditure of a little money and supervision by a competent person a useful class of animals could be bred and the State could be in a position to supply a great number of horses requisite for its own requirements and not be nearly entirely dependent, as at present, on imported ones. Before concluding I beg to express my hearty thanks on behalf of the Show Committee, to the 'President, His Highness, the Chiefs of the Southern Maratha Country, and the ladies and gentlemen who have honoured this Show with their presence. The Committee lies under great obligations to those who have given money contributions to this Show, and to the Inamdar of Chinchli who has, as usual, given much assistance, My thanks are also due to all the Committees appointed for judging the several exhibits, especially that for judging horses, the members of which have worked so hard and taken great pains in carefully selecting the animals for the several prizes. I also beg to

recommend to the notice of the President the good services done by the officers entrusted with the police, sanitary, and other arrangements connected with the Show. And, lastly, I request the President to declare this Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country Horse and Cattle Show open to the public and to distribute the prizes assigned by the several Committees to the successful competitors (Applause).

The President then arose and declared the Show open in the following words. Your Highness, Chiefs, Sardars, and Gentlemen here present,—I think we may congratulate ourselves on the increase in the number of horses exhibited. If the Kolhapur and Southern Maratha country breeders have obtained few prizes, that is perhaps because the class of horses or owners was not sufficiently limited, and in future that should be seen to. At the same time the want of personal interest shown by the Chiefs of the Southern Maratha Country, which is evidenced by their absence, may be another cause of the failure of the Southern Maratha Country owner that must be improved at any rate, and will be, I am sure, next year. There are other inconveniences caused by non-appearance to which I need not refer. I am sure we are much obliged to the Committee who have done the judging, and hope all know how grateful we are for the trouble

taken. I will now hereby declare this show open and with His Highness permission proceed to the prize distribution. (Applause.)

The Darbar broke up. The prize-winners were then paraded in front of the Mandap and duly admired. The acting Secretary and his staff of workers are certainly to be heartily congratulated in the immense pains they had taken to ensure the success they attained and richly deserved.

**List of contributors paid to the Chinchali show of 1894:**

Names.	Amount
1. Kolhapur Darbar	2000
1. The Chief of Miraj Junior	1,000
2. Ramdurg	700
3. Sangli	600
4. Miraj Senior	500
5. Mudhol	500
6. Jamkhandi	400
7. The Managing Committee Local Board, Belgaum	250
8. The Chief of Kurundwar	200
9. Kagal Senior	200
10. Kurundwar Senior	100
11 a he Administration of Jath	100
11. The Chief of Vishalgad	100
12. Meherban Ivedarrao Sinde Mahisalkar	50
13. Himmat Bahadur	50
14. Sarlashkar Bahadur	50
15. Nagojirao Babasaheb Patankar for 2 years	50
16. Chief of Bavda	25
17. The Chief of Kagal Junior	25
18. Meherban Ramchartdrarao Datwadkar	25

20.	„	Bapusaheb Gaikawad	25
21.	„	Yantmurkar Desai...,	25
22.	„	Panta Sachiv	25
23.	„	Pandit Maharaj	25
24.	„	Rajopadhye	25
25.		The Inamdar of G-hosarwad	20
26.		The Senapati of Kapshi	20
27.		Meherban Baba Maharaj	20
28.		The Inamdar of Herwad	15
29.		Meherban Torgalkar	15
30.		The Inamdar of Shirgaon	10
31.		Meherban Bhoperao	10
		Total	7,160

E. K. WAIDYA,  
Honorary Secretary,  
Chinchli Show, Kolhapur.

Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure in connection with the  
Kolhapur and S.M. country Agricultural Horse cattle show held at  
Chinchli in 1894.

