

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. D. 10373-428—Edn. 372-27-4, dated 27th March 1928.

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore.

Reviews the — for the year 1926-27.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1926-27, from the Director of Public Instruction, received with his letter No. L. Dis. 4013 of 27-28, dated 18th November 1927.

ORDER No. D. 10373-428—EDN. 372-27-4, DATED 27th MARCH 1928.

Recorded.

2. *Direction and Inspection.*—Mr. K. Matthan, B.A., continued as the Head of the Education Department till 18th May 1927, when he was sent on deputation to England as the State delegate to the Imperial Educational Conference held in London in June and July 1927. Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, M.A., Bar-at-Law, Principal, Maharaja's College, officiated as Inspector-General of Education during Mr. Matthan's absence on deputation.

The organisation of the higher Inspectorate based on grades of education continued to work during the year. The itineration and inspection work of the Inspectors of Primary and Middle Schools, of the Secondary and Normal Schools, of the Inspector of Science Education and of the Inspectress and Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools were fairly satisfactory. The itineration of the District Inspectors of Education, except that of the District Inspector of Urdu Education, Bangalore District, was satisfactory. Among the Assistant Inspectresses the touring work of Miss Yusuf Ali in charge of Urdu Schools in the Mysore Division continued to be unsatisfactory, in spite of the observation made by Government in their review on the Report on Public Instruction for 1925-26. The itineration of the Assistant Inspectors of Channarayana, Malavalli, Ghamrajnagar, Hassan, Saklespur, Channagiri, Shikarpur, Hiriya and Tumkur (Urdu) and Bangalore (Urdu) Ranges was very inadequate. The Assistant Inspectors of Hassan, Shimoga, Sagar, Shikarpur and Tumkur (Urdu) Ranges did not inspect a number of schools in their direct charge. This is not satisfactory. It is gratifying to note that the officers of the Revenue and other departments inspected as many as 1,137 schools and evinced interest in the improvement of those institutions.

Government are glad to observe that private munificence has been forthcoming in increased measure to provide school building, equipment and other facilities indicating a growing realisation on the part of the people that education is essential to real welfare.

3. *Statistics.*—The statistics furnished in the Report give the number and strength of the institutions as they stood on the 31st March 1927. The total number of institutions, both public and private, on 31st March 1927 was 8,212 with a strength on the rolls of 3,19,517, as against 8,066 institutions with 3,15,989 pupils on 30th June 1926. Of the total number of institutions, 4,901 were Government institutions with 2,26,562 pupils, 86 were municipal institutions with 10,118 pupils, 2,100 were aided institutions with 64,584 pupils, and 1,125 were unaided institutions with a strength of 18,253 pupils. The percentage of boys and girls at school to the population of school going age was 36.35 as against 35.95 in the previous year; that of only boys to the male population of school going age was 57.71 as against 56.82; and the corresponding figures for girls to the total female population of school-going age was 14.16 as against 14.27 in the previous year.

No. D. 10373-428—EDN. 372-27-4, DATED 27TH MARCH 1928.

On an average, there was one institution for every 3.59 square miles of area and 714 persons of total population; and one out of every 2.75 of the school going age was under instruction. The proportion of pupils to the total population was 1 in 18.3 as against 1 in 18.5 in the previous year. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 8.65 and that of girls to the total female population was 2.1 and that of boys and girls to the total population was 5.45.

4. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on education (including University) both direct and indirect, as detailed in the margin amounted to Rs. 60,93,277 or Rs. 19,574 more than that of the previous year. Of this expenditure, Rs. 37,89,729 were spent on Government institutions, Rs. 6,09,518 on aided institutions, Rs. 1,51,615 on Municipal schools, Rs. 4,50,323 on buildings and equipment, and

	Rs.	%
State Fund	48,26,988	80.87
Local Funds	4,61,113	7.56
Municipal	49,565	.81
Fees	4,08,260	6.70
Other sources (mainly contributions by aided agency.)	2,47,895	4.06
Total	60,93,277	

Rs. 10,92,092 under the head 'general'. The direct expenditure came up to Rs. 45,10,106 or 74.03 per cent of the total expenditure. The following table furnishes details of direct expenditure on the various grades of education:—

	Rs.	%
1. University Education	6,16,447	10.11
2. Oriental Colleges (not forming part of the University)	58,793	.97
3. Training Schools for men and women	77,600	1.27
4. High School Education	5,36,063	8.80
5. Middle School Education	9,77,846	16.05
6. Primary Education	19,94,710	32.75
7. Technical Education	2,48,647	4.08
Total	45,10,106	74.03

The average cost of education per head of population was Re. 1-0-8 as against Re. 1-0-7 in the previous year; and of this cost Rs. 0-13-5 was met from State Funds as against Re. 0-13-0 in the previous year.

Education Cess was being levied in all the districts, except Kolar; and this District Board has also since agreed to levy the cess from the current year. Out of the total amount of Rs. 11,25,047 available for expenditure out of education cess, only a sum of Rs. 3,94,765 was expended during 1926-27 leaving a large balance of Rs. 7,30,282. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to submit proposals for utilising the balance available for buildings and equipment.

5. *Collegiate Education.*—University Entrance Classes continued to work in eight Collegiate High Schools for boys, of which four were aided institutions. Of the total number of 1,585 students who sat for the Entrance Examination, only 476 passed, giving a percentage of 30.03 as against 35.04 in the previous year.

6. *High Schools.*—There were 23 High Schools for boys at the end of the year under review, as in the previous year, with a strength of 7,093 pupils. There has been a great demand for the opening of additional High Schools. Resolutions were moved both in the Representative Assembly and in the Legislative Council and representations were also made to the Dewan during his tours urging the need for additional High Schools, and promises of contribution towards the cost of buildings have been forthcoming in some cases. It is feared that financial conditions may not admit of the opening of any more High Schools during the next one or two years. Vocational subjects are being taught in some of the High Schools. The Weaving classes opened during the year at Shimoga, Tumkur and Davangere are reported to be popular. Extension of the scheme of vocational instruction in High Schools has been under the consideration of Government.

Out of 2,311 candidates who sat for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Public Examination, 1,414 were declared "Passed" (eligible for public service) giving a percentage of 62; of the 1,414 who passed "915" were declared by the University to be eligible for admission to College courses of study.

7. *Middle Schools.*—Though the number of middle schools for boys rose from 215 to 235, their strength fell from 22,047 to 20,944. The number of Incomplete Middle Schools on the 30th March 1927 was 289 with a strength of 4,904 as against 310 with a strength of 6,498 on the 30th June 1926. The Inspector-General of Education (now Director of Public Instruction) reiterates his views about the unsatisfactory working of these Incomplete Middle Schools. The anomalous nature of the existence of this class of schools has also been brought to the notice of Government. The proposals of the Department for the conversion of some of these schools into Complete Middle Schools and of

No. D. 10373-428—EDN. 372-27-4, DATED 27TH MARCH 1928.

some others into Primary Schools are under the consideration of Government. Government agree that it is neither possible nor desirable to convert all the Incomplete Middle Schools into Complete Middle Schools, both on account of the heavy loss involved in such a step and the unsuitability of some of these schools for being converted into Middle Schools.

Out of 5,482 candidates who sat for English Lower Secondary Examination, 2,225 passed, giving a percentage of 40·6 as against 44·02 in the previous year. Three thousand two hundred and fifty-one candidates sat for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination and 1,103 passed, giving a percentage of 33·9. There has been a fall in the percentage of passes in the English Lower Secondary Examination. This is reported to be due to the participation in these examinations of the newly developed schools which have not yet settled down to steady work. Government trust that the next years' results will show that these schools have come into line with other schools. The fall in the number of candidates who sat for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination is reported to be due to the strict enforcement of the rule that Primary Schools with less than three teachers should not present candidates for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination. This decrease is however set off by an improvement in the results which may be attributed to the same measure.

8. *Primary Education.*—The number of Primary Schools for boys on the 31st March 1927, was 5,658 with a strength of 2,24,372 as against 5,462 schools with a strength of 2,16,109 on the 30th June 1926. The percentage of boys in the Primary classes to the total male population of school going age was 45·29 as against 43·57 in the previous year. Out of the total number of pupils in Primary Classes, a large number, viz., 1,38,711 were in the 1st year Primary Class. This stagnation in the Primary Classes is reported to be mainly due to the want of an adequate number of teachers. The proposals of the Director of Public Instruction to employ additional teachers on account of the increase in the strength of schools at an additional expenditure of Rs. 52,000, are now under the consideration of Government.

9. *Special Schemes.*—The number of compulsory education centres remained at 240, as in the previous year. The proposed legislation for enabling the Department itself in certain cases, to take census of school-going children at the cost of local bodies, is calculated to remove one serious impediment to the proper working of the scheme.

It is reported that an experiment for teaching, reading and writing in the course of three weeks to illiterate persons, which was conducted in the Central Jail and at Siddapur in Bangalore Taluk has yielded valuable results, and that its extension to other suitable centres is under consideration.

10. *Special Institutions.*—The number of training schools remained the same as in the previous year. The results of the Training College, Mysore, of the District Normal Schools at Kolar, Bangalore, Hassan and Tumkur in the public examinations were satisfactory, but that of the District Normal School, Chitaldrug, was bad.

The School of Engineering maintained its popularity, the number on the roll being 236 as against 222 in the previous year.

There was a slight fall in the number of students in the Central Institute for Defectives at Mysore. This school has been converted into a Government Institution from the current official year and placed under a reconstituted Committee of Management, with Sir Charles Todhunter, as President.

There were three Sanskrit Colleges, of which two were Government Institutions and the other aided, under the control of the Muzrai Department. Of the 98 students on the roll of the Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, which has been thrown open to all communities, 65 were Brahmins, 26 Lingayets, three Devangas two Nayakas, one Mahratta and one Gosai. The number of Sanskrit Patasalas was 51 as against 49 in the previous year with a strength of 1,607 as against 1,609. Of the total number of students, 123 were Lingayets including one girl, 69, Vokkaligars including eight girls, 40, Vaisyas including one girl, 35, Jains including 14 girls, five Kshatriyas including two girls and one was a Mohamedan girl.

11. *Education of Women.*—Of the total number of institutions for Women's Education, one was a College with 21 students, five were English High Schools with 241 students, 22, Middle Schools with 1,093 students, 49, Incomplete Middle Schools with 740 pupils, and 705 Primary Schools with 35,474 pupils, one was a Kannada High School with 24 students, three were Training Institutions with 88 students and two, Aided Industrial Schools with 83 students. The total expenditure on the education of girls (including University Education), was Rs. 6,60,749. The slow progress of Women's Education is attributed, in part, to the absence of a definite educational policy in the matter. The curricula for girls' schools, it is stated, are modelled on those for boys and are thus too academic and otherwise unsuited for girls. The remodelling of Women's Education with

No. D. 10373-428—EDN. 372-27-4, DATED 27TH MARCH 1928.

reference to their social requirements and their mental and physical equipment is reported to be one of the most pressing needs. The subject is under the consideration of a Sub-Committee of the Board of Education. Government generally agree with the views of the Director and in the meanwhile await the proposals of the Board of Education.

Among other causes to which the slow progress of Women's Education is attributed, is the want of a plentiful supply of teachers with adequate cultural and professional equipment. The Director suggests that this situation may be met by opening a central training institution for Women teachers. He is requested to work out the details and formulate his proposals for the orders of Government.

12. *Education of Mahomedans.*—The number of Urdu Schools decreased from 943 to 939 during the year under report, but the strength increased from 36,504 to 36,560, of whom 164 were non-muslims. There were besides, 7,262 Mahomedan pupils reading in general schools. Thus, the total number of pupils of this community under instruction in all the schools was 43,658, of whom 31,160 were boys and 12,498 girls. The total expenditure incurred by Government on educational institutions specially intended for Mahomedans, was Rs. 4,09,615.

The opening of a Boarding Home attached to the Urdu School at Sultanpet, Bangalore City, as suggested by the Mahomedan Education Advisory Committee, is under the consideration of Government.

13. *Education of the Depressed Classes.*—The number of special schools for the education of the pupils of the depressed classes increased from 605 to 632 and the strength from 16,575 to 17,707. Of the total number of pupils at school 2,729 were girls. The three Boarding Middle Schools for boys at Mysore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur continued to work during the year. The results of the boarding Middle Schools at the Lower Secondary public examination were not satisfactory. The Director is requested to take the necessary steps to improve the efficiency of these institutions.

It is reported that there has been a great need for a residential middle school for girls, as there are a considerable number of girls who have completed the primary stage of education and are desirous of proceeding to the Middle School stage. The proposals of the Director to open one such school are now before Government and it is likely that, funds permitting, it will be opened from the next academical year.

The progress of education among the depressed classes has been, on the whole encouraging. The Boarding Home for High School students at Bangalore which started with 12 students five years ago, had 122 students during the year under review and the demand for admissions is reported to be still on the increase. The Director of Public Instruction thinks that it is desirable not only from financial considerations but also with a view to inculcate the spirit of self-reliance in the members of the community, to require that the pupils in the High School stage should contribute something towards the cost of their education. The Director is requested to investigate the question and to submit proposals for the consideration and orders of Government.

14. *Scholarships.*—A sum of Rs. 2,17,570 was spent on scholarships (including those of the University) as against Rs. 2,12,717 in the previous year. The allotments for scholarships were almost fully utilised, only 6.08 per cent of the amount available having lapsed. The lapses were chiefly under stipends to private candidates under training and scholarships for girls of the depressed classes.

15. *Buildings.*—Out of a provision of Rs. 3,22,337 for buildings (excluding University) only a sum of Rs. 1,78,615 was spent during the year under review. The large lapse under 'Buildings' is due to the non-utilisation of the provision for buildings transferred to the Public Works Department by the Education Department as a consequence of the transfer of control of building works, both Original and Repairs, to that Department. The Chief Engineer is requested to see that no occasion is given, as far as possible, for lapses under buildings. Such lapses would be minimised by the preparation, well in advance, of a considered programme of educational buildings, and the timely selection of suitable sites as prescribed in Government Order No. D. 1456-66—Edn. 131-26-34, dated 4th August 1927.

16. *Hostels.*—The number of hostels increased from 72 to 78 and their strength from 2,505 to 2,606. Of the total number, 24 were Government hostels. The increase in the number is due to the increase of private aided hostels.

17. *Other Activities.*—The Scout movement is slowly increasing in popularity. The number of scout troops rose to 199 with 4,600 members, as against 183 with 4,100 members in the previous year. The most notable service rendered by the scouts was in connection with the fire that broke out in the Exhibition organised by the District Board of Bangalore in the Cubbon Park, Bangalore, in December 1926. Two graduates, who successfully underwent a course of physical culture in the National Y. M. C. A. School of Physical

No. D. 10373-428—EDN. 372-27-4, DATED 27TH MARCH 1928.

Culture, Madras, have been appointed as Inspectors of Physical Education, for placing physical culture activities in the schools on a sound footing. They are also expected to be utilised for holding classes during summer vacations for the Drill Instructors in schools.

The scheme of medical inspection of students has been introduced into Government Schools in Bangalore City. Orders have been recently issued directing the extension of the scheme to all parts of the State in which medical men are available, provided the local municipal councils are agreeable to contribute a certain proportion of the cost in their areas.

18. *General.*—The Inspectorate based on grades of education having been found to entail certain administrative inconveniences, proposals were submitted by the Inspector-General of Education in April 1927 for a reorganisation, based on territorial jurisdiction and calculated to secure unity of District Educational administration. Government have sanctioned these proposals and the new system has come into force from 1st November 1927. The reorganisation also provides for relieving the Director, of much of the administrative routine which hitherto devolved on him, and leaving him free to devote his attention to the solution of educational problems, and the large questions of policy connected with the development of public instruction in the State.

Government are glad to note that the administration of the Department during the year continued to be efficient and satisfactory.

N. RAMA RAO,
*Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.*

To—The Director of Public Instruction.
The Other Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—P. S. R. N.

4

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN MYSORE, FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1927.

CHAPTER I.

In this report statistics relating to strength and attendance of schools for the year under report are given as on 31st March 1927, while statistics relating to the same items for the previous year are as for 30th June 1926. The change has been made in accordance with Government Order No. E. 299—Edn. 43-26-3, dated 19th July 1926.

The following paragraphs contain a brief summary of the important events and items of progress during the year 1926-27 which are dealt with in detail in the subsequent chapters.

1. *Number of Pupils.*—There was a small increase in the number of pupils under instruction from 315,989 on 30th June 1926 to 319,517 on 31st March 1927. The percentage of pupils to the total population was 5.45 as against 5.39 in the previous year.

2. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure on Public Instruction, including University Education, was Rs. 60,93,277 or Rs. 19,574 more than in the previous year. The average cost of education per head of population was Rs. 1-0-8 as compared with Rs. 1-0-7 in the previous year.

3. *Direction.*—At the invitation of the Imperial Government to the State to participate in the Imperial Education Conference held in London in June and July, Mr. K. Matthan, Inspector-General of Education (now Director) was deputed as a delegate to the Conference. Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore, officiated as Inspector-General of Education during Mr. K. Matthan's deputation.

Further decentralisation of powers was sanctioned by Government during the year, the Inspector-General of Education (now designated Director of Public Instruction) being authorised to make appointments on a salary going up to Rs. 125; to award certain classes of scholarships which previously required sanction of Government and to order certain transfers of scales of establishments between schools and between the tutorial line and the Inspectorate.

The arrangement under which responsibility for the construction and repairs of educational buildings was shared between the Education and the Engineering Departments, each with separate establishments, being not considered satisfactory, Government ordered the execution of such works by the Department of Public Works, a small staff only being retained in the department, for the preparation of building programmes, settling type-designs and for the administration of building grants.

4. *Inspection.*—The existing organisation of the higher inspectorate based on grades of education having been found by experience to have not worked satisfactorily, proposals for the reorganisation of the higher inspectorate based on territorial jurisdiction and on the principle of unity of educational administration were submitted to Government and have been sanctioned after the close of the year under report, to be given effect to from 1st November 1927. A Conference of the Inspecting Officers of the department was held in September 1926 under the Presidency of the Inspector-General of Education (now Director) when several important questions of educational policy were discussed.

5. *Secondary Education. High Schools.*—To meet the growing demand for High School Education, a new High School was opened at Maddagiri, in the Tumkur

District. Additional hands were sanctioned to the High Schools at Tiptur, Tirthahalli and Nanjangud on account of the increase in strength and the opening of new sections.

Necessary preliminary steps for taking over of the Marimallappa's High School, Mysore, under Government management were taken during the year under report and the school was brought under Government management from the beginning of the current school year 1927-28.

As it was considered necessary and desirable that there should be an appreciable difference between the emoluments of Head Masters of High Schools and their Assistants, Government were pleased to fix the minimum pay of Head Masters, including the Assistant Head Master of the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore at Rs. 200 per mensem. The minimum pay of District Inspectors was at the same time raised to Rs. 200.

6. *Middle and Primary Schools.*—During the year under report, 5 Middle Schools and 257 Primary Schools were newly opened, and 173 Aided Primary Schools were converted into Government Institutions. Practical Instruction classes in certain vocational subjects were also sanctioned in 3 Middle Schools.

The scales of pay of the lower grades of Head Masters of Middle Schools were revised in order that a better type of men may be appointed for these posts. The staff of Middle Schools has been greatly improved during the year, graduates being appointed as Head Masters and even as Assistants in many of these schools.

A Vocational Middle School for Tigalars has been ordered to be opened at Bangalore as an experimental measure. Agriculture and Horticulture are to be combined with general education in the school. Government have been pleased to pass orders on the recommendation of the Lower Secondary Examination Failure Committee and suitable action is being taken in the matter.

The control of the Hindustani Primary Boys' and Girls' Schools in the Bangalore City Municipality has been ordered to be transferred to the Municipal Council. The Council has now the full charge of Primary Education in the Municipality.

To supervise the Practical Instruction and Agricultural classes attached to Middle Schools, Government have been pleased to sanction the appointments of a Superintendent of Practical Instruction classes and an Agricultural Inspector, both attached to this office.

As a preliminary step towards Educational reforms, an Educational Survey of two districts has been sanctioned. The survey has been started in the districts of Bangalore and Kadur.

7. *Women's Education.*—Girls who do not desire to appear for any examinations, but want only to study special subjects such as Languages, Music, Science, Drawing, Needle-work and participate in Drill, Games, Debates, etc., have been ordered to be admitted to the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore on payment of a small fee.

Government have sanctioned a scheme for the medical inspection of the girls of the Vani Vilas Institute.

A demonstration in the Brete Harte System of Physical Culture which is based on the harmonious blending of breathing, gestures and movements and which is particularly suited to girls, was given by Miss Anna Orns halt of Denmark in the Vani Vilas Institute at Bangalore.

The extension of the scheme to other schools is under consideration.

For giving a vocational training to girls, Charka classes have been started in the Girl Schools at Saligrama and Mayakonda.

8. *Education of Mahomedans.*—The term of the Mahomedan Education Advisory Committee was extended till the end of the year under report. The Committee met during May last when several important resolutions concerning Mahomedan Education were passed, and action is being taken on them.

In the interests of the education of Mahomedan Girls, a Hindu Lady who is an M. A. and who knows Urdu has been appointed as the Head Mistress of the Urdu Girls' Middle School, Sultanpet, Bangalore. Another Hindu Lady, a

graduate of the Punjab University knowing Urdu has also been recently added to the staff.

Two scholarships of Rs. 250 per annum have been sanctioned by Government for Mahomedan girls desirous of pursuing High School Education at Aligarh. But, no applications for the same were received in spite of wide publicity given to the award of these scholarships.

9. *Education of the Depressed Classes.*—In order to encourage the spread of education among the Depressed Classes, Government were pleased to sanction the continuance of the exemption of the Depressed Class students from the payment of admission and class fees, medical examination fees as well as the examination fees for the several local examinations.

With the previous permission of H. H. the Yuvaraja, the name of the Adikarnataka Boarding Home for High School students, Bangalore, was changed to "Sri Narasimharaja Hostel." This was developed during the year under report so as to admit of 120 boarders, which number has since had to be raised slightly owing to the heavy rush for admission.

To provide for the large numbers seeking admission, the Boarding Home at Tumkur was developed so as to admit of 75 boarders.

The curricula of Adikarnataka Primary Schools have been revised providing for both general and vocational education, and the revised curricula ordered to be adopted in 20 Adikarnataka Primary Schools in the first instance.

The opening of an Adikarnataka Boarding Middle School at Hassan providing for both literary and vocational education has been sanctioned, the District Board having contributed Rs. 25,000 for the construction of a building and for initial equipment as well as a recurring grant. Plans and estimates have been submitted for sanction.

10. *Training of Teachers.*—A vacation training class for Lower Secondary trained teachers to serve as a refresher course and as a means of acquainting them with the latest developments of Primary Education, the technique of teaching, and the different sides of school activity was sanctioned by Government and conducted at two centres, viz., Tumkur and Shimoga.

In view of the demand for the selection of undergraduate teachers of aided schools for admission to the Training Institutions, Government have been pleased to sanction the training of three aided school teachers in the Elementary English Training class on the stipendiary grant-in-aid system.

Owing to the extension of the L. S. T. course, to two years and the inauguration of the B. T. course in the Mysore University, the rules for the T. C. Examinations were revised.

In order to give the benefit of the grant of stipends to the large number of girls applying for the same, Government have been pleased to increase the number of stipends to girls in Aided Training Institutions by reducing the rates slightly.

11. *Commercial Education.*—An additional hand was sanctioned to each of the Government Commercial Schools at Bangalore and Mysore, as the work in the schools had increased and provision had to be made for the teaching of certain new subjects. A grant of Rs. 100 per mensem was sanctioned as a temporary measure to the Champion Metropolitan College of Commerce, Mysore.

12. *Encouragement of Sanskrit and Kannada.*—Three prizes of Rs. 200, 200 and 300 were awarded out of the Devaraj Bahadur Charity Fund for works of literary merit in Sanskrit and Kannada as adjudged by a committee.

13. *The Boy Scouts.*—During the year under report, 13 new scout troops were started, and most of these are controlled by local associations. The total number of scouts has risen from 4,100 to 4,600.

14. *Education of the Masses.*—An experiment in quick literacy in which illiterate adults could be taught reading and writing within the course of about three months was conducted with success in the Government Central Jail at Bangalore and at Siddapura in the Bangalore Taluk. The extension of the scheme to other places is under consideration.

15. *Buildings*.—Out of the allotment of Rs. 3,16,400 sanctioned for building works during the year under report, a sum of Rs. 24,622 was spent on original works, and Rs. 16,343 for repairs on works carried out by the Education Department till the end of September 1926. As the execution of education buildings was ordered to be transferred to the Public Works Department, the balance of the allotment, *viz.*, Rs. 2,27,435 was transferred to the Public Works Department in October last. The amount spent by the Public Works Department was Rs. 1,37,650.

16. *Education Cess*.—Government have sanctioned the proposals for the utilisation of first instalment of the cess collections in the Kadur District, utilisation of the State Grant of Rs. 7,500 and Rs. 10,000 in the Kadur and Mysore Districts, and the utilisation of some parts of the balance of cess realisations of the Mysore and Hassan Districts. The total amount of recurring expenditure from Cess Funds now sanctioned is Rs. 4,19,569 per annum.

CHAPTER II.

STATISTICS.

1. In the reports of the previous years, statistics relating to the strength and attendance of schools were given as on the last day of the official year *viz.*, 30th June. The Government have directed that these statistics should in future, be furnished as on 31st March of the year to which the report relates, while statistics relating to expenditure should continue to be given as on 30th June. The statistics of strength and attendance for the year 1926-27 given in this report are accordingly as on 31st March 1927.

2. *Schools and Scholars*.—The total number of both public and private institutions on 31st March 1927 was 8,212 with a strength of 3,19,517 as against 8,066 institutions and 315,989 pupils on 30th June 1926. The number of public institutions was 7,090 against 6,893 and the number of scholars reading in them was 301,506 as against 297,410 in the previous year. The number of private institutions was 1,122 with a strength of 18,011 as against 1,173 with 18,579 pupils in the previous year.

Of the total number of 8,212 institutions, 4,901 were Government institutions with 226,562 pupils; 86 were municipal with 10,118 pupils; 2,100 were aided with 64,584 pupils; and 1,125 were unaided with a strength of 18,253.

The following is a comparative table showing the number of schools and scholars for 1925-26 and 1926-27 classified under the several grades of education:—

Particulars	Number of institutions		Number of pupils	
	1925-26 as on 30-6-1926	1926-27 as on 31-3-1927	1925-26 as on 30-6-1926	1926-27 as on 31-3-1927
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				
University Education—				
Colleges—English for men	2	2	1,218	1,274
Colleges—English for women	1	1	17	21
Colleges—Oriental for men	4	4	331	323
Colleges—Teaching for men	1	1	11	42
Engineering College	1	1	213	257
Medical College including Medical School	1	1	177	167
Total	10	10	1,966	2,084

Particulars	Number of institutions		Number of pupils	
	1925-26 as on 30-6-1926	1926-27 as on 38-3-1927	1925-26 as on 30-6-1926	1926-27 as on 31-3-1927
Secondary Education—				
High Schools—English for boys	23	23	7,234	7,093
Do Kannada for boys	3	3	236	225
Do English for girls	5	5	233	241
Do Kannada for girls	1	1	24	24
Total	32	32	7,727	7,583
Middle Schools—				
Middle Schools for boys	215	235	22,047	20,944
Incomplete Middle Schools for boys	310	289	6,498	4,904
Middle Schools for girls	23	22	1,242	1,093
Incomplete Middle Schools for girls	50	49	837	740
Total	598	595	30,624	27,681
Primary Schools—				
Primary Schools for boys	5,462	5,658	216,109	224,372
Primary Schools for girls	703	705	36,153	35,474
Total	6,165	6,363	252,262	259,846
School Education (Special)—				
Training Schools for Masters	7	7	639	617
Do Mistresses	3	3	90	88
Industrial Schools for men	17	17	1,465	1,130
Do women	2	2	64	83
Sanskrit Schools	49	51	1,609	1,607
Commercial Schools	4	4	619	424
Schools for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind	3	3	87	76
School of Engineering, Bangalore	1	1	222	236
Agricultural Schools	2	2	36	51
Total	88	90	4,831	4,312
Total Public Institutions	6,893	7,090	297,410	301,506
Total Private Institutions	1,173	1,122	18,579	18,011
Grand Total of all Institutions in the State	8,066	8,212	315,989	319,517

From the above table, it will be seen that, during the year under report, there has been an increase both in the number of institutions and in that of scholars by 146 and 3,528 respectively.

3. *Percentage of Scholars and Population of School-going Age.*—The percentage of boys and girls at school to the population of school-going age, calculated as usual at 15 per cent of the total population according to the census of 1921 was 36·35 as against 35·95 in 1925-26; that of boys only to the male population of school-going age was 57·71 as against 56·82 and that of girls only to the female population of school-going age was 14·16 as against 14·27 in the previous year.

4. *Average Monthly and Daily Attendance in Public Institutions.*—The average monthly number on the roll in all public institutions was 286,856 as against 279,791 in the previous year, and the average daily attendance was 215,771 as against 210,813 or 75·22 per cent of the average monthly roll as against 75·35 last year.

5. *Proportion of Schools and Scholars to Population and Area.*—On the average, there was one institution for every 3·59 sq. miles of area and 714 persons of total population and one out of every 2·75 of the population of school-going age was under instruction. The proportion of pupils to the total population was 1 in 18·3 as against 1 in 18·5 in the previous year.

The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population during the year under report was 8'65; that of girls to the total female population was 2'12 and that of both boys and girls under instruction to the total population was 5'45.

6. *Distribution of Scholars between the different grades of Schools.*—The subjoined table shows the percentage of scholars in each grade of school to the total number of scholars:—

Grade of schools	Boys	Girls
Colleges	30	08
High Schools-English	278	41
High Schools-Kannada	09	04
Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools	10'04	3'51
Primary Schools	86'29	95'96
Total	100	100

7. *Expenditure on Public Instruction.*—The classified statement given on the next page shows the expenditure, direct and indirect, on the different kinds of institutions and the sources of expenditure. The total expenditure, both direct and indirect, including that of University Education, viz., Rs. 9,35,447 amounted to Rs. 60,93,277 or Rs. 19,574 more than that of the previous year.

Of the total amount spent on education, Rs. 37,89,729 were spent on Government Institutions Rs. 6,09,518 on aided institutions, Rs. 1,51,615 on Municipal Schools, Rs. 4,50,323 on buildings and furniture and Rs. 10,92,092 under the head "General" which includes the cost of direction, inspection, scholarships and miscellaneous charges such as book depot, examinations, travelling allowances, boy scouts charges, etc. The direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 45,10,106 or 74'03 per cent of the total expenditure. Of this expenditure, a sum of Rs. 6,16,447 or 10'11 per cent was spent on University Education; Rs. 58,793 or '97 per cent was spent on Oriental Colleges not forming part of the Mysore University; Rs. 77,600 or 1'27 per cent on training schools for men and women including Training College; Rs. 5,36,063 or 8'80 per cent on High School Education; Rs. 9,77,846 or 16'05 per cent on Middle Schools; Rs. 19,94,710 or 32'75 per cent on Primary Education for boys and girls; and Rs. 2,48,647 or 4'08 per cent on Technical Schools (Engineering, Industrial and Commercial).

Classified Statement of Expenditure on Education.

Municipal Fund	Fees	All other expenditure	Total expenditure	Percentage	Number of institutions	Average daily attendance	Average expenditure per institution	Average expenditure per student	Number examined	Number passed	Percentage
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.			
...	74,300	8,948	6,22,697	10.32	5	1,468	1,25,789	429	1,568	476	30
...	20	1,087	58,798	.97	4	320	14,698	267	97	4	...
145	1,49,530	29,315	4,70,753	7.78	23	6,397	20,423	75	2,244	1,368	61
...	...	6,126	...	.10	3	196	2,041	31	102	56	54
120	10,428	39,025	6,07,518	9.98	214	15,992	2,858	37	4,674	1,911	41
...	280	...	49,971	.89	21	952	2,379	52	208	79	34
...	160	...	1,45,938	2.40	241	3,829	605	44	1,172	851	30
...	20	...	84,798	.57	48	442	724	70	165	75	42
88,872	211	10,889	15,77,906	25.90	5,688	157,948	277	10	397	155	39
...	1,585	6,411	57,255	.94	5	220	11,451	260	67	46	69
...	...	1,930	...	.01	1	20	1,980	96	10	3	30
...	3,482	18,286	96,153	1.69	20	787	4,847	123	155	87	56
...	...	...	11,607	.19	2	48	5,808	241	...	...	...
...	...	...	19,822	.33	31	393	639	50	120	48	86
...	...	...	11,244	.19	18	158	624	71	81	33	54
15,448	3,498	86,410	4,16,609	6.84	705	28,749	691	17	91	45	49
450	11,728	8,326	2,99,652	4.91	85	3,398	3,525	88	...	...	...
...	128	4,882	14,245	.24	5	146	2,869	98	...	...	...
49,565	2,55,295	1,63,024	45,10,106	74.03	7,089	215,753	686	20	...	...	...
...	...	...	3,16,206	5.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,84,117	2.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,34,815	3.85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,62,384	4.81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7,816	2,30,768	3.79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,62,971	77,055	4,04,881	6.66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,62,971	84,371	15,83,171	25.97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49,566	4,08,966	2,47,395	60,98,277	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46,247	4,42,862	1,89,479	60,78,703	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

4

Of the total expenditure amounting to Rs. 60,93,277 a sum of Rs. 49,26,938 or 80·87 per cent was contributed from State Funds, Rs. 4,61,113 or 7·56 per cent from Local Funds, Rs. 49,565 or ·81 per cent from Municipal Funds, Rs. 4,08,266 or 6·70 per cent from fees and Rs. 2,47,395 or 4·06 per cent from other sources, mainly contributions by aided agencies.

The chief items of contributions from local bodies are (i) Rs. 33,060 from the Bangalore City Municipal Council which bears one-third of the total cost of Primary Education in the Bangalore City, (ii) Rs. 15,000 from the Mysore City Municipal Council which has taken over the management of 23. Primary Schools in the Mysore City costing Rs. 29,680 receiving from Government a grant of the excess of the expenditure over its own contribution of Rs. 15,000 and (iii) Rs. 4,55,709 from Education Cess levied by the District Boards.

NOTE.—The total expenditure on Primary Education in the Mysore City is Rs. 91,000, of which Rs. 15,000 is borne by the Municipal Council.

8. *Expenditure from Education Cess Funds.*—Education cess at the rate of half-anna in the rupee on certain items of income was levied during the year 1926-27 by the District Boards of seven out of eight districts, i.e., all except Kolar. The estimated annual income for the seven districts referred to was Rs. 90,000 from Bangalore, Rs. 60,000 from Tumkur, Rs. 60,000 from Hassan, 63,000 from Shimoga, Rs. 60,000 from Chitaldrug, Rs. 1,10,000 from Mysore and Rs. 53,000 from Kadur respectively. The balance on 1st July 1926 and the actual collections during the year are given in the subjoined statement:—

District				Balance on 1st July 1926	Collections during 1926-27	Total
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore	...	...	...	1,27,886	85,699	2,13,585
Tumkur	...	..	...	73,513	69,905	1,43,418
Mysore	...	...	...	76,254	1,15,945	1,92,199
Hassan	...	...	...	1,89,756	67,424	2,57,180
Shimoga	...	...	..	48,246	63,913	1,12,159
Chitaldrug	...	...	...	1,06,970	52,603	1,59,573
Kadur	..	..	...	.....	46,933	46,933
Total				6,22,625	5,02,422	11,25,047

On recommendations submitted to Government in consultation with the several District Boards, Government were pleased to sanction the following items of expenditure during the year under report in the districts of Hassan, Mysore and Kadur:—

Items	Hassan		Mysore		Kadur	
	Recurring	Non-recurring	Recurring	Non-recurring	Recurring	Non-recurring
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Improving the staff of the existing Primary Schools.	3,636	..	...	..	5,612	...
2. Opening of fresh Primary Schools ...	8,043	5,650	9,699	7,950	17,190	11,400
3. Conversion of Grant-in-aid Primary Schools into Government Institutions.	8,712	9,450	...	..	11,763	14,850
4. Opening of Practical Instruction Classes in Middle Schools.	797	90	...	..	...	...
Total	21 188	15,090	9,699	7,950	34,565	26,250

In the Hassan District, the expenditure sanctioned out of the Education Cess during the year includes the opening of 37 new Primary Schools, the conversion of 63 Village Aided Primary Schools into Government Institutions and the improvement of the staff of 16 schools.

The expenditure sanctioned in the Mysore District was for opening 53 new Primary Schools.

In the Kadir District, 99 Village Primary Schools have been converted into Government Institutions, 76 fresh schools started and the staff of 28 schools improved.

The details of recurring expenditure out of Cess Funds so far sanctioned in the several districts are given in the subjoined statement:—

Items	Bangalore		Tumkur		Mysore		Hassan		Kadir		Shimoga		Chitaldrug	
	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Conversion of Village Aided Schools into Government Institutions.	136	27,641	149	28,820	159	18,567	108	14,871	99	11,768	146	19,688	75	13,797
Opening of Primary Schools ...	142	12,360	19	4,851	170	32,346	82	18,078	76	17,190	54	18,747	11	2,798
Improving the staff of the existing schools.	59	7,791	85	5,566	97	16,064	17	3,816	28	5,612	28	4,887	88	7,269
Development of Primary and Incomplete Middle Schools to Incomplete Middle and Middle Schools.	51	23,258	25	19,410	15	20,884	8	6,781	...	...	20	16,812	18	18,474
Opening of Practical Instruction Classes in Middle Schools.	8	5,900	6	3,440	11	5,472	...	...	...	...	6	3,780	2	1,200

The following items of expenditure to be distributed over all the cess-paying districts were also incurred as in previous years:—

Clerks and Accountants attached to the Head office and in the Office of the Inspector of Middle and Primary Schools Rs. 5,658

The actual expenditure from 1st July 1926 to the 30th June 1927 and the balance available from Cess Funds are as given in the accompanying table:—

District	Total amount available for expenditure during 1926-27	Expenditure during 1926-27 including buildings	Balance on the 1st July 1927
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore	2,13,585	96,655	1,16,930
Tumkur	1,43,418	69,181	74,237
Mysore	1,92,199	73,901	1,18,298
Hassan	2,57,180	23,827	2,33,353
Shimoga	1,12,159	70,059	42,100
Chitaldrug	1,59,573	61,142	98,431
Kadir	46,933	.....	46,933
Total	11,25,047	3,94,765	7,30,282

No expenditure was incurred in the Kadir District as the sanction of Government in the proposals for the utilisation of the cess in the district was received only in the month of May 1927.

The subjoined statement shows the estimated income from Cess Funds and the total recurring expenditure from these funds sanctioned in each district up to the end of the year 1926-27 :—

District		Estimated annual income	Total recurring expenditure sanctioned up to the end of the year 1926-27
		Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore	..	90,000	81,987
Tumkur	..	60,000	57,826
Mysore	..	1,10,000	94,302
Hassan	..	60,000	50,095
Shimoga	..	66,000	59,718
Chitaldrug	..	60,000	41,077
Kadur	..	53,000	34,564
Total		4,99,000	4,19,569

Education cess is being also levied by a few Municipalities, but the proceeds from this source are small as the rate of cess is low. The Government have recently sanctioned the utilisation of the education cess levied by the Municipalities of Channagiri, Honnali, Nyamati, Bhadravati in the Shimoga District for improving the pay of the staff of Primary Schools in those places and in one case for securing better accommodation. The other Municipalities which levy the cess are Vadigenahalli and Yelahanka in the Bangalore District, Bannur in the Mysore District, Ajjampur and Shivani in the Kadur District and Jagalur in Chitaldrug District. Information is yet awaited as to the annual estimated cess income of these Municipalities.

9. *Fees.*—The receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 4,08,266 as against Rs. 4,42,362 in the previous year. The receipts under each class of institution are shown in the appended statement. There was a fall of Rs. 43,080 in the fee income of the University. The fee income shown under Primary, Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools for boys' and girls' schools is mostly admission and penal fees. The fee income shown under "Miscellaneous" includes examination fees of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, Government Technical and other examinations as well as fees from hostels :—

Institutions	1925-26	1926-27	Increase	Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges (University)	1,17,380	74,300	...	43,080
Oriental College for boys	40	20	...	20
English High Schools for boys	1,53,394	1,49,530	...	3,864
Middle Schools	10,822	10,708	...	114
Incomplete Middle Schools	416	170	..	246
Primary Schools	162	211	49	...
English High Schools for girls	1,369	1,585	216	...
Middle Schools for girls	4,599	3,432	..	1,167
Incomplete Middle Schools for girls	...	..	...	..
Primary Schools for girls	11	3,493	3,482	..
Schools for special instruction	30,519	11,846	..	18,673
Miscellaneous (including Hostels and Local Examinations)	1,23,650	1,52,971	29,321	...
Total	4,43,362	4,08,266	33,068	67,164

Of the fees realised Rs. 1,26,407 were credited to State Funds, Rs. 74,300 to the University and Rs. 2,07,559 to Private Funds. The amount credited to State Funds and the University includes the fees collected for the several Public Examinations.

10. *Average cost of Education per head of Population.*—The average cost of education per head of population was Rs. 1-0-8 as against Rs. 1-0-7 in the previous

year. Of this cost, Re. 0-13-5 was met from State Funds as against Re. 0-13-0 in the previous year.

11. The average cost per student in each grade of institution (Government and Aided) is given in the statement appended to Para 7. This sub-joined statement shows the average cost per student in Government Institutions according to the total number on the rolls. But it does not show indirect expenditure on Direction, Inspection, Buildings and Scholarships, etc.,

Average annual cost per head of the number on the rolls in the different grades of boys' and girls' institutions (Government Schools only.)

Kinds of Institutions	Number of Institutions	Number on the Rolls	Annual expenditure	Cost per institution	Average cost per Pupil on the Rolls		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
University Education ...	5	1,740	6,28,697	1,25,739	361	5	1
Oriental Colleges for boys ...	2	67	54,540	27,240	814	0	6
English High Schools for boys ...	16	4,706	3,57,773	22,361	75	0	5
Vernacular High Schools for boys ..	3	225	6,125	2,042	27	3	7
Middle Schools for Boys—Kannada.	189	16,311	5,32,019	2,815	32	9	11
Middle Schools for Boys—Urdu ...	21	1,214	49,971	2,380	41	2	7
Incomplete Middle Schools, Boys Kannada.	236	4,127	1,45,933	618	35	5	9
Incomplete Middle Schools, Boys Urdu.	48	584	34,798	725	59	9	4
Primary Schools for Boys ...	3,703	1,66,486	12,80,590	346	7	11	1
English High Schools for Girls ...	2	165	42,810	21,405	259	7	3
Vernacular High Schools for Girls ..	1	24	1,930	1,930	80	6	8
Middle Schools for Girls, (Kannada).	14	658	59,353	4,239	90	3	3
Do (Urdu) ...	2	54	11,607	5,803	214	15	1
Incomplete Middle Schools—Girls Kannada.	24	293	19,822	826	67	10	5
Incomplete Middle Schools for Girls Urdu.	17	193	11,244	661	58	4	8
Primary Schools for Girls ...	593	27,940	3,03,945	512	10	14	0
Technical Schools for Boys (Including Training Institutions).	22	1,683	2,41,782	10,990	143	10	6
Technical Schools for Girls (Including Training Institutions.)	2	71	6,790	3,395	95	10	1
Total ...	4,900	2,26,541	37,89,729	773	16	11	8

12. *Aided Institutions.*—The total expenditure on Aided Institutions was Rs. 6,09,518 of which a sum of Rs. 4,04,497 was contributed from State Funds, Rs. 258 from Local Funds, Rs. 1,360 from Municipal Funds, Rs. 57,599 from fees, Rs. 1,45,894 from all other sources. Of the state grant, a sum of Rs. 1,27,425 was allotted to High Schools, Rs. 75,499 to Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools for boys, Rs. 37,600 to similar schools for girls, Rs. 1,90,125 to Primary schools for boys, Rs. 68,435 to Primary Schools for girls, Rs. 9,882 to sanskrit schools and Rs. 1,00,552 to special institutions and grants towards buildings, furniture, etc.

13. *Building and other Lumpsum Grants to Aided Schools and Hostels.*—A sum of Rs. 47,323-6-0 was spent from State Funds towards building and equipment grants of aided institutions. The more important of the items for which such grants were given are shown in the subjoined statement.

Name of Institutions	Object of the grant	Total anticipated cost	Total grant sanctioned	Grant paid during 1926-27
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Jain Boarding Home, Mysore ...	Construction of building ...	50,000	10,000	3,700
2. Veerashaiva Hostel, Tumkur ...	Do ...	40,000	20,000	400
3. Sharadaniketan Hostel, Mysore ...	Do ...	20,000	10,000	4,000
4. Heart of India Mission Girls' School, Dodballapur.	Do ...	40,000	10,000	7,500
5. Hostel attached to the Wesleyan Mission Girls' Normal School, Bangalore.	Do ...	30,000	15,000	7,300
6. Talim Khana, Chikballapur ...	Do ...	800	400	320
7. Vokkaligara Sangha, Bangalore ...	Do ...	...	20,000	8,100
8. Veerashaiva Hostel, Nelamangala ...	Do ...	6,200	3,100	1,487
9. Veerashaiva Hostel, Holalkere ...	Do ...	6,500	3,250	677½
10. D. Banumiah's Collegiate High School, Mysore	Furniture ...	700	350	350
11. National High School, Bangalore ...	Building ...	53,070	17,690	10,500
12. National High School, Bangalore ...	Science equipment, furniture and appliances.	950	475	475
13. National High School, Bangalore ...	Library ...	250	125	125
14. Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore.	Library ...	409½	205	205
.....	Furniture ...	215½	207	207
15. Methodist Episcopal Mission Girls' School, Kolar.	Library, furniture for laboratory Science equipment.	823½	400	400
16. London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore.	Do ...	871	430	430
17. Muslim Hostel, Chikmagalur ...	Repairs to Building.	100	50	46 7/8
18. Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Mysore.	Library and Science Equipment.	461	230	230
19. London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore.	Furniture ...	200	100	100
20. Hostel attached to the Vani-Vilas Institute, Bangalore.	Furniture ...	770	770	770

14. *Expenditure on Educational Buildings*—During the year under report, a total expenditure of Rs. 1,78,615 was incurred on Educational buildings both from the Education and the Public Works Department Budgets as per details shown below:—

This does not include expenditure relating to University Buildings.

		Budget Provision	Outlay
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Public Works Department Budget.—			
Budget Provision ...	28,000	.....	.....
Special Grant ...	33,437	61,437	61,437
2. Education Budget.—			
Expenditure by the Public Works Department.	76,213	.....	.....
Expenditure by the Education Department up to September 1926.	40,965	2,60,900	1,17,178
Total ...	.....	3,22,337	1,78,615

The following statement shows the expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department and the Education Department under the various heads:—

Schools	Public Works Department	Education Department
	Rs.	Rs.
1. High Schools	58,279	364
2. Middle Schools	11,289	2,253
3. Hindustani Schools (Boys and Girls)	10,400	6,744
4. Primary Schools Do	27,781	15,037
5. Adikarnataka Schools	2,795	224
6. Repairs to School Buildings	27,106	16,343
Total	1,37,650	40,965
Grand Total	1,78,615	.....

Of this amount, Rs. 1,34,523 were spent on original and improvement works, Rs. 43,449 on repairs and Rs. 643 on grant-in-aid towards the construction of School buildings for which contributions had been paid by the people.

There were in all 104 original works for execution. Of these, 34 were incomplete works of the previous year. The remaining 70 of the total estimated value of Rs. 1,44,950 were fresh works. Fifty works were completed during the year. The remaining 54 were in various stages of execution at the end of the year.

The following are the chief items of work under execution by the Public Works Department and the Education Department during 1926-27 and the expenditure incurred on each:—

No.	Name of work	Cost
(WORKS CARRIED OUT UNDER PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT BUDGET.)		Rs.
1.	Extending the Middle School, Fort, Bangalore, for accommodating the High School.	17,026
2.	Carrying out certain alterations to the Reserve Police Lines for accommodating the Middle School, Bangalore.	5,971
3.	Constructing a High School at Tiptur	21,066
4.	Do Middle School at T.-Narsipur	2,874
5.	Do do Saligrama	3,000
6.	Improving the Middle School at Nagamangala	1,141
7.	Constructing a High School at Davangere	4,210
(WORKS CARRIED OUT UNDER EDUCATION BUDGET.)		
1.	Constructing a Primary School at Vadigenahalli, Deyanhalli Taluk	3,164
2.	Do Tippasandra, Magadi Taluk	734
3.	Do Sarjapur, Anekal Taluk	660
4.	Do Begur, Nelamangala Taluk	1,540
5.	Extending the Primary Boys' School at Manne, Nelamangala Taluk	984
6.	Improving the Hindustani School at Hindiganal, Hoskote Taluk	1,600
7.	Extending the Hindustani School at Sulibele, Hoskote Taluk	603
8.	Constructing the Hindustani Boys' School at Karimsomenahalli, Doddballapur Taluk	1,502
9.	Constructing Adikarnataka School at Herohalli, Bangalore Taluk	1,281
10.	Do a Primary School at Garikehalli, Channpatna Taluk	1,150
11.	Do a Girls' School at Sarjapur, Anekal Taluk	1,109
12.	Do a Middle School at Kodihalli, Kankanhalli Taluk	1,928
13.	Do a Primary Girls' School at Manne, Nelamangala Taluk	1,073
14.	Do a Primary School at Ganganghatta, Tiptur Taluk	1,053
15.	Do do at Bukkapatna, Sira Taluk	1,195
16.	Do do at Thimmenahalli, Chiknayakanhalli Taluk	830
17.	Extending the loom-shed attached to the Collegiate High School, Tumkur	1,100
18.	Extending the Incomplete Middle School at Mangalwada, Pavagada Taluk	1,275
19.	Constructing a Girls' School at Kudaba, Gubbi Taluk	2,148
20.	Do a Primary Boys' School at Belgere, Tumkur Taluk	1,152
21.	Do Compound Wall and Latrines for Body Guards' Primary School at Mysore	2,615
22.	Do a Hindustani Boys' School at Sravanbelgola, Belur Taluk	641
23.	Do a Primary Boys' School at Vastara, Chikmagalur Taluk	1,635

No.	Name	Cost
		Rs.
24.	Constructing a Primary Boys' School at Mandagadde, Tirthahalli Taluk ...	2,500
25.	Extending the Loom-shed attached to the Collegiate High School, Shimoga ...	1,080
26.	Do Hindustani Boys' School at Shimoga ...	3,178
27.	Constructing Hindustani Boys' School at Kumsi ..	1,064
28.	Do Urdu Girls' School at Shimoga ..	2,105
29.	Do a Primary School at Madakeripura, Chitaldrug Taluk ...	888
30.	Do a Girls' School at Hosadurga ..	720
31.	Do do Chalkakere ...	796
32.	Do A. H. School at Davangere ...	3,365
33.	Extending the Loom-shed attached to the High School, Davangere ...	1,360
34.	Constructing a Primary Boys' School at Sokke, Jagalur Taluk ...	1,669
35.	Do do at Nalokai, Jagalur Taluk ...	1,453
36.	Do do at Alur, Davangere Taluk ..	1,281
37.	Do do at Harihar ..	1,776
38.	Improving the Primary School at Hosadurga ..	1,105

15. *Equipment of Government Schools.*—Including an allotment of Rs. 89,767, from Education Cess Funds, a total grant of Rs. 1,97,700 was sanctioned for the equipment of Schools. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 15,419 was spent on Boys' High Schools, Rs. 2,498 on Girls' High Schools, Rs. 6,153 on training institutions, and Rs. 1,06,883 on Primary and Middle Schools.

16. *Budget and Outlay.*—The sanctioned budget of the Department for the year 1926-27 provided for an expenditure of Rs. 43,79,600 exclusive of the State Grant to the University and Industrial Schools which are under the control of the Department of Industries and Commerce. Excluding also the allotment of Rs. 2,60,900 for educational buildings which was transferred to the control of the Public Works Department, the budget provided for a net grant of Rs. 46,18,700. The actual outlay according to the audited accounts was Rs. 44,11,484 resulting in a lapse of Rs. 2,07,216 which occurred chiefly under teaching staff and establishment, grants-in-aid, rents and scholarships. Of the total lapse, a sum of Rs. 94,370 was contributed from funds allotted out of Education Cess and this amount does not cease to be available for education expenditure.

Sanction of Government was obtained to incur additional expenditure to the extent of one lakh out of the anticipated normal savings in the annual grants placed at the disposal of the Department.

CHAPTER III.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

A. DIRECTION.

1. Mr. K. Matthan, B.A., continued as Inspector-General of Education till 18th May 1927, when he was deputed to attend the Imperial Education Conference held at London in June and July 1927. Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, M.A., Bar-at-Law, officiated as Inspector-General of Education during his absence. Mr. K. Matthan was on privilege leave for 20 days from 20th April 1927 to 9th May 1927, when Dr. S. Paul Chinnappa, Inspector of Primary and Middle School Education was in charge of the Office.

Mr. K. Matthan toured for 74 days, and inspected 303 institutions. Dr. Chinnappa toured for 12 days and inspected 15 offices and institutions. During the period from 18th May to 30th June 1927, Mr. N. S. Subba Rao toured for 31 days. As usual, a considerable portion of the time of the Inspector-General of Education was taken up in attending several meetings and conferences.

2. *Assistant Inspector-General.*—Mr. B. Tirumalachar, B.A., continued as Assistant Inspector-General of Education throughout the year under report except for a short period of 18 days from 9th August to 26th August 1927, both days inclusive, when he was on privilege leave.

3. *Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education.*—Mr. P Anantashubba Rao, B.A., L.T., continued as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education till 22nd July 1926, when he was transferred as District Inspector of Education, Chitaldrug and Mr. K. T. Sudarsana Iyengar, B.A., Secretary of the Local Examinations Board, was appointed to act as Personal Assistant, and he continued as such till the end of the year under report.

4. *The Financial Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education.*—Mr. A. Narasimhachar continued to be the Financial Assistant during the year. The work of the Financial Branch of the office was augmented during the year by the transfer to it of the maintenance of detailed accounts relating to the house building, bicycle and motor vehicle advances of the officers of this department. A separate deposit account for contributions received from the public for various Educational purposes and those relating to Provident Fund for non-pensionable employees of the department were also newly opened. The check of financial irregularities continued to be effective.

5. *Secretary, Local Examinations Boards.*—Mr. K. T. Sudarsana Iyengar, B.A., who was Secretary to the Local Examinations Boards was posted as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education and he handed over charge of this Office on 22nd July 1926. Mr. R. Jagannatha Rao, B.A., L.T., assumed charge of the Office of Secretary on 9th August 1926, and continued to hold office till the end of the year. In addition, he served as a member of the Text Book Committee and several of its sub-committees, and as Secretary of the Educational Inspecting Officers' Conference held in September 1926.

6. *Engineering Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education.*—Mr. K. Rangaswami Iyengar, B.A., B.E., continued as Engineering Assistant to the Inspector-General till 4th October 1926, when he was reverted to the Public Works Department owing to the transfer of the work of construction and repairs of school buildings to that Department. All incomplete works and sanctioned works which had not been started by that date, were therefore handed over to the Public Works Department. But in order to attend to correspondence relating to the preparation of building programmes, settling type designs and the administration of building grants, etc., Government were pleased to sanction the retention in the Office of the Inspector General, (now Director) of a small staff consisting of an Overseer, one draftsman and two clerks.

7. Since the Education Manuals, prescribed for the Departmental Service Proficiency Examination were incomplete and were not up-to-date, Government were pleased to sanction the appointment of a Special Officer for a period of 6 months for the revision of the same. Mr. G. S. Subba Rao, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Education, Arsikere who was deputed for the purpose continued as such till the end of the year under report. This period of deputation has been extended till the end of October 1927, and a further extension is necessary to complete the work, regarding which a separate recommendation has been made.

8. On a recommendation made to Government for reorganising the staff of the Office on account of the increase of work and with a view to give some relief to the Gazetted Assistants and the existing ministerial staff, Government were pleased to sanction the appointments of two Superintendents and two additional clerks pending further orders on the question of the introduction of the Simplified system of office procedure which has been successfully worked in District Offices. The system has been introduced in the office from 1st July 1927, and its working is being watched with a view to see whether it could be introduced with advantage in all the subordinate offices.

9. As ordered by Government in their No. G. 560-600—G. M. 12-27-1 dated 15th July 1927, full information regarding receipts, disposals and pendency of correspondence both in the Administration and Financial Branches of the office is given in the accompanying statements.

Statement of pending papers for the Official year 1926-27.

	Number pending at the beginning of the year	Number received during the year	Total	Number finally disposed of during the year	Number pending in the office	Number pending outside	Total pending	Remarks
1. Currents								
(a) References from Government ...	135	1,036	1,171	951	70	150	220	
(b) References from subordinate and co-ordinate offices	1,044	7,446	8,490	7,235	336	919	1,255	
2. Petitions ...	235	2,207	2,442	2,100	105	237	342	
3. Periodical returns ...	6	35	41	38	...	3	3	
4. Non-registrable papers ...	...	3,765	3,765	3,692	73	...	73	
5. Special Registers ...	31	296	327	291	19	17	36	
Grand Total ...	1,451	14,785	16,236	14,307	603	1,326	1,929	

Statement showing the number of papers, bills and unofficial files received and disposed of in the Financial Branch during the year 1926-27.

