

*Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.*

READ—

The Administration Report of the Revenue Department for the year 1910-11, received with the Revenue Commissioner's letter No. C. 15, dated the 30th September 1911.

No. R. 7282-92—L. R. 230-11-3, DATED BANGALORE, 28TH MAY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—During the year under review, Rajakaryapravina Rao Bahadur Mr. A. Ranagaswami Iyengar, B.A., B.L., continued in

Para 3 of the Report. office as Revenue Commissioner and retired with effect from the 1st July 1911. Government have, in a separate order, placed on record their appreciation of the services rendered by that officer in various capacities including his administration of the Revenue Department.

2. Owing to the punctual submission of almost all the district reports, the Revenue Commissioner was able to submit his report in time. The reports of Assistant Commissioners are stated not to have shown much improvement. Government think it unnecessary to prescribe any formal review of these reports by the Revenue Commissioner, but they consider that much improvement will result if the Revenue Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners scrutinize the reports of the Assistant Commissioners in a critical manner and communicate to them their remarks and suggestions.

3. The year under report was, on the whole, a favourable one. The rainfall was everywhere copious and above the average, having exceeded the average of the previous year by 10·27 inches or by 26·8 per cent and that of the past 31 years by 10·10 inches or by 26·3 per cent. The north-east monsoon was generally excessive and injured the crops considerably, and the outturn did not therefore come up to the expectations raised by the propitious rains of the earlier part of the year. The average yield of the two principal crops, paddy and ragi, was 10·2 and 9·5 annas, respectively, against 11·6 and 9·6 annas during the year 1909-10. Prices which had risen greatly after the severe drought of the year 1908-09 and had fallen in 1909-10 fell still more during the year. A fair outturn combined with moderate prices greatly promoted the prosperity of all classes. The wages of unskilled labour, upon which the majority of the population depend, being chiefly regulated by custom in the interior, remained unaffected. The agricultural classes, having had two successive years of a more or less favourable character, were able to recover fully from the effects of the previous drought. The land revenue including the arrears of previous years was collected without difficulty and takavi advances were also paid back. The number of transfers of lands from agriculturists to non-agriculturists was less than in the previous year by 431. The raiyats also showed greater unwillingness to receive takavi advances and add to their liabilities. There were no serious outbreaks of epidemic diseases among cattle. The improvement in seasonal conditions reacted beneficially on trades and industries.

4. Both the area cropped and the area occupied showed an increase. The net increase in the occupied area, after deducting the area of lands resigned, was 61,641 acres and the net increase in the assessment was Rs. 64,281. As compared with the previous year, there was some decrease in the extent of new lands taken up and an increase in the number relinquished, but this difference seems to be due to the exceptional circumstances of the previous year. The total area under crops was more than that of the previous year by 95,963 acres, of which more than 26,000 acres were in the Chitaldrug District. The increase was noticeable in all the districts except Shimoga, which, however, showed a decrease of only 3,190 acres as compared with the decrease of 31,500 acres in the previous year.

5. The net recoverable demand for the year was only Rs. 1,22,29,014 on account of land revenue and Rs. 8,81,702 on account of mohatarfa. The amounts collected were Rs. 106,31,822 and Rs. 2,96,256 respectively, or 86·93 and 77·58 per cent of the demand. Under land revenue 91·5 per cent of the current demand and 60·8

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

per cent of the arrears were collected. Though, on the whole, the collections were better than in the previous year, especially in the Shimoga, Hassan, Kadur and Mysore Districts, yet considering the general improvement in the position of agriculturists in consequence of the good harvests, the collections cannot be said to be satisfactory. It behoves the Deputy Commissioners to pay particular attention to this subject.

6. The number of coercive processes of all kinds issued for the recovery of land revenue was more than in the previous year by 1,515, but the number of cases in which sales were actually held was only 1,469 against 1,759 in the previous year and the amount recovered by this means was Rs. 4,143. The total recoveries by coercive processes amounted to Rs. 16,03,123 or 15 per cent of the total collections. Of this sum, more than  $\frac{2}{3}$ ths was realised by the mere issue of notices of demand, which in the majority of cases were found to have been necessary owing to the tendency of some of the raiyats to put off payment except under pressure, even in good years.

7. Government do not consider it satisfactory that there should have been so much delay generally in the submission of the periodical revenue and treasury accounts. Government will be glad if the Revenue Commissioner will investigate the question of simplifying the returns and the preparation of a manual of revenue accounts. The inspection of District and Taluk Treasuries was also not fully carried out in accordance with standing orders. Government regret to note that the Bangalore District Treasury and the marginally noted Taluk Treasuries were not inspected at all during the past year.

Chikmagalur.  
Mudgere.  
Challakero.  
Davangore.  
Jagalur.  
Hosdurga.

8. There was not much improvement in the dates of commencement and completion of Jamabandi work during the year, though in the Mysore District it was completed before the collection season. The explanation of the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan for not having sent any Jamabandi reports for two years in succession should be called for by the Revenue Commissioner and forwarded to Government.

9. The number of darkhasts for land received during the year was 13,489 and was less than that of the previous year by 2,642. The fall is noticeable in all the districts except Chitaldrug where there was an increase of about 200. Including the number pending at the beginning of the year (8,840), the total number for disposal was 22,335. The number actually disposed of was 13,489 as against 16,600 in the previous year or 61 per cent as against 66 per cent. The arrears were somewhat reduced in the Kolar District but they now show an increase in all the districts. Unless Sub-Division Officers and Deputy Commissioners analyse and explain the reasons for which darkhasts are pending, it will not be possible to say that the delay is unavoidable. Rules have now been issued for the grant of assessed lands for *eksal* cultivation. The number of cases requiring elaborate investigation is thus greatly reduced, and there should be no difficulty in disposing of the majority of darkhasts within a month after receipt.

10. It is stated that the demand for land improvement and other takavi advances is considerable only when the seasonal conditions are bad, and that, during the year, there was a great fall in the number of applications and even that some of the pending applications were withdrawn. Government agree with the observations of the Revenue Commissioner in para 40 of the report and commend them to the serious attention of District Officers. Out of Rs. 1,25,000 provided for takavi advances for land improvement, only Rs. 41,500 was actually disbursed, about three-fourths of the amount having been given in the Tumkur and Kolar Districts. Out of a total amount of Rs. 2,02,793 that was due from the raiyats in respect of advances granted during the previous year Rs. 1,39,196 or about 69 per cent was actually

*Land Revenue, dated 28th May 1912.*

recovered. Both in the grant of advances and collecting previous advances it has to be observed with regret that, on the whole, district officers did not evince sufficient interest.

11 The inspection of major and minor tanks by the Deputy Commissioners and their assistants except in the Districts of Mysore and Shinoga was not sufficient. The number of major and minor tanks repaired or restored during the year was 358 and 477 as against 335 and 470, respectively, in the previous year. There was thus a slight increase in the number of tanks dealt with by Government agency, but the amount actually spent thereon showed a fall. The amount spent on the restoration of major and minor tanks was Rs. 2,16,803 and Rs. 83,769 as against Rs. 2,64,133 and Rs. 1,02,421, respectively, in the previous year. The value of the earthwork done by raiyats in respect of major and minor tanks was Rs. 39,884 and Rs. 78,819 as against Rs. 31,133 and Rs. 70,650 in the previous year. The steady increase in the value of earthwork done by raiyats indicates that the raiyats are fully alive to the importance of the restoration and maintenance of tanks and this interest should be fully reciprocated by readiness on the part of local officers to help the completion of such works by fully utilizing the funds placed at their disposal for the purpose. Government are glad to observe that endeavours are being made to facilitate the enforcement of liability of individual raiyats for maintenance of tanks by fixing stones on tank bunds to define the share of work to be done by each raiyat or a group of raiyats, and this has been completed in the Taluks of Kadur, Tarikere and Chikmagalur in the Kadur District.

12. The systematic inspection of boundary marks is still very much neglected and the Revenue Commissioner is requested to submit separate proposals for revising rules if such revision is necessary. The condition of the frontier boundary marks is reported to be good in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Hassan. Inspection seems to have been defective in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts.

13. In the Mysore, Hassan and Shinoga Districts, the improvement of village communications received a fair amount of attention. In the Mysore District, it is stated that 77 miles of new roads were opened, of which, 50 miles were in the Heggaddovankote Taluk. In the Hassan District about 70 miles of road were newly opened and 206 miles of old road repaired.

14. Avenue trees are reported to be in good condition and the filling of gaps and vacancies to be attended to by the village officials.

15. The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 71,184 as against 97,800 in the previous year and there is thus a decrease of 26,616 or more than 25 per cent. All the districts have shared in the decrease except Kadur, which showed a slight increase of 408 over the number for the previous year. The decrease was most marked in the Kolar and Bangalore Districts and the explanation offered is that, as Amildars have no control over vaccinators, the latter are most inattentive to their duties and are unable to arouse the confidence of the villagers. The remarks in para 62 of the Report are commended to the attention of the Sanitary Commissioner.

16. The Revenue Commissioner reports that there has been a general improvement in the work of village officers and also of taluk and district establishments. The subject of revising the District Office establishments is engaging the attention of Government. The necessity for the revision of pay of the lowest appointments in Taluk Offices and the difficulty of securing suitable men under the present system brought to notice have been noted.

17. The inspection done both by Deputy Commissioners and by Sub-Divisional Officers has, on the whole, been unsatisfactory. The reason assigned is that owing to arrangements connected with Census, there was not much time for inspection. The Deputy Commissioners

*Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.*

of Bangalore, Tumkur and Hassan have not camped out even for the minimum number of days prescribed under Government Orders, for which no explanation is offered. This is very much regretted as Government expect better compliance with rules from Deputy Commissioners.

18. None of the Assistant Commissioners have camped out for the minimum number of days prescribed for their itineration. The Sub-Division Officer of Davangere has camped out the largest number of days, *viz.*, 197, and in a large number of Sub-Divisions, even the period of itineration prescribed for Deputy Commissioners has not been reached. It is also stated that most of the places inspected were on the roadside. Government consider it very necessary to insist that each Sub-Division Officer should carry out fully the itineration prescribed for him and traverse the whole of his charge at least once a year. If the period of itineration now prescribed is too high, the Revenue Commissioner, as already directed, should submit proposals regarding its reduction, but, when a minimum has been prescribed, Government consider that each Sub-Division Officer should be compelled to keep to it except for adequate reasons, which should be explained to the Revenue Commissioner each quarter and accepted by him as sufficient.

K. R. SRINIVASIENGAR,  
*Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.*

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, returning the reports of Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers.

The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore.

The Chief Engineer of Mysore.

The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Subject	Para	Page
Important events of the year ...	1	1
District Administration Reports	2	1
The Revenue Commissioner	3	1
District Charges	4	1
Charges of Assistant Commissioners	5	2
Rainfall	6	2
Seasonal Conditions	7	3
Extent of assessed waste land available for cultivation	8	4
Area under occupation and crops	9	4
Area under select crops	10	5
Outturn of Crops	11	5
Prices	12	6
Wages of Labour	13	7
Emigration and Immigration	14	7
Manufactures, Arts and Industries	15	8
Trade	16	10
Accumulation of Capital	17	11
Transfers of lands; Indebtedness of raiyats	18	12
Material Prosperity of the People	19	14
Revision Survey and Settlement	20	16
Jamabandi Settlement	21	16
Demand, Collection and balance of Revenue	22	17
Land Revenue	23	18
Demand	24	18
Collection	25	19
Balance	26	19
Remissions	27	19
Mohatarfa	28	20
Supari Cess	29	20
Effect of the abolition of Halat	29 A	20
Salt	30	20
Revenue and Treasury Accounts	31	21
Coercive Processes	32	21
Estates under Government Management	33	22
Tanks	34	23
Chowthayi Tanks	35	25
Takavi advances under Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code and loans for irrigation wells, etc., under the land Improvement Loans Regulation	36	25
Takavi Advances	37	26
Loans for Irrigation wells	38	27
Loans for the Improvement of Lands	39	28
General Remarks	40	28
Condition of Wells and Lands irrigated by them	41	29
Extent of Lands benefited by Wells	42	29
Agricultural Banks	43	29
Co-operative Societies	44	29
Agricultural Experiments	45	30
Sericulture	46	31
Agricultural and Cattle Shows	47	32
The Revenue and Agricultural Gazette	48	33
Cattle-Mortality	49	34
Civil Veterinary Department	50	34
Treasuries	51	35
Darkhasts	52	36
Raiyats' Receipt Books	53	37
Encroachments	54	38
Trigonometrical Stations	55	39
Boundary Marks	56	40
Frontier Boundary Mark	57	41
Village Roads	58	42
Avenue Trees	59	43
Sanitation of Villages	60	44
Supply of drinking water	61	45
Vaccination	62	45
Public Buildings	63	45

Subject	Para	Page
Schools ... ..	64	47
Inspection of Muzrai Institutions by Revenue Officers ...	65	47
Hospitals and Vaidyasalas ... ..	66	48
Rain-gauge Stations ... ..	67	49
Village Officers ... ..	68	49
Shekhar Service ... ..	69	50
District and Taluk Offices ... ..	70	51
Sorting of Vernacular Records ... ..	71	53
Inspection by District Officers . .	72	54
Tours of Deputy Commissioners .	73	55
Tours of Sub-Division Officers ... ..	74	56
Tour Maps . .	75	56
Tour of the Revenue Commissioner ... ..	76	57
Revenue Commissioner's Office ... ..	77	57

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## REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1910-11.

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1. *Important events of the year.*—The most important event of the year was the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, George V, which was celebrated in London on the 22nd June 1911. The day was observed as a holiday throughout the State and prayers were offered in all places of worship for the long life and prosperity of the King-Emperor and the Queen-Emress. General rejoicing prevailed everywhere.

The Quinquennial Census of the agricultural stock and the Decennial Census of the population were taken in January and March 1911.

His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by His Highness the Yuvaraja, toured through parts of the Districts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar and Chitaldrug in the months of December 1910 and January 1911. The people in the localities visited by Their Highnesses vied with one another in giving the royal visitors a reception worthy of their exalted position and presented several addresses expressing their sincere loyalty and their unbounded gratitude for the honor done to them.

2. *District Administration Reports.*—The reports of the Deputy Commissioners were submitted this year with commendable promptness. The reports of Kolar, Tumkur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug were received in this office on the due date and those of Mysore and Bangalore on the 2nd and 4th September, respectively. The Administration Report of the Hassan District was received last, on the 10th September.

In view of repeated complaints that the reports prepared by Sub-Division Officers were too diffuse and prolix, a circular was issued in June last inviting their attention to Government Order No. R. 3894-935, dated 14th April 1903, prescribing the form in which such reports should be prepared. Some of the reports of this year are in the prescribed form, but no improvement is noticeable in the majority of them. It is hoped that, with a closer adherence to the form prescribed by Government, the Sub-Division reports would be more useful and interesting. The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore remarks that the reports of all the Assistant Commissioners of the Province should be reviewed by the Revenue Commissioner and orders on the review passed by Government every year and that it is only then that the Assistant Commissioners will have any incentive to write interesting reports.

3. *Revenue Commissioner.*—The office of the Revenue Commissioner continued to be held by Mr. Rajakarya Pravina A. Rangaswami Iyengar B.A., B.L., throughout the year. During the year, the British Government were pleased to confer on him the title of "Rao Bahadur" in consideration of the eminent services rendered by him to the State. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar retired from the service on the 1st July 1911 after handing over charge to Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, First Member of Council.

4. *District Charges.*—Messrs. B. J. Kumaraswami Naik, C. Srikanteswara Iyer, P. R. W. Wetherall and K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar continued to be in charge of the Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan and Kadur Districts respectively, throughout the year. Mr. M. Kantharaj Urs was in charge of the Mysore District throughout the year except for the short period that he was on leave, when Mr. A. Subramanya Iyer was in charge of the district. Mr. K. Doraswami Iyer continued to be in charge of the Tumkur District till the 17th April 1911, when, on his appointment as Officiating Excise Commissioner, he handed over charge to Mr. M. Shama Rao. Mr. K. Srinivasa Rao assumed charge of the Shimoga District from Mr. M. Narain Rao on the 2nd July 1910 and continued to be in charge of the district throughout the year. Mr. M. Chengiah Chetty was in charge of the Chitaldrug District till the end of November 1910 when, on his retirement, he was succeeded by Mr. K. Chandy.

5. *Charges of Assistant Commissioners.*—There were no changes of officers in the Sub-Divisions of Malur, Gubbi, Maddagiri, French Rock, Nanjangud, Kadur and Chitaldrug, and except for short periods, when the officers proceeded on leave, also in the Sub-Divisions of Closepet, Saklespur and Sagar. There were not many changes of Assistant Commissioners in charge of Treasuries except in the Bangalore District, where the officers were changed no fewer than three times during the year. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, was relieved of the charge of the Malvalli Taluk, and the Probationary Assistant Commissioner attached to the Mysore District was placed in charge of that taluk with headquarters at Mysore in Government Notification No. R. 4264—L. R. 169-10-6, dated 18th January 1911.

6. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall during the year was very plentiful, being in excess of that of the previous year (which was one of fairly good rainfall) and the average of 31 years by 10·27 inches and 10·10 inches respectively.

Statement of Rainfall.

No.	District	Average rainfall during 1910-11	Difference as compared with the average for	
			The previous year	31 years
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bangalore	47·58	+11·82	+17·76
2	Kolar	41·66	+16·56	+14·10
3	Tumkur	35·49	+7·90	+10·46
4	Mysore	41·16	+11·45	+14·27
5	Hassan	48·35	+6·58	+12·71
6	Shimoga	64·34	+8·24	+1·04
7	Kadur	78·59	+10·19	+0·60
8	Chitaldrug	30·47	+9·46	+9·84
Average for the State		48·46	+10·27	+10·10

In the Bangalore District, the rains were generally copious, seasonable and uniform and far better than in, and even in excess of, the previous year. In Chanapatna, however, the total rainfall was less than that of the previous year; but the *hingar* and *mungar* rains were neither insufficient nor untimely.

In the Kolar District, the average rainfall during the year was the highest since 1903-04. All the tanks, for the first time for many years past, received an abundant supply of water. In Mulbagal, however, owing to heavy rains, 65 tanks breached. In the Taluks of Mulbagal and Goribidnur, the yield of ragi and other crops was affected by the failure of rains in December and January, though in the early portion of the year there was a plentiful rainfall. But in the Bagepalli Taluk, which fared badly in the previous year, the agricultural conditions were more favourable and the yield of ragi, paddy, horse grain, though only about 8 annas, was double that of the previous year. The Deputy Commissioner observes that the condition of no portion of the district fell below that of the previous year, while as regards the whole district, the year was one of distinct improvement, and that the agricultural outlook was very promising.

In the Tumkur District, the year Sadharana was one of heavy rainfall and the "official year commenced with a very favourable south-west monsoon, which was copious and well distributed throughout the district." It is stated that the very heavy rainfall in October caused some damage to dry crops and that the *mungar* rains during the months of April, May and June 1911 were not favourable.

In the Mysore District, the rainfall for the year was excessive as compared with the previous year and it was heaviest in October. In the Gundlupet Taluk, though the rainfall was copious, being nearly double the average, it was not evenly distributed. And in parts of the Chamrajnagar and Nanjangud Taluks, there were not sufficient rains during the months of July, August and September 1910 to allow



of a full crop of ragi and cereals being reaped. In some other parts of the district, the excessive rainfall in the last week of July and August 1910 damaged the jolam crop and the heavy rainfall in October 1910 injured castor and togari.

In the Hassan District, the *mungar* showers were generally good and the south-west monsoon which followed the *munaar* showers, though deficient in June 1910, was more copious in July and August 1910 taken together, except in Hassan, Belur and Alur. The *hingar* showers were excessive in all the taluks except Arsikere where they were somewhat less than in the previous year.

All the taluks in the Shimoga District had more rainfall than in the previous year excepting the Taluks of Sorab and Tirthahalli where it was less by 2.08 and 9.22 inches, respectively, than in the previous year. The *mungar* and *hingar* rainfall of 1910-11 in the several taluks of the district was sufficient and seasonable.

In the Kadur District, though the rainfall was heavy in all the taluks, yet the rains were not so timely and well distributed as in 1909-10. The highest rainfall of 232 inches and 63 cchts was recorded as usual at Kotigehar. The rainfall in the Chitaldrug District, as in the Kadur District, was not as seasonable and as evenly distributed as anticipated, though it was more copious than in the year previous. Both the south-west and north-east monsoons were generally good and plentiful. The tank-filling rains which generally commence in the district about the middle of September were very heavy, particularly in the Taluks of Chitaldrug, Hosdurga and Hiriyur.

The rainfall was thus very satisfactory all over the Province, with but few exceptions, mostly in Kadur and Chitaldrug, where, owing to ill-distribution, the dry crops were a little damaged.

7. *Seasonal conditions.*—As a result of the copious and timely rainfall, both *hingar* and *mungar*, which were generally very evenly distributed, agricultural operations in all the districts prospered very satisfactorily.

In the Bangalore District, the heavy rains in the latter part of July and in August affected young ragi seedlings in parts of the Bangalore, Anekal and Channapatna Taluks, and paddy crop in the Anekal Taluk; and, in November, the heavy rainfall hindered the reaping of the harvest in parts of the district and damaged the Karthika paddy crop in parts of the Magadi Taluk. The prospects of the seasons were generally good.

In the Kolar District, copious and timely rainfall during the year brought water to the tanks, stimulated wet (*Vaisakhi* paddy) cultivation to a larger extent than in the previous year and favoured the extensive growth of ragi. But the heavy rains in the earlier months of the year and their failure in December 1910 and January 1911 were unfavourable to the growing crops and affected the outturn of dry crops. The average for the district was on the whole much the same as in the previous year, being a little above 8 annas for paddy, 9.9 annas for sugar cane, 7.5 annas for both ragi and horse gram and 8 annas for cholam. There was an increase in the area under cultivation and with the increase in local production, the importation of rice declined.

In the Tunkur District, the heavy *hingar* rains, though injurious to the ragi crop, favoured the extensive cultivation of paddy during the year. Thus in the Maddagiri Taluk, for the first time during a long period, one saw "miles after miles of vigorous *Vaisakhi* crop." The cocoanut and areca gardens were very prosperous and the underground springs or *Talapargis* (which are a peculiar feature of the taluks comprised in the Maddagiri Sub-Division) and which had dried up during the previous years, revived.

In the Mysore District, owing to insufficient rainfall in parts of the Chamrajnagar and Nanjangud Taluks and to unequal distribution in the Gundlupet Taluk, a full crop of ragi and cereals could not be obtained. In parts of the district, the heavy rains damaged the cholam, castor and togari crops and silk-worm rearing also suffered from the same cause. In spite of scattered instances of damage due to excessive rainfall or its uneven distribution, the harvests were generally good, the outturn ranging from 8 to 12 annas.

In the Hassan District, as a result of excessive rainfall, paddy and the dry crops suffered to some extent.

In Shimoga, the rains were both timely and copious. Insect pests, such as,

the rice grasshopper in portions of Sorab, and the jolam-grasshopper in Honnali and parts of Channagiri, appeared. Dr. Coleman has been carrying on "bagging" and other operations to put down the ravages of these pests. Spraying operations were also successfully carried out on 800 areca trees in 4 gardens in Nagar, on 5,170 trees in 32 gardens in Tirthahalli and on 18,563 trees in 55 gardens in Sagar. The efficacy of this treatment has been recognized by the people and the purchase, by garden owners, of spraying apparatus and chemicals indicates that the remedial measures will soon be generally adopted.

In Kadur, though the total quantity of rain gauged was larger, yet it was not so timely and well distributed as in 1909-10. The coriander crop in the Kadur Taluk and *gidda ragi* crop in the Chikmagalur Taluk suffered some damage for want of timely rain in the beginning and too much rain later on when they were ready for harvest. The late setting in of the monsoon towards the close of June 1910 delayed paddy cultivation and the continuance of the monsoon rains till nearly the end of November caused some damage to the areca and coffee crops.

In the Chitaldrug District, the tanks generally received a fairly good supply of water, though in Challakere the supply was scanty. Both dry and wet cultivation fared well during the year and the outturn was satisfactory.

Fodder and water were abundant everywhere. Food stuffs also were sufficiently available in all the districts.

8. *Extent of assessed waste land available for cultivation.*—The following statement gives, by districts, particulars of the area of assessed land available for cultivation, as also of lands taken up and relinquished during the year, together with their assessment, as compared with the previous year. The extent of lands taken up during the year was less in all the districts but relinquishments were much larger in the Kolar and Tumkur Districts. The Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District explains that the decrease in the extent of lands taken up and the increase in the area relinquished are due to the fact "that the year 1909-10, having succeeded a year of drought, led to lands being taken up eagerly by raiyats encouraged by favourable season prospects, while during the year under report, conditions had become normal with the result that the raiyats took up and resigned lands in the usual course." On the whole, there was a net increase in the extent of occupancy of 61,641 acres, assessed at Rs. 64,281.

Statement of lands taken up and relinquished.

No.	District	Area of assessed land available for cultivation at the beginning of the year 1910-11	Area taken up during the year 1910-11	Difference in area taken up as compared with the previous year	Assessment of lands taken up during the year 1910-11	Difference in assessment of lands taken up as compared with the previous year	Area resigned during the year 1910-11	Difference in area resigned as compared with the previous year	Assessment of lands resigned during the year 1910-11	Difference in assessment of lands resigned as compared with the previous year	Net increase or decrease in	
											Area	Assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Rs	Rs	Acres	Acres	Rs.	Rs	Acres	Rs
1	Bangalore	69,052	4,627	-2,229	7,912	-6,090	377	+ 8	953	+ 384	+ 4,250	+ 6,959
2	Kolar	159,663	9,444	-3,222	18,294	-5,794	4,058	+ 2,200	5,041	+ 2,997	+ 5,986	+ 13,253
3	Tumkur	250,512	16,898	-10,199	12,864	-9,358	9,078	+ 4,843	5,490	+ 3,664	+ 7,315	+ 6,894
4	Mysore	78,982	4,944	- 824	4,021	-1,278	604	- 268	476	- 193	+ 4,340	+ 3,545
5	Hassan	112,296	5,607	- 767	5,214	-1,879	551	- 86	500	- 86	+ 5,056	+ 5,714
6	Shimoga	149,466	11,306	-1,543	16,712	-1,810	1,788	- 1,489	2,505	- 2,203	+ 9,518	+ 14,206
7	Kadur	100,149	5,766	-1,839	6,437	-2,017	693	- 407	776	- 448	+ 5,073	+ 5,659
8	Chitaldrug.	206,377	23,397	-5,835	9,223	-3,901	3,194	+ 190	1,172	+ 221	+ 20,203	+ 8,051
	Total	1,126,497	81,984	-25,608	81,197	-32,067	20,343	+ 4,970	16,916	+ 4,291	+ 61,641	+ 64,281

9. *Area under occupation and crops.*—During the year under report, both the area under occupation and the net area cropped were greater than in the previous year. Except Shimoga, all the districts show an increase in the net area cropped, the greatest increase being in the Chitaldrug district. The total net area cropped in the State, though in excess of the preceding five years' average by more than two hundred thousand acres, falls short of the area cropped in 1903-04 by 8,082 acres. It will be seen from col. 9 of the statement that more than 20 per cent of the occupied area was left fallow only in the two Districts of Shimoga and Chitaldrug

and that Mysore has the smallest extent under fallows, being only 8.2 per cent of the area under occupation.

Statement showing the area (in acres) under occupation and crops.