Items of Receipts.	Amount
1. Opening balance	55    14    6
2. Contributions paid by Kolhapur Darbar	2,000
The Chief of Miraj Junior	1,000
„      Ramdurg	700
„      Sangli	600
„      Miraj Senior	500
„      Mudhol	500
„      Jamkhandi	400
The Managing Committee Local Board Belgaum	250

The Chiefs of Kurundwar	200		
The Chief of Kagal Senior	200		
The Chief of Kurundwar Senior	100		
The Administrator of Jath	100		
The Chief of Vishalgad	100		
Meherban. Kedarrao Sinde Mhaisalkar	50		
„ Him mat Bahadur	50		
„ Sarlashkar Bahadur	50		
„ Nagojirao Babasaheb Patankar for 2 years	50		
The Chief of Bavda	25		
The Chief of Kagal Junior	25		
Meherban Ramchandrarao Datwadkar	25		
„ Bapusaheb Gaikwad	25		
„ Vantmurkar Desai	25		
„ Pant Sachiv of Bhor	25		
„ Pandit Maharaj	25		
„ Rajopadhye	25		
The Inamdar of Ghosarwad	20		
The Senapati of Kapshi	20		
Meherban Baba Maharaj	20		
The Inamdar of Herwad	15		
Meherban Torgalkar	15		
The Inamdar of Shirgaon	10		
Meherban Bhoperao	10		
	7,160	0	0
3. The unpaid balance credited	18	6	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,234</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>

Items of Expenditure	Amount		
1. Raising an earthen platform for shamiana	110	15	2
2. Cost of repairing and erecting canvas canopy for agricultural exhibits	529	0	7
3. Erecting and repairing canvas stalls for prize animals	484	0	6
4. Clearing and levelling ground for the Show	17	6	0
5. Bamboo railing for animals exhibited	277	9	0
6. Clearing, varnishing and repairing teak wood			
7. tables, stands, &c. for exhibiting agricultural products	23	11	8
8. Amount of prizes awarded including cost of silk bags, &	4,548	100	
9. Coir rope railing	73	13	6
10. Erecting Mandaps for Judging Committees	51	0	9
11. Cost of making Pegs and Tatties for race purposes	7	13	10
12. Sheds for Karkuns, &c. stationed at different entrances of the village for counting animals	48	13	2
13. Repairs to roads	240	7	,9
14. Shed for men of the Kolhapur Infantry	36	0	3
15. Sheds erected for storing materials	55	7	10
16. Shed for Police Peons	44	12	3
17. Stationary	37	4	5
18. Erecting a Mandap for a temporary Dispensary	10	2	100
19. Erecting temporary Latrines for Pilgrims	8	2	7
20. Shed for Post Office	2	12	9
21. Constructing shed for keeping furniture, &	64	11	8
22. Railway charges	79	0	0
23. Wire charges	2	12	0
24. Pay of Bhangis, sweepers and Bhatta to Sa-nadis, &c	220	10	0
25. Cost of printing copies of the Prospectus and advertisement charges	200	4	6
26. Miscellaneous expenses	7	11	1
Total Expenditure	7,178	6	6
Balance in hand	55	14	6
Total Rs	7,234	5	0

5 p. 1 - F. No. 31 Roll.

### **Horse and cattle show at Chinchli (1896) :**

Secretary of show R.K. Vaidya reports that, on 4.02.1896, to this event which has become an annual feature additional interest was attached this time consequence of the presence of his highness the Chhtrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur this being the first show held at Chinchli after his succession so the extensive preparation were made and was carried in most satisfaction manner. For the accommodation and usually large party of guest were present to the show by the highness and no thing was left into that left unto could add to their comfort. The show is great value for it can not fail to give a stimulus to the agricultural class to improve on their rough and real methods of husbandry of late there had been a distinct improvement in the implements for agricultural purposes and signs of progress advancement of agricultural education prevail in the state. It is most gratifying that Kolhapur is taking a lead in all important subjects for as remarked by his Excellency.

Sandhurst at opening as the show on Monday is of the highest important that a state like Kolhapur should seek to advanced agriculture because upon the depends the prosperity of the subjects of Kolhapur improved implements for agricultural classes and their trial in India and it is high time for them to be introduced into this country. His Excellency did well however, to should a note of warning by

advising agriculturists not to rush into new methods until they were proved by experience to be suitable to the requirements of the country.

This year cattle show certainly surpassed any previously held beings due to the deep interest which the Maharaja avarices in the movement. During the short space of time since his accession to the Gaddi His highness has proved himself to be a capable and enlightened ruler and he is yours to improve agriculture in his state deserves high commendation.