Opening Balance	References pending at the beginning	Receipts	Disposals	Balance
I Letters ...	18	6,998	6,464	552
II Bills (Gl. Audit) ...	147	10,751	10,704	194
III U. O. Files ...	"	1,182	1,164	18

There has been an appreciable increase in pendency. It is hoped that the reorganisation of the Inspectorate which has recently been sanctioned by Government will result in some relief to the Head Office and enable the present establishment to cope satisfactorily with the work of the speedily expanding department.

B. INSPECTING AGENCY.

The organisation of the Inspectorate remained the same as during last year. The Inspectorate of Boy's Schools consisted of one Inspector for Middle and Primary Schools, one for Secondary and Normal Schools, one Inspector for Science Education, 11 District Inspectors, including 3 for Urdu Schools and 44 Assistant Inspectors including 5 for Urdu Boys' Schools and one for Sanskrit Schools.

The existing organisation of the Higher Inspectorate based on grades of education having been found by experience to have not worked satisfactorily, proposals for the reorganisation of the higher inspectorate based on territorial jurisdiction and on the principle of the unity of District Educational Administration were submitted to Government during the year under report and Government have recently passed orders sanctioning the proposals and directed that the reorganisation should be brought into effect from 1st November 1927.

The minimum pay of District Inspectors (as well as Head Masters of High Schools) which was Rs. 175 has been raised to Rs 200 per mensem, as it was considered desirable and necessary in the interests of work that there should be an appreciable difference between the emoluments of District Inspectors (and Head Masters) and their Assistants.

1. *The Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools.*—Dr. S. Paul Chinnappa, M.A.L.T., PH. D., was in charge of the Office of the Inspector of Primary and Middle School Education for 342 days, and Mr. K. Srinarasimhaiya, M.A., L.T., for 23 days when the former was in charge of the Office of the Inspector-General of Education,

Dr. Chinnappa toured for 162 days, inspected 302 institutions and 31 subordinate offices. The following institutions were also inspected by him:—

- The Training College, Mysore.
- The Central Institute for the Deaf and the Blind.

He was in charge of the Office of the Inspector-General of Education for 23 days during which period he toured for 12 days. The results of his inspections have been summarised as follows in his annual report.

"The following up work by the Inspecting Officers was found to be good. The reviews by the superior officers of the work done by the subordinate officers still leave much to be desired. It is doubtless very hard work especially giving specific directions for improvement in the institutions in writing. But still instructions are given in their review to the Inspecting Officers to work hard at this important work, and I dare say that with time this aspect of the Inspector's work would generally improve. The correspondence work has not minimised to any appreciable extent. There is scope for reduction of correspondence work between offices, if strict business methods are applied in the disposal of cases. It is hoped that the disposal system of correspondence which is to be introduced, will reduce the correspondence but even this, without the application of strict business methods, in dealing with questions will not result in the expeditious despatch of public work. The increase in the correspondence in several offices has reduced itineration of many an officer. Indeed when all the District Inspectors were required to mention the minimum number of days they could travel conveniently, it was not surprising that they, more or less unanimously reduced the number of days of tour from the original 200 to 180. I would be failing in my duty by the Inspecting Officers if I omitted to make mention that the Inspecting officers had had a great difficulty in fulfilling their duties to their and the department's satisfaction owing to the limited finance placed at their disposal. The countersigning officers have had often had the unpleasant task of causing cuts in the travelling allowance bills however unfair they looked to be if they were really not so. I think the usefulness of the inspections and of visits to schools will be greatly enhanced by enlarging the financial resources of the Inspecting Officers from the bottom to the top. There is still great scope, if not sheer necessity for the vigilance, and surprise visits in addition to prearranged and publicly announced tours, but these can not, under the present circumstances, be even thought of. I believe that the increase in the travelling allowance allotments to the Inspecting Officers is money well spent."

2. *The Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools.*—Mr. K. Srinarasimhaiyal M.A., L.T., was in charge of the Office of the Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools except for a short period from 13th September 1926 to 22nd October 1926 both days inclusive, when he was on privilege leave with permission to utilise the Dasara Holidays. During the above period Mr. B. Vasudeva Rao, M.A., Head Master of the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore, was in charge of the Office.

Mr. Srinarasimhaiya was on tour for 100 days and inspected all the 23 High Schools, 6 Normal Schools, and 3 Commercial Schools, 28 Hostels and 6 minor aided institutions under his charge. He was also in charge of the Office of the Inspector of Primary and Middle School Education when Dr. S. Paul Chinnappa was in charge of the Office of the Inspector-General of Education during which period Mr. K. N. Kini, M.A. (Hons.) Inspector of Science Education was in charge of the office of the Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools in addition to his own duties.

Mr. Vasudeva Rao, when he was in charge of the office, toured for 10 days and inspected two High Schools and eight Hostels. He spent 13 days in the inspection of schools and attended meetings on 2 days. Mr. Srinarasimhaiya spent in all 114 days in the inspection of schools, hostels and minor aided institutions both at and outside headquarters and attended meetings or conducted Teachers Certificates Practical Examinations on 65 days. Thus out of the 244 working days when he was in charge of the office on duty, 179 days were taken up for inspections, meetings, etc. The remaining days refer to the months of March, April and June when no inspection of High and Normal Schools was possible. He reviewed and submitted the inspection reports received from the Inspector of Science Education as regards science equipment and teaching in High and Normal Schools and from the Urdu Inspectors as regards the teaching of Urdu in High Schools. The following institutions were also inspected by him under the special orders of the Inspector-General:—

1. The Maharani's High School, Mysore.
2. Kalamandiram, Bangalore.
3. The Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore.
4. The School of Engineering, Bangalore.
5. The Hercules Gymnasium and Physical Culture Correspondence school, Bangalore.

3. *Inspector of Science Education.*—Mr. K. N. Kini, M.A. (Hons.), was in charge of the Office of the Inspector of Science Education from 1st July 1927 till the 16th April 1927. From the 17th April 1927 to the end of 10th May 1927, he was in charge of the Office of the Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools in addition to his own duties. He was also placed in charge of the work connected with the Educational Survey of the Districts of Bangalore and Kadur sanctioned by Government in their Order No. E. 4564-77—Edn. 191-24-8, dated 3rd February 1927. Mr. Kini started this work from 7th March 1927, and in connection with it visited Primary and Middle Schools in some selected areas. Altogether he was on tour for 149 days during the year. In addition he spent 29 days in the inspection of Science work in schools at Headquarters. The Office of the Inspector of Science has been abolished under the reorganisation.

4. *Inspectress of Girls' Schools.*—Sri Srirangamma, B.A., continued as Inspectress of Girls' Schools throughout the year under report. She was on tour for 140 days and inspected all the schools and the offices under her direct control. In addition she visited 120 schools in charge of her subordinate officers. She was engaged for 24 days in the inspection of schools at Headquarters in her direct charge.

5. *Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools.*—Sri Kanakalakshamma, M.A., continued as Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools throughout the year. She was on tour for 145 days in the year and inspected only 87 schools under her charge.

The following table shows the work done by the three Inspectors, the Inspectress and the Deputy Inspectress during 1926-27 :—

No.	Inspecting Officers	Names of Officers	Number of days the officer was in charge of the circle	Number of days on tour	Direct charge schools			Number of direct charge schools re-inspected	Number of other schools inspected or visited	Total number of schools inspected or visited	Number of offices inspected, if any	Remarks
					Number	Inspected	Not inspected					
1	Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools.	Dr. S. Paul Chinnappa, M.A., L.T., Ph. D. Mr. K. Srinarasimhaiya.	342	162	...	...	...	...	304	304	31	(a) Was on privilege leave for 29 days. 100 days on tour, 65 days were spent for practical test of the Teachers' Certificate Examination, 14 days for the inspection of Head Quarter schools.
2	Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools.	Mr. K. Srinarasimhaiya, M.A., L.T. Mr. B. Vasudeva Rao, M.A.	28	
3	Inspector of Science Education.	Mr. K. Kini, M.A., Mr. K. Kini, M.A.,	23 in addition to his own duties. 365	149	...	...	...	...	36+51 Primary +18 Middle.	...	...	(b)
4	Inspectress of Girls' Schools.	Sri Srirangamma.	365	140	62	62	...	...	120	192	4	(c) She was asked not to tour in May 1927, for want of travelling allowance allotment. She could have inspected all her direct charge schools but for this order.
5	Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools.	Sri Kanakalakshamma, M.A.	365	145	107	87	20	...	50	187	...		(c)

6. DISTRICT INSPECTORS.

(1.) *Bangalore District.*—Mr. K. Narayana Rao, B.A., was in charge of the District throughout the year. He toured for 182 days, inspected all the 33 Middle Schools under his direct charge and re-inspected 16 of them. In addition to the above, he inspected four offices of Assistant Inspectors of Education and visited 389 primary and incomplete middle schools.

His itineration and inspection were fairly satisfactory.

(2.) *Kolar District.*—Mr. M. Madhava Rao, B.A., was in charge of the District throughout the year. He toured for 197 days, inspected all the 23 schools in his direct charge and reinspected 9 of them. In addition, he inspected or visited 199 Incomplete Middle and Primary Schools. He also inspected 4 offices of the Assistant Inspectors of Education.

His itineration and inspection were good.

(3.) *Tumkur District.*—Mr. M. A. Tirumalachar, B.A., was in charge of the District throughout the year. He toured for 208 days, inspected 30 middle schools and reinspected 22 of them. He also inspected 5 offices of the Assistant Inspectors of Education, the Adikarnataka Boarding School, Tumkur and a few Branch Book Depots and Agencies, besides visiting 195, middle, incomplete middle and Primary schools.

He was a member of the Tumkur Town Municipal Council, and also of the District Normal and Vernacular High School Committee and the Adikarnataka Boarding Middle School Committee, both at Tumkur, and attended a number of meetings of all the three bodies.

His itineration and inspection were satisfactory.

(4.) *Mysore District.*—Mr. M. Venkatasubbiya, B.A., continued in charge of the District during the year. He was on tour for 155 days for the inspection of schools outside District Head Quarters and spent 24 days in the Mysore City for the inspection of 11 Middle Schools and one office.

He inspected 51 middle schools in his direct charge and reinspected 8 of them. In addition he inspected 8 offices of the Assistant Inspectors of Education, 11 Book Depot Agencies, 169 schools which were under the direct charge of the Assistant Inspectors.

He attended in all 57 meetings of one or the other of the various committees on which he was a member, viz., Teachers' Certificate Board, District Board and other committees, three of them being outside the District Headquarters.

He was also in charge of the Hunsur Range for 51 days when the Assistant Inspector was on leave. He was mainly engaged during the year in giving effect to the orders of Government for the utilisation of the Education Cess funds of the Mysore District by converting village aided schools to Government institutions, starting a number of fresh schools and equipping them.

(5.) *Hassan District.*—Mr. P. V. Narasinga Rao, M.A. (Hons.), who continued to be in charge of the District throughout the year was also in charge of the Ranges of Hole-Narsipur, Arsikere, Hassan and Saklespur, for various periods ranging from 11 days to 51 days.

He attended all the meetings of the District Board, the District Conference and several other meetings. As local Chairman of the Teachers' Certificate Board at Hassan, he conducted the Practical tests of the candidates for the final examination of the Teachers' Certificate during November 1926 and June 1927.

His itineration and inspection were quite satisfactory.

(6.) *Kadur District.*—Mr. K. Venkatakrishnaiya, B.A., was in charge of the District throughout the year except for a period of 10 days in the month of June last, when he went on privilege leave and the Assistant Inspector of Education, Chikmagalur range was in charge.

Mr. Venkatakrishnaiya was on tour for 189 days and did actual inspection work on 142 days. He inspected all the 11 middle schools in his direct charge and reinspected 9 of them. In addition to these he inspected 186 incomplete middle and primary schools, which were under the direct charge of the Assistant Inspectors, 3 offices of the Assistant Inspectors and 8 Branch Book Depots or Agencies. He also inspected the Adikarnataka Bording School, Chikmagalur, under the instructions of the Inspector-General.

He attended several meetings of the District Board, the District Conference and some of the meetings of the Sub-Committees of the District Board in the several Taluk Headquarters. He also presided over some of the Teachers' Associations' meetings.

His itineration and inspection work were quite satisfactory.

(7) *Shimoga District.*—Mr. M. S. Rajagopala Rao, M.A., (Hons) was in charge of the district throughout the year except for a period of 15 days when he was on leave and Mr. N. Venkata Rao, B.A., the then Assistant Inspector of Education, Channagiri Range was in charge. Mr. Rajagopala Rao toured for 172 days, inspected 21 middle schools and reinspected 7 of them. In addition to the above, he inspected 90 incomplete middle and primary schools and 4 offices. He left one office uninspected.

His itineration and inspection were fair.

(8) *Chitaldrug District.*—Mr. B. Rajivalochanam M. A. (Hons) having been transferred as Head Master of the Government High School, Maddagiri, the Assistant Inspector of Education, Chitaldrug was in charge of the current work of the office from 1st July 1926 to 16th August 1926 both days inclusive.

Mr. M. P. Subba Rao, B.A., who was posted as District Inspector, joined duty on 17th August 1926 and remained in charge of the office till the end of 17th December 1926, when Mr. P. Anantasubba Rao, B.A., L.T., assumed charge.

Mr. M. P. Subba Rao, toured for 80 days during the period of 123 days he was in charge and inspected 10 middle schools and 100 incomplete middle and Primary Schools.

Mr. P. Anantasubba Rao was in charge of the district during the remaining portion of the year from 18th December 1926, i.e., for a period of 195 days. He toured for 90 days inspected 10 middle schools and reinspected 7 of them. He also inspected 4 offices of the Assistant Inspectors and 87 schools which were under the direct charge of the Assistant Inspectors.

The itineration and inspection work of both these officers was fairly satisfactory.

(9) *District Inspector of Urdu Education, Bangalore Division.*—Mr. Ahmed Hussain was in charge of the Division for 78 days from 1st July 1926 to 16th September 1926, both days inclusive, when he was transferred to the Mysore Division.

Mr. M. Abdul Wahab, M.A., Bar-at-law, succeeded him and he was in charge of the Division from 16th September 1926 to the end of the year.

Mr. Ahmed Hussain, during the period of 78 days he was in charge, toured for 11 days, inspected two out of 14 direct charge schools and visited 7 schools which were in charge of the Assistant Inspectors.

Mr. Abdul Wahab toured for 150 days, inspected the remaining 12 schools and reinspected all the 14 schools. In addition, he inspected the Urdu classes of 8 High Schools in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts and 142 primary schools which were under the direct control of the Assistant Inspectors. He also inspected 2 Assistant Inspectors' offices.

Though the itineration of the District Inspectors in the Division fell short of the prescribed period, the inspection work was satisfactory.

(10) *District Inspector of Urdu Education, Malnad Division.*—Mr. C. Pir Sahib Miyan, B.A., remained in charge of the division for 93 days when he was transferred as Head Master, Model Urdu Middle School, Bangalore. He toured for 20 days and inspected 13 out of 44 schools, under his direct charge. Mr. Mahomed Beig was transferred to this division from Mysore, but since he was on leave for six months, Mr. Syed Ahned, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Urdu Education, Bangalore was appointed to act for him as District Inspector of Urdu Education, Chikmagalur. He was in charge of the Division for 174 days and was on tour for 114 days, inspected 18 schools, also reinspected 17 of them. In addition to this, he visited 4 High Schools and 11 other schools which were in charge of the Assistant Inspector.

Mr. Mahomed Beig, B.A., joined duty on 25th March 1927, and remained in charge of the Division for the rest of the year. He toured for 59 days and inspected the remaining 13 schools in his direct charge and also the Office of the Assistant Inspector of Urdu Education, Shimoga. He also reinspected 3 and visited 18 schools.

He conducted the Lower Secondary Examination at Narasimharajapura Centre and attended several meetings connected with the Local Examination Board, the Text Book Committee and District Conference at Shimoga.

The Malnad Division was well inspected during the year.

(11) *District Inspector of Urdu Education, Mysore Division.*—Mr. Mahomed Beig, B.A., was in charge of this division for 85 days from 1st July 1926 to 24th September 1926, both days inclusive, when he was transferred to the Malnad Division. He was on tour for 42 days, inspected 5 schools out of 20 in his charge and visited 64 schools and one Kannada Assistant Inspector's Office. He attended the meeting of the Urdu, Persian and Arabic Sub-Committees of the Text Book Committee and the Inspecting Officers' Conference at Bangalore.

Mr. Ahmed Hussain took charge of the division on the 25th September 1926 and remained in charge of the office during the rest of the year. Including the 11 days on which he was on tour in the Bangalore Division while he was in charge of that division, he was on tour for 190 days. He inspected the remaining 15 middle schools and reinspected 17 schools besides visiting 135 others. He also inspected the Urdu classes of 8 High Schools and 2 Assistant Inspectors' Offices.

The inspection and itineration in the division were satisfactory.

7. ASSISTANT INSPECTRESSES OF KANNADA GIRLS' SCHOOLS:—

(1) *Assistant Inspectress, Bangalore.*—Sri Vengadamma was in charge of the Primary Girls' Schools in the districts of Bangalore and Kolar for 55 days from 1st July 1926 to the 25th August 1926 when she was transferred from the Inspectorate to the Malleswaram Girls' Middle School as Head Mistress. During the period she toured for 15 days and inspected and visited 18 and 23 schools respectively. Sri S. Nanjamna, B.A., L.T., was in charge of the range for the rest of the year. She toured for 153 days and inspected and visited 113 and 30 schools respectively. Her touring work was fairly satisfactory.

(2) *Assistant Inspectress, Shimoga Range.*—Miss E. S. David continued to be in charge of the range, which consisted of Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts throughout the year under report, except for a short period of ten days when she was on privilege leave. She toured for 161 days and inspected 107 schools, and reinspected one of them. Three schools were left uninspected by her as two of them were temporarily closed at the time of inspection for want of teachers, and the other could not be safely reached on account of heavy rains in the month of June 1927.

(3) *Assistant Inspectress, Mysore Range.*—Sri B. Nanjamna continued as Assistant Inspectress of this range, which consisted of Mysore and Hassan Districts, throughout the year under report. She toured for 171 days and inspected all the schools in her charge except 10 schools, of which 5 were closed. Her touring and inspection work were fairly satisfactory.

8. ASSISTANT INSPECTRESSES OF URDU GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

(1) *Bangalore Circle.*—Miss Gnanakan continued to be in charge of the circle throughout the year under report. She toured for 166 days and inspected 120 schools out of 121 in her direct charge. In addition to the above, she visited 12 Adikarnataka Girls' Schools, 10 Kannada Girls' Schools and 3 Industrial Schools.

(2) *Mysore Circle.*—Miss Yusuf Ali was in charge of the Circle during the year under report. She was on tour for 151 days and inspected all the schools under her direct charge except two which were closed at the time of her inspection on account of plague.

9. ASSISTANT INSPECTORS, BANGALORE AND MYSORE CITY RANGES.

(1) *Bangalore City Range.*—Mr. L. Seshagiri Rao, B.A., was in charge of the range for 43 days from 1st July 1926 to 12th August 1926, both days inclusive, when he was transferred as First Assistant to the Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools. Owing to heavy work on account of the preparation of the annual returns and report during this period, he was not able to undertake any touring work. From 13th August 1926 to 8th September 1926 inclusive the Assistant Inspector of Urdu Education, Bangalore, was in charge of this office, in addition to his

own duties, pending the arrival of the officer permanently appointed to the post. During this period he spent three days in visiting 11 schools in the city.

Mr. A. Srikantiah, B.A., who was transferred from the Channapatna Range joined duty on 9th October 1926 and remained in charge of the range for the rest of the year. He was on tour for 91 days in the taluk, inspected 96 schools and reinspected 38 of them besides visiting 20 other schools which were not under his charge. In the city he spent 91 days for the inspection of 44 schools and reinspected 13 of them. He was the Attendance Officer of the Compulsory Education Committee till April 1927 and attended meetings in the capacity. His work was satisfactory.

(2) *Mysore City Range*.—Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar, B.A., remained in charge of the range till 2nd December 1926 when he was transferred as Assistant Inspector of Education, Hassan Range. His successor Mr. C. R. Madhava Rao, B.A., joined duty on 10th December and was in charge of the range for the rest of the year. From the 3rd to 9th December 1926, the District Inspector of Education, Mysore was in charge of the range.

Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar toured for 36 days for the inspection of schools in the rural areas, and devoted 53 days for the inspection and organisation of city schools. In all, he inspected 37 schools and reinspected 4 of them, out of 112 schools which were under his charge. Mr. Madhava Rao toured for 57 days for the inspection of schools in the Mysore Taluk and devoted 80 days for the inspection and organisation of schools in the Mysore City. He inspected all the 75 schools which were remaining uninspected when he assumed charge of the range, and reinspected 80 schools.

In addition to the above, he attended to the work of the Compulsory Education Scheme in the City of Mysore. He attended several meetings of the Municipal Education Committee, the District Conference and the Taluk Conference. He was also instrumental in starting an association of the teachers of the primary grade in the city and taluk. His work was satisfactory.

The following table shows the touring and inspection work of the District Inspectors and of the other officers exercising powers of the District Inspectors, viz., the Assistant Inspectresses and the Assistant Inspectors of Mysore and Bangalore City Ranges :—

Statement showing the touring and inspection work done by the District Inspectors of Education of the several districts during the year 1926-27 :—

Name of the district	Name of the officer	Number of days, the officer was in charge of the district	Number of days on tour			Direct charge schools			Number of direct charge schools reinspected	Number of schools in charge of subordinates inspected or visited	Total number of schools inspected or visited	No. of offices inspected, if any.	Remarks
			Number	Inspected	Not inspected	Number	Inspected	Not inspected					
1. Bangalore ...	Mr. K. Narayana Rao, B.A.	365	182	33	33	...	16	889	422	4			
2. Kolar ...	" M. Madhava Rao, B.A.	865	197	23	23	...	9	199	222	4			
3. Tumkur ...	" M. A. Tirumalachar, B.A.	365	208	30	30	...	22	196	226	5			
4. Mysore ...	" M. Venkatasubaiya, B.A.	365	155	51	51	...	6	169	320	8			
5. Hassan ...	" P. V. Narasinga Rao, M.A.	365	223	16	16	...	16	182	198	4			
6. Kadur ...	" K. Venkatakrishnaia, B.A.	365	189	11	11	...	9	186	197	3			
	Assistant Inspector of Education, Chikmagalur.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Shimoga ...	" M. S. Rajagopala Rao, M.A. (Hon.)	360	172	21	21	...	7	90	111	(b)4		(a) 8 Branch Book Depots when inspected. P. L. for ten days in the month of June 1926.	
8. Do ...	" N. Venkata Rao, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Education, Channagiri.	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)...		(b) Was on P. L. for fifteen days from 27-9-1926.
8. Chitaldrug ...	" A. N. Sanjeevaiya	47	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...		(c) Was in charge, in addition to his own duties.
	" M. P. Subba Rao, B.A.	123	80	...	10	...	...	100	110	...		
	" P. Ananthasubba Rao, B.A., L.T.	195	90	...	10	...	7	87	97	4			
9. District Inspector of Urdu Education, Bangalore.	" Ahmed Hussain...	78	11	14	2	...	...	7	9	...		
	" Abdul Wahab, M.A. (Bar-at-Law)	287	150	...	12	...	14	150	162	3			
10. District Inspector of Urdu Education, Mysore.	" B. Mahomed Beig, B.A.	86	42	20	5	...	...	84	69	1		
	" Ahmed Hussain ..	279	190	...	16	...	17	143	168	2			
11. D. I. of Urdu Malnad, Chikmagalur.	" C. Pir Sahib Miyan, B.A.	93	20	44	13	...	...	...	13	...		
	" Syed Ahmed, B.A.	174	114	...	18	...	17	15	83	...			
	" B. Mahomed Beig, B.A.	96	39	...	13	...	3	18	81	1			
	ASSISTANT INSPECTRESSES OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS.												
12. Kanada Schools, Bangalore.	Sri Nanjamma ...	310	158	184	113	2	...	30	143	...			
	Sri Vengadamma ...	55	151	...	18	...	...	23	41	...		
13. Do Shimoga.	Miss E. S. David ...	...	161	110	107	3	1	...	107	...		
14. Do Mysore...	Sri B. Nanjamma ...	365	171	162	152	10	...	6	158	...			
15. Urdu Schools, Bangalore.	Miss B. Gnanakan ...	365	166	121	120	1	3	25	145	...			
16. Do Mysore	Miss Yusuf Ali ...	365	151	84	82	2	5	...	82	...			
17. Assistant Inspector of Education, City Range, Bangalore.	Mr. L. Seshagiri Rao, B.A.	43	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Syed Ahmed, B.A.	48	3	...	...	...	...	11	11	...		
	" Abdul Hafiz Mecci	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" A. Sreekantaiya, B.A.	265	132x	...	140	...	51	20	180	...		Was in charge, in addition to his own duties.	
	" K. Sreenivasa Iyengar, B.A.	154	89x	112	37	...	4	...	37	...		x 91 days in the city and 91 days in the taluk.	
	" C. R. Madhava Rao, B.A.	204	137x	...	75	...	80	...	75	...		x 53 days in the city and 36 days in the taluk.	
18. Assistant Inspector of Education, City Range, Mysore.	District Inspector of Education, Mysore.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		x 80 days in the city and 57 days in the taluk.
												Was in charge, in addition to his duties.	

10. ASSISTANT INSPECTORS OF EDUCATION.

As in the previous year, there were 44 Assistant Inspectors for the inspection of Primary and Incomplete Middle Schools, 39 for Kannada Schools, including 1 for Sanskrit Schools, and 5 for Urdu Schools. The work of the Assistant Inspectors of

Bangalore and Mysore City Ranges who exercise the powers of District Inspectors has been shown under para 9. The touring and inspection work of the remaining Assistant Inspectors are shown in the following table:—

Statement showing the touring and inspection work done by the Assistant Inspectors of Education during the year 1926-27:—

No.	Range	Officers	Number of days, the officer was in charge of the range	Number of days on tour	Direct charge schools			Number of direct charge schools inspected twice	Number of schools in charge of subordinates inspected or visited	Total number of schools inspected or visited	Remarks
					Number	Inspected	Uninspected				
1	Channapatna	Mr. A. Srikantaiya, B.A. ...	99	45	119	46	...	...	46		
		H. John Appaji ...	266	96	...	66	...	12	66		
2	Anekal	H. N. Lakshmiopathaiya	349	208	196	125	3	88	125	Special casual leave for sixteen days to undergo antirabic treatment, 3 schools were closed temporarily.	
		K. Narayana Rao, B.A., District Inspector of Education.	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	Was in charge, in addition to his own duties.	
3	Nelamangala	K. Narayana Rao, B.A., District Inspector of Education.	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Krishna Rao	841	211	155	144	10	37	28+16	189	Ten schools were closed.
4	Dodballapur	C. Putta Sastry	82	19	144	11	...	...	11		
		L. Swamy Rao	74	48	...	24	...	13	24		
		H. Srinivasa Chari	168	116	...	104	6	...	29	138	
		K. Narayana Rao, B.A., District Inspector of Education.	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Was in charge, in addition to his own duties.
5	Kolar	P. Swamidas	387	164	106	87	...	4	87		
		D. Suryanarayana Rao	28	17	...	18	1	...	18	18	One night school was not working.
6	Bowringpet	K. Srinivasa Rao	384	215	130	130	...	69	25	155	
		M. Madhava Rao	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Chintamani	J. Krishna Sastry	154	88	131	59	...	...	59	59	
		P. Swami Das	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		V. C. Gundappa	156	107	...	71	1	65	...	71	One school was closed temporarily at the time of visit.
8	Chikballapur	B. Dasappa, B.A.	865	180	138	129	9	6	...	129	Nine schools were not working.
9	Tumkur	B. Cheluva Iyengar	865	209	187	182	5	61	...	182	Five schools were not working.
10	Sira	K. Venkata Rao	365	201	143	143	...	70	5	148	
11	Maddur	L. Krishna Rao, B.A.	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L. Narasimha Murthy, B.A.	351	187	149	145	4	44	39	184	Four schools were not working.
12	Gubbi	K. Veerasamy Naidu	365	207	218	216	2	50	6	222	Two schools were not working.
13	Chiknayakanhalli	B. Lakshminarayana Rao	365	188	137	136	2	45	42	177	Do
14	Hunsur	T. Rangaswamy Iyengar	152	88	179	41	...	...	18	59	
		D. S. Venkatesaiya	162	99	...	116	22	9	52	168	Twenty-one schools were closed temporarily and 1 school could not be inspected on account of monsoon.
		M. Venkatasubbiah, District Inspector in charge	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	He was in charge, in addition to his own duties.
15	Nanjund	T. K. Srinivasa Rao, B.A.	27	5	160	...	...	...	...	...
		A. N. Sanjeeviah	236	198	...	160	...	56	10	170	
		Head Master, Mid. School, Gundlupet.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Malvalli	Mr. K. Madhava Rao	153	64	163	61	...	...	17	78	
		H. Vasudeva Rao	212	104	...	91	1	55	47	138	
17	Nagamangala	K. Narasimha Iyengar	365	179	145	127	18	13	5	132	One school was temporarily closed
18	Krishnarajpete	M. R. Venkatasubba Sastry, M.A., B.T.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Six schools were not working 1 was newly opened, 11 schools could not be inspected.
		K. Puttasanna	346	226	149	148	1	66	88	206	One school was temporarily closed.
		Headmaster, Middle School, Krishnarajpete.	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Channarayana	Mr. G. K. Thimmanachar, M.A.	148	69	119	17	...	1	29	46	
		Y. Somiah Naidu, B.A.	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. V. Venkatasubbiah, B.A.	191	96	...	99	4	53	5	108	
20	Mandya	S. Narayana Murthy, B.A.	270	180	188	115	...	16	64	179	
21		M. Srinivasan, B.A.	95	49	...	92	1	13	27	49	
		G. S. Subba Rao, B.A.	207	116	187	122	...	7	...	129	
	Arsikere	T. S. Gopala Iyengar, B.A.	135	68	...	14	1	49	14	28	
		P. V. Narasinga Rao	23	10	...	...	...	...	11	11	
22	Hassan	H. K. Mallappa	92	84	183	18	...	...	16	34	

Statement showing the touring and inspection work done by the District Inspectors of Education during the year 1926-27.

No.	Range	Officers	Number of days the officer was in charge of the Range	Number of days on tour	Direct charge school			Number of direct charge schools inspected twice	Number of schools in charge of subordinates inspected or visited	Total number of schools inspected or visited	Remarks
					Number	Inspected	Uninspected				
23	Hole-Narsipur	Mr. B. K. Venkatrama Iyengar	43	18	...	9	7	16	Inspection of Book Depot, at Basavapatna.
		" K. Sreenivasa Iyengar	91	54	...	43	...	2	26	74	
		" N. Venkata Rao	100	27	...	39	...	...	3	42
		" H. S. Krishna Rao	8	1	...	3	...	...	...	3
		" P. V. Narasinga Rao	28	11	...	8	8	...	...	8
24	Saklespur	" P. V. Narasinga Rao	11	...	170	...	...	...	...	...
		" K. Ramaswamiah	147	55	...	46	...	22	...	46	
		" N. Venkata Rao	207	156	...	194	...	54	18	187	
25	Chikmagalur	" D. V. Venkatasubbiah	134	71	106	38	...	3	8	46	
		" J. Krishna Sastry	129	81	...	54	...	15	17	71	
		" P. V. Narasinga Rao	71	7	...	12	2	4	...	19	
26	Chikmagalur	" T. G. Lingappa	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" C. R. Madhava Rao	154	56	103	42	...	...	45	87
26	Kadur	" K. Ramaswamiah	205	113	...	54	7	...	...	54
		" Narayana Murty	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Kadur	" H. Srinivasa Char	147	68	110	88	14	64	Was on privilege leave for 18 days when the District Inspector was in charge.
		" L. Swamy Rao	200	129	...	72	...	1	68	140	
27	Narasimharajapura.	" V. C. Gundappa	192	80	90	51	...	...	7	58
		" T. G. Lingappa	51	36	...	28	...	...	18	41
28	Shimoga	" K. Madhava Rao	122	69	...	9	2	...	73	82	Two schools were net working.
		" D. S. Venkatesaiya	189	68	125	88	...	...	...	88
28	Shimoga	" M. S. Rajagopala Rao, M.A. (Hons.)	14	Was in charge, in addition to his own duties.
		" G. K. Thimmannachar	204	118	...	79	...	...	...	72
29	Channagiri	" M. Siddalingaiya	8	8	...	12	9	...	...	12
		" N. Venkata Rao	149	68	128	47	...	...	...	47
30	Sagar	" M. R. Narasimbiah	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" B. Krishna Rao	182	92	...	70	...	9	...	70	
30	Sagar	" P. Venkoba Rao	22	18	...	6	5	8	...	6	
		" P. Venkata Rao	330	170	170	110	...	...	...	110
31	Shikarpur	" B. Hutcha Rao	24	14	...	22	38	...	...	22
		Head Master, Mid. School, Sagar.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Shikarpur	" Mr. H. Vasudeva Rao	141	51	172	41	...	...	...	41
		" C. P. Narayanan	200	107	...	108	28	...	...	108
32	Tirtahalli	Head Master, Mid. School, Shikarpur.	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" Mr. H. Nagappa, B.A.	365	188	185	120	15	60	25	145	Fifteen schools were not working throughout the year.
33	Chitaldrug	" A. N. Sanjiviah	21	...	133	...	...	...	...	...
		The District Inspector of Education, Chitaldrug.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Davangere	" Mr. H. P. Ramanna	348	159	...	138	...	...	61	194
		" B. G. Sankariah	393	201	153	131	...	47	17	148	
35	Hiriyur	" H. P. Ramanna, B.A.	19	Was on examination leave combined with the privilege leave for 13 days.
		District Inspector of Education, Chitaldrug.	13	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
35	Hiriyur	" Mr. B. Krishna Rao	154	78	89	47	...	3	9	56	
		" T. Rangaawamy Iyengar	147	86	...	35	...	29	18	59	
36	Challakere	" M. P. Subba Rao, B.A.	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" P. Anantha Subba Rao, B.A., L.T.	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Sanskrit Schools.	" K. Venkataramanaiya, Asst. Inspector, Challakere.	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" K. Venkataramanaiya B.A.	365	173	95	95	...	28	2	97	
37	Sanskrit Schools.	" H. Yoga Narasimhan, M.A.	844	100	50	46	4	10	20	66	Was on privilege leave for 21 days from 21st January 1927. Four schools were not working at the time of inspection.
		" A. Srikanthiah, B.A., Asst. Inspector, City Range, Bangalore in charge.	21	In charge in addition to his duties.
38	Urdu Education, Tumkur.	" A. R. K. Mumtaz	365	85	146	65	81	6	10	75	
39	Do Mysore...	" Gulam Dastagir	279	141	185	112	...	8	20	132	
		" Syed Ahmed, B.A.	86	82	...	20	3	14	2	32	Three schools were not working at the time of inspection.
40	Do Shimoga.	" Mohamed Dastagir	365	167	114	111	3	23	29	140	Three schools were not working.
41	Do Bangalore	" Abdul Hafeez Meccai	274	100	185	113	...	19	...	113	
42	Do Kolar	" Syed Ahmed, B.A.	91	21	...	19	3	...	...	19
		" Mohamed Khan Ghori	365	208	121	121	...	63	55	176	

In order to consider certain problems relating mainly to Primary and Middle School Education, a Conference of Inspecting Officers was held in this office during September 1926 presided over by the Inspector-General of Education. The Dewan was pleased to attend the Conference on the second day and the Second Member of Council on the third day. Many vital questions affecting the organisation, inspection and consolidation of Middle and Primary Schools were discussed at the Conference and action has been or is being taken on the resolutions passed regarding each topic.

C. Village School Committees.—These committees have, in most instances, exercised a healthy influence over the growth, development and well-being of the institutions coming under their supervision. The interest that they take in their work is increasing year by year as is evidenced by the material help that they have secured for the schools either in the shape of buildings and equipment or money contributions, a list of which is given hereunder. Now that the Village Panchayet Scheme has been brought into effect, the work of these committees may well be transferred to the local Village Panchayets with certain limited powers of control over the school and its master. The President of the District Board, Mysore has suggested a scheme of starting Aided Village Schools in the district, under the control of the Village Panchayets and if this experiment is found successful it may be possible eventually to transfer the immediate control of all rural primary schools to the respective Village Panchayets.

List of contributions for educational purposes by Village Committees.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

1. The villagers of Kudargere and Halkuru in Nelamangala Taluk have provided a building for primary schools in these villages.
2. A school building has been provided by the villagers of Beechanahalli Magadi Taluk.

MYSORE DISTRICT.

1. Mr. Puttamallappa of Kallahalli, Gundlupet Taluk, has constructed a building worth Rs. 3,000 for the use of the local Primary School.
2. Mr. Sidde Gowda of Maduvinakodi, Krishnarjapete Taluk, has constructed a good building worth Rs. 3,000 for the use of the local Primary School.
3. Mr. Kunnamadappa of Melapura, Gundlupet Taluk, has constructed a building worth Rs. 1,300 for the use of the local school.
4. Mr. Kongallappa of Agathagowdanahalli, Gundlupet Taluk, has extended the building he constructed for the use of the local Primary School at a cost of Rs. 400.
5. Mr. Nanjappa of the same village, Agathagowdanahalli, has constructed a building worth Rs. 2,000 for the establishment of a Girls' School in the place.
6. Mr. Patel Kongallappa of Heggadihalli, Gudlupet Taluk, has constructed a standard building worth Rs. 1,000 for the use of the local school.
7. Mr. Lingappa of Madahalli, Nanjangud Taluk, has constructed a building worth Rs. 2,000 for the use of the local school.
8. Sri Mahanta Swami of Mariyala, Chamrajnagar Taluk, has constructed a school building worth Rs. 1,800 for the use of the local school.
9. The people of Sollepura, Mysore Taluk, have given five guntas of land worth over Rs. 100 for putting up a building for the local school.
10. The villagers of Konnapura, Malvalli Taluk, have constructed a building worth Rs. 1,000 for the use of the local school.
11. The Adikarnatakas of Boppagowdanapura, Malvalli Taluk, have constructed a building worth about Rs. 400 for the use of their school.
12. The Adikarnatakas of Ukkaligere, T.-Narsipur Taluk, have constructed a building worth about Rs. 400 for the use of their school.

13. The people of Barase, Hunsur Taluk have deposited in the Treasury Rs. 500 for a school building in their village and Mr. Ramaraj Urs of that village has given a site worth about Rs. 400 for the erection of the building.

14. The people of Byadarahalli, Yedatore Taluk, have given a further contribution of Rs. 300 for the extension of their school building.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Mr. K. Srinivasa Bhatta of Kallahatta, has constructed a school building worth Rs. 1,500 at Bharthipura in the Tirthahalli Taluk.

2. Mr. Annaiya Gowda of Bidaregodu, has built a school building worth Rs. 400.

3. The villagers of Huncha, Nagar Taluk, have rebuilt their school house at a cost of Rs. 400.

4. The people of Ultiga, Nagar Taluk, have rebuilt the school house with Mangalore tiles at a cost of nearly Rs. 800.

5. The people of Kerebilichi, Channagiri Taluk, have constructed a school building worth Rs. 600.

6. The people of Honnemaradahalli, have constructed a school building worth Rs. 600.

7. The Committee members of Nallur, Channagiri Taluk, Messrs. Halappa Gowda and others have paid Rs. 350 in connection with the Dewan Sahib's visit for instituting a prize to be awarded to the best student that passes the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination from the local school.

8. Sowcar Nagabhushana Rao of Tirthahalli, has contributed a sum of Rs. 1,000 towards the cost of construction of a High School building at Tirthahalli.

KADUR DISTRICT.

1. The people of Ulavagilu, Chikmagalur Taluk, have constructed a building for their school at a cost of Rs. 1,160.

2. The villagers of Durgedahalli in Mudgere Taluk, have constructed a building worth about Rs. 450 for their school.

3. The villagers of Lakya and Thirugana in Chikmagalur Taluk, have each constructed fairly decent buildings for their schools.

4. The villagers of Gondedahalli in Tarikere Taluk, have provided their aided school with a suitable building purchased and improved this for the purpose.

5. The people of Muthanigere in Kadur Taluk, have nearly completed the construction of a school building out of the contribution of the villagers with Government aid.

6. The Adikarnatakas of Banakatte in Tarikere Taluk, have been putting up a katcha building for the use of their school.

7. The people of Samse-Kundadimegal in the Mudgere Taluk, have reconstructed their school building at their own cost.

8. The people of Thimmapura, Kadur Taluk, have constructed a katcha building at a cost of Rs. 400 for the aided school.

9. The villagers of Nandipura in the Mudgere Taluk, have constructed a Mangalore tiled katcha building with accommodation for the teacher at a cost of Rs. 1,000.

The following have been promised.

1. Mr. Thimmegowda, Contractor and Municipal Councillor, Kadur, has promised to pay Rs. 5,000 in honour of the Dewan Sahib's visit to Kadur for constructing a building for the Kannada Boys' Primary School at Kadur.

2. Mr. Malle Gowda, Coffee Planter, Nandipura, Mudgere Taluk, has promised to pay a donation of Rs. 1,000 for the Vokkaliga Hostel at Mudgere.

Messrs. Krishnasetty and Sringeri Subbanna Setty, Coffee Planters, Chikmagalur have during the Dewan Sahib's visit promised to pay a donation of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,500 respectively for the Viswa Vidyalaya Middle School at Chickmagalur.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

1. Mr. Puttasamy Gowda of Hethur, Manjarabad Taluk, has promised a contribution of Rs. 4,000 for the construction of a Middle School building at the place.

2. The people of Aggadalu, Belur Taluk, have constructed a school building as well as master's quarters at a cost of about Rs. 600.

3. Patel Mr. Sidde Gowda of Kadadaravalli Koppal, Belur Taluk, has constructed a pukka building at a cost of Rs. 1,000 for the Primary School at Belame.

4. The people of Yedakere, have constructed a school building worth Rs. 1,000.

5. The villagers of Valalahalli in the Manjarabad Taluk, have constructed a school building at a cost of Rs. 500.

6. The people of Yeliyur, Channarayapatna Taluk are constructing a decent school building worth about Rs. 3,500.

7. The people of Jinnenahalli in the same taluk are constructing a school building worth about Rs. 800.

8. The people of Nagarahalli, Arsikere Taluk, have constructed a decent school building worth about Rs. 800.

The people of the following villages have constructed school buildings at their own cost:—

Name of village.	Approximate cost of the building.
	Rs.
9. Marve	1,000
10. Biligaravalli	500
11. Doddapura	800
12. Sainhalli	500
13. Sankaranahalli	500
14. Doddabaganahalli	200
15. Bidarur	300
16. Kallimuddanahalli	300
17. Gangur	300
18. Ragimarur	200
19. Bychanahalli	200
20. Doddakadanur	700
21. Hangrahalli	800
22. Mavanur	500
23. Kinnarahalli	400
24. Mudlakoppal	300

25. The people of Doddakadanur, Bagival, Hirebilaguli, Bandasettihalli, Halekote and Mavanur, have constructed schoolmaster's quarters worth about Rs. 300, 200, 200, 100, 400 and 100 respectively.

26. The people of Halli Mysore extended their school building at a cost of Rs. 200.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

1. Sahukar Parasappa of Veeragondahalli, Sira Taluk, has put up a Mangalore tiled house worth Rs. 2,500 for the school.

2. The villagers of Hosahalli, Sira Taluk, have put up a school house worth about Rs. 350 and a dwelling house for the teacher at a cost of Rs. 250.

3. The villagers of Chilugondanahalli, Sira Taluk, have built a school house worth about Rs. 350.

4. The villagers of Malligere, Chikunayakanhalli Taluk, have constructed a building for the school at a cost of about Rs. 300.

4. Patel Mr. Veeregowda of Thimlapura, Chikmagalur Taluk has given a building worth Rs. 600 for the school.

6. Mr. Sidde Gowda of Singrihalli, Tumkur Taluk has given a building worth about Rs. 600 for the school.

7. The Shanbhog of Heggere, Tumkur Taluk has given a building worth about Rs. 600 for the school.

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

Four Katcha buildings were constructed and many such were repaired by the villagers at their own cost in the Davangere Range.

1. The villagers of Mallappanahalli in Hiriur Taluk constructed teachers' quarters.

2. A building for the school at Adavala in Hiriur Taluk was constructed by the villagers.

3. Three aided school buildings were constructed by the villagers at their own cost in the Hiriur Range.

URDU DIVISION, BANGALORE.

1. Sowcar Gulab Khan Sahib of Channapatna, has given a donation of Rs. 1,000 for educational purposes in addition to a centrally situated site in his locality.

2. A site of nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres extent and worth about Rs. 1,500, has been given by the people of Closepet for the construction of the Middle School building at Closepet.

3. A good building costing about Rs. 300, has been gifted by the villagers of Chinnasandra in Chintamani Taluk.

4. A good site has been gifted for the construction of a school building at Karimsonnehalli, Dodballapur Taluk.

5. Mr. Ahmedulla Khan Sahib of Chowdeswarihalli, Closepet sub-taluk, has given a good site for the construction of a school building in his village.

URDU DIVISION, MYSORE.

Mr. Hajee Mahomed Hussain on behalf of the people, has promised a contribution of Rs. 2,000 towards the cost of a Middle School building at Arehalli, Belur Taluk.

D. *Visits of Revenue and other Officers.*—The following table shows the number of visits paid to the educational institutions by the Revenue and other non-departmental officers of the State during the year 1926-27.

Name of Officers	Bangalore	Kolar	Tumkur	Mysore	Hassan	Kadur	Shimoga	Chitaldrug	Total
1. Revenue Commissioner ...	...	...	...	...	1	34	...	...	35
2. Deputy Commissioners ...	11	14	10	14	5	37	29	18	138
3. Sub-Division Officers or Assistant Commissioners.	29	4	29	29	15	4	50	49	209
4. Amildars and Deputy Amildars.	59	31	54	70	44	18	58	87	416
5. Others ...	34	28	24	51	38	65	35	64	339
Total ...	133	77	117	164	103	158	167	218	1,137

In addition to the above, the Dewan was pleased to visit many of the schools during his tours in the districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur, Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan.

The number of visits paid to schools by the officers of other departments is very encouraging and shows that they are taking a keen interest in the welfare of the schools, situated within their jurisdiction, and some of them have sent their inspection or visit notes to the head office for information and necessary action.

CHAPTER IV.

A. COLLEGIATE EDUCATION (ENGLISH).

Note.—This section does not deal with the Colleges administered by the Mysore University.

University Entrance Classes were maintained in 8 Collegiate High Schools, as in the previous year. Of these, 4 were Government Schools and 4 were Aided Institutions. Similar classes were maintained for girls in the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore.

The subjoined statement shows the names of the Collegiate High Schools and the strength of the University Entrance classes in each :—

No.	Schools	Strength on 31st March 1927
1	Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore	518
2	Do Mysore	269
3	Do Tumkur	122
4	Do Shimoga	41
5	Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore	29
6	London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore	57
7	Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore	38
8	Do Mysore	26
9	D. Banumiah's Collegiate High School, Mysore	60
	Total	1,160

In addition to the above, there is a University Entrance Class attached to the Maharani's College, Mysore. There has been no change in the list of optional subjects taught in these schools except that a History and Economics Section was started in the Vani Vilas Institute.

The University Entrance classes were, as usual, inspected by the Professors of the Mysore University deputed for the purpose, and necessary instructions were issued to the Heads of the institutions concerned for remedying the defects pointed out by them.

On account of the introduction of the scheme of Intermediate Colleges from July 1927, additional staff, consequent on the starting of the Junior Intermediate classes were sanctioned during the close of the year under report.

In order to obviate the difficulty of the lady students of the Vani Vilas Institute having to go to the Government Collegiate High School for their practical work in Science, steps have been taken to add a Chemistry block to the Institute.

The number of students who appeared for the University Entrance Examination of 1927, from all the Collegiate High Schools, was 1,585, of whom 476 passed, giving a percentage of 30.03 as against 35.04 in the previous year.

Details regarding the number of students sent up and the number that passed from each institution are given in the following statement :—

Number	School	Regular and private students	No. on the roll in the University Entrance Class	No. sent up for the University Examination	No. passed	Percentage of passes	Total percentage of passes
1	Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore.	Regular ...	487	478	137	29	30.3
		Private ...	..	169	59	35	
2	do Mysore ...	Regular ...	265	265	90	34	33
		Private ...	..	140	43	30	
3	do Tumkur ...	Regular ...	122	119	30	25	28.7
		Private ...	..	62	22	35	
4	do Shimoga...	Regular ...	41	41	10	24	25
		Private ...	..	7	2	28	
5	Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore.	Regular ...	29	25	7	28	26.8
		Private ...	..	1	..	..
6	London Mission Collegiate High School do ...	Regular ...	57	57	11	19	25.2
		Private ...	..	30	11	36	
7	Wesleyan Mission do do ...	Regular ...	40	36	11	30	32
		Private ...	..	17	6	35	
8	do do Mysore ...	Regular ...	26	26	6	23	28.2
		Private ...	..	20	7	35	
9	D. Banumiah's Coll. High School, do ...	Regular ...	60	60	13	21	20.7
		Private ...	..	22	4	18	
10	Maharani's College Mysore ...	Regular ..	9	9	6	66	70.0
		Private ...	..	1	1	100	

N. B.—Private students are those who having once appeared from the schools referred to as school candidates and failed, appeared again as private candidates.

The percentage of passes obtained by the Collegiate High School, Bangalore, is just the average percentage for the whole University, while those obtained by the Maharaja's Collegiate High School, Mysore and Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore, are slightly above the state average. The results of the Collegiate High School, Tumkur, and of the Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Mysore, were slightly below the average. The results of the other schools were poor, those of the Banumiah's Collegiate High School being the poorest.

B. COLLEGIATE EDUCATION (ORIENTAL).

The number of Colleges for the study of Oriental languages was 4 as during last year, though their strength shows a slight increase of 9, the figures for the two years being 323 and 314 respectively. The Sanskrit College at Mysore continued to be under the Palace Department and the Aided Sanskrit College at Melkote under the Muzrai Department. The Chamarajendra Sanskrit College at Bangalore and the Pandits' and Moulvis' classes of the Training College at Mysore, were under Departmental Control.

Two additional hands were sanctioned to the Sanskrit College at Bangalore during the year under report. The strength of the College including the Primary section was 98 of whom 2 were girls as against 58 in the previous year. Though the College has been opened to all communities, the majority of the pupils are still Brahmins whose number 65. Of the other communities, 26 are Lingayets, 3 Devangas, 2 are Nayakas, 1 is a Mahratta and 1 is a Gosai.

The College is however growing in popularity and the number of candidates appearing for the examinations conducted by the Board of Sanskrit studies and examinations is also increasing. As a consequence of the latter, the allotment for fees for remuneration to Examiners for examinations conducted by the Board have been ordered to be raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 from the current year 1927-28. The following table shows the results of the examinations conducted by the Board of Examiners.

Analysis of the results at the Sanskrit Examinations held in August 1926, by the Board for Sanskrit Education and Examinations, Bangalore.

Number	Examination	Number appeared	Number passed
1	Kavya	3	Two including 1 with distinction
2	Champu Nataka	4	One in the full examination with distinction and 2 in different Groups of the examination.
3	Madhyama or Intermediate (Sahitya)	1	One with distinction

A reward of Rs. 75 was sanctioned for the candidate who passed in the intermediate or Madyama Examination.

During the year under report, there were 9 students in the Pandits' Classes and 7 in the Moulvis' Classes attached to the Training College, Mysore.

The courses of studies for the Kannada Pandits' and Moulvis' Examinations were revised on the recommendation of the Local Examinations Board. The important changes made were:—

- The dropping of English of the S. S. L. C. standard which the candidates were expected to study, so that more time might be made available for the study of Oriental languages.
- Omission of "Sanskrit Language and Literature" from the syllabus of the Pandit's Course.
- Permission to candidates to answer papers in the Kannada language.
- Admission of private candidates to the Examinations at the discretion of the President.
- Candidates who passed Moulvis' Examination with Arabic as Second Language to be granted Moulvis' Pass Certificates; and those who pass with Persian as an optional subject to be granted the Munshis' Pass certificates. These changes come into operation from 1928-29.

For the examinations held under the old regulations, the College sent up 4 candidates for the Pandits' examination, and 3 for the Moulvis' examination. All the four sent up for the former passed the examination in full while the 3 that sat for the latter passed in two groups only.

The total number of candidates registered for the Mysore Pandits' Examination was 17, 15 were examined and 4 passed in the full examination and 6 in one or more groups.

Ten candidates were registered for the Mysore Moulvis' examinations and 8 were examined. None of the candidates passed the full examination though 6 candidates passed in one or more groups.

CHAPTER V.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

NOTE.—This Chapter deals with Boys' schools only. Information regarding the secondary Education of Girls' is given in Chapter VIII relating to Women's Education.

A. High Schools—English High Schools for boys.—There were 23 High Schools for boys at the end of a year with a strength of 7093 pupils as against 23 with a strength of 7234 in the previous year. During the year, the Practising High School attached to the Training College was abolished and a new High School was opened at Maddagiri in the Tumkur District. Of the 23 High Schools, 17 were Government, and 6 were aided as against 16 and 7 respectively in the previous year, the aided Marimallappa's High School having been taken over by Government at the end of the year under report. The VI Form class was opened in the High School at

Tiptur and the V Form classes in the High schools at Nanjangud and Tirthahalli, and additional hands were sanctioned to these schools on account of the increase in the strength and the opening of new sections. Morning classes were opened, as in the last year, in the Bangalore Collegiate High School and in the Mysore Collegiate High School for those who failed in the University Entrance Examinations and could not gain admission to the regular classes and similar classes were opened in the former school and in the Collegiate High School, Tumkur, also for those who failed at the S. S. L. C. Public Examination of 1926 and could not get admission to the regular classes. There is a great demand for additional High schools but the public expect these to be opened and maintained by Government although some contributions towards the cost of buildings are promised. For want of funds, Government have been pleased to order that there is no chance of opening new High schools at Sagar, Doddballapur and Hole-Narsipur during the next two years.

Orders of Government for taking over the Marimallappa's High school at Mysore, under Government management having been received during the year under report the necessary preliminary steps were taken and the school was brought under Government management from the beginning of the current school year. The Committee of the Marimallappa's Charities have been permitted to continue to administer the funds which are to be hereafter utilised for giving scholarships to deserving Lingayet students.

Commercial subjects under the new S. S. L. C. Scheme were taught in the following schools :—

1. Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore.
2. do Tumkur.
3. do Shimoga.
4. Government High School, Malleswaram.
5. do Chikmagalur.
6. do Davangere.
7. do Channapatna.
8. do Tiptur.
9. do Kolar.
10. do Hassan.
11. Government Collegiate High School, Mysore.

Vocational subjects were taught during the year under report in the Government High schools at Bangalore and Mysore cities as follows :—

Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore.

1. Electric wiring.
2. Pattern making and Foundry work.
3. Mensuration with survey and draftsmanship.
4. Printing and Book-binding.

Maharaja's Collegiate High School, Mysore.

1. Mensuration with survey and draftsmanship.
2. Mechanical shop and Fitter's work.

Vocational classes in weaving were started in the High Schools at Shimoga, Tumkur and Davangere, during the year under report, and they seem to be popular. A scheme for extending vocational instruction in High schools, at an additional cost of Rs. 10,000 recurring, and Rs. 12,000 non-recurring has been submitted to Government with this office letter No. C3,499—26-27, dated 30th March 1927.

The strength of each of the High Schools as on 31st March 1927 and the average attendance during 1926-27, including the University Entrance Classes in the case of Collegiate High Schools, are given in the subjoined statement.

No.	School	Number on roll on 31st March 1927	Average daily attendance during the year 1926-27
1	Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore...	1,210	1,118
2	Government High School, Malleswaram ...	349	324
3	Do do Channapatna ...	185	172
4	Do do Kolar ...	322	296
5	Do do Chikballapur ...	170	168
6	Government Collegiate High School, Tumkur ...	504	453
7	Government High School, Tiptur ...	142	124
8	Do do Maddagiri ...	44	39
9	Maharaja's Collegiate High School, Mysore ...	680	630
10	Government High School, Nanjangud ...	71	68
11	Do do Hassan ...	164	144
12	Do do Chikmagalur ...	152	146
13	Government Collegiate High School, Shimoga ...	324	275
14	Government High School, Tirthahalli ...	33	29
15	Do do Chitaldrug ...	150	131
16	Do do Davangere ...	206	183
AIDED SCHOOLS.			
1	London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore ...	353	293
2	Wesleyan Do do do ...	596	514
3	Do do do Mysore ...	222	188
4	D. Banumiah's Collegiate High School, Mysore ...	379	344
5	National High School, Bangalore ...	290	159
6	Sarada Vilas High School, Mysore ...	387	364
7	Marimallappa's High School, Mysore ...	160	135*
Total ...		7,093	6,297

* Since converted.

