

18 and has had a sufficient practical training. The Royal Agricultural College in Copenhagen will accept no agricultural pupil who has not worked for at least three years on the land. Mr. Faber further observes that the many agricultural schools in the country, all private undertakings, are evolved out of the people's high schools and it is due to these latter that young men, and women too, have learnt to value adult education and flock to the agricultural schools at the age of 18 to 25, and often even later, when they have been duly trained for practical work. There they show keen interest in absorbing the scientific teaching, which explains to them many problems they have met during their practical work on land. With regard to the period of school work it is stated that the agricultural school may be open for about nine months and the work is concentrated during the winter, leaving the pupils free to earn their living during the summer months by practical farm work. Thus it comes about the Danish farmers, and also farm labourers, are all through the year engaged in studying practical and scientific agricultural farming and this is stated as one of the reasons why they are not drawn away from the land. Mr. Faber observes that one would be perfectly justified in saying that there are many more fully trained young agriculturists in Denmark than can be accommodated with land or find employment with farmers. It is worthy of notice that a large proportion of the teachers are drawn from the farming population and they are therefore in full sympathy with the farming interest. There is a close and healthy co-operation between the teachers and the parents of the pupils, many of whom are farmers.

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The Adikarnataka Colony at Gottigere in the Bangalore Taluk.

The need for helping the landless people of the depressed classes to own and cultivate lands has always been recognised by Government and several measures for the amelioration of the depressed classes have been sanctioned from time to time. The chief difficulty in the way of progress of the depressed classes is that they are too poor to tide over the period of work and waiting which must elapse before they can get any return from the land. With a view to help them through this difficult period without impairing the spirit of enterprise and self reliance—without which here can be no real progress—in April 1927, the Government

sanctioned the establishment of an Adikarnataka Colony Co-operative Society as an experimental measure and also a grant of Rs. 3000 for working out the scheme. According to the scheme 20 Adikarnataka families residing within easy reach of one another have to form a Co-operative Society for the common object of agriculture and equipping them with land and facilities for cultivating it and each family should be given 6 to 8 acres of land free, the land being so selected as to provide for contiguous holding and afford scope for co-operative farming and the lands shall not be alienated by the members for a period of ten years from the date of grant. Each member should be given Rs. 80 for the purchase of a pair of bullocks and Rs. 20 for purchase of agricultural implements, manure, seed and fodder for the bullocks. To enable the members for meeting their maintenance charges till the harvest Government sanctioned up to a limit of Rs. 10 for each family per month with the condition that it should be given in the form of ragi or other articles of food. Government have ordered that only half of the amount thus advanced to each family should be recovered from them in 5 to 8 equal instalments according to the circumstances of each individual.

In consultation with the Revenue Commissioner and the Director of Agriculture a piece of land consisting of 231 acres 33 guntas in Pilligenahalli village near Gottigere was selected for starting the Co operative Colony and thick scrub jungle on the land to be cleared before it could be made fit for cultivation,

After investigating the condition of 44 Adikarnataka families at Gottigere, 15 persons representing 15 families were selected for the Colony and a Co-operative Colony Society was formed. They worked together for about two months and before the mungar rains, they cleared the jungle and also removed thick roots in about 32 acres of land and made them ready for cultivation. The land was properly ploughed and scientific manure was used for the area thus made ready. Good ragi and groundnut seeds were sown on the land. As the rains were somewhat timely a fairly good crop was raised on it. The ragi crop has just now been reaped and stacked. The groundnut crop was picked and it fetched about Rs. 225.

Sun-flower was also grown in a portion of the land and it has been preserved in a silo pit for being used as fodder for the bullocks of the members.

In the interval between the harvesting and the sowing, the members have worked hard and made ready another extent of about 40 to 50 acres of land for suitable cultivation next year besides putting up a bund for constructing a small tank in the land for which there seems to be natural facility. Out of the total area, about 100 acres of land only are fit for cultivation, and the remainder will be used for the construction of houses and other buildings such as a school for the members of the colony and for providing land for grazing the cattle of the members. There are very good facilities on the land for doing all this. The Director of Agriculture has been kind enough to give a suitable plan for locating these buildings and their construction will be taken up after February 1928.

On the Silver Jubilee Day the members planted 44 trees in suitable places with a view to commemorate the blissful reign of His Highness the Maharaja. The members have not yet purchased the bullocks for cultivating the lands and they will do it in January, in the village cattle shows during *jatras*.

The work done so far on the colony is very encouraging and after the full extent of 100 acres are brought under cultivation, the members will be able to maintain themselves very comfortably. Mahatma Gandhi visited this colony and was much impressed with the work that had been done there for the amelioration of the depressed class members.

(Mysore agricultural calendar).

Chrysanthemum Cultivation in Malur and Bowringpet Taluks.

Chrysanthemums are grown in most of the villages near the railway line between Krishnarajapuram and Kangundikuppam. These flowers, of which there are many varieties both in size and colour, are mostly sold in the Madras market, though other towns such as Chittoor, Walajapet and Arkonam on the Bangalore-Madras line go in for small quantities. It is interesting to note that the railway revenue derived at Malur Station by booking these flowers and green chillies (both the crops are dealt together in the same season) between June and October last year was about Rs. 14,700-0-0, of which one-third may be taken for chrysanthemums.