No	District	Area under occupation during the year 1910-11	Difference as compared with the previous year	Net area cropped during the year 1910-11	Difference as compared with			Percentage of fallow (col. 3—col. 5) to area under occupation, (col. 3)	Population per square mile
					The previous year	The average for the preceding 5 years (omitting the distress year 1908-09)	The year 1903-04 (when the total net area cropped in the State was largest)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bangalore ...	788,728	+ 4,684	668,911	+15,631	+ 19,597	+ 27,575	13.9	275
2	Kolar ...	689,614	+ 4,377	548,040	+16,248	+ 42,803	- 5,551	14.3	245
3	Tumkur ...	1,182,583	+ 1,670	962,511	+15,453	+ 82,808	+ 71,234	18.6	181
4	Mysore ...	1,478,895	+ 3,820	1,357,969	+ 1,367	+ 1,116	+ 18,222	8.2	244
5	Hassan ...	778,297	+ 4,746	642,810	+16,379	+ 33,915	+ 9,286	17.5	217
6	Shimoga ...	732,956	+ 8,684	528,639	- 3,190	- 12,818	- 86,145	27.9	128
7	Kadur ...	517,960	+ 3,884	417,251	+ 7,462	- 3,872	- 21,982	19.4	121
8	Chitaldrug ...	1,381,615	+ 24,356	1,062,424	+ 26,613	+ 56,396	+ 15,729	23.8	135
	Total ...	7,500,638	+ 56,221	6,188,115	+ 95,963	+ 219,944	- 8,092	17.6	193

10. *Area under select crop.*—The areas under paddy, ragi, horse gram and sugar cane during the year were greater than in the previous year by 49,960, 33,258, 90,997 and 5,540 acres respectively. But the area under cholam was less by 64,251 acres. The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District attributes the decrease under cholam in the Chamrajnagar Taluk to the very scanty rainfall at the beginning of the year; and the Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldrug District says that "the fall in the area under cholam may be possibly due to the ravages of the jola grasshopper, a new insect pest which attacked the crops last year. Operations for successfully eradicating this insect pest are being carried on by Dr. L. Coleman who has issued a printed bulletin on the jola grasshopper both in English and Kanarese for the benefit of the intelligent public and the raiyat population." The annexed statement shows that there was an appreciable increase in the area under horse gram, paddy and sugar cane. It may be observed that the area under paddy during the year was, barring the year 1903-04, the largest on record for the last 20 years from 1891-92, and the area under ragi largest since 1899-1900. It is satisfactory to note that the area under sugar cane, which fell to 33,256 acres during the distress year 1908-09, has risen to 40,428 acres, though it has not reached the extent in 1902-03, *viz.*, 45,210 acres.

Statement showing area (in acres) under select crops.

No.	District	Paddy		Ragi		Horse gram		Cholam		Sugar cane	
		Area cultivated during 1910-11	Difference as compared with the previous year	Area cultivated during 1910-11	Difference as compared with the previous year	Area cultivated during 1910-11	Difference as compared with the previous year	Area cultivated during 1910-11	Difference as compared with the previous year	Area cultivated during 1910-11	Difference as compared with the previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bangalore ...	53,842	+ 2,002	411,029	+ 3,417	55,753	+ 543	1,400	- 1,080	4,434	+ 1,277
2	Kolar ...	76,407	+ 25,495	301,773	+ 1,525	44,956	- 2,495	1,663	- 692	8,348	+ 1,974
3	Tumkur ...	77,256	+ 9,590	397,774	- 6,676	185,773	+ 81,028	17,906	- 16,858	2,119	+ 548
4	Mysore ...	125,479	+ 1,024	532,880	+ 18,249	234,799	+ 25,770	231,877	- 15,388	4,975	- 2,032
5	Hassan ...	104,380	+ 2,549	278,851	+ 8,553	53,560	+ 7,196	16,749	- 3,583	10,728	+ 806
6	Shimoga ...	224,361	- 4,060	103,239	+ 353	34,738	+ 1,743	78,036	- 326	6,388	+ 1,336
7	Kadur ...	94,649	+ 2,049	103,232	+ 1,175	10,866	+ 277	27,768	+ 423	1,189	+ 172
8	Chitaldrug ...	36,053	+ 11,811	160,535	+ 6,562	101,958	+ 26,930	244,105	- 26,937	2,328	+ 1,465
	Total ...	791,877	+ 49,960	3,289,375	+ 33,258	672,458	+ 90,997	619,004	- 64,251	40,509	+ 5,540

11. *Outturn of crops.*—The following statement shows the average outturn of paddy, ragi, horse gram, cholam and sugar cane during the years 1909-10 and

1910-11. It will be seen therefrom that the outturn during the year under report was not greater than that of the previous year. Almost all the Deputy Commissioners report that the heavy north-east monsoon rains caused some damage to the crops.

The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District remarks that the outturn of ragi in the Bangalore and Magadi Taluks was far less on account of the heavy rainfall. The Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District points out that, though the larger rainfall of the year promoted expansion of cultivation all over the district, the actual yield was not greater, and that, while the condition of no taluk fell below that of the previous year, some taluks like Bagepalli and Mulbagal which did not fare well in the previous year, did much better in the year under report. Regarding the slight decrease in the average yield of paddy in the Tumkur District, the Deputy Commissioner states that "it would appear that the yield of paddy will not be equally good in two succeeding years although the facilities for irrigation might be the same." In Kadur, arecanut yielded on an average a twelve anna crop, but the coffee crop having been considerably damaged by the long-continued monsoon rains which brought on 'Black Rot,' fell much below the estimate, yielding only a six anna crop. In the Chitaldrug District, there is a very marked increase in the outturn of cotton. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that "the remissions granted in a recent year have had the general effect of inducing subordinate officials to underestimate the outturn of crops so that the actual yield is probably more than what these figures would indicate."

Outturn (in annas) of select crops.

No	District	Paddy		Ragi		Horse gram		Cholam		Sugar cane	
		1910-11	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bangalore	96	100	97	82	76	68	95	74	111	90
2	Kolar	76	80	77	70	61	50	77	79	96	101
3	Tumkur	89	90	87	91	72	50	69	59	104	96
4	Mysore	103	133	95	105	75	84	85	88	117	109
5	Hassan	115	118	120	127	111	111	110	153	145	145
6	Shimoga	107	125	98	127	91	112	114	109	85	97
7	Kadur	119	119	105	105	101	94	105	108	117	104
8	Chitaldrug	111	106	109	125	103	66	94	109	115	118
	Average for the State	102	116	95	96	80	76	92	97	114	114

12. *Prices.*—The following statement gives the average prices of rice, ragi, cholam and Bengal gram which prevailed in the several districts during the year. The high prices that prevailed in 1908-09 owing to the failure of rains, fell considerably during the succeeding year 1909-10 and underwent a still further reduction during the year under report. The Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur states that the fall in prices has not been proportionate to the increased production, owing to the large export of food grains from the district. Ragi, which is the staple article of food among the agricultural classes, sold at prices ranging from 15 to 21 seers per rupee as against 12 to 15 seers per rupee in 1909-10 and 10 to 13 per rupee in 1908-09. This fall in prices is due in a large measure to the favourable seasonal conditions and to the good harvests of the year.

Statement showing prices of select food grains.

No	District	Quantity (in seers) per rupee							
		Rice, 2nd sort		Ragi		Cholam		Bengal gram	
		1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bangalore	7.61	7.71	12.49	15.37	..	..	8.80	10.45
2	Kolar	7.09	9.01	12.19	16.52	11.54	12.00	8.72	9.81
3	Tumkur	8.94	8.49	13.22	17.58	..	..	7.75	9.08
4	Mysore	8.18	8.29	13.28	16.75	13.87	16.42	8.09	9.08
5	Hassan	8.44	9.50	13.42	18.75	..	..	8.11	8.62
6	Shimoga	9.06	9.90	15.62	21.69	15.83	18.67	7.81	8.59
7	Kadur	8.80	12.04	13.42	19.94	16.62	19.33	7.71	9.43
8	Chitaldrug	7.02	8.78	14.41	21.58	15.23	21.58	7.46	8.65
	Average for the State	8.14	9.21	13.51	18.52	14.62	17.60	7.99	9.21

13. *Wages of labour.*—As will be seen from the statement given below, there were no marked fluctuations in the wages of labour during the year under report. In almost all the districts the rates continued to be the same as those of the previous year in spite of the general fall in prices.

Statement giving the rates of wages and cart-hire per day that prevailed in the several districts during the year under report.

No.	District	Daily wages for skilled labour	Daily wages for unskilled labour	Cart-hire per day
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bangalore ..	6 annas to 1 rupee	2 annas to 8 annas	8 annas to 3 rupees
2	Kolar ..	8 annas to 12 annas	4 annas to 8 annas	1 rupee to Re. 1-8-0
3	Tumkur ...	8 annas to Re. 1-4-0	4 annas to 6 annas	12 annas to Re. 1-4-0
4	Mysore ...	12 annas to 1 rupee	3 annas to 8 annas	8 annas to 1 rupee
5	Hassan ...	8 annas to 1 rupee	2 annas 8 pies to 6 annas	12 annas to 1 rupee
6	Shimoga ...	8 annas to Re. 1-8-0	4 annas to 8 annas	12 annas to Re. 1-4-0
7	Kadur ...	12 annas to Re. 1-8-0	4 annas to 8 annas	1 rupee to Re. 1-8-0
8	Chitaldrug	6 annas to Re. 1-4-0	3 annas to 14 annas	12 annas to Re. 1-8-0
	For the whole State. .	6 annas to Re. 1-8-0	2 annas to 14 annas	8 annas to 3 rupees

In the Manjarabad Taluk, Hassan District, there was a slight increase in the wages of skilled labour, which ranged from 12 annas to one rupee during the year, as against 12 annas in the previous year. In the Chitaldrug District, there were some fluctuations in certain taluks, the wages for skilled labour being higher in Chitaldrug, Hiriyur, Davangere, Jagalur and Molakalmuru Taluks than elsewhere. This increase is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to the unusually brisk trade in cotton and oilseeds, to the erection of various new buildings in Davangere, and also, in some measure, to the increase in agricultural operations owing to the very favourable seasonal conditions. The Deputy Commissioner of Kadur District remarks: "Coolies working on the coffee estates are paid at the rates of 4 annas per male, 2½ annas per female cooly, per day, in the taluks of Koppa and Mudgere which adjoin the South Canara District, whence the labour is greatly drawn for these Taluks; while in the Chikmagalur Taluk the rates paid are slightly higher. It is ascertained that, of late, "the planters in the district have been finding it difficult to obtain their supply of labour at the above rates, owing to many of the South Canara men being attracted by offer of higher wages to the rubber plantations in Travancore and other places and that the question of increasing the present rates is therefore engaging their attention."

As regards the wages of imported labour in the Shimoga District, the Deputy Commissioner states: "They have been fixed by custom at Rs 4-4-0 for a gang of 30 men with 30 seers of rice and condiments. They have also the option of taking 5 annas a day without provisions and occasionally some are found enterprising enough to undertake piecework on contract. The gangs are controlled through headmen called *Servegars* who correspond to the *Mestris* of the coffee tracts."

14. *Emigration and immigration.*—As in the previous year, owing to the timely setting in of rains and the early commencement of agricultural operations, there were no abnormal movements of people in search of employment. The Kolar Gold Fields, the coffee estates in the districts of Mysore, Hassan and Kadur and the arecanut gardens in the malnad continued to attract the usual flow of labour from neighbouring tracts, both within and outside the State. The cotton ginning factories of Davangere are reported to have attracted labourers from the Dharwar District and even from the Nizam's Dominions. Some coolies who had emigrated from Davangere to Ceylon are reported to have returned in an emaciated condition.

Similarly, it is reported that labourers who had formerly emigrated from parts of Turuvekere and Tiptur to seek employment in the coffee estates on the Nilgiris, returned to their homes during the year. :

The Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District remarks: "Increasing difficulty is experienced by the coffee planters and others in getting the required labour for their estates owing to the fact that coolies whom they were formerly getting from South Canara and other places are being taken away by recruiting agents from Ceylon, Travancore and Cochin with tempting offers to work in the newly opened rubber and other estates in those places. Such agencies are reported to have been opened at Tiptur and Holalkere and that the agents have succeeded in sending to Ceylon hundreds of coolies of whom some were found to be those to whom large advances had been made by the local planters." The Deputy Commissioner also points out that the Extradition Act not being applicable to cases under the Breach of Contract Act, the planters could not proceed against the defaulters and that in consequence they lost their money and were left without any remedy; that the labour problem on the estates appears to be becoming daily more and more difficult and acute; and that unless a satisfactory solution can be found, it is feared that it will seriously affect an industry which contributes considerably to the material prosperity of the district. The complaint is well founded, considering the fact that the population of the malnad is thinning itself as revealed by the recent Census. Some remedial measures to prevent the evil complained of should be adopted.

The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, also, has reported that from the statistics since obtained from the agent of the Ceylon Labour Commission, Bangalore, it is learnt that 871 persons have emigrated to Ceylon from the Bangalore City including the Civil and Military Station, and from the several taluks of the District during the year. The Deputy Commissioner adds that these persons have gone to Ceylon, not for want of sufficient labour or employment in their own places, but with the idea of securing better wages in the several plantations in Ceylon and returning to their houses after a few years with their savings.

15. *Manufactures, arts and industries.*—The general awakening all over the country to the necessity of revising the time-worn agricultural and industrial methods in the light of scientific experience and the steady increase in the number of educated people engaging themselves in agricultural and industrial pursuits augur well for the future material prosperity of the State. As pointed out last year, the great need at present, however, is for expert knowledge and experience to determine the industry most suitable to local conditions and the proper methods to be adopted for their successful working. The inauguration of the Economic Conference in June last will, it is hoped, go a long way to meet this *desideratum*. By means of industrial surveys by officers of special knowledge and experience, much may be done to stimulate existing, and encourage the starting of new, industries.

*Mines and minerals.*—Gold mining is the premier industry in the Kola District. 548,683 ounces of gold valued at Rs. 3,15,49,147 were produced as against 552,027 ounces valued at Rs. 3,18,57,458 in the previous year. The daily average number of men employed in the industry was 25,880.

In this district, one new license for prospecting gold and another for collecting corundum were granted during the year.

In the Mysore District, one Chinnaswami Iyer of Madras is reported to have taken out a license for mining mica in the Yedatore Taluk.

In the Shimoga District, manganese mining continued to flourish. The Workington Iron and Steel Company, Limited, and the Schroder Smidt and Company, Limited, extracted 28,541 tons of ore and exported 16,191 tons, worth about Rs. 4,37,157. The royalty paid to Government amounted to Rs. 3,146 and the toll paid to the Shimoga Municipality to Rs. 673.

Eleven prospecting licenses for gold, manganese and other minerals granted in previous years were renewed, but no new licenses were granted during the year under report.

In the Kadur District, 8 fresh licenses for prospecting gold in the Tarikere and Koppa Taluks were granted and 4 were renewed. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the prospects of success, except in one block, do not appear to be encouraging.

The Sringeri Jahgir authorities are reported to be intending to work some mica mines within the Jahgir.

Of the other industries, the following are the more important ones which deserve more than a passing notice. There is nothing new or interesting to notice

regarding the usual indigenous industries and crafts which are followed by the bulk of the population.

**Bangalore District.**—(1) In Bangalore City, two large mills, the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, and the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills worked by Messrs. Binny and Company, are reported to be in a flourishing condition. The former employed on an average 731 men daily and manufactured goods to the value of Rs. 14,90,298 as against Rs. 11,49,821 during the previous year. Messrs. Binny and Company's Mills afforded employment on an average to 927 hands daily and manufactured articles of a total value of Rs. 15,92,316 as against Rs. 16,21,783 during 1909-10. The *advalorem* excise duty paid by the mills on the goods manufactured amounted to Rs. 19,230 as against Rs. 15,773 in the previous year.

(2) The Tata Silk Filature Company, under the management of the Salvation Army, continued to work during the year under report and produced silk worth Rs. 4,587.

(3) The Iron and Brass Foundry of Mackenzie and Company, and the Ripon Iron Works of Rickie and Company, also did good business during the year and manufactured articles of the value of Rs. 26,200.

(4) The Laksmi Dye Works and the Mavalli Dye Works turned out Rs. 19,000 worth of goods.

(5) The six oil mills established in the City employed about 70 men daily and produced oil valued at Rs. 1,44,520 as compared with Rs. 1,33,000 in the previous year.

(6) "The Brick and Tile Works" turned out articles of the value of Rs. 1,00,000 as against Rs. 75,000 during 1909-10.

(7) The Cigar Factory on the Taluk Cutcherry Road produced cigars, tobacco, etc., valued at Rs. 74,592 as compared with Rs. 29,623 in the previous year.

(8) The Aryan Hosiery Factory prepared articles of the value of Rs. 10,950.

(9) The Mysore Tannery, Limited, manufactured leather and leather goods estimated at Rs. 1,00,000 as against Rs. 50,000 in the past year.

(10) Reddi Chikka Muniyappa's wheat flour mills produced 5,400 bags of flour of a total value of Rs. 75,000 as against Rs. 64,860 during the previous year.

(11) The Government Distillery employed 100 men daily and manufactured 441,000 gallons of liquor worth Rs. 3,62,083 as against Rs. 3,20,677 in the previous year.

Outside the Bangalore City, two tanneries were working during the year at Thattekere near Channapatna. They employed on an average 82 men daily and produced articles worth Rs. 7,000.

The sugarcane mill of Mr. Krishna Iyengar at Urgahalli and the two sugar factories at Agaram and Kayamgutta Kundahalli have been reported to be working satisfactorily. Brown sugar to the extent of 9,700 maunds estimated at Rs. 19,000 was produced in the two latter factories.

**Kolar District.**—(1) The electric saw-mill worked by Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait at Bowringpet continued to work and produced timber scantlings of the value of Rs. 21,000.

(2) The Cigarette Factory at Bowringpet worked satisfactorily and manufactured 395 lakhs of cigarettes worth Rs. 65,000. Another tobacco factory with a capital of Rs. 50,000 is reported to have been started at Bowringpet.

(3) "The Sugar Refinery" at Goribidnur turned out 800 tons of sugar valued at Rs. 1,44,000.

(4) The paddy-husking factory and the iron foundry at Chikballapur have not been working during the year, and the manufacture of glass bangles at Joolpalya was only carried on in an indifferent manner.

(5) Skins to the value of Rs. 15,000 were tanned at the tannery near Chikballapur and exported to foreign places.

**Tumkur District.**—The paddy-husking mill at Tumkur worked for only two months and the Bharat Weaving Company is reported to have closed its business.

**Mysore District.**—The coffee-curing and bone-crushing industries of Hunsur were, as usual, carried on under European supervision; 400 tons of coffee, valued at Rs. 2,70,000, were cured and 500 tons of bone, worth Rs. 32,000, were crushed.

(2) The weaving factory started by Mr. B. Ś. Krishna Iyengar in the previous year is reported to be working satisfactorily.

(3) The rice mill at Yedatore did not turn out much work during the latter part of the year.

The other mill started by Mr. K. Srikantiah near the Mysore Railway Station has not yet been brought to a working condition.

*Hassan District.*—The well-known brass and copper industry at Sravanabelagola was in a flourishing condition during the year. Articles to the value of Rs. 1,71,105 were manufactured.

Weaving is largely carried on at Hole-Narsipur and cloths valued at Rs. 15,383 were manufactured during the year.

Two factories for the manufacture of tiles of Mangalore pattern are reported to be working, one at Saklespur and the other at Harihalli, both in the Manjara-bad Taluk.

*Shimoga District.*—At Yelagalale in the Sagar Taluk, a factory named "The Sarada Tile Works" has been started by Messrs. Yoganana Krishnappa & Co., for the manufacture of Mangalore pattern tiles. About 40 persons are reported to be employed and there are good prospects of the undertaking proving a success.

(2) The Gudigars of Sorab and Sagar, though experts in their own way in sandalwood and ivory carving, have not been doing anything to popularise their artware and save the art from gradual extinction. The Deputy Commissioner says that what is required is "to bring them in contact with new ideas and models and to teach them that adaptation of wares to the market is the first essential of success."

*Kadur District.*—A factory for the manufacture of flooring and roofing tiles after the Mangalore pattern is reported to have been started at Sringeri.

*Chitaldrug District.*—The bangle manufactory at Malebennur, which has been in existence for some time, and the several cotton ginning factories at Davangere continued to work with profit to the proprietors. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that it would be a great advantage if gunny bags could be locally manufactured.

On the whole there has been a general improvement in the industrial activities all over the Province.

16. *Trade.*—Owing to the favourable seasonal conditions, trade was very brisk during the year. The markets and *shandies* were generally well supplied. The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar states that Burma rice ceased to be imported as the local production of rice was sufficient to meet all local demands. The details furnished by the Deputy Commissioners as regards the volume of trade in the districts, are summarized below.

*Bangalore District.*—The total value of exports and imports during the year, in the marginally noted important articles was Rs. 37,77,336 and Rs. 21,45,038, respectively, as against Rs. 27,99,174 and Rs. 7,76,168, respectively, during the previous year. Potato was, as usual exported in large quantities from Devanhalli and Hoskote. Closepet Sub-Taluk exported 1,650 maunds of raw silk and cocoons and 31,000 maunds of jaggery to Bombay and other places. A large number of raw hides was exported to Madras from Kankanhalli Taluk.

*Kolar District.*—The value of exports and imports aggregated Rs. 21,41,346 and Rs. 8,66,982, respectively, as against Rs. 20,29,687 and Rs. 14,56,401, respectively in the previous year. The large decrease in the value of imports was due mainly to the greater local supply of ragi and rice than in the previous year. "The district was less dependent upon imported agricultural products than even in the previous year."

*Tumkur District.*—The Chief imports were piece-goods, kerosene oil, and salt and the chief exports were food grains, oilseeds, ground-nuts, cocoanuts, hides and *tangadi* bark. Fresh and dry cocoanuts were exported in large quantities from Tiptur.

*Mysore District.*—The approximate value of exports and imports of important articles was Rs. 21,46,960 and Rs. 14,65,093 respectively.



*Hassan District.*—There was a slight fall in the value of coffee and cardamoms exported, being Rs. 11,94,300 as against Rs. 12,42,500 in the previous year. Trade in rice is extensively carried on in the weekly fair at Alur. Coconuts, oilseeds and chillies to the value of Rs. 11,88,344 were exported from the Arsikere and Banavar Railway Stations, the total value of articles exported during the previous year being Rs. 3,79,880. The value of brass and copper vessels exported from Sravanabelagola in the Channarayapatna Taluk was nearly Rs. 1,71,105 as against Rs. 1,25,193 in the previous year. The principal imports were salt, kerosene oil, sugar, ghee, piece goods and metal sheets.

*Shimoga District.*—The chief articles of export were, as usual, arecanut, timber and paddy. Pepper, cardamoms and oilseeds were also exported to a small extent.

*Kadar District.*—Almost all the coffee produced in the district to the extent of 2 to 3 lakhs of maunds and valued at from 15 to 25 lakhs of rupees was, as usual, exported to West Coast ports. The chief imports were cotton and woollen goods, sugar, oils, salt and ghee.

*Chitaldrug District.*—Owing to the failure of the American crop, there was a marked rise in the price of cotton; and the cotton trade in the Davangere Taluk during the year was a record one. Two more ginning factories were established. The quantity of pressed cotton exported was 141,468 maunds as against 113,075 maunds in the preceding year. In addition to this, a large quantity of unpressed cotton was also exported owing to the insufficiency of presses.

The total outlay on the ginning and pressing factories is estimated at Rs. 3,21,000. The gross earnings of all the factories for the year were Rs. 2,94,350. Deducting 50 per cent of the earnings as working expenses, profits may be estimated at Rs. 1,50,000 nearly.

1,86,111 Bengal maunds of cotton seeds were exported during the year.

In the absence of a reliable and satisfactory agency for the collection of trade statistics, considerable difficulty is experienced in estimating the quantities of exports and imports and their probable value. The Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Kadar observe that they cannot vouch for the accuracy of the figures furnished by them. It would not be possible to make any useful or reliable inference as regards the actual condition of trade in the present uncertainty about the accuracy of statistics. The organisation of a satisfactory system of collecting trade statistics is a very pressing necessity and merits very early consideration.

17. *Accumulation of Capital (as judged from Savings Banks transactions).*—The total deposits in the Government Savings Banks for the year under report amounted to Rs. 24,31,388 and the withdrawals to Rs. 26,98,630 as against Rs. 21,45,344 and Rs. 27,12,054, respectively, in the previous year. (Vide statement below.) The closing balances of the Banks as they stood on 30th June 1911 amounted to Rs. 63,40,720 as against Rs. 64,79,767 on 30th June 1910.

Statement of Savings Bank transactions.

No	District	Deposits during 1910-11	Difference as compared with the previous year	Withdrawals during 1910-11	Difference as compared with the previous year	Balance at the end of 1910-11	Difference as compared with the previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bangalore	6,27,763	+ 17,414	7,07,466	- 95,166	18,18,596	- 79,003
2	Kolar	2,36,683	+ 81,966	2,15,931	+ 13,326	5,96,633	+ 18,338
3	Tumkur	2,37,217	+ 1,32,728	2,46,754	+ 62,178	4,42,006	+ 40,600
4	Mysore	5,78,276	+ 3,663	6,88,791	+ 38,691	12,78,555	- 70,121
5	Hassan	1,44,406	- 49,594	1,65,441	- 35,784	4,61,595	- 31,141
6	Shimoga	2,69,559	- 14,254	3,21,810	- 35,323	9,45,937	- 52,250
7	Kadur	1,76,249	+ 31,741	1,69,066	- 26,964	1,14,456	+ 26,877
8	Chitaldrug	1,61,385	+ 65,290	1,82,971	+ 65,621	3,40,032	- 11,216
	Total	24,31,388	+ 2,86,044	26,98,630	- 14,424	63,40,720	- 1,51,912

\* The closing balance for 1909-10 was reported, last year, to be 4,31,111, but it is now stated to be 4,85,743. This disagreement in figures has not been explained by the Deputy Commissioner.

While there was a general decline in the amounts deposited during the preceding two years, the deposits for the year under report showed a marked increase in all the districts except Hassan and Shimoga. The net increase as compared with the previous year amounted to Rs. 2,86,044.

In the four Districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Chitaldrug, the amounts withdrawn were larger and in the other districts smaller than those of the previous year. On the whole, the total withdrawals were slightly less than in the previous year.

As compared with the deposits, however, the withdrawals were larger in all the districts except Kolar and Kadur.

It is not possible to determine precisely the causes of the variations referred to above. It is, however, significant that the Districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug, which suffered greatly during the scarcity of the year 1908-09, showed the largest increases in deposits, viz., Rs. 13,278, 89,966 and Rs. 63,290, respectively. The Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Shimoga state that no reliable inference can be made from Savings Banks statistics regarding the financial condition of the people as, owing to the low interest allowed by the rules, the people prefer to invest their capital in trade and agriculture. The Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur, however, remarks:—"The deposits in the Savings Bank are generally made by the tradesmen and money-lenders. They deposit their capital when there is no demand for it either for importing grain from foreign countries or for money lending; and the large increase under deposits goes to show that there was not much demand for both these purposes on account of the good seasonal conditions."

The investments in Savings Banks represent only a portion of the floating capital of the country, and in prosperous years, as the one under report, it is only natural that people should invest their available capital in trade and agriculture, rather than in Savings Banks, as the former are more remunerative. The increase in deposits during the year shows an increase in the available capital and the comparatively large withdrawals only indicate that more remunerative investments than Savings Banks were available.

18. *Transfers of lands; indebtedness of raiyats.*—There was a slight decrease in the number of transfers of lands during the year under report, as compared with the previous year, but the area transferred was about 8,000 acres more than in the previous year. (*Vide* statement below.)

As regards transfers of lands from agriculturists to non-agriculturists and *vice versa*, it is observed that agriculturists acquired more land from, and transferred less land to, non-agriculturists than in the previous year, there being a clear gain of 2,618 acres in favour of the agriculturists, which is 425 acres more than in the previous year. The condition of the agricultural classes has materially improved owing largely to the favourable seasons of two successive years.

Statistics available regarding the transfers of lands by voluntary sales and mortgages and by Civil Court decrees are embodied in the annexed statement.

The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore observes that the figures given by him do not fully indicate the actual extent of transfers as the persons who acquire lands or rights in land do not always notify the transfers to the Revenue authorities. This failure is no doubt prejudicial to their interest and arises largely owing to ignorance of existence of the Special Notice Register and to the characteristic indifference and carelessness of the raiyats. He therefore suggests that Government should make suitable arrangements, as in Madras and Bombay, to collect the information through its own agency.