1. *Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore.*—Mr. B. Vasudeva Rao, M.A., continued to be Head Master of the school. One additional section was opened in the V Form and as in the previous year, morning classes were opened for the benefit of the failed S. S. L. C. and U. E. Class students. The strength of the school including the regular U. E. Classes and morning classes was 1,210 against 1,118 in the previous year. There were 20 sections in all. Provision was made for the teaching of various second languages such as, Sanskrit, Kannada, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Persian, Arabic, and French for the S. S. L. C. and U. E. Classes. Drawing, additional mathematics, commercial subjects, mensuration, Electric Wiring, Foundry work and Pattern Making and Book binding, were taught as part of the revised course and provision made for teaching the several combinations under science and history as optional subjects in the U. E. Classes. Out of 234 boys that appeared for the S. S. L. C. Public Examinations, 155 passed, of whom 96 or 41 per cent of the whole were eligible for admission to College courses. Four candidates were placed in the first class. The percentage of those eligible for admission to the College was, as in the previous year, below the State average.

Two scout troops have been started. Training in *ju jitsu* was also given to some boys outside the school hours.

The school which is now too large and unweildy for efficient work is likely to be reduced to a manageable magnitude with the separation of the Intermediate Classes next year.

Mr. Vasudeva Rao was in charge of the Office of the Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools from 13th September 1926 to 22nd October 1926, when the Assistant Head Master, Mr. Venkataswami Iyer, B.A., was placed in charge of the High school.

2. *Maharaja's Collegiate High School, Mysore.*—Mr. R. V. Krishnaswami Iyer, B.A., continued to be Headmaster of the school during the year. He was permitted

to retire from service from 8th June 1927, and Mr. Kasturi Raja Chetty succeeded him as Headmaster. The strength of the school, including the U. E. classes, was 680 against 668 in the previous year. Out of 132 candidates that appeared for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination, 110 passed of whom 80 were declared eligible for admission to the College and 8 came out in the first class. The results were highly satisfactory. The students played football, cricket, hockey and other games, a larger number of teachers than in the last year took part in them. The school had a debating society and a scout troop. The progress and discipline of the school were highly satisfactory, as in the previous year, under the able management of Mr. R. V. Krishnaswamy Iyer.

3. *Government Collegiate High School, Tumkur.*—Mr. S. Rama Rao was in charge of the school till September 1926, when he retired from service after a successful career of 30 years of which the last four years were spent in this school. Mr. Mahomed Davood succeeded him and he was in charge of the school throughout the remaining part of the year. The strength of the school including the U. E. classes was 504 against 578 in the previous year. The results of the S. S. L. C. Public Examinations were fairly satisfactory. Out of 118 candidates that appeared for the S. S. L. C. Examination (New rules), 78 passed and of these, 53 were declared eligible for admission to College course and six were placed in the first class. All the 10 candidates that sat for the S. S. L. C. Examination (under old rules) passed, 4 of them being declared eligible for admission to the College. Of those who secured eligibility one was a girl candidate.

The students played cricket, hockey, football, badminton, volleyball and tennis. Three teams (one football, one cricket and one hockey) were sent up for the Dasara tournament. The school continued to conduct the Magazine "School Folk". The school had a Teachers' Association as well as Historical and Science Associations. There were also four scout troops. A fine Arts Exhibition was held in January 1927. The progress of the school was, on the whole, satisfactory.

4. *Government Collegiate High School, Shimoga.*—Mr. S. Srinivasa Rao, M.A., L.T., continued as Headmaster, of the school.—The strength of the school including the U. E. classes was 324 against 305 in the previous year. The work of the school was not hampered this year by floods or plague as in the previous years. Of the 102 candidates, that appeared for the S. S. L. C. Examination, 78 passed and of these 52 were declared E. C. and P. S. thus giving a percentage of 50.5 of "eligibles." The school had a Teachers' Association, a Literary Society and a scout troop. Cricket, hockey, football, tennis, and volleyball were played by the students. Pingpong was also introduced so that the boys might have an indoor game during the monsoon months. Vocational teaching in weaving is popular here. A quarterly school magazine named "Dawn" was started during the year. The difficulties of teachers in securing healthy housing accommodation continue to be keenly felt. The progress of the school was satisfactory.

5. *Government High School, Malleswaram.*—Mr. Mahomed Davood, B.A., was in charge of the school till 20th September 1926, when he was transferred to the Government Collegiate High School, Tumkur as Headmaster and Mr. G. Sridhara Murti, B.A., succeeded him on 20th September 1926. The strength of the school was 349 against 364 in the last year. Out of 137 sent up for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination, 87 passed, and of these 62 secured a certificate of "E. C. and P. S.," of whom 5 were declared to have passed in first class. The results were satisfactory. Football, badminton, volleyball, cricket and tennis were played by the boys. There were in all 20 teams and 43 matches including competitions in tournaments were played in different games. The school had a "Teachers' Association" and a Debating Society. There were two scout troops attached to the school during the year. The work of the school was satisfactory. The Government have passed orders approving of the eventual location of this school in a more central situation, viz., behind the new electric "A" station.

6. *Government High School, Channapatna.*—Mr. M. A. Narayana Iyengar, M.A., B.L., succeeded Mr. G. Sridharamurti in the month of September 1926 as the latter was transferred as Headmaster of the Government High School, Malleswaram. The strength of the school was 185 against 188 in the last year. Out of 45 students sent up for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination, 21 were declared E. C. and P. S. and 12 more E. P. S. Football, cricket, badminton, volleyball and tennis were

played. Hockey was also introduced during the year. The school had a Literary Union and a "Teachers' Association." The progress of the school was satisfactory during the year.

7. *Government High School, Kolar.*—Mr. M. Venkataramiah, B.A., continued as Headmaster of the school. The strength of the school was 322 as against 362 in the previous year. Out of 101 students, who sat for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination, 61 passed of whom 50 were declared E. C. and P. S. and 11 E. P. S. The results of the school were good. As in the previous year, the school had a Debating society, Historical and Science Associations and a Kannada society. Football, cricket, volleyball and badminton were played by the students. Attention was paid to Indian Gymnastic Exercises also. There was also a Teachers' Association. An additional section of the VI Form was opened this year. An additional science attender on Rs. 15 per mensem was also sanctioned. The discipline and work of the school were quite satisfactory.

8. *Government High School, Chikballapur.*—Mr. C. Subba Rao, B.A., was in charge of the school from 1st July 1926, until 8th June 1927, when he went on combined leave preparatory to retirement. Mr. M. A. Narayana Iyengar, was appointed as the Headmaster in his place. The strength of the school was 170 against 186 of the previous year. Out of the 37 candidates that were present for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination, 27 passed with 3 in the first class. Twenty students were declared E. C. and P. S. The pupils played football, cricket, hockey, volleyball and badminton. There was also one scout troop in the school. There was a Debating Society and a Teachers' Association attached to the school. The progress and discipline of the school were on the whole satisfactory.

9. *Government High School, Tiptur.*—Mr. S. T. Raghavachar, B.A., who was posted to this school on its starting in 1924-25 was in charge of the school till the close of the school year, when he was transferred as Headmaster of the Government High school, Hassan, and was succeeded by Mr. K. Venkataswami Iyer. The strength of the school increased from 110 to 142. The new school building, which was ready for occupation by May 1927 was taken charge of from the Public Works Department and the regular school work was started therein on 8th June 1927. Two commercial subjects viz., Book-keeping and Typewriting were introduced in the school. The school sent up its first batch of 38 candidates for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination out of whom 16 were declared E. C. and P. S. 2 secured a first class and 7 were declared E. P. S. The boys took part in football, cricket, volleyball and badminton. The school had a Teachers' Association and a Student's Debating Union. The housing difficulties of teachers referred to in the last year's report require early attention. The work of the school was on the whole satisfactory.

10. *Government High School, Hassan.*—Mr. R. Kasturi Raj Chetty, B.A., B.L., (Diploma in Education, Leeds) continued to be Headmaster almost throughout the year. He was transferred as Headmaster of the Maharaja's Collegiate High School, Mysore, and was succeeded by Mr. S. T. Raghavachar, on 8th June, 1927. The strength of the school was 164 against 181. Out of 46 students that appeared for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination, 30 came out successful, of whom 20 were declared E. C. and P. S., which gives a percentage of 43 as against 53 in the previous year. The boys played cricket, football, hockey and volleyball. There was a scout troop attached to the school. The school had a Teachers' Association, a Science club, a Karnataka Sangha, and a Literary Association. The school started the Magazine "Lotus" during the year. The Headmaster started a "Poor Boys Fund" and secured for it considerable public support. The general condition of the school was satisfactory.

11. *Government High School, Chikmagalur.*—Mr. M. A. Narayana Iyengar, M.A., B.L., was in charge of the school till 8th September 1926 when he was transferred to the Government High School, Channapatna, and was succeeded by Mr. H. P. Narayana Rao. The number on the rolls was 152 as against 158 in the previous year. Out of 44 candidates that sat for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination 24 got E. C. and P. S., one being placed in first Class and 9 were declared only E. P. S. Two boys passed under the old rules. The results were satisfactory. The boys played football, cricket and volleyball. An amount of Rs. 250 was obtained from the Municipal Council and the District Board in aid of the Physical culture of the pupils.

Indoor games like chess, draughts and word-building were also introduced. There were five scout troops, the total strength being 76. Scout activities continue to be a special feature of this High School. The school had a Debating Society, a Teachers' Association and a Museum. The work of the school was satisfactory.

12. *Government High School, Chitaldrug.*—Mr. S. Srinivasa Rao, B.A. continued to be in charge of the school throughout the year. There were 150 students on the rolls against 182, in the previous year. Out of 51 candidates that were sent up for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination, 13 students were declared E. C. and P. S. and 26 E. P. S. One student passed in the first class. The percentage of E. C. P. S. this year was only 26 against 58 in last year. The fall is very unsatisfactory. Football, cricket, volleyball and hockey were the games in which boys took part. The school had a Teachers' Association. The School Union and Form Societies seem to have been fairly active during the year. A scout troop was attached to the school. The work of the school was not nearly as satisfactory as in the previous year.

13. *Government High School, Davangere.*—Mr. S. Sivaraman, M.A., L.T. continued as the Head Master of the school till 30th April 1927 when he was posted to Mysore to make preliminary arrangements for taking over the Marimallappa's High School at Mysore under Government management. Mr. S. Krishna Rao, B.A., was appointed as Headmaster of the school from 8th June 1927. The strength of the school was 206 against 213 in the previous year. Out of 74 candidates that appeared for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination under the new rules, 20 became E. C. and P. S. and 11 E. P. S. One student that was sent up under the old rules, passed securing a certificate of E. C. and P. S. One student passed in First class. The percentage of E. C. P. S's was 27 against 39 in the previous year. The results were not satisfactory. The fall in the percentage of passes is reported to be due to the disorganisation of school work occasioned by the outbreak of plague in the town. The students played football, volley ball, and hockey. The school had a Debating Society and a Teachers' Association. There was no scouting for want of a scout master. A weaving class as part of the vocational courses of the S. S. L. C. examination was opened during the year. A second clerk and an attender were also sanctioned. The difficulties of housing accommodation for the teachers are acute in Davangere and the provision of houses is an urgent necessity.

14. *Government High School, Tirthahalli.*—Mr. G. Anantha Rao continued to be the Head Master of the school during the year. He was on 3½ months' leave when Mr. M. P. Subba Rao was appointed to act for him. The VI Form was opened on 8th June 1927 and two additional assistant masters, a drawing master and a Pandit for teaching Kannada and Sanskrit were also sanctioned. There were 33 students on the rolls for all the three forms. The school was located in the Musafarkhana building the whole of the year. Another building opposite to it was rented out by the town municipality for locating the science classes, etc. The boys played cricket, football, and volleyball. A scout troop was newly started during the year and efforts are made to improve it. A Teachers' Association was also started in the month of October 1926. The school is still in its infancy and its activities have yet to be developed in all directions. The strength is very poor and consequently the cost of educating each pupil in this High School is disproportionately high. The contributions promised by the people on the strength of which the opening of the school was sanctioned has not yet been fully collected. The Government have been pleased to extend the time for the payment of the contributions up to January 1929.

15. *Government High School, Maddagiri.*—The school was started on 2nd July 1926. Mr. B. Rajeevalochanam, M. A., District Inspector of Education was posted as the Head Master of this school. There were 44 students on the rolls on 31st March 1927. The V Form class was opened during the year and two additional graduate teachers were appointed. Equipment costing Rs. 1,350 was added during the year. The school had a Scout troop and a Debating Society. The boys played football, cricket, volleyball and badminton. A Poor Boys' fund was started and an amount of Rs. 255 was collected during the year. A suitable site has been selected in the newly laid out extension for the construction of a building for this school. The question of accommodation for the members of the staff seems to be

as acute here as in Shimoga and Tiptur. The work and progress of the school are promising.

16. *Government High School, Nanjangud.*—Mr. M. Raja Rao, M. A., (Hons.), continued to be the Headmaster of the school throughout the year. The strength of the school on 31st March 1927 was 71. The VI Form was opened in January 1927 and the total number on the roll including the sixth form was 115. A full time commerce teacher, a part-time Sanskrit Pandit and a full-time Drill Instructor were sanctioned during the year in addition to the previously existing staff. Provision has been made for the teaching of Drawing, Mathematics and Sanskrit as additional subjects. The school continues to be held in the old Primary school building. The three sheds constructed by the Municipality are being used for class rooms. The Science laboratory has been located in a neighbouring building rented out by the Municipality. The boys played football, hockey, cricket and volleyball. There was a Scout troop attached to the School. The Literary Society, and the Teachers' Association of the school did fairly good work. The School is fairly popular and promising of success. Plans and estimates for a building for the High School, for which the people have paid a contribution have been submitted to Government.

AIDED HIGH SCHOOLS.

1. *Marimallappa's High School, Mysore.*—The management of the school which was till now under a Board of Trustees was transferred to Government from 8th June 1927. Most of the members of the Aided school staff as were not superannuated were absorbed into Government service. Mr. S. Sivaraman, M. A., L.T., who was Headmaster of the Government High School, Davangere was transferred to this school as Headmaster. The strength of the school was 160 against 156 in the last year. Out of 45 pupils that appeared for the S. S. L. C. 13 were declared E. C. and P. S. and 7 E. P. S. The results were very poor. The boys played cricket, football and badminton. It is hoped that the work of the school under the changed conditions will materially improve.

2. *The London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore.*—The school had on its roll 353 students against 394 in the last year. Out of 92 students that appeared for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination 56 passed, of whom 36 were declared E. C. and P. S. The results of the Public Examinations were below the State average. There was a Literary and Debating Society attached to the school. A Teachers' Association was also formed. The boys had their usual drill, games and sports. Mr. Venkatasaiya, an Assistant Master of the school underwent the B. T. course. The condition of the school was generally satisfactory. A grant of Rs. 480 was sanctioned to the school for Furniture, Library and Science equipment, during the year.

3. *Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore.*—The strength of the school was 596 against 628 in the previous year. Out of 160 students that appeared for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination, 82 passed and of these, 52 were declared E. C. and P. S. The percentage of E. C. and P. S.'s. was 32 this year as against 41 last year. The literary and sports activities of the school were satisfactory as in the previous year. The boys played cricket, football and volleyball. The school had a Scout troop. Mr. S. David, an Assistant Master of the school underwent the B. T. training course during the year. The general working of the school was on the whole satisfactory. A grant of Rs. 412 was sanctioned for furniture and science equipment of the school.

4. *D. Banumath's Collegiate High School, Mysore.*—The strength of the school was 379 as against 388 in the previous year. Out of 130 students that appeared for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination, 62 were declared E. P. S. Of these 38 became eligible for admission to the College. The percentage of E. C. and P. S. this year was only 29 as against 48 last year. The results were unsatisfactory. The boys played football, cricket, volleyball and hockey. The school had a Debating Society and a Teachers' Association. Scouting was given fair attention. A grant of Rs. 350 was sanctioned to the school for furniture, library and science equipment.

5. *Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Mysore.*—The strength of the school was 222 including U. E. classes against 386 in the previous year. Out of 57 students that appeared for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination 37 passed of whom 18 got E. C. and P. S., one being placed in the first class. The results of the Public Examination were not satisfactory. Badminton, football and volleyball were played by the boys. The school had a Scout troop. The discipline and work of the school were satisfactory. A grant of Rs. 250 was sanctioned to the school for Library and Science equipment.

6. *National High School, Bangalore.*—The strength of the school was 290 against 317 in the previous year. Mr. C. N. Raghavachar continued to be the Head Master of the school throughout the school year and Mr. G. B. Raghavendrchar, B. A., who was elected by the School Committee as the Headmaster of the school succeeded him in June 1927. Out of 87 students that were sent up for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination, 66 passed of whom 38 were declared E. C. and P. S. with one in the first class. The percentage of E. C. P. S's. was 42 against 52 in the previous year. The school is now located in the new building constructed in the Basavan-gudi Extension. The Literary and sports activities were fairly good. The School Magazine was continued. The work and progress of the school were fairly satisfactory. A grant of Rs. 600 was sanctioned for Library and Furniture to the School.

7. *Sarada Vilas High School, Mysore.*—The strength of the school was 387 against 433 in the last year. Out of 145 boys sent up for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination, 87 passed of whom 45 were declared E. C. and P. S. The percentage of E. C. and P. S. passes was 31 against 43 in the previous year. The results were not satisfactory. The boys played hockey, football, cricket and volleyball. The school had a Scout troop. The financial condition of the school continues to be unsatisfactory. Efforts have been made by the Management with some success to build up a permanent fund and secure a building for the school in order to ensure its permanency and efficiency.

B. Efficiency in High Schools.—About the efficiency of the teaching work in the High Schools, the Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools reports as follows :—

"In addition to the continued attention given to the previous preparation by the teachers, their correction work, maintenance and scrutiny of programme of work, guidance in general activities, conferences with teachers, terminal reports of teachers' works, issue of progress cards and maintenance of supervision registers, by the Head Masters, etc., referred to in my previous report, special attention was given in the year under report to the improvement in the standard of teaching English in High Schools, prompt commencement of work in the school year, regulation of attendance of High School students in vocational subjects in High Schools or Commercial subjects in other institutions, regulation of admissions, supervision of Boys' games in different fields by teachers, formation of form societies, distribution of subjects among teachers so as to provide for individual responsibility and the like matters.

Teachers' associations were organised by all the High Schools. Outside members are actively taking interest in the meetings of many of these associations. The Secondary Education League, formed in 1925-26 has brought them all together under a central organisation. A further growth of professional spirit is anticipated as a result of these activities.

I am glad to record that the teaching efficiency of all the schools stood at a higher level this year than in the previous year, and I am hopeful of their further progress during the next year".

In addition to the above, circulars have been issued from the head office on various matters connected with High School administration, such as enforcing of punctuality and regularity of attendance of Boys in High Schools, commencement of regular work in all classes from the very date of re-opening of schools after the summer vacation each year, proper maintenance of sports registers and accounts and curtailment of expenses on School days.

As it was considered necessary and desirable that there should be an appreciable difference between the emoluments of Head Masters of High Schools and their assistants, Government have been pleased to fix the minimum pay of Headmasters of High Schools (and the Assistant Head Master of the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore) at Rs. 200 per mensem.

C. *Vernacular High Schools (for boys).*—Upper Secondary classes were maintained in the following three institutions as in the previous year :—

1. The Training College, Mysore.
2. The District Normal and Vernacular High School, Tumkur.
3. The District Normal and Vernacular High School, Shimoga.

The strength of these classes on 31st March 1927 was as follows :—

Training College	...	...	...	143
District Normal and Vernacular High School, Tumkur	...	...	...	44
District Normal and Vernacular High School, Shimoga	...	...	...	38

Of the total number of 225, forty two were Mahomedans and 9 belonged to the Depressed classes.

As representations were received both from the Vernacular High Schools and the Inspecting Officers concerned to the effect that the syllabuses for the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination were too high and could not be covered within a period of two years, Government were pleased to sanction revised syllabuses in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Physics and Chemistry for the Upper Secondary Examination on the recommendation of the Local Examinations Board.

D. PUBLIC EXAMINATION RESULTS OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

1. *University Entrance Examination.*—The results of the University Entrance Examinations have been given in the previous Chapter relating to Collegiate Education.

2. *S. S. L. C. Public Examination.*—Two thousand three hundred and fifty two candidates were registered for the S. S. L. C. Examination of 1927 both under the new as well as the old rules; 2018 for both the groups and 334 for either of the two groups. Out of 2311 that were examined 1414 were declared "Passed-Eligible for Public Service", the percentage being 62. Of those that were declared "Passed-Eligible for Public Service", 915 were declared eligible for admission to Collegé courses of study by the University of Mysore, the percentage being 40 against 48 of the previous year. Out of 1414 that were declared "Passed-Eligible for Public Service", 925 were Brahmins, 83 Mahomedans, 49 Christians, 14 Jains and 343 other Hindus. Out of 67 girl candidates examined, 46 were declared "Passed-Eligible for Public Service" and of these 30 were declared E. C. & P. S.

Twenty four Schools including four Girls' High Schools presented candidates for the S. S. L. C. Examination of 1927. The performance of the Maharani's High School, Mysore and London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore, was excellent. Thirteen Schools did well with percentage of passes varying between 64 and 86, while 9 schools, secured less than the State average of passes, viz., 62. Among the Government Schools, the Maharaja's Collegiate High School, Mysore, did very well, having passed 86 per cent. The results of the Government High Schools at Chitaldrug and Davangere were not satisfactory, the percentage of passes being 53 and 44 respectively.

The results of the private candidates were not satisfactory, the percentage of passes being 46 which is far below the State Average, viz., 62.

A statement showing the number of candidates sent up from each School for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination of 1927 and the number that passed is given below.

Analysis of the results of the S. S. L. C. Public Examination of 1927—Both under New Rules and old Rules.

No.	Name of School	New Rules				Old Rules				Total Number Registered both new and old	Total Number Examined	Total number of passes E. P. S.	Eligible for College course	Total percentage of passes E. P. S.	Total percentage of passes eligible for College course	No. of first Class passes
		Number Registered	Number Examined	Number passed E. P. S.	Eligible for College course	Number Registered	Number Examined	Number passed E. P. S.	Eligible for College course							
1	Govt. Coll. High School, Bangalore.	189	185	118	77	45	45	36	19	234	230	154	96	67	42	4
2	Govt. High School, Channapatna	43	43	33	20	2	2	2	1	45	46	35	21	78	47	1
3	Do Chikballapur	36	36	26	19	1	1	1	1	37	37	27	20	73	54	3
4	Do Chikmagalur	44	44	33	24	2	2	1	1	46	46	34	25	74	54	1
5	Do Chitaldrug	51	48	26	18	1	1	...	...	52	49	26	13	53	24	1
6	Do Davangere	74	72	31	20	1	1	1	1	73	73	32	21	44	20	1
7	Do Hassan	47	47	30	20	...	...	...	...	47	47	30	20	64	43	...
8	Do Kolar	101	101	60	50	1	1	1	1	102	102	61	50	60	49	1
9	Maharaja's Coll. High School, Mysore.	130	128	110	80	...	...	...	...	130	128	110	80	86	63	3
10	Maharani's High School, Mysore.	6	6	6	6	2	2	2	...	8	8	8	6	100	75	...
11	Govt. High School, Malleswaram.	134	133	84	60	3	3	3	2	137	136	87	62	64	46	5
12	Govt. Coll. High Schools, Shimoga.	102	101	77	51	2	2	1	1	104	103	78	52	76	50	1
13	Do Tumkur.	118	118	78	53	10	10	10	4	128	126	88	57	69	45	6
14	Govt. High School, Tiptur.	38	38	23	16	...	...	...	...	38	38	28	16	51	43	2
15	Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore.	15	15	11	7	...	...	...	...	15	15	11	7	78	47	1
16	D. Banumaiya's Coll. High School, Mysore.	119	119	58	35	11	11	9	3	130	130	62	38	48	20	1
17	Lon. Mis. Coll. High School, Bangalore.	92	91	52	36	...	...	...	...	92	91	52	36	57	40	...
18	Lon. Mis. Girls' High School, Bangalore.	15	15	15	11	...	...	...	...	15	15	15	11	100	73	...
19	Marimallappa's High School, Mysore.	46	45	20	13	2	2	2	2	47	47	32	15	47	32	...
20	M. E. Mission Girls' High School, Kolar.	5	5	4	3	...	...	...	...	5	5	4	3	80	60	...
21	National High School, Bangalore.	87	86	66	38	...	...	...	...	87	86	66	38	77	44	1
22	Sarada Vilas High School, Mysore.	130	130	72	41	15	15	15	4	145	145	87	45	60	31	...
23	Wes. Mis. Coll. High School, Bangalore.	160	157	79	47	8	8	3	1	163	160	82	48	51	30	2
24	Do Mysore.	53	52	37	18	1	1	1	...	54	53	38	16	72	34	1
25	Private candidates.	78	76	20	5	338	318	162	112	416	394	182	117	46	30	1
Total for the State.		1,912	1,891	1,164	763	440	420	250	152	2,862	2,811	1,414	915	62	40	41
1	Total for Govt. Institutions.	1,128	1,115	746	516	70	70	58	30	1,198	1,185	804	546	68	46	35
2	Total for Aided Institutions.	706	700	398	222	82	82	80	10	788	772	428	252	59	34	5
3	Total for Private candidates.	78	76	20	5	338	318	162	112	416	394	182	117	46	30	1

3. *Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination.*—Two hundred and seven students were registered and 181 candidates sat for the examination. Of these 73 passed the examination in full, the percentage of passes being 40.3 against 28.5 last year. In addition, 42 passed in the A group and 8 in the B group. Out of the 73 successful candidates, 45 were Brahmins, 17 Mahomendans and 11 others. An analysis of the results of the candidates from Government Institutions is given below :—

No.	Institution	Number			Number passed		Remarks	
		Registered	Examined	I and II Classes	A Group	B Group		
1	District Normal and Vernacular High School, Tumkur.	19	19	12	1	...	Very good.	
2	District Normal and Vernacular High School, Shimoga.	19	18	7	2	1	Fair.	
3	Government Training College, Mysore	...	65	65	36	18	3	Good.
4	Maharani's High School, Mysore	...	10	10	3	5	...	Poor.

E. Middle Schools.—Information regarding Middle Schools for Girls is given in the Chapter on Women's Education. The number of Middle Schools for Boys rose from 215 to 235 and their strength fell from 22,047 to 20,944. Of 235 Middle Schools, 210 were Government Institutions, 23 were Aided and 2 un-Aided. Classified according to language, 21 were Urdu Middle Schools, 4 were Tamil Middle Schools, and the rest were Kannada Middle Schools.

During the year under report, certain posts of Headmasters and Assistant Masters in Middle Schools carrying a pay of Rs. 55 and Rs. 45 were converted into Rs. 50 and Rs. 40-2-50 respectively.

A vocational Middle School for Tiglars has been ordered to be opened at Bangalore as an experimental measure and action is being taken to start the school.

While many of the rural middle schools have a low strength, some of the Middle Schools in District and Taluk Headquarters have out-grown the available accommodation and are becoming unwieldy.

As the strength of the middle school at Davangere was too large for efficient teaching and management, it was divided into two separate and independent institutions. Similarly to relieve congestion in the Government middle school at Tumkur the Wesleyan Mission authorities have been induced to amalgamate the Incomplete Middle sections of the Wesleyan Mission Fort and Petta Boys schools Tumkur, to form a new complete middle school. For the same reason it is proposed to divide the Fort Middle School, Bangalore into three, the new schools being distributed as follows:—One in the Fort, one in Visweswarapuram and one in Chamrajpet. This will be given effect to from the next year.

About the inadequacy in the number of Middle Schools as compared with the large number of Primary Schools, the Inspector of Middle and Primary Schools writes as follows:—

"It cannot be expected that the rural population can command facilities to leave their children in distant places where there are Middle Schools. The only thing they could do is to petition the Department to develop local Primary Schools into Incomplete Middle Schools, and Incomplete Middle Schools into complete Middle Schools.

It has not been possible for the Department to view these petitions with favour for want of funds, and, I am afraid, it will not be possible, at least for some years to come, that Government can find further resources to open more Middle Schools for the progress of education in rural areas.

The only way, it seems to me, to meet the increasing demand for education of above the Primary grade would be to organise a system of grant-in-aid, and to induce educated men, who are now unemployed, to start schools in convenient centres and at a distance from existing schools, and to undertake the training of children for the English or the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination. I advocate this system, as it would not only minimise the cost to Government, if Government schools are to be opened, but also go a long way to solve the unemployment question."

"Proposals for giving additional hands to Middle Schools to the extent of Rs. 10,500 were submitted to Government during the year under report."

F. Incomplete Middle Schools.—During the year under report, there are 289 Incomplete Middle Schools with a strength of 4,904 on 31st March 1927 as against 310 schools with a strength of 6,498 pupils in the previous year. Out of 289 schools, 48 were Urdu Schools, 2 were Tamil Schools, and the rest were Kannada Schools. Classified according to management, 284 of the total number were Government Institutions, and 5 aided.

As detailed in the report of last year, the work of these schools is not satisfactory, and the question of their reduction to the Primary grade or development to complete middle schools has been more than once brought to the notice of Government. Writing on the subject, the Inspector of Middle and Primary Schools says as follows:—

"The unsatisfactory condition of our Incomplete Middle Schools has been too well recognised to merit any further remark. Their knell has been tolled, and in time, they will be replaced by Middle Schools or continuation Primary Schools."

Writing on the same subject, the Inspectress of Girls Schools in Mysore states as follows:—

"I am forced to repeat that in none of the places these schools are thriving with the exception of three schools, one at Basavangudi, one at Chickballapur, and another at Dodballapur. The reason for the retardation of progress in this class of schools may be attributed to many causes, the chief among them being:—

- (a) The overcrowding of subjects in the curricula of studies.

(b) Inefficient Head Masters, who are quite unfit to manage the classes and develop them to the Middle school standard.

(c) Want of interest on the part of the public. In spite of Departmental inducement and encouragement given to the students by sanctioning schools for Girls very liberally, the people, especially in rural parts, have not understood the value of higher education.

(d) The low scale of pay provided for teachers resulting in the employment of ill-qualified and discontented teachers.

Another important reason for the non-development of these schools is that it is impossible to expect the Girls to finish the four year Middle school course in two years, and most of the schools have no hands capable of teaching the English Language. Moreover, in rural places, people do not care so much for English. They stop their girls from going to the schools after ten or twelve years of age, and they are more eager to educate their daughters in the 3 R's, some music, and sewing, so that they may be useful housewives in their after lives. The altering of the curricula of this kind of schools is the only solution to improve these schools."

This subject was discussed at great length in the conference of the Inspecting Officers held in the office in September 1926 when it was unanimously resolved that these kinds of schools should go as early as possible.

G. Results of Public Examination.—Eight thousand eight hundred and seventy eight candidates were registered in all for the Lower Secondary Examination of 1927. Out of 5,542 registered for the English Lower Secondary Examination, 5,482 were examined and 2,225 passed giving a percentage of 40·6, (40·9 for school candidates and 35·7 for private candidates) against 44·2, 44·9, and 39·0 respectively last year.

Out of 3,336 registered for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination, 3,251 were examined and 1,103 passed, giving a percentage of 33·9 (34·8 for school candidates and 32·3 for private candidates) against 31·7, 32·7 and 29·3 respectively last year.

The corresponding figures for 1926 are as follows :—

Total number registered for the Lower Secondary Examination	...	8,505
Total number examined for English Lower Secondary Examination	...	4,818
Total number examined for Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination	...	3,430
Number passing the English Lower Secondary Examination	...	2,131
Percentage of passes	... ..	44·2
Number passing the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination	...	1,086
Percentage of passes	... ..	31·7

Of the 2,225 candidates who passed the English Lower Secondary Examination of 1927, 1,240 were Brahmins, 66 Kshatriyas, 59 Vaisyas, 196 Lingayets 137 Vokkaligas, 59 Christians, 23 Jains, 127 Mahomedans, 15 Anglo-Indians, 53 Adikarnatakas and Adi Dravidas, and 250 other Hindus.

Of the 1,103 candidates who passed the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination of 1927, 251 were Brahmins, 17 Kshatriyas, 16 Vaisyas, 215 Lingayets, 151 Vokkaligas, 23 Christians, 6 Jains, 227 Mahomedans 35 Adikarnatakas and Adidravidas and 162 other Hindus.

It is gratifying to note that the number of candidates for the English Lower Secondary Examination is rising steadily, as a result of the opening of a large number of Middle Schools in recent years. The slight fall in the percentage of passes is mostly due to the newly developed schools which have not yet settled down to steady work participating in the Examinations. These schools are sure to fall into line with the older schools and produce satisfactory results in the very near future. There is a slight fall in the number of candidates for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination and the results are slightly better. The fall in the number of candidates is due to a strict enforcement of the rule about Primary Schools with less than 3 teachers not being permitted to present candidates for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination and the improvement in the results may be attributed to the same measure.

The recommendations of the Committee appointed to investigate the causes of failures in the Lower Secondary Examination were considered by the Local Examinations Board and a number of important resolutions were passed in the matter. Government have been pleased to pass final orders in this behalf on the recommendations of the Department, so far as they relate to the conduct of the

Examination (*Vide* G. O. No. D. 9219-20—Edn. 84-25-127, dated the 26th April 1927) and action is being taken to hold the examination under the revised rules in 1929.

H. Practical Instruction Classes—The total number of Practical Instruction classes actually working in Middle and Primary Schools was 56. Of these 35 are maintained from State Funds, and 21 from Cess Funds; 48 are attached to Boys' schools, and 8 to Girls' schools. All these classes are reported to be popular and working satisfactorily.

Besides these classes, instruction in carpentry, tailoring and rattan work is being given in the three Adikarnataka Boarding Schools at Mysore, Tumkur and Chickmagalur.

The following statement shows the details of the practical instruction classes by Districts.

District	Carpentry	Tailoring	Brass work	Agriculture	Lacquer work	Smithy	Weaving	Shoe-making	Mat making	Rattan work	Sericulture	Cotton spinning
1. Bangalore ..	2	4	1	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	1
2. Tumkur ..	2	2	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	..	1
3. Mysore ..	1	1	..	..	...	...	4	1	3	...	2	2
4. Shimoga ..	1	..	..	..	...	...	1	1	..	1	..	1
5. Chitaldrug ..	..	..	..	1	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	2
6. Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	...	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
7. Kolar ..	..	..	..	1	...	..	3	..	..	..	..	1
8. Kadur ..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..	6	7	2	6	1	1	12	4	3	1	3	10 = 56 classes

To supervise the Practical Instruction classes and the Agricultural classes, Government were pleased to sanction the appointments of a Superintendent of Practical Instruction and an Agricultural Inspector, both attached to this office.

I. Hostels.—There were 78 hostels in the State during the year under report, with a strength of 2,606 as against 72 hostels with a strength of 2,505 in the previous year. Of 78 hostels 24 were Government hostels, 44 were aided, and 10 were unaided. Of the Government hostels, 3 were attached to the Colleges under the University, 7 were attached to the Government High Schools for boys, 1 to the Maharani's High School Mysore, 1 to the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore 7 to the District Normal Schools, 4 to the Training College, Mysore and 1 to the Incomplete Middle School, Ayanur.

Of the Aided and unaided hostels 1 was for Christians, 1 for Maharattas, 1 for Vaisyas, 1 for Jains, 8 for Vokkaligars, 5 for Mohamedans, 3 for Adikarnatakas and Adidravidas, 19 for Lingayets, 1 for Kunchitigars, 3 for Brahmmins and the rest were general hostels open to all communities.

The revised grant-in-aid rules were strictly enforced on the hostels, and the work of the Education Supervisors was carefully inspected. The efficiency of the hostels was improved by suitably reconstituting the committees of management and appointing new boards of visitors to each hostel. The question of replacing the Educational Supervisors by Resident Wardens is engaging the attention of the department, though till now it has not been found possible to give effect to the scheme for want of suitable quarters for the Warden. Due care is however taken to see that provision is made for Warden's quarters in the case of building grants for new hostels and the scheme will be brought into operation as accommodation becomes available.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

(i) *The Boy Scouts of Mysore.*—There has been steady progress in the Scout movement during the year under report. There are at present, 164 Scout Troops,

18 Cub Packs and 16 Rover Troops with a total membership of 4,600 scouts in 199 troops and packs as against 4,100 Scouts last year in 183 troops and packs. Most of the troops are controlled and supervised by local associations.

The most outstanding events of the year are:—(1) A District Scout Rally at Mysore during the Dasara organised by the District Council of Mysore and attended by over 250 scouts from the several centres in the District, (2) the Sri Krishnaraja All India First Aid Trophy competition held in Bangalore City during the Christmas of 1926 in which scouts from Madras, Hyderabad and Ceylon took part, besides a large number of local teams, (3) Three training camps for scout masters and two for cub masters with a total membership of over hundred men, (4) Two training camps for Rovers in Marksmanship and (5) The deputation of a party of 10 scouters to the Scouters' Wood Badge Camp at Newara Eliya in Ceylon.

The Scouts have distinguished themselves in public service during the year. The most notable of them are (1) the saving of two lives from a watery grave in the Kempambudi tank, Bangalore and (2) service in extinguishing the fire at the last Industrial Exhibition of 1926 organised by the District Board of Bangalore.

An important development in the organisation is that the District Scout Councils in 5 districts have been invested with ample powers of supervision and control of the Scout activities in their districts. The Chief Executive Officer in each such District is the Honorary District Scout Commissioner who is given specific duties.

His Highness the Chief Scout has been graciously pleased to evince great personal interest in the movement and to present the Headquarters with a number of tents and other equipment for the central training camp at Byaderahalli.

(ii) *Physical Culture.*—In Primary Schools, Physical drill is the only exercise that can be given to the pupils. But in the Middle Schools, besides drill, facilities exist for taking part in team games such as cricket, football and volleyball. Where the income from sports fees is not sufficient to provide the costly Western games such as cricket, etc., the boys are encouraged to play Indian games. In High Schools, students take part in drill, scouting, football, badminton and volleyball. Tennis and hockey are provided in a few schools. Scouting activities are prospering in many of the schools.

It is pleasing to note that teachers are taking an active interest in the sports activities of the schools, though the want of adequate play-grounds in many places continued to be a handicap.

The two graduates deputed to undergo training in the National Y. M. C. A. School of Physical Culture, Madras, returned after having undergone the course successfully and Government have recently passed orders appointing these as Inspectors of Physical education, one at Bangalore and the other at Mysore, to first work in High Schools, and then in Middle Schools and later in schools in the moffusil, their duty being to put physical activities in the schools on a sound footing and to hold classes during summer vacation for the drill instructors employed at present.

The grant to the Physical Culture Institute, Shankarpur, Bangalore was fixed at Rs. 175 per mensem, subject to certain conditions.

(iii) *Medical Inspection.*—The scheme of Medical Inspection of school children sanctioned as an experimental measure to be tried in Bangalore City schools progressed satisfactorily in the High and Middle Schools and revealed many defects in the health of the children, and indicated the need not only for its continuance, but also for its extension to other parts of the State. Government have accordingly ordered the continuance of the scheme for another year.

Further, Government, were pleased to sanction the extension of the scheme to the Primary Schools in the Bangalore City, the Municipal Council agreeing to pay one-third of the cost of the expenditure incurred in this connection. Proposals for the extension of the scheme to all places in the State where there are Medical Officers available for such work have been submitted to Government. The cost of these inspections is to be met partly from fees and partly from grants by Municipal Councils and mainly from State Funds. The scheme is of the greatest importance

for the well-being of the rising generation and it is hoped that all Municipal Councils will heartily co-operate with the Department in this respect.

CHAPTER VI.

PRIMARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS.

1. *The number and strength of Primary Schools.*—The number of Primary Schools for boys on 31st March 1927 was 5,658 with a strength of 2,24,372 of whom 21,512 were girls, as against 5,462 schools with a strength of 2,16,109 including 20,983 girls on 30th June 1926, thus showing an increase of 196 schools and 8,263 pupils. The total strength was made up of:—

Brahmins	...	...	...	...	17,201
Depressed Classes	...	...	...	...	18,022
Kshatriyas	...	...	...	...	1,816
Lingayets	...	...	...	...	45,545
Vaisyas	...	...	...	..	3,794
Vokkaligas	...	...	...	...	49,505
Other High caste Hindus	...	...	...	...	46,053
Europeans or Eurasians	...	...	...	...	26
Indian Christians	...	...	...	...	2,132
Jains	...	...	...	...	1,044
Mahomedans	...	...	...	...	30,789
Parsis	...	...	...	...	1
Others	...	...	...	...	8,544
				Total	2,24,372

Of the 5,658 schools, 3,703 were Government schools, 64 were Municipal schools and 1,891 were aided schools. Of the 3,703 Government Primary Schools, 3,275 were Kannada schools, 2 were Telugu Schools, 1 was a Mahratta school and 425 were Urdu schools. Of the 3,275 Kannada schools, 491 were for pupils of the Depressed Classes.

2. The percentage of boys in the Primary classes to the total male population of school going age calculated at 15 per cent of the total population was 45.29 as against 43.57 in the previous year.

3. Taking the strength by classes, it is found that out of 2,24,372 pupils in the Primary classes, 926 were in the two Vernacular Lower Secondary Classes, 17,827 in the IV year class, 27,736 in the III year class 39,172 in the II year class, and 1,38,711 in the I year class. Thus 61.9 per cent of the children are in the I year Primary classes. The causes of stagnation of such a large number in the I year Primary classes referred to the report of last year still continue to operate. One of the chief causes for this retardation is the want of an adequate number of teachers in the Primary Schools. In order to remedy this defect as far as possible, and to employ additional hands on account of the increase in the strength of schools, proposals involving an additional expenditure of Rs. 52,000 were submitted to Government during the year.

4. A conference of the Educational Inspecting Officers was held in this office in September last, in order to consider several problems relating, among others, to Primary Education, and several important questions were discussed.

5. The minimum qualification for appointments in Primary Schools has been fixed by Government as a pass in the Lower Secondary Examination and strict orders have been issued that only those who have passed this examination and have undergone training or proved themselves to be satisfactory as teachers should be confirmed. Writing about the qualifications of the present set of teachers in Primary Schools, the Inspector of Primary and Middle School Education states as follows:—

“ A great majority of the masters in Primary Schools have only the Lower Secondary Examination certificate, and a third of them have undergone the Lower Secondary Training Course and half of this third have completed the certificate of training. It is regrettable to note that the Primary education of the State, which is after all the foundation should

be entrusted to a corps of teachers who have passed the lowest public examination in the State. In countries both in the Orient and the Occident where education has attained the stage of perfection, the idea of the lowest qualified teachers entering the profession of teaching is eschewed outright. After a certain standard of general education, the prospective teachers are made to undergo a course of special education including the deepening of their knowledge and training methods of teaching course, extending over three, four and five years. In these countries, education is taken up as a serious proposition and teaching as a definite calling in life, so much so that a full fledged teacher is both an encyclopaedia and an expert, whereas in our country, the ignorance of our teachers in Primary Schools, even in subjects they are supposed to teach everyday is something which passes one's imagination. Of course there is no remedy to this state of affairs, at this stage. The extension of the Lower Secondary Training course by a second year is hoped to meet the situation to some extent, but even this will not give that intellectual equipment, mental and spiritual outlook to the primary school teachers without which their work in schools appears more like task than duty."

The inadequacy and unsuitability of buildings used as Primary Schools referred to in the report of last year was discussed at great length at the Inspecting Officers' Conference, and it was resolved that considering the heavy cost involved if buildings are to be constructed by Government alone, buildings must as far as possible be got built by the villagers, the Department paying half the cost as grant.

As a preliminary step towards educational reform, Government have sanctioned an educational survey of two districts (Bangalore and Kadur). All the necessary preliminary steps to begin the survey have been completed.

6. *Adult Education.*—On 31st March 1927 there were 523 schools with a strength of 11,760 pupils as against 534 schools with 12,135 pupils last year. About the working of these schools, the Inspector of Primary and Middle School Education reports as follows:—

"These schools are not thriving as they should be for the mere reason that the adult who is a working hand is not as a consequence of his education in these schools, put in the way of earning more, as no professional tuition is given here. The teacher in these schools aims at making the pupils literate, and more literacy without any means of utilising it for any good purpose is useless to the grown up who has learnt to evaluate all acquisition in Rupees, annas and pies. It is only when good professional books are published in the Vernacular, and libraries are established in the places where there are adult schools, that the literary education given to the workmen will be, to a great extent, useful. Till then, any apparent agitation for the establishment of these schools or for their continuance seems to be the outcome of only the teacher's efforts to add a few more rupees to his scanty income in an inhospitable village."

An experiment in quick literary in which illiterate adults could be taught reading and writing in the course of about 3 months was conducted under the direction of the Inspector-General (now Director of Public Instruction) by Mr. A. N. Narasimhaiya, B.A., L.T., Kannada Translator of the office in the Government Central Jail at Bangalore, and at Siddapur in the Bangalore Taluk. The experiment has yielded very valuable results and the extension of this scheme to other suitable centres is under consideration.

During the year under report, Government were pleased to sanction a scheme of visual instruction. According to this, a magic lantern would be supplied to each High School, a Science Assistant of the school being placed in charge of it. These assistants are required to make use of it for the purpose of Visual Instruction to the children of the various Schools, High, Middle and Primary—in their own centres and also for the purpose of adult education and lectures to the public. The Lanterns and slides are to be made available to District Boards and other local bodies for use in Moffusil places on occasions of fairs, festivities, etc. The necessary sets of apparatus for the purpose have been received, and are being sent to the various schools. A committee has also been appointed for the selection of suitable slides for the purpose, and their final suggestions are awaited.

7. *Compulsory Education.*—The number of compulsory education centres remained the same as in the last year, viz., 240. Many of the defects pointed out in the report of last year still continue. Government recently passed orders to the effect that there is no need for the extension of the scheme to other centres, that it is not fair to concentrate attention on the compulsory centres to the neglect of other centres and that the attention of the Department may be confined to the improvement of existing schools by providing more accommodation and improving

the quality of teaching in the schools and that, in all compulsory centres the local bodies should be asked to contribute their share of expenditure in working the existing scheme of compulsory education. The scheme, as working at present was also discussed at the Inspecting Officers' conference and it was decided that all District Inspectors should include the enforcement of compulsory education rules, in all areas brought under the Regulation as one of their objectives for the year.

8. *Control of Primary Education by Local Bodies.*—As already reported last year, the Bangalore City Municipal Council has undertaken responsibility for Primary Education in the City (including Urdu Schools) and contributes one-third of the cost, two-thirds being contributed by Government. During the year under report, the control over compulsory education in the city was transferred to the City Municipality, and the Superintendent of the Municipal Schools has been made the Attendance Officer for compulsory education. Government have recently passed orders removing the limit of one lakh of rupees fixed for expenditure on Primary Education in the City schools, and directed that the excess of expenditure, if any, over one lakh must be borne equally by the Municipal Council and the Government.

The Mysore Municipality has taken over the administration of 24 Primary Schools in the City the rest being under the control of the Department. As in the previous year the Municipality, continued to contribute Rs. 15,000 towards the cost of these schools, viz., Rs. 29,680 and the balance of the cost, viz., Rs. 14,680 was met by Government during 1926-27. The total cost on account of Primary Education in the Mysore City is Rs. 91,000 in round figures. The Municipality having offered to take over complete control of Primary Education in the City, they were informed that the transfer would be effected, if they contributed one-third of the total cost on Primary Education. But the Municipal Council have intimated that in the present condition of their finance, they can not contribute anything more than the sum they are now meeting from their funds (i. e., Rs. 15,000). Writing about the control of Primary Education in the Mysore City Municipality, the Assistant Inspector, City Range, Mysore, states as follows :—

“The Municipality has no Educational Officer at present, to look after the schools on the administrative side. The system of having, side by side, a few schools managed by the Municipality and few others by the Department does not seem to be desirable. Though not now, at least in the course of time, this may lead to unpleasant results. The Attendance officer is, at present, only an Inspecting Officer in the case of Municipal Schools, and it would be conducive to greater efficiency and better discipline, if the Attendance officer is vested with administrative powers also over Municipal Schools until at least such time as the Municipality can afford to have an Educational Officer of its own.”

The Tumkur Municipal Council resolved to take over the control of the Primary Education in the Municipality without any financial liability for some years to come, but Government have recently ordered that the question of transfer must lie over till the Council is in a position to pay one-third of the total cost on account of Primary Education, in the town, which is the proportion of contribution fixed by Government in such cases.

CHAPTER VII.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

Institutions for the following kind of education are dealt with in this chapter :—

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Training of Teachers | (4) Instruction in Engineering |
| (2) Industrial Education | (5) Education of defectives |
| (3) Commercial Education | (6) Sanskrit Education. |

1. *Training of Teachers.*—(i) *Training of Graduates.*—Eleven graduate teachers and Inspecting Officers of the Department, who have not received normal training were deputed to undergo training for the B. T. degree of the Mysore University in the Maharaja's College, Mysore, as in the previous year. In addition, one Lady teacher was deputed for training to the Lady Willington College, Madras, to undergo the L. T. Course of the Madras University. There were 3 graduate teachers of Aided High Schools also undergoing training in the B. T. class on the stipendiary grant basis.

As there still remain a large number of graduate teachers yet to be trained, Government have been pleased to order that twelve graduate employees of the department including a lady graduate may be deputed for training for a period of 5 years from 1926-27.

(ii) *Undergraduates' Training.*—This class which is maintained in the Training College, Mysore, provides for the training of 35 teachers of Government Schools. As the demand for the selection of Aided School teachers for admission to the Training Institutions is great, Government have been pleased to sanction the admission of 3 Aided School teachers in the Training class on the stipendiary grant-in-aid system. The minimum qualification for admission to this class is the completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate.

(iii) *Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary Training.*—As in the previous year, provision exists in the Training College, Mysore, and in the two District Normal and Vernacular High Schools at Tumkur and Shimoga for the Upper Secondary grade training of men teachers, and private pupils and in the Maharani's High School, Mysore, for the Upper Secondary Training of Women teachers and of private pupils. Training of the Lower Secondary grade is given in the Training College, Mysore, and in the 6 District Normal Schools at Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan, Shimoga and Chitaldrug to men teachers and private pupils, while similar classes are maintained in the Maharani's High School, Mysore, and the Zenana Normal School, Mysore, for women teachers and private candidates. Admission to the Zenana Normal School was confined to Ghosha women undergoing training for teacherships in Urdu Girls' Schools. In addition, the Wesleyan Mission maintained a Normal School at Bangalore for Women teachers. Separate sections for Kannada and Urdu teachers are maintained in the Training College, Mysore, while only the Kannada sections are maintained in the District Normal Schools. The extension of the Lower Secondary Training course to two years mentioned in the previous report was sanctioned by Government in their Order No. E. 655-56—Edn. 288-22-12 dated 2nd August 1926. As a result of this, the number of teachers to be trained has been increased and the rates of stipends and allowances to the substitutes have been revised.

A vacation training class for Lower Secondary trained teachers to serve as a refresher course and as a means of acquainting them with the latest developments in Primary Education, the technique of teaching and different sides of school activity was sanctioned by Government and conducted at two centres, viz., in the District Normal Schools at Tumkur and Shimoga.

Consequent upon the introduction of Nature study into the Syllabuses of the Lower Secondary Training course, and the necessity for the training of Science teachers of District Normal Schools who are all Physics and Chemistry Graduates, in the teaching of Nature study, a special course of one month was arranged for, for the Science Assistants of District Normal Schools. The rules for the Teachers' Certificate Examinations were revised during the year under report. The chief features of the revision are (1) Abolition of the system of private candidature, (2) the alteration in the grouping of subjects and the number of papers and (3) the enhancement in the Examination fee for the practical test of the Upper Secondary Training Examination.

The following table shows the total number of stipends awarded in the several training Institutions for the various grades and sections of training :—

	Upper Secondary Training		Upper Secondary		Lower Secondary	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Training College	15	...	8	...
Maharani's High School	1	..	14	..	9
Zenana Normal do	8
District do do	27	..	56	8

2. *Number and strength of Training Institutions.*—The number of training Institutions on 31st March 1927 was 10 of which 9 were Government Institutions and one was an Aided institution. Of the 10 Institutions, 7 were for the training of School Masters, and 3 were for the Training of School Mistresses.

The Unaided Normal School maintained by the Wesleyan Mission at Tumkur for training men teachers was closed during the year under report.

(a) *The Training College, Mysore.*—Mr. K. Krishna Rao, B.A., L.T. continued as Principal of the Training College, Mysore. Government have ordered the abolition of the post of Vice-Principal, which was found to be superfluous on account of the transfer of the Graduates' Training class to the University.

The total number on the rolls on the 31st March 1927 was 354 as against 310 in the previous year. Of these, 159 were in the General Education Section and 195 in the Training Section. The percentage of attendance was 87.54, as against 82.57 in the previous year.

Of the 354 students, 178 were Brahmins, 4 Christians, 8 Lingayets, 1 was a Jain, 2 were Kshatriyas, 56 other caste Hindus, and 105 Mahomedans.

The following table gives the results of the Training College in the several Examinations of 1927:—

No.	Examination	Number sent up	Number passed	Percentage of passes	Remarks
1	Upper Secondary (Kan.) ...	49	23	46.93	One in I Class.
2	Do (Urdu) ..	16	12	75	
3	Pandits' Examination ..	4	4	100	
4	Moulvis' ..	3	3	100	In two groups only (Arabic and Persian).
5	Under graduates' Training ...	32	22	68.75	
6	Upper Secondary Training ..	34	30	88.24	
7	Lower Secondary Training (Kannada.)	39	28	71.79	Twenty-two in two groups, 6 in one group.
8	Lower Secondary Training (Urdu.)	22	16	72.73	13 Two groups, three one group.

The above results show that in both the general and professional Examinations, the College has done well.

Apart from preparing candidates for public examinations, the College continued to pay special attention to (1) Regular Kindergarten work in the Practising Schools and improvement of school gardens, (2) Card board work in Kannada, Urdu and English Sections, (3) Teaching of Drawing in all the Training classes, (4) Instruction in Drill to all classes except the Pandits, and Moulvis' classes.

The institution had a Reading Room and Library attached to it. Foot-ball and Badminton are being played by the Teacher-students. The want of a suitable playground is however keenly felt.

The great need of the institution is a suitable and up-to-date building where all its sections should be accommodated. In addition to the three hostels already existing, two (for Hindus and one for Mahomedans) a hostel for Adikarnataka Teachers was started during the year under report.

There were two Practising Middle Schools attached to the College. The strength of the Kannada Middle School was 94 and that of the Urdu Middle School 102. For the English Lower Secondary Examination, 23 were sent up and 15 passed from the Kannada Middle School; 17 were sent up and 12 passed from the Urdu Middle School.

3. *District Normal Schools.*—As in previous year, there were 6 District Normal Schools at the District Headquarters for the training of School Masters of the Lower Secondary grade and 3 for the training of School Mistresses. There were 635 teachers and stipendiary students under training in the Lower Secondary Training classes (including the Lower Secondary Training class of the Training College) of whom 98 were school mistresses. The Kannada Upper Secondary classes maintained in the District Normal and Vernacular High Schools at Tumkur and Shimoga have been referred to in the Chapter on Secondary Education.

The following tables shows the attendance in the Lower Secondary Training class of the District Normal Schools and the Training College on 31st March 1927 and the number of candidates that sat for and passed the Preliminary Lower Secondary Training Examination of 1927:—

No.	School	Number on roll on 31st March 1927	Number sent up for L. S. Training Examination	Number passed	Percentage	Remarks
1	District Normal School, Bangalore.	76	35	20	57	One passed in B. group in addition.
2	District Normal School, Kolar.	54	28	20	71	Four in 1 group.
3	District Normal School, Hassan.	78	39	21	53	Do.
4	District Normal School, Tumkur.	83	13	18	59	
5	District Normal School, Shimoga.	60	22	9	41	
6	District Normal School, Chitaldrug.	71	34	7	20	Three in 1 group.
7	Training College, Mysore	128	61	44	72.13	

The results of the Training College, Mysore, of the District Normal Schools, Kolar, Bangalore and Hassan were very satisfactory, while that of the District Normal School, Chitaldrug, was bad.

The absence of a trained Assistant Master at Chitaldrug for a considerable time is reported to be one of the reasons for the large number of failures.

This was the first year in which the Examination under the two year Lower Secondary Training Scheme was held and the results show that the scheme is working well.

School gardens were maintained by all these training institutions and they also had Library and Reading Rooms and Teachers Associations attached to their Schools. Articles of furniture, teaching appliances and Science equipment, etc., required by the extension of the Lower Secondary training course to two years and for the improvement of Primary Schools were supplied to all the District Normal Schools.

The improvement of the grades of pay of the Head Masters of these institutions mentioned in the last year's report requires early attention.

3. The results of the several Training Examinations of 1927 are given in the following statement.

Analysis of results at the T. C. Examinations of 1927 (Preliminary Examinations held in March 1927 and the Practical Examination held in June 1927.)