There was a very great influx of guests including HE the Governor major Owen military secretary M.J. Heaton private secretary (who are expected on Monday) col. and Mrs. F.M. Hunter the Hon. Mr. Nongeent, Mr and Mrs. Jacob Major Ruray and Mr. and Mrs. Wray Col. Alen Major Minchin, Major Barnet Maj. Cannon, Cap. Westopp, Lt. Col. Grenny, Sur. Cap. Hadsop Cap. Alexander Rev. Mr. Lord Vet Maj. Mills Mr. Holland Mr. Hunter Mr. Sheppard Mr and Mrs. Chappall Mr. and Mrs. Frazer Mrs. Cadell Miss Mann. Mrs. Hamilton Mr. Welsh Dr. Inclair Mrs. Launlin Mr. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Pottinger Mr. Scott Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Mr. Shappered Mr. Foster and Mr. Hughes. Thanks to the exertions of Col. Hunter and popular Political agent at Kolhapur. Mr. Hunter and H.F. Jacob the guest had to be well satisfied with hospitality. Extended to them on behalf of his highness. The special camp where they were put up.



Presented a very animated and bright appearance. The messing arrangement which were entrusted to Mrs. Ludin Ebrahim of Bombay and Poona were carried out in such a satisfactory manner as to leave nothing to be desired.

Mr. L.R. Ghalwalkar Khasia Karbari was defatiguable in directing the completion time of all arrangement in connection with the show which was complete success. For the native guest a separate camp was provided. Amongst the native guest of note present were Dattajirao Babasaheb Ghatage of Kagal Junior Babasaheb Khanwilkar brother in law of his highness. Rao Appasaheb Chief of Jamkhandi of Mysaal the chief of Kurundwad, Mudhol Ichalkaranji Bawda.Appasaheb Sir Laskar Nimbalkar Senapati Ghorpade of Kapsi, Himmat Bahadur Khan Bahaddar. Neerjabai Kuarji. Tarapurewala CIE (Deevan of Kolhapur) Ramdoorg Khani Jr. Karbari, administrators of State Rao Bahaddur B. N. Joshi, Chief of Judge of Kolhapur and R.V. Sabnis Hujur Chitnis.

The number of spectators was usually large and everything passed off in a satisfactory manner.

Times of India reports that, it is now thirteen years since the first agricultural and cattle show for Kolhapur and the SMC, was opened at Chinchli by Sir James Fergusson but for two three years it was not held owing on one occasion to the taking of census and

another to the failure of grass crop. The history of its inception has so often been chronicled in your columns that it is not necessary to deal to it any length.

But still a few words regarding may not also together out of place. From time immorial a fair has been held at Chinchli in hounour of Godess Mayakka who is supposed to have destroyed a certain demon who played sad havoc with the flocks of people in these parts and seeing that the fair which is held during the time of full moon Janaury was attached attended by several thousands of per sons mainly agriculturists the idea occurred to Majwaller VC who was then political agent. Abasaheb father of present Maharaja and Late Regent of Kolhapur and on it being placed before the government Sir James Fergusson, the then Governor most heartily approved it and came to Chinchli to open the show in person a guard of honour being sent from Belgaum and half a battery of artillery to fire the salutes of the occasion.

Unfortunately all those gentle men who were instrumental in bringing the show into existence are now no longer in the flesh but the keen interest they evinced in it has been continued by other amongst whom the name of Major wary must be specially mentioned and the result is that Chinchli show continues to flourish. For the reasons which have been stated the show did not come off for two or three

years but this year it is in full swing again and as long as small doubt but that it will go on growing in size and importance.

The site of show is about mid way between the railway line and guest camp and for the accommodation of the exhibits a very large space has been enclosed. The area of the show yard is 650 feet by 510 feet and to west and north to south respectively. One part being set apart for horses on another for cattle and a third for exhibition of agricultural products. Near the last mentioned portion there has been erected a huge Darbar tent standing on place of raised ground and here the prizes are distributed among the success full competitors by his excellancy governor today. Facing a darbar tent large slice of ground has been specially prepared for tent pegging Jumping and other mounted sports and during the past few days those competing for the prizes offered in connection with these events have been hard at both morning and evening as will be seen from the secretary's report the number of exhibits this year is larger than previous year and the class of cattle is extremely good in fact it would be hard to equal some of the beasts Exhibited especially Jaffrabad bull buffalo which is shown by Kolhapur State. It stands 16.1 girth eight feet and it being bigger specimen than any fat bullock ever shown at Smith Field.