## Statement of lands transferred by sales, mortgages and Civil Court decrees.

No.	District	By sales		By mortgages		By Civil Court decrees	
		Number of cases	Total value	Number of cases	Total value	Number of cases	Extent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.		Rs.		A. C.
1	Bangalore	(1909-10) 7,603 (1910-11) 7,541	14,13,327 14,51,866	6,775 6,599	13,52,985 13,50,517	18 2	80-0 6-36
2	Kolar	(1909-10) 4,843 (1910-11) 4,520	11,60,237* 11,88,554*	3,456 3,039	Included in Col. 4 do	4 13	19-13 24-17
3	Mysore	(1909-10) Not furnished (1910-11) 7,793	16,43,250	Not furnished 8,555	Not furnished 15,18,693	Not furnished 99	Not furnished 104-20
4	Hassan	(1909-10) 4,564 (1910-11) 4,759	7,02,052 8,23,417	3,958 3,921	8,23,403 6,38,684	Not furnished do	Not furnished do
5	Shimoga	(1909-10) 1,977 (1910-11) 1,882	4,41,919 3,75,100	Not furnished do	Not furnished do	39 11	182-0 Not furnished
6	Chitaldrug	(1909-10) 2,360 (1910-11) 2,474	4,57,008 4,84,579	1,174 1,248	3,15,634 3,93,917	56 Not furnished	377-16 75-31

\* Includes mortgages also.

## Statement showing transfers of lands.

No.	District	Year	From agriculturists to agriculturists			From agriculturists to non-agriculturists		
			Number of cases	Area	Assessment	Number of cases	Area	Assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Acres	Rs.		Acres	Rs.
1	Bangalore	1909-10	960	3,644	6,437	388	1,878	3,211
		1910-11	901	3,948	6,934	340	1,265	2,025
2	Kolar	1909-10	1,158	2,380	5,908	369	910	2,230
		1910-11	1,009	2,175	5,403	449	1,136	2,512
3	Tumkur	1909-10	1,414	8,628	10,338	466	2,439	2,921
		1910-11	1,373	6,982	9,783	360	2,086	2,341
4	Mysore	1909-10	1,345	5,287	7,242	274	1,071	2,508
		1910-11	1,259	5,120	6,520	358	1,274	1,707
5	Hassan	1909-10	825	3,117	4,937	222	697	1,377
		1910-11	929	4,151	6,790	176	658	1,052
6	Shimoga	1909-10	805	7,184	13,554	81	370	595
		1910-11	639	8,749	20,133	81	777	1,390
7	Kadur	1909-10	656	3,600	5,814	119	475	1,232
		1910-11	715	4,896	6,971	139	660	1,524
8	Chitaldrug	1909-10	1,370	19,217	13,290	143	2,282	1,688
		1910-11	1,217	17,588	11,362	131	1,838	1,269
	Total	1909-10	8,533	53,059	67,520	2,992	10,052	15,762
		1910-11	8,102	51,612	73,896	2,014	9,739	14,420

No.	District	Year	From non-agriculturists to agriculturists			From non-agriculturists to non-agriculturists			Total		
			Number of cases	Area	Assessment	Number of cases	Area	Assessment	Number of cases	Area	Assessment
			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
				Acres	Rs.		Acres	Rs.		Acres	Rs.
1	Bangalore	1909-10	626	2,345	4,207	387	1,885	3,674	2,361	9,682	17,529
		1910-11	680	2,228	3,763	435	2,119	3,668	2,366	9,560	16,986
2	Kolar	1909-10	984	2,826	7,202	421	1,365	2,989	2,932	7,481	18,929
		1910-11	877	2,040	4,749	504	1,263	3,750	2,839	6,614	16,414
3	Tumkur	1909-10	226	1,472	1,980	139	894	1,149	2,245	13,373	16,388
		1910-11	328	2,202	2,703	278	1,968	2,316	2,339	13,238	17,142
4	Mysore	1909-10	409	1,695	2,060	241	898	1,561	2,269	8,951	13,171
		1910-11	381	1,711	2,275	219	844	1,948	2,220	8,919	12,450
5	Hassan	1909-10	123	360	606	122	608	1,031	1,292	4,682	7,931
		1910-11	145	680	975	81	385	662	1,331	5,772	9,479
6	Shimoga	1909-10	88	1,405	1,838	126	751	1,140	1,100	9,712	17,147
		1910-11	127	1,002	1,582	174	1,271	1,562	1,081	11,799	25,067
7	Kadur	1909-10	163	1,042	2,315	148	666	1,652	1,116	5,798	11,048
		1910-11	163	628	1,373	137	819	1,665	1,154	6,908	11,533
8	Chitaldrug	1909-10	74	1,100	565	85	1,043	551	1,672	23,642	16,064
		1910-11	136	2,076	874	63	7,323	1,363	1,567	28,885	14,863
	Total	1909-10	2,693	12,245	20,793	1,669	7,950	13,547	14,967	83,906	1,17,622
		1910-11	2,840	12,367	18,294	1,911	15,992	17,329	14,887	91,720	1,23,939

19. *Material prosperity of the people.*—The condition of the people was generally prosperous during the year under report. As regards the agricultural classes, the seasonal conditions were favourable and the out-turn of harvests was very fair. Agricultural produce commanded a ready sale and fetched good prices. The supply of fodder and water was plentiful and the condition of cattle was very healthy. Cattle disease did not break out in any virulent form and the general mortality was also noticeably less. The raiyats were thus enabled to recoup the heavy losses they suffered during the distress of 1908-09.

The growers of coffee in the malnad also fared well during the year. Though coffee yielded a poor crop, it fetched a good price ranging from Rs. 10-8-0 to Rs. 12-0-0 a maund. The prospects of coffee cultivation are reported to be very good as the high price now prevailing is expected to continue for some time.

In the Chitaldrug District, cotton cultivation is reported to have been very profitable owing to the brisk trade in cotton. In view of such encouraging results, the ryots are reported to be desirous of extending the area under cultivation.

The distributors of agricultural produce, *viz.*, the middlemen and the merchant classes, also earned good profits during the year.

The increase in the Savings Bank transactions indicates that more money passed through the hands of the people.

The condition of the landless and labouring classes was also satisfactory. There was a fall in the price of food grains, while there was no corresponding fall in wages, which continued to be the same as in the previous year. The fall in prices benefited also people with fixed or inelastic incomes.

The prosperous condition of the ryots is seen in the ease with which revenue was collected. The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur, observes that in his district, a considerable portion of the arrears of assessment of past years was recovered as also a good portion of the *takari* loans advanced to them in 1908-09. This was so in other districts as well. The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore remarks that no reliable or useful conclusions can be drawn as regards the material prosperity of the people merely from the average out-turn of crops, etc. It would be interesting to know what the resources of each raiyat are, his annual income, his standard of living, his indebtedness, etc. A detailed enquiry into the various elements that go to make up the prosperity of the raiyat would be of immense value and its early adoption is very necessary.

Public health during the year was generally good. Plague, however, prevailed in parts of all the districts as will be seen from the statement given below:—

Name of district	Places affected	Number of deaths
Bangalore ...	Throughout the District	Not furnished.
Kolar ...	In the towns of Kolar, Bowringpet, Kolar Gold Fields, Mulbagal, Chikballapur and Sidlaghatta.	One thousand one hundred and ten as against 13 of the previous year.
Tumkur ...	In Tumkur town and in the taluks of Kunigal, Tiptur and Gubbi.	Not furnished.
Mysore ...	In almost all the taluks	Not furnished.
Hassan ...	All the taluks except Arkalgud and Hole Narsipur	Six hundred and sixty-five as against 29 of the previous year.
Shimoga ...	Sixty-nine villages including Shimoga town.	Six hundred and twenty-two as against 206 of the previous year.
Kadur ...	Municipal towns of Birur and Chikmagalur, and many villages in the taluks of Kadur, Tarikere and Chikmagalur.	One thousand two hundred and twenty-three as against 254 in the previous year.
Chitaldrug ...	Davangere, Hosdurga and Harihar towns	Not furnished.

In the Mysore District, the mortality from plague was much less than in the previous year and this is said to be due to the prompt action taken by the people themselves in evacuating the villages on the first appearance of plague. In Kadur, notwithstanding all attempts made to check its ravages by inoculation of contacts and evacuation of infected localities, it levied a heavy toll of human lives.

Cholera (in parts of Bangalore and Mysore Districts and in certain villages of Kadur) and small-pox prevailed in a sporadic form.

It is very regrettable to have to record that the population in the malnad is steadily going down, as is clearly seen from the results of the last two censuses:—

			Census of 1911	Census of 1901
Shimoga	...	...	5,16,716	5,31,736
Kadur	...	...	3,38,457	3,62,752
			<u>8,55,173</u>	<u>8,94,488</u>

The Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District observes:—

“In my report of the previous year, I observed that it was a matter for grave concern that successively for the past many years the number of deaths in the District was in excess of the number of births and that there was reason to believe that the population of the malnad was steadily going down. The results of the last census have justified my apprehensions. The decline in the population cannot be attributed solely to plague, cholera or other epidemics; for in that case the taluk of Kadur which was afflicted with these epidemics as badly as, if not worse than, any of the malnad taluks, must have shared in the general decrease. I think that the fall in the malnad population is due to the diminishing vitality of the people there and to the increasing ravages of malaria. How best these evils may be overcome and the condition of the malnad improved, are questions which call for the pressing and earnest consideration of the authorities.”

It is observed from the statistics furnished by the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, that fevers claimed as many as 6,885 victims as against 5,261 of the previous year.

The following statement shows the number of accidental fires in the several districts during the year:—

District	Number of accidental fires	Number of human lives lost thereby (if any)	Number of cattle lost	Total value of cattle and property destroyed	Remarks
Bangalore	12	...	...	3,356	Channapatna reported 4 cases.
Kolar	67	7	33	2,541	The largest number occurred in Sidlaghatta.
Tumkur	40	4	13	5,667	The rusa-firkhana (value Rs. 1,000) at Sira was destroyed. Tumkur Taluk reports the largest number, <i>viz.</i> , 23, while Tiptur and Pavagada share the heaviest loss.
Mysore	Not furnished	2	3	109	Cases are reported to have occurred in Krishnarajpete, Yedatore and Hunsur Taluks.
Shimoga	117	3	30	59,692	
Kadur	12	3	Nil	15,000*	* Nearly.
Chitaldrug	13	3	6	7,348	
Hassan	Not given	...	...	2,380	
<b>Total</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>96,093</b>	

It is very regrettable to note that, in addition to the loss of the property to the value of Rs. 96,093 (exclusive of the 85 cattle lost), many human lives were also lost. The necessary help was promptly given to the sufferers. The loss of property was the largest in the Shimoga District. The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, remarks that reports of accidental fires received in the Revenue Department were

fewer by 48 than those reported to the Police, the difference in the value of property involved being Rs. 27,285. A separate report will be called for from the Deputy Commissioner regarding this discrepancy in the Revenue Department figures and it will be dealt with in due course.

20. *Revision Survey and Settlement.*—Resurvey operations were completed in 535 villages as noted below:—

Name of Taluk	Number of villages
Kunjal ... ..	161
Magadi ... ..	1
Nelamangala ... ..	6
Late Harnahalli ... ..	151
Hassau (as it stood at original settlement) ... ..	6
Late Honnavalli ... ..	209
Maddur ... ..	1
Total ... ..	535

The total area resurveyed was 476,392 acres or 744 square miles.

Reclassification of water-supply to wet and garden lands was completed in 314 villages of the Belur Taluk, and 164 and 132 villages of the Tarikere and late Banavara Taluks, respectively. In all, it extended to 99,049 acres comprised in 28,668 survey numbers situated in 610 villages.

The revised rates of assessment announced during the previous year for the Pavagada, Sira and Tumkur Taluks came into force during the year under report. They generally showed a slight increase in dry rates and a substantial reduction of garden and wet assessment. Proposals for the revision settlement of the Honnali Taluk were sanctioned by Government, but the rates could not be announced as the Deputy Commissioner asked for the postponement of the introduction of the revision settlement on account of the Census work. Proposals for the revision settlement of the late Ananthapur and Shimoga Taluks are under the consideration of Government.

21. *Jamabandi settlement.*—The following statement shows the dates of commencement and completion of jamabandi and the actual periods taken up in each district:—

No.	District	Date of commencement of jamabandi	Date of completion of jamabandi	Number of days actually taken up for settlement of all the taluks	Average number of days taken up for each taluk	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bangalore	17th December 1910	26th April 1911	99	9.9	The jamabandi was completed before the collection season in the taluks of Channarayana, Magadi and Ankal and Closepet Sub taluk.
2	Kolar	10th November 1910	31st March 1911	119	10.8	Do in all the taluks except Simi vaspur, Sidlaghatta, Chikballapur and Mulbagal.
3	Tumkur	10th November 1910	30th April 1911	92	9.2	Do in the Tip tur and Pavagada taluks and Koratagere Sub Taluk.
4	Mysore	21st October 1910	23rd February 1911	175	12.5	Do in all the taluks of the district.
5	Hassan	17th November 1910	22nd April 1911	100	12.5	Do in the Hassan, Channarayana, and Belur taluks and Alur Sub Taluk.
6	Shimoga	1st December 1910	21st July 1911	95	10.5	Do in Channarayana and Sagar Taluks.
7	Kadur	26th December 1910	16th April 1911	92	15.3	Do in the Mudgere Taluk.
8	Chitaldrug	20th January 1911	29th May 1911	87	9.6	Do in Chitaldrug, Holikere, Hosdurga, Davangere and Motakalmuru taluks and Harihar Sub-Taluk.

It will be seen from the statement that the jamabandi work was completed in all the taluks of the Mysore District and in a good number of taluks in other districts before the collection season. Tumkur and Kolar Districts were the first, and Chitaldrug District the last, to commence the jamabandi, and the Mysore District the earliest, and the Shimoga District the last, to complete the same. In the Shimoga District, the jamabandi of the Shimoga Taluk and Kumsi Sub-taluk was not completed before the 21st July and 25th June, respectively, and the Deputy Commissioner, who conducted the settlement, remarks that the delay was unavoidable owing to the discovery of grave omissions in the preparation of wet remission lists for the year Keelaka and in the levy of supari cess in the case of gardens in inam villages, etc. The delay in the jamabandi settlement in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan and Kadur is attributed to the heavy work entailed on the district and the taluk establishments, in connection with the Census of agricultural stock and the general Census, during a considerable portion of the months of January, February and March 1911. In the Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts, the marches of batteries also contributed to the delay. The average duration of the jamabandi of a taluk varied from 9.2 to 15.3 days and, as has been remarked in previous reports, this period cannot be considered adequate for enquiring satisfactorily into all the details that should be considered in order to effect a useful and proper jamabandi.

It is regrettable to note that, as in the previous year, the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan has not sent the jamabandi report of even a single taluk; nor has he explained the cause for his omission to do so in spite of reminders. The omission to submit in due time the jamabandi reports, which are the most valuable annual record of the Revenue Department, is extremely unsatisfactory. The reports of the other districts were submitted in due course to this office by the Deputy Commissioners.

22. Demand, collection and balance of revenue.—The following statement shows the demand, collection and balance of revenue under the three main heads, *viz.*, 'Land Revenue,' 'Mohatarfa' and 'Salt' for the year 1910-11, as compared with the previous year:—

No	Items	Land revenue			Mohatarfa
		1909-10	1910-11	Increase or decrease	1909-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1	Arrears at the beginning of the year	24,61,061	20,42,404	-4,18,657	1,07,557
2	Demand for the year	101,27,289	104,25,514	+2,98,225	2,81,825
3	Total demand	127,88,349	124,68,018	-3,20,331	3,89,382
4	Remissions, including arrears written off during the year as irrecoverable	2,47,720	2,89,004	+41,284	(a)
5	Net recoverable demand	125,40,624	122,29,013	-3,11,611	3,89,382
6	Collections	104,98,320	106,31,823	+1,33,503	2,92,841
7	Balance	20,42,404	16,97,191	-3,45,213	96,541
8	Percentage of collection to demand	83.71	86.93	+3.22	75.21

  

No	Items	Mohatarfa— <i>concl.</i>		Salt		
		1910-11	Increase or Decrease	1909-10	1910-11	Increase or Decrease
		7	8	9	10	11
		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1	Arrears at the beginning of the year	96,541	-11,016	1,132	1,148	+16
2	Demand for the year	2,87,161	+3,836	8,116	9,242	+1,127
3	Total demand	3,81,702	-7,680	9,247	10,390	+1,143
4	Remissions, including arrears written off during the year as irrecoverable	(a)				
5	Net recoverable demand	3,81,702	-7,680	9,247	1,390	+1,143
6	Collections	2,96,156	+8,315	8,009	9,330	+1,321
7	Balance	85,546	-10,995	1,148	1,060	-88
8	Percentage of collection to demand	77.58	+2.37	87.6	89.7	+2.1

(a) The amounts remitted under this head are small and are included in the amounts collected (item 6).  
Rev. Admn. 10-11.

23. *Land revenue.*—The following statement shows by districts the demand, collection and balance of revenue under this head:—

No	District	Year	Demand			Remissions including amount written off as irrecoverable		
			Arrears at the beginning of the year	Demand for the year	Total	Out of previous years' arrears	Out of current year's demand	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bangalore	1909-10	2,09,712	12,93,789	15,03,500	37,689	..	37,689
		1910-11	1,15,918	13,06,410	14,22,328	4,078	..	4,078
2	Kolar	1909-10	4,73,294	11,52,779	19,26,073	1,60,431	7,711	1,68,142
		1910-11	2,08,610	14,63,873	16,72,483	3,426	..	3,452
3	Tumkur	1909-10	6,39,650	13,58,048	19,97,698	1,833	281	2,114
		1910-11	5,16,738	13,80,360	18,97,098	1,66,860	92	1,66,952
4	Mysore	1909-10	3,70,114	19,17,237	22,87,351	13,306	..	13,306
		1910-11	3,59,399	19,34,187	22,93,586	27,661	..	27,661
5	Hassan	1909-10	2,77,046	12,07,370	14,84,416	..	4,719	4,719
		1910-11	3,11,131	12,11,308	15,22,439	9	..	9
6	Shimoga	1909-10	2,06,632	13,67,003	15,73,635	2,387	24	2,411
		1910-11	2,51,767	13,78,786	16,30,553	1,797	..	1,797
7	Kadur	1909-10	2,03,882	8,28,649	10,32,531	3,686	..	3,686
		1910-11	1,91,314	8,27,701	10,19,015	11,464	..	11,464
8	Chitaldrug	1909-10	1,00,090	9,02,669	10,03,199	15,122	271	16,393
		1910-11	51,323	9,19,986	9,74,309	3,601	6	3,607
Total		1909-10	24,61,061	103,27,283	127,88,344	2,34,714	13,066	2,47,720
		1910-11	20,12,404	104,25,614	124,38,018	2,38,906	98	2,39,004

  

No	District	Year	Net recoverable demand	Actual collections			Balance at the end of the year	Percentage of actual collections to net demand (Col 10 to 13)
				Out of previous years' arrears	Out of current year's demand	Total		
			10	11	12	13	14	15
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Bangalore	1909-10	14,65,611	1,09,160	12,10,533	13,19,693	1,45,918	90.04
		1910-11	14,17,350	81,471	12,31,811	13,13,215	1,32,035	92.67
2	Kolar	1909-10	17,57,331	2,35,122	14,11,199	15,46,321	9,08,610	88.13
		1910-11	16,69,018	1,50,239	14,52,211	15,02,160	1,66,508	89.99
3	Tumkur	1909-10	19,39,614	2,79,299	11,99,577	14,78,876	6,16,715	74.10
		1910-11	17,11,125	2,31,721	12,57,861	14,72,685	2,38,540	86.06
4	Mysore	1909-10	22,78,985	1,61,351	17,50,231	19,14,586	3,59,359	84.10
		1910-11	22,65,925	1,67,013	17,48,909	19,35,972	3,29,963	85.43
5	Hassan	1909-10	14,79,697	97,913	10,47,650	11,45,563	3,14,794	78.90
		1910-11	15,28,943	1,52,227	10,71,165	12,23,692	3,04,651	80.09
6	Shimoga	1909-10	15,71,234	84,156	12,35,311	13,19,467	2,51,767	83.97
		1910-11	16,28,756	1,23,085	12,85,325	14,08,410	2,20,946	86.50
7	Kadur	1909-10	10,28,715	1,39,185	6,98,046	8,37,231	1,91,514	81.38
		1910-11	10,07,764	1,49,675	7,34,101	8,83,775	1,23,980	87.68
8	Chitaldrug	1909-10	9,87,806	72,707	8,60,776	9,34,488	51,323	94.50
		1910-11	9,70,702	36,572	8,63,021	8,69,598	81,109	91.64
Total		1909-10	125,40,624	11,51,893	93,16,327	104,98,220	20,42,404	83.71
		1910-11	122,29,018	10,97,003	95,34,819	106,31,822	15,97,191	86.98

24. (a) *Demand.*—The current demand (column 5 of the foregoing statement) exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 98,331, the increase being shared by all the districts, except Kadur, where the demand was almost stationary. The increase is due largely to expansion of cultivation (*vide para 8 supra*). In the Districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Chitaldrug, however, the increase was also due to the following special causes, *viz.*, the revision of quit-rent on 'khalasat' or 'kasar' inams in the Kolar District; the introduction of the revision survey and settlement in the Tumkur, Sira and Gubbi Taluks; the sale of the Yerahalli Kaval lands in the Heggaddevankote Taluk (which fetched nearly Rs. 12,000); and the additional water cess of Rs. 19,800, derived from the lands freshly taken up under the Marikanve Channels. There was also an appreciable increase in the revenue under the miscellaneous items, such as 'Hulbanni' and 'Amaroyi' chiefly in the Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur Districts. Out of the arrears of previous years, a sum of Rs. 2,38,906 (which pertained mostly to the year 1908-09) was remitted. Including the arrears which still remained outstanding in the accounts, the net recoverable demand for the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,22,29,013.



25. (b) *Collection*.—The collection has more than fulfilled the favourable hopes entertained in March last and has regained the level of the year 1907-08. The total land revenue realized amounted to Rs. 106,31,822 being 86.93 per cent of the net recoverable demand as against 83.7 per cent in the year 1909-10 and 87 per cent in the year 1907-08. The improvement is noticeable in all the districts except Chitaldrug which, as compared with the previous year, shows a decrease of Rs. 1,67,86 in the actual amount of collection. But on closer examination, it will be found that the collections made in all the taluks of this district were better than in the last year and that the apparently unfavourable result mentioned above is due to the fact that a large portion of the demand of the Hiriyur Taluk could not, for causes beyond the control of the taluk staff, be realized within the year under report.

Of the total collection, Rs. 95,34,819 related to the current demand and amounted to 91.5 per cent thereof as against 90.3 in the previous year; while the balance, Rs. 10,97,003 related to arrears and amounted to 60.8 per cent thereof as against 53.1 per cent in the year 1909-10. The improvement in the collection of arrears is thus very noteworthy. In the Districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Kadur more than 70 per cent of the arrears was recovered. Special efforts are reported to have been made in all the taluks of the Kadur District and in the Mulbagal Taluk of the Kolar District to reduce old arrears.

26. (c) *Balance*.—As a result of the satisfactory collections, all the districts except Chitaldrug show smaller balances at the end of the year than at its beginning, and the slight increase in the arrears of the Chitaldrug District is due to the poor collection in the Hiriyur Taluk, already referred to.

The total balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 15,97,191, being less than the corresponding balance of the previous year and only about Rs. 45,330 more than that of the year 1907-08. But this includes about a lakh of rupees remittable in Tumkur, Chiknayakanhalli and Kunigal Taluks on account of the drought of 1908-09; Rs. 14,000 remittable in certain parts of the Kadur District, for the same reason; and Rs. 47,970 said to be irrecoverable in the several taluks of the Shimoga District. There is also reason to believe that the balances of the other districts also include similar amounts of irrecoverable arrears, but the exact figures have not been furnished in the district reports. If such arrears are eliminated, the outstanding recoverable balance will be much less than what it appears to be.

The arrears in the marginally noted taluks of the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Kadur Districts and in all the taluks of the Hassan District are still heavy and require the earnest and serious attention of the district and the taluk authorities.

Devanhalli.	Maddagiri.	
Hoskote.	Gubbi.	
Bowringpet.	Kunigal.	
Kolar.	Mysore.	
Malur.	Kadur.	
Tumkur.	Chikmagalur.	

27. (d) *Remissions*.—Of the total amount of Rs. 2,39,004 remitted during the year under report, a sum of Rs. 2,02,313 was written off on account of the demand of the year 1908-09:—

Rs. 1,85,881 in the Tumkur, Maddagiri, Gubbi, Tiptur, Pavagada and Kunigal Taluks (on account of the scarcity of 1905-06 and 1908-09).

Rs. 11,454 in the Kadur District (all taluks).

Rs. 4,978 in the Dodballapur, Nelamangala and Channapatna Taluks (on account of the scarcity of 1908-09).

The Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District states that no amounts relating to the last drought have yet been written off in the Tumkur, Chiknayakanhalli and Kunigal Taluks, for want of correct remission statements, and that the Amildars have been asked to submit revised lists early. Remission statements of the Kadur and Chikmagalur Taluks in respect of a sum of Rs. 14,067 that has to be written off for the same reason, are said to be under disposal.

28. *B. Mohatarfa*.—The following statement shows by districts the demand, collection and balance of revenue under this head:—

No.	District	Year	Arrears at the beginning of the year	Demand for the year	Total demand	Collection	Balance	Percentage of collection to demand	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Bangalore	1909 10	2 965	11,823	37,828	34,871	2,957	92 18	The amounts remitted under this head, viz., Rs. 356 in 1909, 10 and Rs. 2,014 in 1910 11 are included in the amounts set out in col 11.
		1910 11	2,957	34,985	37,942	35,559	2,383	93 72	
2	Kolar	1 09 10	16 056	27,746	48,822	33,817	10,005	77 19	
		1910 11	10,055	27,441	37,446	27,846	9,610	74 88	
3	Tumkur	1909-10	24,020	51,676	75,696	58,083	17,613	76 70	
		1910 11	17,613	51,026	68,639	58,867	9,772	85 98	
4	Mysore	1909 10	35,516	65,840	1,01,356	65,240	36,116	64 00	
		1910 11	36,116	71,851	1,09,467	68,159	41,308	67 98	
5	Hassan	1909-10	7,808	20,253	37,061	29,715	7,346	80 10	
		1910 11	7,346	30,007	37,353	30,445	6,908	81 50	
6	Shimoga	1909 10	12,385	21,246	33,631	20,194	13,437	60 98	
		1910 11	13,157	19,923	33,060	24,606	8,454	71 49	
7	Kadur	1909 10	6,012	14,682	20,694	14,752	5,942	71 50	
		1910 11	5,912	14,212	20,154	15,963	4,191	71 28	
8	Chitaldrug	1909 10	1,765	35,499	37,264	35,899	1,365	96 15	
		1910 11	1,425	36,216	37,641	36,291	1,350	96 11	
	Total	1909-10	1,07,557	2,81,825	3,89,382	2,92,841	96,541	75 21	
		1910 11	96,641	2,85,161	3,81,702	2,96,156	85,546	77 68	

The demand for the year under report shows a slight increase of Rs. 3,336 which is chiefly due to the fact that the taxes due for the preceding two years in ten villages of the T.-Narsipur Taluk had not been brought on the accounts of those years and were included in the demand for the year 1910-1911. The collections exceeded those for the previous year by Rs. 3,318, and amounted to 77.6 per cent of the demand (including arrears). The outstanding balance amounted to Rs. 85,546 which was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 10,995. The arrears have gone down in all the districts except Mysore. The arrears in the Krishnarajpete and Mandya Taluks amounted to Rs. 6,467 and Rs. 12,070, respectively. These heavy arrears are attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to the indifference shown by the Amildars in the matter of collection. This is very unsatisfactory.

29. *Supari cess*.—The demand under this head for the year under report amounted to Rs. 28,700 (including arrears of previous years), and the amount actually collected was Rs. 26,179 as shewn below:—

Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 415
Kolar	...	...	...	...	...	85
Tumkur	...	...	...	...	...	5,108
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	890
Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	949
Shimoga	...	...	...	...	...	11,622
Kadur	...	...	...	...	...	6,464
Chitaldrug	...	...	...	...	...	646
					Total	26,179

29. *A. Effect of the abolition of the halat*.—The general effect of the abolition of this duty has been indicated in the reports of the last three years. Mr. M. Shama Rao, the officiating Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur, and Mr. K. Srinivasa Rao, Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga, point out that the abolition of the *halat* has led to the disappearance from the areca trade of the middlemen or sowcars who were a source of much annoyance to the actual growers of supari. There are thus only two other parties left who can possibly be affected by the abolition, viz., the producer and the consumer. As the price of areca has not fallen, the grower is benefited to the extent of the *halat* and the consumer is of course none the better for the change. No statistics have, however, been furnished to show to what extent the producer of supari has been pecuniarily benefited. It is still premature to draw any definite conclusions on this aspect of the question.