No.	Examination	Both for Theoretical and Practical Examination						For Practical Examination only		
		Number Registered	Number Examined	Number passed				Number Registered	Number Examined	Number passed
				Full	Theory only	A Group	B Group			
1	<i>Collegiate Grade—</i>									
	(a) Men candidates ...	6	6	3	1	...	...	12	12	11
	(b) Women do ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
2	<i>Secondary Grade—</i>									
	(a) Men candidates ...	60	57	18	6	...	...	30	28	20
	(b) Women do ..	4	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	..
3	<i>Upper Secondary Grade—</i>									
	Kannada—1 Men candidates	66	64	33	12	...	...	35	32	22
	Do —2 Women do ..	3	3	1	2	...	...	2	1	1
	Urdu —1 Men do ...	11	11	3	1	...	...	4	4	4
	Do —2 Women do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
4	<i>Lower Secondary Grade</i>									
	(Old rules).—									
	Kannada—1 Men candidates	366	326	53	56	...	...	371	300	225
	Do —2 Women do ...	3	2	...	...	...	...	7	7	3
	Urdu —1 Men do ...	3	3	1	...	...	...	13	8	2
	Do —2 Women do ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	9	4	2
5	<i>Lower Secondary Grade</i>									
	(New rules).—									
	Kannada—1 Men candidates	229	227	90	25	5	13	...	...	...
	Do —2 Women do ...	36	36	13	5	2	2	...	...	..
	Urdu —1 Men do ...	22	22	9	4	2	1	...	...	...
	Do —2 Women do ...	16	16	4	3	2	...	..	...	...

4. *Hostels attached to Training Institutions.*—There are hostels attached to all the Training Institutions and some of them have more than one section according to communal needs. The Training College maintains 4 hostels (two for Hindus, one for Mahomedans, and one for Adikarnatakas). The District Normal Schools at Shimoga and Tumkur maintain separate sections for Brahmins and Lingayets and for Brahmins and Adikarnatakas respectively. Each of the other Schools had a single hostel attached. The total number of boarders in all the hostels was 274 of whom 52 were Mahomedans.

The Adikarnataka students of District Normal Schools where there is no separate hostels accommodation for them were given an allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem during the year under report.

The Mistresses under training in the Maharani's High School, Mysore, were accommodated in the High School Hostel and the Wesleyan Mission Normal School for girls, Bangalore, had also a hostel attached to it.

II. *Industrial Education.*—(a) The Industrial Schools are under the Department of Industries and Commerce except a few schools for Girls. The budget provision for these schools which was being shown in the budget of the Education Department has been recently ordered by Government to be transferred to the Industries and Commerce budget. There were in all 17 Industrial Schools for men with a strength of 1,130.

(b) There were two Industrial Schools for girls with a strength of 83 under the control of this Department and information regarding these is furnished in the Chapter on Women's Education.

III. *The School of Engineering, Bangalore.*—Mr. M. K. Govinda Pillai, B. Sc. (Leeds) continued to be the Superintendent of the School during the year

under report. The strength of the different sections of the school on 31st March 1927 was 236 as detailed below :--

Of these	123	were Brahmins.	21	were Christians.
	13	were Kshatriyas.	6	were Mahomedans
	2	were Vaisyas.	48	were other Hindus.
	12	were Anglo Indians.		
	5	were Lingayets.	236	
	5	were Vokkaligars.		
	1	was a Jain.		

The Technical Board Examination for the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Sections was held in December 1926 and the Civil Engineering Section in April 1927. The results are noted below.—

			Number appeared	Number passed	
Mechanical Engineering	..	Higher	10	7	plus one declared to have passed in Lower grade.
Do	..	Lower	12	9	
Electrical Engineering	..	Higher	25	18	plus one do.
Do	..	Lower	23	19	
Civil Engineering	..		14	10	
		Total	84	63	plus 2

A Sheikdari Training class was started on 1st October 1926 and 10 probationers were sent for training. The class continued till the 31st March 1927. The Vocational classes in Electric Wiring and Fitting and Pattern making and Foundry work for students of the Government High School at Bangalore were conducted in the School. The number of students from the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore, and the Malleswaram High School, attending these classes was as follows :—

			Electric Wiring and Fitting	Pattern Making and Foundry Work	Total
Malleswaram High School	..	V Form	6	6	12
		VI ..	4	4	8
Government High School, Bangalore.	{	V ..	10	10	20
	{	VI ..	10	8	18
		Total	30	28	58

The classes are popular but the admission of additional students is dependent on the providing of additional accommodation.

During the year under report, the extension of the courses of study for Mechanical and Electric Engineering Sections from 2½ to 3 years was sanctioned by Government. The School has thus been brought to line with other Technical Institutions in Madras and Bombay.

As usual, the students were taken out on excursions to Bhadravati, Sivasamudram, Kolar Gold Fields, Bombay, Madras, Nellore, Bezwada and other places. The Committee for the management of the school was reconstituted during the year under report and the new committee holds office for a period of three years.

The pay of the Mechanical Engineering Assistant and the Electrical Engineering Assistant of the school were revised. The pay and allowances to be drawn by the Civil Engineering Assistant of the School who would generally belong to the permanent cadre of the Public Works Department were also fixed by Government.

IV. *Commercial Schools.*—There were 4 Government and Aided Commercial Schools during the year under report with a total strength of 424 against 3 schools with a strength of 374 in the previous year. The Unaided Commercial School at Mysore, viz., The Champion Metropolitan College of Commerce was given a grant of Rs. 100 per mensem during the year under report.

Of the 4 schools, two were Government and 2 were Aided Institutions. The strength of the Government Commercial Schools at Bangalore and Mysore was 124 against 191 in the previous year, while the number on the rolls in the Aided Commercial Schools was 300 against 183.

(1) *The Government Commercial School, Bangalore.*—Mr. K. Manjaiah, B.A., continued to be the Head Master till 8th June 1927 when Mr. T. R. Iyengar, M.A., B. Com., succeeded him. The strength of the School on 31st March 1927 consisted of 75 individual students and 197 students according to subjects taught as against 158 and 318 respectively during the last year. The disparity in strength is due to the fact that in these Commercial Schools, a high percentage of students fall off from 30th June to 31st March—the figures on which dates are taken into account in this year's report.

All the Commercial subjects including English Composition were continued to be taught as in the previous years. Proficiency classes in Shorthand and Typewriting were opened during the year.

The strength of School was made up of 31 sons of Government servants, 4 merchants, 11 persons employed in private firms, 16 Landlords and 13 others. Of these one had passed the B.A. degree examination, one the Intermediate, 11 University Entrance, 37 S. S. L. C. 22 had completed VI form course, 2 V form and one was exempted from passing any general examination. Again of the 75 students

2	were Christians
1	was an Anglo Indian
1	„ Mahomedan.
2	were Vaisyas
1	was a Lingayet.
1	„ Maharatta
1	„ Pillai
1	„ Naidu
1	„ Brahma.
1	„ Vallala
63	were Brahmins.

75

The subjects taught and the results of the various Examinations are given in the accompanying table.

GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, BANGALORE.

Results of the School in the Public Examination held in April and June 1927.

Subject	Grade	Number sent up	No. sat for the Examination	Number passed	Percentage of passes to No. sat	No. of 1st class	Remarks
Accountancy and Auditing	Senior	18	17	2	12	1	
Do	Junior	34	32	19	59	1	
Banking and Economics	Senior	14	14	10	71	...	
Do	Junior	16	14	8	57	...	
Methods and Machinery of Business	Senior	13	13	10	77	...	
Do	Junior	9	9	4	44	...	
Shorthand	Senior	5	5	2	40	...	
Do	Junior	19	19	9	47	...	
Typewriting	Senior	4	4	3	75	...	
Do	Junior	31	33	25	76	4	
Commercial History and Geography	Senior	5	5	4	80	...	
Do	Junior	4	4	2	50	...	
English Composition	Senior	2	2	2	100	...	

An additional hand was sanctioned to the school as the work in the school had increased and provision had to be made for the teaching of certain new subjects.

The construction of a separate building for the school is an urgent necessity, as it is expected that the school will be dislodged from its present habitation next year, when the entire building of the Government Collegiate High School will go over to the University.

(2) *The Government Commercial School, Mysore.*—There were 49 individual students and 135 subject students against 61 and 161 respectively during last year. All the Commercial subjects were taught in the school as in the previous year.

The following statement shows the results of the Public Examination:—

Subject	Grade	No. sent	1st Class	No. passed	Percentage	Absent
Typewriting	Junior	32	1	6	19	
Do	Senior	7	...	4	57	
Shorthand	Junior	15	...	1	6	
Do	Senior	8	...	..	..
Accountancy	Junior	15	...	6	40	
Do	Senior	10	...	1	11	
Banking	Junior	11	...	4	36	
Do	Senior	8	...	5	62	
Method & machinery of Business	Junior	12	...	6	50	
Do	Senior	9	...	4	44	
Commercial Geography	Junior	2	1	1	100	
Do	Senior	5	...	2	40	
English	do	2	..	2	100	

(3) *The Aided Commercial School, Bangalore.*—There were 198 individual students and 247 subject students. Of the 247 subject students, 78 were students of the Commercial School and 169 were High School students who had taken Commercial subjects under the new S. S. L. C. Scheme. The average attendance of the individual students was 180.

The subjects taught to High School students were (i) Book-keeping and Commercial Accounts, (ii) Business Correspondence, Precis Writing and Typewriting, (iii) Shorthand and Typewriting.

The following statement shows the results of the Public Examinations:—

Subject and Grade	No. sent up.	No. examined	No. passed	Percentage of passes to No. examined	Percentage of passes for the State
Typewriting—					
Proficiency	1	1	...	...	...
Senior	2	2	1	50	52
Junior	4	4	4	100	50
Shorthand—					
Proficiency .. ..	...	...	...	...	...
Senior	1	1	...	...	33
Junior	6	6	3	50	26
Accountancy—					
Senior	2	2	1	50	11
Junior	5	5	4	80	54
Methods—Machinery and Business—					
Senior	2	2	1	50	65
Junior	3	3	3	100	46
Banking—					
Senior	3	2	1	50	60
Junior	2	2	2	100	38
English Composition—					
Senior	1	1	...	...	86
Economic Geography—					
Junior	2	2	2	100	44

MYSORE S. S. L. C. EXAMINATION OF 1927.

Book-keeping and Commercial Accounts.	43	42	26	62
Correspondence and Typewriting ...	28	28	27	96

(4) *The Champion Metropolitan College of Commerce, Mysore.*—The institution was given a grant of Rs. 100 from 1st July 1926. There were 102 individual students and 899 subject students. The average attendance was 88.

The following subjects are taught in the school:—

1. Book-keeping.
2. Typewriting.
3. Shorthand.
4. Methods and Machinery of Business.
5. Banking and Economics.
6. Commercial History and Geography, and
7. English Composition.

The following statement shows the results of the various Public Examinations:—

Subject	Grade	No. passed	Remarks
Shorthand	Proficiency.	1	1st in the Province.
Banking and Economics	Senior ...	1	
Methods and Machinery of Business	Senior ...	2	Do
Commercial History and Economic Geography	Senior ...	2	
English Composition	Senior ...	2	
Accountancy and Auditing	Junior ...	5	
Banking and Economics	Junior ...	4	
Commercial History and Geography	Junior ...	1	
Shorthand	Junior ...	1	
Typewriting	Junior ...	4	

V. OTHER SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

The Central Institute for the Deaf and the Blind.—The Institute continued to be under the management of a Committee with the Head Master as its Secretary. The strength of the School was 76 as against 87 in the previous year. There were 30 pupils in the Section for the Deaf, 44 in the Section for the Blind and 2 in the Normal class. Of the total number, 7 were girls, and one came from Bombay, 6 from Madras and the rest belonged to the Mysore State.

Besides the 3 R's, the Deaf pupils are taught two industries so that they could earn a living after their training in the Institution is over. The Industries taught are cane work, weaving, sewing and knitting.

There were 44 pupils including two girls in the Blind Section. They are taught the 3 R's, according to the Syllabus of the ordinary Schools. The highest standard of general education is the IV year Middle Class. Instruction in Music which forms a means of livelihood of the Blind, when they leave school is given to them in the School. Three blind pupils were doing Braille work.

There were 53 Boarders in the Hostel as against 55 in the previous year. An additional kitchen is an urgent necessity. The average expenditure on boarding, including Hostel Establishment, was Rs. 9-4-0 as against Rs. 9-3-8 in the previous year. The total expenditure on account of the Hostel was Rs. 4,420.

Orders of Government converting the Institution into a Government one were received towards the close of the year under report and the school and the hostel attached thereto have been since placed under a reconstituted committee with Sir Charles Todhunter as President. Government have also sanctioned the acquisition of a site for putting up a suitable building for the School. This site has been taken possession of by the Department and plans and estimates are under preparation.

VI. SANSKRIT SCHOOLS.

Particulars regarding Sanskrit Colleges have been given in the Chapter on Collegiate Education. The number of Sanskrit Patasalas on 31st March 1927, was

51 as against 49 in the previous year with a strength of 1,607 as against 1,609 of the previous year.

Of the total number of students, 1,459 were Boys and 148 Girls. Of these

1,184	were Brahmin boys.
119	were Brahmin girls.
122	were Lingayet boys.
1	was a do girl.
61	were Vokkaligar boys.
8	do girls.
39	were Vaisya boys.
1	was a do girl.
21	were Jain boys.
14	do girls.
3	were Kshatriya boys.
2	do girls.
1	was a Mahomedan girl.
31	were others.
<hr/>	
1,607	
<hr/>	

Besides these, there were 3,257 pupils reading Sanskrit in other schools. Thus there were in all, 5197 pupils including those in Colleges reading Sanskrit on 31st March 1927, as against 4,984 pupils in the previous year.

CHAPTER VIII.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

I. Administration.— There was no change in the constitution of the Women's Inspectorate during the year under report. As before, the Women's Inspectorate consisted of one Inspectress, exercising jurisdiction over the five districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug; one Deputy Inspectress, exercising jurisdiction over the other three districts, three Assistant Inspectresses of Kannada Schools, and two Assistant Inspectresses for Urdu Schools. To remedy the defects in the organisation, mentioned in the report of last year, Government have been pleased to pass orders recently, sanctioning, among other things, the abolition of the posts of Inspectress and Deputy Inspectress and the appointment of a Lady Assistant to the Director and four Assistant Inspectresses (Kannada) and two Assistant Inspectresses (Urdu).

Sri Sriyammamma, B.A., continued as Inspectress and Sri Kanakalakshamma, M.A., as Deputy Inspectress throughout the year under report.

Details regarding the touring and inspection work of the Women's Inspectorate are furnished in Chapter III.

II. GIRLS' SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

These bodies have been helpful so far as Kannada Schools are concerned in creating an atmosphere congenial to the spread of female education. In the case of Urdu Schools, however, it has been found difficult in many places to form suitable Committees.

III. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.

On 31st March 1927, there were 788 Girls' Schools of all grades with a strength of 37,764 (of whom 350 were boys) as against 788 Girls Schools with a strength of 38,660. Besides these, there were 23,629 Girls reading in Boys' Schools.

The total number of girls under instruction in all schools was thus 61,043 against 61,539 in the previous year. Of the total number of institutions, 1 was a College, 5 were English High Schools, 1 was a Kannada High School, 22 were Middle Schools, 49 were Incomplete Middle Schools, 705 were Primary Schools, 3 were Training Schools for Mistresses, and 2 were Industrial Schools for Women. Of the 788 schools, 656 were Government institutions, 109 were Aided Institutions, 22 were Municipal schools and one was unaided.

1. *High Schools.*--On the 31st March 1927, there were 5 English High Schools for Girls with a strength of 241 as against the same number of schools with a strength of 233 in the previous year, and one Kannada High School attached to the Maharani's High School, Mysore, with a strength of 24.

(a) ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOLS.

(i) *The Vanivilas Institute, Bangalore.*--Miss Lazarus, B.A. L.T., continued as Headmistress during the year under report. This institution is of the Collegiate Grade with the U. E. Class attached to it. There was no change in the list of optional subjects taught in the U. E. Class.

The strength of the institution was 105 as against 102 in the previous year. Of these, 29 were in the U. E. Class, and 76 in the High School Classes. There were 45 Brahmins, 3 Kshatriyas, 7 Lingayets, 22 Indian Christians, 7 Mohamedans, 5 Vokkaligars and 16 other High Caste Hindus.

The following table shows the number of students sent up for the various examinations and the number passed :—

No.	Examinations	Number sent up	Number passed
1	University Entrance	26	7
2	S. S. L. C.	15	11
			7 E. C. P. S.
			4 E. P. S.

Debates and lectures were held regularly in the School Union. Games have been made compulsory for Girls. Inter-school and Inter-College tournaments were held regularly.

The students were taken on excursions to the Indian Institute of Science, Government Soap Factory, Mental-Hospital, Central Jail, Faculty of Art Exhibition, all at Bangalore and the Kolar Gold Fields. These helped the girls a great deal in their practical knowledge of Science. The Girls helped to entertain with music, orchestra, etc., the women prisoners in the Central Jail and the patients in the Mental Hospital and also raised funds for the Child Welfare Association.

A Girl guide movement has been started and the girls are ready for enrolment as Mysore Guides.

The Institute conducts a Magazine called the "Lotus" which has been favourably received not only by the girls of the Institute but also by the public.

There was a Hostel attached to the school with a strength of 24 boarders on 31st March 1927. This accommodates women students from the Central College, Medical school and College, Weaving Factory and the Mahila Seva Samaj also.

A Physical Science block has been added on to the Institute buildings; but for lack of equipment this could not be made use of and the practical work of the Entrance students is still being conducted in the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore. The construction of a Chemistry block has also been sanctioned in the current year's budget.

Government have sanctioned the admission to this institution of girls not desirous of appearing for any examination, to study special subjects such as Language, Science, Music, Drawing, Needle-work, and to participate in Drill,

Games, Debates, etc., as a means of improving their knowledge and acquiring special accomplishments.

A scheme for the Medical Inspection of the Girls of the Institution has been sanctioned by Government.

A Demonstration in the Brete Harte Burton System of Physical Culture which is based on the harmonious blending of breathing, gestures and movements, and is said to be particularly suited for girls was given by Miss Anna Ornsalt in the Institute during the year under report. The extension of the scheme to other schools is under consideration.

(ii) *The Maharani's High School, Mysore.*—Sri Nagamma, M.A. L.T., continued to be in charge of this institution which has High, Middle and Primary Sections a secondray Training Section and an Upper Secondary Section. The strength of the institution was 400 on 31st March 1927. Of these, 60 were in the English High School, 24 in the Kannada High School, 41 in the Training Section, 110 in the Middle School and 165 in the Primary School. Of the total strength, 22 were Indian Christians, 2 were Mohamedans, 269 were Brahmins, 13 were Kshatriyas, 1 was a Jain, 1 was a Vaisya, 13 were Lingayets, 34 were Vokkaligars and other 45 other High Caste Hindus.

The following table shows the number of candidates sent up from the school for the various public examinations of 1927 and the number that passed in each :—

No.	Examinations	Number sent up	Number passed
1	S. S. L. C. Old rules	2	2 E. P. S.
	New rules	6	6 E. C. P. S.
2	Upper Secondary	10	4 Full 4 A group.
3	L. S. Training	15	8 Full 1 A group
4	U. S. Training	3	3
5	English L. S.	27	7 3 promoted.

The results of the several examinations, except Lower Secondary were satisfactory.

The Institution with its several sections is very unwieldy. The separation of the training section from the general educational classes would be to the advantage of both. Proposals in this behalf will be submitted during the year.

The Hostel attached to the School had a total strength of 35 boarders on 31st March 1927, and they were attending the various classes as shown below :—

College Classes	...	...	...	5
High Schools	...	...	...	18
Middle School	...	...	...	1
Other Special Schools	...	...	...	11
Total				35

(iii) *The London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore.*—The High School consisted of three forms, having 15, 18 and 21 pupils in the VI, V and IV Forms, respectively. The Middle School had 84 pupils distributed over the four classes. Fifteen girls were sent up for the S. S. L. C. Examination and all of them passed, 11 being declared E. C. P. S. The results of the examinations were very good. Miss Butler, B.A., continued to be the head of the institute throughout the school year. As usual, provision has been made for the Physical Training of girls, and the school maintains Literary and Debating Societies and an Old Girls' Association. There is a hostel attached to the School with 61 boarders on the roll.

(iv) *The M. E. Mission High School, Kolar.*—Permanent recognition was granted to this School during the year under report. On the 31st March 1927, there were 18 girls in the High School Section against 14 in the previous year. Most of the girls are boarders of the Boarding House maintained by the M. E.

Mission. Miss R. I. Wilson continued to be the Principal. Of the 8 Candidates sent up for the S. S. L. C. Examination, 4 were declared to have passed, 3 of these obtaining E. C. P. S. The results are satisfactory. There were 71 girls in the Middle School Section. Out of the 12 girls sent up for the L. S. Examination, 4 were successful. There were 101 girls in the Primary Section as against 109 in the previous year. The tone, discipline and the general condition of the school are very satisfactory. The school is maintaining a Reading Room, a Literary Society, a Badminton and Volleyball Club, a Teachers' Association for women teachers, and a well conducted hostel. There were 145 boarders in the Boarding House. The staff has been recently improved by the appointment of one more graduate teacher to teach English.

(v) *The Convent English Girls' High School, Mysore.*—The Convent Girls' High School at Mysore, does not train pupils according to the curriculum of the Departmental S. S. L. C. Scheme, but trains students for the Cambridge Local Examinations. The strength of the School on 31st March 1927, was 9.

(b) *Kannada High Schools.*—As in the previous year, there was only one Kannada High School for girls which was attached to the Maharani's High School, Mysore. There were 24 students in the Upper Secondary Classes. Of the ten students sent up for the Upper Secondary Examination, 4 passed in both the groups and 4 in A Group only.

(2) *Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools for Girls.*—There were 22 Middle Schools and 49 Incomplete Middle Schools for girls on the 31st March 1927, with a strength of 1093 in the former and 740 in the latter. Of the 49 incomplete Middle Schools, 18 were Urdu Girls-Schools with a strength of 220. The results of the L. S. and other examinations are given in the table at the end of this chapter. About the efficiency of the Girls' Middle Schools, the Inspectress writes as follows:—

“The Middle School staff continued to be not satisfactory. Attempts were made to replace the untrained teachers of some of the Middle Schools during the year under report. Every effort is made to remove all the Non-S. S. L. C. men and women teachers in the Middle Schools and this cannot be completed satisfactorily, until there is a supply of duly qualified lady candidates to fill up these places. Most of the girls who pass the S. S. L. C. examination do not go for higher study and will have no aptitude to seek employment as teachers. The training of a lady graduate every year in the Queen Mary's Training College at Madras and the selection of two or three ladies in the under-graduates' Training Class of the Training College, Mysore, has somewhat added to the efficiency of the Staff, but, I think, it is not sufficient. Arrangements may be made to train more lady teachers in the B. T. Class of the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and more lady teachers may be selected for the U. G. T. Class in the Training College, Mysore. The Government were pleased to order the removal of un-qualified Head Teachers of some of the Girls' Schools during the year. Now, almost all the girls' Middle Schools have graduate Head Teachers except at Malleswaram, Hassan and Shimoga. It is hoped that every earnest effort will be made by these graduate teachers to bring these languishing Middle Schools to a level of efficiency.”

(3) *Primary Schools for Girls.*—There were 705 Primary Schools with a strength of 35,474 on the 31st March 1927, as against 703 with a strength of 36,153 in the previous year. Of the total number of 35,474 scholars in the primary schools, 24,265 or 69 per cent were in the 1st year Primary Class.

Writing about the retardation of pupils in the first year Primary Classes, the Inspectress says:—

“The chief causes for this retardation of progress are, as has been reported last year, due to the lowest qualified and low paid teacher being in charge of the Primary Classes where the foundation of the education of the child is to be firmly laid, and that more classes are opened in many schools than there are teachers to teach. Naturally, the attention of the teacher will be diverted to the higher class and the lowest class is entirely neglected. Strict rules should be made that only teachers who hold at least the L. S. T. Certificate should handle the infant classes. Of course, the pay of such trained teachers should not be less than Rs. 20, otherwise, it will not be possible to secure the services of qualified and earnest teachers.

(4) *Women's Training Institutions.*—As in the previous year, there were 3 training institutions for school mistresses, of which two were Government Institutions, and one was Aided. These were the Maharani's High School, Mysore, (Training Section), the Zenana Normal School, Mysore and the W. M. Normal School for Girls, Bangalore. The total strength of the training classes of these

three schools was 88. The total strength of the Zenana Normal School on 31st March 1927 was 123 distributed as follows:—

L. S. T. classes ...	...	...	...	30
Urdu L. S. Class	..	...	...	11
Middle School Section	...	...	...	19
Primary Section	...	...	...	68
Total				128

From the Maharani's High School, all the three students who were sent up for the U. S. Training Examination passed, and out of the 15 sent up for the L. S. training, 8 passed in both the groups, and one in A Group only. From the Zenana Normal School, 16 candidates were sent up for the L. S. T. Examination, of whom 7 were declared to have passed the examination in full and 2 in the A Group only. Information regarding the number of candidates sent up for the various public examinations and the number passed in each is furnished in the table given at the end of the chapter.

(5) *Industrial Schools for Girls.*—There were two Industrial Schools for Girls as in the previous year. These were the Aided W. M. Orphanage, Hassan, with 10 girls and the St. Mary's Economic Industrial and Middle School, Bangalore, with 730 girls.

Percentage of Girls under Instruction.—The percentage of Girls under instruction to the total number of girls of the school-going age was 14.16 against 14.27 in the previous year.

(6) *Results of Public Examinations.*—The following table shows the number of girls that appeared for the several examinations of 1927, and the number that passed in each:—

No.	Examination	Number examined	Number passed					Total
			Euro-peans	Chris-tians	Maho-medans	Hindus	Others	
1	Ver. U. S. Examination.	14	...	...	..	3	...	3 Full Examn.
2	T. C. Examination.	..	..	1	...	5	...	6 Groups.
	Secondary Grade--							
	(a) Full Examination	4	..	1	...	1	...	2
	Theory only	...	..	1	..	...	...	1
	(b) Practical Only	1	..	...	...	1	...	1
3	U. S. Grade.							
	(a) Full Examination	3	..	...	...	1	...	1
	Theory only	...	..	...	...	2	...	2
	(b) Final Only	2	..	...	...	2	...	2
4	L. S. T. grade (New Rules.)							
	(a) Full Examination	52	..	8	4	5	...	17
	Theory only	...	..	3	3	5	...	8 plus 6 Group passes.
				groups		2+1 group		
	(b) Final Examination	..	...	..	...	...	...
5	L. S. T. Grade (Old Rules.)							
	(a) Full Examination	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Theory Only	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Final Only	39	..	20	3	9	...	32
6	English L. S.	...	...	32	1	62	11	106
7	Vernacular L. S.	...	...	7	91	49	21	168
8	Pandit's Examination	2	...	...	...	...	...
9	Special Sewing	3	..	2 full	..	...	...	Full Examination.

The following table furnishes information about the number of Institutions for girls, their attendance, expenditure etc., in the different grades of schools:—

Institutions	Number of institutions	Average daily attendance	Average annual expenditure	Average annual expenditure per institution	Average annual expenditure per pupil
College—English for Women ...	1	18	30,789	30,789	1,710
English High Schools ...	5	220	57,255	11,451	260
Kannada High Schools ...	1	20	1,930	1,930	96
Middle Schools ...	22	835	1,08,560	4,935	130
Incomplete Middle Schools, Kannada ...	31	393	19,922	639	50
Do Urdu ...	18	158	11,244	625	71
Primary Schools ...	705	23,749	4,01,756	570	17
Technical Schools ...	5	146	14,345	2,869	98

The total expenditure on the education of girls including University Education during 1926-27 was 6,60,749 and was met out of the different sources as noted below:—

				Rs.
1. State Funds ...	...	...	...	5,32,281
2. Local Funds ...	...	...	...	38,398
3. Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	15,448
4. Fees ...	...	...	...	8,633
5. Other sources ...	...	...	...	65,989
			Total ...	6,60,749

(7) *General.*—On the whole, it cannot be denied that the progress of women's education within the State has been slow. This appears to me to be in part due to the absence of a definite educational policy in regard to women's education. The subject is one of such importance and one calling for the earnest thought of the enlightened public, that I venture to repeat below the views expressed by me in a recent communication to Government.

“The Policy in regard to Women's Education will have to take into account the social ideals and values and the conception of the women's place in the social economy, on the one hand, and the peculiar tastes, aptitudes and capacities of women, so far as they have been ascertained at the present time, on the other. These two considerations will determine, in the main, the character of the education that women should receive.

In regard to the first consideration, it is a truism to say that women's place in human society is to be a complement of man, his counterpart in the social economy. Her natural destiny is to be a maker of home, to be a good wife and wise mother. This is the social ideal and tradition in the East, as well as in the West. A scheme of education for Women should, therefore, prepare women to fulfil their natural destiny, to discharge, efficiently the varied duties of the home. In regard to the second consideration we have to note that there are certain physical, temperamental, emotional and intellectual differences between the sexes and also differences in tastes and aptitudes, and the educational curriculum and organisation should take special account of these differences and cultivate special tastes and capacities of women.

But in India, as in most other countries, women's education has had a wrong tradition behind it. The educational system was originally planned to meet the requirements of boys and when the demand for women's education increased, women were expected to take advantage of the existing system. Even when separate schools were opened, they were faithfully modelled on those for boys. The claims for the equality of the sexes made by the leaders of the feministic movement had its educational reflex in the form of protests against attempts to differentiate between the educational provision for the sexes, for differentiation was suspected as a mark of inferiority. Thus, women themselves have sacrificed in some respects

the individuality of womanhood on the alter of sex equality. But this conception of equality needs no elaborate repudiation. Equality does not mean identity; it is compatible with and even depends, as pointed out by the consultative committee of the English Board of Education, upon a system of differentiation under which either sex seeks to develop and enrich its own peculiar talents. An equality between the sexes is truer and richer which recognises mutual differences and cultivates the peculiar gifts of each sex. The point, however, is that the educational system, so far as women are concerned is wrongly orientated and fails in respect of its aims, methods and internal organisation to meet the real needs of women.

The education that is provided for women should aim to fit them for the duties of motherhood and for the varied duties of the home. This aim will be true of a great majority of women. Further, there are no large opportunities in India for women to earn an independent living, no large openings in factories and commercial houses, no salaried appointments under Government except as teachers and doctors. While a wise system of organisation will not overlook the needs of a minority, it will not subordinate the whole aim of education to the requirements of a few. Any such tendency is even more to be deprecated in the case of schools for girls than in those for boys. Then again, it is not quite clear how even women teachers and doctors could afford to be free from the duties which nature and society impose on their sex.

As a result of this wrong aim, the curricula for girls are modelled on those for boys and particularly for those boys who are preparing for courses in pure arts and sciences in the University and have to stand the test of examinations. The whole educational course is thus too academic, it fails to provide sufficient contact with practical life, with the women's home duties and home opportunities, it fails to give adequate room to æsthetic subjects and to afford opportunities for the development of tastes which is a guarantee of an elevating enjoyment of leisure, and means for the development of the finer qualities of the soul. It fails also to provide subjects of domestic utility. It is not meant, however that these subjects have found no place whatever in the school curriculum, but they have not occupied such a prominent place as they deserve, and the tendency unfortunately in regard to these distinctly feminine subjects either of domestic utility or feminine accomplishments is to look upon them as mere appendages to the ordinary subjects of the Boys' School. This has resulted also in the overburdening of the curriculum for girls. There is a little flexibility in the curriculum and little freedom in the choice of subjects. The examination occupies as large a place in girls' schools as in the boys', with its mischievous competitive principle, without the compensating, if doubtful, advantage it confers upon boys in the shape of a passport to service, and in utter disregard of the weak conditions of a normal girl's health, her greater susceptibility to fatigue, her more highly strung temperament, her over-conscientiousness in the discharge of her duties and the demands made upon her time and energy at home. In internal organisation, again, there is little room allowed for initiation and vigour, little leisure to indulge in individual tastes, in fact, there is over organisation and consequently, little freedom. The failure, thus to envisage properly the problem of women's education is the prime cause of the present backward state of women's education.

The remedies to the present situation are, in the first place, the remodelling of women's education with reference to their social requirements and their mental and physical equipment. This means a thorough revision of the curricula of studies with a view to give prominent place to æsthetic and domestic subjects, not only secondary schools but also in the University by the institution of courses and degrees and diplomas in fine arts and domestic subjects, provision of bifurcations and options from the high school stage onwards, some relief from examinations, more leisure time and shorter hours and school-days, more freedom in work and movement, more humane methods of teaching and discipline and greater regard to the physical development of women. The subject requires a thorough and specialised consideration and I am glad to note that the Board of Education has included that subject in its programme for the year and a Sub-Committee of the Board is investigating the subject.

On the administrative side, the chief remedy consists in a plentiful supply of teachers with adequate cultural and professional equipment. It cannot be denied that our girls' schools compare unfavourably with those for boys in this respect. This involves the question of a larger supply of keen and intelligent women, for which we have to look to the University and the secondary school, and of adequate arrangements for training women teachers, to equip them both culturally and professionally. In regard to the latter, it must be admitted that the arrangements have not been quite satisfactory. For the last two years, women teachers have been admitted to the Undergraduate Training Class in the Training College, Mysore, and the number of such teachers has been restricted to two or three. Teachers of the Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary Grades are trained in the Maharani's Girls' High School. It is high time, therefore, that a Central Training Institution for Teachers of the Lower Secondary, Upper Secondary and Undergraduate grades is opened, as contemplated in the Government Order on the Education Memorandum with the necessary complement of staff and equipment, preferably at Mysore, which has a longer tradition in favour of women's education, with necessary hostel arrangements. In the interest of efficiency, I am in favour of a Central Institution for all grades, and for the present one such institution could be opened in which the training section of the Maharani's High School and the Zenana Normal School could be absorbed, with of course two sections—Kannada and Urdu—up to the S. S. L. C. Grade. The L. S. T. Course has been extended to two years and the question of the extension of the training course for those who have successfully undergone the S.S.L.C. Course to two years so as to give them a satisfactory cultural as well as professional grounding, as has been done in Madras and as is the case in England and elsewhere may well be considered in this connection. The Training courses for women will of course include the feminine subjects of instruction."

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

The number of these schools remains unchanged, *viz.*, 4, though their strength shows a small increase of 44, the figures for this and last year being 592 and 548 respectively. Of the total strength, 242 were boys and 350 were girls. Classified according to race or creed, there were 499 Europeans or Eurasians, 38 Hindus, 17 Mahomedans, 26 Indian Christians, and 12 Parsis and others. In addition to the pupils of these schools, there were 48 Europeans or Eurasians reading in other schools making a total of 547 as against 522 in the previous year. All the 4 institutions, 2 in the Kolar Gold Fields, 1 at Mysore and 1 at White-Field, receive aid from the Department and the grants drawn by them aggregate Rs. 553 per mensem.

CHAPTER X.

EDUCATION OF MAHOMEDANS.

1. *Administration.*—There was no change in the number of Inspecting Officers in charge of the administration and inspection of Urdu Schools or in their respective jurisdictions during the year under report. There were three District Inspectors, 5 Assistant Inspectors for Boys' Schools, and 2 Assistant Inspectresses for Girls' Schools. Details regarding their touring and other work are furnished in Chapter III.

2. *Schools and Pupils.*—The number of Urdu Schools, both Boys' and Girls, was 939 with a strength of 36,560 of whom 164 were non-Muslims as against 943 with a strength of 36,504 in the previous year. For boys, there were one Vernacular High School attached to the Training College, 21 Middle Schools, 48 Incomplete Middle Schools, and 660 Primary Schools with a strength of 42; 1,214; 584 and 25,751 respectively. For Girls, there were 2 Middle Schools, 18 Incomplete Middle Schools, 138 Primary Schools, and one Training School with a strength of 54,220, 8,665 and 30, respectively

There were also 7,262 Mahomedans reading in schools other than those in which the medium of instruction was Urdu making a total of 43,658 Mahomedan pupils under instruction in all the schools, (31,160 boys and 12,498 girls).

Of the total number of Mahomedan pupils, 61 were in College Classes, 537 in High Schools, 1,763 in Middle Schools, 937 in Incomplete Middle Schools, 39,522 in Primary Schools, 286 in Technical Schools, and 552 in Village Indigenous Schools. There were 9 girls in the High School Classes and 3 in the University Entrance Class. One lady Mrs. Iqbalunissa Begum, a teacher in the Department passed the University Entrance Examination and has joined the Maharani's College for Women. Taking the population of school going age at the conventional figure of 15 per cent of the total population according to the census of 1921, the percentage of Mahomedan Boys at school to the total Mahomedan male population of school going age was 123.36 and that of girls to the total female population of school age was 56.69 and that boys and girls together to the total Mahomedan School-going population was 92.28. These percentages compare very favourably with the corresponding figures for all communities given in Chapter II.

3. *Middle Schools for Boys.*—There were 21 Middle Schools for Boys as against 20 in the previous year, a new Middle School being opened at Gargesvari in the T. Narsipur Taluk. The Model Middle school at Sultanpet at Bangalore City continued to be the largest. It had a strength of 160 on 31st March 1927; 40 appeared for the English Lower Secondary Examination and 18 passed with 4 in the first class.

4. *Middle Schools for Girls.*—The number of Middle Schools for Mahomedan Girls remained the same as in the previous year. Their strength on 31st March 1927 was 54. The Middle School in Sultanpet, Bangalore City, has greatly improved in efficiency. Miss Leelavati Ranga Rao, B.A., Hons., continued to be Head Mistress. The staff has been further strengthened by the appointment of one Miss Shakuntla Iyengar, B.A., a Graduate of the Punjab University who knows Urdu. About the general efficiency of Urdu Girls' schools, the Inspectress writes as follows:—

"The general efficiency of these schools is still far from satisfactory. Both the Assistant Inspectresses complain that many of the teachers are old women and unpassed hands, and they are not fit to handle even the Infant classes. Unless arrangements are made to train more teachers in the Normal schools, it is not possible to rectify this defect. One sad feature in the organisation of these schools is that no provision is made for games and Physical exercise, and there is no extra social activity undertaken by any of these schools owing to the prevalence of the Ghosha system. However much the Department may strive hard to encourage Mahomedan education, unless the Mahomedan community comes forward to realise the importance of education and the part they have to play on the education field, our attempts will be only futile. In spite of these disadvantages, I am glad to note that the Urdu Middle schools, Sultanpet has improved much under the able guidance of the present Headmistress who was recently appointed Headmistress of that Institution."

5. *Training of Teachers.*—For the training of Mahomedan teachers, facilities exist in the Training College, Mysore. The Zenana Normal School, Mysore trains Urdu School Mistresses for the Lower Secondary Examination, as well as for the Urdu Lower Secondary Examination. The number of teachers under training in each of the different training classes during the year is given below:—

Under Graduate Training Class	...	...	4
Upper Secondary Training Class	...	...	5
Lower Secondary Training Class (masters)	...	...	56
Do (mistresses)	...	...	30

6. In addition, one Graduate teacher was deputed to undergo training in the B. T. Class of the Maharaja's College, Mysore.

There are general education classes attached to the Training College for preparing candidates for the Moulvi and Upper Secondary Examinations. The number of students undergoing these courses during the year was 7 and 42 respectively.

7. The following table shows the results of the various public examinations of 1927 so far as they relate to Muslim candidates.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

No.	Examination	Number Registered	Number Examined	Number Passed
1	University Examination.—			
	(i) University Entrance	...	89	25
	B. A.	...	16	7
	B. Sc.	...	1	...
	B. T.	...	1	...
2	Training Examination for men.—			
	(Secondary Grade.)			
	(a) Theory and Practical Examination	4	4	3 Full
	Practical Examination only	1	1	1
	(Upper Secondary Grade.)			
	(a) Theory and Practical Examination	11	11	3
	Theory Examination only	...	...	1
	(b) Practical Examination only	4	4	4
3	Lower Secondary Grade (Old Rules).—			
	(a) Theory and Practical Examination	3	3	1 Full
	Theory Examination only	...	...	...
	(b) Practical Examination	26	18	10
	Lower Secondary Grade (New Rules.)			
	(a) Theory and Practical Examination	22	22	9 A group 2
	Theory Examination only	...	...	4 B group 1
4	Training Examination for women.—			
	Lower Secondary Grade (Old Rules.)			
	(a) Theory and Practical Examination	1	1	...
	Theory Examination only	...	...	...
	(b) Practical Examination	11	6	3
5	Lower Secondary Grade (New Rules).—			
	(a) Theory and Practical Examination	16	16	4 A group 2
	Theory Examination only	...	...	3
	Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination.—			
	Men candidates	38	38	17 A group 6
	Women candidates	...	...	...
	Moulvis' Examination	10	10	3 in 2 groups
	.....	...	...	3 in 1 group
6	English Lower Secondary for boys.—			
	School pupils	336	333	118
	Private candidates	54	49	8
	English Lower Secondary for girls.—			
	School pupils	1	1	1
	Private candidates	4	4	...
7	Urdu Lower Secondary for boys.—			
	School candidates	272	268	97
	Private candidates	105	101	41
8	Urdu Lower Secondary for girls.—			
	School candidates	102	101	56
	Private candidates	91	83	33

The Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools was made the chairman of the committee for the administration of the Mahomedan Scholarship fund, as the major portion of the fund is allotted for scholarships in the High Schools and Entrance classes.

There was no change in the number of awards or in the total amount of the Mahomedan Scholarship fund during the year under report.

Two scholarships of Rs. 250 per annum were sanctioned by Government for Mahomedan girls desirous of pursuing High School education at Aligarh. But no applications were received in response to the advertisements in this connection.

8. The total expenditure incurred by Government on educational institutions specially intended for pupils of the Mahomedan community was Rs. 4,09,615.

9. The higher education of Mahomedan girls was one of the important subjects discussed at the conference of the Inspecting Officers held in September last and it was resolved to open more Middle Schools for Mahomedan girls, and that qualified teachers may be secured for these schools from Northern India on high salaries, if local candidates were not available.

10. The term of the Mahomedan Advisory Committee was extended till the end of the year under report. The Committee met during May last when several important questions concerning the education of the Mahomedans were considered and resolutions passed. Action is being taken by the Department on all the resolutions of the Committee. The following are some of the important matters discussed by the Committee :—

(1) The constitution of a sub-committee to examine the budget with a view to ascertain how far any of the existing sanctions under Mahomedan Education are capable of reduction or omission in order to make use of the funds thus made available for the development of Urdu Incomplete Middle schools into Middle schools.

(2) Medical Inspection of pupils in Urdu Girls' Schools.

(3) Provision of boarding and lodging facilities in Bangalore for Muslim girls by starting a Boarding Home to be attached to the Sultanpet Urdu Girls' Middle Schools.

(4) Increased provision for Mahomedan scholarship fund.

(5) Raising the number of Mahomedan teachers selected for training.

(6) Formation of Ladies' Advisory Committees for the cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

CHAPTER XI.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND ENDOWMENTS.

1. During the year under report, Government sanctioned the following changes and modifications in the administration of scholarships :—

(i) Backward Class Scholarships.—Government have directed that all communities having a population of three lakhs and more should be treated as separate groups for the award of Backward Class scholarships.

(ii) Aligarh Scholarships.—The Inspector-General (now Director) has been empowered to grant Aligarh Scholarships without reference to Government.

(iii) Pollegar Scholarships.—Government have directed that these scholarships should be awarded hereafter only to the members of the families of the holders of Pollegar pensions, who are certified to be such by the Officer in charge of the State Huzur Treasury.

(iv) B. T. Scholarships.—Government have sanctioned 3 scholarships of Rs. 16 per mensem tenable for ten months in the year in the B. T. class of the Maharaja's College. Preference is to be given to candidates belonging to the Backward Communities. These will be awarded by the Director and are in addition to the 6 B. T. Scholarships awarded by the University.

(v) The Inspector-General (now Director) has been authorised to sanction scholarships without reference to Government out of lumpsum grants placed at his disposal.

The total amount spent on scholarships including those of the University during the year under report was Rs. 2,17,570.

The following table shows the number and rate of scholarships administered by the Department, the amount available for each kind of scholarship and the number or amount utilised during 1926-27. As a rule, all the scholarships except special scholarships are tenable for ten months in the year.

Number	Scholarships	Number or amount available	Value	Class in which tenable	Number awarded in 1926-27 or value	Amount utilised during the year	Remarks (To whom awarded and for what purpose)
	GENERAL SCHOLARSHIPS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Merit scholarships...	5	10 per mensem...	U. E. Classes of all Collegiate High Schools.	5 or Rs. 500.	...	The first five in the S. S. L. C. Public Examination.
2	Pallegar scholarships	Rs. 550 (lump-sum)	.....	All High Schools and lower classes.	13 varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 8 per mensem aggregating Rs. 550.	...	Children of Pallegar Pensioners.
3	Scholarships for women.	200	Varying from Rs. 3 to 12 per mensem.	Middle and High School classes.	194 or Rs. 11,260.	770	
4	Do ...	150	Rs. 2 per mensem	Vernacular Primary classes.	115 or Rs. 3,800.	700	
5	Scholarships for Mahomedans (i)	61	Varying from Rs. 4 to 10 per mensem.	Middle and High Schools.	61 or Rs. 4,320	...	
	Do (ii)	5	Rs. 25 per mensem.	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.	5 or Rs. 1,500	...	In addition to Backward Class and other scholarships open to Mahomedans, 5 scholarships are awarded for higher Education at Aligarh.
	Do (iii)	1	Rs. 50 per mensem.	Oriental College, Lahore.	1 or Rs. 600.	...	Moulti Examination in the Oriental College at Lahore.
6	Gumbuz scholarships	Rs. 240 per mensem for boys and Rs. 361 P.M. for girls.	Varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 8 per mensem.	All classes	Fully utilised	...	The scholarships are paid out of the Gumbuz Funds to Mahomedan pupils only. This has since been ordered to be included in Mahomedan Scholarship Fund Vide G. O. No. E. 2146-9—Edu. 13-28-4 dated 15th October 1926.
7	Military scholarships.	A lump-sum of Rs. 5,060 and Rs. 6,000	Varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 per mensem.	High and Middle School classes.	202 or Rs. 10,790.	270	Rs. 5,060 to the children of those employed in the Mysore Regiments and Rs. 6,000 to the children of those that served in the late war irrespective of their being the children of those employed in Mysore Military service.
8	Backward class scholarships.	Lump-sum Rs. 61,790	Varying from Rs. 4 to 10 per mensem.	Do	1,051 or Rs. 61,770.	90	Detailed statement given in Chapter XII.
9	Depressed class scholarships for boys.	18,700	Varying from Rs. 3 to 15 per mensem.	Do	837 or Rs. 18,650.	50	
10	Do ...	10,190	Varying from Rs. 0-8-0 to Rs. 4 P.M.	Primary classes	1,993 or Rs. 19,190.	...	
11	Depressed class scholarships for girls.	5,000	Varying from Rs. 0-8-0 to Rs. 5 P.M.	All classes	129 or Rs. 2,500.	2,500	
12	Malnad scholarships.	3,000	Varying from Rs. 4 to 6 per mensem.	Middle and High School classes.	71 or Rs. 3,000	...	These were sanctioned by Government in their Order No. E 1628-9—Edu. 152-21-61 dated 7th October 1925, for the benefit of the pupils of schools in Malnad areas.
13	Khadayata scholarships.	Rs. 6,360	Varying from Rs. 10 to 40 per mensem.	For the students of the Khadayata community in the Colleges in the Bombay Presidency.	44 or Rs. 6,360	...	
14	Special scholarships.	...	Varying from Rs. 4 to 25 per mensem.	All classes	48 or Rs. 6,044	...	These were sanctioned in consideration of the services rendered by the family of the scholarship holders.
15	Scholarships in the Sanskrit College, Bangalore.	3,870	Varying from Rs. 1 to Rs. 12 per mensem.	Primary and High Schools and College Department.	73 or Rs. 2,810	560	
16	Kagathi Agricultural scholarship.	12	Rs. 8 per mensem	Agricultural Middle School Kagathi.	12 or Rs. 960	...	
17	Technical scholarships, School of Engineering, Bangalore.	66	Do ...	School of Engineering, Bangalore.	Fully utilised	...	

Number	Scholarships	Number or amount available	Value	Class in which teachable	Number awarded in 1926-27 or value	Amount unutilised during the year	Remarks (To whom awarded and for what purpose)
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
18	Stipends to private candidates under training for men.	10	11	Kannada Lower Secondary Training Class, Training College, Mysore	5	...	
		6	11	Urdu Lower Secondary Training Class, Training College, Mysore.	2	...	
		60	11	Kannada Lower Secondary Training Classes, District Normal Schools.	30	...	
19	Stipends to private candidates under training for girls.	50	11	Upper Secondary ...	50	...	
		6	12	Kannada Upper Secondary Training, Maharani's High School.	1	...	
		10	12	Kannada Lower Secondary Training, Maharani's High School.	5	...	
		40	12	Kannada Upper Secondary Training, Maharani's High School.	14	...	
		8	12	Urdu Lower Secondary Training, Zenana Normal School.	2	...	

It will be seen from the above statement that the several allotments for scholarships were more or less completely utilised, and the amount that lapsed was only 6.08 per cent of the amount available. The lapses were chiefly under stipends to private candidates under training and scholarships for girls of the Depressed Classes.

2. *Foreign Scholarships.*--During the year under report, Government were pleased to award one Damodar Doss Free Foreign Scholarship for a period of two years to Mr. M. L. Srinivasa Iyengar for the study of Higher Mathematics.

Miss L. D'Souza, B.A., Assistant Mistress, Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, was granted study leave to undergo training in Domestic Science and Domestic Economy in the Household and Social Science Department of King's College for women, London.

3. *Free Studentships.*--There was no change in the rules regarding the award of free studentships in the High School and University Entrance Classes which continued to be awarded at the following rates:--

Twenty per cent of the strength in the High School classes and twenty-five per cent in the University Entrance Classes calculated on the number of students in each class excluding those that receive Government Scholarship, and those who are thus exempt from payment of fees. During the year under report, out of 5,955 students in the High School classes, 472 held fee concessions on account of their being either recipients of scholarships or being exempt from payment of fees as belonging to certain specified communities, and 1,221 free-studentships were granted in addition, to non-scholarship holders.

In the University Entrance classes, there were 1,131 students, of whom 125 enjoyed fee concessions on account of their being scholarship holders or as belonging to certain specified communities and 180 freeships were granted in addition, to those not enjoying the above concession.

The following statement shows the distribution of freeships among the chief communities:--

Distribution of freeships in High Schools among the several communities in
1926-27.

No.	Community	Total	Scholarship holders and others exempt from payment of fees	Strength for calculating freeship	No. of free-ships actually awarded
High School Classes at 20 per cent.					
1	Brahmins	3,423	16	3,407	771
2	Lingayets	536	47	489	130
3	Yokkaligars	327	78	249	63
4	Mahomedans	410	63	347	59
5	Christians	104	18	86	48½
6	Other Hindus	1,155	250	905	149½
	Total	5,955	472	5,483	1,221

University Entrance Class at 25 per cent.

1	Brahmins	741	10	731	192½
2	Lingayets	79	14	65	11½
3	Yokkaligars	51	31	20	2
4	Mahomedans	74	12	62	6½
5	Christians	17	4	13	3½
6	Other Hindus	169	54	115	24
	Total	1,131	125	1,006	180

4. *Endowments.*--Government in their order No. 6416-75-G. F. 142-26-2, dated 10th February 1927, were pleased to fix the rate of interest on Charitable Endowments at 4½ per cent which has been subsequently raised to 5 per cent (G. O. No. F. 431-90-G. F. 255-26-6, dated 14th July 1927).

A statement showing the amounts spent during the year 1926-27 on scholarships and prizes from the interest on the several endowments made in the Education Department is furnished below :—

No.	Endowment	Amount of endowment			Amount spent out of interest realised		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Rai Bahadur Arcot Narayanaswamy Mudaliar's Endowment.	1,53,200	0	0	6,410	0	0
2	Mr. Navinam Ramanujachar's Endowment	2,000	0	0	100	0	0
3	Marimallappa's Charities Fund	30,000	0	0	1,500	0	0
4	Khan Bahadur Mahomed Badruddin, Sahib's Prize	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
5	Sravanabelagola Poor Scholar's Fund	3,700	0	0	146	0	0
6	Sri Krishnaraja Educational Association Prize Fund	500	0	0	15	8	0
7	His Highness the Maharaja's Scholarship Fund	7,100	0	0	288	0	0
8	Mr. L. S. Iyengar's Endowment	10,000	0	0	621	0	0
9	Tirthahalli Jubilee Scholarship Fund	3,600	0	0	108	0	0
10	Davood Khan's Prize Fund	500	0	0	17	0	0
11	Major Kensington's Prize Fund	700	0	0	15	0	0
12	Chitaldrug High School Prize Fund	300	0	0	10	0	0
13	Empress Girl's School Prize Fund.	9,800	0	0	96	0	0
14	Kanle Devappa's Endowment	4,275	0	0	150	0	0
15	Ponna Janakiamma's Prize Fund	300	0	0	24	0	0
16	Lingayet Education Association Fund and P. M. Basappa's Memorial Fund.	25,000	0	0	1,250	0	0
17	Nanjungud Jubilee Patasala Fund	4,000	0	0	50	0	0
18	Mardani Gaib's Annual Purse	466	0	0	15	0	0
19	S. R. Nanjundiah's Memorial Fund	1,500	0	0	90	0	0

No.	Endowment	Amount of endowment			Amount spent out of interest realised		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	Bandi Rangamma's Fund	2,000	0	0	117	8	0
21	Sulugodu Sankariah's Endowment	1,200	0	0	...		
22	Mr. N. Gopala Iyengar's Prize Fund	175	0	0	6	0	0
23	Mr. Y. Aswathanarayana Rao's Prize Fund	125	0	0	5	0	0
24	Sri Bhagirathamma's Endowment	3,730	0	0	186	8	0
25	Mr. K. Siddaramappa's Prize Fund	112	8	0	6	0	0
26	B. Tirumalamma's Scholarship Fund	800	0	0	...		
27	Mr. M. Venkatavarada Iyengar's Endowment	500	0	0	25	0	0
28	Dr. P. R. Subba Rao's Endowment	85	0	0	...		
29	Mr. K. Sanjiva Chetty's Prize Fund	125	0	0	7	0	c
30	Samandur Village School Fund	250	0	0	17	0	0
31	Mr. D. Venkataramaiya's Prize Fund	200	0	0	4	0	0
32	" Namavenkatappa's Prize Fund	100	0	0	3	8	0
33	" Banagere Gurumurthia's Prize Fund	100	0	0	...		
34	" Amir Hassan's Endowment (a building worth about Rs. 15,000.	...			..
35	The Vokkaligara Sangha Endowment	3,000	0	0	900	0	0
36	Arcot Srinivasacharlu's Endowment	3,000	0	0	..		

THE FOLLOWING NEW ENDOWMENTS WERE ACCEPTED DURING THE YEAR.

(1)	Sri Sivabhinavaswami Prize Fund	...	500	0	0	...
(2)	Tumkur District Teacher's Association Prize Fund	...	802	11	1	...
(3)	Mrs. Gangadhar Rao Kaveri Bai's Prize Fund	...	500	0	0	...
(5)	Mr. Gurushanthappa's Endowment	...	20,000	0	0	..
(4)	" S. Padmarajah's Prize Fund	..	100	0	0	...
(6)	" Kanthrajapura Nanjappa's Endowment	...	10,000	0	0	...
(7)	Muslim Planter's Association Prize Fund	...	600	0	0	...
(8)	Mr. K. Chandrappa's Endowment	...	6,577	2	0	...

CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATION OF THE BACKWARD AND DEPRESSED CLASSES.

1. As in the previous year, a sum of Rs. 1,08,000 was provided by Government for affording special encouragement for the education of members of Backward and Depressed Classes. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 11,550 is devoted to University education and is administered by the University, the balance being administered by the Department. Out of the amount at the disposal of the Department, the portion falling to the share of the Mahomedans is administered as a separate fund known as the Mahomedan Scholarship Fund and the share of the Depressed communities is also separately administered. The remaining portion intended for members of all other Backward communities is administered by several Ad Hoc committees. Details of the award of scholarship are given in Chapter XI.

During the year under report, 1122 scholarships involving a total expenditure of Rs. 66,090 were awarded under the Backward class scheme, including Mahomedan Scholarships and 1630 scholarships involving a total expenditure of Rs. 37,770 under the Depressed class scheme. These scholarships were fully utilised, with an unspent balance of only Rs. 20 and 50 respectively. As usual, the provision of Rs. 2,000 for the supply of clothing to the pupils of the Depressed Classes who were not awarded scholarships was fully utilised during the year. Out of the lump sum of Rs. 5,000 for the award of scholarships to girls of Depressed Classes, a sum of Rs. 2,500 only was utilised. The sum of Rs. 2,500 provided for distributing books and slates free to the children of the Depressed Classes in compulsory education centres was also fully utilised. It is a matter of gratification to find a keen desire in the Depressed Class people for lower as well as higher

education. Writing on this subject, the Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools report as follows:—

"Villages and hamlets which for decades had slept in ignorance, apathy and helplessness, have awakened to a sense of not merely self-protection and self-improvement, but also to a sense of responsibility of their communities in the body politic of the country. The depressed class communities are leaving no stone unturned to secure schools for themselves and admission to general schools. The pioneers among them who have had the benefit of Middle and High school education have felt keenly the responsibility to their communities and have been lending their ungrudging services for the emancipation of their communities. The Department as well as Government have been extremely solicitous to their aspirations, and stinted no money or law to augment their efforts of self-improvement and for a rightful place in the body politic."

2. The following table shows the number of students belonging to the different Backward Communities under instruction in various grades on 31st March 1927:—

Table showing the number of students of Backward Communities under instruction on 31st March 1927.