The entries in the several classes for horses are very numerous but there is much to be desired in the matter of quality. There are some fairly good country breed Stallions of 14 hands and upward but those standing 13.2 and under 14 hands are poorly represented and as a class bad. Horse suitable for remounts are very scarce indeed and the remount officers for Nagar is not likely to be very well rewarded for the trouble has been put to in at ending show.

The young stock are not at all promising and those suitable to be brought for the nursery are held at prices which are practically prohibitive. Most of the Mares exhibited are more adapted for mule breeding in these parts does not show very great signs of progress. It is unnecessary for me to dwell at further length on these matters as the Hon. Secretary has so fully covered the ground in his report but before passing on a word should be said regarding the valuable services.

Rendered by Maj. J.W. Wray veterinary Major Mills and Mr. Mollison who rendered most valuable assistance in classing and judging the exhibits. All three gentlemen were most fatigable in their endeavors to bring about a happy combination of Justice and generosity and their verdicts were approved on all heads without wishing to make any invidious distinction it must be said that (main portion) of work fell on Maj. Hills Mrs. Hills who had been down of

show every day from morning till down and the Kolhapur State was exceedingly fortunate in having services.

Major Wray also spent a considerable deal of time on the grounds and his services in judging were none the less valuable while he was simply the life and soul of tent pegging competition and other mounted sports. Several European guests of his highness took part and on excellent show some of them made. Major Wray very considerably stood at and left the field to another guests. After some capital pegging the final struggle was left between Maj. Garnet from Belgaum and Mrs. Pottinger from Kolhapur and the gallant Maj. Just managed to take first honors. A very sporting display was also made by Capt. Saydulha Khan the governor of Native A.D.C.

The temperature is perhaps just trifle warm in the middle of the day but the early mornings and evenings delightfully cool in fact chilly are the mornings that one puts off till the very last moment getting from beneath the blanket and failure the chill morning air outside his little canvas house.

The carping ground is suitable on the banks of Krishna and in the wet season the river swells to such an extent only the site of the camp itself but extend them sews nearly as far as the native village which is considerably distance from here.

Most of the tents are pitched into a grove of babul trees the branches of which keep off the rays of the sun and render the interiors very pleasantly cool. For many years Maj. Wray, Mrs. Wray were the presiding spirits at the Chinchli camp and many who are now enjoying the princely hospitality of the Kolhapur State retain pleasant recollections of happy times spent in the company.

The duty this year as I have already said has devolved on colonial and Mrs. Hunter and Mr. and Mrs. H.F. Jacob who have left no stone unturned to make his highness guest most thoroughly enjoy their stay. To keep so large party entertained throughout most of the twenty four hours by no means an Easy matter but so well have things been arranged that there has not been a dull moment since the arrival of the first contingent of visitors on Thursday. In the morning before breakfast there are tennis and shooting matches for the day when it is too hot to go all sorts of indoor (games) or past times have been provided including a missing word conception for the winning of which Mr. Lauhlin was awarded a charming little out work. While in the evening as in the early morning these have been display of horsemanship at the show ground being the object of personal admiration dancing in every night on one of the tennis courts for which the music has been provided by the excellent bands of Kolhapur light infantry.

The Raja as usual has been most anxious that his guest should have a real good time and his frequent visit to the camp are counted as some of the most pleasant incidents of the outing. But the festive occasion in this part of the country would be complete without the genial presence of Dr. G. Sin Claire the Darbar surgeon who has long since came to be looked upon as a part of Kolhapur State so many years he spent in it.

The worthy doctor can scarcely be called a young man now he is on full of size and vigorous ever he was and although he has been nominally on pleasure been as he has in reality been having a very busy anxious since the time camp started.

At this season of the year upwards of 60,000 people flock into Chinchli either for the purpose of taking part in the fair need in honour of Godess Mayakka or of attending the Horse cattle show and if must be apparent to that the influx of such a vast concourse of persons who are rightly wrongly in all possibly rightly supposed to be not too cleanly in their habits naturally occasions a good deal of anxieties arrangement of the place.