30. *Salt*.—Owing to timely *munagan* rains during the year under report, a larger number of licenses was taken up for the manufacture of earth-salt (923 as

against 667 in the previous year) chiefly in the Chitaldrug District and the fees levied thereon amounted to Rs. 9,242 as against Rs. 8,115 in the previous year. Including the arrears, the demand amounted to Rs. 10,390 of which Rs. 9,330 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,060. The receipts were more than those of the preceding two years, but, as already stated in the report for the previous year, this item has since 1907-08 ceased to be a fruitful source of revenue to the State.

31. *Revenue and Treasury Accounts.*—Except in a very few cases, the monthly revenue accounts were, as usual, received from the Deputy Commissioners after a delay of several months and did not therefore admit of a useful check and review. The returns from the Hassan District were always received last. The District Offices are stated to be experiencing much difficulty in compiling the accounts owing to the non-receipt of timely and correct returns from the taluks. The Deputy Commissioners of Tumkur and Chitaldrug state that the Taluk accounts for the year under report were received in many cases only after the issue of repeated reminders and suggest that the simplification of the returns and the preparation of a manual of revenue accounts may be taken up early.

32. *Coercive processes.*—The following statement shows the results of the coercive processes issued for the recovery of land revenue during the year as compared with the previous year:—

No	District	Year	Notice of demand or forfeiture		Notice of attachment		Notice of sale	
			Number	Amount recovered	Number	Amount recovered	Number	Amount recovered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Rs		Rs		Rs
1	Bangalore	1909 10	5,977	92,517	678	10,940	1,438	39,800
		1910 11	6,519	1,04,997	759	10,499	1,689	36,216
2	Kolar	1909-10	5,170	78,581	477	7,486	1,622	34,448
		1910 11	5,118	86,324	370	7,614	1,931	39,080
	Tumkur	1909 10	9,760	1,38,317	1,148	24,278	1,432	57,186
		1910 11	8,868	1,14,908	956	20,980	1,690	50,969
4	Mysore	1909 10	15,479	1,67,878	1,912	34,358	2,678	49,713
		1910 11	15,348	1,81,233	1,969	29,912	2,429	52,267
5	Hassan	1909-10	7,045	1,06,897	456	14,764	1,149	21,908
		1910 11	10,706	1,11,200	907	20,720	1,886	45,787
6	Shimoga	1909 10	8,215	2,06,070	1,574	48,665	1,481	57,564
		1910 11	8,197	1,68,261	916	28,941	2,251	76,082
7	Kadur	1909 10	9,894	1,97,669	2,400	42,724	2,810	61,791
		1910 11	9,692	2,54,610			2,391	64,870
8	Chitaldrug	1909 10	3,392	36,280	177	419	875	12,468
		1910 11	2,952	42,346	66	32	436	11,732
	Total	1909 10	64,802	10,16,159	8,791	1,71,849	12,948	3,82,469
		1910 11	67,396	10,62,819	5,948	1,19,018	14,195	3,76,943

District	Year	Cases in which sale actually took place		Total		Percentage of number of sales to total number of processes	Percentage of amount recovered by sale to total recoveries	Percentage of amount recovered by notice of attachment, notice of sale and actual sale to total collections	Percentage of recoveries by all coercive processes to total collections
		Number	Amount recovered	Number	Amount recovered				
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			Rs		Rs				
1	Bangalore	1909 10	14	219	7,507	1,37,506	0.19	0.18	3.1
		1910 11	40	762	8,877	1,52,414	0.45	0.49	11.5
2	Kolar	1909-10	295	9,540	7,554	1,25,000	8.09	7.63	23.8
		1910 11	115	2,581	7,514	1,35,559	1.52	1.90	9.0
3	Tumkur	1909 10	40	792	12,370	2,15,568	0.59	0.86	5.5
		1910 11	205	5,355	11,659	1,92,212	1.75	2.78	13.0
4	Mysore	1909 10	347	6,287	20,416	2,51,815	1.21	2.19	4.4
		1910 11	280	6,206	20,021	2,69,568	1.89	2.30	4.5
5	Hassan	1909 10	234	5,299	8,884	1,51,087	2.65	3.51	3.7
		1910 11	370	11,661	18,709	1,91,568	1.59	6.19	15.6
6	Shimoga	1909 10	352	10,220	11,571	3,12,519	8.04	3.26	23.7
		1910 11	223	6,084	11,589	2,74,868	1.92	2.17	19.6
7	Kadur	1909 10	458	8,176	15,602	3,10,362	4.33	2.63	13.4
		1910 11	345	6,690	12,428	3,26,830	2.77	2.09	8.1
8	Chitaldrug	1909-10	19	484	8,888	49,546	0.49	0.74	1.4
		1910 11	51	1,644	8,505	55,074	1.45	2.95	6.3
	Total	1909-10	1,759	40,907	87,787	15,53,389	2.00	2.68	5.1
		1910-11	1,409	41,343	89,902	16,03,123	1.64	2.57	5.0

It will be seen from the figures given above that the total number of coercive processes issued exceeded that for the previous year by 1,515, though there was a perceptible fall in the number of notices of attachment and in the number of sales. The excess is mainly due to the large increase in the notices of demand in the Districts of Bangalore and Hassan and to the general increase in the number of notices of sale in all the Districts except Mysore and Kadur. But it is gratifying to note that the extreme measure of actual sale was resorted to only in 1,469 cases as against 1,759 of the previous year, though as many as 14,495 notices of sale were issued as against 12,935 of the previous year.

(2) By means of coercive processes, a sum of Rs. 16,03,123 or about 15 per cent was realised out of the total collection of Rs. 1,06,31,822. Of this sum only Rs. 41,343 or about 1.64 per cent was collected by actual sales and the remaining sum of Rs. 15,61,780 was realized by the mere issue of the preliminary notices of demand, attachment and sale. This is a feature indicative of the general improvement in the condition of agricultural classes, owing to the favourable seasonal conditions during the year.

(3) The abnormal increase in the notice of demand in the Hassan District and in actual sales in the Tumkur District must be probably due either to the indiscriminate issue of processes in those districts or to the recalcitrant conduct of absentee landlords. In the Bangalore District, the increase in the number of notices of demand is explained by the Deputy Commissioner to be due to the fact that the raiyats put off selling the surplus grains on account of a fall in the prices of food grains, until they were formally reminded of Government dues. The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, states that the decrease in the issue of all kinds of processes in his district was partly due to the precautionary measures having been taken against habitual defaulters under Section 147 of the Land Revenue Code. In spite of such precautionary measures, the percentage of total realizations by coercive processes is still high in this district.

33. *Estates under Government management.*—It is reported that there were no estates under Government management in the Shimoga District during the year. The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, states that there were no entire Inam villages under Government management, but that the minor Inam lands of the Bababudan Darga and the Bisagni Matt in the Chikmagalur Taluk and the lands belonging to the Hariharpur Matt and certain other important Muzrai Institutions in the District continued to be managed by Government as in the previous year. Orders have been issued to the Amildar of Chikmagalur for the restoration of the Inam lands belonging to the Bisagni Matt in accordance with Government Order No. 1545-8—Muz. F. 127-10-2, dated 7th December 1910.

In the remaining six districts there were altogether 172 whole inam villages under the management of Government as noted in the margin. Of these, 43 were taken up on account of loans due to Government, 19 on account of arrears of jodi and 11 were managed on behalf of the Palace. The remaining 99 estates belonged to Muzrai institutions.

Bangalore	..	38	
Kolar	..	25	
Tumkur	..	20	
Mysore	...	43	
Hassan	..	42	
Chitaldrug		4	
<hr/>			
Total	..	172	

It is satisfactory to note that the information furnished under this head by all the Deputy Commissioners (except the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur) is much fuller than in the previous years. Particulars regarding the demand, collection and balance of revenue are available for all the villages in the Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts and for the 25 villages taken up on account of arrears of loan in the Mysore District. The total demand including the arrears of previous years for these villages was Rs. 2,40,995-3-4, of which Rs. 95,232-7-9 or nearly 40 per cent was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,45,762-11-7. The collection in the Districts of Bangalore and Hassan was less than a third of the total demand. In the Kolar and Chitaldrug Districts it amounted to nearly two-fifths, and in the Mysore District to nearly four-sevenths, of the total demand. The Amildars will do well to devote a little more attention to the recovery of the arrears in these villages. The percentage of collection ought to be at least as much as in Government villages.

The village of Hulisantra in Tiptur Taluk is reported to have been restored to the inamdars during the year, as the arrears due from them had been fully realised.

34. *Tanks.*—The following statement shows the number of major and minor tanks restored or repaired during the year, the value of earthwork done by raiyats and the number of tanks inspected by the Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants:—

No.	District	Year	Total number of tanks		Tanks restored or repaired during the year				Value of earthwork done by the raiyats to	
			Major	Minor	Major		Minor		Major tanks	Minor tanks
					Number	Amount spent by Government	Number	Amount spent by Government		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bangalore	1909-10	337	1,728	76	Rs. 48,216	86	Rs. 10,439	Rs. 1,704	Rs. 4,621
		1910-11	337	1,728	96	47,514	105	9,192	5,284	6,920
2	Kolar	1909-10	458	3,376	66	98,527	160	29,280	7,902	21,556
		1910-11	488	3,376	80	79,111	153	18,537	11,744	18,114
3	Tumkur	1909-10	418	753	8	38,905	52	21,596	8,521	7,769
		1910-11	418	753	74	37,388	38	15,296	5,698	9,947
4	Mysore	1909-10	180	2,052	60	16,355	77	24,331	...	6,566
		1910-11	222	1,445	12	14,644	83	18,661	4,999	9,098
5	Hassan	1909-10	277	4,095	49	24,241	36	4,310	2,021	9,804
		1910-11	299	4,095	55	12,833	60	9,889	1,995	8,265
6	Shimoga	1909-10	583	8,145	8	15,722	23	2,957	4,673	5,195
		1910-11	588	8,331	8	10,381	5	5,981	2,655	20,696
7	Kadur	1909-10	131(b)	3,215	34	9,692	23	5,380	1,537	106
		1910-11	131(b)	2,759	...	...	25	4,075	1,537	(d) 7,173
8	Chitaldrug	1909-10	143	204	44	27,455	13	4,138	4,445	5,990
		1910-11	143	204	38	14,982	8	2,198	5,982	4,705
Total	...	1909-10	2,537	23,568	335	2,64,133	470	1,02,421	31,133	70,650
		1910-11	2,551	22,691	358	2,16,803	477	89,789	39,884	78,819

No.	District	Year	Number of tanks inspected during the year				Number of tanks in urgent need of repairs					
			Major		Minor		Major	Minor				
			By Deputy Commissioner	By Assistant Commissioners	By Deputy Commissioner	By Assistant Commissioners						
						12	13	14	15	16	17	
1	Bangalore	1909-10	44	67	10	121	47	51				
		1910-11	18	...	16	...	47	85				
2	Kolar	1909-10	142	...	213	...	39	119				
		1910-11	...	...	160 (a)	203 (a)	55	180				
3	Tumkur	1909-10	32	60	14	29	30	53				
		1910-11	31	44	5	72	...	41				
4	Mysore	1909-10	8	20	31	59	13	52				
		1910-11	24	31	136	60	21	62				
5	Hassan	1909-10	44	...	48	...	...	61				
		1910-11	5 (c)	...	7 (c)	...	...	70 (a)				
6	Shimoga	1909-10	2	85	4	49	53	43				
		1910-11	18	96	9	219	52	101				
7	Kadur	1909-10	...	...	84 (a)	26 (a)	...	Not given				
		1910-11	...	...	27 (a)	21 (a)	...	Not given				
8	Chitaldrug	1909-10	27	...	12	57 (a)	...	25				
		1910-11	12	...	10	48 (a)	...	25				
Total	...	1909-10	239	222	366	341	192	404				
		1910-11	108	171	370	652	185	515				

(a) Includes major tanks.

(b) Eighteen of these are major channels.

(c) Includes tanks inspected by the Treasury Assistant Commissioners.

(d) Consists of Rs. 1,314 being the value of earthwork done to minor tanks and Rs. 5,859 being the value of silt-clearing work done to channels.

There was a slight increase in the number of tanks dealt with by Government agency, though there was a perceptible fall in the amounts spent thereon. The value of earthwork done by raiyats to both major and minor tanks also showed a fair increase, thus indicating the increased interest taken by raiyats in the restoration and maintenance of tanks. But the amount of inspection work done by the Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants, especially in regard to major tanks, is very poor. The Deputy Commissioner of Hassan explains that this is due to the heavy work in connection with the Census of the agricultural stock and the general Census.

The number of major tanks dealt with during the year was 358, and the outlay incurred thereon Rs. 2,16,803 as against 335 tanks and an outlay of Rs. 2,64,133, respectively of the previous year. The value of earthwork done by raiyats to major tanks amounted to Rs. 39,844 as against Rs. 31,133 of the previous year.

The total number of minor tanks dealt with was 477 as against 400 of the previous year. There was, however, a decrease of Rs. 18,652 in the amount spent by Government in this connection. The value of earthwork done by raiyats to minor tanks showed an increase of Rs. 8,169 over that of the previous year.

The work done in the several districts is briefly referred to below:—

(a) In the Bangalore District, there was an appreciable increase in the number of major and minor tanks dealt with and in the value of earthwork done by the raiyats. The inspection work performed by the Revenue officers was not satisfactory.

Attempts are being made to introduce the Tank Panchayet system in the Hullur village, Hoskote Taluk, the inhabitants of which have evinced considerable interest in it.

(b) In the Kolar District, there was a fair increase in the number of major tanks dealt with and in the earthwork done by raiyats to major tanks. But there was a fall in the number of minor tanks dealt with and in the value of earthwork done by raiyats to them. This is explained by the Deputy Commissioner to be due to several of the tanks having been full during the year. The Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants inspected a fairly large number of tanks. The system of having stones fixed on the bunds to indicate the exact amount of earthwork to be done by each raiyat was continued during the year. A programme for inspection of tanks in the several taluks for a period of three years has been prepared and is kept in the District and Sub-Divisional Offices for regulating the work in this respect.

(c) In the Tumkur District, the number of major tanks dealt with showed a large increase. But no progress has been made in other respects. The inspection work done by the Deputy Commissioner was poor.

(d) In the Mysore District, the number of major tanks dealt with was only 12 as against 50 of the previous year. There was, however, a slight increase in the number of minor tanks dealt with and a fair increase in the value of earthwork done by raiyats. A much larger number of tanks was inspected by the Deputy Commissioner than in the previous year. The Deputy Commissioner complains that the raiyats are ever clamorous for the restoration of tanks, but never come forward to do their share of the work. He also complains of the lack of interest evinced by the Sub-Division officers, Amildars and other Revenue officers in this most important work in spite of stringent instructions.

(e) In the Hassan District, there was an increase in the number of major and minor tanks dealt with. But the value of earthwork done by raiyats showed a fall. The inspection work performed by the Deputy Commissioner was poor.

(f) In the Shimoga District, there was a fall in the number of major and minor tanks dealt with and in the value of earthwork to major tanks. There was, however, a very large increase in the value of earthwork done by raiyats to minor tanks and in the number of minor tanks inspected by the Sub-Division Officers.

(g) In the Kadur District, no major tanks were repaired or restored. There was no progress either in the restoration of minor tanks or in the inspection work of the Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants. However, silt-clearing work to the value of Rs. 5,859 was done to the channels.

The preparation of *Hanchige patties* and the putting up of stones to show the share of work to be done by each raiyat are reported to have been completed to many of the restored major tanks in the Taluks of Kadur, Tarikere and Chikmagalur.

(h) In the Chitaldurg District, there was a slight increase in the value of earthwork done by raiyats to major tanks. There was, on the other hand, a decrease both in the number of major tanks dealt with by Government agency and in the value of earthwork done by raiyats to minor tanks. The Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants are reported to have done the inspection work in accordance with the programme drawn up by the Deputy Commissioner as per para 12 of G. O. No. R. 6910-9—L. R. 140-08-4, dated 4th March 1909.

It is noteworthy that the raiyats of this district did not apply for advances from Government for doing their portion of work to the tanks, as they did not like unnecessarily to add to their pecuniary liabilities.

*Marikanave Reservoir.*—The construction of the main and branch channels to their full sanctioned lengths was completed during the year. Of the total extent of 2,705 acres available for cultivation during the previous year, an extent of nearly 290 acres was taken up during the year, leaving a balance of 2,415 acres. A large portion of this area is, however, reported to be quite unfit for cultivation. The total area under occupation under the Marikanave channels at the end of the year was 24,059 acres as against 23,769 acres of the previous year.

The upkeep of tanks which play a very important part in the agricultural economy of the State is a matter of vital importance. Now that the Tank Panchayet Regulation has come into force, it is hoped that with the gradual realization on the part of the raiyats of their responsibility in the matter, the work of the Revenue officers in this respect would be made easier.

35. *Chowthayi tanks.*—The following statement gives the usual particulars regarding Chowthayi tanks in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Hassan. In the Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts there are no such tanks. In the Kadur District there are only two Chowthayi tanks; but as the owners of these tanks have ceased to do the necessary maintenance work, no remission is granted in respect of them. One of these tanks has been restored by the Revenue Department, as it is situated above the Birur-Shimoga Railway line.

It is satisfactory to note that the local officers have evinced considerable interest in the condition of these tanks during the year under report, as evidenced by the fact that more than 80 per cent of them have been inspected.

Of the total number of 255 Chowthayi tanks in the State (excluding Kadur District) entitled to a remission of Rs. 4,518-4-5, 191 tanks were in action. Chowthayi concession to the extent of Rs. 1,427-10-5 was withheld or refused in respect of 79 tanks.

No	District	Total number of tanks	Amount of remission to which the tanks would be entitled if they were in order	Number of tanks in action	Number of tanks out of action	Number of tanks inspected	Number for which concession is withheld or refused	Amount so withheld	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs a p					Rs a p	
1	Bangalore ..	30	792 0 5	28	2	22	4	68 7 0	
2	Kolar ..	118	2,593 9 0	97	51	143	66	1,192 8 11	
3	Tumkur ..	61	884 8 0	51	10	38	8	166 15 6	
4	Mysore ..	11	178 3 0	10	1	11	1	...	
5	Hassan ...	5	70 0 0	5	...	5	...	...	
	Total ...	255	4,518 4 5	191	61	219	79	1,427 10 5	

36. *Takavi advances under Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code and loans for irrigation wells, etc., under the Land Improvements*

	Rs.
1. Kolar ...	41,500
2. Tumkur ...	27,650
3. Mysore ...	13,000
4. Chitaldrug ...	11,000
5. Bangalore ...	10,000
6. Hassan ...	6,000
7. Shimoga ...	3,000
8. Kadur ...	2,500

*Loans Regulation.*—Government were pleased to sanction an allotment of Rs. 1,25,000 during the year. The greater portion of this amount was distributed among the Deputy Commissioners, as shown in the margin, in accordance with the estimated requirements of the several districts. But owing to the favourable conditions of the season, there was not much demand for loans and a very large number of applications that had

been received previously are reported to have been withdrawn, rejected or cancelled, as they were not 'pressed' by the applicants. Consequently, only a sum of about Rs. 41,500 was actually disbursed on 261 applications, during the year, the Tumkur and Kolar Districts having alone absorbed almost three-fourths of this sum. Out of a total amount of Rs. 2,02,793 that was due from the raiyats in respect of advances

granted during previous years, Rs. 1,39,196 or almost 69 per cent was actually recovered. Although this result is not unsatisfactory, there can be no doubt that a much larger proportion of the demand could have been easily recovered without causing any undue hardship to raiyats, if all Amildars had properly attended to this important item of their duties.

37. *Takavi Advances.*—The following statement shows the details regarding the loans granted under this head :—

No	District	Total amount of loans granted up to the beginning of the year		Applications pending at the close of the previous year and those received during the year		Loans granted during the year		Loan applications pending disposal at the close of the year		Amount that had to be recovered during the year, i.e., the demand inclusive of interest and previous arrears	Amount actually recovered during the year
		Rs.	Rs.	Number	Aggregate amount	Number	Aggregate amount	Number	Aggregate amount		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bangalore ..	24,672	21,501	68	82,962	5	575	27	9,000	7,892	5,608
2	Kolar ...	53,861	39,906	269	23,685	98	10,540	47	4,555	24,885	21,207
3	Tumkur ...	79,590	70,851	197	23,685	67	7,027	80	9,555	84,024	25,902
4	Mysore ..	Not furnished	Not furnished	15	1,575	7	625	Not furnished	Not furnished	Not furnished	Not furnished
5	Hassan ...	12,950	7,811	291	28,370	...	...	...	...	8,554	5,691
6	Shimoga ..	11,240	5,980	2	400	1	200	...	...	3,767	2,720
7	Kadur ..	12,841	12,063	8	1,100	2	200	1	900	11,636	5,985
8	Chitaldrug	48,538	48,538	41	4,500	2	150	...	...	18,441	12,206
	Total ..	2,43,872	2,06,639	871	1,15,267	182	19,417	155	24,010	1,04,179	79,363

\* Adopted from the last report

The total number of applications that had to be attended to was 871 for a total sum of Rs. 1,15,267, and the majority of these were either rejected or cancelled. During the year a sum of Rs. 19,417 was disbursed on 182 applications, and 155 cases involving a sum of Rs. 24,010 were pending at the close of the year. The latter all relate to the Tumkur, Kolar, Bangalore and Kadur Districts and, according to the details given in the district reports, 39 of these applications in the Bowringpet Taluk, 30 in the Gubbi Taluk, 25 in the Devanhalli Taluk, 12 in the Maddagiri Taluk and 2 in the Bagepalli Taluk are, on an average, for advances of less than 100 rupees. As such applications could have come only from the poorer classes of raiyats, the Amildars concerned would have done well to have attended to their disposal before the close of the year.

The disbursements made were the largest in the Bowringpet (Rs. 6,315), Gori-bidnur (Rs. 2,260) and Chintamani (Rs. 1,815) taluks of the Kolar District and the Pavagada (Rs. 2,730), Kunigal (Rs. 1,250) and Sira (Rs. 1,000) Taluks of the Tumkur District. It has, however, to be remarked that in some taluks there were scarcely any applications for these loans.

The advances obtained by the raiyats during the year are reported to have been intended, in a large number of cases, for the purchase of bullocks.

The total amount, that was due from raiyats, in respect of advances previously made, was Rs. 1,04,179, and of this, Rs. 79,363, or a little over 76 per cent was actually recovered before the close of the year. The collection was the largest in the Chitaldrug District, being about 92 per cent, and the Kolar, Tumkur, Shimoga and Bangalore Districts followed with 85, 76, 72 and 71 per cent, respectively. The collections in the Hassan and Kadur Districts cannot be considered satisfactory, and the low percentage in these districts was evidently due to want of sufficient attention on the part of the Amildars of Channarayapatna and Kadur Taluks.

The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore reports that Mr. Guruva Reddi of Bangalore to whom a loan of Rs. 5,000 was granted for the purchase of sugar machinery, has withheld payment of the khists for 1909-10 and 1910-11 and that the property mortgaged as security for the loan is being proceeded against for the realization of the amount.



38. *Loans for irrigation wells.*—The following statement shows briefly by districts, the details in regard to this class of loans:—

No.	District	Total amount of loans granted up to the beginning of the year		Amounts outstanding against raiyats at the beginning of the year		Applications pending at the close of the previous year and those received during the year		Loans granted during the year		Loan applications pending disposal at the close of the year		Amount that had to be recovered during the year, i.e. the demand inclusive of interest and previous arrears	Amount actually recovered during the year
		Rs.	Rs.	Number	Aggregate amount	Number	Aggregate amount	Number	Aggregate amount	Number	Aggregate amount		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Bangalore	81,195	46,900	92	31,245	8	1,595	12	5,475	6,592	3,887		
2	Kolar	1,09,892	78,726	185	23,694	9	1,755	42	9,515	11,680	9,245		
3	Tumkur	2,34,396	1,98,383	74	17,205	25	7,595	42	9,710	21,567	17,227		
4	Mysore	1,025	910	...	...	...	...	...	...	928	218		
5	Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6	Shimoga	2,933	1,541	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.8	327		
7	Kadur	...	...	1	500	...	...	1	500	...	...		
8	Chitaldrug	1,16,662	1,16,662	95	25,330	5	1,965	...	...	16,045	13,431		
	Total	5,50,108	4,88,122	437	97,974	47	12,310	96	25,200	57,080	44,845		

\* Adopted from the previous year's report.

Thus, out of 437 applications involving an amount of Rs. 97,974, that had to be dealt with during the year, loans to the extent of Rs. 12,310 were granted on 47 applications, 294 applications were either cancelled or rejected, and the remaining 96 for loans aggregating Rs. 25,200 remained pending at the close of the year. The Tumkur District, where the need for irrigation wells is very great, naturally absorbed almost 62 per cent of the total disbursements for the State and the balance was distributed among the Kolar, Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts.

The repayments due under this head amounted to Rs. 57,080, and Rs. 44,345 or nearly 71 per cent of the demand was recovered before the close of the year. The collections in the Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Kolar Districts may be considered to have been very fair, the percentages of collections to demand in these districts being nearly 84, 80 and 79, respectively; while the percentages in the Bangalore and Mysore Districts were only 60 and 23, respectively. The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore states that there are heavy outstandings in the Nelamangala and Doddaballapur Taluks and that the Amildars concerned are adopting necessary coercive measures for their recovery. The unadjusted balance shown against the Mysore District is reported to relate to a loan sanctioned in the Mandya Taluk some years ago; and the loan-holders having failed to get the work done according to the terms of the bond, the Amildar has been directed to recover the amount in full with interest thereon.

The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District states that owing to the copious rainfall during the year, the raiyats were not tempted to apply for this class of loans. Irrigation wells do not appear to be popular in this district and the Deputy Commissioner attributes this partly to absence of such wells in the past and partly to the difficulty experienced in tapping water at reasonable depths. He hopes that the researches of Dr. Smeeth may throw some light upon the nature of subsoil springs in different localities to enable the sinking of wells without undue expenditure, and urges the desirability of sinking a few trial wells at the cost of Government to furnish an object-lesson to raiyats. The need for such wells is not so pressing in this district of river channels, and the suggestions of the Deputy Commissioner may well be taken up after the problem of lift irrigation has been satisfactorily solved in the more arid tracts of Tumkur, Kolar and Chitaldrug.

39. *Loans for the improvement of lands.*—The following statement shows the details regarding this class of loans :—

No.	District	Total amount of loans granted up to the beginning of the year	Amount pending against the riyats at the beginning of the year	Applications pending at the close of the previous year and those received during the year		Loans granted during the year		Loan applications pending disposal at the close of the year		Amount that had to be recovered during the year, i.e., the demand inclusive of interest and previous arrears	Amount actually recovered during the year
				Number	Aggregate amount	Number	Aggregate amount	Number	Aggregate amount		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bangalore ..	61,915	41,729	25	22,680	10	4,280	11	16,300	4,638	2,674
2	Kolar ..	8,046	4,251	16	900	1	50	1	100	1,194	91
3	Tumkur ..	20,458	18,527	41	7,915	15	2,490	18	8,650	3,828	1,077
4	Mysore ..	35,127	19,519	82	22,800	4	1,989	24	19,500	9,114	2,556
5	Hassan ..	30,668*	15,696	28	10,950	1	500	11	1,150	14,876	49
6	Shimoga ..	4,575	2,380	8	5,864	...	...	2	8,904	976	729
7	Kadur ..	10,000	8,000	2	2,500	...	...	1	500	4,404	8,659
8	Chitaldrug ..	19,427	19,427	58	8,190	1	520	..	...	2,519	2,845
	Total ..	1,90,205	1,29,489	203	82,389	32	9,529	67	49,504	41,534	15,488

\* Adopted from previous report.

It is thus seen that, out of a total number of 203 applications that had to be attended to during the year, 32 were sanctioned and 104 were either cancelled or rejected as inadmissible, leaving 67 pending at the close of the year. The amount actually disbursed was Rs. 9,829, which is slightly less than the disbursement in the previous year.