Grades	Mahomedans		Christians		Lingayets		Vokkaligars		Vaiyyas		Jains		Other Hindus belonging to minor communities		Depressed classes, etc.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
English Colleges ...	41	1	12	6	67	...	53	1	27	...	11	...	106	7	2	...
Colleges (Oriental), Do Teaching.	7	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Engineering College.	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	13	...	1	...
Medical College ...	11	...	3	5	4	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	16	3	...	...
English High Schools.	484	11	121	89	615	9	378	8	186	...	65	1	913	48	159	...
Kannada High Schools.	42	...	5	2	22	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	20	3	9	...
Middle Schools ...	1,704	59	362	202	2,494	64	2,147	36	941	21	239	13	4,262	167	977	23
Incomplete Middle Schools.	717	220	51	86	1,225	88	839	83	148	17	17	4	848	147	85	5
Primary Schools...	27,367	12,155	1,716	1,144	40,762	9,354	4,6079	6,074	3,420	1,987	910	489	53,123	11,258	15,539	2,629
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.																
Training Schools.	64	30	6	32	97	2	48	2	3	...	5	...	100	10	42	...
Industrial Schools.	189	...	181	65	15	1	91	2	48	1	3	1	883	6	108	6
Sanskrit Schools.	1	...	...	...	122	1	61	8	39	1	21	14	81	5	...	...
Commercial Schools.	24	...	14	...	20	...	14	...	12	...	2	...	57	...	3	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	6	...	21	...	5	...	5	...	9	...	1	...	60	...	1	...
Agricultural Schools.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Schools for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.	2	...	1	...	5	1	11	...	1	1	...	...	23	1	...	...
Total ...	30,630	12,476	2,501	1,681	45,473	9,520	49,732	6,167	4,882	2,029	1,271	516	59,993	11,650	16,926	2,665

3. The following statement gives the number of students belonging to the different Backward Communities who were successful in the various Public Examinations of 1927:—

Statement of results at the Public Examinations of 1927 of candidates belonging to the backward communities.

No.	Examination	Mahomedans	Christians	Lingayets	Vokkaligars	Vaiyyas	Jains	Adi Karnabakas	Others	Total
1	B. A. Degree ...	7	3	13	1	6	2	...	21	53
2	B. Sc. ...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	4
3	University Entrance ..	25	4	25	25	11	4	...	39	133
4	S. S. L. C. Examination ...	83	49	84	47	27	14	17	168	489
5	Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination.	17	...	4	...	...	...	1	51	73
6	English Lower Secondary Examination.	127	74	196	137	59	23	53	250	919
7	Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination.	227	23	215	151	16	6	95	162	885

4. *Education of the Depressed Classes.*—During the year, the exemption of pupils of Depressed Classes from payment of school, admission and class fees and examination fees for admission to the various Public Examinations, which had been sanctioned for a term of years was ordered to be continued. Although the sentiment against the admission of pupils belonging to these classes to the general schools is slowly wearing out, the great majority of children of these communities in the primary stage of Education attend Primary schools specially maintained for them. In the Middle school stage, the opposition to their admission to general schools is less marked, and about half the number of pupils in this stage are attending general schools. In the High school stage, no difficulty is experienced, there being as many as 121 Adikarnataka and Adidravida students in the Bangalore Collegiate High School alone. The total number of pupils of the Depressed Classes reading in general schools was 4,637 against 4,536 in the previous year.

5. *Number and Strength of Schools for the Depressed Classes.*—There were 632 special schools in all for the education of the children belonging to the Depressed Classes with a strength of 17,707 as against 605 schools with a strength of 16,575 in the previous year. Of these, 504 were Government schools, 119 were aided, 8 were Municipal schools, and 1 was a special school. Of the total strength, 2,729 were girls as against 2,567 in the previous year. Of the Government schools, 4 were Middle schools and the rest were Primary schools.

During the year, 5 village aided schools for Adikarnatakas were converted into Government institutions and 8 new schools were opened.

The three Boarding Middle schools for boys are located at Mysore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur. In order to meet the demand for the increase in the number of Boarding Middle schools, Government have been pleased to sanction the opening of an Adikarnataka Boarding Middle school at Hassan providing for both literary and vocational instruction. Plans and estimates for the building are awaiting sanction of Government.

The Central Adikarnataka Institute, Mysore.—The Institution continued to be under the management of an influential committee of which Lokahitaishi H. Nanjundaraj Urs was President, and Mr. T. V. Thampiran, B.A., the Superintendent of the Institution was Secretary. The strength of the school on 31st March 1927 was 215 including 4 day-scholars as against 229 of last year. 61 boys appeared for the English Lower Secondary Examination of 1927 and 19 of them passed with 3 in the first class. The results were unsatisfactory. In addition to general education, the following industries were taught as in the previous year.—

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Tailoring. | 4. Rattan Work. |
| 2. Smithy. | 5. Weaving. |
| 3. Carpentry. | 6. Boot and shoe making. |

The management of the Boarding Home continued to be satisfactory. The cost per boy per month inclusive of establishment and other charges was Rs. 7-4-11 as against Rs. 6-1-0 in the previous year, the difference being due to the prevalence of high prices and the improvement of the diet of the boys. An increase in the sanctioned rate of boarding charges, which is now Rs. 6 per mensem per boy, seems to be an urgent necessity. The Institution has a scout troop and the students play foot-ball and volley-ball regularly. A part time instructor in drill has been sanctioned for the development of the physical activities of the school. The "Adi Dravida Patrike" continued to be published from the Institute. The Board of visitors met once during the year under report.

6. *The Adikarnataka Boarding Middle School, Tumkur.*—The school continued to be under the management of a committee with the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur as President. The strength of the school on 31st March 1927 was 75 as against 70 in the previous year. Of the 16 candidates that sat for the English Lower Secondary Examination, 6 were successful. In addition to general education, the following vocational subjects are taught:—

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Tailoring. | 3. Leather stitching. |
| 2. Carpentry. | 4. Gardening. |

The average cost of boarding was Rs. 4-11-0 per month as against Rs. 6-4-0 in the previous year. In order to provide for the large number seeking admission, the

Boarding Home was developed during the year under report so as to admit of 75 boarders. The want of a separate building in a healthy locality is very keenly felt.

7. *The Adikarnataka Boarding Home, Chikmagalur.*—The school is managed by a Committee of which the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, is the President. The strength of the school on 31st March 1927 was 50 as against 47 in the previous year. Of these students, 47 were boarders and the rest non-boarders. Nine boys were sent up for the English Lower Secondary Examination, and 2 were successful; 9 appeared for the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination, and 5 were successful. In addition to general education, the following industries were taught in the Government Industrial school.—

1. Carpentry.
2. Rattan.
3. Smithy.

The average cost of boarding per boy was Rs. 4-14-0 per month as against Rs. 5-3-2 in the previous year.

8. *The Adikarnataka Boarding Home, Bangalore.*—His Highness the Yuvaraja was graciously pleased to permit the Adikarnataka Boarding Home for high school students at Bangalore to be called the "Sri Narasimharaja Hostel." This institution was further developed during the year under report so as to admit of 122 boarders. This number has since been raised slightly owing to the heavy rush for admission. The Home continued to be under the management of an influential committee of which Mr. K. Sankaranarayana Rao, M.A., B.L., Government Advocate, was the President. The average rate of boarding charges per boarder was Rs. 7-6-0 as against Rs. 8-10-8 in the previous year.

In addition to the above boarding homes, the Depressed Class Mission at Kolar Gold Fields maintained a Hostel for the Adi-Dravida Boys reading in their school at Robertsonpet.

The progress of education among the Depressed Classes in recent years has been very encouraging and the time has come for an examination of the lines on which further efforts should be made. The number of pupils going up for University education is still very small, and those who are fit for the University Course must continue to be amply assisted by generous scholarships. But it is a point for consideration to what extent the Government will be able to provide free education (including free board, lodging and clothing) to pupils in the High school stage. The Boarding Home for high school students which was started with a strength of 12 only five years ago has now a strength of over 122 and the demand for admission is still on the increase. It appears desirable, not only from financial consideration but also with a view to inculcate ideas of self-reliance and self-help in the members of this community, to require the pupils in the High school stage to contribute something towards the cost of their education. This should be quite practicable if proper facilities are provided, since most of the students who come to the high school stage would have in the middle school stage, learned some useful industry such as tailoring, carpentry, shoe-making, weaving, etc.

The great need of the community now is a residential middle school for girls. There are a good many girls who have completed the Primary stage and are desirous of proceeding to the Middle school stage. The Department has not been able to sanction their admission into general schools for girls, since in the present stage of women's education in the State, such admission will probably lead to the withdrawal of a large proportion of the girls of other communities. The only remedy is to open a residential Middle school in a suitable central place where general education could be combined with training in home duties. Proposals in this behalf have been submitted to Government.

9. *Schools for the Lambanis and other Hill Tribes.*—There were 26 schools for Lambanis with a strength of 575, 4 schools for the Hill tribes with a strength of 90, 4 schools for Woddars with a strength of 79, and 5 for Kunbis with a strength of 84. Of the Lambani schools, 24 were Government Institutions, and 2 aided.

CHAPTER XIII.

VILLAGE INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS.

These are private schools which do not generally follow the departmental curricula, and are not subject to departmental supervision and inspection. They are not recognised schools, and receive no aid from Government or any other public source. According to the statistics furnished by the Revenue Authorities, there were on 31st March 1927, 1,122 schools with a strength of 18,011 as against 1,173 with a strength of 18,579 on 30th June 1926. Depending as they do purely on private support, their existence is precarious and their number diminishing. Of the total strength, 1,602 were girls. Most of the schools are of the Primary standard. Of the total number of 1,122 schools, 4 were of the advanced standard teaching Sanskrit. The rest of the schools taught Kannada, Telugu, Tamil or Urdu.

CHAPTER XIV.

PUBLICATION AND LIBRARIES.

1. *The Text Book Committee.*—The Text Book Committee was reconstituted during the year under report. The number of members remains at 45 though the composition varies owing to changes among the non-official members. The Inspector-General (now Director of Public Instruction) continues as President and the Assistant Inspector-General (now Deputy Director of Public Instruction) as Vice-President. In addition, the Inspector-General (now Director) has nominated 41 members to work on the several Sub-Committees. Mr. A. N. Narashimaiya, B.A., L.T., Kannada Translator, continued to work as Secretary. The Committee met once during the year on 4th October 1926, when the work done during the year 1924-25 was reviewed and several important general questions of policy regarding the preparation and publication of text-books were discussed. By far the most important of such questions was the consideration of the report of the Special Committee appointed to investigate the question of transferring the preparation and publication of text-books to private agencies. After much discussion, it was resolved that it be the declared policy of the department to withdraw, as far as possible, from the work of publication of text-books as private-enterprise came forward. As a first step in this direction "Sachitra Karnataka Balabodhe" published by Messrs. H. G. Linganna & Son, Mysore, has been prescribed as an alternative text-book for the first year class in Kannada Primary Schools.

The following statement shows the number of books received and reviewed during the year 1926-27 by the several Sub-Committees:—

Name of the Sub-Committee	No. received	No. reviewed
History and Geography	46	42
Physical Culture	2	2
Girls' Education	10	10
Method of Teaching	2	2
Mathematics	13	7
Science	16	34
	(including 18 of the previous year).	
Tamil	267	267
Telugu	202	169
Kannada	72	61
Urdu	66	42
English	200	151
Religious and Moral Instruction	...	Nil
Sanskrit	1	1
Total	897	805

In addition, nine miscellaneous books received for patronage were reviewed by Departmental specialists and other officers.

Eight Journals, two in English, five in Kannada and one in Tamil, were received for consideration and all of them have been recommended for use in schools. The number of non-departmental publications approved and prescribed as text books was 187.

The system of issuing consolidated notifications every quarter, recommending the approved books among those received for review and distributing them among authors, publishers, Inspecting Officers and Head Masters of schools was continued during the year. The thanks of the department are due to the members of the several sub-committees who helped in reviewing these publications and facilitated the work of the Text-Book Committee.

The Kannada and Urdu versions of the "Principles of Education" and "Methods of teaching" and the Kannada version of "Methods of teaching" referred to in the last year's report are ready for publication while that of "Organisation and Discipline" is under active preparation.

A special committee was appointed to consider the preliminaries for the preparation of a series of graduated text-books in Kannada and Urdu on Elementary Mathematics for use in Middle and Primary Schools and the report of that body is awaited.

Regarding the supply of suitable maps, atlases and charts in Kannada and Urdu for the proper teaching of History, Geography and Nature Study, a local publisher has produced a series of charts in Urdu and this has been approved for use in Urdu Schools. The supply of such maps in Kannada is however held up for want of funds.

2. *Books published.*—The following statement shows the number of books published by the Department during the year:—

No.	Name of the Book	Number of copies
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, BANGALORE AND MYSORE.		
1	Kannada Reader No. III	15,000
2	Kannada Supplementary Reader	15,000
3	Padyasangraha	20,000
4	Padyasara, Part I	50,00
5	Amara Kanda Part I	10,000
6	Hosagannada Vyakarana	25,000
7	Sabdadarsa	10,000
8	Vachakabodhini	10,000
9	Ganitakalanidhi	25,000
10	Ankaganita Part I	20,000
11	Do " II	10,000
12	Do " III	10,000
13	Maggi Kostaka	50,000
14	Balabhuvivarane	25,000
14(a)	Bhuvivarane Part I	20,000
15	Do do II	15,000
16	Mysore Charitra Sara	25,000
17	Saralavyavasayapatha	25,000
18	Saralarogyapatha	25,000
19	Arogya Sastra	20,000
20	Kathavali, Part II	500
21	Kathasaptati	10,000
22	Dharma Bodhe	5,000
23	Savitri Charitre	5,000
24	Sadhucharitre	1,000
25	Kannada Copy Book No. III	2,500
26	Kannada Copy Book No. IV	3,000
27	Do do VI	10,000
28	Do do VIII	2,000
29	Bachonka Geographia (Urdu)	500

No.	Name of the Book	Number of copies
30	Muallim-ut-afzal	200
31	Tariko-Ussehat (Urdu)	500
32	Rahuname Sehat (Urdu)	1,500
33	Balabodhini	500
34	Sabdavali	1,000
35	Kannada Lower Secondary Text for 1928	15,000
36	Sanskrit Lower Secondary Text for 1928	750
37	Poetical Selections in Kannada for VI form for the year 1928	2,000
38	Do do Sanskrit do do "	500
39	Poetical Selections in Kannada for V form for the year "	1,000
40	Bharata Veeracharitre—Detailed Kannada Prose Text for VI form 1927-28	2,000
PRINTED AT THE BANGALORE PRESS.		
1	Balabodhe, Part I	1,00,000
2	Do " II	40,000
3	Kannada Reader I	30,000
4	Kannada Reader II	20,000

The manuscripts of the "History of India" referred to in the last report were approved by the History and Geography Sub-Committee and purchased for the department. Necessary steps are being taken for their publication.

Out of the manuscripts purchased by the department in previous years, which could not be printed earlier for want of funds, the Kannada V Reader was printed and the printing of the following three is nearing completion:—

1. Free Hand Drawing S. K. Lingannaiya.
2. Business Organisation G. S. Subba Rao.
3. Artificial flower making H. K. Ukle.

The following manuscripts have been referred to the Sub-Committees for scrutiny and revision before being sent to the press, as recommended by the Publication Committee:—

A. *The Science Sub-Committee.*—

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------------------------|
| Physics | ... .. | N. Nagesa Rao. |
| Sound | ... .. | C. Krishnawsmay Rao. |
| Electricity and Magnetism | ... .. | M. R. Srinivasa Moorthy. |
| Rasayana Sastra | ... .. | M. V. Srinivasa Iyengar. |
| Hygiene (English) | ... .. | M. Srinivasa Rao. |
| Do (Kannada) | ... .. | P. V. Kuppu Rao |

B. *The Mathematics Sub-Committee.*—

1. Practical Geometry R. Jagannatha Rao.
2. Practical and Theoretical Geometry B. Venkanna.
3. Algebra H. V. Venkatarama Iyengar.

The manuscripts on Moral Instruction by Mr. A. R. Wadia are being revised by the author and got ready for the press:—

3. *Books under preparation.*—A critical edition of the first part of Pampa Bharatha was published in the course of the year and printing of the second and last part of the same book is nearing completion. A book on "School organisation and Discipline" is under active preparation.

4. *Encouragement to authors.*—The following books and journals were purchased during the year under report out of the provision of Rs. 4,000 set apart for the encouragement of authors and distributed among various school libraries:—

A. BOOKS.

No.	Name of the book	Name of the Author or Publisher	Number of copies purchased	Amount		
				Rs.	a.	p.
1	Kannada Botany Primer ...	K. Sitaramaiya, B.A., L.T. ...	100	81	4	0
2	Kannada Zoology do ...	Do do ...	100	81	4	0
3	Manameya Rahasya Sloka Varthikam ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Panditaratnam L. Srinivasacharya ...	20	120	0	0
4	Vigada Vikrama Raya ...	The Karnataka Sangha, Central College, Bangalore ...	226	226	0	0
5	Jawahir-Ul-Akfaq ...	Abdul Rahiman ...	638	319	0	0
6	English Geethagalu ...	B. M. Srikantaiya ...	226	339	0	0
7	Drishti Sasthra Vivaranay ...	M. N. Srinivasa Iyengar ...	225	141	0	0
8	The Offering ...	M. Krishnamoorthy ...	240	240	0	0
9	Vidyaranya Vijaya ...	D. V. Gundappa ...	226	339	0	0
10	Kurubara Charitre ...	V. R. Hanumanthaiya ...	50	100	0	0
11	Scout Literature (Kannada and Urdu 4 books).	Various authors ...	...	500	0	0
12	Songs and Rose Leaves ...	M. Krishna Murthy ...	500	250	0	0
13	Aryakirthi ...	C. Vasudevaiya ...	200	350	0	0

B. JOURNALS.

1	Maharaja's Sanskrit College Magazine (Sanskrit) ...	...	50	75	0	0
2	The Mythic Society Journal (English) ...	...	6	30	0	0
3	Bodhakaseve (Kannada) ...	...	100	100	0	0
4	Light to the Blind (English) ...	...	12	18	0	0
5	Saraswathi (Kannada) ...	...	13	39	0	0
6	Prabuddha Karnataka (Kannada) ...	...	50	100	0	0
7	Akbari Talim (Urdu) ...	...	82	328	0	0

5. *Encouragement of Kannada and Sanskrit.*—In accordance with Government Order No. 4747-8—Edn. 169-23-4, dated 27th March 1924, issuing rules regarding the utilisation of a portion of the income from the Devaraj Bahadur Charity Funds towards the encouragement of Sanskrit and Vernacular Literature, a notification was published in July 1926 inviting authors to compete for the Devaraja Bahadur Literary Prize Competition.

The following statement shows the number of books and manuscripts received in response to the notification:—

1. Kannada Manuscripts ...	26	Kannada printed books ...	31
2. Sanskrit do ...	3	Sanskrit do ...	4

A Committee consisting of the undermentioned six members reviewed the books and manuscripts:—

1. Mr. B. M. Srikantiah, M.A., B.L. (Chairman).	4. Pandit T. Srinivasaraghavachar.
2. Mr. B. Basavaradhya, B.A., B.L.	5. Mr. A. R. Krishna Sastry, M.A.
3. Mr. T. S. Venkannaia, M.A.	6. Mr. A. N. Narasimhiah, B.A., L.T. (Secretary).

On the recommendation of the Committee, the Director of Public Instruction awarded prizes as follows:—

Name of the work	Name of the author	Amount of prize
First Prize ...	Not awarded ...	Rs. ...
Second Prize, Mysore Desada Vasthu Silpa ...	B. Venkoba Rao, B.A. ...	200
Special Prize, Mulavidya Nirasa ...	Y. Subba Rao (out of the savings of the prize of Rs. 500 for 1926).	300
Special Prize, Abraham Lincoln ...	B. Chandrasekharaiya, M.A. (out of the savings of the first prize of Rs. 500 for 1927).	200

The thanks of the department are due to the members of this Committee for their valuable services in this connection.

6. *The Central Book Depot, Bangalore.*—Mr. K. Srinivasaraghavachar, B.A., L.T., was in charge of the Depot as Curator till 8th June 1927 when he was relieved by Mr. R. Krishna Rao, B.A.

The following statement gives statistical information about the value and quantity of work turned out in the Depot during the last two years:—

	1925-26	1926-27
Number of Agencies and Branch Book Depots	126	122
	Rs.	Rs.
Total value of stock on hand on 30th June 1927 at the Central Book Depot, Agencies, Branch Book Depots including the unadjusted balances of issues in suspense.	2,80,899	3,44,292
Value of books and maps purchased during the year	1,25,865	1,05,959
Net amount realised by sale at the Government Central Book Depot ...	31,109	27,127
Net amount realised by the Agencies and Branch Depots	61,590	60,748
Commission paid to whole-sale purchasers at the Central Book Depot	3,264	2,582
Commission paid to Agents and Branch Depot-keepers	9,243	8,961
Value of books supplied free of cost to various departments and educational institutions	43,636	55,009
Establishment charges, travelling allowance, contingencies, etc. ...	9,105	9,191

The stock of books in the Depot was checked and verified by Mr. K. T. Sudarshanam Iyengar, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General (now Director of Public Instruction). There was no audit of the accounts during the year, but the work has been taken up after the close of the year.

7. *Libraries.*—1. *The Educational Library.*—The number of volumes in the Educational Library attached to the office of the Inspector-General (now Director of Public Instruction) on 30th June 1927 was 5,846 and the number in the Office Library 2,885. Two hundred and ninety-four volumes, mostly on education were added to the Educational Library. The accessions to the Office Library came to 50, being mainly official reports. The number of books lent out from these two Libraries during the year was 1,486. It cannot be said that the Library is being as fully utilized by departmental officers as might be expected.

The practice of circulating the educational magazines received in the Educational Library among the Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools, the Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools, Inspector of Science Education, the Inspectress and Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools and the Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit Schools, was continued during the year under report. To provide similar facilities for moffusil Inspecting Officers, the following educational journals were subscribed for and circulated among the Inspecting Officers of each district.

1. The Times Educational Supplements.
2. The Progress of Education (Bombay).
3. The Educational Review (Madras).

Further, with a view to enable these officers to keep abreast of developments relating to educational technique, administration and policies as well as to give them a general back-ground of modern educational idea and ideals, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,500 for the supply of up-to-date educational books to the Libraries attached to the offices of all the District Inspectors of Education except that of Bangalore, the Inspecting Officers at Bangalore having the advantage of the Educational Library in this office. Necessary action has been taken on this order and each District Inspector of Education supplied with a set of up-to-date books.

2. *Public Libraries.*—The two Aided Free Public Libraries of Mysore and Bangalore continued to work under the management of Committees, the members of which are partly nominated by Government and partly elected by subscribers.

A. *The Public Library, Bangalore.*—The following statement gives an idea of the popularity and prosperity of the Library :—

No.		1925-26	1926-27
1	Number of members ...	795	799
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2	Amount of subscriptions ...	7,639 14 0	8,021 2 0
3	Total income ...	13,715 5 10	14,661 10 8
4	Expenditure ...	13,559 11 4	14,203 7 6
5	Balance ...	156 10 6	358 3 2
6	Total number of books...	12,848	13,841
7	Accessions ...	1,006	1,111
8	Number of books issued ...	66,069	64,295
9	Number of books missing and written off ...	160	118
10	Periodicals subscribed for (a) Indian ...	70	89
	(b) Foreign ...	60	49
11	Total number of visitors ...	88,092	86,847

The Vernacular Home Circulating Section for Ladies was started in the month of January 1927 and is becoming very popular. About 72 members have taken advantage of this section till 1st July 1927.

The Library Committee made a modest beginning this year in training candidates for librarianship by giving practical lessons in the elements of library economy. The one graduate who was trained here is now appointed as the Librarian of the Central College, Bangalore.

B. *The Public Library, Mysore.*—The following tabular statement gives an idea of the work done by the Library :—

No.		1925-26	1926-27
1	Number of members ..	135	158
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2	Amount of subscriptions ...	1,554 8 0	1,693 8 0
3	Total income ...	6,901 11 3	6,451 13 11
4	Expenditure ...	5,161 8 4	5,155 15 3
5	Balance ...	1,830 8 4	1,155 6 4
6	Total number of books ...	8,460	8,715
7	Accessions ...	102	255
8	Number of books issued ...	28,728	35,670
9	Periodicals subscribed for—		
	(a) Indian ...	47	48
	(b) Foreign ...	24	28
10	Total number of visitors ...	71,751	95,461

8. *Rural and Urban Libraries.*—There were 70 Libraries working in the several district and taluk headquarters, of which 67 stocked both English and Kannada books, and 3 stocked only Kannada books.

Most of these got some grant-in-aid from the Municipalities, District Boards or Village Panchayets, the collections from subscriptions being very small. The Scheme of Public Libraries serves a very useful purpose, specially in rural parts as a means of spreading enlightenment among the masses. Government have been pleased to sanction the enhancement of the budget provision of Rs. 750 for grants to District and Taluk Libraries to Rs. 1,500 from the current year. But this is hardly sufficient to meet the very large demand for assistance.

9. *Printing Presses.*—There were 77 Printing Presses on 31st March 1927, including the two Government Presses at Bangalore and Mysore as against 87 at the end of 1925-26.

The following table shows the number of presses in each district in 1925-26 and in 1926-27:—

No.	District	1925-26	1926-27
1	Bangalore	31	34
2	Kolar	10	11
3	Tumkur	3	4
4	Mysore	24	9
5	Hassan	3	3
6	Kadur	3	3
7	Shimoga	9	9
8	Chitaldrug	4	4

10. *Newspapers and Periodicals.*—Excluding the Mysore Government Gazette and the Police Gazette (published by the Police Department) there were 19 newspapers and 37 periodicals published in the State during the year 1926-27. Of these, 6 newspapers were in English, 12 were in Kannada and 1 in Urdu. Of the 37 periodicals, 16 were in English and 21 in Kannada. Five were published quarterly one, bi-monthly, and the rest monthly. One was a comic journal, one dealt with scientific topics, 10 with religion and philosophy and the rest with literature, education, temperance, economic and other miscellaneous matters.

CONCLUSION.

During the year under report, the department was mainly engaged on the preparation of a scheme for the reorganisation of the Inspectorate, which has since been sanctioned by the Government; the working out of proposals for the utilisation of the income from Education Cess Funds and other funds made available by Government, and for the extension of the scheme of medical inspection of school children in areas other than Bangalore City; the improvement of the staff of middle schools for boys and girls; and the development of vocational instruction in high and middle schools. Many schemes of improvement and extension of educational facilities are held up owing to the want of funds. Among these may be mentioned the working out of the scheme of compulsory education; the improvement of the pay of teachers in primary schools; the provision of an adequate number of teachers to cope with the increased strength of primary schools; the improvement of building accommodation for all classes of schools; the provision of housing facilities and other reasonable attractions to teachers in the malnad tracts; the improvement of training institutions and courses, and extension of vocational and practical instruction in middle and high schools. An Elementary Education Regulation laying down the respective responsibilities of the State and of local bodies such as District Boards, Municipal Councils and Village Panchayets in the matters of financing, supervision and control of education is also an urgent need. The machinery for inspection and supervision has been better organised under the recent orders of Government, and the Director of Public Instruction confidently looks forward in the coming year to the enthusiastic co-operation of all grades of officers in the tutorial, clerical and executive lines and the members of the numerous departmental and other committees who have, in the past, so ungrudgingly given their time and energy for the cause of education.

K. MATTHAN,
Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATION, GENERAL
Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Mysore

		Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction						Total
		University Education		School Education, General		School Education, Special		
		Art Colleges	Professional Colleges	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Training Schools	All other special schools	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1. Institutions ...	For males ...	Rs. 6,16,447	Rs. 71,043	Rs. 13,15,098	Rs. 15,77,906	Rs. 52,806	Rs. 2,46,847	Rs. 38,80,146
	For females ...	...	...	1,98,811	4,16,804	12,545	1,800	6,29,960
	Total ...	6,16,447	71,043	15,13,909	1,994,710	65,350	2,48,647	45,10,106
2. (a)	Percentages* of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction.	10.32	1.42	24.31	68.57	1.96	4.46	75.94
(b)	Percentages* of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	12.57	52.34	...	1.35	66.26
(c)	Percentages* of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2-7 to total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	1.55	96.49	...	0.96	100.00
(d)	Percentages* of total Expenditure in columns 2-17 to total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	10.12	1.17	24.85	32.75	1.07	4.08	74.08
3. Average Annual Cost† of educating each pupil in—		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Institution.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	331 2 11	361 9 5	38 1 4	7 4 10	87 4 0	144 12 10	15 1 10
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	2 0 0	1 5 2	...	5 6 3	1 6 7
	Total ...	371 2 10	429 4 1	44 1 0	8 9 10	87 4 0	162 14 6	17 8 2
Local Fund Schools	Cost of Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Schools	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	10 10 9	...	...	10 10 9
	Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	4 15 3	...	...	4 15 3
	Total ...	...	...	...	15 10 0	...	...	15 10 0
Institutions in Native States.	Cost to Native State Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided Institutions	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	12 11 3	...	14 13 3	4 0 5	150 0 0	22 18 0	5 15 8
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	0 0 6	0 0 3	...	0 3 4	0 0 6
	Total ...	16 10 10	...	36 14 4	5 0 5	338 8 5	25 5 6	9 5 10
	Unaided Institutions, Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Institutions	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	279 8 10	361 9 5	33 12 10	6 12 0	88 12 5	63 14 7	16 2 0
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	1 10 3	1 2 11	...	1 15 3	1 4 1
	Total ...	313 11 4	429 4 1	42 11 11	8 2 2	93 5 8	72 3 5	19 10 0

TABLE II.

State for the official year 1926-27. (For details, see General Table IV.)

Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction§								Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	Remarks
University	Direction	Inspection	Scholarships	Building	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous	Total		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. 3,19,000	Rs. 1,06,115	Rs. 2,62,884	Rs. 1,69,568	Rs. 1,87,106	Rs. 1,34,117	Rs. 4,04,881	Rs. 15,88,171	Rs. 60,93,277	
...	
8,19,000	1,06,115	2,62,884	1,69,568	1,87,106	1,34,117	4,04,881	15,88,171	60,98,277	
6.48	2.04	5.32	3.29	2.58	.90	3.55	24.16	100.0	
...	...	...	...	13.04	19.47	1.28	33.74	100.0	
...	
5.28	1.74	4.30	2.78	3.07	2.21	6.64	26.97	100.0	

*The percentages required for 2(a), 2(b), 2(c), are to be calculated from figures given in columns 27, 28, 29, respectively of General Table IV.

†The annual cost is calculated in the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual of educating each pupil.

EDUCATION, GENERAL

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

		Public							
		Under Public Management							
Class of institutions		Managed by Government				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards			
		Number of institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1927	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Number of institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1927	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ARTS COLLEGES.									
University Education.	English for men	2	1,274	1,241	1,050	...	...	...	...
	Do for women	1	21	21	18	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
University Education.	Oriental College	2	67	55	49	...	...	...	...
	Medical College	1	167	167	153	...	...	...	...
	Engineering College	1	267	240	221	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	1	42	45	39	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		6	1,928	1,770	1,523	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General.	For boys ...	High schools ... English ...	16	4,706	4,706	4,300	...	...	...
		High schools ... Vernacular	3	225	222	196	...	...	...
	Middle schools ...	English ...	210	17,525	17,880	14,009	...	...	...
		I.C. Middle	384	4,711	3,745	3,622	...	...	...
	For girls ...	High schools ... English ...	2	165	165	149	...	...	...
		High schools ... Vernacular	1	24	24	20	...	...	...
Middle schools ...	English ...	16	712	664	485	...	...	...
	I.C. Middle	41	486	492	345	...	...	...
Total		573	28,554	28,898	23,126	...	...	...	...
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General.	For boys	3,703	166,486	157,671	115,882	64	7,301	6,992	5,710
	For girls	693	27,940	26,218	18,119	22	2,817	2,720	2,294
Total		4,296	194,426	183,889	134,001	86	10,118	9,702	8,004
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS.									
School Education, Special.	Training schools for masters	7	617	619	543	...	...	...	...
	Do mistresses	2	71	71	64	...	...	...	...
	Schools for the deaf mutes and the blind	2	51	50	48	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural schools	1	47	39	26	...	...	...	...
	Sanskrit schools	1	286	253	205	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and surveying schools	9	608	624	502	...	...	...	...
	Industrial schools ... Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial schools ... Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other schools ... Commercial Schools	2	194	194	170	...	...	...	...
	Total		24	1,754	1,843	1,553
Total for Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction		4,901	225,562	216,400	160,203	86	10,118	9,702	8,004

TABLE III.
for the official year 1926-27.

Institutions

Under Private Management

Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards				Unaided			
Number of institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1927	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Number of institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1927	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..
2	256	255	178	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
2	256	255	178	..	..	..	..

Grand Total of Public Institutions	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March 1927	Number of scholars on the 31st March 1927 learning		
		English	A. Classical language	A. Vernacular language
18	19	20	21	22
2 1	1,274 21	1,274 21	321 5	660 16
4 1 1 1 ...	323 167 257 42 ...	56 42 ...	328	16
10	2,084	1,392	647	694

7	2,387	2,418	1,997	...	...	...	...	28	7,098
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	225
28	3,250	3,202	2,783	2	169	168	152	235	20,944
5	193	205	149	...	...	...	...	289	4,904
3	76	75	71	...	...	...	...	6	241
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	24
6	381	376	350	...	...	...	...	22	1,093
8	254	243	206	...	...	...	...	49	740
52	6,541	6,519	5,556	2	169	168	152	607	35,264
1,891	50,585	47,200	36,355	...	...	...	...	*5,558	224,372
90	4,717	4,244	3,326	...	...	...	...	705	35,474
1,951	55,303	51,444	39,692	...	...	...	...	6,853	259,845
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	617
1	17	17	16	...	...	...	...	3	88
3	76	76	49	...	...	...	...	3	76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	51
50	1,560	1,365	1,189	...	...	...	...	51	1,607
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	236
8	522	560	480	...	...	...	...	17	1,190
1	10	9	8	1	73	68	58	2	53
2	300	278	185	...	...	...	...	4	424
65	2,485	2,300	1,925	1	73	68	58	90	4,312
2,100	64,584	60,518	47,354	3	242	236	210	7,090	301,505

Private Institutions	1. Advanced, teaching—(a) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	72
	(c) Any other oriental classic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Elementary, teaching vernacular only or mainly	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,091	17,585
	(For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Elementary, teaching the Koran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	374
								
								Total	1,122	18,011
								Grand Total	8,212	319,517

* There were 523 Night Schools attended by 11,760 pupils.

The term Classical Language in column 21 includes European and Oriental Classical Languages.

7,098	1,574	5,575
89	48	225
20,944	1,158	22,105
4,882	197	4,488
241	90	188
14	10	24
1,093	...	1,112
740	73	740
35,046	3,085	34,352
164	5,382	221,577
281	1,437	34,685
445	6,819	256,319
33	...	584
...	...	88
...
...
...	1,607	...
...
...
...
...
38	1,607	672
36,916	12,158	292,230
...
...	72	...
...
60	28	17,476
...
...
...	...	874
...
60	100	17,850
36,976	12,258	310,080

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE III.—contd.

Class of institutions		Classification of scholars on 31st March 1927 according to race or creed					Number of girls in Boys' Schools	Number of boys in Girls' Schools	Remarks	
		Europeans and Eurasians	Native Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Parsis and others				
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
ARTS COLLEGES.										
University Education.	English for men	...	14	1,206	41	11	16	...	...
	English for women	1	4	15	1	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
	Oriental College	...	...	316	7	...	...	...	...
	Medical College	...	8	148	11	...	13	...	...
Engineering College	...	7	249	...	1	...	...	...
Teaching	...	1	40	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		1	34	1,976	61	12	29	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
School Education, General.	For boys ...	High schools ...	English	1	124	6,323	484	161	7	...
			Vernacular	...	6	169	42	9
	Middle schools.	English	213	372	17,688	1,705	966	235	...	
		I. C. Middle...	...	52	4,046	717	89	62	...	
	For girls ...	High schools ...	English	5	86	157	11	2
			Vernacular	...	2	22
	Middle schools.	English	77	192	751	68	15	...	...
		I. C. Middle...	...	85	394	320	41	...	...
	Total		296	918	29,530	3,237	1,283	304
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General.	For boys	...	26	2,032	162,980	30,789	8,545	21,512	...	
	For girls	...	203	628	23,978	8,738	1,732	...	350	
	Total	...	229	2,660	206,958	39,522	10,277	21,512	350	
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.										
School Education, Special.	Training schools for masters	...	18	512	64	23	16	...	...
	Training schools for mistresses	...	20	38	30	...	...	...	...
	Schools for the deaf mutes and the blind	...	1	73	2	...	7	...	...
	Agricultural schools	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...
	Sanskrit schools	...	...	1,599	1	14	148	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying schools	...	12	21	197	6	...	...	...
	Industrial schools	For boys	...	181	699	159	99	4	...	
		For girls	...	65	18	...	...	...	...
	Other schools	Commercial schools	9	14	373	24	4	7	...	
	Total		21	320	3,552	266	133	182
Total for Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.										
		647	4,132	242,016	43,106	11,705	22,027	350	...	
Private Institutions.	1. Advanced, teaching—(a) Arabic or Persian		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Sanskrit		...	67	...	5	7	...	...
	(c) Any other oriental classic.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Elementary, teaching vernacular only or mainly	For boys	...	20	16,346	552	647	1,589	...	
		For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Elementary, teaching the Koran.	For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental standards.	For boys	...	...	374	...	...	6	...	
	For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	20	16,727	552	652	1,602	...		
Grand Total		647	4,152	258,803	43,658	12,357	23,629	350	...	

11. The sub-divisions of columns 23-27 regarding races or creeds will vary according to circumstances.

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE IV.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Mysore State for the official year 1926-27.

Objects of expenditure		Public Institutions						Total	
		Under Public Management							
		Managed by Government							
		Provincial Revenues	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
ARTS COLLEGES.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
University Education.	English	3,89,007	...	...	44,815	...	7,860	4,34,672
	Oriental	54,496	...	...	20	...	24	54,540
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.								
	Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	36,453	...	...	14,795	...	778	51,096
	Engineering	11,5744	...	...	14,690	...	815	1,30,749
	Teaching	12,280	...	...	...	...	...	19,260
	Agriculture ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	6,99,950	...	...	74,890	...	8,967	6,89,287
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
School Education, General.	For boys	High schools ... English ...	2,49,207	...	145	1,08,206	...	215	3,57,778
		High schools ... Vernacular ...	6,125	6,125
		Middle schools ... English ...	7,02,063	54,801	...	6,367	7,62,791
		Middle schools ... Vernacular
	For girls	High schools ... English ...	44,688	4	...	48	44,740
		High schools ... Vernacular ...	98,464	3,562	1,02,026
		Middle schools ... English
		Middle schools ... Vernacular
	Total	11,00,587	57,868	145	1,14,577	...	263	12,79,365	
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
School Education, General.	For boys	10,73,751	2,06,641	...	196	...	...	12,80,590
	For girls	2,69,867	84,078	...	...	...	...	3,08,945
	Total	13,48,118	2,41,219	...	196	...	...	15,84,536
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
School Education, Special.	Training schools for masters	62,806	...	...	...	...	...	62,806
	Training schools for mistresses	6,790	...	...	...	...	...	6,790
	Schools of Art ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying schools	46,956	...	...	5,192	...	...	52,084
	Industrial schools (boys' and girls' included)	88,462	...	...	...	...	...	88,462
	Other Schools	32,564	6,254	...	3,509	...	6,100	48,427	
	Total	2,27,577	6,254	...	8,641	...	6,100	2,48,572	
	Buildings (including University)	2,16,717	60,097	...	...	...	...	2,76,814
Furniture and apparatus (Special grants only)	41,146	89,767	...	...	...	...	1,30,963	
Total	2,57,903	1,49,864	...	...	...	...	4,07,767	
Scholarships held in	University ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Direction ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inspection ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arts Colleges (including University) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Professional Colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special schools other than Training schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction		35,29,085	4,55,200	145	1,37,796	...	15,430	41,37,436	

Objects of expenditure		Public Institutions							
		Under Public Management							
		Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards							
		Provincial Revenues	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowment and other sources	Total	
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
ARTS COLLEGES.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
University Education.	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.								
	Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oriental College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General	For boys ...	High schools ...	English	...	...	...	...	...
			Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
		Middle schools	English	...	...	...	...	...
			Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
	For girls ...	High schools ...	English	...	...	...	...	...
			Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle schools	English	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
	For boys	...	74,179	...	38,372	...	...	1,07,561
	For girls	...	29,676	...	14,688	...	...	44,064
	Total	...	1,08,555	...	48,060	...	...	1,51,615
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
School Education, Special	Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial schools (boys and girls included)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furniture and apparatus (Special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in	University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on Public Instruction		...	108,555	...	48,060	...	...	1,51,615

TABLE IV—contd.

Public Institutions										
Under Private Management										
Aided by Government or by Local Funds or Municipal Boards							Unaided			
Provincial Revenues	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,240	1,019	4,259	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
8,240	1,019	4,259	...	...	...	...
42,586	41,324	677	28,423	1,12,960	...	...	...	...
81,848	...	190	4,611	20,479	18,645	76,499	...	...	...	...
6,367	114	...	1,581	1,081	5,282	14,445	...	...	...	...
16,932	3,432	3,264	15,002	37,600	...	...	...	...
96,668	114	120	50,848	28,591	67,259	2,40,524	...	...	...	...
1,79,363	...	360	13	7,926	2,503	1,90,125	...	...	...	...
27,968	144	400	3,493	16,664	19,826	68,435	...	...	...	...
2,07,351	144	760	3,506	24,410	22,969	2,58,560	...	...	...	...
2,550	128	...	8,092	5,755	...	...	...	...
...
...
32,450	32,450	...	...	1,800	1,800
19,632	...	480	8,082	482	1,744	28,420	...	...	...	...
54,632	...	480	3,206	482	4,826	63,624	...	...	1,800	1,800
39,392	39,392	...	...	...	...
8,164	3,164	...	...	...	...
42,556	42,556	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
4,04,447	258	1,960	57,559	50,413	95,481	6,09,518	...	...	1,800	1,800

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE IV--*concl'd.*

Objects of expenditure		Total expenditure from.					Grand Total	Remarks	
		Provincial Revenues	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources			
		27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
ARTS COLLEGES.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
University Education.	English	3,82,007	...	...	44,815	7,850	4,34,672	
	Oriental	57,736	...	...	20	1,037	58,798	
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.								
	Law .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	85,453	...	...	14,795	778	51,026	
	Engineering	1,15,744	...	...	14,690	315	1,30,749	
	Teaching	12,250	...	...	...	...	12,250	
	Oriental College .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	6,08,190	...	...	74,320	9,980	6,87,490	
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
School Education, General.	For boys ...	High schools ... English	2,91,763	...	145	1,49,630	29,315	4,70,753	
		High schools ... Vernacular ...	6,125	...	...	...	...	6,125
	Middle schools ...	English	7,33,836	54,901	120	10,878	39,025	8,38,220	
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For girls ...	High schools ...	51,075	114	...	1,585	6,411	59,185	
		Middle schools ... English	1,14,346	3,562	...	3,432	18,286	1,39,626	
	Middle schools ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	11,97,206	57,977	265	1,65,425	98,087	15,13,909		
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
	School Education, General.	For boys	13,97,298	2,06,641	33,372	211	10,389	15,77,906	
For girls		3,26,731	34,722	15,448	3,493	36,410	4,16,804		
Total		16,54,024	2,41,363	48,820	3,704	46,799	19,94,710		
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
School Education, Special.	Training schools for masters	52,805	...	...	...	...	52,805	
	Training schools for mistresses	9,340	...	...	122	3,062	12,545	
	Schools of Art .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law schools .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical schools .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying schools	46,956	...	...	5,132	...	52,088	
	Industrial schools (boys and girls included)	1,20,919	...	...	...	1,800	1,22,719	
	Other schools	52,136	6,254	480	6,591	8,326	73,647		
	Total	2,82,209	6,254	480	11,646	13,208	3,13,997		
	Buildings	2,56,109	60,097	...	...	...	3,16,306	
Furniture and apparatus (Special grants only)	44,350	89,767	...	...	...	1,34,117		
Total	3,00,459	1,49,864	...	...	...	4,50,323		
Scholarships held in.	University	1,28,700	...	...	...	...	1,28,700	
	Direction	1,00,460	5,655	...	...	...	1,06,115	
	Inspection	2,62,384	...	...	...	...	2,69,384	
	Arts colleges	64,390	...	...	...	4,440	68,830	
	Professional colleges	13,923	...	...	...	780	14,708	
	Secondary schools	1,20,114	...	...	...	2,046	1,22,160	
	Primary schools	25,020	...	...	...	50	25,070	
	Special schools other than Training schools .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	1,74,855	...	...	1,52,971	77,055	4,04,881	
	Total	8,89,851	5,655	...	1,52,971	84,371	11,32,548		
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction		49,96,938	4,61,113	49,565	4,08,266	2,47,395	60,93,277		

*These figure which relate to University education are provisional and included in both direct and indirect expenditure.

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Mysore State at the end of the official year 1926-27.

Class of schools				Number of schools	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1927	High stage		
						Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary Middle Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.		
				I				
				Boys	Girls	Total		
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
For boys	Departmental	English	...	206	22,231	3,749	7	3,756
		Vernacular	...	267	4,936	225	...	225
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	...	80	5,637	2,229	18	2,247
		Vernacular	...	6	193	...	...	...
Unaided	English	...	2	169	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				550	38,166	6,208	25	6,233
For girls	Departmental	English	...	18	877	...	136	186
		Vernacular	...	49	610	...	24	24
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	...	9	487	...	76	75
		Vernacular	...	8	264	...	...	...
Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				77	2,098	...	286	286
Total Secondary Schools				627	35,264	6,203	261	6,464
PRIMARY SCHOOLS								
For boys	Departmental	...	...	3,708	1,66,496	...	...	...
	Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	64	7,301	...	...	...
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	...	1,891	80,565	...	...	...
Total				5,658	2,24,872	...	...	...
For girls	Departmental	...	...	598	27,940	...	...	...
	Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	23	2,817	...	...	...
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	...	90	4,717	...	...	...
Total				705	35,474	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools				6,363	2,60,346	...	...	...
Grand Total				6,990	2,95,110	6,203	261	6,464

EDUCATION, GENERAL

Class of schools				Middle Stage			Upper Primary Stage		
				Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary Middle Stage			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage		
				2			3		
				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
For boys	Departmental	English	17,399	126	17,525	...	...	...
		Vernacular	4,653	58	4,711	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	3,119	90	3,209	...	...	...
		Vernacular	189	4	193	...	...	...
Unaided	English	168	1	169	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				25,528	279	25,807
For girls	Departmental	English	...	712	712	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	486	486	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	...	381	381	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	254	254	...	...	...
Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				...	1,833	1,833
Total Secondary Schools				25,528	2,112	27,640
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
For boys	Departmental	...	915	11	926	34,573	1,429	36,002	
	Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	38	...	38	1,733	25	1,758	
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	47	5	52	7,437	276	7,713	
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				1,000	16	1,016	43,749	1,750	45,478
For girls	Departmental	...	...	58	58	...	4,135	4,135
	Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	17	608	625
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	...	...	...	26	760	786
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				...	58	58	43	5,503	5,546
Total Primary Schools				1,000	74	1,074	43,786	7,233	51,019
Grand Total				26,528	2,186	28,714	43,786	7,233	51,019

TABLE V—*concl.*

Lower Primary Stage						Total	Remarks		
Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage									
Reading Printed Books			Not Reading Printed Books						
4			5						
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21,148	133	21,281	+ 950 U. E. Class.
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,878	56	4,936	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,349	108	5,456	+ 181 U. E. Class.
...	...	...	...	...	...	189	4	193	
...	...	...	...	...	...	168	1	169	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	31,731	304	32,035	+ 1191 U. E. Class.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	848	848	+ 29 U. E. Class.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	510	510	
...	
...	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	457	457	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254	254	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,069	2,069	+ 29 U. E. Class.
...	...	...	...	...	...	31,731	2,873	34,104	+ 1160 U. E. Class.
1,14,271	15,987	1,29,558	...	...	...	1,49,759	16,727	1,66,486	
5,305	300	5,505	...	...	...	6,976	825	7,301	
25,641	4,179	42,820	...	...	...	46,125	4,460	50,585	
...	
1,58,117	19,766	1,77,883	...	...	...	2,02,860	21,512	2,24,372	
2	23,745	23,747	...	...	...	2	27,998	27,940	
137	2,055	2,192	...	...	...	154	2,663	2,817	
168	3,763	3,931	...	...	...	194	4,523	4,717	
...	
307	29,563	29,870	...	...	...	360	35,124	35,474	
1,58,424	49,329	2,07,753	...	...	...	2,09,210	56,636	2,59,846	
1,58,424	49,329	2,07,753	...	...	...	2,34,941	59,009	2,98,950	+ 1160 U. E. Class.

NOTE—The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General, Forms I and III Mixed Schools should be entered as boys' schools or girls' schools according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.

EDUCATION, GENERAL

Return showing the Results of prescribed Examinations in the

Nature of Examination	Number of Institutions sending Examinees				Number of		
	Institutions under Public Management	Aided Institutions	Other Institutions	Total	Institutions under Public Management	Aided Institutions	Other Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ARTS COLLEGES.							
1. Master of Arts	1	...	...	1	23	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	3	...	...	3	371	...	...
3. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. { First B. A.	1	...	...	1	77	...	...
{ Do B. Sc.	2	...	...	2	76	...	...
{ Do Arts.	2	...	...	2	76	...	...
University Entrance Examination	6	4	...	10	924	176	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGE.							
1. Kannada Pandits' Examination	1	...	...	1	4	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours of Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Do Arabic Moulyi's Examination	1	...	...	1	3	...	...
{ Do Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Sanskrit Public Exmn. of the Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore.	1	...	...	1	4	...	...
{ Do (1) Kavya Examination	1	2	...	2	1	2	...
{ Do (2) Champu Nataka Examination	1	...	...	1	4	...	...
{ Do (3) Intermediate or Madhyama Exmn.	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
{ Do Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Do Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Do Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGE FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING LAW.							
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MEDICINE.							
1. M. B.B.S. Part I	1	...	...	1	20	...	...
2. Do Part II	1	...	...	1	17	...	...
3. Do Part II	1	...	...	1	14	...	...
4. { L.M.P. I year	1	...	...	1	26	...	...
{ L.M.P. II year	1	...	...	1	31	...	...
5. L.M.P. III year	1	...	...	1	29	...	...
6. L.M.P. IV year	1	...	...	1	39	...	...
ENGINEERING.							
1. M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B. E.	1	...	...	1	67	...	...
3. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Intermediate in Engineering	1	...	...	1	69	...	...
TEACHING.							
B. T. Examination	1	...	...	1	42	...	...
1. T. C. College Grade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.							
School Final Examination	13	7	...	20	1,165	712	...
{ Boys	2	2	...	4	89	20	...
{ Girls	206	25	1	231	4,052	819	11
English Lower Secondary Examination	13	7	...	20	1,02	53	...
Vernacular Lower Secondary do	295	6	...	301	1,725	29	...
{ Boys	43	10	...	53	216	53	...
{ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Secondary do	3	...	...	3	102	...	...
{ Boys	1	...	...	1	10	...	...
{ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
1. Training School Examination : Upper Secondary Grade for Masters	1	...	...	1	34	...	...
{ Lower Do	7	...	...	7	249	...	...
2. Training School Examination : Upper Secondary Grade for Mistresses	1	...	...	1	3	...	...
{ Lower Do	4	1	...	5	85	17	...
3. T. C. Secondary Grade for Boys	1	...	...	1	39	...	...
4. Do for Girls	1	...	...	1	3	...	...
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Industrial School Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Veterinary Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Commercial Examination	2	3	...	5	315	119	...
9. Examination in Practical Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Do Sewing (Special)	...	1	...	1	...	11	...

TABLE VI.
Mysore State during the official year 1926-27.

Examinees		Number passed					Race or creed of passed scholars					Remarks
Private students	Total	Institutions under Public Management	Aided Institutions	Other Institutions	Private students	Total	Europeans and Eurasians	Native Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Others	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
166	23	15	...	...	47	15	...	...	16	...	...	...
...	537	147	...	...	...	194	...	3	184	...	7	...
...
17	94	45	...	...	14	59	...	1	58	...	...	...
41	117	37	...	...	11	38	...	...	37	...	1	...
468	1,568	280	41	...	156	476	...	4	414	25	33	...
...
13	17	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...
...
7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	8	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
...
...
...
...	20	13	...	...	...	18	...	...	13	...	...	...
...	17	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...
...	14	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...
...	26	18	...	...	...	18	2	...	18	3	1	...
...	31	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	...
...	29	18	...	...	...	19	...	...	14	3	...	...
...	39	28	...	...	...	28	...	1	26	1	...	...
...
...	67	36	...	...	...	36	...	...	36	...	...	...
...	69	51	...	...	...	61	...	2	49	...	...	...
...
48	42	26	...	...	36	28	...	1	97	...	...	...
...	48	...	...	...	...	36	...	2	32	2	...	...
...
377	2,214	782	409	...	177	1,368	...	26	1,259	83	...	...
17	67	22	19	...	5	46	...	24	22	...	...	...
398	5,286	1,610	878	2	129	2,119	5	37	1,951	145	...	...
47	202	52	35	...	19	106	10	22	73	...	...	...
1,035	2,849	570	14	...	351	995	...	16	780	188	1	...
130	402	91	30	...	47	168	...	7	67	89	5	...
...
69	171	45	...	...	15	70	...	...	42	17	11	...
...	10	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
...
...
107	141	22	...	...	64	86	...	...	79	7	...	...
1,075	1,324	99	...	...	559	658	...	6	623	29	...	...
2	5	1	...	...	2	8	...	...	3	...	...	...
42	94	9	8	...	32	49	...	27	14	8	...	...
86	115	14	...	...	46	60	...	1	55	4	...	...
2	5	2	...	...	1	3	...	1	2	...	...	...
...
...
67	501	150	47	...	45	242	...	5	236	1	...	...
...
2	3	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...

EDUCATION, GENERAL
Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expen-

Object of expenditure		Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Public Instruction														
		In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards											In institutions managed by			
		Number of institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1927	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Provincial grants	Local Funds	Municipal grants	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total	Government	Municipal Boards	Private persons or associations	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
ARTS COLLEGES.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
University Education.	English .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Oriental .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.															
	Law .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Medicine .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Engineering .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Teaching .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Agriculture .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total															
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.															
School Education, General.	For boys	High Schools	English .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Vernacular .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Middle Schools	English .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Vernacular .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	For girls	High Schools	English .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Vernacular .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total													54,301		114	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																
School Education, Special.	For Boys		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,06,641	..	..
	For Girls		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,578	..	144
	Total												2,41,219	..	144	
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS																
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Training Schools for Mistresses		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Schools of Art		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Law Schools		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Medical Schools		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Engineering and Surveying Schools		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Industrial Schools		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Schools		6,254
	Total													6,254
	Buildings	60,097
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89,767	..	..
Total													1,49,864	..	..
Direction .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,655	..	..
Inspection .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in	Arts Colleges		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Professional Colleges		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Secondary Schools		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Primary Schools		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	Special Schools other than Training Schools		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	
Total													5,655	..	..
Grand Total													1,60,865	..	258	

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the attendance and expenditure in Hostels and Boarding Houses in the Mysore State for the official year 1926-27.

Class of Hostel or Boarding Houses	Number of Boarders who are students of										Expenditure			
	Hostels or Boarding Houses	Boarders	Arts Colleges	Colleges for professional training	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Special schools	State Revenues	District and Municipal Funds	Subscriptions and endowments	Fees	Total expenditure		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
FOR MALES.														
1. Managed by Government	22	787	294	...	203	7	993	31,488	...	86	94,967	1,16,631		
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	39	1,155	122	...	784	131	116	14,004	1,985	35,077	40,643	91,659		
4. Unaided	7	343	24	...	162	42	15	2,175	...	16,474	1,190	19,839		
Total	68	2,185	490	...	1,149	180	426	37,667	1,985	51,637	1,36,730	2,29,069		
FOR FEMALES.														
1. Managed by Government	2	59	12	...	23	2	12	8,700	...	...	4,861	8,561
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal boards.	5	76	...	...	49	18	15	5,068	...	2,996	3,183	11,252
4. Unaided	3	266	2	...	108	151	80	...	...	11,135	1,874	19,509
Total	10	421	14	...	185	165	57	8,768	...	14,131	9,448	39,342		
Grand Total	78	2,606	444	...	1,334	345	483	46,435	1,985	65,768	1,46,238	2,60,571		

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR 1926-27

PRAT II



BANGALORE:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS

1928

Comparative Table of Schools and Scholars for the official year and the previous year.