The steps taken in this direction by Dr. Sinclaire however were such as to reader the likelihood and head of an out break of diseases very improbable. A well equipped dispensary is placed and in the camp of European visitors there is one of like description on a smaller

scale Doctors and assistant inspectors constantly so there should not be a single case of serious illness been reported.

His Excellency Governor who was accompanied by Mr. Heaton private secretary. Cap. Levett A.D.C. and Capt. Sayedulla Khan arrived in the morning on Monday did the Hon. Mr. Nunget who traveled to Chinchli by the same train at the station his Excellency was met by his Highness the Raja Col. Hunter Maj. Wray Cap. Westropp Mr. Walsh-C.I.E. Dr. Sniclaire Mr. Frazer, Mr. Pottinger and the Chief of Ichalkaranji Mudhol, Kurundwad, torgal, Bawada, Dattwad, Desai of Nesri, Rao Saheb V.R. Kirtikar and many other native gentlemen.

While a guard of honour with band was furnished by the Kolhapur infantry. The train entered the temporary station under usual salute and his Excellency alighted from the carriage the guard presented arms and the band played a few bars of National Anthem. After the principal personage present had been introduced to the governor by lord Col. Hunter his Excellency inspected the Guard and afterwards in company of the raja left in a carriage drawn by fine boys position for the guest camp. The other component of carriage which was escorted by the detachment of Red Reshalla being Col. Hunter and Cap. Levett A.D.C. along the road which was lined out with small flags crowds of native assembled especially near the site of the show.



When they were present in thousands and a more motely crowd could not possibly be looked upon. Almost every class of native in the country was represented and the variety of costumes and colours was such that it would have severely taxed the ability of the most faithful artist to depict anythings resembling a correct representation of it. Passing by amidst the enthusiastic cheering of the people his Excellency proceeded to the camp where after breakfast he received visits from the Raja of Kolhapur and the chiefs of mudhol Sangli Jamkhandi, Kurundwad Sr. and Jr. The usual formalities being observed on the occasion. In the after noon his Excellency returned the Raja's visits leaving the other visits to be returned in the morning.

At night the governor dined with the other guests in camp. After dinner His Highness joined the party and proposed the toasts of the "The Queen impress" and "His Excellency Lord Sandhurst." In giving the latter His highness said, your Excellency Col. Hunter Ladies Gentlemen I have a great pleasure in proposing the toast of the evening the health of my distinguished guest. Lt. Lord Sandhurst. In consider myself very lucky that so soon after your Excellency visit to my capital I should have another opportunity of welcoming your lordship to my state.

I am sure we all regret and naturally, that it has been convenient to H.E. Lady Sandhurst to grace this occasion by her

presence. During your Excellency last visit I was able to show your lordship the urban institutions in my capital. But this occasion gives me immense pleasure or opportunity of showing your Excellency the conditions of the village people. I consider this is to be greater importance because here in India actual cultivators of the soil form the backbone of the Country every opportunity therefore which brings the ruler in contact with them must be welcomed. Your Excellency has visited the place at the sacrifice of your most precious time.

This is sure to impress the peasant with deep interest taken in his humble pursuit of farming and cattle and houses and will cheer him in his honest work. Therefore I thank you your Excellency very heartily for your kind visits.

My thanks are due to the ladies and gentleman who have done honour to my invitation Mr. Jacob for the very great trouble taken on my behalf to make you all comfortable. I request now ladies and gentleman to drink his Excellency health (Loud applause).

Your highness ladies and gentlemen it gives me great pleasure to take a practical part of the proceedings you said in report Mr. Secretary to the fact that I have replaced earlier Governor Lord Harris as the patron of this show. Well I am sorry to say that unlike Lord Harris, I can not bring many years of agricultural experience to bear upon the subjects which are before us for I am in no sense of the

term possessor of agricultural land and therefore, while in such an address as he might give right point to his personal experience and practical, knowledge and from him the excellent advise. I am obliged to confine myself to a few general observations in regard to the show which I visited yesterday.