The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga states that the application of Nandi Dasappa of Hole-Hanaswadi in the Shimoga Taluk, which was sanctioned in Government Order No. R. 3136-7—Agri. 608-12, dated 19th October 1909, is still pending as the investigation about the security proposed to be offered is still incomplete.

Out of Rs. 41,534 that had to be recovered during the year, only Rs. 15,488 or about 37 per cent was actually collected, and this low percentage is to be accounted for mainly by the fact that the demand included large amounts which have to be adjusted gradually after necessary formalities. Thus in the Bangalore District the proceedings taken for the recovery of the heavy dues amounting to Rs. 2,000 from the Jodidars of Budihal village in the Nelamangala Taluk, have not been completed owing to the absence of the several *hissedars* from the place and the consequent delay in getting the processes served on them, individually, before the village could be brought to sale." The major portion of the arrears in the Hassan District is due from two loan-holders, who were granted loans amounting to Rs. 6,000 and 5,000, respectively, as reported last year. In the first case, a jodi village had to be taken under Government management and Survey and Settlement had to be introduced to facilitate collection of the loan amount; while in the second, the question of allowing private alienation of the land for discharging the loan, and of the concessions to be granted to the alienees, was under correspondence with Government.

In the Mysore District, the demand for the year was only Rs. 1,866, while the accumulated arrears of previous years came up to so much as Rs. 7,238. The collection, particularly of arrears, was very unsatisfactory.

40. *General remarks.*—As was observed in the last year's Administration Report, the granting of these loans, even in normal years, not only popularises the system and adds to the resources of the riyats, but also gives a training to local officers and enables them to be in full touch with the riyat and his wants, by a regular study of his requirements from time to time. It is, therefore, somewhat disappointing to observe that a large number of applications was summarily rejected or cancelled in some of the districts on the plea that they were not 'pressed,'

apparently without any enquiry as to whether the loans were no longer required. About 565 applications appear to have been thus dealt with in the Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Hassan Districts, but, of these, about 360 are reported to have been for 'Takavi advances,' i.e., advances for the purchase of bullocks, seed grains and such other items, while the remaining 200 were for sinking irrigation wells or other permanent improvements. In regard to the former class, it has to be observed that though probably they were rightly cancelled after the need for the advances had ceased to exist, the Amildars concerned should not have kept them pending without enquiry for a number of months, as the amounts involved could have been only very small and within their powers of sanction. Applications for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation should never be lightly rejected or cancelled as the improvements to be effected usually serve a useful purpose in times of drought, besides improving the resources of the raiyat.

The Deputy Commissioners of the Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts have not furnished Talukwar details of loans sanctioned and other particulars in the statements that they have submitted. Such details are necessary for obtaining a comparative idea of the work done in, and the requirement of, different taluks.

41. *Condition of wells and lands irrigated by them.*—The irrigation wells in the Bangalore District are reported to be in good condition. The wells in the Kolar District, which have increased in number during recent years, "have greatly benefited the raiyats everywhere and contributed to the improvement of their lands." The Deputy Commissioner notes that the wells in his district were generally in good order and that they proved very beneficial to the raiyats. None of the other Deputy Commissioners have referred to this subject in their reports.

42. *Extent of lands benefited by wells.*—The Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District states that the extent of lands under well-irrigation which stood at 13,332 acres in 1909-10 increased to 14,840 acres during the year under report, and in the Chitaldrug District the area irrigated by wells, constructed with the aid of Government loans alone, is reported to have risen from 2,769 acres in 1909-10 to 2,815 in 1910-11. It would be useful if all Deputy Commissioners could in their future reports give similar information both in respect of wells constructed with and without Government aid.

43. *Agricultural Banks.*—It is regrettable to have to record that out of 62 Agricultural Banks, including the Coffee Banks in the Hassan and Kadur Districts, only 9 are reported to be in working condition, 1 in the Kolar District, 3 in the Tumkur District, and 5 in the Mysore District. Of the banks that have been wound up, 3 in the Tumkur District, 2 in the Mysore District and all the 3 in the Chitaldrug District are reported to have paid up the Government loan in full. Fair progress has been made in the collection of the arrears from the defaulting banks, the amount collected during the year being Rs. 69,737 from Agricultural Banks and Rs. 52,356 from the Coffee Banks in the Hassan and Kadur Districts. A sum of Rs. 7,477 is also reported to have been recovered since 1st July 1911 from the late Chikmagalur Bank.

No Agricultural Bank is reported to have taken advantage of the concession offered in Government Order No. Fl. 2999-3011—B. 17-08-7, dated 6th December 1910, to convert itself into a Co-operative Society. But the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District states that the members of the Tavarekere Bank in the Magadi Taluk have been trying to revive the Bank and convert it into a Co-operative Society and with this view have been paying interest and instalments regularly.

44. *Co-operative Societies.*—Most of the existing societies did much useful work during the year. Twenty-nine new societies are reported to have been started in the five Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Shimoga. The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District remarks that the people in his district have begun to realise the usefulness of such societies and that a number of educated people and high retired officers are taking a real interest in the working of these societies.

The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District says:—"The Amildar of the Mysore Taluk reports that the societies at Kadakola and Hinkal have not shown any progress, especially that at Hinkal, inasmuch as the transactions have come to a stand-still. The Amildar rightly observes that these societies were started with the hope of getting large loans from Government at nominal interest and as this

hope was not realized, people ceased to take any interest in it. "It is not understood who was responsible for creating this hope in the minds of the raiyats." He adds: "Now that a Central Co-operative Credit Bank has been established in Mysore, it is hoped that most of these societies will be properly financed" and suggests that steps be taken "more to strengthen the existing societies than permitting new ones to spring into existence and die off like so many mushrooms."

*45. Agricultural experiments.*—It is satisfactory to observe that the efforts made by this Department to popularize among the landed classes, seeds of various kinds of food grains and other crops foreign to the State, as well as useful and labour-saving agricultural implements and appliances, have created a growing desire in their minds to revise the time-worn agricultural practices in the light of improved scientific methods. During the year under report, seeds of various kinds of food grains, manurial crops, turmeric, ground-nut and cotton were obtained from outside the State and distributed to the several districts. The results of the experiments are not known yet and will be embodied in the Administration Report for the current year.

The results of agricultural experiments made in the several districts during the year are briefly referred to below:—

*Banku paddy.*—The experiments made with this variety of paddy in the Anekal Taluk of the Bangalore District was not successful, while in the Magadi Taluk the result was encouraging. In the Maddagiri Taluk of the Tunkur District the cultivation of this variety of paddy is being undertaken to a certain extent and the demand for its seed is increasing.

*Fine Aus paddy.*—In the Kadur and the Chitaldrug Districts the result of experiment with this variety of paddy was satisfactory.

*Chali dhan paddy.*—The reports received from districts do not speak favourably of the experiment made with this variety.

*Ground-nut.*—Foreign varieties are being experimented with by the members of the Agricultural Associations of Kolar, Chitaldrug and Kadur Districts. In the Chitaldrug District, the cultivation of Spanish, Virginian, Japanese and Mauritius ground-nuts has been undertaken in some taluks. Ground-nut is being largely cultivated in Holalkere, Davangere and Chitaldrug Taluks.

*Turmeric.*—Certain influential raiyats in the Shimoga District have taken up the cultivation of a new variety of turmeric got from Nandyal, Kurnool District, as it is said to secure a higher price in the market.

*Zanzibar Castor.*—The cultivation of this variety of castor is being undertaken on a large scale in the Kolar District on account of the encouraging results obtained in the experiments made by certain members of the Agricultural Association of the district.

*Tapioca.*—The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar reports that tapioca is extensively cultivated round about Kolar and that it is thriving well. The popularization of this tuber would be of immense advantage, as it keeps well for a long time and as, particularly in times of scarcity or famine, it would form a very valuable article of food.

*Cotton.*—Mr. McQuade of the Puttandur jodi village in the Bangalore Taluk has planted 20,000 Caravonica cotton plants, of which 2,000 are two years old, 3,000 one year old and the rest are still very young. The plants are thriving well. Experiments are being made by the different Agricultural Associations to cultivate new varieties of cotton. In the Chitaldrug District, the cultivation of Broach cotton has been undertaken on an extensive scale in the three Taluks of Holalkere, Davangere and Hiriur. This variety of cotton is reported to be superior to the indigenous varieties. It also fetches better prices. The cotton produced in this district is by far superior to that grown in Tinnevely and other cotton-growing centres in the Madras Presidency.

*Green manures.*—Experiments with green manure (sun-hemp) were made in Kolar, Kadur and Mysore, for paddy, jolam, sugar-cane and vegetables. The out-turn of paddy, from 20 guntas of land, sown with 16 seers of paddy and manured by ploughing in the sun-hemp crop, was 292 seers as against 228 seers obtained on the same area of land with the same quantity of seed but with ordinary manure. The quantity of sun-hemp sown on this area was 6 seers. This is very encouraging.

*Agricultural implements.*—Various implements such as thrashing machine, chaff-cutter, improved and foreign ploughs, grinding machine, winnowers, seed-drivers, etc., were demonstrated in certain places in the Bangalore, Shimoga and Kadur Districts in connection with jattras and other occasions, chiefly by the staff of the Agricultural Department. It is reported that the improved ploughs were much appreciated by the raiyats and some were even purchased by them.

A carpenter of the Seekote village in the Bangalore Taluk is reported to manufacture improved ploughs, which are largely used by the raiyats of the surrounding villages. They are said to turn out much better results than ploughs of the old pattern.

The two turn-wrest ploughs purchased for the purpose of demonstration in the Chitaldrug District are reported to be well adapted to the soil of that district.

The English ploughs on the estate of Mr. Fletcher Norton, Manager, the South Indian Industrials, Ltd., Adivala, in the Chitaldrug District, are reported to have been found very useful in ploughing all kinds of soils. These ploughs cut deep into the soil and are, on that account, said to be very useful in destroying the larvæ of the jolam grasshopper.

*Agricultural Associations.*—The agricultural associations organized at the headquarters of the Kolar, Mysore, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts have also been endeavouring to educate the raiyat population by holding demonstrations in the farms attached to them, and by means of suitable lectures on leading subjects of popular interest.

All the associations did useful work during the year. The Sri Krishna Raja Krishi Silpabhi Vardhaka Samaja, Ltd., Mysore, had 212 members and 115 shareholders. In the Farm attached to the Samaja, various kinds of crops were raised, notably buckwheat, which is harvested within ten weeks of its sowing. Attached to the Samaj, there is a library of agricultural books and also a museum of agricultural produce. Also, the association devoted considerable attention to the improvement of industries such as weaving, ivory-carving, etc.

*Supply of breeding bulls for the Malnad.*—The six Anrut Mahal bulls supplied in accordance with Government Proceedings No. R. 4961-7—Ft. 131-06-6, dated 7th February 1908, are reported to be in good condition. The Deputy Commissioner observes that "it is doubtful whether entrusting Government bulls to the care of private persons without a provision for their upkeep would ever work well in practice. The bulls would be taken better care of, if attached to the Veterinary Hospital at headquarters with a suitable allotment for their maintenance and it would also be possible to regulate the service rendered by them and obtain accurate statistics." The proposal is deserving of consideration, and if a suitable fee is levied for service rendered by them it should be possible to work the system without much additional expenditure.

46. *Sericulture.*—The only districts in which mulberry is grown to any appreciable extent are Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore. A statement showing the extent under mulberry cultivation in these districts is given below:—

District	1909-10	1910-11	Increase or decrease	Remarks
Bangalore ...	5,307	5,314	+7	*Figures taken from the raiyatwar return.
Kolar ...	2,970	3,024	+54	
Tumkur ...	853	843	-10	
Mysore ...	1,804	1,799	-5	

There was thus a slight decrease in the area under mulberry cultivation in Tumkur and Mysore, while, in the Kolar and Bangalore Districts, there was an increase of 54 acres and 7 acres respectively.

In the Bangalore District, Channapatna and Closepet are the chief centres of this industry. The Deputy Commissioner reports that 2,000 eggs of Eri silkworm have been supplied by Dr. Coleman for rearing purposes and that the results of the experiment are awaited. In the Tata's Silk Farm at Yadiyur Nagasandra of Bangalore Taluk, which is under the management of the Salvation Army, efforts are, as usual, being made to popularise the new varieties of mulberry and improved

methods of its cultivation; but the raiyats seem to be slow in appreciating and adopting them. In the Kolar District this industry is carried on chiefly in Kolar, Chikballapur and Sidlaghatta Taluks.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, reports that owing to want of appliances and facilities for reeling silk, the cocoons reared in the Mandya Taluk are exported to Madras and Bengal. In the Nanjangud Taluk, the industry which declined during 1907-08 owing to the fall in the price of silk is reported to be reviving. In the T:-Narsipur Taluk the industry is reported to be declining owing to "the risk of heavy loss by the diseases of the worms." The Deputy Commissioner thinks that "the supply of better seeds and instructions as to timely precautions to be adopted against the diseases will go a great way in reviving the industry."

The industry is a very important one, being closely allied to agriculture, and suited to the conditions of an agricultural country like Mysore. It is hoped that with the formation of local agricultural committees in connection with the Economic Conference, a great impetus will be given to the industry.

47. *Agricultural and cattle shows.*—Besides the annual Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held at Mysore, during the Dasara, a large number of cattle shows and a few agricultural and industrial exhibitions were held at several places during the year:—

*Bangalore District.*

Bangalore	...	...	Cubbon Park, Xmas Fete and Cattle Show.
Dodballapur	...	...	Ghati Subramanya Cattle Show.

*Kolar District.*

				Number of cattle collected.
Goribidnur	...	...	Viduraswatha Cattle Show	4,000
Sidlaghatta	..	...	Talakayalakonda Cattle Show	13,000
Srinivasapur	...	...	Ronur, Yeldur, Yedarur and Kul- gurki Cattle Show	12,400
Bagepalli	...	...	Gadidam Do	9,663
Bagepalli	...	...	Mittemari Do	2,000
Total				41,063

*Tunkur District.*

Koratagere	...	...	Kyamenahalli Cattle Show	22,000
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*Mysore District.*

Yedatore	...	...	Chunchinakatte Cattle Show in Jan- uary 1911	21,311
Krishnarajpet	...	...	Hemagiri Cattle Show in February 1911.	
T-Narsipur	...	...	Mudaktore Cattle Show in February 1911	2,228
Gundlupet	...	...	Cattle Show at the foot of the Hima- vat Gopalaswami hills in March 1911.	
Nanjangud	...	...	Nanjangud Cattle Show in April 1911.	
Mandya	...	...	Maddur Cattle Show in April 1911.	

*Hassan District.*

Hassan	...	...	Hassan Cattle Show in January 1911	9,000
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*Shimoga District.*

Channagiri	...	...	Channagiri Cattle Show and Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition.
Shikarpur	...	...	Shikarpur Cattle Show.

*Kadur District.*

Tarikere	...	...	Shivane Cattle Show and Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition.
Kadur	...	...	Antaragatte Cattle show

*Chitaldrug District.*

Harihar	...	...	Harihar Cattle Show, and Pony Show on a small scale in March 1911.	
Number of cattle collected				30,000

It is reported that the cattle shows which are usually held at Anekal in the Bangalore District and in connection with jatras at Vakkaleri, Kolar Taluk, at Avani and Mulbagal Town in the Mulbagal Taluk and at Nandi in the Chikballapur Taluk, were not held during the year owing to the prevalence of plague.

No show was held at Mahadeswara Doddi, Channapatna Taluk, as it was considered that Channapatna would be a more central and convenient place for the show. Accordingly an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition together with a Cattle Show was held there in August 1911. The number of cattle exhibited at the various jatras, shows and fairs was very large and the sale of cattle also was very brisk. In the cattle shows held in the Kolar District, 22,400 cattle of the total value of nearly Rs. 3,00,000 were sold. The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar reports that good breeds were exhibited in large numbers and fetched good prices, the purchasers coming largely from different parts of the Madras Presidency such as Chingleput, North and South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Tanjore Districts. Speaking of the success that has attended the cattle shows held in the Mysore District, the Deputy Commissioner observes that "it is a proof, if proof be needed, that such shows satisfy a real long-felt want" and that "these (shows) constitute, as it were, centres from which the whole country is supplied with bullocks both for agricultural and draught purposes." Even the neighbouring districts depend in a measure on these shows for their cattle supply. At the time of shows, transactions assume a brisk turn and thousands of cattle and many thousands of rupees change hands. These shows have given a strong impetus to the trade in cattle. It is stated by the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, that at the cattle show at Hassan "the raiyats who wished to buy or sell cattle were by no means disappointed in their transactions as trade in cattle to the extent of nearly Rs 50,000 was carried on during the show; and even after its close the prices realised were very good." The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, considers that at fairs, such as those at Kudli and Rampur in the Shimoga District, "a good number of cattle changed hands and that cattle commanded very high prices, owing to a very lively demand from Dharwar and elsewhere." In Chitaldrug it is reported that the total amount realised by the sale of cattle this year at the Harihar Cattle Show was nearly a lakh and a half. Of the various shows held during the year, the first place, both in magnitude and in importance, must be given to the cattle show held at Harihar. Next in importance comes the show at Chunchinkatte in the Yedatore Taluk. The cattle shows held at Kyamenahalli, at the foot of the Himavat Gopaldaswami Hills, at Channagiri, at Shivane, and at Antargatte (though they were the first of their kind) were very successful and were organised and conducted by the leading non-official gentlemen with the assistance and co-operation of the district and taluk officers and mostly by means of private subscriptions.

Agricultural and Industrial Exhibitions were also held in connection with the cattle shows at Channagiri and Shivane. Demonstrations of the working of improved agricultural implements were made and popular lectures were delivered on special subjects of agricultural and industrial interest at the shows at Kyamenahalli, Hassan, Channagiri, Shivane, Antargatte and Harihar. Detailed reports of the shows at Kyamenahalli, Hassan, Channagiri, Shivane, Antargatte and Harihar were duly submitted to Government.

48. *The Revenue and Agricultural Gazette*.—During the year under report, the *Revenue and Agricultural Gazette* continued to be published on the same lines as before. Two pamphlets on "Dry Paddy Cultivation" and "School Gardening" were issued as supplements to the Gazette.

• The number of subscribers during the year was 440 as against 175 in the previous year. Of these 420 are patels and shanbhogs who pay the concession rate of 8 annas per annum. The fall in the number of subscribers in the year 1909-10 is attributed to the indifferent business habits of the subscribers and to the practice followed in this office of discontinuing the journal, from the date on which the period for which subscription has been paid expires. In addition, 550 copies are circulated among members of the District and Taluk establishments.

At the request of the Secretary to the District Agricultural Association of Kadur, 100 copies of the Gazette have been ordered to be supplied to the Association, at the concession rate, for distribution among its members.

The Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldrug considers that it would be very advantageous, if arrangements can be made to supply *gratis* copies of the Gazette to the village schoolmasters with instructions to read them to the raiyats on days when the school is closed. Two hundred copies of the Gazette are now being supplied to the Anglo-Vernacular and Middle Schools in the State. Enquiries will be made as to the working of this arrangement and the question of extending the concession to the village schoolmasters will then be considered.

The Deputy Commissioners report that the journal is well appreciated by the agricultural classes for whom it is intended. The Gazette will complete its fifth year of existence on 1st November 1911 and it may be noted here that Government have, in view of its great usefulness, sanctioned its continuance for a further period of three years.

49. *Cattle mortality*.—The following statement shows the cattle mortality for the State during the year 1910-11, as compared with the mortality in the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that the total mortality during the year was only 75,226 as against 84,191 during the previous year. The year under report is remarkable in that it has witnessed the lowest cattle mortality for the last two decades.

There was a considerable fall in the number of deaths due to sickness as compared with the previous year, being 32,059 during 1910-11 against 36,366 during 1909-10.

The healthy condition of cattle during the year under report was due in the main to the good seasonal conditions of the year, to the abundant supply of water and fodder, and to a considerable extent also to the strenuous efforts of the Veterinary Department, small as it is, to repress the spread of cattle disease.

Statement of cattle mortality.

No.	District	Died of sickness		Killed by wild beasts		Died by accidents and other causes		Total	
		1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bangalore	3,054	1,942	1,462	1,954	10,179	8,547	14,695	12,443
2	Kolar	5,351	5,448	338	293	1,285	1,499	6,974	7,180
3	Tumkur	6,435	7,699	667	1,028	5,710	4,059	12,812	12,786
4	Mysore	6,684	3,644	867	1,131	3,508	4,446	11,059	9,224
5	Hassan	4,015	3,663	383	337	6,295	4,491	10,693	8,491
6	Shimoga	4,481	2,692	2,683	1,023	6,850	6,420	11,014	10,635
7	Kadur	1,747	1,950	1,246	1,429	3,743	3,637	6,736	7,016
8	Chitaldrug	4,599	5,021	327	407	2,282	2,023	7,208	7,451
	Total	36,366	32,059	7,973	8,045	39,852	35,122	84,191	75,226

50. *Civil Veterinary Department*.—The eight Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries, located at the headquarters of districts, continued to do good work during the year. Two additional Assistant Veterinary Inspectors were appointed, temporarily for one year, under Government Order No. R. 3609-10—Agri. 23-09-23, dated the 30th November 1910, to be employed chiefly on inoculation work in places, where infectious cattle diseases prevail.

The number of cases treated at the various Hospitals and Dispensaries was as below :—

Station	1910-11	1909-10
Bangalore	2,103	1,541
Kolar	556	537
Tumkur	1,376	1,244
Mysore	2,952	1,944
Hassan	993	1,244
Shimoga	2,290	529
Chikmagalur	2,360	2,114*
Chitaldrug	810	692
Total	13,440	9,845

\* Figures taken from district reports.



			It will be seen that there has been a large increase in the number of cases treated during the year, the increase being 3,539 more than in the previous year. This testifies unmistakably to the growing popularity of the Veterinary Department. The particulars as to the different kinds of animals treated are noted in the margin.
Horses	...	2,094	
Cattle	...	8,405	
Sheep and goats	...	540	
Dogs	...	2,191	
Other animals	...	210	
Total			13,440

There were few virulent outbreaks of cattle diseases during the year, due probably to the inoculation operations carried out by the Department in the previous years. Rinderpest, black quarter and anthrax prevailed in a sporadic form and foot and mouth disease in an epidemic form in some parts of the Province. The number of inoculations against rinderpest was only 551 as against 8,138 in the previous year. The Veterinary Department was much hampered in the work of inoculation owing to the want of a satisfactory supply of the necessary sera and vaccines. The question of ensuring a steady supply to meet all possible demands is under consideration.

The itinerating work performed by the Assistant Veterinary Inspectors in their respective districts was satisfactory. The Inspector of Cattle Diseases itinerated 117 days in all the districts for repressing cattle diseases and for inspecting the Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, remarks:—"There is still much scope for the development of the work of the department in this district, especially by opening a few more dispensaries in such large and active centres as the Kolar Gold Fields, Chintamani and Chikballapur." In view of the unmistakable success that has so far attended the work of the Veterinary Department and of the growing appreciation shown by the raiyats of the improved scientific methods of combating cattle diseases, I would reiterate the recommendation made in the last year's Administration Report to increase the number of Veterinary Hospitals in the State.

The question of disposing at Government cost of the carcasses of animals dying of infectious diseases on the road and the introduction of the levy of fees for the treatment of animals at the Veterinary Hospitals are under consideration.

51. *Treasuries*.—During the year under report, the District Treasuries of Kolar, Shimoga and Chitaldrug were inspected twice in detail by the Deputy Commissioners, as required by the standing orders. The District Treasuries of Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan and Kadur were inspected only once. The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore states that he was not able to inspect the District Treasury in detail during the year; this is unsatisfactory, particularly in view of the fact that this Treasury was inspected by the Deputy Commissioner only once in 1909-10.

Of the sixty-eight Taluk Treasuries, fifty-five were inspected twice in detail and the rest (chiefly in the Tumkur, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts) were inspected only once.

All the Taluk Treasuries in the Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan and Shimoga Districts were inspected by the Treasury Officers; and all the Taluk Treasuries in the Kolar and Chitaldrug Districts, except those at Goribidnur and Chitaldrug, were similarly inspected. The Treasury Officers of the Tumkur and Kadur Districts inspected only two Taluk Treasuries in their respective districts.

The marginally noted Taluk Treasuries were not inspected by the Revenue Sub-Division Officers as they should have been in accordance with the standing orders

1. Chikmagalur
2. Mudgere.
3. Challakere.
4. Davangere.
5. Jagalur.
6. Hosdurga.

It is satisfactory to note that the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District inspected so many as four Taluk Treasuries in his district. Next in order comes the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan who inspected three Taluk Treasuries. The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar inspected the Mulbagal and Chintamani Taluk Treasuries. The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, Shimoga and Kadur inspected one Taluk Treasury each. The Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Chitaldrug do not appear to have inspected any of the Taluk Treasuries in their districts.

The District Treasuries at Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Kadur and also the Taluk Treasuries at Hunsur and Kankanhalli were inspected by the Revenue Commissioner. The several irregularities that were noticed were pointed out to the Treasury Officers and necessary instructions were issued to rectify them.

52. *Darkhasts*.—The following statement shows the number of darkhasts received and disposed of in the several districts during the year under report:—

No.	District	Number pending		Total	Number disposed of			Number pending			Remarks
		at the beginning of the year	received during the year		By grant of land	By rejection	Total	At the end of the year	For more than three years	For more than 2 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bangalore	6 1,591	1,370	2,964	875	494	1,969	1,595	389	851	(b) Includes 88 darkhasts for building sites which the Deputy Commissioner's reports were wrongly included in the last year's report
2	Kolar	ā 968	2,742	3,710	1,895	z 860	2,755	955	.	.	(k) After correspondence the figure reported in Deputy Commissioner's letter No 2179 133, dated 11th September 1911, has been adopted (z) Includes 75 cases which have been withdrawn.
3	Tumkur	637 <sup>h</sup>	2,233	2,870	Details not furnished		2,063	787	34	12	
4	Mysore	2,589 <sup>h</sup>	2,271	4,810	1,003	851	1,854	2,956	228	597	
5	Hassan	1,133	1,025	2,158	Details not furnished		945	1,213	220	183	
6	Shimoga	439	1,219	1,658	1,002	181	1,183	475	35	34	
7	Kadur	1,096	859	1,955	x 662	y 560	1,082	873	236	195	(x) Figures for one taluk are not included.
8	Chitaldrug	440	1,770	2,210	1,293	198	1,491	719	25	4	(y) Figures for 2 taluks are not included
	Total	8,846	13,489	22,335			12,762	9,578	...		

*N B*—The figures in column 3 against the Districts of Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Chitaldrug have been adopted from the previous year's Administration Report as no explanation has been offered for the discrepancy of figures in the current year's district reports.

The total number received was 13,489 and is less than the figure for the previous year by 2,642. The latter year, however, was an exceptional one, following as it did the distress year of 1908-09. The fall is noticeable in all the districts, except Chitaldrug, where there has been an increase of about 200.

Out of a total number of 22,335 darkhasts, including 8,846 pending at the beginning of the year, 13,489 or 61 per cent was disposed of as against 66 per cent during 1909-10. So far as disposals are concerned, Kolar District, as in last year, stands first and Hassan comes last. The number pending is heavy in all the districts, more particularly in the Districts of Mysore, Bangalore, Hassan, Kolar and Kadur. 825 darkhasts more than 2 and 3 years old were pending in the Mysore District, 690 in Bangalore, 412 in Hassan and 431 in Kadur. Most of them are reported to relate to gomal, kharab or date reserve lands, requiring subdivision and more detailed investigation in consultation with the Survey, Excise or Forest Department. Prompt measures are, however, being taken in all the districts to ensure speedy disposal of darkhasts.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, attributes the delay in the disposal of darkhasts in his district to the following causes:—

- (1) The indifference of the Amildars in not making a personal inspection with a view to dispose of matters then and there.
- (2) The indifference of the darkhastfars in not coming forward to assist in the clearing of the jungle growth and in the demarcation of the blocks.

(9) The defect in the Revenue Rules which require gomal and other lands assigned for special purposes to be sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner.

As regards reason No. 3, it has to be remarked that the procedure now laid down, whatever its other disadvantages may be, is not open to objection on the ground of the delay involved in obtaining the requisite sanction. The delay invariably occurs in the District and Taluk Offices where, owing to an incomplete understanding of rules and procedure, the records are bandied about from District to Sub-division and from Sub-division to Taluk Office for months and years together. Personal inspections by Amildars of the lands applied for and the careful supervision of the shekdars' work in this respect, would lead to great improvement. It is also found from experience that the short delay involved in obtaining the sanction of this office is more than compensated by the general advantage that accrues to the raiyat from a careful scrutiny of appropriations of lands set apart for public purposes.