Institutions	Number of institutions		Number of pupils				Difference in pupils	
	1926	1927	1926		1927		Boys	Girls
			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Colleges English for men	2	2	1,206	12	1,266	16	...	...
Do for women	1	1	...	17	...	21	...	...
Engineering College	1	1	212	...	257	...	...	...
Medical College	1	1	162	16	154	13	...	...
(i) 1 Oriental Colleges	4	4	331	...	323	...	...	...
2 College Teaching	1	1	11	..	42	...	...	...
(ii) School Education ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(A) Secondary schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(1) High Schools--	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) English--	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys--(1) Government	16	16	4,681	5	4,699	7	...	...
(2) Municipal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Aided	7	7	2,548	...	2,397	...	...	...
(4) Unaided ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls--(1) Government	2	2	...	156	...	165	...	...
(2) Municipal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Aided	3	3	...	77	...	76	...	...
(4) Unaided ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Kannada--	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys--(1) Government	3	3	336	...	325	...	...	...
(2) Municipal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Aided ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Unaided ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls--(1) Government	1	1	...	24	...	24	...	...
(2) Municipal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Aided ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Unaided ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Middle Schools--	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Kannada--	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys--(1) Government	171	189	17,196	117	16,166	126	...	...
(2) Municipal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Aided	19	23	2,801	2	3,142	108	...	...
(4) Unaided	2	2	176	1	168	1	...	...
For girls--(1) Government	14	14	...	791	...	658	...	...
(2) Municipal	6	6	6	366	...	381	...	...
(3) Aided	1	...	...	27	...	...	...	...
(4) Unaided ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Hindustani--	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys--(1) Government	20	21	1,341	...	1,214	...	...	...
(2) Municipal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Aided ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Unaided ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls--(1) Government	2	2	...	52	...	64	...	...
(2) Municipal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Aided ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Unaided ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Others, if any--Tamil	3	...	323	90	...	...	...	...
(3) Incomplete Middle Schools--	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Kannada--	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys--(1) Government	255	236	5,441	64	4,069	68	...	...
(2) Municipal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Aided	3	5	174	...	189	4	...	...
(4) Unaided ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls--(1) Government	25	24	...	368	...	293	...	...
(2) Municipal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Aided	7	7	...	230	...	227	...	...
(4) Unaided ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Hindustani--	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys--(1) Government	49	48	675	...	584	...	...	...
(2) Municipal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Aided ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Unaided ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls--(1) Government	17	17	...	216	...	193	...	...
(2) Municipal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Aided	1	1	...	24	...	27	...	...
(4) Unaided ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Others, if any--Tamil	3	...	12	16	...	...	...	...
(B) Primary Schools--	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys--(1) Government	3,174	3,708	1,35,016	14,934	1,49,759	16,727	...	...
(2) Municipal	64	84	7,015	898	6,976	925	...	...
(3) Aided	2,204	1,891	52,489	6,547	46,125	4,460	...	...
(4) Unaided	20	...	606	109	...	...	...	...
For girls--(1) Government	576	593	...	28,196	2	27,983	...	...
(2) Municipal	21	23	166	2,699	154	2,653	...	...
(3) Aided	105	90	186	4,847	194	4,523	...	...
(4) Unaided	1	...	...	69	...	...	...	...
(C) Special Education--	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools--	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For masters--(1) Government	7	7	625	14	601	16	...	...
(2) Municipal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Aided ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Unaided ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For mistresses--(1) Government	2	2	...	72	...	71	...	...
(2) Municipal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Aided	1	1	...	18	...	17	...	...
(4) Unaided ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Comparative Table of Schools and Scholars for the official year and the previous year.—contd.

Institutions	Number of institutions		Number of pupils				Difference in pupils	
	1926	1927	1926		1927		Boys	Girls
			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sanskrit Schools	49	51	1,488	171	1,459	148	...	...
Commercial Schools	4	4	618	1	417	7	...	...
School for the Deaf-Mutes and the Blind	3	3	80	7	69	7	...	...
Engineering Schools	1	1	222	...	236	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	2	2	56	...	51	...	...	...
Schools for Physical Culture ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sericultural Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others, if any—								
(1) Medical Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Industrial Schools for males... ..	17	17	1,461	4	1,126	4	...	...
(3) Do females	2	2	...	64	...	88	...	...
Total of Public Institutions I	6,693	7,090	2,37,606	59,804	24,065	59,441	...	...
II. Private Institutions—								
Advanced—								
For boys	13	4	140	3	65	7	...	...
For girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary—								
For boys	1,160	1,118	16,704	1,792	16,344	1,595	...	...
For girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions II	1,178	1,122	16,844	1,785	16,409	1,602	...	...
Grand total of I and II	8,066	8,212	2,54,450	61,589	2,58,474	61,043	...	...

Distribution of pupils by languages learnt.

Number learning	Arts Colleges				English Schools				Vernacular Schools					
	English and teaching		Oriental Colleges		High Schools		Middle Schools		Incomplete Middle Schools		High Schools		Primary Schools	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
FOREIGN.														
English ..	1,900	37	55	...	7,086	248	20,709	1,328	4,821	801	39	14	273	172
French ..	96	8	...	...	71	17	...	69	...	...	...	...	70	79
Total ..	1,996	45	55	...	7,157	265	20,709	1,397	4,821	901	39	14	343	251
CLASSICAL.														
Latin ..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
Arabic ..	1	...	..	...	33	...	...	...	189	73	..	...	4,618	1,756
Persian ..	8	...	..	...	137	2	...	...	8	...	..	...	143	3
Sanskrit ..	309	6	323	...	1,404	28	1,155	3	...	...	43	10	291	8
Total ..	318	6	323	...	1,574	30	1,155	3	197	73	43	10	5,052	1,767
VERNACULAR.														
Kannada ..	691	20	8	...	4,962	109	20,162	1,120	3,720	573	225	24	1,76,954	43,354
Hindustani ..	29	1	8	...	304	10	1,252	54	560	220	..	..	22,543	12,106
Tamil	18	...	...	...	139	4	403	17	56	4	..	..	421	357
Telugu ..	15	...	...	...	92	...	141	..	45	..	..	..	186	...
Mahrathi ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	129	109
Malayalam ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...
Total ..	753	21	16	...	5,497	123	21,957	1,191	4,381	797	925	24	2,00,233	55,930

Pupils by race or creed.

Kind of School	Hindus													
	Brahmins		Kshatriyas		Vaiyas		Lingayets		Vokkaligars		Other high caste Hindus		Depressed classes	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Colleges—English ...	939	21	17	9	27	...	67	...	13	1	78	4	2	...
Colleges—Oriental ...	305	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Do Teaching ...	36	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Engineering College ...	225	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	2	...	12	...	...	...
Medical College ...	113	5	...	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	18	3	...	...
High Schools—English—														
Boys ...	4,164	2	91	...	186	...	615	...	378	...	661	1	159	...
Girls ...	...	60	...	12	...	...	...	9	...	6	...	26	...	...
High Schools—Vernacular—														
Boys ...	126	...	2	...	...	...	22	...	1	...	9	...	9	...
Girls ...	...	15	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...
Complete Middle Schools—														
Boys ...	7,443	64	512	3	941	1	2,494	11	2,147	6	2,807	18	977	22
Girls ...	...	506	...	39	...	20	...	53	...	30	...	89	...	1
Incomplete Middle Schools—														
Boys ...	912	20	46	...	146	2	1,225	15	839	5	713	15	85	3
Girls ...	...	162	...	12	...	15	...	73	...	28	...	79	...	3
Primary Schools—														
Boys ...	14,111	3,090	1,661	155	3,416	378	40,753	4,792	46,022	3,483	48,351	2,702	15,589	2,433
Girls ...	76	8,140	10	595	4	1,609	9	4,662	57	2,591	47	5,563	...	346
Special Schools—														
Boys ...	2,017	125	83	2	106	3	267	2	281	8	445	4	154	3
Girls ...	...	29	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	13	...	5
Other Schools—														
Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	30,468	12,289	2,422	823	4,832	2,029	45,473	9,520	49,732	6,167	43,142	8,541	16,926	2,865

Kind of School	Jains		Mahomedans		Indian Christians		Parsis		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Others		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Colleges—English ...	11	...	41	1	12	6	1	...	1	10	...	1,258	87	
Colleges—Oriental ...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	823	...
Do Teaching ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...
Engineering College ...	2	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	257	...
Medical College ...	1	...	11	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	154	13
High Schools—English—														
Boys ...	65	1	484	...	121	8	3	...	1	158	...	7,096	7	
Girls ...	...	...	...	11	...	86	...	2	...	5	...	...	241
High Schools—Vernacular—														
Boys ...	...	...	42	...	5	...	...	...	...	9	...	225	...
Girls ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Complete Middle Schools—														
Boys ...	283	...	1,704	1	362	10	7	...	127	86	955	3	20,709	235
Girls	13	...	58	...	192	...	4	...	77	...	11	...	1,063
Incomplete Middle Schools—														
Boys ...	17	1	717	...	51	1	89	...	4,842	62
Girls	3	...	220	...	85	41	...	740
Primary Schools—														
Boys ...	909	185	27,348	3,441	1,580	352	1	...	21	5	8,048	496	2,02,860	21,512
Girls ...	1	348	19	8,714	34	792	...	1	86	117	5	7,196	350	35,121
Special Schools—														
Boys ...	32	14	256	...	223	12	14	7	131	9	3,369	189
Girls	1	...	30	...	85	171
Other Schools—														
Boys
Girls
Total ...	1,271	518	30,630	12,476	2,501	1,631	13	7	249	296	9,406	2,279	2,42,065	28,441

Division of pupils according to occupation of parents and also their economic conditions.

Kind of School	Division of pupils according to income of parents												Division of pupils according to occupation of parents			
	Number of pupils according to wealth of parents derived from sources other than Government employment						Number of pupils according to wealth of parents derived from Government employment						Officials		Non-Officials	
	Rs. 5,000 and upwards a year		Rs. 500 and upwards a year		Less than Rs. 500 a year		Rs. 5,000 and upwards a year		Rs. 500 and upwards a year		Less than Rs. 500 a year		Government Service		Landholders	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges—Eng. for boys	54	2	247	7	467	2	53	2	193	2	244	1	490	5	282	2
Do Girls...	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	10	...	2
Oriental	...	...	20	...	263	...	...	...	8	...	32	...	40	...	78	...
Medical	8	...	31	4	12	2	6	...	13	5	19	2	108	7	26	3
Teaching	...	...	7	...	6	...	...	...	22	...	7	...	29	...	4	...
Engineering	10	...	80	...	85	...	...	...	32	...	100	...	132	...	60	...
High Schools—English—																
Boys	165	...	1,103	1	8,389	3	75	...	847	...	1,557	3	2,479	3	1,448	...
Girls	...	9	...	74	...	61	...	26	...	42	...	29	...	97	...	29
High Schools—Vernacular—																
Boys	4	...	3	...	149	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	69	...	65	...
Girls	...	...	...	5	...	9	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	10	...	2
Complete Middle Schools—																
Boys	621	38	4,646	37	9,945	52	157	10	1,025	42	3,323	51	5,105	103	6,537	35
Girls	...	38	...	223	...	875	...	29	...	215	...	213	...	457	...	131
Adikarnataka Boys	...	...	6	1	386	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	178	4
Do Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Incomplete Middle Schools—																
Boys	92	...	1,109	25	8,271	29	5	...	53	2	312	8	370	8	3,006	41
Girls	...	24	...	154	...	404	...	15	...	68	...	90	...	168	...	179
Adikarnataka Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools—																
Hindu Boys	1,997	228	26,480	2,627	1,28,882	12,236	90	7	1,464	188	7,049	539	8,608	684	1,05,408	11,941
Girls	17	518	90	4,983	92	14,814	11	210	59	1,842	68	3,778	188	5,890	28	8,450
Adikarnataka Boys	27	...	229	34	14,110	2,335	...	...	2	...	170	27	172	27	5,281	947
Do Girls	...	...	...	5	...	822	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Hindustani Boys	235	15	2,919	264	17,811	3,016	5	...	239	8	1,201	43	1,445	46	8,363	1,661
Do Girls	...	91	...	1,022	19	7,030	...	4	...	112	...	393	...	609	9	3,061
Special Schools—																
Boys	94	2	387	14	2,041	62	22	...	461	34	1,124	70	1,607	104	798	25
Girls	...	...	...	8	...	109	...	...	...	7	...	47	...	64	...	13

Kind of School	Division of pupils according to occupation of parents															
	Non-Officials															
	Artisans		Traders		Lawyers		Private Medical Practitioners		Labourers		Private Employees		Mendicants		Others	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Arts Colleges—Eng. for boys	28	...	121	2	79	3	46	...	15	...	175	2	7	...	65	2
Do Girls...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	153	6
Oriental	1	...	10	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	6	1
Medical	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	10	...	8	...	90	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools—English—																
Boys	101	...	896	...	169	1	77	...	96	1	311	9	45	...	1,460	...
Girls	...	8	...	15	...	7	...	8	...	7	...	48	...	...	...	86
High Schools—Vernacular—																
Boys	3	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	38	...
Girls	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	5
Complete Middle Schools—																
Boys	632	5	3,377	18	263	...	166	9	1,042	13	786	1	170	...	2,041	58
Girls	...	42	...	194	...	46	...	14	...	9	...	194	...	6	...	188
Adikarnataka Boys	2	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	139	1	3	...	23	...	12	...
Do Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Incomplete Middle Schools—																
Boys	368	3	541	4	2	...	10	...	279	4	59	...	89	...	276	8
Girls	...	44	...	182	...	21	...	11	...	47	...	36	...	5	...	...
Adikarnataka Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools—																
Hindu Boys	18,065	717	11,077	611	201	6	612	27	18,811	1,039	1,918	57	1,998	77	9,220	676
Girls	59	2,314	43	4,878	1	243	4	161	1,723	51	687	...	...	250	28	2,179
Adikarnataka Boys	1,258	191	101	11	...	...	17	...	5,170	1,032	167	24	690	91	663	73
Do Girls	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	136	...	...	...	23	...	4
Hindustani Boys	1,937	262	3,698	406	19	...	284	27	4,183	664	1,122	42	301	40	1,123	124
Do Girls	...	964	4	1,328	...	5	...	222	...	941	...	384	...	05	...	1,153
Special Schools—																
Boys	167	8	387	10	41	...	28	...	314	8	178	14	76	...	848	16
Girls	...	12	...	7	...	...	...	6	...	42	...	19	...	...	...	14

Primary Schools for boys and girls classified according to management by Districts.

District	Total number of villages in the district	Total number of square miles in the district	Kind of school	Number of schools						Number of Pupils						Average number of towns and villages served by a Primary Boys' School or Girls' School	Average number of square miles served by a Primary Boys' School or Girls' School	Average number of Pupils for a Primary School in the District
				Government			Municipal			Aided		Unaided		Total pupils				
				Government	Municipal	Total schools	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys				Girls
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Bangalore	2,465	3,077	Primary Schools	576	63	241	...	980	22,434	7,736	4,695	2,645	5,736	895	11,476	2.5	452	
Kolar	2,794	3,179	...	335	...	317	...	662	13,625	4,202	...	...	2,291	2,374	6,476	4.7	48.6
Tumkur	9,931	4,061	...	556	...	434	...	959	22,256	6,808	...	11,753	84,009	1,544	5,323	2.3	42.4	
Mysore	2,753	5,437	...	1,025	23	348	...	1,396	35,567	10,733	2,456	148	8,136	2,174	13,050	1.9	42.8	
Hassau	2,933	2,685	...	426	...	10	...	645	14,575	4,089	...	...	2,362	632	4,711	3.5	34.3
Kadur	2,738	2,738	Primary Schools	171	...	184	...	355	6,808	2,047	...	...	3,869	704	2,751	2.7	37.8
Shimoga	1,748	4,080	...	613	...	221	...	834	17,326	4,683	...	...	3,592	582	5,265	2.0	33.0
Chitaldrug	1,249	4,169	...	416	...	86	...	502	16,570	4,367	...	...	2,140	188	4,555	2.4	46.3

Vernacular Upper Secondary Sections of Normal Schools (information relating Exclusively to classes Senior or Junior or II or I year).

Institutions	Strength												Average annual cost of educating each pupil	Number admitted during the year (not by promotions)	Number left during the year (not by promotions)	Number left at the end of the year (after promotions)	Yearly grant given to Aided Schools
	Senior or II year class						Junior or I year class										
	Number on Roll	Average monthly number on Roll	Percentage of average daily attendance	Number of Sections	Number on Roll	Average monthly number on Roll	Percentage of average daily attendance	Number of Sections	Number on Roll	Average monthly number on Roll	Percentage of average daily attendance	Number of Sections					
District Normal and Vernacular High School, Tumkur.	19	19	98%	1	25	28	1	25	93%	1	1	1	25	1	25	...	...
Do Shimoga	17	17	86%	1	21	18	1	21	86%	2	2	2	24	1	24	...	...
Government Training College, Mysore	75	74	86.4%	2	68	58	2	68	87.6%	2	2	2	68	1	68	...	...

Training Institutions for Masters and Mistresses.

Name of institution	Number under training on 31st March 1927		G. Training				U. S. T. C.				L. S. T. C.				Scout Training	Number passed out of the institution of last year 1926-27	17	Expenditure	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Kannada	Urdu	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women				State Fund	From other sources
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	18	19			
1	2																		
District Normal School, Bangalore.	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	18,853	...
District Normal School, Kolar.	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	12,541	...
District Normal School, Chitaldrug.	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	16,055	...
District Normal School, Hassan.	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	18,878	114
District Normal School, Tumkur.	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	29,698	...
District Normal School, Shimoga.	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	16,273	...
Training College, Mysore...	129	...	30	3	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	40	...	...	12,670	...
Wesleyan Mission Girls' Normal School, Bangalore.	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	550	3,206
Zenana Normal School, Mysore.	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,373	16,162
Maharani's High School, Mysore.	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	1,780	...

Mahomedan pupils in different kinds of institutions.

District		Schools maintained exclusively for Mahomedans																				Mahomedan pupils in								
		Secondary										Primary										Grand Total		High Schools						
		English High					Vernacular High					Complete Middle					Incomplete Middle					Training					Boys		Girls	
District		Schools	Boys	Girls	Schools	Boys	Girls	Schools	Boys	Girls	Schools	Boys	Girls	Schools	Boys	Girls	Schools	Boys	Girls	Schools	Boys	Girls	Schools	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Bangalore		...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	13	104	83	186	5,173	3,053	...	...	...	205	5,579	3,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	90	143	3,857	1,806	...	...	...	155	4,104	1,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumkur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	46	110	2,985	1,549	...	...	...	196	3,300	1,685	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	61	161	4,338	2,221	...	...	...	178	4,624	2,891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	18	71	1,458	876	...	...	...	...	77	1,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	1,067	608	...	...	...	...	60	1,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	14	87	2,239	1,066	...	...	...	...	93	2,319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldrug		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	13	48	1,851	817	...	...	...	...	54	1,477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

District		Mahomedan pupils in												Total		Grand total of Mahomedan pupils under instruction		Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to the total population		Percentage of Mahomedan pupils under instruction to the Mahomedan population		P. C. of Mahomedan pupils under instruction to the Mahomedan population of school-going age									
		Middle Schools			Incomplete Middle Schools			Primary Schools			Special Schools			Other Schools (Colleges)			Private Schools			Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls					
		Schools	Boys	Girls	Schools	Boys	Girls	Schools	Boys	Girls	Schools	Boys	Girls	Schools	Boys	Girls	Schools	Boys	Girls	Schools	Boys	Girls	Schools	Boys	Girls	Schools	Boys	Girls	Schools	Boys	Girls
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldrug	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

District and locality	Name of school	High schools			Middle Schools			Primary Schools			Total number of schools maintained exclusively for Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Total number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians maintained in schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Total number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians in other schools		Total number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians under instruction		Expenditure met from					
		Schools	Boys	Girls	Schools	Boys	Girls	Schools	Boys	Girls	Schools	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Regular monthly grant	Special grants if any	Fees	Private subscriptions	Other sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1. White Fields, Bangalore District. 2. Ooragaum, Kolar 3. Champion Reefs, K. G. F., 4. Mysore City...	Colonial English School for Boys.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	1	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. a. p. 40 0 0	..	..	..	..
	The European Boys' School, Ooragaum.	..	..	..	1	118	86	..	..	..	1	118	86	118	86	..	..	..	..	230 0 0	..	..	..	..
	St. Joseph's Convent, English Girls' School, Champion Reefs	..	..	..	..	5	39	..	65	75	1	70	114	65	110	85	13	249	296	Middle 52 0 0 Primary 68 8 0	..	260 P.M.	..	455 P.M.
	Convent English Girls' School, Mysore.	..	..	9	..	..	..	60	..	44	72	1	44	150	21	89	..	..	..	169 8 0	..	..	..	..

Return of attendance, receipt and expenditure of Hostels and Boarding Houses in Mysore for the year 1926-27.—contd.

Name and locality of Hostel	Receipts from					Expenditure on					Remarks	
	Average monthly number of boarders					Average cost per boarder per annum						
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		29	30
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	4,010 0 0	4,010 0 0	4,010 0 0	4,010 0 0	4,010 0 0	4,010 0 0	4,010 0 0	4,010 0 0	4,010 0 0	4,010 0 0	4,010 0 0	4,010 0 0

	25,761 0 0	25,761 0 0	25,761 0 0	25,761 0 0	25,761 0 0	25,761 0 0	25,761 0 0	25,761 0 0	25,761 0 0	25,761 0 0	25,761 0 0	25,761 0 0
	21,371 0 0	21,371 0 0	21,371 0 0	21,371 0 0	21,371 0 0	21,371 0 0	21,371 0 0	21,371 0 0	21,371 0 0	21,371 0 0	21,371 0 0	21,371 0 0
	6,680 0 0	6,680 0 0	6,680 0 0	6,680 0 0	6,680 0 0	6,680 0 0	6,680 0 0	6,680 0 0	6,680 0 0	6,680 0 0	6,680 0 0	6,680 0 0
	2,700 0 0	2,700 0 0	2,700 0 0	2,700 0 0	2,700 0 0	2,700 0 0	2,700 0 0	2,700 0 0	2,700 0 0	2,700 0 0	2,700 0 0	2,700 0 0

	3,681 0 0	3,681 0 0	3,681 0 0	3,681 0 0	3,681 0 0	3,681 0 0	3,681 0 0	3,681 0 0	3,681 0 0	3,681 0 0	3,681 0 0	3,681 0 0
	1,232 0 0	1,232 0 0	1,232 0 0	1,232 0 0	1,232 0 0	1,232 0 0	1,232 0 0	1,232 0 0	1,232 0 0	1,232 0 0	1,232 0 0	1,232 0 0
	789 0 0	789 0 0	789 0 0	789 0 0	789 0 0	789 0 0	789 0 0	789 0 0	789 0 0	789 0 0	789 0 0	789 0 0
	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0
	56 0 0	56 0 0	56 0 0	56 0 0	56 0 0	56 0 0	56 0 0	56 0 0	56 0 0	56 0 0	56 0 0	56 0 0
	890 0 0	890 0 0	890 0 0	890 0 0	890 0 0	890 0 0	890 0 0	890 0 0	890 0 0	890 0 0	890 0 0	890 0 0
	2,623 0 0	2,623 0 0	2,623 0 0	2,623 0 0	2,623 0 0	2,623 0 0	2,623 0 0	2,623 0 0	2,623 0 0	2,623 0 0	2,623 0 0	2,623 0 0
	8,073 0 0	8,073 0 0	8,073 0 0	8,073 0 0	8,073 0 0	8,073 0 0	8,073 0 0	8,073 0 0	8,073 0 0	8,073 0 0	8,073 0 0	8,073 0 0
	1,993 0 0	1,993 0 0	1,993 0 0	1,993 0 0	1,993 0 0	1,993 0 0	1,993 0 0	1,993 0 0	1,993 0 0	1,993 0 0	1,993 0 0	1,993 0 0
	3,460 0 0	3,460 0 0	3,460 0 0	3,460 0 0	3,460 0 0	3,460 0 0	3,460 0 0	3,460 0 0	3,460 0 0	3,460 0 0	3,460 0 0	3,460 0 0
	1,803 0 0	1,803 0 0	1,803 0 0	1,803 0 0	1,803 0 0	1,803 0 0	1,803 0 0	1,803 0 0	1,803 0 0	1,803 0 0	1,803 0 0	1,803 0 0
	3,667 0 0	3,667 0 0	3,667 0 0	3,667 0 0	3,667 0 0	3,667 0 0	3,667 0 0	3,667 0 0	3,667 0 0	3,667 0 0	3,667 0 0	3,667 0 0
	614 0 0	614 0 0	614 0 0	614 0 0	614 0 0	614 0 0	614 0 0	614 0 0	614 0 0	614 0 0	614 0 0	614 0 0
	105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0
	268 0 0	268 0 0	268 0 0	268 0 0	268 0 0	268 0 0	268 0 0	268 0 0	268 0 0	268 0 0	268 0 0	268 0 0
	471 0 0	471 0 0	471 0 0	471 0 0	471 0 0	471 0 0	471 0 0	471 0 0	471 0 0	471 0 0	471 0 0	471 0 0
	492 0 0	492 0 0	492 0 0	492 0 0	492 0 0	492 0 0	492 0 0	492 0 0	492 0 0	492 0 0	492 0 0	492 0 0
	624 0 0	624 0 0	624 0 0	624 0 0	624 0 0	624 0 0	624 0 0	624 0 0	624 0 0	624 0 0	624 0 0	624 0 0
	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
	101 0 0	101 0 0	101 0 0	101 0 0	101 0 0	101 0 0	101 0 0	101 0 0	101 0 0	101 0 0	101 0 0	101 0 0
	843 0 0	843 0 0	843 0 0	843 0 0	843 0 0	843 0 0	843 0 0	843 0 0	843 0 0	843 0 0	843 0 0	843 0 0
	2,639 0 0	2,639 0 0	2,639 0 0	2,639 0 0	2,639 0 0	2,639 0 0	2,639 0 0	2,639 0 0	2,639 0 0	2,639 0 0	2,639 0 0	2,639 0 0
	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0
	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
	56 0 0	56 0 0	56 0 0	56 0 0	56 0 0	56 0 0	56 0 0	56 0 0	56 0 0	56 0 0	56 0 0	56 0 0
	239 0 0	239 0 0	239 0 0	239 0 0	239 0 0	239 0 0	239 0 0	239 0 0	239 0 0	239 0 0	239 0 0	239 0 0
	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0
	718 0 0	718 0 0	718 0 0	718 0 0	718 0 0	718 0 0	718 0 0	718 0 0	718 0 0	718 0 0	718 0 0	718 0 0
	1,050 0 0	1,050 0 0	1,050 0 0	1,050 0 0	1,050 0 0	1,050 0 0	1,050 0 0	1,050 0 0	1,050 0 0	1,050 0 0	1,050 0 0	1,050 0 0
	3,395 0 0	3,395 0 0	3,395 0 0	3,395 0 0	3,395 0 0	3,395 0 0	3,395 0 0	3,395 0 0	3,395 0 0	3,395 0 0	3,395 0 0	3,395 0 0
	1,092 0 0	1,092 0 0	1,092 0 0	1,092 0 0	1,092 0 0	1,092 0 0	1,092 0 0	1,092 0 0	1,092 0 0	1,092 0 0	1,092 0 0	1,092 0 0
	741 0 0	741 0 0	741 0 0	741 0 0	741 0 0	741 0 0	741 0 0	741 0 0	741 0 0	741 0 0	741 0 0	741 0 0
	636 0 0	636 0 0	636 0 0	636 0 0	636 0 0	636 0 0	636 0 0	636 0 0	636 0 0	636 0 0	636 0 0	636 0 0
	1,051 0 0	1,051 0 0	1,051 0 0	1,051 0 0	1,051 0 0	1,051 0 0	1,051 0 0	1,051 0 0	1,051 0 0	1,051 0 0	1,051 0 0	1,051 0 0
	683 0 0	683 0 0	683 0 0	683 0 0	683 0 0	683 0 0	683 0 0	683 0 0	683 0 0	683 0 0	683 0 0	683 0 0
	636 0 0	636 0 0	636 0 0	636 0 0	636 0 0	636 0 0	636 0 0	636 0 0	636 0 0	636 0 0	636 0 0	636 0 0
	900 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0
	1,092 0 0	1,092 0 0	1,092 0 0	1,092 0 0	1,092 0 0	1,092 0 0	1,092 0 0	1,092 0 0	1,092 0 0	1,092 0 0	1,092 0 0	1,092 0 0
	261 0 0	261 0 0	261 0 0	261 0 0	261 0 0	261 0 0	261 0 0	261 0 0	261 0 0	261 0 0	261 0 0	261 0 0
	96 0 0	96 0 0	96 0 0	96 0 0	96 0 0	96 0 0	96 0 0	96 0 0	96 0 0	96 0 0	96 0 0	96 0 0
	605 0 0	605 0 0	605 0 0	605 0 0	605 0 0	605 0 0	605 0 0	605 0 0	605 0 0	605 0 0	605 0 0	605 0 0
	164 0 0	164 0 0	164 0 0	164 0 0	164 0 0	164 0 0	164 0 0	164 0 0	164 0 0	164 0 0	164 0 0	164 0 0
	251 0 0	251 0 0	251 0 0	251 0 0	251 0 0	251 0 0	251 0 0	251 0 0	251 0 0	251 0 0	251 0 0	251 0 0
	88 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0
	671 0 0	671 0 0	671 0 0	671 0 0	671 0 0	671 0 0	671 0 0	671 0 0	671 0 0	671 0 0	671 0 0	671 0 0
	1,140 0 0	1,140 0 0	1,140 0 0	1,140 0 0	1,140 0 0	1,140 0 0	1,140 0 0	1,140 0 0	1,140 0 0	1,140 0 0	1,140 0 0	1,140 0 0
	104 0 0	104 0 0	104 0 0	104 0 0	104 0 0	104 0 0	104 0 0	104 0 0	104 0 0	104 0 0	104 0 0	104 0 0

HOSTELS FOR BOYS (GOVERNMENT) COLLEGES

- 1 Central College Hostel, Bangalore
- 2 Maharaja's College Hostel, Mysore
- 3 Engineering College Hostel, Bangalore

HOSTELS FOR BOYS (GOVERNMENT) HIGH SCHOOLS.

- 1 Channarayana
- 2 Kolar
- 3 Chitaldrug
- 4 Chikmagalur
- 5 Tumkur
- 6 Hassan
- 7 Shimoga
- 8 Tirthahalli
- 9 Mualim Hostel Tumkur

HOSTELS FOR DISTRICT NORMAL SCHOOLS.

- 1 Bangalore
- 2 Kolar
- 3 Tumkur
- 4 Hassan
- 5 Shimoga (Brahmin Section)
- 6 Do (Lingayat Section)
- 7 Training College Mysore, Main and Branch
- 8 Mahomedan Hostel, Training College, Mysore
- 9 District Normal School, Chitaldrug
- 10 Government Middle School, Ayanur
- 11 A. K. Hostel Training College, Mysore

GOVERNMENT HOSTELS FOR GIRLS.

- 1 Maharani's High School Hostel, Mysore
- 2 Vani Vilas Institute Hostel, Bangalore

AIDED HOSTELS FOR BOYS.

- 1 Veerasaiva Hostel, Bangalore
- 2 Vaiya Hostel, Bangalore
- 3 Vokkaligars Sangha, Hostel, Bangalore
- 4 B. V. Maharettas Hostel, Bangalore
- 5 Central Mahomedan Association Hostel, Bangalore
- 6 Kedy's Hostel, Bangalore
- 7 S. L. N. Asrama, Bangalore
- 8 Veerasaiva Asrama, Mysore
- 9 New Muslim Hostel, Mysore
- 10 Sbaradaniketan Hostel, Mysore
- 11 Deaf and Dumb Hostel, Mysore

Return of attendance, receipt and expenditure of Hostels and Boarding Houses in Mysore for the year 1926-27.—contd.

Name and locality of Hostel	Number of boarders who are students of						Total	Total by communities						Others may be specified as far as possible	Total		
	Colleges	High Schools	Middle Schools or Middle School Department of High Schools	Incomplete Middle Schools	Primary Schools or Primary Department of High or Middle Schools	Special Schools		Other schools, if any	Brahmins	Kshatriyas	Vaishyas	Vokkaligas	Lingayets			Other Hindus	Mahomedans
AIDED HOSTELS FOR BOYS—contd.																	
13 Mandyam Vidyaarthi Nilayam, Mysore	2	12	2			1	17	17								17	
14 Vokkaligara Sangha Hostel, Mysore	15	17	14				33									33	
15 Veerasaiva Hostel, Chikmagalur		7	16			2	24									24	
16 New Muslim Hostel do		25	6				31									31	
17 Veerasaiva Students' Home, Shimoga		18					18									18	
18 Sri Jayadeva Veerasaiva Hostel, Chitaldrug		8					8									8	
19 Middle School Hostel, Yelagondahalli		18					18									18	
20 Veerasaiva Hostel, Holakere		90					90									90	
21 Hardwicke Christian Hostel, Mysore	3	11				1	20									20	
22 Wesleyan Mission High School Hostel, Bangalore		27	16			2	45									45	
23 B. K. Mariappa's Hostel, Bangalore		17					17									17	
24 Dayananda Brahmacharya Ashrama, Bangalore		35	6				41									41	
25 London Mission Boys' Boarding Home, Bangalore	2	5	8				15									15	
26 Jain Boarding Home, Mysore		11					11									11	
27 Ursu Boarding School, Mysore		18	77			4	99									99	
28 Veerasaiva Hostel, Sakleshpur		25	14				39									39	
29 D. C. Mission Hostel, Robertsonpet, K. G. F.		11					11									11	
30 Veerasaiva Hostel, Shikarpur		3	6				9									9	
31 Srinivasasamudiram, Bangalore	1	8	6				15									15	
32 Wenevan Mission Orphanage, Tumkur		32	32				64									64	
33 Wokkaligara Hostel, Maddur		18	14				32									32	
34 Vokkaligara Hostel, Malavalli		14					14									14	
35 The University Lodge, Mysore	20						20									20	
36 Vokkaligara Sangha, Chikballapur		11	11				22									22	
37 Kunchigara Hostel, Mysore	3	16	5				24									24	
38 Sadhu Veerasaiva Hostel, Davangere		12	6				18									18	
39 Private Vokkaligara Hostel, Mudgere		2	2				4									4	
AIDED HOSTELS FOR GIRLS.																	
1 London Mission Girls' Boarding Home, Bangalore		25	24				49									49	
2 Women's Home, Mysore						14	14									14	
3 Wenevan Mission Girls' Boarding Home, Bangalore																	
4 St. Teresa's Girls' Hostel, Mysore			30				30									30	
5 Urdu Boarding, Mysore																	
UN-AIDED HOSTELS FOR BOYS.																	
1 Anathalaya, Mysore	6	57	2				65									65	
2 Veerasaiva Anathalaya, Mysore	13	46	10				69									69	
3 Veerasaiva Hostel, Hiriyur																	
4 Do do Tumkur	5	14	8			4	27									27	
5 Do do Nelamangala																	
6 Heart of India Mission, Dodballapur							43									43	
7 Vidyaardaka Sangha, Davangere		30					30									30	
UN-AIDED HOSTELS FOR GIRLS.																	
1 M. E. Mission Girls', Kolar		12	74				86									86	
2 Wenevan Mission Girls' Normal School, Bangalore	9	1	1				11									11	
3 St. Joseph's Girls' Hostel, Mysore																	

Return of attendance, receipt and

Name and locality of Hostel

AIDED HOSTELS FOR BOYS—contd.

12	Mandyam Vidyarthinilayam, Mysore	...	...
13	Vokkaligara Sange, Hostel, Mysore	...	...
14	Veerasaiva Hostel, Chikmagalur	...	...
15	New Muslim Hostel do	...	...
16	Veerasaiva Students' Home, Shimoga	...	...
17	Sri Jayadeva Veerasaiva Hostel, Chitaldrug	...	...
18	Middle School Hostel, Yelagondahalli	...	...
19	Veerasaiva Hostel, Holalkere	...	...
20	Hardwicke Christian Hostel, Mysore	...	...
21	Wesleyan Mission High School Hostel, Bangalore	...	...
22	B. K. Mariappa's Hostel, Bangalore	...	...
23	Dayananda Brahmacharya Hostel Astrama, Bangalore	...	...
24	London Mission Boys' Boarding Home, Bangalore	...	...
25	Jain Boarding Home, Mysore	...	...
26	Ursu Boarding School, Mysore	...	...
27	Veerasaiva Hostel, Saklespur	...	...
28	D. C. Mission Hostel, Robertsonpet, K. G. F.	...	...
29	Veerasaiva Hostel, Shikarpur	...	...
30	Srinivasamandiram, Bangalore	...	...
31	Wesleyan Mission Orphanage, Tumkur	...	...
32	Vokkaligara Hostel, Maddur	...	...
33	Vokkaligara Hostel, Malvalli	...	...
34	The University Lodge, Mysore	...	...
35	Vokkaligara Sangha, Chikballapur	...	...
36	Kunchigura Hostel, Mysore	...	...
37	Sadhu Veerasaiva Hostel, Davangere	...	...
38	Private Vokkaligara Hostel, Mudgere	...	...

AIDED HOSTELS FOR GIRLS.

1	London Mission Girls' Boarding Home, Bangalore	...	...
2	Women's Home, Mysore	...	...
3	Wesleyan Mission Girls' Boarding Home, Bangalore.	...	...
4	St. Teresa's Girls' Hostel Mysore	...	...
5	Ursu Boarding, Mysore	...	...

UN-AIDED HOSTELS FOR BOYS.

1	Anathalaya, Mysore	...	...
2	Veerasaiva Anathalaya, Mysore	...	...
3	Veerasaiva Hostel, Hiriyyur	...	...
4	Do do Tumkur	...	...
5	Do do Nelamangala	...	...
6	Heart of India Mission, Doddballapur	...	...
7	Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Davangere	...	...

UN-AIDED HOSTELS FOR GIRLS.

1	M. E. Mission Girls', Kolar	...	...
2	Wesleyan Mission Girls' Normal School, Bangalore	...	...
3	St. Joseph's Girls' Hostel, Mysore	...	...

Expenditure of Hostels and Boarding Houses in Mysore for the year 1926-27.—contd.

Average monthly number of boarders	Receipts from					Expenditure on					Average cost per boarder per annum	Remarks
	State revenue	Municipal funds	Subscription or endowments	Fees	Total	Boarding	House rent	Establishment charges	Contingencies			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
15	985 0 0	...	1,425 0 0	881 0 0	2,191 0 0	1,056 0 0	450 0 0	563 0 0	122 0 0	...	...
33	744 0 0	...	...	3,377 0 0	4,191 0 0	2,567 0 0	720 0 0	810 0 0	94 0 0	...	...
18	960 0 0	...	663 0 0	589 0 0	1,562 0 0	961 0 0	...	457 0 0	137 0 0	...	...
26	492 0 0	...	1,008 0 0	2,254 0 0	3,679 0 0	2,062 0 0	...	610 0 0	775 0 0	...	...
80	790 0 0	...	...	3,392 0 0	4,172 0 0	3,392 0 0	...	900 0 0	...	...	...
19	300 0 0	...	...	...	800 0 0	1,537 0 0	300 0 0	792 0 0	12 0 0	...	...
10	174 0 0	...	74 0 0	501 0 0	749 0 0	619 0 0	...	248 0 0	...	60 0 0	...	
11	842 0 0	...	901 0 0	...	1,243 0 0	569 0 0	144 0 0	530 0 0	...	118 0 0	...	
...	380 0 0	...	8,309 0 0	3,011 0 0	6,680 0 0	4,680 0 0	...	1,152 0 0	848 0 0	152 0 0	...	
19	297 0 0	...	...	900 0 0	1,197 0 0	4,000 0 0	...	890 0 0	200 0 0	...	...
...	120 0 0	...	1,519 0 0	...	1,662 0 0	3,988 0 0	...	1,324 0 0	500 0 0	...	...
17	420 0 0	...	1,217 0 0	600 0 0	2,237 0 0	921 0 0	900 0 0	660 0 0	33 0 0	112 0 0	...	
...	290 0 0	...	2,132 0 0	891 0 0	3,903 0 0	1,678 0 0	540 0 0	566 0 0	364 0 0	182 0 0	...	
27	240 0 0	...	1,164 0 0	...	1,404 0 0	1,382 0 0	...	544 0 0	352 0 0	51 0 0	...	
112	330 0 0	...	...	...	330 0 0	...	...	330 0 0	...	197 0 0	...
28	151 0 0	...	1,474 0 0	2,346 0 0	3,971 0 0	2,545 0 0	80 0 0	1,173 0 0	194 0 0	141 0 0	...	
23	957 0 0	...	7 0 0	1,116 0 0	2,080 0 0	1,069 0 0	360 0 0	624 0 0	177 0 0	186 0 0	...	
...	120 0 0	...	953 0 0	6 0 0	479 0 0	6 0 0	72 0 0	...	12 0 0	75 0 0	...	
25	2,225 0 0	...	976 0 0	...	3,231 0 0	2,851 0 0	...	720 0 0	160 0 0	...	...
106	...	...	8,000 0 0	600 0 0	8,600 0 0	6,000 0 0	...	1,100 0 0	1,500 0 0	81 0 0	...
21	110 0 0	...	302 0 0	1,509 0 0	1,921 0 0	1,245 0 0	84 0 0	468 0 0	124 0 0	97 0 0	...	
20	...	20 0 0	...	...	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	500 0 0	...	...	1,020 0 0	1,520 0 0	915 0 0	240 0 0	68 0 0	298 0 0	158 0 0	...
32	...	...	8,000 0 0	1,145 0 0	4,145 0 0	741 0 0	60 0 0	928 0 0	16 0 0	57 0 0	...
24	...	...	2,500 0 0	...	2,500 0 0	2,150 0 0	...	504 0 0	60 0 0	90 0 0	...
...	15 0 0	...	...	1,920 0 0	1,205 0 0	1,190 0 0	...	200 0 0	...	78 0 0	...
...	490 0 0	...	1,330 0 0	2,658 0 0	4,468 0 0	2,932 0 0	...	1,017 0 0	576 0 0	74 0 0	...	
...	4,563 0 0	...	1,666 0 0	585 0 0	6,784 0 0	1,478 0 0	...	2,776 0 0	1,553 0 0	329 0 0	...	
45	...	...	...	90 0 0	...	...	...	5,712 0 0	40 0 0	182 0 0	...
...	
...	1,800 0 0	...	6,630 0 0	...	8,430 0 0	8,187 0 0	...	320 0 0	10 0 0	82 0 0	...	
...	960 0 0	...	...	...	960 0 0	7,890 0 0	...	912 0 0	121 0 0	...	...
The	Hostel is reported to have opened from 1st July 1927											
Do	Do 2nd June 1927											
...	...	...	7,344 0 0	...	7,344 0 0	2,411 0 0	...	3,223 0 0	1,709 0 0	115 0 0	...
28	...	...	2,500 0 0	...	2,500 0 0	2,150 0 0	...	504 0 0	80 0 0	90 0 0	...
...	...	...	10,600 0 0	...	10,600 0 0	...	...	10,600 0 0	...	79 0 0	...
...	...	...	585 0 0	1,844 0 0	1,879 0 0	1,168 0 0	...	640 0 0	75 0 0	9 0 0	...
78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,464 0 0	26 0 0	84 0 0	...

Sanskrit Schools in the State for the year 1926-27.

Kind of School	Number on roll on 31st March 1927										Total number of teachers	Qualifications of teachers	Total annual expenditure			Classification of pupils according to caste or creed														
	2	3		4		5		6		7			8		9		10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Number of schools	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total	Less than ten years of age	Between ten and fifteen years of age	More than fifteen years of age	Boys	Girls			Government	Endowment	Subscription	Brahmins	Lingayets	Vokhaligars	Jains	Others	Mahomedans	Native Christians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians
Sanskrit Schools	61	357	106	703	48	400	...	1,469	148	76			(1) Vidvath (2) Pandit (3) Kavya (4) Veda Saetrotthiya Sabis Examination of Poone. (5) Sanskrit L. S. (6) F. A. (7) S. S. L. C. (8) U. S. (9) U. S. T. C.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	1,308	128	69	95	76	1						

Progress of Education among the different communities by districts.

District	Community																	
	Brahmins						Kshatriyas						Vaiyias					
	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Bangalore	6,965	2,907	6,441	2,941	6,690	2,868	643	245	675	285	648	227	841	404	692	414	992	449
Kolar	8,926	1,590	3,407	1,479	3,480	1,413	969	72	278	80	229	72	1,499	460	1,468	536	1,412	511
Tumkur	3,885	1,897	3,950	1,968	3,925	1,944	186	101	185	94	168	52	823	313	892	349	883	342
Mysore	6,619	3,115	6,609	3,446	6,991	2,969	797	258	762	294	805	300	468	208	478	211	449	220
Hasan	3,969	1,865	2,818	1,352	2,167	1,374	88	32	78	39	74	26	312	186	321	180	313	186
Kadur	1,914	819	1,808	792	1,840	1,100	68	9	68	15	92	27	195	92	188	89	165	81
Shimoga	2,779	1,188	2,375	1,068	2,800	1,100	987	77	318	101	247	76	308	81	191	114	171	86
Chitaldrug	1,40	691	1,594	655	1,646	1,888	156	55	204	64	159	43	498	223	898	284	446	204

District	Community																							
	Vokkaligas						Lingayets						Jains						Other High Caste Hindus					
	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27						
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls						
90	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	
Bangalore	10,908	1,775	1,629	10,641	1,573	4,113	1,153	4,039	1,096	3,709	1,132	1,777	7,011	2,158	7,156	1,987	2,011	8,387	1,773					
Kolar	8,879	538	6,646	6,083	516	692	1,194	936	240	896	204	144	6,426	434	5,680	1,013	3,027	3,027	972					
Tumkur	8,577	1,143	1,075	9,786	1,134	6,939	1,644	7,451	1,782	8,713	1,817	277	7,979	676	8,614	1,476	8,028	1,469	1,469					
Mysore	10,979	1,187	1,301	12,931	1,608	6,926	1,814	6,626	1,677	8,661	1,956	474	7,589	1,490	9,677	1,909	10,924	2,049	2,049					
Hasan	6,463	680	740	6,733	808	3,693	664	3,593	739	3,662	840	392	3,759	392	2,489	982	2,471	339	339					
Kadur	1,518	937	1,871	1,844	287	3,406	417	3,475	493	3,697	468	150	2,900	274	2,008	253	1,882	318	318					
Shimoga	791	104	1,068	769	191	8,370	1,572	8,261	1,610	8,069	1,516	78	5,826	969	5,521	941	6,665	688	688					
Chitaldrug	1,419	268	260	1,545	280	8,374	1,632	8,203	1,702	8,146	1,563	180	4,637	944	6,451	961	4,786	688	688					

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION—Annual Return of Printing Presses and Publications for the year 1926-27 with the Dates of Starting.

District and Locality	Name of Press	Name of Proprietor	Publication thereat		Date of Starting
			(a) Newspapers	(b) Periodicals	
1	2	3	4	5	6
BANGALORE DISTRICT.					
BANGALORE CITY.					
1. Post Office Road	Government Printing Press	Mysore Government	Nil	Mysore Gazette and other Government publications.	1948
2. Avenue Road	Vicharadarpana Press	Mr. K. Ramelva	Job Works	.....	1862
3. Kilari Road	New Mysore Press	" E. Chinnasamy Pillay	New Mysore	.....	3rd March 1923
4. Avenue Road	V. B. Subbiah & Sons.	" V. B. Srikanthaya	Suvichartini	Mysore Police and Excise Gazette	1872
5. Old Siddicuttia Road	Town Press	H. Subhakar Misra	Job Works	.....	1883
6. Chowdeswari Temple Road	Chowdeswari Press	Muninagappa	Do	.....	5th July 1920
7. Armogam Madalifer Lane	Nandeasa Bharathi Vilasa Press	M. P. Malliah	Do	.....	4th September 1905
8. Avenue Road	V. P. Redna Press	S. T. Varadaraja Modhar	Do	.....	24th Dec. 1924
9. Gundopanth Street	Maharaja Press	G. Channabasappa	Do	.....	9th July 1924
10. Chitripet	Kalanidhi Press	T. A. Krishnaswamy Setty	Do	.....	19th Jan. 1911
11. Do	Power Printing Press	N. Krishnaswamy Rao	Mysore Star	Mandya Journal.	28th April 1923
12. Do	Sri Karnataka Madranilaya Press	R. Nanjundappa	Job Works	.....	18th Jan. 1928
13. Do	Sri Krishna Press	C. Somanna Naidu and Pachappa Mollier.	Do	Tbathvambhava Prakasa Book.	90th April 1928
14. Arcot Srinivasachar's Street	Vijaya Press	B. Rajanna	Do	.....	20th Nov. 1925
15. Balepet	Children's Book Press (Krishna and Co.)	C. Aswathnarain Rao	Navajeevana	Children's Book.	5th March 1927
16. Sultanpet	Universal Power Press	G. B. Sreekantiah	Job Works	.....	25th Aug. 1926
17. City New Market	Subodha Mudralaya	M. Rama Rao	Do	.....	24th March 1925
18. Avenue Road	Good Will Press	N. Krishnamurthi Rao	Do	Subodha Kusumanjali Granthamala.	3rd Dec. 1923
19. Balepet	Modern Press	D. S. Krishna Iyengar	Do	.....	27th June 1927
20. Cottonpet	Sri Gowri Nilaya Press	B. Sivappa	Do	.....	28th March 1921
21. Akkipet	Modern Printing House	T. N. Chinnappa	Do	.....	26th Nov. 1921
22. Ranasturpet	Sri Jayalakshmi Press	R. V. Puttaswaminthaya	Do	.....	21st Jan. 1920
23. Arcot Srinivasachar's Street	Sri Venkatesa Press	T. N. Krishnaya Chetty	Do	.....	1871
24. Cottonpet	B. B. D. Power Press	Narasimha Malliah	Do	.....	1926
25. Sultanpet	Sri Sankarasunda Press	Rachappa	Do	.....	1919
26. Arcot Sreenivasachar's Street	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press	G. B. Yuddappa	Do	.....	20th Sept. 1924
27. Masavathi Pet	National Type Foundry	H. Rangasaminah & Co.	Do	.....	25th Oct. 1919
28. Do	B. Srinivasengar's Press	R. Srinivasengar	Evening Mail	Brahmavidya and Tarsakodaya.	1871
29. New Taragan Pet	Caxton Press	N. Narayana Iyengar	Viswakarnataka	Deseya Vidyasala Patrike.	1918
30. Bangalore City	Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Press	B. Anantachar	Job Works	(1) Mythic Journal, (2) Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union Journal, (3) Mysore Economic Journal, (4) Preme, (5) Mysore University Journal, (6) Pranideya, (7) Karnataka, (8) Karnataka sahitya parishat, (9) Electro technics.	1916
31. Mysore Road	Bangalore Press	T. Subrahmanya Iyer, Supt.	Do	.....	.....
32. Bangalore City	Phoenix Printing House	C. Krishna Rao	Do	.....	7th Oct. 1921
33. Cottoutpet	Vokhaligara Sangha Press	Vokhaligara Sangha	Vokhaligara Patrike and Job Works.	.....	1908
34. Devanahalli	Sri Venk Gopalaswami Press	.....	Job Works	.....	.....

Annual Return of Printing Presses and Publications for the year

District and Locality	Name of Press	Name of Proprietor
1	2	3
KOLAR DISTRICT.		
1. Kolar Gold Fields (Robertsonpet)...	Kolar Gold Field Press	Mr. O. V. Rajagopal
9. Do ...	Immanuel Press	„ Singaravelu Mudaliar
3. Bowringpet ...	Oriental Steam Press	„ Kumaji and Bheemaji
4. Do ...	Bowring Press	„ C. D. Ramaswamy Mudaliar
5. Oorgaam ...	Oorgaam Gold Mining Press	„ H. M. A. Cooke, G.B.E
6. Robertsonpet ...	Imperial Press	„ Benjamin Manickam
7. Andersonpet ...	Siddartha Press	„ B. M. Rajrathnam
8. Chikballapur ...	Examiner Press	Mrs. Akkeyamma
9. Do ...	Sree Krishna Press	Mr. S. V. Krishna Murti
10. Do ...	Commercial Press	„ Veerabhadrappa
11. Kolar Town ...	Kolar Town Press	„ „
TUMKUR DISTRICT.		
1. Tumkur Town ...	General Agency	Mr. Puttu Rao
2. Do ...	Paraswanatha Printing Works	„ A. Chendrappa
3. Do ...	Krishna Press	Sri Krishna and Co.
4. Do ...	Sri Panduranga Printing Works	Mr. U. N. Vitoba Rao
MYSORE DISTRICT.		
1. Mysore City ...	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore	Wesleyan Missionary Society, London
2. Do ...	Sri Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press	Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaia
3. Do ...	Crown Electric Press	Mr. Y. Virupakshaiya
4. Do ...	K. N. N. and Press	„ K. N. Narasimhaiya
5. Do ...	Jayalaya Press	„ R. Padmanabhachar
6. Do ...	Sree Bharathi Bhavana Press	„ B. Padmaraja Pandit
7. Do ...	G. T. A. Press, Mysore	„ K. Ramnarasimhaiya
8. Do ...	Government Branch Press...	Government
9. Nanjangud ...	Sree Rama Press	Mr. S. K. Narayana Rao

ar 1926-27 with the Dates of Starting—contd.

Publications thereat		Date of Starting
(a) Newspapers	(b) Periodicals	
	4	5
The K. G. F. News ... ..	.....	1896
Job Works ... ..	.....	1904
do ... ..	.....	11th December 1919
Commercial Business ... ..	.....	1st July 1921.
Job Printing Works .. ..	.....	21st January 1921.
Job Works ... ..	.....	8th June 1926.
Tamilian Weekly Journal ... ..	.....	15th December 1928
Job works and Masapatrikas are printed for Lower Secondary Students.	.....	1908
Job works ... ..	.....	1921
Do and Vidyarthinidhi Masapatrika.	.....	1921
Job Works ... ..	.....	...
.....	.....	20th March 1908.
.....	.....	17th April 1925.
.....	.....	15th May 1926.
.....	.....	26th July 1926.
(1) Vrittanta Patrika	(1) The National Christian Council Review.	
	(2) Bodaksbbhodini	
	(3) Young Men of India	
	(4) Indian Christian Endeavour	
	(5) Balamitra	
	(6) K. G. F. Mining and Metallurgical Society Bulletin.	
	(7) Findlay College Magazine	
	(8) Western India Notes	
	(9) The Treasure Chest	
(1) The Sadhvi	(1) Light to the Blind	
(2) Sampadabhyudaya ... ..	.....
(3) The Wealth of Mysore ... ..	.....
(4) The Mysore Patriot ... ..	.....
(5) Grama Jeevana ... ..	.....
(1) Star	(1) Viswa Bandhu	
.....	(2) Prabodha	
.....	(1) Karnataka Chandrike	
.....	(1) Sriman Madhwa Siddanta Patrike	Oct. 1916.
.....	(1) Jainmata Prakasika	
.....	(1) Vidyadayani	
.....	(2) The Union	
.....	(1) Mysore University Magazine	
.....	(1) Kadambari Sangraha... ..	

Annual Return of Printing Presses and Publications for the year 1926-27 with the Dates of Starting---contd.

District and Locality	Name of Press	Name of Proprietor	Publication thereat		Date of Starting
			(a) Newspapers	(b) Periodicals	
1	2	3	4	5	
HASSAN DISTRICT.					
1. Hassan	Hannadivilas	Mr. Bheemsiya	.....	.....	1st March 1914.
2. Arasikere	Sreenivasa Printing Press...	" Medhava Rao	.....	.....	20th October 1921.
3. Do	Sharada Vilas	" M. S. Hanumanthas Rao	(Not working)	.....	20th December 1924.
KADUR DISTRICT.					
1. Chikmagalur	Sri Durgamba Press	" Sivappa Setty	Job works	.....	31st May 1926.
2. Do	Dhanvanthri Press	" C. Rudrappa Setty	Do	.....	23rd July 1920.
3. Kadur	Shankaraguravilasa Press	" K. Seetharama Sastry	.....	.....	17th June 1924.
SHIMOGA DISTRICT.					
1. Shimoga Town	Shankaravanda Press	" Melur Shankarappa	.....	.....	22nd December 1923
2. Do	C. B. S. Press	" C. R. Ranga Rao	.....	.....	Since 6 years.
3. Do	Commercial Union Press	" Venkataramasachar	.....	.....	do
4. Do	Ramaswatha Printing Press	" B. S. Narasimha Kunt	.....	.....	20th December 1923
5. Do	Shimoga Printing Press	" K. M. Ramakrishnaiah	.....	.....	Since 8 years.
6. Sagar Town	Lakshmiivilas Press	" Nadohalli Venkappa	.....	.....	.....
7. Do	Prabhakara Press	" K. V. Gundu Rao	.....	.....	27th July 1920.
8. Tirthahalli Town	Radhakrishna Printing Press	" J. Vannan Rao	.....	.....	6th June 1926.
9. Do	Crown Press	Messrs B. Abdul Khudus Sab and T. Lakshminarayana Bhatt.	.....	.....	.....
CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.					
1. Chitaldrug	Srinath Kanyakaparnavesvari Press	Mr. M. Aswathanarayana Chetty	.....	.....	7th August 1926.
2. Davanagere	Vagdevi Press	" H. Rudrappa	.....	.....	1st February 1897.
3. Do	Davanagere Press	" Moti Veerappa	.....	.....	15th July 1923.
4. Do	Sri Jayadeva Printing Press	" Kanahuppe Gurupadappa	.....	.....	1st June 1926.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.								PAGES
Agricultural Statistics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1—75
PART II.								
Area and yield	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76—91
PART III (a).								
Exports and Imports (by rail) of the Chief Agricultural Products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92—93
PART III (b).								
Wholesale prices of six principal articles of food	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94—97
PART IV.								
Monthly and annual rainfall tables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98—106

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No D. 9037-96—Stcs. 28-26-9, dated 23rd April 1927.