You also mention the fact that this is auspicious occasion because it is the first show which has been held since the present Raja attained his majority.

I am very glad to notice the extreme interest be taken in every thing which has to do with agricultural and I might also say that his highness has taken to heart this that property has its duties as well as its rights.

I know also that in the part of the country in which he now finds himself has been busy visiting outlying portions of the State which he controls It is of the highest importance that the head of the State such as this should take great interest in agriculture for upon that agriculture depends the prosperity of thousands by whom he is surrounded.

It is gratifying to me to note in this part of the country at any rate the year has been one of plenty. We are of course accustomed to scarcity of rainfall and we have to take the bad years as they come but

still I have heard that from all sources in this part of this country that last year rain was sufficient and crops are plentiful.

It was remarked in report that the chiefs present here and I am glad to meet the Maratha chiefs and have had visits from them and to have returned the same that the chiefs have opportunity as is delicately hinted in the report of purchasing some implements on exhibition in the show and a promoting exhibition and promoting fresh methods of cultivation. It would certainly please me very much to know that various chiefs and those in authority with a large number of people under them were doing their best not only to promote new methods of agriculture but also make experiments and when those experiments have been thoroughly proved to be successful to encourage cultivators in the more general. Use of methods and implements that they have actually proved to be useful.

But at the same time I should be chary of advising any one not to rush into new methods without first ascertaining that such is a desirable method more applicable to the conditions of this country.

Secretary, R.K. Vaidya says, "Tracts giving useful instruction in agriculture and breeding are distributed in the show yard and lectures by men of experience and culture are delivered to teach the ignorant farmers how to make use of methods treated in those tracts agricultural implements and machinery. Exhibited in show are

required to be worked for a couple of hours every day so that the husbandmen may compare the use of implements they are acquainted with that of the exhibited ones and should adopt latter if more profitable. The prosperity of country depends on agriculture and so every means ought to be employed to improve the system.

The following are the amounts subscribed to the funds of this show:

1.	H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur	Rs. 2,000/-
2.	The chief of Miraj Junior	Rs. 1000/-
3.	The chief of Ramdurg	Rs. 700/-
4.	The chief of Sangli	Rs. 600/-
5.	The chief of Mudhol	Rs. 500/-
6.	The chief of Jamkhadi	Rs. 400/-
7.	The district local board Belgaum	Rs. 250/-
8.	The chief of Kurundwad Senior	Rs. 200/-
9.	The chief of Kagal	Rs. 200/-
10.	The chief of Kurundwad Junior	Rs. 100/-
11.	The chief of Ichalkaranji	Rs. 100/-
12.	The chief of Jat	Rs. 100/-
13.	The district local board Poona	Rs. 100/-
14.	The himmatbahadur	Rs. 50/-
15.	The sir lascar	Rs. 50/-
16.	Meharban Kedarrao Shinde Maisyal	Rs. 50/-
17.	Meharban Girjabhai Saeb of Mirajmull	Rs. 50/-
18.	The chief of Kagal Junior	Rs. 25/-
19.	Meharban Ramchandra Dattawadkar	Rs. 25/-
20.	Meharban Bapusaheb Gaikwad	Rs. 25/-

21.	Meharban Desai of Wantmuri	Rs. 25/-
22.	The Chief of Bavada	Rs. 25/-
23.	The Pant Saheb of Bor	Rs. 25/-
24.	Pandit Maharaj	Rs. 25/-
25.	Meharban Abasaheb Rajyopadhya	Rs. 25/-
26.	Others small varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 10	Rs. 110/-
	Total	Rs. 6,860/-

The chief of Miraj Senior and Meharaban Nagojirao Raosaheb Patankar have withdrawn from themselves from the list of subscriber. 6

1) Rumal No 6 101-File No 447-849-211

**References:**

1. Bombay Gazetteer, Vol. XXIV, Kolhapur 1886 by James Campbell.
2. Rumal No. 4 1895, Record Office, Kolhapur.
3. Rumal No. 5, File No. 447, Record Office, Kolhapur.
4. Rumal No. 5, File No. 849, Record Office, Kolhapur.
5. Political File No. 31, Record Office, Kolhapur.

6 Rumal 1