Rules for the grant of assessed waste lands on *Eksal* tenure were issued with Government Order No. R. 176-85—L. R. 48-08-4, dated 10th July 1911, and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts have been directed by a circular issued by this office that a para may be devoted in their annual administration reports in future to show the working of these rules and the extent to which raiyats have availed themselves of the concession.

*Tank-bed cultivation.*—The year under report being one of copious and seasonable rainfall, all the tanks received an adequate supply of water and consequently no beds of tanks were thrown open for cultivation, except to a small extent in the Districts of Kolar and Chitaldrug.

In the *Kolar District* beds of five breached tanks, a portion of the bed of a tank under repair and three other tank beds comprising an area of 597 acres 39 guntas bearing an assessment of Rs. 1,256-10-0 were granted for cultivation.

In the *Chitaldrug District* beds of such of the tanks as did not receive a sufficient supply of water were given out for cultivation. The total extent thus granted was 513 acres 2 guntas bearing an assessment of Rs. 350-4-8.

*Kumri cultivation.*—This system of cultivation which was inaugurated in the Shimoga District, with a view to make Mahratta Kunbies to settle down as agriculturists in the sparsely populated ghat regions of the Sagar and Nagar Taluks, has been working satisfactorily. A sum of Rs. 3,100 has been sanctioned for Kumri cultivation since the inauguration of the scheme in 1907-08 and it is reported that an amount of Rs. 1,791-7-11 was expended out of it till the end of December 1910. Government, in their Order No. R. 5273-4—Ft. 114-10-2, dated 17th March 1911, sanctioned a further grant of Rs. 2,500 for equipping 22 Kunbi settlers and for replacing casualties among cattle supplied to old settlers.

In this connection, it may be stated that this office report (letter No. 11606, dated 13—16th May 1911) on the question of affording further facilities not only to Mahratta Kunbies but also to others who are willing to engage themselves in Kumri cultivation (D.R.A. No. 150 of 1910) is pending orders of Government.

53. *Raiyats' Receipt Books.*—Satisfactory progress was made during the year in the work of distributing new patta forms to the raiyats. It is expected that the work will be completed early.

The following statement shows the extent of distribution in the several districts:—

No.	District	Number distributed during 1910-11	Total number distributed including those of previous years	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bangalore ...	22,500	1,18,454	Out of this total the number actually distributed to khatedars in only 68,068. This is in respect of the three Taluks of Chiknayakanhalli, Tiptur and Maddagiri.
2	Kolar ...	2,600	85,122	
3	Tumkur ...	Not furnished	16,869	
4	Mysore ...	27,241	81,422	This figure concerns only 9 out of 14 taluks.
5	Hassan ...	Not furnished	21,747	This figure is in respect of only 2 taluks.
6	Shimoga ...	Details not	furnished	It is however ascertained from the Shimoga Sub-Division Officer's report and the jamabandi reports that khatedars in the district except in the two Taluks of Sagar and Sorab have been furnished with new forms. In the latter about 70 per cent of the khatedars have also received patta forms.
7	Kadur ...	8,800	Not furnished	
8	Chitaldrug ...	14,882	45,869	This represents the number for only 4 taluks.

A fairly large percentage of the pattas was examined by the Amildars and the Sub-Division Officers during their jamabandi and other tours, and the importance of getting payments made by them recorded in the pattas and of keeping them in their own possession, was brought home to the raiyats.

No information has been furnished in the district reports regarding the actual usefulness of the new column provided in the patta to show the names of persons other than khatedars actually paying the kandayam.

Mr. K. Chandy, while acting as Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur, suggested that provision may be made in the khate, khirdi and patta to show the survey numbers of lands in respect of which kandayam is paid. As directed by Government, the suggestion has been referred to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts for opinion. A report in the matter will be submitted on receipt of their replies.

54. *Encroachments.*—The subjoined statement gives the particulars as to the number of cases brought up for orders, disposed of and pending in each district during the year. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, has not furnished any information under this head. The figures given in the statement against that district have been taken from the jamabandi reports. In the Hassan District information has been furnished only as regards Arkalgud and Hole-Narasipur Taluks, the jamabandi of which was conducted by the Deputy Commissioner. As the jamabandi reports of this district have not been received as yet, the figures for the whole district could not be worked out. In the Tumkur District it is stated that cases of encroachments were reported only in the Chiknayakanhalli, Kunigal and Sira Taluks.

As usual, almost all the cases related to the surreptitious use of Government water or encroachment upon Government waste or gomal lands.

The number of cases pending is large in the District of Shimoga. The Deputy Commissioner states that many of these cases had to be remanded for further enquiry as they were brought up for orders without proper investigation. The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, remarks that the number of takrar cases was heaviest in the Magadi Taluk and lowest in the Devanhalli Taluk. The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, is reported to have personally inspected the localities in most of the takrar cases disposed of by him. In the Tumkur District only 21 cases are reported as against 773 in the previous year. It is feared that

this decrease may in a large measure be due to the insufficient supervision on the part of the Amildars and the shekdars concerned.

Takrar Cases.

No.	District	Number of cases that came up for orders	Number of cases disposed of	Number pending	Remarks	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Bangalore ...	506	471	35	* Relate only to the Taluks of Chitnayakanhalli, Kunigal and Sira.	
2	Kolar ...	999	999	...		
3	Tumkur ...	21 <sup>†</sup>	21*	...		
4	Mysore ...	1,520	1,520	...	† Represent only the figures for the Arkalgud and Hole-Narasipur Taluks, the jamabandi of which was conducted by the Deputy Commissioner.	
5	Hassan ...	411 <sup>†</sup>	380 <sup>†</sup>	31 <sup>†</sup>		
6	Shimoga ...	739	447	292		
7	Kadur ...	338	311	27		
8	Chitaldrug ...	778	737	41		
Total		1910-11 ...	5,312	4,886	426	
		1909-10 ...	6,009	5,343	664	

55. *Trigonometrical stations.*—The following statement shows the number of Trigonometrical stations inspected by local officers during the year and the extent of repairs executed and still required to be done:—

No	District	Number of stations in the district	Number inspected	Number repaired and cost incurred		Number in need of repairs	Remarks
				Number	Amount		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangalore ...	21	21	3	Rs. a. p. 12 10 0	3*	* A total amount of Rs. 12-8-0 has been sanctioned for the repair of these.
2	Kolar ...	11	11	...	...	...	Condition of stations good.
3	Tumkur ...	10	10	1	0 8 0	...	
4	Mysore ...	7	7	...	...	1 <sup>†</sup>	† Requires slight repair and steps are being taken to set it right.
5	Hassan ...	5	5	...	...	...	† An estimate for Rs. 4 has been sanctioned for its repair. Rest, in good condition. § Information not furnished.
6	Shimoga ...	14	14	2	4 8 0	...	
7	Kadur ...	5	...	...	...	...	
8	Chitaldrug ...	9	§	...	...	1 <sup>‡</sup>	

The Deputy Commissioner of Kadur states that none of the stations in his district were inspected by the district officers. The condition of the stations is, however, reported to be good. The district officers should make it their duty to inspect these stations at least once in a year during their tours.

56. *Boundary marks*.—No satisfactory progress has been made as regards the systematic inspection of boundary marks during the year; and this is attributed by most of the Deputy Commissioners to the heavy work entailed on taluk officials in connection with the Census. Detailed information as required by Rule 85, (1), of the Land Revenue Rules, has not been furnished by the Deputy Commissioners of Tumkur, Shimoga and Kadur, and the statement furnished by the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan gives information as regards inspection made by himself alone.

The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District reports that a large number of *bandhs* in all the taluks was inspected by the Amildars and shekdars and that those found in disrepair were brought up to standard. A good number was inspected by the Deputy Commissioner himself in the Kankanhalli Taluk during the Huzur jamabandi and was found in good repair; and *bandhs* in 22 villages of the same taluk were inspected by the District Surveyor under instructions from the Deputy Commissioner.

The Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District reports that many *bandhs* were inspected by himself and by the Sub-Division Officers during their jamabandi and other tours, and that the extent of inspection work done by the taluk officials and Amildars was not satisfactory. He, however, states that the system of regular inspection by the taluk officials has been started and has yet to get into working order.

The condition of boundary marks in the Tumkur District is reported to be generally fair in all the taluks. In the Gubbi, Tiptur and Chiknayakanhalli Taluks, *bandhs* are reported to have been repaired during the resurvey operations.

The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District remarks that the figures furnished by the Amildars are not quite reliable and that the inspection of *bandhs* was not conducted regularly according to rules.

In the Hassan District, no satisfactory progress has been made in this direction except for the few villages inspected by the Deputy Commissioner, the Treasury Assistant Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioners in charge of Saklespur and Channarayapatna Sub-Divisions, during the jamabandi. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that the rules regarding the inspection of boundary marks have not been systematically enforced by any of the Amildars.

The Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District remarks generally that a systematic inspection has not been carried out and that a proper scheme has now been drawn up and arrangements have been made for a systematic inspection according to standing orders.

In the Kadur District, it is reported that no systematic inspection was made in any of the taluks as required by the rules, besides the inspection made by Amildars and shekdars at the time of jamabandi.

The boundary marks in all the taluks of the Chitaldrug District are reported to have been generally in a fair condition; but no systematic inspection as required by rules appears to have been made in most of the taluks.

The deputation of taluk gumastas for carrying out the test inspection of boundary marks is considered by most of the Deputy Commissioners as very unsatisfactory on the ground that it interferes greatly with the legitimate work of these officials. There is considerable force in this complaint and the question deserves serious consideration. The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore observes:—  
“The best way out of the difficulty is to have rules which are workable and can be enforced without much trouble or difficulty. I suggest that each hobli be divided into 4 circles and taken up in four consecutive years. A general notification should be published in each of these villages, about the beginning of August, stating that all the boundary marks in dry fields in those villages should be repaired by their respective owners within a month from the date of notification. At the end of the period the shekdar and the village officials should visit each of the survey numbers and get the missing marks replaced and those in disrepair repaired and send up a numberwar statement of expenditure which should be leviable by

distrainment of movables; and similar procedure in the case of wet lands may be taken in March."

The Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldrug considers that a knowledge of survey work is necessary for carrying out the inspection work satisfactorily and suggests that one mojinidar for two or three taluks may be employed for the purpose. In this connection the Sub-Division Officer of Chikballapur compares our system with that in vogue in the Bombay Presidency and holds that it is the legitimate duty of the shekdar to carry out the test inspection and that he alone must be held responsible for this work.

The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District remarks that most of the raiyats have come to realize the advantage of using stones for marking boundaries, and suggests that stones may be substituted for mounds of earth, if not in the case of all lands, at least in the case of wet lands, as these mounds occupy much space and also afford shelter to field rats and other vermin.

57. *Frontier boundary marks.*—In the Bangalore District, all the frontier boundary marks in the Hoskote Taluk were inspected and found to be in good condition, except two stones, one in the Gudikattanahalli village, which is reported to be damaged and the other in the Muttanahalli village, which is stated to have been washed away. No mention is, however, made in the Deputy Commissioner's report of the steps taken to rectify these defects. The boundary marks in the Kankanhalli and Anekal Taluks are also reported to be in good condition. All the cases of encroachment in the Anekal Taluk, excepting those in the villages of Ballur and Dasanpur have been rectified by the British authorities.

The Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District reports that most of the frontier boundary marks were inspected by himself during the jamabandi and other inspection tours and by the Sub-Division Officers and Amildars also and were found in good condition. The dispute regarding the claim put forward by the Hindupur Taluk authorities for the kandayam on Survey No. 14 of Abkavarapalli village of the Bagepalli Taluk, referred to in last year's report, was settled at the end of the year, the Government of Madras having issued orders for the elimination of the disputed plot of land from the Revenue and Survey records of that Province. The question of the rectification of certain boundary marks between Sadarlahalli and Srinivasapurada Dinne villages of the Goribidnur Taluk and Midagola village of the Hindupur Taluk was settled during the year and the boundary stones were fixed at their proper places after joint inspection of the disputed boundary by the Sub-Division Officer of Chikballapur and the Tahsildar of the Hindupur Taluk.

In the Report from the Tunkur District no reference has been made to the inspection of frontier boundary marks. Final orders of Government were received during the year in regard to the rectification of the boundary between the villages of Hussainpura, Arlikunte, Kodamalakunte and Kyadigunte of the Pavagada Taluk and the adjoining British territory. The dispute as regards the boundary between the Vadanakallu village of the Pavagada Taluk and Kalgulmi village of the Kalyandrug Taluk of the Anantapur District was also settled during the year. Messrs. R. H. A. Johnston, Land Records Superintendent of the Madras Service, and D. K. Darasha of the Mysore Survey Department have been deputed to rectify the entire disputed boundary in the Pavagada Taluk. A dispute as regards the ownership of a triangular piece of land between Survey No. 332 of Halkur village of Madakasira Taluk and Survey No. 115 of Arsikere of the Pavagada Taluk, is reported to be under enquiry.

In the Mysore District, the boundary marks of all the frontier taluks except Malvalli, where the Cauvery forms the natural boundary, are reported to have been inspected by the officers who conducted the jamabandi of those taluks.

The Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District reports that he inspected the frontier boundary marks of portions of Mallipatna and Konanur Hoblis of the Arkalgud Taluk and issued instructions for repairing such of them as were damaged. The Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Saklespur Sub-Division who conducted the jamabandi of the Manjarabad Taluk is stated to have made no mention in his report of any inspection of the frontier boundary marks in that taluk. A case of dispute as regards the boundary between the Madlapur village of the Arkalgud Taluk and Doddabhandarahalli of Coorg has been reported for the orders of Government.

The Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District reports that it was not possible to take up the work of inspection seriously during the year as it required a good deal of preparation owing to the difficult nature of the country traversed by the frontier line. He hopes to make arrangements for a systematic inspection during the current year.

No inspection of frontier boundary marks was made in the Kadur District during the year. The reason for this omission has not been given.

In the Chitaldrug District the frontier boundary marks in the Hiriyur Taluk and the Harihar Sub-Taluk were inspected by the District Surveyor and found to be in good condition. Final orders of Government in the matter of the demarcation of the disputed boundary between Nagasamudram village of the Molakalmuru Taluk and Macheri village of the Bellary District, were received during the year; and the disputed boundary between the Hoskere and Kandenahalli villages of the Hiriyur Taluk and Amarapuram, Valasa, Agraharam and Kanajanahalli villages of the Madakasira Taluk was rectified after a joint inspection by the Amildar of Hiriyur, the Tahsildar of Madakasira and the District Surveyor. Certain cases of encroachment by the raiyats of Bellary District on some of the villages of the Molakalmuru Taluk, referred to in the last year's report, are stated to be still under correspondence.

58. *Village roads.*—The reports of the Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Hassan are full and contain a record of good work done in the opening out of new roads by the villagers. The work done in this respect in the Shimoga District also was fair, but it is not stated how much of it was done by the raiyats. The condition of the existing roads in all the districts is reported to be generally good. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, remarks that all the Amildars have done good work in this direction. The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, states that the very creditable work turned out in the Arkalgud Taluk was due to the energetic efforts of the Amildar Mr. V. S. Rajagopalachar. It is reported that the Amildars in the Maddagiri Division did not pay sufficient attention to impress on the raiyats the necessity and advantage of opening village roads. This is very unsatisfactory.

- (a) A road was newly opened in the Dodballapur Taluk, by the co-operation of the villagers, from Makali to Ghati Subramanyaswami temple at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,000. Repairs were effected to four roads in the Nelamangala Taluk. Four roads of a total length of 24 miles and the road from Singarajapur to Kodamballi in the Chamapatna Taluk, were improved. Repairs were also executed out of District Funds to 12 roads at a cost of Rs. 842. The Amildars of Magadi and Kankanahalli Taluks report that there is a sufficient number of inter-village roads already and that there is no great need for any more for the present.
- (b) A road  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles long in the Bowringpet Taluk and seven short roads in the Mulbagal Taluk were opened during the year and four roads in the Bagepalli Taluk, of a total length of 5 miles, were repaired at a cost of Rs. 50. In the Gudibanda Sub-Taluk, 15 miles of old roads were repaired by opening side drains and by filling up ruts. Out of the District Funds a sum of Rs. 2,138 was spent for repairs to roads, Rs. 496 for the construction of new roads, and Rs. 590 for the construction of tunnels, etc.
- (c) In the Tumkur District, the only road newly opened was in the Navile village in the Chiknayakanhalli Taluk and is half a mile in length. The Deputy Commissioner reports that, for want of funds, no amount was spent out of District Funds for opening new cart-tracks or repairing the existing ones.
- (d) Three roads about 6 miles in length in the Hunsur Taluk, two roads in the Chamrajnagar Taluk, four roads in the Yedatore Taluk, of a total length of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles and one road 6 miles long in the T.-Narsipur Taluk, were opened during the year; 7 miles of old roads in the Yedatore Taluk were repaired and 50 miles of road in the Heggaddevankote Taluk were opened and repaired. In the Mysore Taluk, three new roads of a total length of 5 miles were opened. In the Seringapatam Taluk, a road 4 miles long was opened and repairs were executed to two roads  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles long.



- (e) In the Hassan District, about 70 miles of road were opened at a cost of Rs. 2,344 in the taluks of Hassan, Belur, Arsikere, Hole-Narsipur and Arkalgud and 206½ miles of road were repaired at a cost of Rs. 3,416. In Manjarabad, Belur, Hole-Narsipur and Alur a sum of Rs. 598 was also spent out of District Funds for improving the well-recognised cart-tracks.
- (f) In the Shimoga District, 31 roads of a total length of 51 miles were opened at a cost of Rs. 1,924 and Rs. 1,694 were spent for repairs to the existing roads and tracks. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the Amildars of Shimoga, Honnali, Shikarपुर and the Deputy Amildar of Kumsi have not shown any progress in this respect.
- (g) The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, reports that cart-tracks about 18 miles in length were repaired in the Kadur Taluk and that 1½ miles of road in the Kadur Taluk and a bridle path for 6 miles from Guddetope to Basarikatte in Magundi Hobli in the Koppa Taluk, were opened during the year, the latter being completed by Mr. Reed at his own cost.
- (h) A road 3¼ miles long at a cost of Rs. 200 was completed in the Davan-gere Taluk and two more roads in the same taluk are under construction.

59. *Avenue trees.*—The avenue trees in all the districts were maintained in good condition during the year and commendable progress was also made in the filling up of gaps and the numbering of trees. The *hobliwar* registers, prescribed in this office circular of January 1908, are maintained in all the taluks of Kolar and Tumkur Districts, and the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, reports that they have been completed in the Hoskote and Kankanhalli Taluks. The Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Shimoga observe that the Amildars are not taking sufficient interest in the matter.

- (a) In the Bangalore District, many vacancies were planted with quick-growing trees and overhanging branches in most of the roads were lopped off. The avenue trees in the Devanhalli, Nelamangala, Bangalore and Kankanhalli Taluks were serially numbered. As the numbers marked in tar on the trees were obliterated on account of rain, instructions have been issued for fixing stones by the sides or in front of the trees and marking their numbers on them. All the trees on the Bangalore-Mysore road in the Channapatna Taluk were numbered and fresh cuttings were planted on the road from Niduvanda to Yelekyatanahalli in the Nelamangala Taluk.
- (b) All the trees in the Kolar District were numbered by fixing permanently, stones against each of them and the vacancies were planted with quick-growing trees. The trees on the Maddagiri-Goribidnur road are reported to be in an indifferent condition owing to the hard and gravelly nature of the soil.
- (c) In all the taluks in the Tumkur District, the avenue trees are reported to be in a very satisfactory condition. The numbering has been completed in most of the roads. 631 trees were newly planted in the Tumkur District and in the Gubbi, Chiknayakanhalli, Maddagiri and Kunigal Taluks and in the Koratagere Sub-Taluk vacancies were filled up as they occurred. The Sub-Division Officer of Maddagiri observes: "It is regrettable to note that none of the Amildars took an active interest in improving the avenues and checking their devastation between 1 and 3 P.M. every day by goats which are reared in large numbers, specially in Maddagiri and other parts."
- (d) In the Nanjangud and T.-Narsipur Taluks 4,000 and 1,118 avenue trees were newly planted and the abundant rainfall has no doubt helped their growth. The Deputy Commissioner suggests that "some encouragement should be held out to patels, by way of offering rewards or giving certificates of merit, so that they may be induced to maintain the avenue trees in a flourishing condition." During the year, some D. P. W. contractors who quarried gravel close to the avenue trees

were charged under Section 426, Indian Penal Code, as the reference to the Public Works Department to order the contractors not to do this, proved ineffectual.

- (e) In the Hassan District, 3,589 vacancies were filled up in the taluks of Manjarabad, Belur, Arkalgud, Arsikere and Hole-Narsipur. Roads in the Hole-Narsipur and Arkalgud Taluks are reported to be in good condition and the Deputy Commissioner makes a special mention of the work done by the Amildar of the Arkalgud Taluk in this respect.
- (f) The Amildars of Channagiri and Sagar alone did good work, having planted 1,182 and 1,587 avenue trees during the year. The Deputy Commissioner states that the other Amildars do not seem to have taken sufficient interest in the matter and that, particularly in the Honnali Taluk, "there are miles and miles of road unsheltered from the sun and many trees have been permitted to disappear without even an attempt at replacing them."
- (g) The vacancies in all the taluks in the Kadur District are reported to have been filled up. 404 new plants were planted in the Tarikere Taluk and 255 in the Kadur Taluk.
- (h) In the Chitaldrug District, the avenue trees were in good condition and about 3,835 trees were newly planted to fill up the existing gaps. There are still nearly 21,000 vacancies. It is reported that the parasite called *Bandarika*, which attacked the avenue trees last year and which was removed from the trees on either side of the Hiriur-Marikanave road, has again reappeared during the year.

60. *Sanitation of villages.*—Sanitation in villages generally continued to receive due attention, the improvements made during the year consisting mostly of (1) the removal of manure heaps from the neighbourhood of village sites, (2) the eradication of *lantana*, prickly-pear and such other noxious growth, (3) the filling up of insanitary pits and cesspools, (4) the construction of drains, and (5) the opening up of congested parts.

The Village Sanitation Rules were introduced in a number of villages containing 25 houses or more, and the total number of villages in which the rules were enforced during the year was 8,457. Three hundred and forty persons were prosecuted under the rules in the several districts, about a third of whom were convicted.

In the Bangalore District, separate places for storing manure were set apart in 203 villages during the year. Several drains were constructed in the rural parts of the Bangalore Taluk and special attention was paid by the Amildar to ensure that corpses and carcasses were buried properly and in places far away from sources of water-supply.

In the Kolar District, new sites for storing manure were selected in 31 villages during the year. Clearance of prickly-pear and other noxious vegetation was attended to in all the taluks, more particularly in the taluks of Bowringpet, Kolar and Mulbagal, in the last of which an area of about 89,980 square yards, comprising village site, tank beds, etc., was cleared of prickly-pear. Steps were taken to locate burial grounds in proper places in 35 villages in the Bowringpet Taluk.

In the Tumkur District, manure pits were removed in 338 villages and stagnant pools filled up in 90 villages. A few roads and drains in the several unions in the district were repaired out of the District Funds at a cost of Rs. 344-5-4.

In the Mysore District, it is stated that in more than three-fourths of the number of villages in Mandya and Krishnarajpete Taluks, places have been set apart for storing manure and that much progress has not been made in this direction in other taluks, owing to the difficulty of finding funds for the acquisition of proper sites. The total amount spent on improvements in this district is Rs. 4,588-3-0.

The Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District reports that new village sites are being allotted where existing sites are found unhealthy and that separate sites for storing manure have been set apart in 134 villages up to the end of the year.

In the Shimoga District, it is reported that sites for depositing manure have been selected in 610 villages during the year.

A sum of Rs. 2,943 has been expended out of District Funds for the several improvements effected in the Kadur District.

In the Chitaldrug District, the number of villages in which sites have been selected for depositing manure was 356 during the year. Special establishments at a cost of Rs. 288 were maintained for the conservancy of certain larger villages not included in the unions. The public health of Hinyur, Hosdurga and Molakalmuru is reported to have been unsatisfactory owing to the prevalence of fever.

61. *Supply of drinking water.*—Owing to the heavy rainfall during the year, the supply of drinking water was plentiful all over the Province. The following statement furnishes, as far as information is available, particulars as regards the number of works undertaken in the several districts during the year, and the total amount spent on them:—

District	Number of wells improved or constructed		Total	Outlay during the year			Remarks
	Out of those sanctioned in previous years	Out of those sanctioned during the year		Rs.	a.	p.	
Bangalore ...	43	5	48	2,417	6	11	
Kolar ...	6	5	11	1,050	9	9	
Tumkur ...	17	7	24	2,979	12	2	
Mysore ...	44	45	89	10,871	6	10	
Hassan ...	Not furnished	Not furnished	Not furnished	1,942	0	0	(a)
Shimoga ...	15	15	30	2,096	2	10	(a) Includes cost of repairs to two 'Hondas.'
Kadur ...	4	2	6	981	0	0	
Chitaldrug ...	5	18	23	1,945	0	0	
Total...	...	...	..	24,283	6	6	

The Krishnaraja Water Works at Shimoga were formerly opened to the public during the year and fountains were erected in most of the important places in the town. The extension of the supply to all quarters will be taken up in course of time as funds permit. With a view to improve the defective and unsatisfactory supply of water in the town of Chikmagalur, estimates for increasing the capacity of the impounding reservoir and for repairs to filter beds. have been sent up to Government. A well at a cost of Rs. 3,545 has been sanctioned for the Kadur Town where considerable difficulty is experienced in years of deficient rainfall and the Deputy Commissioner reports that the work will be started after a proper site is selected by the State Geologist, who has offered to visit the place and give his advice in the matter.

The well-boring experiments begun last year at Malur in the Kolar District were continued with the sets of harder tools obtained from Calcutta and the results achieved have been fairly satisfactory. The Deputy Commissioner observes—“With the sets of harder tools, etc., newly imported from Calcutta, we managed to bore down 120 feet in the well in the Government Annachattram compound into which 119½ feet of 4" bore tubes have been let in. At that depth water began to rush up the tube with considerable force and then a small force pump with about 100 feet of ½" tube was imported to test the velocity of water, etc. With manual labour, it was not practicable to bale out the water sufficiently quickly or to reduce its level below 45 feet from the ground and there was always a column of about 75 feet of water constantly standing in the bore tube. When the pump is not worked, the water level rises to 40 feet from the surface ground.” The Chief Engineer and the Geological Secretary inspected these works and considered that no more trials were needed there. The Deputy Commissioner has selected Sidlaghatta Taluk for the next programme of operations where it is reported that short borings may be effective for the small extents of mulberry cultivation. The Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District states that a list of places, where wells dry up in the hot season, has been furnished to the State Geologist at his request with a view to carrying on boring experiments and that the commencement of these operations is awaited with anxious interest.

62. *Vaccination.*—From the figures given below, it will be seen that there has been a very large decrease in the number of persons vaccinated during the year as compared with the figures for the previous year, the total decrease for the whole State being 26,616 :—

District	Number vaccinated during		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	1909-10	1910-11	
Bangalore ... ..	14,752	10,128	- 4,624
Kolar ... ..	33,008	16,505	- 16,503
Tumkur ... ..	6,723	6,120	- 603
Mysore ... ..	14,561	12,415	- 2,146
Hassan ... ..	11,679	10,308	- 1,371
Shimoga ... ..	4,447	4,227	- 220
Kadur ... ..	5,213	5,621	+ 408
Chitaldrug ... ..	7,417	5,860	- 1,557
Total ... ..	97,800	71,184	- 26,616

All the districts have shared in the decrease, except Kadur, which shows a slight increase of 408 over the number for the previous year. The decrease is very marked in the Kolar and Bangalore Districts.