Season and Crop Report.

Reviews the --- of the Mysore State for 1925-26.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. A. 82, dated 8th March 1927, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the Season and Crop Report of the State for 1925-26, with his review on the several tables.

2. Letter No. Roc. 1:41—H. C. 332 of 26-27, dated 1st March 1927, from the Director of Agriculture, stating that the Report may be adopted as he has no alterations to suggest and opening that it would be better if the improved varieties of the various crops are dealt with separately.

ORDER No. D. 9037-96—STCS. 28-26-9, DATED 23RD APRIL 1927.

Recorded with the observation that the report should have been submitted in time.

Rainfall.—The average rainfall in the State during the year under review was 33.99 inches, *i. e.*, 12.86 inches less than that in the year 1924-25, the decrease being common to all the Districts except Kolar and Tumkur which showed a slight increase. The Mungar rains were timely and fairly well distributed all over the State.

Area of the State.—The area of the State according to Professional Survey is 18,897,803 acres and not 18,948,622 acres as stated in the previous year. No returns exist for 1,323,576 acres consisting of alienated tracts, with the result that the tables deal only with the net area of 17,574,227 acres. The difference in the net area as against last year is due to the revised figures furnished for Kolar and Mysore Districts.

Of the 17,574,227 acres, 1,940,667 acres consisted of Forests, 6,952,588 acres were lands not available for cultivation, 670,349 acres were cultivable waste and 8,010,623 acres were lands under occupancy.

There was a slight increase during the year in the area under occupancy.

An area of 1,076,398 acres of land was irrigated during the year, while the total area of crops irrigated was 1,086,653 acres.

Specification of Crops.—The total area cropped during the year rose from 6,549,047 acres to 6,720,049 acres. This increase was shared by almost all the important crops chiefly Paddy, Cambu, Horsegram, Pulses, Groundnut, Tobacco, Sugar-cane, Arecanut, Mulberry, etc. There was a fall both in the area and yield of ragi as compared with the corresponding figures in the previous year.

Incidence of Land Revenue.—The incidence of Land Revenue per head of population was Rs. 2-3-7 as against Rs. 2-3-1 during the previous year.

Exports and Imports (by rail) of the Chief Agricultural products.—Raw cotton, tanning barks, fresh fruits and vegetables, grains and pulses, paddy, ragi, groundnuts, gingelly, cotton seeds, betel nuts, cardamom, coriander and tobacco were exported in greater quantities than in the previous year, and there was a fall in the exports of other products, that under cocoanut and copra being specially noticeable.

Raw cotton, fresh fruits and vegetables, cocoanut, grains and pulses, rice, ragi, wheat flour, betel nuts, tobacco, refined-sugar and jaggory were the most important articles imported.

No. D. 9037-96—STCS. 28-26-9, DATED 23RD APRIL 1927.

Wholesale prices.—The average price per palla of rice (1st sort) fell slightly in the Districts of Bangalore, Hassan and Kadur and that of the 2nd sort in all Districts, except Bangalore and Mysore.

There was a general fall in the price of ragi, the important staple crop of the State, the average price varying from Rs. 9-8-0 to Rs. 13 per palla as against a rate varying from Rs. 10-11-6 to Rs. 14 in the previous year.

The price of cholum fell slightly in Bangalore and Shimoga Districts, was Stationary in the Kadur District and rose slightly in the other Districts.

There was a general rise in the price of Bengal gram, except in the Shimoga District where there was a slight fall, and in the Chitaldrug where it remained Stationary.

The average price per palla of salt fell in all the districts except Kolar, Hassan and Kadur.

General.—It is reported that the areas given in Part II under select crops generally tally with the figures in Part I except in a few instances. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to take necessary action to see that all the figures in Part II agree with the figures for the corresponding crops in Part I, and that the figures received from the Districts, are consolidated after careful scrutiny and that the report is sent up to the Government in an accurate and complete form.

N. RAMA RAO,
*Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.*

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Director of Agriculture in Mysore.
The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.
The other Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*.

PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—P. S. R. N.

THE MYSORE SEASON AND CROP REPORT FOR 1925-26.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Table (I).—The area of the State is 18,897,803 acres. Deducting 1,323,576 acres being the area of alienated tracts such as Jahgirs, Jodi villages, etc., for which no statistics are at present available, the balance of 17,574,227 acres represents the net area of the State as against 1,76,37,596 acres during last year. The increase is due to the revised figures furnished for Kolar and Mysore Districts, under Columns 2 and 3 of the statement. As already intimated, the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, while explaining the abnormal variation in the area of alienated tracts for Sidlaghatta Taluk, which was observed in this office report of the year 1924-25, reports that the correct figure for the Taluk is 28,394 acres and not 113,201 as shown in the Agricultural Statistics of the previous year. The revised figure has been adopted this year. The increase in Mysore District is reported to be due to the altered figures adopted from the accounts of Re-survey and Settlement in Seringapatam Taluk.

Table II.—Classification of Area.—Out of a total extent of 17,574,227 acres, an area of 1,940,667 acres was covered by Forests (according to the information furnished by the Deputy Commissioners) and 6,952,588 acres consisted of land absolutely unfit for cultivation, reserved for pasture, public topes, Government plantations, and also that covered by buildings, water, roads or otherwise appropriated for non-agricultural purposes. Excluding the above, as well as an extent of 670,349 acres being the cultivable waste, an extent of 8,010,623 acres was under occupancy during the year as against 8,009,794 acres during 1924-25. The extent of fallow (Khabali-banjar), fell from 1,741,663 acres in the previous year to 1,625,225 acres during the year under report.

Table III.—Irrigated Area.—An extent of 1,076,398 acres was irrigated by the several sources of irrigation and the gross area of irrigated crops was 1,086,653 acres, areas cropped more than once being counted as separate areas for each crop.

Table IV.—Specification of Crops.—The total area cropped during the year rose from 6,549,047 acres to 67,20,049 acres, the increase being shared by almost all the important crops chiefly paddy, cambu, horse gram, pulses, groundnut, tobacco, etc.

Table V.—The number of Live-stock, Ploughs and Carts.—The figures given here are the same as ascertained at the Census of Agricultural Stock held in March and April 1925.

Table VI.—This table indicates the burden of the State assessment on the land assessed to it, and the burden on the community at large; the tenure being entirely rayatwari. The incidence of land revenue per head of population was Rs. 2-3-7 as against Rs. 2-3-1 during the previous year.

Tables VII (a) and VII (b).—These tables furnish particulars of holdings classified according to the extent of land, and also according to the amount of land revenue paid.

Table VIII.—This table shows by Districts the number of transfers of ownership of land, affected voluntarily as well as by order of the Civil and Revenue Courts and also the particulars of the area so transferred. Voluntary transfers, referred to here, do not include those affected hereditarily, but only such as were entered into by acts of private parties, viz., contracts, gifts or mortgages.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Revenue Commissioner.

PART I.

AREA
DISTRICTWAR.

TABLE I.—Area (in acres) during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

District	Area according to professional survey which is also the area in village papers				District	Area according to professional survey which is also the area in village papers							
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4				
Bangalore—													
1924-25	..	1,970,773	200,608	1,680,165	Shimoga.—	..	2,691,059	86,850	2,504,209	1924-25	..	2,691,059	86,850
1925-26	..	1,970,773	200,608	1,680,165	1924-25	..	2,691,059	86,850	2,504,209	1925-26	..	2,691,059	86,850
Kolar—					Kadur.—					1924-25	..	1,773,424	64,025
1924-25	..	2,108,773	209,437	1,897,336	1925-26	..	1,773,425	63,678	1,709,399	1924-25	..	1,773,424	64,025
1925-26	..	2,034,874	222,160	1,812,714	Chitaldrug.—				1,709,399	1925-26	..	1,773,425	63,678
Tumkur—					1924-25	..	2,663,165	41,691	2,621,474	1924-25	..	2,663,165	41,691
1924-25	..	2,607,407	152,562	2,454,845	1925-26	..	2,663,165	41,691	2,621,474	1924-25	..	18,948,622	1,311,026
1925-26	..	2,607,407	152,562	2,454,845	Provincial Total.—				1,323,576	1925-26	..	18,807,803	1,323,576
Mysore—					1924-25	..	1,598,781	103,124	1,598,781	1924-25	..	1,598,781	103,124
1924-25	..	3,534,116	362,729	3,171,387	1925-26	..	3,192,489	362,706	3,192,489	1925-26	..	1,598,781	103,124
1925-26	..	3,655,185	362,706	3,192,489	Hasan—					1924-25	..	1,701,905	103,121
Mysore—					1924-25	..	1,701,905	103,121	1,598,781	1925-26	..	1,701,905	103,121
1924-25	..	1,701,905	103,121	1,598,781									
1925-26	..	1,701,905	103,121	1,598,781									

Note 1.—Column 2 shows the gross area of the State as ascertained by the Survey and Settlement Department, and is subject to correction according as errors are discovered in the resurvey of tract.
 2.—Column 3 shows the areas of alienated tracts (such as Jahgir, Jodi, Sarvamaya and Kayamgutta villages) for which the statistics required for the other sections are not at present available in whole or in part.

3.—Column 4 gives the remainder which is dealt with in Tables II, III and IV.

TABLE II.—Classification of area during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

PROVINCIAL.

District	1		2		3		4		5	Not area cropped during the year
	1924-25	1925-26	Forest	Other lands not available for cultivation	Dry	etc	Garden	Total		
Bangalore—	203,176	597,658	33,312	410	161	33,893	126,067	719,382
1924-25	203,069	597,701	31,696	549	239	32,484	122,002	724,908
1925-26	191,934	853,708	94,054	12,359	1,274	107,987	190,392	533,616
Kolar—	152,184	876,161	83,262	5,589	913	89,764	74,655	619,950
1924-25	120,297	935,422	120,359	2,160	619	123,138	378,368	899,820
1925-26	120,327	935,291	118,933	2,367	657	121,957	393,273	894,947
Tumkur—	344,611	1,260,916	74,180	4,361	893	79,424	140,663	1,345,874
1924-25	344,611	1,271,399	71,199	7,159	869	79,227	118,519	1,378,733
Mysore—	117,634	568,599	62,846	2,632	7,403	72,881	213,788	635,879
1924-25	117,541	544,810	71,604	2,815	7,022	81,641	211,296	643,496
1925-26	412,474	1,212,952	82,499	28,679	796	111,944	191,754	575,055
Simoga—	412,474	1,212,762	79,632	27,250	1,059	107,941	197,866	573,166
1924-25	180,528	904,097	47,415	8,947	7,399	63,761	146,829	414,214
1925-26	394,711	698,243	47,969	8,650	7,019	63,628	147,908	411,997
Kadur—	205,750	818,064	95,353	1,388	653	97,296	325,872	1,144,192
1924-25	205,750	816,221	91,472	1,538	697	93,507	359,496	1,146,100
Chikildurg—	1,766,403	7,080,678	610,018	60,926	19,070	630,014	1,741,613	6,263,131
1924-25	1,940,967	6,932,568	595,957	55,117	18,476	670,349	1,625,225	6,585,398
1925-26								
Provincial Total—										

Note 1.—Column 2 "Forest" means any land classed or administered as forest under the Forest Rules, and includes District Forests and State Forests and Plantations separately mapped.
 2.—Column 3 includes land absolutely unfit for cultivation, land reserved as pasture (goram lands and *Kavals* of sorts), public *topes* and Government plantations and also all lands covered by buildings, roads, water, etc., or otherwise devoted to uses other than agriculture. The extent of "not Kharab" forming part of survey number is included under this column, the same being excluded from columns 4, 5 and 6.
 3.—Column 6 shows the area of assessed occupied land not cultivated ("Kharab *haveli*") from whatever cause.

PROVINCIAL.

TABLE III.—Classification of irrigated area during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

District	Area irrigated during the year from						Crops irrigated											Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	Government channels	Private channels	Tanks	Wells	Other sources	Total	Rice	Wheat	Ragi	Cholum	Cambu	Maize	Other cereals and pulses	Sugar-cane	Other food crops	Cotton	Other food crops	
1																		
<i>Bangalore—</i>																		
1924-25	46,859	18,227	3,608	68,694	39,715	..	3,189	754	15	98	760	3,987	9,806	..	10,870	68,694
1925-26	47,247	18,590	4,021	69,858	4,436	..	4,147	22	35	58	645	4,179	11,488	..	8,500	69,858
<i>Kolar—</i>																		
1924-25	..	498	46,447	18,067	16,413	82,442	38,900	..	26,975	3,625	35	50	24,72	6,176	13,037	81	7,613	120,600
1925-26	..	647	60,115	15,603	25,203	102,628	44,151	..	25,912	1,07	52	83	7,764	6,978	10,807	..	5,254	102,328
<i>Tamilur—</i>																		
1924-25	..	3,537	51,553	29,562	1,561	86,321	34,448	100	24,202	12,906	220	1,272	3,387	1,123	12,950	1,216	2,545	94,459
1925-26	..	4,441	53,374	27,05	1,479	86,371	38,122	58	22,754	16,192	..	..	2,212	1,127	6,439	701	3,079	90,684
<i>Mysore—</i>																		
1924-25	..	93,189	39,981	..	10,139	142,709	123,684	..	2,007	878	..	..	235	4,349	9,978	..	1,193	142,714
1925-26	..	93,619	39,362	..	9,896	146,037	129,136	736	2,388	39	..	..	203	4,072	7,95	100	2,586	147,614
<i>Hasan—</i>																		
1924-25	..	14,845	85,335	..	19,913	119,993	110,233	66	6,350	..	..	..	..	5,079	2,580	..	..	124,318
1925-26	..	14,845	79,916	..	19,774	114,535	108,565	8	..	..	..	..	..	4,510	2,837	..	2,738	118,708
<i>Shimoga—</i>																		
1924-25	..	6,626	150,822	1,879	154,535	313,862	212,670	..	..	..	..	..	44,397	8,080	36,661	..	12,071	313,862
1925-26	..	6,650	159,886	1,924	169,904	338,964	216,258	..	..	..	..	..	61,006	7,504	22,274	..	41,322	336,364
<i>Kadur—</i>																		
1924-25	..	8,539	29,241	4	100,626	148,070	96,171	869	1,074	1,193	..	..	..	1,984	11,746	..	35,038	148,070
1925-26	..	8,911	44,882	4	95,336	149,133	95,113	1,137	1,072	1,830	..	..	31	1,900	10,926	..	37,404	149,133
<i>Chitaldrug—</i>																		
1924-25	..	1,290	30,437	25,052	6,280	65,559	21,990	450	18,767	8,850	2,13	..	116	846	6,482	20	5,910	65,559
1925-26	..	939	32,528	26,509	7,638	69,104	26,307	477	11,482	22,438	439	..	597	1,216	1,682	636	10,200	69,464
Provincial Total—																		
1924-25	..	128,520	479,675	93,791	312,975	1,027,250	677,896	1,475	82,564	26,296	2,408	1,396	71,167	31,564	103,243	1,267	74,660	1,077,936
1925-26	..	130,082	517,300	89,650	333,251	1,076,398	692,988	2,405	67,765	42,448	566	139	62,488	31,786	74,158	1,437	111,383	1,086,653

Note 4.—Columns 2 to 6 show only the actual area of irrigated land, areas (if any) cropped more than once being reckoned but once.
6.—Columns 8 to 18 contain the gross area of irrigated crops, areas cropped more than once being counted as separate areas for each crop.

PROVINCIAL. TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

District	Food grains										Oil seeds									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<i>Bangalore—</i>																				
1924-25	44,501	..	..	..	965	11,038	456,557	271	64,234	301	5,004	4,637	29,354	616,812	..	3,359	709	6,149	4,459	10,506
1925-26	44,033	..	..	..	788	7,589	431,090	214	65,021	165	5,691	4,434	29,609	618,034	695	3,521	832	8,613	4,501	10,555
<i>Kolar—</i>																				
1924-25	38,990	..	..	..	3,956	1,215	297,134	64	37,172	256	19,552	10,977	45,928	455,246	..	1,030	2,955	26,777	2,060	12,271
1925-26	44,151	..	..	..	4,235	1,115	303,975	102	45,150	1,246	5,533	7,230	54,937	437,704	152	1,433	946	69,895	1,748	3,126
<i>Tumkur—</i>																				
1924-25	34,993	..	155	..	34,106	2,563	397,352	1,274	98,076	4,525	12,766	31,826	77,775	695,411	..	3,715	102	36,652	51,344	29,333
1925-26	44,012	..	58	..	36,762	2,121	383,017	..	99,851	8,766	19,285	22,232	73,192	675,715	..	5,634	40	37,744	53,495	30,073
<i>Mysore—</i>																				
1924-25	133,072	..	25	..	228,032	73	517,380	..	272,188	19,128	36,145	36,955	87,102	1,330,098	..	28,955	1,846	11,502	10,648	24,757
1925-26	136,103	..	18	..	220,326	52	519,244	..	285,742	9,229	23,343	1,933	208,672	1,433,667	..	27,163	1,638	13,639	9,772	25,752
<i>Hasan—</i>																				
1924-25	110,233	..	66	..	11,653	..	365,220	..	59,621	5,430	20,743	15,053	12,546	499,017	..	8,174	328	1,059	32,426	6,631
1925-26	108,565	..	65	..	13,379	..	264,697	..	60,180	4,679	12,840	15,535	20,033	49,993	..	5,505	456	1,953	32,451	5,615
<i>Shimoga—</i>																				
1924-25	212,669	..	585	..	82,656	..	115,906	2	32,159	5,219	..	2,800	27,575	476,771	316	9,395	1,023	5,074	117	2,280
1925-26	216,258	..	370	..	82,242	1	104,787	1	38,905	2,045	..	..	33,180	482,820	45	5,976	924	7,180	180	2,298
<i>Kodur—</i>																				
1924-25	98,435	..	859	..	25,686	820	83,629	1,458	28,765	3,069	10,402	2,352	1,870	255,345	..	4,042	252	323	15,825	4,809
1925-26	96,017	..	1,160	..	27,406	..	84,749	95	30,375	4,642	..	2,271	8,420	255,135	..	3,708	307	1,085	15,725	6,037
<i>Chitaldrug—</i>																				
1924-25	25,493	..	1,738	..	240,150	115,361	144,713	18,754	75,208	5,700	26,965	60,795	191,713	906,495	44	20,068	567	39,447	10,243	39,375
1925-26	24,225	..	1,192	..	239,353	160,416	132,300	1	79,276	8,484	36,838	70,433	183,869	936,897	385	15,178	712	74,986	10,443	25,309
<i>Total—</i>																				
1924-25	696,391	..	3,428	..	627,234	131,070	2,277,891	21,823	166,421	43,578	131,497	162,599	473,863	5,235,795	360	76,718	7,482	127,583	127,170	130,062
1925-26	709,369	..	3,363	..	624,501	171,237	2,253,869	413	704,560	39,258	113,530	155,898	611,912	5,390,129	1,277	68,115	5,354	213,096	128,355	109,495

Note 1.—Table IV.—This table is based entirely on the Pahani Account (Village Account Form No. 3), and shows the gross cultivated area under each crop irrespective of irrigation and double cropping, the area under the latter being included in the statement but subtracted in column 43. The area dealt with is that shown in column 6 of Table II. In cases where two or more crops are grown together, an estimate is made by the Shanbhag of the area covered by each, and the areas so estimated are separately returned. The areas comprised in this return are the areas actually sown, whether the crop comes to maturity or not. Where fields, owing to the failure of the first sowings, have been devoted to the other crops, the area sown by the first sowing is omitted.

2.—Column 13—Other food grains and pulses.—This includes *sonne, tarka, navane, tadagnane or alagnane, green and black grams, etc.*

PROVINCIAL.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1924-

District	Oil seeds— <i>conclid.</i>		Condiments and spices						Sugar		Cotton
	Others	Total	Corian-der	Chillies	Pepper	Onions	Others	Total	Sugar-cane	Others	
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
<i>Bangalore—</i>											
1924-25	3,164	28,326	89	1,816	..	140	800	2,854	3,987	1,807	..
1925-26	2,927	29,944	79	1,901	..	121	1,333	3,434	4,179	582	..
<i>Kolar—</i>											
1924-25	8,977	53,760	1,789	2,934	..	5,826	5,569	16,118	5,550	2,224	32
1925-26	10,606	87,615	1,625	4,285	..	2,865	2,194	10,969	6,678	..	..
<i>Tumkur—</i>											
1924-25	8,938	1,30,084	1,308	3,617	..	552	276	5,753	1,123	..	6,360
1925-26	13,792	1,40,778	1,007	4,500	..	453	78	6,038	1,481	..	5,080
<i>Mysore—</i>											
1924-25	12,090	89,796	6,337	5,839	..	1,438	792	14,406	5,319	..	3,788
1925-26	17,536	95,520	6,207	3,451	..	1,344	128	11,130	5,551	..	2,773
<i>Hasan—</i>											
1924-25	4,745	51,963	10,508	11,564	240	3,364	..	25,676	5,089	2,834	1,688
1925-26	4,709	50,680	18,888	11,932	249	2,280	4,095	37,444	4,510	..	1,370
<i>Shimoga—</i>											
1924-25	5,134	23,339	523	10,131	1,194	57	480	12,385	8,060	..	14,146
1925-26	7,766	24,369	293	10,461	..	121	581	11,456	7,564	..	13,495
<i>Kadur—</i>											
1924-25	5,062	30,473	15,156	5,447	138	1,519	1,966	24,226	2,032	5,568	1,623
1925-26	4,073	30,935	21,202	5,798	166	1,029	7,434	35,629	1,900	..	1,774
<i>Chitaldrug—</i>											
1924-25	7,744	117,488	802	16,797	..	1,089	275	18,963	869	..	91,650
1925-26	3,464	134,517	1,782	17,153	..	1,993	932	21,860	1,216	..	58,621
<i>Total—</i>											
1924-25	55,854	525,229	36,512	58,145	1,572	13,985	10,167	120,381	32,029	12,503	119,287
1925-26	68,873	594,367	51,083	59,481	415	10,206	16,775	137,960	32,999	582	83,113

Note.—3.—Column 21—Others (Oil seeds)—Such as inferior sesamum (*hutchellu*), *honge*, *ippu*, etc.
 4.—Column 33—Others (fibres)—*Pundi*, *sanabu*, etc.
 5.—Column 36—Others (dyes)—*Rangumale*, etc.
 6.—Column 44—Others—Coffee—The area covered by both mature and immature plants is entered.

25 and 1925-26--contd.

Fibres			Dyes		Drugs and narcotics		
Jute	Others	Total	Indigo	Others	Opium	Coffee	Tea
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
..	1,208	1,208	..	35	..	..	..
..	180	180	..	28	..	..	..
..	2,088	2,115	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	1,180	7,540	..	..	..	..	..
..	531	5,911	..	..	..	..	..
392	223	4,403	..	..	..	379	..
339	435	3,547	..	..	..	400	..
430	10	2,123	..	..	..	26,754	1
180	..	1,530	..	..	..	28,197	1
..	77	14,223	..	..	..	39	..
26	1,687	15,208	..	..	..	39	..
230	196	2,049	..	..	..	74,098	362
25	49	1,848	..	..	..	74,862	570
820	207	92,677	..	..	..	..	..
806	288	59,515	..	..	..	..	..
1,872	5,184	126,343	..	35	..	101,270	363
1,156	3,470	95,151	..	28	..	103,498	580

6

PROVINCIAL. TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1924-25 and 1925-26—*concl'd.*

District	Drugs and narcotics—(concl'd.)														Miscellaneous crops					Net area cropped
	Tobacco	Cincho- na	Indian hemp	Betel leaves	Others	Total	Fodder crops	Mango	Potato	Aracant	Others	Total	Food	Mulberry	Other non-food	Total area cropped	Area cropped more than once			
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57		
<i>Bangalore—</i>																				
1924-25 ..	457	..	23	1,408	..	1,888	16,509	3,919	1,428	289	3,906	9,542	2,003	6,256	28,095	719,382	..	719,382		
1925-26 ..	467	..	..	..	1,268	1,733	17,708	3,563	2,745	285	3,708	10,351	2,942	9,376	25,568	725,257	348	725,904
<i>Kolar—</i>																				
1924-25 ..	2,109	..	439	920	..	3,467	13,201	909	1,055	313	2,241	4,518	11,116	5,616	18,363	691,314	57,769	593,616		
1925-26 ..	1,818	..	67	1,280	..	3,174	16,627	2,071	1,410	317	3,416	7,813	17,041	6,875	14,842	639,338	19,388	619,950		
<i>Tamilnadu—</i>																				
1924-25 ..	2,881	..	..	2,411	..	5,292	8,362	1,092	106	5,796	2,628	9,622	50,376	1,171	3,614	916,248	18,628	899,690
1925-26 ..	6,505	..	..	3,178	..	9,683	8,477	914	79	8,591	..	18,661	33,695	1,211	14,299	908,852	22,805	884,047
<i>Mysore—</i>																				
1924-25 ..	14,557	..	15	1,267	..	16,218	5,462	2,329	151	3,440	4,843	10,463	5,802	17,407	26,776	1,528,150	180,276	1,345,874		
1925-26 ..	12,997	..	10	819	355	14,681	6,482	3,026	144	3,439	4,713	11,402	5,301	24,237	17,622	1,626,940	250,207	1,378,733		
<i>Hassan—</i>																				
1924-25 ..	1,411	..	..	502	11,840	40,508	7,023	675	694	3,440	..	4,709	1,990	25	1,887	643,499	7,620	635,879
1925-26 ..	1,624	..	..	565	221	30,408	12,503	683	688	3,528	2,004	6,913	720	21	3,402	648,313	4,817	643,496
<i>Shimoga—</i>																				
1924-25 ..	136	..	195	..	..	1,886	..	1,406	25	11,646	1,476	14,553	23,838	..	..	575,055	..	575,055
1925-26 ..	253	..	..	..	..	487	914	378	50	17,788	12,138	30,364	53	..	..	573,196	..	573,196
<i>Kadur—</i>																				
1924-25 ..	1,301	1	..	43	1,500	77,307	1,091	2,483	2,625	13,195	3,683	21,986	475	..	385	420,957	6,743	414,214		
1925-26 ..	1,348	..	..	142	392	77,323	845	1,360	374	14,531	682	16,157	26	..	6,736	427,334	12,337	414,997
<i>Chitaldrug—</i>																				
1924-25 ..	4,596	..	14	508	..	5,218	2,184	636	..	2,782	2,875	6,293	2,346	..	1,859	1,154,372	9,880	1,144,452		
1925-26 ..	5,819	..	85	755	..	6,359	2,763	574	..	3,164	2,561	6,299	1,214	..	209	1,170,849	24,749	1,146,100		
<i>Total—</i>																				
1924-25 ..	27,447	..	2,202	7,162	13,340	151,784	53,872	13,340	6,084	40,901	21,252	81,586	98,006	30,505	80,979	6,549,047	280,916	6,268,131		
1925-26 ..	30,531	..	357	6,748	2,234	143,948	66,319	13,169	5,500	51,643	29,361	90,089	69,992	43,320	82,576	6,719,089	334,591	6,385,398		

Note 7.—Column 46.—Fodder Crops.—Kudsi jola, etc.

TABLE V.—Number of Live-stock, Ploughs and Carts in each district as ascertained by a Census held in 1925. (G. O. R. 4688-98—R. M. 11-24-15, dated 3-2-25.)

District	Oxen					Buffaloes			Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Horses and ponies			Donkeys	Ploughs		Carts		
	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Young stock calves	Male buffaloes	Cow buffaloes	Young stock buffaloes (calves)	Horses				Mares	Young stock colts and fillies	Old pattern		New pattern	Total			
																			12	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bangalore—	24,170	144,892	260,275	120,682	7,650	52,934	23,341	234,231	349,376	8,108	1,183	1,313	114	6	10,269	110,991	2,576	113,572	38,636	
1924-25	60	1,543	1,644	1,330	36	583	176	248	1,105	18	1,663	538	31	277	130	211	38	219	1,169	
1925-26 Civil and Military Station.																				
Kolar—	42,698	137,803	150,966	66,817	9,575	54,102	23,240	464,997	281,723	10,704	847	906	27	19	8,749	92,485	597	93,082	32,400	
1924-25																				
1925-26																				
Tumkur—	18,702	174,176	168,105	85,005	7,322	44,405	19,570	556,802	307,622	6,626	812	1,056	106		6,545	110,954	568	111,522	29,579	
1924-25																				
1925-26																				
Mysore—	26,921	283,435	392,941	168,470	9,288	84,771	34,427	599,507	380,636	7,644	1,008	1,297	168	3	7,195	11,209,136	814	206,950	64,142	
1924-25																				
1925-26																				
Hassan—	18,899	181,760	194,830	100,430	7,391	51,092	21,440	236,338	120,873	9,660	871	1,047	117		1,857	103,298	451	103,749	19,944	
1924-25																				
1925-26																				
Shimoga—	34,597	154,916	134,898	120,007	20,932	62,457	36,806	25,450	62,193	3,876	396	425	29	6	652	78,887	793	79,680	33,593	
1924-25																				
1925-26																				
Kadur—	19,558	103,049	92,531	61,732	9,123	31,324	14,280	61,473	52,184	8,490	326	376	33	9	1,246	54,092	618	54,700	13,767	
1924-25																				
1925-26																				
Chitaldrug—	26,105	147,369	99,551	58,752	10,456	78,460	36,962	313,223	187,410	3,356	886	1,021	131		4,169	6,73,120	2,160	75,290	27,205	
1924-25																				
1925-26																				
Provincial Total—	213,707	1,328,874	1,495,741	783,225	81,780	460,118	212,922	2,492,269	1,743,122	58,542	7,992	7,969	746	320	41,132	25,533,160	8,615	841,784	202,471	
1924-25																				
1925-26																				

Note—Same figures for the year 1925-26.

TABLE VI.—Incidence of Land Revenue Assessment on Area and Population during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

DISTRICTWAR

District and nature of tenure	Total area (in acres) by Survey (col. 2 of Table I)	Deduct		Balance, that is, fully assessed area (in acres) for which returns are available	Total Land Revenue assessment (excluding of district (col. 2) (col. 2))	Land Revenue assessed per head of population (cols. 5 and 6)	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area (col. 4a)	Incidence per acre of Land Revenue (col. 8)		Population of fully assessed area	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (cols. 8 and 11)	Towns of over 10,000 inhabitants	
		Area (in acres) not fully assessed	Area (in acres) for which the returns are not available					For total area	For cultivated area				
	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bangalore—													
1924-25	1,970,773	355,494	687,864	925,415	14,87,438	1 14 2	14,00,607	1 13 3	1 15 2	642,136	2 2 10	2	130,402
1925-26	1,970,773	354,882	760,523	846,911	1,478,314	1 14 0	14,03,644	1 12 9	2 1 2	648,481	1 13 4	2	130,402
Kolar—													
1924-25	2,106,773	717,628	284,244	1,084,901	17,25,458	2 2 5	14,41,643	1 5 1	2 11 4	622,689	2 7 5	2	111,481
1925-26	2,034,874	311,924	1,028,345	694,605	1,741,887	2 5 8	1,389,775	2 0 0	2 3 10	666,365	2 1 4	2	111,481
Zamkūr—													
1924-25	2,607,407	193,454	1,055,718	1,358,235	16,56,433	2 3 7	15,41,698	1 2 2	1 11 5	711,782	2 2 7	1	140,400
1925-26	2,607,407	152,562	1,055,617	1,277,270	1,657,948	2 3 2	1,647,646	1 1 8	1 12 0	711,082	2 2 9	1	140,400
Mysore—													
1924-25	3,531,116	442,153	1,605,520	1,486,437	27,62,480	1 12 0	19,26,600	1 4 9	1 6 11	1,267,234	1 8 1	1	53,932
1925-26	3,555,195	441,933	1,616,010	1,497,252	2,278,865	1 12 4	2,012,042	1 5 6	1 7 4	1,267,234	1 9 0	1	53,932
Hassan—													
1924-25	1,701,905	108,124	673,476	925,305	15,71,317	2 13 9	14,53,945	1 9 8	2 4 7	548,891	2 10 4	..	..
1925-26	1,701,905	184,762	662,351	854,792	1,567,000	2 0 10	1,469,488	1 11 6	2 4 6	548,891	2 10 10	..	..
Shimoga—													
1924-25	2,591,058	86,850	1,737,370	766,839	11,74,188	2 15 10	14,25,363	1 13 8	2 10 5	483,141	2 15 2	1	15,690
1925-26	2,591,059	86,850	1,733,177	771,032	1,492,490	3 0 4	1,310,565	1 11 5	2 4 6	483,190	2 11 9	1	15,690
Kadur—													
1924-25	1,773,424	127,783	1,084,595	561,043	10,51,803	3 2 4	963,008	1 10 1	2 5 3	316,171	3 0 8	1	10,203
1925-26	1,773,426	127,507	1,082,954	562,964	1,082,296	3 3 10	1,009,149	1 12 8	2 6 10	316,171	3 3 8	1	10,203
Chikabdray—													
1924-25	2,663,165	136,987	1,023,814	1,500,364	10,88,531	1 14 4	9,34,655	0 9 11	0 13 0	559,007	1 10 9	1	16,971
1925-26	2,663,165	135,399	1,021,971	1,505,796	1,070,406	1 13 10	956,430	0 10 2	0 13 4	559,007	1 11 4	1	16,971
Provincial Total—													
1924-25	18,948,622	2,165,476	8,162,607	8,620,539	1,23,07,048	2 3 1	1,10,87,577	1 4 6	1 12 3	5,170,411	2 2 3	9	382,119
1925-26	18,897,803	1,795,218	8,960,948	8,010,622	12,368,966	2 3 7	11,105,042	1 2 2	1 11 9	6,220,421	2 2 0	9	382,119

Table VI.—This table indicates the relation between area, population and land revenue, or in other words, the mean burden of the State assessment on the land assessed to it and on the community at large. The tenure to which this table relates is entirely raiyadari.

Note (a)—Column 3 (a) represents the area of alienated villages, plus the area of unoccupied assessed waste land in Sirkar villages (6 to 8 of Table I). The area of minor inams is not, however, included in this column, as a proportionate deduction cannot be made in the corresponding population.

(b)—Column 3 (b) represents the area withdrawn from cultivation and exhibits the total of the area shown in columns 3 and 4 of Table II.

(c)—Column 4 (a) exhibits the area of occupied lands (Sirkar and minor inam) in Government villages and is equivalent to the sum total of the figures in column 11 of Table (current fallows and net area cropped during the year).

(d)—Column 4 (b) exhibits the area actually cultivated.

(e)—Column 5 exhibits the total realizable Land Revenue including Miscellaneous Land Revenue and minus remissions under defined rules, and minus also irrigation cess merged in the assessment as shown in the list appended to Government Proceedings under these heads plus miscellaneous land revenue and minus remissions under defined rules, and minus also irrigation cess merged in the assessment as shown in the list appended to Government Proceedings.

No. R. K. 212, dated 30th July 1934.

(f)—Column 6 and 11.—The population according to the most recent decennial census is entered in column 6 subject to such alterations as are necessitated by any change in the constitution of the districts, and the figures in column 11 are subject to such alterations as may be necessitated by alteration in the area of "fully assessed land" by the resumption of alienated villages or other causes.

PROVINCIAL. TABLE VII (a).—Statement showing the number of holdings classified according to the extent of land during 1925-26.

Districts	Holdings not exceeding 1 acre in extent		Holdings exceeding 1 acre, but not exceeding 5 acres		Holdings exceeding 5 acres, but not exceeding 10 acres		Holdings exceeding 10 acres, but not exceeding 50 acres		Holdings exceeding 50 acres, but not exceeding 100 acres		Above 100 acres and not exceeding 500 acres		Above 500 acres	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
	Bangalore	29,767	20,969	49,078	162,946	32,324	205,416	17,056	284,488	1,512	105,240	310	64,974	5	2,769
Kolar	26,373	24,882	39,674	210,039	24,430	171,583	13,921	182,672	1,101	79,897	91	22,880	8	5,752
Tumkur	23,656	23,691	50,136	192,329	30,053	279,742	29,214	475,074	3,036	188,028	461	112,686	10	6,113
Mysore	21,364	19,015	134,994	392,209	66,990	416,634	34,223	567,831	1,472	109,570	48	8,375	3	2,164
Hasan	3,860	3,105	107,272	202,154	37,691	232,185	15,968	269,003	899	79,016	122	25,874	10	13,047
Shimoga	4,489	4,316	30,996	116,653	46,447	224,006	9,349	210,059	5,697	117,001	578	90,514	55	24,641
Kadur	3,164	2,967	21,262	75,408	17,308	104,825	12,220	211,783	1,650	76,783	293	52,897	48	38,291
Chitaldrug	1,125	1,047	13,232	54,357	19,285	194,321	32,357	769,917	4,782	338,942	699	141,866	5	5,446
Total	113,698	99,992	446,644	1,405,995	273,728	1,868,762	163,898	2,970,727	20,019	1,091,698	2,782	521,066	124	97,223

PROVINCIAL. TABLE VII (b).—Statement showing the number of holders classified according to the amount of revenue paid during 1925-26.

Districts	Holders paying assessment or jodi of Rs. 5 and under		Holders paying Rs. 5 but not exceeding Rs. 25		Holders paying Rs. 25 but not exceeding Rs. 100		Holders paying Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 500		Holders paying above Rs. 500	
	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid
	Bangalore	49,181	1,39,142	42,241	5,35,726	17,300	5,98,374	916	1,53,578	37	51,493
Kolar	62,674	2,00,383	70,948	7,42,841	10,945	4,49,599	695	1,37,285	36	25,616
Tumkur	48,818	2,61,832	61,187	6,69,680	24,314	5,34,384	2,119	1,52,824	18	8,519
Mysore	83,689	2,85,323	124,263	9,80,410	26,975	6,47,630	1,309	2,31,977	13	10,133
Hasan	106,159	4,21,998	49,087	6,04,159	9,742	3,06,604	553	1,18,431	11	10,557
Shimoga	20,935	79,678	38,841	4,88,745	18,519	5,52,074	1,446	2,17,368	80	1,06,635
Kadur	14,975	44,045	31,197	3,18,093	7,706	3,64,454	1,959	2,97,051	88	38,653
Chitaldrug	18,394	57,639	41,109	3,94,561	11,657	3,93,312	524	1,07,289	1	729
Total	405,126	1,490,040	468,873	4,734,206	1,27,168	38,46,431	9,421	14,15,803	284	2,72,363

BANGALORE DISTRICT. TABLE VII (a).—Statement showing the number of holdings classified according to the extent of land during 1925-26.

Taluk	Holdings not exceeding 1 acre, in extent		Holdings exceeding 1 acre, but not exceeding 5 acres		Holdings exceeding 5 acres, but not exceeding 10 acres		Holdings exceeding 10 acres, but not exceeding 50 acres		Holdings exceeding 50 acres, but not exceeding 100 acres		Above 100 acres and not exceeding 500 acres		Above 500 acres	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
Bangalore	1,752	1,765	7,492	23,526	6,693	38,604	3,568	41,116	119	7,573	45	8,285	1	718
Hoskote	2,425	2,275	2,773	12,354	4,485	24,543	1,214	14,834	192	11,490	27	3,424	..	..
Dodballapur	18,999	12,097	7,275	23,307	885	7,857	556	26,475	109	9,911	29	10,424	..	..
Nelamangala	445	220	9,879	33,764	6,417	39,791	837	11,009	137	11,398	3	452	..	..
Kankanhalli	1,106	932	4,532	14,110	3,717	27,275	2,786	46,016	441	24,322	76	17,363	..	..
Megadi	1,120	928	3,198	9,492	2,608	19,632	2,639	49,981	122	12,452	81	11,188	..	..
Channarayana	3,279	2,998	6,851	24,288	3,839	30,942	2,405	46,082	156	10,006	36	11,714	..	..
Anekal	345	268	6,782	20,847	3,210	18,542	1,490	15,783	82	7,428	2	760	..	..
Devanhalli	296	286	286	958	440	3,260	1,570	33,150	154	10,680	11	1,364	4	2,951
Total	29,767	20,969	49,078	162,946	32,324	205,446	17,056	284,488	1,512	105,260	310	64,974	5	2,759

BANGALORE DISTRICT. TABLE VII (b).—Statement showing the number of holders classified according to the amount of revenue paid during 1925-26.

Taluk	Holders paying assessment of jodi of Rs. 5 and under		Holders paying Rs. 5 but not exceeding Rs. 25		Holders paying Rs. 25 but not exceeding Rs. 100		Holders paying Rs. 100, but not exceeding Rs. 500		Holders paying above Rs. 500	
	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid
Bangalore	7,247	Rs. 17,677	7,926	Rs. 96,424	1,338	Rs. 77,348	162	Rs. 34,326	2	Rs. 1,443
Hoskote	6,802	29,764	4,511	57,062	1,238	99,675	53	11,496	..	..
Dodballapur	3,125	8,838	4,970	78,212	969	62,674	81	18,821	1	1,706
Nelamangala	9,354	24,645	6,305	80,369	1,432	68,093	23	4,520	..	..
Kankanhalli	6,433	20,945	5,518	50,037	841	29,467	40	6,128	..	..
Megadi	4,592	8,921	3,102	64,008	2,604	67,967	123	7,070	25	15,024
Channarayana	10,132	24,998	6,209	61,679	1,166	52,945	59	10,060	..	..
Anekal	199	866	2,580	34,125	390	67,925	245	34,561	4	2,112
Devanhalli	1,293	2,468	2,140	13,910	6,220	72,320	125	26,686	5	30,608
Total	49,581	1,49,142	42,241	535,726	17,300	6,98,374	916	1,53,578	37	51,493

KOLAR DISTRICT. TABLE VII (a).—Statement showing the number of holdings classified according to the extent of land during 1925-26.

Taluk	Holdings not exceeding 1 acre, in extent		Holdings exceeding 1 acre, but not exceeding 5 acres		Holdings exceeding 5 acres, but not exceeding 10 acres		Holdings exceeding 10 acres, but not exceeding 50 acres		Holdings exceeding 50 acres, but not exceeding 100 acres		Above 100 acres and not exceeding 500 acres		Above 500 acres	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
Kolar	2,340	1,929	10,918	19,790	2,926	17,660	946	17,594	52	4,922	30	7,500	4	3,240
Bowringpet	2,938	893	9,082	14,041	2,478	17,466	2,850	16,973	296	18,915	5	1,785	1	1,586
Chintamani	4,444	4,110	5,869	25,206	2,174	17,448	798	12,282	11	672				
Srinivasapur	1,910	2,080	11,670	16,790	1,424	11,048	2,781	28,320	139	6,890	6	633		
Mulbagal	3,998	3,862	6,687	32,057	2,492	20,078	434	11,870	54	2,843				
Sidiaghatta	3,424	3,390	10,340	26,245	3,944	21,483	473	6,025	38	1,848	10	1,025		
Chikballapur	4,522	4,100	6,215	25,772	364	2,842	192	8,560	34	2,450	1	179		
Bagepalli	1,238	1,201	3,918	12,208	2,288	16,446	1,326	22,818	107	8,550	24	8,118	3	1,926
Goribidnur	2,008	1,998	6,276	18,581	3,320	23,943	995	23,641	256	22,727	10	2,943		
Malur	1,441	1,264	8,049	16,284	2,100	15,576	2,203	27,920	65	3,950	3	346		
Gudibanda	710	85	680	2,775	1,010	7,610	523	8,169	50	3,420	2	350		
Total	263,73	24,882	79,674	210,039	24,40	171,693	13,521	182,572	1,101	76,897	91	22,880	8	5,762

KOLAR DISTRICT. TABLE VII (b).—Statement showing the number of holders classified according to the amount of revenue paid during 1925-26.

Taluk	Holders paying assessment or jodi of Rs. 5 and under		Holders paying Rs. 5, but not exceeding Rs. 25		Holders paying Rs. 25, but not exceeding Rs. 100		Holders paying Rs. 100, but not exceeding Rs. 500		Holders paying above Rs. 500	
	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid
Kolar	5,616	Rs. 13,844	11,381	Rs. 1,56,044	165	Rs. 8,258	50	Rs. 10,255	4	Rs. 5,632
Bowringpet	10,104	12,298	4,400	56,708	1,080	56,738	4	1,976	1	569
Chintamani	6,639	29,817	5,066	41,989	1,633	41,669	58	6,000		
Srinivasapur	5,675	12,648	10,876	62,844	1,661	46,969	118	31,791		
Mulbagal	1,156	7,765	11,676	56,686	696	51,445	42	6,262	5	2,625
Sidiaghatta	14,625	68,600	2,465	24,650	1,005	64,225	79	16,800	15	7,946
Chikballapur	5,484	24,750	5,521	85,109	296	12,800	26	9,104	1	505
Bagepalli	4,262	11,048	2,365	34,227	2,238	58,364	34	12,236	5	3,844
Goribidnur	4,784	4,980	6,280	60,019	1,642	79,150	165	24,924	3	3,081
Malur	3,451	9,699	9,803	16,879	509	16,879	98	14,490		
Gudibanda Sub-Taluk	867	4,934	1,245	22,375	240	5,104	21	3,447	2	1,643
Total	62,574	2,40,383	70,948	7,42,841	10,945	4,49,599	695	1,37,285	36	25,615

TUMKUR DISTRICT. TABLE VII (a).--Statement showing the number of holdings classified according to the extent of land during 1925-26.

Taluk	Holdings not exceeding 1 acre in extent		Holdings exceeding 1 acre but not exceeding 5 acres		Holdings exceeding 5 acres but not exceeding 10 acres		Holdings exceeding 10 acres but not exceeding 50 acres		Holdings exceeding 50 acres but not exceeding 100 acres		Above 100 acres and not exceeding 500 acres		Above 500 acres	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
Tumkur	1,162	1,298	7,026	23,469	6,702	50,283	6,382	75,909	216	8,686	22	5,307	..	..
Maddur	12,714	12,919	10,433	42,632	1,918	18,653	1,589	73,862	142	9,868	..	..	..	..
Chiknayakanhalli	2,240	2,213	5,321	15,870	1,326	10,570	1,408	56,200	300	17,336	..	..	..	..
Sira	2,302	2,305	5,271	26,239	3,315	65,427	3,912	61,123	614	27,036	7	1,892	..	..
Gubbi	1,802	1,429	7,079	17,736	5,708	36,092	4,801	60,628	704	41,683	118	14,663	..	..
Tippur	2,230	1,910	9,326	39,452	7,220	58,668	4,136	50,590	138	10,785	12	3,373	..	..
Pavagada	132	130	1,649	7,737	1,152	14,619	3,231	34,312	810	67,633	283	84,304	..	5,113
Kunigal	1,174	1,487	4,131	19,994	2,712	25,540	4,755	62,460	82	5,065	4	442	..	..
Total	23,556	23,691	50,136	192,329	30,053	279,742	29,214	2,75,074	3,036	186,028	461	112,686	10	5,113

TUMKUR DISTRICT. TABLE VII (b).--Statement showing the number of holders classified according to the amount of revenue paid during 1925-26.

Taluk	Holders paying assessment or jodi of Rs. 5 and under		Holders paying Rs. 5, but not exceeding Rs. 25		Holders paying Rs. 25, but not exceeding Rs. 100		Holders paying Rs. 100, but not exceeding Rs. 500		Holders paying above Rs. 500	
	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid
Tumkur	6,786	Rs. 26,968	8,833	Rs. 99,365	4,708	Rs. 85,696	83	Rs. 13,459	..	..
Maddur	10,914	1,09,182	11,912	92,416	3,776	18,261	194	23,197	..	..
Chiknayakanhalli	4,074	4,692	6,368	1,24,260	142	6,600	16	8,082	..	..
Sira	8,299	28,997	5,986	79,841	1,015	36,898	121	22,717	..	..
Gubbi	8,854	35,974	8,333	99,747	2,702	87,768	118	32,862	5	3,018
Tippur	5,982	26,392	10,863	69,635	6,102	1,83,968	115	17,363	..	..
Pavagada	2,672	12,912	3,499	50,498	921	32,468	106	15,164	..	..
Kunigal	1,237	16,565	5,293	54,018	4,948	82,735	1,367	19,980	18	5,561
Total	48,818	2,61,832	61,187	6,69,680	24,314	5,34,384	2,119	1,52,824	18	8,519

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MYSORE DISTRICT. TABLE VII (a).—Statement showing the number of holdings classified according to the extent of land during 1925-26.

Taluk	Holdings not exceeding 1 acre in extent		Holdings exceeding 1 acre, but not exceeding 5 acres		Holdings exceeding 5 acres, but not exceeding 10 acres		Holdings exceeding 10 acres, but not exceeding 50 acres		Holdings exceeding 50 acres, but not exceeding 100 acres		Above 100 acres but not exceeding 500 acres		Above 500 acres	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
Mysoore	2,524	1,973	7,886	31,789	1,484	14,605	1,220	49,560	40	3,825	2	631	..	..
Yedatore	506	492	8,741	10,023	6,287	31,664	2,672	36,052	83	6,441	..	..	..	..
Hunsur	1,720	1,396	17,602	28,730	13,684	69,408	3,029	43,796	413	25,419	1	195	..	..
Heggaddevankote	312	300	7,089	22,248	4,496	36,908	4,328	50,229	40	2,667	..	..	..	..
Gundlupet	965	958	3,186	16,008	3,436	33,614	3,591	65,637	96	7,262	13	1,651	..	683
Channarayana	2,098	2,160	8,225	20,200	4,101	40,548	2,093	38,134	57	4,349	5	1,670	..	695
Nanjangud	1,738	1,474	7,267	21,325	9,515	39,382	2,684	67,520	25	2,315	5	1,547	..	786
T. Narasipur	1,818	1,289	6,830	19,573	3,053	21,923	1,824	31,304	55	3,353	3	586	..	..
Seringapatam	1,720	1,396	5,832	25,186	3,238	24,432	1,998	32,619	104	8,286	6	1,178	..	..
Krishnarajpete	1,863	1,396	7,089	22,248	4,496	36,908	4,323	56,229	40	2,567	..	..	..	..
Nagamangala	899	1,444	7,195	27,476	4,058	37,366	3,068	39,187	53	31,218	..	..	..	..
Mandya	4,681	4,318	35,600	105,340	3,703	22,616	2,006	12,438	300	10,667	13	1,923	..	..
Malavalli	..	..	11,342	37,084	5,159	37,323	1,392	39,126	172	1,892	..	..	..	..
Total	21,364	19,015	1,34,904	392,209	68,590	446,684	34,223	567,831	1,472	109,871	48	9,375	3	2,164

MYSORE DISTRICT. TABLE VII (b).—Statement showing the number of holdings classified according to the amount of revenue paid during 1925-26.

Taluk	Holders paying assessment or jodi of Rs. 5 and under		Holders paying Rs. 5, but not exceeding Rs. 25		Holders paying Rs. 25, but not exceeding Rs. 100		Holders paying Rs. 100, but not exceeding Rs. 500		Holders paying above Rs. 500	
	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid
Mysoore	3,396	Rs. 13,560	4,294	Rs. 23,050	682	Rs. 23,050	168	Rs. 19,440	..	Rs. 3,220
Yedatore	6,880	34,000	5,490	98,010	7,802	1,00,027	133	65,732	..	..
Hunsur	8,772	10,742	26,166	1,02,960	2,349	66,731	53	10,263	..	..
Heggaddevankote	1,217	26,029	7,104	86,924	1,750	51,237	53	6,064	..	..
Gundlupet	5,668	2,722	8,664	51,924	715	18,356	126	13,174	..	..
Channarayana	7,213	26,443	886	67,545	2,008	39,070	52	14,782	..	..
Nanjangud	6,677	15,469	9,442	56,216	2,076	74,550	85	17,516	..	..
T. Narasipur	4,202	16,459	5,197	55,063	1,535	52,125	94	16,714	..	..
Seringapatam	9,772	12,300	6,638	96,568	596	1,01,599	368	63,982	..	..
Krishnarajpete	7,256	26,029	7,104	86,924	1,750	51,237	53	6,064	..	..
Nagamangala	805	28,966	76,403	1,24,263	961	32,606	8	2,340	..	..
Mandya	..	36,630	34,384	1,35,936	306	19,300	94	3,600	..	..
Malavalli	..	50,684	1,892	23,287	243	15,402	29	3,222	..	..
Total	83,680	2,85,323	124,263	9,80,410	26,975	6,47,630	1,209	2,31,977	11	10,133

HASSAN DISTRICT. TABLE VII (a).—Statement showing the number of holdings classified according to the extent of land during 1925-26.

Taluk	Holdings not exceeding 1 acre in extent		Holdings exceeding 1 acre, but not exceeding 5 acres		Holdings exceeding 5 acres, but not exceeding 10 acres		Holdings exceeding 10 acres, but not exceeding 50 acres		Holdings exceeding 50 acres, but not exceeding 100 acres		Above 100 acres and not exceeding 500 acres		Above 500 acres	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
Hassan (including Alur Sub-Taluk)	245	216	28,891	42,404	7,677	48,325	3,987	54,297	61	4,369	3	486	1	690
Manjarabad	2,014	1,695	4,068	19,668	2,716	20,540	1,731	37,716	340	17,305	60	12,205	7	11,125
Belur	474	308	14,191	15,782	2,116	13,768	4,017	63,515	103	8,304	8	4,028	2	1,322
Ariskero	183	176	14,048	42,174	9,096	56,679	1,592	33,580	78	4,314	28	3,547	..	..
Channarayana	6	5	20,621	25,978	8,704	46,120	2,396	38,865	46	28,205	16	3,425	..	..
Hole-Narsipur	680	540	3,576	10,110	2,715	15,967	2,096	38,160	71	3,801	..	..	..	..
Arkalgud	258	205	21,875	46,038	4,068	30,786	140	2,870	170	12,718	7	2,183	..	..
Total	3,860	3,105	107,272	202,154	37,091	232,185	15,968	269,003	869	79,016	122	25,874	10	13,047

HASSAN DISTRICT. TABLE VII (b).—Statement showing the number of holders classified according to the amount of revenue paid during 1925-26.

Taluk	Holders paying assessment or jodi of Rs. 5 and under		Holders paying Rs. 5, but not exceeding Rs. 25		Holders paying Rs. 25, but not exceeding Rs. 100		Holders paying Rs. 100, but not exceeding Rs. 500		Holders paying above Rs. 500	
	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid
Hassan (including Alur Sub-Taluk)	9,134	33,750	382	23,857	64	28,929	1	Rs. 943
Manjarabad	4,631	93,193	2,161	76,985	227	37,980	7	7,348
Belur	9,154	1,20,533	2,929	18,120	110	29,596	2	1,686
Ariskero	8,608	1,11,810	1,283	30,950	56	7,705	..	..
Channarayana	9,027	1,21,541	880	71,312	17	7,125	..	..
Hole-Narsipur	4,687	54,806	875	40,630	30	3,846	..	..
Arkalgud	3,846	66,526	1,232	44,850	29	3,250	1	630
Total	106,156	4,21,998	49,987	6,04,159	9,742	3,06,604	553	1,18,431	11	1,657

SHIMOGA DISTRICT. TABLE VII (a).—Statement showing the number of holdings classified according to the extent of land during 1925-26.

Taluk	Holdings not exceeding 1 acre in extent		Holdings exceeding 1 acre, but not exceeding 5 acres		Holdings exceeding 5 acres, but not exceeding 10 acres		Holdings exceeding 10 acres, but not exceeding 50 acres		Holdings exceeding 50 acres, but not exceeding 100 acres		Above 100 acres, but not exceeding 500 acres		Above 500 acres	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
Shimoga	2,880	2,740	4,592	15,903	7,615	73,110	530	26,101	10	910	6	1,438	..	..
Channagiri	770	608	6,518	29,406	7,397	72,450	422	21,129	184	17,806	30	12,491	..	..
Honnali	210	208	4,714	17,099	4,193	22,000	2,133	52,787	260	20,340	51	7,970	..	..
Shikarpur	432	587	7,235	19,472	22,392	23,099	2,324	23,940	178	9,270	46	4,753	..	..
Sorab	163	148	3,695	16,971	3,405	14,201	1,201	30,016	218	10,786	130	28,061	22	17,218
Sagar	34	25	204	815	298	2,162	311	4,740	4,138	42,114	117	16,493	9	4,631
Nagar	..	..	1,689	4,395	1,183	7,292	1,174	34,834	536	3,457	50	7,393	..	..
Tirthahalli	..	..	2,949	13,692	174	9,722	1,254	16,313	195	12,208	142	11,315	4	2,782
Total	4,489	4,316	30,696	1,16,553	46,647	2,24,006	9,349	2,10,059	5,697	1,17,001	578	90,514	35	24,641

SHIMOGA DISTRICT. TABLE VII (b).—Statement showing the number of holders classified according to the amount of revenue paid during 1925-26.