No satisfactory explanation has been given for this large decrease. The Amildars of Bangalore and some other taluks in the Bangalore District hold that better results cannot be expected so long as the Revenue Department has no control over the vaccinators. The Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District, however, states that the decrease in his district is attributed by the District Sanitary Officer to the non-supply of the necessary quantity of lymph and also to the prevalence of plague in many of the towns in the district. The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District considers that the decrease in his district is due to the failure on the part of vaccinators to visit villages regularly according to a definitely arranged programme and to the fact that the Revenue officers have little or no control over these vaccinators who work under the orders of the District Health Officer. He also proposes that the number of vaccinators should be increased for each taluk and that they should be placed under the direct supervision of Amildars.

Compulsory vaccination continued to be in force in the Kolar Gold Fields and in the Municipal Towns of Chintamani, Sidlaghatta, Chikballapur, Goribidnur, Bagepalli and Gudibanda in the Kolar District, and it was introduced in a few Municipal towns of the Mysore and Chitaldrug Districts.

63. *Public buildings.*—During the year under report, necessary repairs were done to all the Taluk and Sub-Division Office buildings in the Tumkur District, to almost all the Taluk Office buildings in the Hassan and Kadur Districts and to certain Taluk Office buildings in the Bangalore District. The Deputy Commissioners of Kolar, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts complain, in general, of the insufficiency of accommodation in the District Office buildings and the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur reports that the existing accommodation for the Sub-Division Office at Maddagiri is insufficient.

In consequence of the transfer of the greater portion of the work of the State Huzur Treasury to the District Treasury, Bangalore, together with an additional establishment of three clerks and one shroff, the room next to the Treasury chamber and formerly occupied by the Dodballapur Sub-Division Office has been given over to the Treasury Department. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the Treasury room is not well lighted and that the installation of electric lights would be a great advantage.

The necessity for the construction of separate buildings for the Bangalore, Hoskote, Sidlaghatta, Honnali and Kumsi Sub-Taluk Offices is strongly urged by the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Kolar and Shimoga Districts, and the work should no longer be deferred.

The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga states that the Taluk Cutcherries at Sagar, Sorab and Channagiri require urgent and considerable repairs, and repeats his recommendation for the immediate erection of a raiyats' shed in the District Office compound to provide shelter for the large number of litigants and petitioners attending the office.

Type designs for Taluk Cutcheries are still under preparation. The preparation of estimates for some of the buildings urgently required at present has been put off for this reason.

64. *Schools.*—(a) Inspection of village schools.—The officers of the Revenue Department inspected a large number of village schools and some of the industrial schools and found them well attended and working satisfactorily.

The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, reports that the Roman Catholic Missionaries are building a school for the *Panchama* children at Solur in the Magadi Taluk, and that the work is progressing quickly. He also remarks that the raiyats are now showing a good deal of interest in the education of their children and are willing to provide buildings, if necessary, for the holding of schools. A raiyat in Byrapatna village of the Channapatna Taluk is said to have placed his house at the disposal of the Education Department and the inhabitants of another village in the same taluk are reported to have constructed a school house in their village. This is very encouraging.

The Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Shimoga observe that many village schools are located in ill-ventilated and incommodious buildings; and the schools at Santebannur and Nyanti, particularly, are reported to be in a very dangerous condition. The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga points out that the establishment of an Anglo-Vernacular School at Nyanti is quite necessary on account of its commercial importance and that the imparting of tuition in Mahratti in those trading towns, which carry on business with the Bombay Presidency, will be of great advantage.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, recommends the opening of more elementary schools in the heart of the *malnad* and the raising of the Kanarose School at Balgadi to the status of an Anglo-Vernacular School, in the interests of Government officials, who cannot, with their slender income, afford to provide for the education of their children separately in another place.

A Kindergarten School was opened at Chitaldrug about the middle of the year under report. This institution is reported to have supplied a long-felt want. The number of students is now limited to 15 and the classes are held both in the morning and in the evening, the evening classes being intended only for children of over five years of age.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, has not furnished any information on the subject, but from the report of the Sub-Divisional Assistant Commissioners it is found that a good number of village schools was inspected by them.

(b) *Industrial Schools.*—The Industrial Schools at Channapatna, Dodballapur, Chiknayakanhalli, Melkote, Sagar and Molakalmuru and the Mukti Home at Dodballapur continued to do useful work.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, states that a separate weaving class for *Panchamas*, a cane-work department for the *Zenana* ladies and a tailoring class were opened during the year in connection with the Industrial School at Melkote and that a fly-shuttle instructor was added to the school staff. The strength of the school was 69 during the year, as against 40 in the previous year, with an average attendance of 32 per day.

As regards the Industrial School at Sagar, the Deputy Commissioner remarks that the working of the institution cannot be regarded as satisfactory, and points to the need for thoroughly overhauling it and placing it on a more satisfactory footing.

The Industrial School at Chitaldrug, which was closed in the year 1908-09, was reopened during the year.

65. *Inspection of Muzrai institutions.*—The Deputy Commissioners of all the districts except Mysore report that a large number of Muzrai institutions was inspected by the officers of the Revenue Department. As regards Mysore, it is gathered from the reports of the Sub-Division Officers that due attention was paid to the work of inspecting Muzrai institutions. The condition of these institutions is said to be generally fair.

The temples of Sri Venkataramanaswami in the Bangalore Fort, Sri Varadarajaswami and Someswaraswami at Tyakal, Malur Taluk, and of Sri Bhavani

Sānkar at Hebbe, the private chatram at Konapalli in the Chintamani Taluk and the matt at Hariharpur in Koppa Taluk are reported to be in need of certain repairs. Needful repairs were effected to the following institutions during the year:—

(a) The temples of—

- (1) Sri Sankaranarayananaswami at Malur;
- (2) Sri Kodandaramaswami at Bowringpet;
- (3) Sri Kodandaramaswami at Addagal, Srinivasapur Taluk;
- (4) Sri Yoganandaswami on the Nandi Hills;
- (5) Sri Venugopaldaswami at Basavanahalli, Chikmagalur Taluk;
- (6) Sri Lakshmikanthaswami at Devanur, Chikmagalur Taluk;
- (7) Sri Swayambhuvേശwaraswami at Madivala;
- (8) Sri Gopalakrishnaswami at Singarajapur in the Channapatna Taluk;

(b) The *Annachatrams* at Ramanathapur in the Arkalgud Taluk and at Belur; and

(c) The *Vahana Mantapa* of Kodandaramaswami temple at Hiremagalur, Chikmagalur Taluk.

*Bangalore.*—The Sarada Prathista at Sivaganga was celebrated on a grand scale during the year and a large number of devotees and other distinguished visitors assembled there for the occasion. The car of the Bannerghatta temple in the Anekal Taluk is said to be unfit for use and the devotees are trying to raise funds by private subscriptions for building a new car.

*Kolar.*—The Local Fund *Chattram* at Chikbalapur managed by one Dodda Muniappa served a useful purpose. The affairs of the Sri Venkataramanaswami temple at Guttahalli being in a state of confusion, it was taken over under Government management. The people of the Goribidnur Taluk have collected a sum of Rs. 1,500 with the idea of using the interest thereof for meeting the expenses of the *Kalyanotsava* and *Santarpane* during the car festival of Sri Asvathanarayananaswami at Dodkurugod.

The affairs of the Avani Matt are said to be growing worse. The matter is engaging the earnest attention of the Deputy Commissioner.

*Tumkur.*—The Inam lands of two temples in the Koratagere Sub-Taluk were attached as the temples were found to be in disrepair. It is reported that the temple of Sri Narasimhaswami on the Devarayadurga Hill is not managed satisfactorily.

*Hassan.*—A sum of Rs. 12,213 has been sanctioned by Government for repairs to the *gopuram* and other portions of the Sri Channakesavaswami temple at Belur.

*Kadur.*—The Deputy Commissioner reports that there is a great need for a *Musafirkhana* on the Bababudan Hill for the accommodation of pilgrims and other travellers. The pay of the servants of the Kalasa temple being insufficient, proposals of revised scale of pay are said to have been submitted to Government for sanction.

66. *Hospitals and Vaidyasalas.*—During the year under report the district officers inspected a large number of Hospitals and *Vaidyasalas* and found that they were working satisfactorily. These institutions are daily increasing in popularity.

The Mysore Deputy Commissioner has not furnished any information on this subject, but from the reports of the Sub-Divisional Assistant Commissioners in the Mysore District, it is seen that many *Vaidyasalas* and Hospitals were inspected by them during their *jamabadi* tours.

The *Zenana Mission Dispensary* at Channapatna and the *Vaidyasalas* at Vadi-genhalli, Devanhalli, Kodihalli, Kutugal and Kudur villages in the Bangalore District, the *Unani Dispensary* at Tumkur and the *Vaidyasalas* at Amrutur, Kadaba and Kodigenhalli in the Tumkur District are reported to have been well attended during the year. The number of patients treated in the *Unani Dispensary* at Tumkur was 24,913 as against 12,020 treated at the three *Vaidyasalas* in the same District. The number of patients treated in the six indigenous dispensaries in the Shimoga District was 31,633 as against 21,989 during the previous year, and the Deputy Commissioner states that the cost per head was 9 pies as against 10 pies in the previous year.

The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, reports that the rural population in parts of Channapatna, Bangalore and Hoskote Taluks are urging for the establishment of some more *Vaidyasalas*, but that, on account of the paucity of funds, the District Board has not been able to comply with their request.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, reports that the inhabitants of Balagadi feel highly grateful to Government for the sanction of bi-weekly visits to their place by the Hospital Assistant at Koppa to attend to their medical needs.

During the year, one fresh *Vaidyasala* was established at Bharamasagar village in the Chitaldrug Taluk, but as against this, the Deputy Commissioner reports that the one already existing at Davangere had to be closed temporarily for providing funds for the maintenance charges of the water-supply project of that town.

67. *Rain-gauges*.—All the rain-gauge stations in the Districts of Kolar, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug were inspected during the year. In the Districts of Bangalore, Tumkur and Mysore, 22, 31 and 31 stations were inspected out of the existing number of 33, 39 and 33 stations respectively. The reports of inspection were, as usual, forwarded to the Meteorological Department. Except for three stations in the Bangalore District and one station in the Shimoga District, the general condition of the rain-gauge stations is reported to be very satisfactory. The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga remarks: "It would probably be useful to establish rain-gauge stations at shorter intervals, on what may be called the *Monsoon Line*—I mean the line between the *malnad* stations and the *maidan* stations—in order that the relative intensity of the monsoon may be gauged."

68. *Village officers*.—It is satisfactory to note that most of the Deputy Commissioners have been endeavouring to secure competent and qualified men for filling up vacancies among patels and shanbhogs; but their attempts have not, in all cases, been attended with success.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, observes that "in many villages there are no literate men at all, to be appointed as patels and no one can be found from adjacent villages, too, for the place." The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore also states that the rule regarding the literacy of patels cannot be strictly adhered to in certain villages of Mysore and Malvalli Taluks owing to the paucity of literate men. In the Kolar and Chitaldrug Districts, however, literacy among patels is on the increase. In the Tumkur District the percentage of literate patels is reported to be gradually increasing in the taluks comprising the Maddagiri Sub-Division; but in the other taluks there has not been any improvement. In the Shimoga District the majority of patels are reported to be literate. No information has been furnished by the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Hassan Districts on this subject.

Regarding the work done by patels and shanbhogs, the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, says that "there has not been much improvement," and that "most of them are as indifferent to their work as ever." The Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District reports that "most of them are capable and intelligent." The Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldrug District remarks that "the present day patels generally do not wield that amount of influence with the raiyats as their forefathers used to command" and that "the deterioration in efficiency is observable among shanbhogs also."

In accordance with the instructions contained in G. O. No. R. 5180-94—L. S. 11-07-3, dated 20th January 1910, a class consisting of 20 shanbhogs and patels was formed at Chitaldrug under the guidance of the District Surveyor in the middle of August 1910. At the end of the session, an examination was held by Mr. M. A. Narain Iyengar, at which seventeen shanbhogs and one patel were declared to have passed. In the Kolar District, a class consisting of six patels and fifteen shanbhogs was formed towards the close of the year under report. No action seems to have been taken in this direction in the other districts.

The following statement shows the extent of punishments meted out to the village officers in the several districts:—

No.	District	Total	Number fined		Number suspended		Number dismissed		Total number punished		Remarks
			During the year	Difference as compared with the previous year	During the year	Difference as compared with the previous year	During the year	Difference as compared with the previous year	During the year	Difference as compared with the previous year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>PATELS.</b>											
1	Bangalore ...	1,710	231	- 464	8	- 41	...	...	259	- 505	
2	Kolar ...	2,191	223	+ 63	31	+ 13	...	...	254	+ 76	
3	Tumkur ...	1,804	605	- 276	19	- 10	3	...	627	- 286	
4	Mysore ...	...	487	+ 118	30	- 5	7	+ 3	524	+ 116	
5	Hassan ...	...	272	- 90	13	- 4	1	- 1	286	- 95	
6	Shimoga ...	...	405	- 15	27	+ 9	4	+ 2	436	- 1	
7	Kadur ...	1,057	200	- 59	8	+ 3	2	- 2	210	- 58	
8	Chitaldrug ...	1,251	303	+ 119	13	+ 6	2	+ 2	318	+ 127	
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>- 604</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>- 20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>+ 4</b>	<b>2,914</b>	<b>- 629</b>	
<b>SHANBHOGS.</b>											
1	Bangalore ...	1,132	158	- 298	4	- 43	1	+ 1	163	- 340	
2	Kolar ...	1,287	185	+ 75	30	+ 16	2	+ 2	217	+ 93	
3	Tumkur ...	725	286	- 135	21	+ 5	2	- 1	311	- 134	
4	Mysore ...	...	182	- 63	19	...	8	+ 1	209	- 68	
5	Hassan ...	...	81	- 14	9	+ 5	1	...	94	- 9	
6	Shimoga ...	...	137	- 33	10	+ 2	3	+ 1	150	- 30	
7	Kadur ...	313	69	- 9	5	+ 4	3	+ 2	77	- 3	
8	Chitaldrug ...	547	96	+ 53	13	+ 8	3	+ 2	114	+ 63	
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>- 421</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>- 3</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>+ 5</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>- 422</b>	

It will thus be seen that on the whole there is an appreciable decrease in the total number of village officers punished during the year, and that the Districts of Bangalore and Tumkur have shared largely in the decrease. In the Districts of Kolar and Chitaldrug, on the other hand, there has been an increase as compared with the previous year. It is not possible to give any definite reasons for, or draw any reliable inference from, these variations. The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, however, thinks that the decrease indicates that the village officers "did better work during the year." On the other hand, the increase in the number of punishments is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, to "more frequent and closer inspections."

Sixteen cases of embezzlement of Government money (4 in Tumkur, 7 in Kadur and 5 in Chitaldrug) were reported during the year. Of these, 5 cases ended in conviction, 6 are under enquiry, in 4 cases the delinquents were dismissed and in the remaining 1 case, the delinquent died before proceedings could be instituted against him. His property is being proceeded against.

60. *Shekdari service.*—The following statement shows the number of shekdars under the old and the new schemes, in the several districts, at the end of the year under report:—

District	Old scheme	New scheme	Total
Bangalore ...	39	13	52
Kolar ...	25	30	55
Tumkur ...	29	21	50
Mysore ...	49	24	73
Hassan ...	26	14	40
Shimoga ...	25	15	40
Kadur ...	14	19	33
Chitaldrug ...	12	19	31
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>374</b>
<b>Total for 1909-10 ...</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>374</b>



From this it will be seen that, though seven years have elapsed since the introduction of the New Shekdari Scheme, more than fifty per cent of the total number of shekdars still belong to the old scheme and that only four vacancies among them were filled up during the year by trained men. This is not very encouraging, as, at this rate, it will take a large number of years for the whole Shekdari Service to be manned by trained men. Further, it is reported that, although six vacancies occurred during the year among the shekdars, two of them (one in the Kadur District and the other in Chitaldrug) could not be filled permanently owing to want of fully qualified men. The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga also complains that "it is being found increasingly difficult to secure qualified men under the new scheme as shekdars."

In view of this difficulty and also in view of the fact that it is better to employ, as shekdars, men who have had some previous training in office work, etc., than raw recruits fresh from school, a recommendation was made to Government suggesting the desirability of training some officials already in service, for each district, at the cost of Government and keeping them ready for being sent as shekdars as vacancies occur. But this proposal did not meet with the approval of Government. A further representation has, however, been made to them in the matter.

Regarding the work turned out by the shekdars under the new scheme, the general opinion, both among the Deputy Commissioners and the Sub-Division Officers is, that they have not come up to expectation, and that it would be more desirable to appoint as shekdars men who have already had some training in office work, etc. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, is not satisfied with the work of the majority of the new shekdars as compared with that of the shekdars under the old scheme, and urges that "the Shekdari Scheme may be so modified as to admit the old school shekdars and men already in service, who may be found quite fit for being appointed as shekdars, to the benefits of the new scheme." This proposal strikes at the very root of the principle on which the new Shekdari Scheme is based, but, as the grievances of the old school shekdars, who have been working side by side with the new men and doing as good work, are real, a recommendation has been made to Government in this office letter No. 2067, dated 22nd August 1911, to alter the scheme slightly so as to allow the shekdars under the old scheme to earn their promotions under certain conditions according to the old scale of pay. If this recommendation is sanctioned, there can be no room for complaint.

70. *District and Taluk Offices.*—All the Deputy Commissioners speak well of the work done by the Sub-Divisional Assistant Commissioners. The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur, however, remarks that the Tumkur Sub-Division Officer, as he is also the District Treasury Officer, labours under the disadvantage of not being able to itinerate as often as it is necessary. The Deputy Commissioners of Chitaldrug, Kolar, Hassan, Kadur and Bangalore report that the work done by the Amildars in their districts during the year was satisfactory. The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore remarks that his "misgivings about certain Amildars have been more than confirmed, judging from the results of their respective Taluk administration. It seems next to impossible to make them realize their responsibility both to Government and the raiyat." The Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur observes that, after some period of activity, the Amildars fall into a groove and have periodically to be stirred up. The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, also regrets that he is not able to record a favourable report about the work of some of the Amildars. He is of opinion that the work in some of the taluks of the district is such as to require special aptitude.

The work of Taluk Sheristadars is reported to have been very satisfactory. The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug, states that the relations between the Amildars and the Sheristadars have improved and the latter are now more helpful in supervising the establishments and more alive to their responsibilities than before.

*Survey training of Amildars, Deputy Amildars and others.*—With a view to enable Revenue officers to carry out efficiently the inspection of boundary marks and stones, and superintend other work of a similar character, Government, in their Order No. R. 5180-94—L. S.11-07-3, dated 29th January 1910, directed that all Amildars of less than seven years' standing, all Deputy Amildars and persons whose names are included in the approved list of candidates eligible for appointment as Amildars

and Deputy Amildars, should undergo a course of training in survey work, and ordered that a class be opened at Bangalore for three months beginning from August 1910. A special class was accordingly opened on the 1st of August 1910 and of the 23 persons that underwent training during that month, 15 were Amildars and Deputy Amildars. The class was, however, closed at the end of August on account of the work in connection with the Census.

The working of the District Offices continued to be fairly satisfactory. Correspondence work of these offices is reported to be increasing year by year.

The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, reports that the officials find it "an uphill task to cope with the work." He therefore urges the early revision and re-organization of the establishment of the District Offices. Proposals relating to this subject are already before Government.

The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, has alone reported on the work of the Sub-Division Offices. The number of papers disposed of in the two sub-Divisions in this district, *viz.*, Saklespur and Channarayapatna, was fewer than in the previous year. It will be interesting to know the extent of work turned out by the other Sub-Divisional Offices also. The Deputy Commissioners will be instructed to embody, in future, particulars under this head in their administration reports.

The work in the Taluk Offices is also reported to have increased.

The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, states that sufficient attention is not paid by the Taluk Offices to the correct and punctual submission of even very important returns. Some improvement is, however, reported to have taken place in this respect in the Bangalore and Magadi Taluks, though the same could not be said of the Hoskote and Dodballapur Taluks.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, reports that there is a general complaint from the Amildars that, with a few exceptions, the staff of the Taluk Offices is incompetent and not up to the mark. This is said to be chiefly due to the difficulty of obtaining qualified men to take up appointments on small salaries in such *malnad* stations as Koppa and Mudgere. All possible efforts are, however, being made to improve the tone of the taluk service by the entertainment of matriculates or other qualified men in filling up vacancies.

In this connection it may be pointed out that the efficiency of the subordinate Revenue staff, whether in the District, Sub-Division or Taluk Offices, does not entirely depend on the staff itself, but on the officers also who control and guide them. Enforcement of discipline and strict adherence to rules and the correction of irregularities brought to light with a firm hand, will go a long way towards improving the efficiency of the department.

The Deputy Commissioner of Kadur reiterates the desirability of transferring the officials from *malnad* to *maidan* and *vice versa*, and observes that the existing instructions in this respect, contained in Government Proceedings No. G. 4787-829-Med. 142-08-27, dated the 15th March 1910, have not been found to work satisfactorily. He has therefore promised to make a separate reference on this subject. Some definite and easily workable rules are imperatively needed in this matter.

The Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldrug, in pointing out that the pay of the Taluk and District officials is quite inadequate on account of the high prices of food grains and change in the conditions of living, observes: "The question requires the careful consideration of Government, especially when it is remembered that the revision of establishment took place in 1897, some 13 years ago, and work has also doubly increased in the several branches of the office since then."

The arrangements for the supply of stationery to the Taluk Offices from the Government Stationery Depot are reported to have worked well. The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, suggests that printed "From" and "To" Registers might be supplied to the Taluk Offices from the Stationery Depot. The suggestion is worthy of consideration, as it will tend to neatness and save much mechanical labour and time, besides ensuring uniformity.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, also suggests the compilation of a Taluk Manual prescribing the forms of registers to be maintained in the Taluk Offices. This will receive attention in due course. The work of the hobli and village officials is noted elsewhere in the report.

71. *Sorting of vernacular records.*—The office of the Inspector of Sorting of Records having been abolished at the beginning of the year under report, the control and supervision of record-sorting work was vested in the Revenue Commissioner.

The duties which the Inspector of Records was hitherto doing, such as checking and returning with necessary instructions, the monthly diaries of record-keepers and daftarbands of Taluk and District Offices, inspection of record offices and issue of needful instructions in person or in writing directly to the officials concerned and issuing orders on memos addressed by the Amildars in cases of doubt or difficulty experienced by them in the application of record-sorting rules, were delegated to the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division Officers.

The services of the temporary clerk attached to the office of the Inspector of Sorting of Records were retained till the end of the year and have since been dispensed with.

As regards the two sayer accountants, who were working in the office of the Inspector of Sorting of Records, the one from Kadur District was reverted to his permanent post in January 1911 and the other accountant from the Shimoga District Office continued to work in Channapatna Taluk Office in clearing the arrears of sorting work there.

The Revenue Commissioner inspected the records of Kankanhalli, Gubbi, Maddagiri and Hunsur Taluks.

At the end of 1909-10, there were in the several District and Taluk Offices of the State, 51,822 daftars of Revenue records, of which 39,740 daftars had been sorted.

During the year under reference, 2,700 daftars were received into the records and 5,286 daftars were sorted, both for permanent and temporary preservation, including 3,029 daftars which were, after being sorted, removed for being destroyed.

The total number of daftars sorted up to the end of the year 1910-11 is 45,026 and there are 9,496 daftars still remaining to be sorted.

In most of the record offices the preparation of an index for the records chosen for permanent preservation was recently begun and 889 daftars are reported to have been indexed already.

The following statement shows the number of daftars sorted and remaining to be sorted at the end of 1910-11:—

Serial No.	District	Number of daftars sorted up to the end of 1910-11	Number of daftars remaining to be sorted at the end of 1910-11	Total
1	Bangalore ... ..	5,532	1,056	6,588
2	Kolar ... ..	5,640	334	5,974
3	Taankur ... ..	5,797	862	6,659
4	Mysore ... ..	10,041	5,258	15,299
5	Hassan ... ..	5,545	262	5,807
6	Shimoga ... ..	5,064	236	5,300
7	Kadur ... ..	3,022	626	3,648
8	Chitaldrug ... ..	4,385	862	5,247
	Total ... ..	45,026	9,496	54,522

From the above statement it will be seen that the largest arrears are in the Mysore District.

The records of all the Revenue offices of the State, except the vernacular records of the Bangalore and Kolar District Offices, are reported to have been inspected by the Deputy Commissioners or one of their Assistants during the year.

The Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District has not inspected the records of any of the taluks in his district during the year, while the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Chitaldrug were able to inspect the records of only one office each. It is satisfactory to note that the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District inspected the records of all the Taluk Offices in his district. He moreover examined the entire record staff of his district, both in the theoretical and the practical portions of their work and found eight of them to be competent.

for the work. The remaining two who failed to secure the required number of marks were directed to undergo another examination.

The progress of record-sorting work during the year has been very satisfactory.

72. *Inspection by district officers.*—The following tabular statement shows the nature and extent of inspection work done by district officers:—

No.	Particulars	By Deputy Commissioners							
		Bangalore	Kolar	Tumkur	Mysore	Hassan	Shimoga	Kadur	Chitaldrug
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Number of Amildars' stations visited for inspection.	8	10	7	4	7	8	5	8
2	Do Deputy Amildars' stations visited for inspection.	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	1
3	Do villages visited for inspection ...	205	508	122*	351	210	438	119	103
4	Do Amildars' stations where accounts were examined.	2	3	1	2	3	8	2	1
5	Do Deputy Amildars' stations where accounts were examined.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
6	Do villages where accounts were examined.	122	...	...	649	242	...	6	...
7	Do Amildars' offices where records were examined.	1	10	5	2	4	...	2	1
8	Do Deputy Amildars' offices where records were examined.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
9	Do raiyats' receipt books examined at Amildars' stations.	1(a)	350	...	...(d)	8	...	...(f)	1(g)
10	Do raiyats' receipt books examined at Deputy Amildars' stations.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Do raiyats' receipt books examined at villages.	47	...	57(b)	...	763	...	...	...
12	Do Sub-Registrars' offices examined at Amildars' stations.	8	...	4	...	6	9	3	7
13	Do Sub-Registrars' offices examined at Deputy Amildars' stations.	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
14	Do boundary marks examined at Amildars' stations.	2(a)	1,935	...	...(e)	3	...	...(f)	...(h)
15	Do boundary marks examined at Deputy Amildars' stations.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
16	Do boundary marks examined at villages.	22	258	...(c)	...	71	...	...	221
17	Do frontier boundary marks examined	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* This includes villages visited more than once.

(a) This probably represents the number of stations and not the number of receipt books examined.

(b) The figure indicates the total number of pattas examined.

(c) A fair number of boundary marks were examined in the villages visited.

(d) Raiyats' receipt books were examined during jamabandi but the exact number is not known.

(e) Many of these were inspected during tours in the taluk. Exact number not known.

(f) Figures not available.

(g) A fair number while conducting Huzur jamabandi.

(h) At all taluk stations.

No.	Particulars	By Assistant Commissioners							
		Bangalore	Kolar	Tumkur	Mysore	Hassan	Shimoga	Kadur	Chitaldrug
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Number of Amildars' stations visited for inspection.	9	8	8	12	5	7	3	8
2	Do Deputy Amildars' stations visited for inspection.	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
3	Do villages visited for inspection ...	279	553	397	1,128	255	291	178	230
4	Do Amildars' stations where accounts were examined.	3	3	6	12	4	4	8	6
5	Do Deputy Amildars' stations where accounts were examined.	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	1
6	Do villages where accounts were examined.	228	968	295	166	340	714	19	321
7	Do Amildars' offices where records were examined.	7	8	8	13	4	4	5	7
8	Do Deputy Amildars' stations where records were examined.	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1
9	Do raiyats' receipt books examined at Amildars' stations.	156	...	5(b)	8	2	1,749	63(y)	6
10	Do raiyats' receipt books examined at Deputy Amildars' stations.	108	...	1(b)	1	...	...	...	1
11	Do raiyats' receipt books examined at villages.	268	125(a)	512	1,645	1,928	...	...	320

No.	Particulars	By Assistant Commissioners							
		Bangalore	Kolar	Tumkur	Mysore	Hassan	Shimoga	Kadur	Chitaldrug
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	Number of Sub-Registrars' offices examined at Amildars' stations.	1	8	6	11	4	1	2	1
13	Do Sub-Registrars' offices examined at Deputy Amildars' stations.	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...
14	Do boundary marks examined at Amildars' stations.	87	3,868	4(b)	8	2	...(x)	...(y)	3
15	Do boundary marks examined at Deputy Amildars' stations.	55	667	1(b)	1	...	...	68(y)	1
16	Do boundary marks examined at villages.	177	32	156	488	437	...	...(y)	100
17	Do frontier boundary marks examined	...	49*	...	...	...(x)	...	...	...

\* The frontier boundary marks of Mulbagal and Srinivasapur were examined.

(a) This represents the number of raiyats' receipt books examined by the S. D. O., Malur. The S. D. O. of Chikballapur has reported that such of these as were produced at the time of jamabandi and those that were sent for at the time of inspection of the villages were examined.

(b) These do not seem to represent the exact number examined but only stations.

(c) Boundary marks between Coorg and Manjarabad were examined and found correct.

(y) Relate to Kadur Sub-Division Office. Figures for the Treasury Assistant Commissioner not furnished.

(x) The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, states that it is not possible to give the exact number; but the boundary marks were examined with reference to the pahan in all the villages at the time of his jamabandi tours.

Omission on the part of the district officers to furnish the necessary particulars under this head was noticed in the previous years' reports. It is therefore satisfactory to note that this year all the district officers have furnished the required information. Still it does not appear that the figures furnished were based upon regular memoranda of inspection work kept for the purpose. A few of the officers have merely made general statements without giving actual figures. The district officers should refer to Government Proceedings No. R. 3894-934, dated 14th April 1903, on this subject and follow strictly the instructions contained therein.

A fair amount of inspection work was done, considering the fact that the district officers had so much to do in connection with the Census of Agricultural stock and the general Census, during the latter half of the year.

73. *Tours of Deputy Commissioners.*—The following statement shows the number of days camped out by the several Deputy Commissioners during the year both within and outside their respective jurisdiction.

Mr. C. Srikanteswara Iyer, Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District, has camped out for the longest period, *viz.*, 241 days and next to him come Messrs. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar and K. Srinivasa Rao with 132 and 131 days respectively. Mr. M. Kantaraj Urs explains that, owing to various engagements at headquarters, he was not able to camp out as much as he would have liked. The Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Tumkur and Hassan have not camped out even for the minimum number of days and no explanation has been offered by them for the short itineration. The Deputy Commissioner of Hassan has camped out for the shortest period, *viz.*, 69 days.

No.	District	Names of Deputy Commissioners in charge	Period of charge	Number of days camped out			Remarks
				Within the district	Outside the district	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangalore	Mr. B. J. Kumarasami Naik.	1 year	55	26	81	Number of days itinerated, 93. Includes halts aggregating 62 days at Champion Rocks.
2	Kolar	" C. Srikanteswara Iyer.	1 year	181	60	241	
3	Tumkur	" K. Dorasami Iyer	9 months and 17 days	49	27	76	Includes 15 days camped out by Mr. A. Subramanya Iyer.
4	Mysore	" M. Shams Rao	9 months and 13 days	87	.....	87	
		" M. Kantaraj Urs	10 months and 11 days	87	.....	87	
		" A. Subramanya Iyer.	1 month and 19 days	.....	.....	.....	
5	Hassan	" P. R. W. Wetherall	1 year	48	21	69	Exclusive of 88 days spent in marches.
6	Shimoga	" K. Srinivasa Rao	1 year	113	18	131	
7	Kadur	" K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar.	1 year	106	26	132	
8	Chitaldrug	" M. Obengiah Chetty.	5 months	90	31	121	
		" K. Chandu	7 months	.....	.....	.....	

\* 74. *Tours of Sub Division Officers.*—The subjoined statement shows the number of days on which the Sub-Division Officers camped out during the year.

The Sub-Division Officers in charge of the Davangere Sub-Division have camped out for the longest period, viz., 199 days, but none of the officers has, as observed in the last year's report, camped out for the period prescribed in Government Proceedings No. R. 3894-935, dated 14th April 1903.

In this connection, it may be observed that the minimum number of days prescribed for the itneration of Sub-Division Officers is too high, especially as the number of days spent in marches is not included in the number of days camped out, and it is impossible for the Assistant Commissioners to adhere to it with due regard to their office and magisterial work at headquarters. The Deputy Commissioner will be asked to furnish their opinion in the matter and the question of reducing the minimum will be dealt with separately.

Name of Sub Division	Name of officer in charge	Approximate period during which he was in charge	Number of days camped out
1	2	3	4
1 Dooballapur	Mr K. Chandy ..	4 months and 25 days	Not furnished
	.. G. Aravamudu Iyengar ...	6 months and 15 days.	44 days.
	.. Hassan Ali ...	6 days ...	Not furnished
2 Chispet	.. B Venkoba Rao ...	15 days ...	101 days
	.. C S Kuppuswamy Iyengar ...	10 months ...	
3 Bangalore	.. B Basavaiahva ...	2 months ...	90 days
	.. C Ranganatha Rao Sahib ...	8 months and 18 days	
4 Malur	.. B Venkoba Rao ...	3 months and 12 days.	172 days.
	.. T E Jayarama Iyer ...	1 year ...	
5 Chikba'apur	.. Ananda Rao S Sisi ...	1 year ...	169 days
6 Gubbi	.. N Madhava Rao ...	1 year ...	96 days
7 Maddur	.. C Machia ...	1 year ...	153 days.
8 French Rocks	.. N Subba Rao ...	1 year ...	112 days.
	.. G. B. Heblikar ...	10 months and 20 days.	
9 Mysore	.. A V Ramanathan ...	1 month and 10 days	127 days.
	.. T K Sundararaja Iyengar ...	1 year ...	
10 Nanjangud	.. S P. Rajagopalachari ...	11 months and 13 days	160 days.
11 Saklespuri	.. Narasinga Rao Punaiya ...	17 days ...	156 days.
	.. S N Appanna Iyengar ...	8 months and 7 days	
12 Channarayana patna	.. C Devaraj Urs ...	3 months and 23 days	72 days.
	.. G Hanumantha Rao ...	1 month and 14 days	
13 Shimoga	.. L Krishna Rao ...	26 days ...	103 days.
	.. N. Rama Rao ...	9 months and 20 days	
	.. M Srinivasa Murti ...	11 months ...	
14 Sagar	.. N. Rama Rao ...	1 month ...	128 days.
	.. M. Krishnaswami Iyengar...	1 year ...	
15 Kadur	.. T. Rayalu Chetty ...	one year ...	179 days.
16 Chitaldrug	.. M. A. Narain Iyengar ...	9 months and 33 days	99 days.
17 Davangere	.. K. Krishna Iyer ...	2 months ...	199 days.
	.. B. Nanaswami Rao ...	7 days ...	
	..		

75. *Tour maps.*—(a) *Deputy Commissioners.*—All the Deputy Commissioners adopted the prescribed tour maps drawn to a scale of 8 miles to an inch. The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, has inspected villages both outlying and on the roadside. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, has toured chiefly in Hunsur, Heggaddevankote, Gundlupet, Yedatore and Krishnarajpete Taluka. The

number of villages visited by the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, is very small. The Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldrug has not visited many villages in the Molakalmuru, Davangere and Harihar Sub-Taluks.

(b) *Sub-Division Officers.*—With the exception of the Sub-Division Officers of Maddagiri, Gubbi, Nanjangud, French Rocks and Chikballapur, all the others have adopted the prescribed tour maps drawn to a scale 8 miles to an inch. The Sub-Division Officer, Malur Sub-Division, has inspected villages both outlying and on the roadside. The tour maps furnished by many of the Sub-Division Officers show that most of them confined their inspection chiefly to the taluk stations and roadside villages. The necessity of visiting villages which, though outlying and not situated on the main roads, are not, on that account, less in need of their attention, will be pointed out to the Deputy and Assistant Commissioners.

76. *Tour of the Revenue Commissioner.*—The Revenue Commissioner toured for about 101 days during the year, of which 25 days were spent at Mysore in connection with the Dasara and the Birthday festivities. He accompanied Their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Yuvaraja during their tour in the Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts in January last and his services were availed of in enquiring into the grievances of raiyats and in local inspections.

Portions of the marginally noted six districts were visited and the District-Treasuries at Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Kadur and the Taluk Offices at Hunsur and Kankanhalli were inspected during the year. At the instance of Government, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar personally took up the question of disposing of the lands which had been acquired for the Mallegal Water-Supply Project, since abandoned, and which had been pending disposal for a long time. An extent of about 1,550 acres was thus sold for Rs. 49,203 as against Rs. 52,998 paid for it as compensation at the time of acquisition. The sale proceedings have since been approved by Government and the necessary arrangements for the collection of sale amount, etc., are being made.

77. *Revenue Commissioner's office.*—The number of papers received in, and that issued from, the office during the year were 13,000 and 12,868, respectively, as against 14,522 and 13,010, respectively, of the previous year; these figures do not include the demi-official and unofficial correspondence. The number of appeals entertained during the year was 257 excluding 166 pending at the commencement of the year. Of the 423 cases, 152 cases were disposed of before the close of the year; 67 cases have since been withdrawn by Government. The pending cases are mostly those in which reports are due from the districts.

Mr. K. Subba Rao, B.A., was one of the Assistants throughout the year. Mr. B. Venkoba Rao, B.A., Assistant Commissioner, continued in this office till March 1911, when, on his transfer to the Bangalore District, Mr. K. V. Anantaraman, B.A., Assistant Commissioner, took his place. Mr. K. R. Krishnaswami Iyengar, M.A., B.L., was the Manager of the office till the beginning of March 1911, when he was transferred to the Census Department as Assistant to the Census Superintendent and Mr. K. C. Subbarayan, B.A., Head Clerk of the office, was appointed to act in his stead.

The officers and officials worked with efficiency and zeal.

K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY,  
*Revenue Commissioner.*

30th September 1911.

*Extracts from the Revenue Administration Reports of the Sub-Divisions in the State  
for the year 1910-11.*

I. BANGALORE DISTRICT. (a) BANGALORE SUB-DIVISION.

*Cropped area.*— \* \* \* In the Bangalore Taluk, the notable feature was that there was a decrease in the cropped area under paddy, the raiyats having taken to planting sugarcane extensively, because they had copious rains. In the Taluks of Hoskote and Anekal also, there has been a similar increase under this crop though not to such a large extent.

*Rainfall.*—It is even said that in the Anekal Taluk the outturn of paddy and sugarcane crop did not come up to expectations on account of the excessive rain. I myself observed that below several tanks, notably Bidargere, the paddy crop was rotten on account of too much moisture in the soil.

*Advances to raiyats.*— \* \* \* In general, it has to be observed that the applications are mostly for large sums of money. But such, while requiring close scrutiny and great care in ordering a grant, are generally discouraged as the munificent intention of Government in providing for these advances is that they should reach the poor raiyats and help them by avoiding a resort to the usurious money lender in their agricultural needs. Instructions are being issued to the Amildars to explain in detail to the raiyat population the good and liberal intentions of Government and make them understand that they could always look up to the benign Government for their real needs for facilities in agriculture.

*Tanks.*—In the cases of many tanks, no tank books were maintained. A list of such tanks was furnished to the Amildar, Anekal Taluk, who was requested to have the omission supplied early. In this connection, it may be mentioned that according to the present arrangement by the Public Works Department, tank books are supplied only for restored tanks. An universal supply and maintenance of these books for each tank in the taluk seems quite necessary and essential, inasmuch as these registers, if correctly filled up and kept posted up to date, are a most valuable assistance to determine the condition of the crop on the lands irrigated by the tank. The Public Works Department will have to be addressed in the matter of a general supply of tank registers for all the tanks in a taluk. The new Tank Pan-chayet Bill was explained to the villagers in many cases and they have come forward to have the bill extended to the Hullur tank of the Hoskote Taluk. The matter is under correspondence.

*Vaccination.*— \* \* \* There is a decrease and this is due to the retardation of the work during the monsoons which were heavy last year. The rural population are alive to the advantages of vaccination. The Karnool system of vaccination is now in force.

*Disposal of lands taken up for the Mallegal Water Project.*—In pursuance of Government Order No. 2965-6—L. R. 142-10-2, dated 8th November 1910, communicated with the Deputy Commissioner's Memo No. 1307, dated 15th November 1910, arrangement was made for the sale of the lands acquired in 1894-95 for the Mallegal Water Project which has since been abandoned. Under the personal instructions of the Revenue Commissioner and after wide publication, the sales were held in three convenient centres, presided over by the Revenue Commissioner himself. The presence of the Revenue Commissioner coupled with the promise of liberal concessions in the matter of payment of the initial deposit and the balance of the purchase money went a great way in procuring high bids. There was a keen competition, officials also having been freely permitted to bid at the sales, both for their own advantage and to the advantage of Government in preventing low bids and dull competition. The initial deposit was fixed at 12½% and the officials were allowed to pay this in two monthly instalments out of their pay. The balance was to be paid in six annual instalments. The compensation paid originally by Government was taken as the first bid and the auction began. The temporary holders were allowed the preference in case they paid the compensation amount with a low rate of interest thereon. The amount realized in the sale of lands in five villages was more than the compensation paid, while in the remaining nine villages it was much below. On the whole, there was a net decrease of nearly Rs. 15,000, the compensation paid for the 1,540 acres of land being Rs. 61,980 and for houses Rs. 5,575, while the realizations were respectively Rs. 49,203 and Rs. 3,471.

(b) DODDABALLAPUR SUB-DIVISION.

*Coercive Processes.*— \* \* \* There has been a slight increase in the coercive processes issued which is due more to the apathy of the raiyats and to some extent of the village officers.



in the prompt payment and collection, respectively, of the revenue dues, rather than to financial stringency on the part of the raiyats. To some extent it was also due to the sustained efforts made in the realization of the old arrears left outstanding at the commencement of the year which amounted to Rs 62,010.

\* \* \* \* \*

It is however reported that large arrears accumulate under the head of jodi payable by the Inamdars, owing to the difficulty now felt in the demand notices having had to be served upon all the Jodidars individually even in cases where the Jodidars or Vrittidars have continuously resided out of the villages and their present whereabouts are not easily traceable.

#### (c) CLOSEPET SUB-DIVISION

*Tanks* — \* \* \* Sufficient attention is not paid to the earthwork. Strict orders have been issued to the Amildars to pay particular attention to this important matter.

*Hospitals and Vaidyasalas.*—The number of hospitals and the number of Vaidyasalas remained the same as in the year previous. They have been turning out good work. The Vaidyasalas in rural parts are appreciated by the people. The Mission Hospital at Channapatna is doing very good work. A Vaidyasala at Harohalli in the Kankanhalli Taluk is badly needed.

#### II KOLAR DISTRICT (a) CHIKBALLAPUR SUB-DIVISION

*Area Under Select Crops* — There is an expansion of cultivation of paddy in all taluks due to sufficient and early rainfall, tanks thereby receiving a good supply of water and in fact inducing the raising in abundance of two crops in the year.

It is noteworthy that the Sidlaghatta Taluk which was foremost in realising such a good catch crop of cholam in the previous year has returned during the year a nil outturn of the grain.

*Outturn of Select Crops* — \* \* \* The outturn of all select crops was on the whole better than the last year's; and there would have been better yield of paddy and ragi, had there not been some deficiency in the end and some excess of rainfall in the beginning.

*Manufactures, Arts and Industries* The sugar factory at Gorbidnur is ascertained to have done good work during the early part of the year.

For the last four months for want of jaggory and the high price thereof, the work is stopped. Considering that the work is now and then stopped, I am led to believe that it is not paying to make sugar out of cane jaggory and that other kind of jaggory is not available in sufficient quantities at all seasons of the year.

*Accumulation of Capital.*— \* \* \* Not that the more humble Savings Bank depositors draw away their small savings, but that the more well-to-do make large drafts of their accumulated funds for investments in a more profitable way. Some deposits also are temporary as those of contractors and of the industrial class. Though there is no clear proof to show the increase in the capital, certainly there is no fear that it has declined.

*Coercive Processes* — If some of the occupants had known their reciprocal duties to Government, there ought not to have been any necessity for taking coercive measures to collect the dues. Of late, there is a tendency to ask for remission on most frivolous and trivial grounds and withhold payment out of mere contumacy, calculating that, under the provisions of the Revenue Law, land will be proceeded with first, that this will cause some delay and that in that way they can get two or three months time without putting themselves to any more loss than the payment of notice fee and other costs which are but a trifle. Unless the law is amended so as to bring it in conformity with that in Bombay or Madras, the difficulties of collection are likely to increase with the advance of years.

*Takavi Advances.*—Not in a few cases the amount borrowed is diverted for other purposes. The amount is spent on other objects; the work promised is not done in the manner it should be or in the prescribed time; and there is generally an application for extension of time either to complete the work or to make the repayment. Punctual repayment is as rare as the default is common. Unless raiyats show steadiness of purpose and practise punctuality, they cannot be expected to take advantage of the Government concession of low rate of interest and long loans.

*Eksal Tenure.*—There were more than the usual number of darkhasts for cultivation of wet lands for Eksal, under Bhyrasagar and Bhadrakere in Gudibanda Sub-Taluk and Sidlaghatta Taluk, respectively. This system is certainly working well and no difficulty is felt in the collection of kandayam.

*Boundary Marks.*— \* \* \* It is difficult to depute office hands on this work without detriment to their legitimate work. The circular seems to have been based on the Bombay Revenue Rules which require this work to be done by *Bhag Karkans*. These Karkans were not office clerks but officers in charge of Division of a Taluk (Bhag) ~~...~~

duties corresponding to those of our shekdars. They have recently been replaced by Circle Inspectors corresponding to our shekdars or Revenue Inspectors of the Madras Presidency and these now attend to the inspection of boundary marks. The provisions of the circular cannot be conveniently worked out and it is for this reason, I think, they have not been carried out satisfactorily anywhere in the Province. The best inspection of boundary marks is the legitimate duty of the shekdar and he alone must be made responsible for this work. As, at present, it is to be done jointly by two agencies, there is scope for one shoving the responsibility on the other and both not doing it.

*Schools.*—In some schools the number of classes assigned for a teacher goes up from three to five and wherever this is the case, the attention paid to all classes is below the average, the lower classes suffering in the result more than the higher. It is desirable, wherever more teachers cannot be employed, to reduce the classes to lowest three so that the teacher may give all his attention to these classes which are particularly rudimentary and therefore require careful moulding and strong foundation.

*Shekdari Service.*— \* \* \* It will be sometime before this new set of shekdars can come up to expectations. They have energy and know rules better than their old *confères* but something is wanting in their application and attachment for work \* \*

They have also some reserve about them which they must shake off before they can win the confidence of the people they move among

#### (b) MALUR SUB-DIVISION

*Rainfall.*— \* \* The rainfall was excellent, the Sub-Division never having been favoured with such a copious fall during the last several years with the result that the outturn of ragi, avare, sugar-cane and Karthik paddy crops got by the raiyats was in excess of the quantity that they had obtained for a considerable time past. In fact, from the information that I was able to gather from some of the raiyats, who are not prone to give an exaggerated account, it would appear that never during the last 20 years had they such a good avare crop

*Manufactures, Arts and Industries.*—The silk-growing industry in the Chintamani Taluk has shown signs of advance and raw silk is being exported to Conjeevaram and other distant places.

*Material Prosperity.*— \* \* It is a matter for regret that cows are used in parts of Malur and Mulbagal Taluks for ploughing purposes, the reason being that bullocks which were worth only Rs. 40 or 50 about 15 years ago are now purchased for Rs. 100 or 120 by dealers from the Madras Presidency, with the result that the poorer of the raiyats who cannot afford such a large sum buy cows for Rs. 30 or 40 and use them for ploughing their lands.

*Sanitation.*—Having found during my inspection of jodi Devarayasandra and other alienated villages, that sanitation was generally neglected, I explained to the Jodidars, wherever it was possible, the Village Sanitation Rules, and impressed upon them the absolute necessity in these days of plague and pestilence, to conform to them strictly.

### III. TUMKUR DISTRICT. (a) MADDAGIRI SUB-DIVISION.

*Collection.*—Indifference to collection work, want of method in the searching of desks and checking the unanswered lists, camps of short duration without the hobli gumasta, just to make up the ten days, all contribute to the tardy disposal of Revenue work and heavy arrears in the taluk. To have some control over collections, lists of villages with arrears as they stood at the end of June have been called for by this office.

#### (b) GUBBI SUB-DIVISION.

*Coercive Processes.*—The adoption of coercive processes is anything but systematic. Notices of demand are issued only to a few individuals represented to be obstinate, by the shanbhog or patel; and in not a few cases the matter proceeds no further than the notice. There is great reluctance on the part of the Amildars to issue demand notices, etc., automatically to every defaulter, irrespective of his supposed obstinacy, and this reluctance seems to be based on three considerations:—

First of all, it is thought that the issue of a large number of demand notices would bring censure on the Amildar as an incompetent officer who could not realise the revenue without the last resort to severity.

In the second place, it is considered that the automatic adoption of the coercive processes would weaken the sense of responsibility of the shanbhogs and patels in regard to the collection of revenue, and that they might think their duty done when they had prepared a notice of demand.

In the third place, it is thought that the extensive issue of notices, etc., would entail heavy correspondence.

There is some truth in all this, but it certainly does not prove that the reducing of the adoption of coercive processes to a system will not be an improvement over the haphazard arrangement now prevailing. The extensive use of coercive measures may be hardship to the persons concerned; but it cannot be more harassing than the indirect pressure now applied on defaulters with various degrees of severity—a severity which being uncertain and unauthorized, is for that reason, all the more intolerable. No officer would, I think, be blamed for substituting legal for illegal pressure.

Secondly, the rigorous application of the system need not weaken the responsibility of the village officers, if their responsibility does not include the necessity alternately to cringe before and to domineer over the defaulters which is too often expected of them at present.

Thirdly, correspondence may increase; but that will be for a year or two after the introduction of the system. Once people realise there is no escape from the system, they will not make defaults, and the issue of notices, etc., will in time decrease in volume.

These facts are so obvious that they need no reiteration but for the prevalent distrust (due to shortsightedness) on the part of the Taluk officers in any systematisation of the coercive measures to be adopted. I have instructed all the Amildars in my Sub-Division that at the end of the official year a notice of demand should be invariably issued to every defaulter irrespective of his docility or otherwise, and that this should be followed up by the adoption of the other measures which the Revenue Law has placed at our disposal. If these instructions are loyally carried out, it is hoped that favoured individuals will cease to make default with impunity, and bad debts will not accumulate.

*Inspection of Taluk Treasuries.*—The chief defects noticed were the following:—

- (1) Utilization of cash imprests for other than their legitimate purpose and delay in recoupment.
- (2) Antedating receipts of revenue credited during the 1st days of a given month and showing it as having been received on the last day of the previous month so as to show large revenue collections for such previous month.

*Taluk Offices.*—There is no uniformity in the several taluks as regards the form of the different registers and of periodical returns. The lists of these returns have not been brought up to date and a great deal of confusion exists in regard to their preparation. This appears to be due to the absence of a handy volume of instructions explaining the form and object of the various returns and registers. If a manual containing this information were to be prepared and supplied to the taluks, it would remove a good deal of uncertainty, confusion and delay. \* \* \*

#### IV. MYSORE DISTRICT.

##### (a) MYSORE SUB-DIVISION.

*Darkhasts.*— \* \* \* The number of pending ones is being reduced considerably but the chief causes of the long pendency are (1) the apathy of the applicants, (2) the existence of reserved trees in assessed lands which necessitates lengthy correspondence with the Excise or Forest Department and in the case of unassessed lands, (3) their having to be submitted to the Revenue Commissioner for sanction. It is usually the darkhasts for unassessed waste lands that take the longest time to be disposed of as a large number of preliminary formalities have to be gone through before the records are ready for submission to the Revenue Commissioner. I beg to suggest that Government should be moved to empower the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioners to dispose of the gomal and other unassessed lands when the area of such lands exceeds the maximum area of free grazing land in a village (30 acres per 100 head of cattle) as laid down in Chief Commissioner's Circular. If the villagers are inconvenienced in any way by the curtailment of their grazing rights, it is always open to them to prefer an appeal against the grant of the land. To safe-guard the interests of the darkhastdars and the villagers, I would also introduce a condition in the grant that the successful darkhastdar should not enter upon the land for a period of three months or until the appeal of the villagers (preferred within the time) is disposed of. A rule may also be made to the effect that, in cases in which at present the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner is required, the Assistant Commissioner should inspect the lands before he gives them out for cultivation. I think that this procedure meets some of the important objections to the suggested departure from the existing practice.

*Coercive Processes.*— \* \* \* The difficulty consists in serving notices on the innumerable Vrittidars who manage to evade them. I think that it will conduce to speedy collection if a publication in the Mysore Gazette of demand notices is declared to be equivalent to personal service on the recalcitrant defaulters. As the whereabouts of such defaulters could not be ascertained, I directed the Amildar to take precautionary measures under Section 147 of the Land Revenue Code and to serve the demand notice on them when they appeared to apply for permission to harvest the standing crops. The Amildar was enabled to serve notices in this way on a large number of elusive defaulters and to recover considerable arrears.

*Taluk Offices.*— \* \* \* The minimum educational qualifications prescribed for entrance into the Taluk Establishments are very low indeed. And even then, it is found, at times, impossible to get men possessing them. The pay is very low and the prospects of securing the plum billets in the department very distant. It is no wonder then that no intelligent men enter the Taluk office, or if they do, they do so with ulterior motives. The scale of pay is inadequate to meet the present day demands of even the low standard of life that they are accustomed to.

(b) REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER IN CHARGE OF THE MALVALLI TALUK.

*Tanks.*— \* \* \* The existence of absentee land-lords under these tanks is the chief source of trouble in the carrying on of maintenance work by the raiyats. The tenants who cultivate those lands do not want to do the extra work for their land-lords. Therefore everywhere the raiyats are more willing to pay an acreage cess of 8 annas which will fall on all owners of land, as the best way out of the difficulty. This difficulty does not appear in as great a degree under minor tanks, the few acres under which are generally owned by the villagers themselves and maintenance work is easier there. Even in the case of some minor tanks, maintenance work had been neglected till now, and I am now paying special attention to this matter during my inspections.

*Village Sanitation and Water-supply.*— \* \* \* A proposal in the interests of village sanitation which deserves some consideration is that greater freedom should be given to the raiyats to build on their own agricultural land whenever they wish to do so. This will facilitate more economical storing of manure, greater attention to cultivation by the members of the owner's family and comparative freedom from the spread of infectious diseases both among men and cattle. Universal practice of that sort at present will result in greater crime and less safety, but there may be no harm in permitting to do so, those who want to build away from the village site. Greater facilities for water-supply are being given and there are indeed very few villages that are now in need of new wells. Their needs are being considered and within a few years all villages will have an adequate supply of good water.

#### V. SHIMOGA DISTRICT. SAGAR SUB-DIVISION.

The Kunbi Mahrattas are, however, showing a disposition to settle down under the favourable concessions that have been granted to them by Government.

Wages have risen from 4 to 5 annas per head. Rice was selling from 8 to 9 seers per rupee. Jaggory and supari locally produced are not of superior quality. The arecanut produced in Yadur magani is considered to be superior to the other kinds produced in the Sub-Division.

The tile factory, known as Varada Factory is getting popular and the work is increasing. It has a bright future. It is expected that the tiles manufactured in this factory may sell at a cheaper rate than those obtained from Mangalore factories; for the cartage alone comes to a prohibitive amount.

During the year under report, I inspected the Nagaralli plantations at jamabandi time. The original owners do not seem to have paid much attention to rubber cultivation, notwithstanding the special concession granted by Government. This is because of the place being far away from any road or populated place to facilitate immigration. The proposed road which is being worked now may facilitate the Bhathal and other sea-coast people to come there for work.

During the tour of the Deputy Commissioner he was pleased to explain to the ill-advised native raiyats of Kallorhatti, the special concession shown by Government for rubber cultivation. I have been advising the raiyats also to come forward and to open co-operative institutions to develop the industry. The climate and the soil in Kallorhatti and its vicinity are suitable to the growing of rubber.

In malnad each house bears the name of a village and forms a majra village of a recognised or asli village. These groups of majra villages are situated at a distance from one another separated by either a jungle, kan or soppinabetta. Proposals for the reservation of forests allot pasture grounds in one single plot for all these villages. The cattle are thus to be driven to that allotted pasture ground all along the reserved area. This tempts the unprincipled forest servant to mulct the raiyat. This hardship is much feared by the raiyat and there is a regular opposition to the reservation of forests.