Taluk	Holders paying assessment or jodi of Re. 5 and under		Holders paying Re. 5, but not exceeding Re. 25		Holders paying Re. 25, but not exceeding Re. 100		Holders paying Re. 100, but not exceeding Re. 500		Holders paying above Rs. 500	
	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid
Shimoga	6,753	27,481	6,914	91,370	1,881	65,447	65	14,470	..	..
Channagiri	7,420	34,024	6,838	88,357	910	47,426	150	15,580	3	1,600
Honnali	4,300	7,876	4,453	13,338	2,081	53,021	116	12,860	1	531
Shikarpur	905	2,672	5,627	30,431	5,973	1,40,952	81	9,538	2	1,298
Sorab	845	4,809	4,295	70,235	3,286	1,04,824	355	44,848	12	11,372
Sagar	622	2,470	994	20,924	3,026	77,009	455	70,657	14	7,945
Nagar	90	236	3,780	72,322	659	25,580	68	25,136	14	7,697
Tirthahalli	..	..	6,340	71,718	698	28,835	168	21,219	31	76,191
Total	20,935	79,674	38,841	4,88,745	18,519	5,52,074	1,446	2,17,368	80	1,06,634

KADUR DISTRICT. TABLE VII (a).—Statement showing the number of holdings classified according to the extent of land during 1925-26.

Taluk	Holdings not exceeding 1 acre in extent		Holdings exceeding 1 acre, but not exceeding 5 acres		Holdings exceeding 5 acres, but not exceeding 10 acres		Holdings exceeding 10 acres, but not exceeding 50 acres		Holdings exceeding 50 acres, but not exceeding 100 acres		Above 100 acres and not exceeding 500 acres		Above 500 acres	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
Chikmagalur ..	893		9,038	26,392	5,817	32,600	626	18,324	285	16,324	83	15,637	9	13,429
Kadur ..	613		6,476	27,850	2,525	9,742	6,026	86,550	750	39,380	10	3,850	5	3,250
Tarikere ..	544		2,896	13,588	6,429	48,074	1,659	43,928	53	2,988	12	4,220	4	6,240
Koppa-Narasimharsajapura ..	177		1,029	3,804	1,078	7,651	1,500	30,318	114	6,852	79	17,157	11	7,749
Mudgere ..	1,032		1,813	3,274	1,459	16,768	2,120	32,561	348	11,239	90	12,033	19	8,683
Total ..	3,164	2,967	21,252	75,403	17,308	104,835	12,230	211,783	1,550	76,783	283	62,897	48	38,291

KADUR DISTRICT. TABLE VII (b).—Statement showing the number of holders classified according to the amount of revenue paid during 1925-26.

Taluk	Holders paying assessment or jodi of Rs. 5 and under		Holders paying Rs. 5 but not exceeding Rs. 25		Holders paying Rs. 25, but not exceeding Rs. 100		Holders paying Rs. 100, but not exceeding Rs. 500		Holders paying above Rs. 500	
	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid
Chikmagalur ..	8,724	20,600	6,028	76,078	1,574	75,707	616	83,764	13	11,026
Kadur ..	2,175	9,451	12,380	76,556	1,575	95,229	165	68,205	10	7,360
Tarikere ..	1,179	5,072	8,316	89,497	1,210	47,876	386	38,116	4	8,170
Koppa including Narasimharsajapura ..	363	1,057	1,711	22,179	1,475	68,153	485	91,786	44	22,869
Mudgere ..	2,534	7,865	2,262	53,783	1,872	77,489	205	15,180	17	9,223
Total ..	14,975	44,046	31,197	318,093	7,706	3,64,454	1,859	2,97,051	88	58,653

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT. TABLE VII (a).—Statement showing the number of holdings classified according to the extent of land during 1925-26.

Taluk	Holdings not exceeding 1 acre in extent		Holdings exceeding 1 acre, but not exceeding 5 acres		Holdings exceeding 5 acres, but not exceeding 10 acres		Holdings exceeding 10 acres, but not exceeding 50 acres		Holdings exceeding 50 acres, but not exceeding 100 acres		Above 100 acres and not exceeding 500 acres		Above 500 acres	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
Chitaldrug	27	12,107	7,564	97,179	2,250	58,804	1,110	47,150	120	6,129	1	685		
Challakere	128	2,940	598	4,138	4,448	120,494	1,144	87,513	280	46,356				
Hiriyur	35	7,142	1,462	12,866	3,964	63,824	740	68,102	245	47,698	4	4,761		
Holekere	60	6,870	2,750	23,370	4,892	72,709	208	23,489	32	5,076				
Davangere	176	13,468	2,952	21,178	6,963	175,536	698	56,846	89	17,609				
Jagalur	80	3,396	1,388	12,492	3,831	94,852	382	26,369	61	9,102				
Hosdurga	183	1,743	2,009	16,847	4,280	99,197	295	16,725	32	4,101				
Molakalmuru	117	3,618	562	5,621	1,729	51,461	205	16,657	40	5,875				
Total	1,126	64,357	19,285	194,321	32,357	769,917	4,782	338,842	899	141,866	6	5,446		

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT. TABLE VII (b).—Statement showing the number of holders classified according to the amount of revenue paid during 1925-26.

Taluk	Holders paying assessment or jodi of Rs. 5 and under		Holders paying Rs. 5, but not exceeding Rs. 25		Holders paying Rs. 25 but not exceeding Rs. 100		Holders paying Rs. 100, but not exceeding Rs. 500		Holders paying above Rs. 500	
	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid
Chitaldrug	3,984	6,329	7,380	78,018	2,730	18,400	126	785		
Challakere	1,410	4,858	4,764	61,109	1,381	61,109	59	7,475		
Hiriyur	2,871	10,742	3,676	49,452	1,496	40,494	97	4,672	1	729
Holekere	2,208	8,356	5,669	41,025	1,251	34	34	28,005		
Davangere	2,426	10,325	8,717	85,060	2,517	90,242	136	2,517		
Jagalur	2,376	7,788	3,671	35,064	589	27,369	22	2,462		
Hosdurga	2,659	8,769	4,935	21,869	928	2,253	20	2,253		
Molakalmuru	480	1,462	2,107	26,528	765	3,528	30	3,528		
Total	18,394	67,630	41,109	3,93,312	11,057	1,07,289	524	729	1	729

TABLE VIII.—Transfers of property in land in each district in the Revenue year ending 30th June 1925.

Districtwar	Number of transfers				Total area transferred				
	By order of court		By private contract or gift	By mortgage transaction	By order of court		By private contract or gift	By mortgage transactions	
	Civil	Revenue			Civil	Revenue			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<i>Bangalore</i> —					Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
Revenue-paying wholly or partially	Proprietors ..	26	198	1,847	1,549	128	1,099	12,055	Rs. 6,992
Revenue-free									
<i>Kolar</i> —									
Revenue-paying wholly or partially	Proprietors ..	16	2,453	2,979	1,148	50	8,472	6,541	Rs. 1,966
Revenue-free									
<i>Tumkur</i> —									
Revenue paying wholly or partially	Proprietors ..	39	4	2,303	2,767	210	25	17,975	17 006
Revenue-free									
<i>Mysore</i> —									
Revenue-paying wholly or partially	Proprietors ..	9	1,215	588	20,301	55	3,679	2,764	30,287
Revenue-free									
<i>Hassan</i> —									
Revenue-paying wholly or partially	Proprietors ..	136	283	1,297	213	742	Rs. 1,223	6,031	670
Revenue-free									
<i>Shimoga</i> —									
Revenue-paying wholly or partially	Proprietors ..	18	348	1,012	68	316	1,277	Rs. 9,285	Rs. 1,340
Revenue-free									
<i>Kadur</i> —									
Revenue-paying wholly or partially	Proprietors ..	73	554	679	1,600	528	3,533	4,122	Rs. 10,834
Revenue-free									
<i>Chitaldrug</i> —									
Revenue-paying wholly or partially	Proprietors ..	117	2,153	2,230	2,361	3,186	3,892	22,079	Rs. 31,059
Revenue-free									

Note.—This table shows the number of voluntary and compulsory transfers of ownerships of lands and the area so transferred. By "voluntary transfers" are meant transfers made by actual contract or gift. Transfers by inheritance are not taken into account, nor non-permanent transfers except mortgages. Only permanent transfers (for instance by sale or gift) are included when the parties concerned apply for and obtain transfer of "Revenue Registry." Under the heading "By order of Court" are included:—

- (1) Changes of registry under decrees of Civil and Revenue Courts whether the decrees were passed on disputes regarding title or by reason of debts incurred by the judgment-debtors; and
- (2) (a) All cases in which lands are sold for arrears of Revenue due to Government and purchased by private parties ;
(b) Cases in which lands are sold for arrears of Revenue due to Government or bought by Government are excluded from this table.

The information contained in the Table is based upon that furnished for each village in Village Account Form No Statement of Increase and Decrease) upon the statements furnished by Civil Courts and by the Registration Department.

PART I.

AREA.

TABLE I.—Area (in acres) during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

TALUKWAR.

Taluk	Area according to professional survey	Deduct area for which no returns exist	Net area by professional survey which is also the corresponding area in village papers	Taluk	Area according to professional survey	Deduct area for which no returns exist	Net area by professional survey which is also the corresponding area in village papers
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
BANGALORE.							
<i>Bangalore—</i>				<i>Magadi—</i>			
1924-25 ..	246,428	56,609	189,819	1924-25 ..	229,569	36,595	192,974
1925-26 ..	246,428	56,609	189,819	1925-26 ..	229,569	36,595	192,974
<i>Hoskote—</i>				<i>Channarayana—</i>			
1924-25 ..	174,412	39,040	135,372	1924-25 ..	290,246	29,008	261,238
1925-26 ..	174,411	39,039	135,372	1925-26 ..	290,246	29,008	261,238
<i>Dodballapur—</i>				<i>Anekal—</i>			
1924-25 ..	198,644	29,683	168,961	1924-25 ..	121,770	18,960	102,810
1925-26 ..	198,644	29,683	168,961	1925-26 ..	121,770	18,960	102,810
<i>Nelamangala—</i>				<i>Devanhalli—</i>			
1924-25 ..	163,829	23,178	140,651	1924-25 ..	147,067	36,727	110,340
1925-26 ..	163,829	23,178	140,651	1925-26 ..	147,067	36,727	110,340
<i>Kankanhalli—</i>				<i>District Total—</i>			
1924-25 ..	398,808	20,808	378,000	1924-25 ..	1,970,773	290,608	1,680,165
1925-26 ..	398,808	20,808	378,000	1925-26 ..	1,970,773	290,608	1,680,165
KOLAR.							
<i>Kolar—</i>				<i>Chikballapur—</i>			
1924-25 ..	181,222	28,656	152,566	1924-25 ..	232,831	10,586	222,245
1925-26 ..	181,516	29,535	151,981	1925-26 ..	159,974	21,743	138,231
<i>Bowringpet—</i>				<i>Bagepalli—(Including Gudibanda S.-Taluk.)</i>			
1924-25 ..	215,505	35,079	180,426	1924-25 ..	285,384	11,685	273,699
1925-26 ..	215,505	35,079	180,426	1925-26 ..	286,316	12,371	273,945
<i>Chintamani—</i>				<i>Goribidnur—</i>			
1924-25 ..	174,020	10,075	163,945	1924-25 ..	219,811	18,623	201,188
1925-26 ..	174,020	10,075	163,945	1925-26 ..	219,690	18,623	201,067
<i>Srinivaspur—</i>				<i>Malur—</i>			
1924-25 ..	208,020	8,973	199,047	1924-25 ..	170,602	34,333	136,269
1925-26 ..	207,853	8,974	198,879	1924-26 ..	170,602	34,333	136,269
<i>Mulbagal—</i>				<i>District Total—</i>			
1924-25 ..	209,382	23,033	186,029	1924-25 ..	2,106,773	209,437	1,897,336
1925-26 ..	209,382	23,033	186,349	1925-26 ..	2,034,874	222,160	1,812,714
<i>Sidlaghatta—</i>							
1924-25 ..	210,016	28,394	181,622				
1925-26 ..	210,016	28,394	181,622				
TUMKUR.							
<i>Tumkur—</i>				<i>Tiptur—</i>			
1924-25 ..	289,768	25,619	264,149	1924-25 ..	326,055	9,883	316,172
1925-26 ..	289,768	25,619	264,149	1925-26 ..	326,055	9,883	316,172
<i>Maddur—</i>				<i>Pavagada—</i>			
1924-25 ..	392,790	48,410	344,380	1924-25 ..	335,690	14,221	321,469
1925-26 ..	392,790	48,410	344,380	1925-26 ..	335,690	14,221	321,469
<i>Chikmagalur—</i>				<i>Kunigal—</i>			
1924-25 ..	279,228	8,015	271,213	1924-25 ..	246,470	34,251	212,219
1925-26 ..	279,228	8,015	271,213	1925-26 ..	246,470	34,251	212,219
<i>Sira—</i>				<i>District Total—</i>			
1924-25 ..	383,944	5,565	378,379	1924-25 ..	2,607,407	152,562	2,454,845
1925-26 ..	383,944	5,555	378,379	1925-26 ..	2,607,407	152,562	2,454,845
<i>Gubbi—</i>							
1924-25 ..	353,462	6,598	346,864				
1925-26 ..	353,462	6,598	346,864				

PART I.

AREA.

TABLE I.—Area (in acres) during 1924-25 and 1925-26—*contd.*

TALUKWAR

Taluk	Area according to professional survey	Deduct area for which no returns exist	Net area by professional survey which is also the corresponding area in village papers	Taluk	Area according to professional survey	Deduct area for which no returns exist	Net area by professional survey which is also the corresponding area in village papers
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
MYSORE.							
<i>Mysore—</i>				<i>Nanjangud—</i>			
1924-25 ..	198,898	33,313	165,585	1924-25 ..	242,519	39,766	202,753
1925-26 ..	198,898	33,313	165,585	1925-26 ..	242,518	39,766	202,753
<i>Yedatore—</i>				<i>Seringapatam—</i>			
1924-25 ..	150,812	22,964	127,848	1924-25 ..	175,710	18,261	157,449
1925-26 ..	153,025	22,964	130,061	1925-26 ..	194,034	18,261	175,773
<i>Chamrajnagar—</i>				<i>Mandya—</i>			
1924-25 ..	304,499	49,327	255,172	1924-25 ..	287,580	23,975	263,605
1925-26 ..	304,499	49,327	255,172	1925-26 ..	288,121	23,952	264,169
<i>Heggaddevankote—</i>				<i>Krishnarajpete—</i>			
1924-25 ..	479,725	17,669	462,056	1924-25 ..	272,045	34,333	237,712
1925-26 ..	479,725	17,669	462,056	1925-26 ..	272,045	34,333	237,712
<i>Gundlupet—</i>				<i>Nagamangala—</i>			
1924-25 ..	348,245	1,616	346,629	1924-25 ..	256,706	18,902	237,804
1925-26 ..	348,245	1,616	346,629	1925-26 ..	256,706	18,902	237,804
<i>Hunsur—</i>				<i>Malvalli—</i>			
1924-25 ..	422,628	25,694	396,934	1924-25 ..	249,771	39,202	210,569
1925-26 ..	422,630	25,694	396,936	1925-26 ..	249,771	39,202	210,569
<i>T. Narsipur—</i>				<i>District Total—</i>			
1924-25 ..	144,978	37,707	107,271	1924-25 ..	3,534,116	382,729	3,151,387
1925-26 ..	144,978	37,707	107,271	1925-26 ..	3,555,195	382,708	3,172,487
HASSAN DISTRICT.							
<i>Hassan—Including Alur Sub-Taluk,</i>				<i>Channarayana—</i>			
1924-25 ..	304,457	22,974	281,483	1924-25 ..	266,015	2,988	263,027
1925-26 ..	304,457	22,974	281,483	1925-25 ..	266,015	2,988	263,027
<i>Manjarabad—</i>				<i>Hole-Narsipur—</i>			
1924-25 ..	291,741	6,274	285,467	1924-25 ..	148,709	20,949	127,760
1925-26 ..	291,741	6,291	285,450	1925-26 ..	148,709	20,949	127,760
<i>Belur—</i>				<i>Arkalud—</i>			
1924-25 ..	217,025	27,510	189,515	1924-25 ..	167,029	19,240	147,789
1925-26 ..	217,025	27,510	189,515	1925-26 ..	167,029	19,240	147,789
<i>Arsikere—</i>				<i>District Total—</i>			
1924-25 ..	306,929	3,189	303,740	1924-25 ..	1,701,905	103,124	1,598,781
1925-26 ..	306,929	3,189	303,740	1925-26 ..	1,701,905	103,121	1,598,784
SHIMOGA DISTRICT.							
<i>Shimoga—</i>				<i>Sagar—</i>			
1924-25 ..	444,974	45,402	399,572	1924-25 ..	478,464	7,259	471,205
1925-26 ..	444,974	45,462	399,512	1925-26 ..	478,464	7,259	471,205
<i>Channagiri—</i>				<i>Nagar—</i>			
1924-25 ..	298,483	305	298,178	1924-25 ..	339,766	2,483	337,283
1925-26 ..	298,483	305	298,178	1925-25 ..	339,766	2,483	337,283
<i>Honnali—</i>				<i>Pirthahalli—</i>			
1924-25 ..	212,818	8,805	204,013	1924-25 ..	307,383	1,885	305,498
1925-26 ..	212,818	8,805	204,013	1925-26 ..	307,383	1,885	305,498
<i>Shikarpur—</i>				<i>District Total—</i>			
1924-25 ..	224,825	8,974	215,851	1924-25 ..	2,591,059	86,850	2,504,209
1925-26 ..	224,825	8,974	215,851	1925-26 ..	2,591,059	86,850	2,504,209
<i>Sorab—</i>							
1924-25 ..	284,346	11,677	272,669				
1925-26 ..	284,346	11,677	272,669				

PART I.

AREA

TABLE I.—Area (in acres) during 1924-25 and 1925-26—*concl'd.* TALUKWAR

	Area according to professional survey	Deduct area for which no returns exist	Net area by professional survey which is also the corresponding area in village papers	Taluk	Area according to professional survey	Deduct area for which no returns exist	Net area by professional survey which is also the corresponding area in village papers
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
KADUR DISTRICT.							
<i>Parikere—</i>				<i>Kodur—</i>			
1924-25 ..	302,375	5,162	297,213	1924-25 ..	343,054	6,197	336,857
1925-26 ..	302,375	5,016	297,359	1925-26 ..	343,054	6,197	336,857
<i>Koppa—Including N. R. Pura</i>				<i>Mudgere—</i>			
1924-25 ..	443,481	27,971	415,510	1924-25 ..	276,130	4,503	271,627
1925-26 ..	443,481	27,970	415,511	1925-26 ..	276,131	4,503	271,628
<i>Chikmagalur—</i>				<i>District Total—</i>			
1924-25 ..	408,384	20,192	388,192	1924-25 ..	1,773,424	64,025	1,709,399
1925-26 ..	408,384	20,192	388,192	1925-26 ..	1,773,425	63,878	1,709,547
CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.							
<i>Chitaldrug—</i>				<i>Jagalur—</i>			
1924-25 ..	339,433	8,372	331,061	1924-25 ..	238,510	1,348	237,162
1925-26 ..	339,433	8,372	331,061	1925-26 ..	238,510	1,348	237,162
<i>Challakere—</i>				<i>Molakalmuru—</i>			
1924-25 ..	509,542	5,512	504,030	1924-25 ..	188,183	6,879	181,504
1925-26 ..	509,542	5,512	504,030	1925-26 ..	188,183	6,879	181,504
<i>Hiriyur—</i>				<i>Hosdurga—</i>			
1924-25 ..	406,754	5,702	401,052	1924-25 ..	364,096	7,773	356,323
1925-26 ..	406,754	5,702	401,052	1925-26 ..	364,096	7,773	356,323
<i>Holalkere—</i>				<i>District Total—</i>			
1924-25 ..	260,312	243	260,069	1924-25 ..	2,663,165	41,691	2,621,474
1925-26 ..	260,312	243	260,069	1925-26 ..	2,663,165	41,691	2,621,474
<i>Davangere—</i>							
1924-25 ..	356,335	6,062	350,273				
1925-26 ..	356,335	6,062	350,273				

PART I.
TALUKWAR.TABLE II—Classification of area during 1924-25 and 1925-26.—*contd.*CLASSIFICATION OF AREA.
TUMKUR—MYSORE.

Taluk	1	2	3	4	5	6	Taluk	1	2	3	4	5	6
		Forests	Other lands not available for cultivation	Cultivable waste other than fallow	Current fallows	Net area cropped during the year			Forests	Other lands not available for cultivation	Cultivable waste other than fallow	Current fallows	Net area cropped during the year
<i>Tumkur—</i>							<i>Mysore—</i>						
1924-25	..	10,174	83,237	5,106	39,196	126,436	1924-25	..	..	61,084	6,141	6,806	91,554
1925-26	..	10,174	83,237	5,201	43,801	121,736	1925-26	..	..	59,133	6,679	5,200	95,073
<i>Maddur—</i>							<i>Yedote—</i>						
1924-25	..	8,901	154,898	22,313	51,999	108,279	1924-25	..	..	31,717	4,181	4,905	87,045
1925-26	..	8,901	154,907	22,418	49,875	108,279	1925-26	..	..	29,817	7,113	5,095	86,036
<i>Chiknayakanhalli—</i>							<i>Channarayana—</i>						
1924-25	..	19,578	125,843	20,668	18,148	88,876	1924-25	..	67,610	71,979	1,219	9,102	105,262
1925-26	..	19,578	125,835	20,605	19,104	85,991	1925-26	..	67,610	71,980	1,065	9,365	105,152
<i>Sira—</i>							<i>Heggadeventkote—</i>						
1924-25	..	24,554	149,352	21,522	51,971	127,980	1924-25	..	98,158	279,514	11,098	8,486	84,799
1925-26	..	24,554	144,314	21,488	82,018	101,005	1925-26	..	98,158	279,137	11,073	4,651	69,037
<i>Gubbi—</i>							<i>Gundlupet—</i>						
1924-25	..	25,751	132,920	15,869	34,232	138,072	1924-25	..	113,528	105,420	1,492	16,431	109,758
1925-26	..	25,751	132,936	16,280	30,383	141,064	1925-26	..	113,528	105,419	1,427	15,622	110,633
<i>Tiptur—</i>							<i>Hunsur—</i>						
1924-25	..	817	134,401	16,749	26,330	137,875	1924-25	..	25,540	180,216	24,443	28,383	138,347
1925-26	..	847	134,378	16,269	16,279	148,393	1925-26	..	25,540	179,492	24,061	32,964	134,379
<i>Pavagada—</i>							<i>T. Narasipur—</i>						
1924-25	..	18,553	73,445	16,749	132,795	79,927	1924-25	..	..	24,304	523	3,437	79,007
1925-26	..	18,553	73,358	15,710	133,060	90,768	1925-26	..	..	42,292	613	3,833	78,528
<i>Kunigal—</i>							<i>Nanjangud—</i>						
1924-25	..	11,869	81,336	4,142	18,697	96,175	1924-25	..	9,134	56,548	2,744	6,840	127,487
1925-26	..	11,869	81,326	4,036	18,203	96,785	1925-26	..	9,134	57,561	2,798	6,821	127,438
<i>District Total—</i>							<i>Seringapatam—</i>						
1924-25	..	120,297	935,422	123,133	376,366	899,820	1924-25	..	..	60,866	4,150	11,235	81,198
1925-26	..	120,327	935,291	121,957	383,223	884,047	1925-26	..	..	77,545	4,238	11,860	82,130
							<i>Mandya—</i>						
							1924-25	..	..	102,522	4,331	12,242	144,510
							1925-26	..	..	97,589	4,869	5,745	155,860

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA.

MYSORE—HASSAN.

TABLE II.—Classification of area during 1924-25 and 1925-26—contd.

Taluk	1	2	3	4	5	6	Taluk	1	2	3
		Forests	Other lands not available for cultivation	Cultivable waste other than fallow	Current fallows	Net area cropped during the year			Forests	Other lands not available for cultivation
Krishnarajpete—										
1924-25	..	5,554	101,597	11,088	6,733	112,740	..	22,604	88,504	
1925-26	..	5,554	101,633	10,982	6,242	113,301	..	22,441	89,890	
Nagamangala—										
1924-25	..	933	124,056	4,255	17,687	90,873	..	37,474	121,027	
1925-26	..	933	124,010	4,261	7,144	101,456	..	37,474	112,180	
Maddur—										
1924-25	..	24,154	61,092	3,788	8,271	113,294	..	1,823	67,349	
1925-26	..	24,154	63,691	1,148	4,972	116,604	..	1,823	63,687	
District Total—										
1924-25	..	344,611	1,260,915	79,424	140,563	1,345,874	..	47,253	96,090	
1925-26	..	344,611	1,271,399	79,227	118,519	1,378,733	..	47,228	94,648	
Channarayana—										
1924-25	456	99,52	
1925-26	456	101,811	
Hole-Narsipur—										
1924-25	3,420	45,513	
1925-26	3,420	45,513	
Arkalud—										
1924-25	4,704	40,594	
1925-26	4,704	37,125	
District Total—										
1924-25	117,634	558,599	
1925-26	117,541	544,810	

8. C. F.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

Cultivable waste other than fallow	4	5	6
8,946 10,193	4,102 29,135	120,427 129,024	
16,173 15,686	48,110 57,015	62,683 63,139	
14,522 16,918	26,508 27,002	79,313 80,085	
9,098 9,210	38,538 40,096	112,761 112,531	
13,30 13,676	37,039 35,786	112,880 111,318	
4,089 4,764	17,369 16,848	57,370 57,215	
6,43 11,164	5,123 4,612	90,945 90,184	
72,881 81,641	213,788 211,296	635,879 643,406	

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA.

SHIMOGA—KADUR.

TABLE II.—Classification of area during 1924-25 and 1925-26—contd.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

Taluk	Taluk						Net area cropped during the year
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
<i>Shimoga—</i>							
1924-25	..	59,444	201,989	19,149	28,830	90,109	33,113
1925-26	..	59,414	201,926	17,888	30,043	90,211	32,802
<i>Channarayana—</i>							
1924-25	..	43,037	93,579	9,117	12,637	139,808	21,157
1925-26	..	43,037	93,526	7,754	14,893	138,907	20,925
<i>Honnali—</i>							
1924-25	..	22,673	59,052	8,092	13,258	109,338	27,874
1925-26	..	22,673	59,564	7,371	12,778	107,637	19,843
<i>Mikarpur—</i>							
1924-25	..	66,696	45,531	15,293	36,871	51,545	19,948
1925-26	..	66,696	45,499	14,702	34,421	54,733	20,252
<i>Sorab—</i>							
1924-25	..	66,171	73,819	16,771	54,601	59,307	25,548
1925-26	..	66,171	75,786	16,693	54,039	60,080	25,253
<i>Sagar—</i>							
1924-25	..	38,473	341,771	26,942	22,126	41,869	140,829
1925-26	..	38,473	341,827	27,230	23,831	39,354	147,968
<i>Nagar—</i>							
1924-25	..	87,518	188,230	11,890	1,506	48,779	63,761
1925-26	..	87,518	188,142	11,923	6,534	43,161	63,628
<i>Tiruballi—</i>							
1924-25	..	28,432	212,351	4,771	21,895	37,989	146,829
1925-26	..	28,462	212,492	4,486	21,627	38,532	147,968
<i>District Total—</i>							
1924-25	..	412,474	1,212,952	111,944	191,784	535,057	414,111
1925-26	..	412,474	1,212,762	107,941	197,860	573,166	414,907

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA.
CHITALDRUG.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

TABLE II.—Classification of area during 1924-25 and 1925-26—concl'd.

	Taluk	Classification of area during 1924-25 and 1925-26					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Chitaldrug—</i>							
1924-25	30,208	75,832	2,986	35,533	186,212
1925-26	30,208	75,802	2,979	36,862	185,210
<i>Chalukere—</i>							
1924-25	486	196,074	44,861	115,335	147,374
1925-26	486	196,083	45,840	111,146	150,475
<i>Hiriyur—</i>							
1924-25	29,504	125,782	15,023	74,824	115,919
1925-26	29,504	124,946	15,179	84,336	147,387
<i>Holkere—</i>							
1924-25	18,590	107,354	4,171	18,692	111,322
1925-26	18,590	107,320	3,002	20,516	110,341
<i>Davangere—</i>							
1924-25	9,170	51,724	3,197	29,326	256,896
1925-26	9,130	51,735	1,702	22,868	261,818
<i>Jagalur—</i>							
1924-25	30,740	57,801	3,900	16,874	128,547
1925-26	30,740	57,305	2,804	17,494	128,819
<i>Mokalmuru—</i>							
1924-25	36,779	49,974	12,339	23,685	68,697
1925-26	36,779	49,974	11,406	26,477	66,868
<i>Hoedurga—</i>							
1924-25	50,313	153,523	11,489	41,363	99,635
1925-26	50,313	153,356	10,795	39,677	102,182
<i>District Total—</i>							
1924-25	205,750	818,664	97,296	355,872	1,144,192
1925-26	205,750	816,221	93,707	359,696	1,146,100

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA.
BANGALORE.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

TABLE III.—Classification of area during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

Taluk	Area irrigated during the year from							Crops irrigated										Total
	Government canals	Private canals	Tanks	Wells	Other sources	Total	Rice	Wheat	Ragi	Cholum	Cambu	Maize	Other cereals and pulses	Sugar-cane	Other food crops	Cotton	Other non food crops	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Bangalore— 1924-25 1925-26	9,398 9,427	.. ..	1,843 1,577	11,041 10,997	4,254 6,987	.... ....	134 83	.... ....	.... ....	29 28	53 68	926 947	1,826 1,626	.... ....	3,820 2,260	11,041 10,997
Hoskote— 1924-25 1925-26	7,264 7,624	2,145 2,145	68 68	9,835 9,835	2,624 2,264	.... ....	2,326 2,735	22 18	.... 34	2 3	5 6	155 168	3,100 2,956	.... ....	1,701 1,681	9,836 9,835
Dodballapur— 1924-25 1925-26	8,338 8,819	1,092 1,236	9,430 10,055	6,941 7,500	.... ....	673 870	.... ....	15 10	35 2	286 286	700 750	666 420	.... ....	214 217	9,430 10,055
Nelamangala— 1924-25 1925-26	6,535 6,563	2,380 2,380	.... ....	8,965 8,963	5,896 5,980	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	240 102	459 620	2,350 2,461	.... ....	.. ..	8,965 8,963
Kankanhalli— 1924-25 1925-26	694 1,011	.. 926	567	1,261 1,937	498 452	.... ....	259 ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.. 22	188 198	166 160	.... ....	469 846	1,251 1,937
Megadi— 1924-25 1925-26	5,802 5,706	935 220	.... 692	6,737 6,618	5,802 6,706	.... ....	.. 26	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	80 80	142 207	829 460	.... ....	64 170	6,737 6,618
Channarayana— 1924-25 1925-26	6,732 7,883	3,692 3,072	.... ....	10,424 10,940	5,315 4,913	.... ....	.... 15	697 4	.... ....	.... ....	.... 15	391 356	.. 2,104	.... ....	4,021 3,583	10,424 10,940
Anekal— 1924-25 1925-26	5,150 5,161	611 902	.... ....	6,761 6,063	4,202 4,212	.... ....	156 160	.... ....	.... ....	32 25	96 96	154 146	1,040 1,331	.... ....	81 93	6,761 6,063
Dewanbali— 1924-25 1925-26	4,874 3,874	126 120	250 450	5,250 4,450	4,363 3,522	.... ....	.... ....	36 ....	.... 41	.... ....	.... ....	852 887	.... ....	.... ....	.. ..	5,250 4,450
District Total— 1924-25 1925-26	46,859 47,247	18,227 18,590	3,678 4,021	68,694 69,858	39,715 40,436	.. ..	3,189 4,147	754 22	16 85	98 56	760 645	3,967 4,179	9,806 11,488	.. ..	10,370 8,800	68,694 69,858

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA.

TUMKUR.

TABLE III.—Classification of area during 1924-25 and 1925-26—cont'd.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

Taluk	Area irrigated during the year from						Total area irrigated	Crops irrigated										Total	
	Government canals		Private canals	Government tanks	Wells	Other sources		Rice	Wheat	Ragi	Cholum	Camba	Maize	Other cereals and pulses	Sugar-cane	Other food crops	Cotton		Other non-food crops
	2	3																		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<i>Tumkur</i>	..	..	12,996	160	325	13,541	..	..	..	..	..	..	730	240	531	..	1,320	13,541
1924-25	..	..	18,060	650	635	19,590	..	..	..	..	..	..	352	180	440	..	630	19,590
1925-26	..	..	1,389	4,862	322	6,618	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	365	..	..	15	13,618
<i>Maddepiri</i>	1,936	..	814	6,913	394	10,057	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	288	..	..	138	10,359
1924-25	..	..	65	12	..	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	77
1925-26	..	..	1,004	..	..	1,004	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,004
<i>Chiknayakanhalli</i>	368	..	8,233	12,269	764	21,676	..	..	..	..	..	..	976	10	7,471	..	..	21,676
1924-25	..	..	3,482	6,792	426	10,734	8	7,398	..	..	..	..	89	19	205	..	..	10,734
1925-26	..	..	11,384	52	180	11,586	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	..	..	..	11,586
<i>Gubbi</i>	..	..	10,863	38	125	11,026	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178	..	..	..	11,026
1924-25	..	..	2,500	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	2,500
1925-26	..	..	3,698	..	..	3,698	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	3,698
<i>Favagada</i>	1,354	..	4,636	1,206	..	16,703	100	8,274	3,772	220	..	..	536	10	3,490	..	1,210	16,508
1924-25	..	..	4,805	12,02	..	18,661	50	8,438	4,552	..	..	..	516	15	4,236	128	2,316	22,607
1925-26	..	..	10,350	120	..	11,620	..	..	3,145	..	..	..	1,145	825	1,458	..	..	11,653
<i>Yunigal</i>	1,461	..	10,360	120	..	11,621	..	..	3,145	..	..	..	1,145	365	1,568	..	..	11,678
1924-25	3,653	112	51,553	29,562	1,661	86,321	100	24,02	12,996	120	..	..	8,987	1,123	12,950	1,216	2,545	94,459
1925-26	4,441	70	53,374	27,115	1,479	86,379	58	22,754	16,192	..	..	..	2,212	1,125	6,439	701	3,079	90,884

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA.
MYSORE.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

TABLE III.—Classification of area during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

Taluk	Area irrigated during the year from						Total area irrigated	Crops irrigated										Total	
	Government canals	Private canals	Government Tanks	Wells	Other sources	Wells		Rice	Wheat	Ragi	Cholum	Cambu	Maize	Other cereals and pulses	Sugar-cane	Other food crops	Cotton		Other non-food crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
<i>Krishnarajpete</i> —																			
1924-25	10,612	....	3,702	....	4,248	18,562	17,126	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,436	..	..	..	18,562
1925-26	11,073	....	3,205	....	3,734	18,012	16,626	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,380	..	..	..	18,012
<i>Nagamangala</i> —																			
1924-25	....	....	4,522	....	563	5,885	3,125	..	724	836	..	..	..	410	400	..	..	5,085
1925-26	....	....	4,010	....	579	5,189	4,715	735	910	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,760
<i>Maballi</i> —																			
1924-25	684	....	4,380	....	118	5,162	4,762	..	..	..	..	..	..	480	..	..	..	5,182
1925-26	619	....	4,398	....	175	5,182	4,712	..	..	..	..	..	..	470	..	..	..	5,182
<i>District Total</i> —																			
1924-25	63,189	....	28,981	....	10,139	142,302	123,684	..	2,007	878	..	..	..	4,349	9,978	24	1,183	142,314
1925-26	63,619	3,770	39,352	....	9,896	146,037	129,136	735	2,388	39	..	..	..	4,672	7,965	100	2,586	147,814

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA.
KADUR. TABLE III.—Classification of area during 1924-25 and 1925-25.

Taluk	Area irrigated during the year from							Crops irrigated											Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
	Government canals	Private canals	Government tanks	Wells	Other sources	Total area irrigated	Rice	Wheat	Ragi	Cholum	Cambu	Maize	Other cereals and pulses	Sugar-cane	Other food crops	Cotton	Other non-food crops		
1																			
<i>Taluk</i> —																			
1924-25	2,071	.....	5,410	.....	8,224	15,745	12,972	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	258	380	.....	1,963	16,745
1925-26	2,071	.....	5,398	.....	8,221	15,690	11,524	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	254	410	.....	3,334	15,690
<i>Koppa and N. R.</i>																			
<i>Pura.</i>																			
1924-25	.....	.....	11,273	.....	30,324	41,597	28,521	.....	214	.....	.....	.....	.....	254	5,344	.....	7,264	41,597
1925-26	372	.....	17,266	.....	24,486	42,123	29,253	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	61	299	4,718	.....	7,716	42,123
<i>Chikmagalur</i> —																			
1924-25	3,108	.....	7,168	4	17,656	27,961	27,261	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	446	152	.....	.....	27,961
1925-26	3,108	.....	7,163	4	17,656	27,961	26,877	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	515	500	.....	.....	27,961
<i>Kadur</i> —																			
1924-25	3,360	9,660	.....	.....	28	13,048	4,450	575	.....	1,193	.....	.....	.....	985	5,870	.....	25	13,048
1925-26	3,360	.....	9,660	.....	28	13,048	4,550	890	.....	1,830	.....	.....	.....	750	4,998	.....	30	13,048
<i>Mudger</i> —																			
1924-25	.....	.....	5,365	.....	44,354	48,719	22,972	.....	860	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	25,796	49,719
1925-26	.....	.....	5,365	.....	44,946	50,311	22,909	.....	996	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	26,324	50,311
<i>District Total</i> —																			
1924-25	8,539	9,660	20,241	4	100,626	148,070	98,176	859	1,074	1,193	.....	.....	.....	1,984	11,746	.....	35,038	148,070
1925-26	8,911	.....	44,882	4	95,336	149,133	95,113	1,127	1,072	1,830	.....	.....	61	1,900	10,636	.....	37,404	149,133

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

				Total
Sugar-cane	Other food crops	Cotton	Other non-food crops	
15	16	17	18	19
402	3,579	.....	618	8,823
450	560	613	864	8,445
.....	.....	.....	2,234	27,268
.....	.....	.....	3,538	30,094
165	191	.....	3,063	8,813
143	250	.....	2,438	8,985
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,622
50	.....	.....	2,437	4,287
158	408	.....	.....	3,516
485	366	.....	.....	3,109
6	212	.....	.....	2,746
36	228	23	.....	2,899
107	1,892	.....	.....	10,416
52	216	.....	923	10,069
8	200	20	.....	1,350
.....	64	.....	.....	1,576
846	6,482	20	5,910	65,559
1,216	1,692	636	10,200	69,464

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA.
CHITALDRUG.

TABLE III.—Classification of area during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

Taluk	Area irrigated during the year from						Total area irrigated	Crops irrigated					
	Government canals	Private canals	Government tanks	Wells	Other sources	7		Rice	Wheat	Ragi	Cholam	Cambu	Maize	Other cereals and pulses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Chitaldrug</i> —													
1924-25	.....	.....	6,918	1,623	287	8,828	2,307	.....	1,927	.....	.....	.....	.....
1925-26	.....	.....	6,663	1,224	265	8,415	1,980	26	2,200	800	428	.....	.....
<i>Chakkabere</i> —													
1924-25	.....	1,500	8,200	12,300	5,268	27,268	6,016	161	10,268	8,600	.....	.....	.....
1925-26	.....	1,850	8,350	13,250	6,644	30,094	5,900	120	8,800	12,000	.....	.....	.....
<i>Hiriyevu</i> —													
1924-25	.....	.....	5,872	2,833	108	8,813	3,318	.....	.....	.....	2,076	.....	.....
1925-26	.....	.....	6,023	2,865	92	8,985	3,502	.....	.....	2,652	.....	.....	.....
<i>Naliker</i> —													
1924-25	.....	.....	2,622	.....	.....	2,622	2,622	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1925-26	.....	.....	4,052	235	.....	4,287	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Davangere</i> —													
1924-25	.....	.....	1,089	1,875	552	3,516	2,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1925-26	.....	.....	1,460	1,006	654	3,109	1,956	.....	302	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Jagalur</i> —													
1924-25	.....	.....	912	1,822	12	2,746	1,180	150	1,112	.....	.....	.....	.....
1925-26	.....	.....	935	1,941	23	2,899	1,200	185	.....	1,162	.....	.....	.....
<i>Molakalmuru</i> —													
1924-25	1,290	.....	3,624	6,469	33	10,416	3,137	150	5,130	.....	.....	.....	.....
1925-26	939	.....	3,624	5,469	37	10,069	3,137	176	.....	5,564	.....	.....	.....
<i>Hasanurga</i> —													
1924-25	.....	.....	1,200	130	20	1,350	450	.....	330	250	62	.....	30
1925-26	.....	.....	1,426	130	20	1,576	1,132	.....	180	200	.....	.....	.....
<i>District Total</i> —													
1924-25	1,290	1,500	30,437	26,052	6,280	66,559	21,980	450	18,767	8,850	2,138	.....	116
1925-26	939	1,850	32,528	26,809	7,638	69,464	20,307	477	11,462	22,438	429	.....	697

AREA UNDER CROPS.
BANGALORE.

S. & C. R.

Taluk	Rice	Wheat	
	1	2	3
<i>Bangalore—</i>			
1924-25 ..	6,020	..	
1925-26 ..	5,987	..	
<i>Hoskote—</i>			
1924-26 ..	2,524	..	
1925-26 ..	2,264	..	
<i>Dodballapur—</i>			
1924-25 ..	7,000	..	
1925-26 ..	7,500	..	
<i>Nelamangala—</i>			
1924-25 ..	5,886	..	
1925-26 ..	5,880	..	
<i>Kankanhalli—</i>			
1924-25 ..	2,138	..	
1925-26 ..	2,300	..	
<i>Magudi—</i>			
1924-25 ..	5,802	..	
1925-26 ..	5,706	..	
<i>Channapatna—</i>			
1924-25 ..	5,315	..	
1925-26 ..	5,416	..	
<i>Anekal—</i>			
1924-25 ..	5,453	..	
1925-26 ..	5,456	..	
<i>Devanhalli—</i>			
1924-25 ..	4,363	..	
1925-26 ..	3,522	..	
<i>District Total—</i>			
1924-25 ..	44,501	..	
1925-26 ..	44,032	..	

PART I
TALUKVAR.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

Food grains and pulses													Oilseeds		
Barley	Cholam or jawar (millet)	Cumbu or bajra (millet)	Ragi or marua	Maize	Horse gram	Bengal gram	Cowpea	Togari	Others	Total	Linseed	Til or gingelly	Mustard and rape		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
..	..	..	49,974	198	6,025	..	..	712	6,438	69,367	..	322	53
..	..	..	49,864	126	6,153	.. 65	..	526	6,152	68,873	..	213	32
..	22	32	29,713	2	7,287	..	..	..	3,615	43,175	..	511	..
..	18	34	29,155	3	7,494	..	..	..	3,533	42,501	..	528	..
..	..	8,303	49,000	39	6,175	..	..	..	1,948	72,485	..	56	48
..	..	7,509	49,500	55	6,050	..	..	..	2,288	72,900	..	80	46
..	..	2,680	50,177	.. 6	7,653	..	..	..	8,490	74,886	..	..	..
..	..	46	50,200	..	7,206	..	..	..	10,366	73,703	..	..	27
..	..	..	75,943	..	7,930	97	5,024	2,557	3,419	97,108	.. 695	1,016	48
..	..	..	80,857	..	8,327	93	5,396	2,593	3,524	103,090	..	1,244	50
..	..	..	70,366	..	7,424	98	..	1,242	1,299	86,181	..	219	33
..	..	..	70,535	..	7,149	1	295	1,211	1,059	86,956	..	166	24
..	697	..	75,516	..	11,628	..	..	..	2,104	95,250	..	470	9
..	510	..	75,269	..	13,746	..	..	..	781	95,722	..	505	129
..	..	23	31,691	32	5,523	..	..	116	575	43,413	..	745	510
..	..	..	31,695	25	5,642	..	..	96	584	43,500	..	785	690
..	276	..	24,187	..	4,609	6	..	10	1,526	34,977	..	..	8
..	290	..	24,015	..	3,254	6	..	8	1,324	32,389	..	20	4		
..	995	11,038	456,557	271	64,234	201	5,024	4,637	29,954	616,812	.. 695	3,339	709		
..	788	7,589	461,090	214	65,021	165	5,691	4,434	29,609	618,934	..	3,521	832		

AREA UNDER CROPS.
BANGALORE.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

Taluk	Oilseeds—concd.						Fibres												
	Ground-nut		Cocoe-nut		Castor		Others		Total		Sugar		Fibres						
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		
<i>Bangalore—</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1924-25	424	218	162	325	1,504	26	284	..	84	122	526	926	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26	522	218	144	468	1,597	18	295	..	52	173	538	947	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Hoskote—</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1924-25	155	42	182	984	1,874	..	..	..	..	678	678	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26	164	41	175	986	1,884	..	..	..	..	646	646	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Dodballapur—</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1924-25	1,588	..	687	24	2,403	..	..	..	..	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26	1,601	..	690	26	2,427	..	..	..	..	..	..	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Nelamangala—</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1924-25	982	26	834	263	2,105	..	..	..	..	..	..	459	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26	989	27	924	242	2,209	..	..	..	..	..	..	520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Kankankalli—</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1924-25	772	762	5,214	700	8,512	2	920	..	4	3	929	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26	773	766	5,100	..	8,244	3	931	..	5	2	941	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Magadi—</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1924-25	188	217	413	318	1,398	21	492	..	52	6	561	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26	285	209	943	590	2,217	12	515	..	64	46	637	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Channarayana—</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1924-25	807	2,972	2,809	170	7,232	..	..	..	..	..	..	301	1,283	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26	997	3,019	2,849	195	7,694	..	..	..	..	..	..	356	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Anekal—</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1924-25	938	210	180	..	2,583	..	..	..	..	..	..	164	574	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26	932	209	..	..	2,446	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	582	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Devankalli—</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1924-25	300	12	25	380	795	40	120	..	..	..	180	852	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26	380	12	30	420	846	45	160	..	..	..	208	887	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>District Total—</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1924-25	6,149	4,459	10,506	3,164	28,326	69	1,816	..	140	809	2,854	3,967	1,807	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26	6,613	4,501	10,855	2,927	29,944	79	1,901	..	121	1,383	3,434	4,179	582	..	..	..	..	..	..

AREA UNDER CROPS.
BANGALORE.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

Taluk	Dyes		Drugs and narcotics								Fodder crops	
	Indigo	Others	Opium	Coffee	Tea	Tobacco	Cinchona	B. leaves	Indian hemp	Others	Total	Total
	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
<i>Bangalore</i> —	14	..	..	..	..	14	2,977
1924-25	..	6	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	16	1,684
1925-26	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Hoskote</i> —	18	..	128	..	..	146	2,440
1924-25	21	..	..	..	129	150	2,495
1925-26
<i>Dodballapur</i> —	201	..	177	..	187	378	5,073
1924-25	231	..	..	..	..	428	3,983
1925-26
<i>Nekamangala</i> —	13	..	1	23	..	37	3,308
1924-25	4	..	..	..	..	4	4,378
1925-26
<i>Kankaballi</i> —	70	..	114	..	..	184	228
1924-25	70	..	..	..	115	186	1,042
1925-26
<i>Magadi</i> —	24	..	165	..	..	189	..
1924-25	11	..	..	..	179	190	777
1925-26
<i>Channarayana</i> —	1	..	425	..	..	426	382
1924-25	..	29	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	253	254	..
1925-26	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Anekal</i> —	111	..	398	..	..	509	951
1924-25	107	..	..	..	283	500	953
1925-26
<i>Devanbali</i> —	5	..	..	..	..	5	1,150
1924-25	6	..	..	..	..	6	2,396
1925-26
<i>District Total</i> —	457	..	1,408	23	1,266	1,886	18,509
1924-25	..	35	..	..	..	467	..	..	..	..	1,733	17,708
1925-26	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

AREA UNDER CROPS.
BANGALORE AND KOLAR.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

Bangalore Taluk	Mangoes	Potatoes	Areca nut	Others	Total	Miscellaneous crops				Total area cropped during the year	Area cropped more than once	Net area cropped during the year	Food grains—contd.			
						Food	Mulberry	Other non-food	Total area cropped during the year				Rice	Wheat	Barley	
	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	1	2	3	4	
<i>Bangalore—</i>																
1924-25	3,516	272	..	837	4,725	633	..	7,408	86,176	..	86,176	..	6,236	..	..
1925-26	3,125	323	..	864	4,312	536	..	7,915	86,323	..	86,323	..	8,635	..	..
<i>Hoskote—</i>																
1924-25	..	..	..	1,095	1,095	33	384	6,515	56,495	..	56,495	..	5,949	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..	1,094	1,094	33	402	6,381	55,754	..	55,754	..	6,154	..	..
<i>Dodballapur—</i>																
1924-25	..	..	..	75	75	413	28	2,143	83,678	..	83,678	..	62,983	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..	80	80	420	30	2,243	83,261	..	83,261	..	2,147	..	..
<i>Nelamangala—</i>																
1924-25	..	..	..	493	493	256	51	1,218	83,325	..	83,325	..	4,680	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..	157	157	742	56	1,470	83,261	..	83,261	..	8,949	..	..
<i>Kankanhalli—</i>																
1924-24	..	..	..	198	198	248	503	3	109,216	..	109,216	..	8,239	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	98	1,018	3	115,457	..	115,457	..	8,199	..	..
<i>Magadi—</i>																
1924-25	54	112	239	587	992	..	376	1761	91,616	..	91,616	..	2,109	..	..
1925-26	69	88	225	450	802	460	496	498	91,989	..	91,989	..	597	..	..
<i>Channarayana—</i>																
1924-25	..	..	..	105	105	..	4,283	958	110,329	..	110,329	..	1,678	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..	101	101	151	6,424	79	111,265	..	110,306	..	1,730	..	..
<i>Anekal—</i>																
1924-25	149	544	..	357	1,050	387	29	6,418	56,215	..	56,215	..	208	..	..
1925-26	149	544	..	357	1,050	389	30	5,893	55,526	..	55,526	..	980	..	..
<i>Devanhalli—</i>																
1924-25	200	500	50	257	1,007	93	302	1,561	40,832	..	40,832	..	906	..	..
1925-26	220	1,820	60	457	2,557	113	1,520	1,511	42,431	..	42,431	..	796	..	..
<i>District Total—</i>																
1924-25	3,919	1,428	289	3,906	9,542	2,083	6,256	28,095	719,382	..	719,382	..	6,112	..	..
1925-26	3,693	2,745	285	3,758	10,351	2,942	9,976	25,666	725,257	..	724,509	..	6,054	..	..
<i>Kolar—</i>																
1924-25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Bowringpet—</i>																
1924-25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Chinakurani—</i>																
1924-25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Srinivaspur—</i>																
1924-25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Mudagal—</i>																
1924-25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Siddaghatta—</i>																
1924-25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Chikballapur—</i>																
1924-25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Bagepalli—</i>																
1924-25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Gorrichanur—</i>																
1924-25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Malur—</i>																
1924-25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>District Total—</i>																
1924-25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

AREA UNDER CROPS.
KOLAR.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

Taluk	Food grains										Oilseeds							Total	
	Cholum or jawar (millet)	Cumbu or bajra (millet)	Ragi or marua	Maize	Horse gram	Bengal gram	Cowpea	Togari	Others	Total	Linseed	Til or gingelly	Mustard and rape	Groundnut	Cocosnut	Castor	Others		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Kolar—																			
1924-25	291	..	32,150	..	2,696	..	1,135	154	2,282	44,934	..	..	5	359	528	516	..	1,408
1925-26	94	..	32,038	..	4,081	..	..	..	5,600	50,348	..	..	4	7,461	528	318	200	8,586
Bouryngel—																			
1924-25	..	1	29,523	25	6,612	..	2,152	1,835	2,859	48,956	..	164	19	350	495	136	139	1,302	
1925-26	..	2	28,957	..	3,948	..	1,798	..	7,624	48,480	..	146	28	10,425	495	157	192	11,443	
Chintamani—																			
1924-25	650	..	26,480	..	..	..	5,234	2,930	5,466	43,643	..	780	1,225	3,236	..	2,100	..	7,841
1925-26	720	..	30,930	..	3,649	..	..	2,950	8,502	48,898	..	550	325	2,925	..	764	720	4,984
Srinagar—																			
1924-25	..	176	26,480	..	4,820	..	1,417	924	3,737	42,067	..	20	30	350	45	130	121	696	
1925-26	..	..	32,266	..	3,233	..	..	246	8,564	53,434	..	91	..	1,317	23	81	1	1,613
Mubagal—																			
1924-25	40	484	27,798	..	6,311	32	1,539	876	3,373	49,732	..	40	30	4,968	402	290	221	5,951	
1925-26	12	..	27,934	..	5,227	6	1,587	1,059	44	44,067	..	254	..	3,864	261	39	..	4,425	
Siddaghatta—																			
1924-25	851	..	31,033	1	2,403	..	2,865	403	5,101	42,371	..	26	150	5,450	20	285	..	5,931	
1925-26	309	..	29,516	..	..	..	..	484	9,341	42,411	..	5	138	8,230	20	55	..	8,478
Chikkallapur—																			
1924-25	1965	..	22,374	..	2,112	..	2,935	412	2,277	33,773	..	..	3	180	20	30	53	286
1925-26	2,202	..	23,127	60	5,990	..	..	..	504	33,603	152	140	24	198	26	140	83	763
Bagepalli—																			
1924-25	..	225	28,920	20	4,563	29	..	2,022	10,658	46,420	..	..	1	3,160	130	8,373	8,132	29,875
1925-26	..	..	28,550	30	4,950	364	..	1,062	2,106	28,410	..	160	55	23,050	175	500	8,882	32,872
Gortidnur—																			
1924-25	139	..	38,383	..	3,438	195	..	1,203	7,132	61,496	..	..	118	7,669	351	112	169	8,409
1925-26	765	..	37,175	..	4,500	96	..	1,202	10,695	55,389	..	32	72	11,597	154	696	378	12,926	
Mahar—																			
1924-25	..	730	33,984	18	6,580	..	2,275	320	3,035	53,054	..	..	..	1,065	50	295	142	1,561
1925-26	..	712	33,452	22	7,112	..	2,178	237	2,977	52,764	..	..	..	1,128	59	285	152	1,625
District Total—																			
1924-25	3,856	1,215	297,134	64	37,172	266	19,552	10,979	45,928	455,246	..	1,030	2,555	26,777	2,050	12,271	8,977	53,790	
1925-26	42,35	1,115	303,975	102	46,150	1,246	5,533	7,260	54,937	467,704	152	1,443	646	69,895	1,748	3,126	10,606	87,615	

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

KOLAR—TUMKUR.

KOLAR Taluk	Fodder crops	Mangoes	Potatoes	Arecanut	Others	Total	Miscellaneous crops		Total area cropped during the year	Area cropped more than once	Net area cropped during the year	TUMKUR Taluk				
							Food	Other non-food				1	2	3	4	
	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57				
Kolar—																
1924-25	492	..	..	..	499	499	2,439	1,991	4,281	57,931	9,580	46,351	Tumkur—	10,860	..	..
1925-26	764	128	..	..	767	895	3,427	1,927	6,817	74,098	7,498	66,600	1924-25	17,948	..	..
Bowringpet—																
1924-25	129	..	..	..	318	318	1,887	68	156	53,359	968	52,391	Madagiri—	3,887	..	..
1925-26	903	..	..	..	572	572	2,978	..	3,180	69,378	1,801	66,577	1924-25	2,949	..	..
Chinnamanani—																
1924-25	1,316	..	..	..	130	130	..	20	12	55,232	1,317	53,915	Chinnayakanhalli—	65	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	1,615	80	50,916	1,154	55,762	1924-25	1,004	..	..
Srinivaspur—																
1924-25	162	96	..	..	110	208	1,974	..	5,269	51,898	..	51,896	Siva—	1,255	..	..
1925-26	3,114	1,504	9	4	..	1,617	127	149	1,470	62,817	3,213	59,604	1924-25	285	..	..
Madagal—																
1924-25	5,574	12	..	..	495	592	..	102	386	66,290	..	66,290	Gubbi—	8,030	..	..
1925-26	4,358	240	4	..	..	244	3,957	16	3	62,490	5	62,485	1924-25	6,878	..	..
Siddaghatta—																
1924-25	6	15	67	..	24	105	400	2,120	..	51,791	9,407	42,384	Tiptur—	2,455	..	..
1925-26	982	16	85	..	23	123	..	476	2,120	55,428	2,402	53,026	1924-25	3,588	..	..
Chikkalapur—																
1924-25	214	..	387	..	49	436	325	1,322	221	40,420	8,199	32,221	Pavagada—	2,296	..	..
1925-26	956	..	450	..	1,107	1,557	..	..	773	40,655	1,360	39,305	1924-25	1,600	..	..
Bagepalli—																
1924-25	2,726	103	150	84	363	700	2,011	3	1,250	86,498	26,572	59,926	Kunigal—	5,555	..	..
1925-26	2,906	103	435	84	575	1,197	150	..	285	81,062	..	81,062	1924-25	3,780	..	..
Coribidnur—																
1924-25	635	143	..	215	43	401	..	..	26	63,462	..	63,462	District Total—	34,993	..	..
1925-26	612	141	..	215	109	465	..	..	300	73,082	..	73,082	1924-25	40,012	..	..
Matur—																
1924-25	1,900	640	..	14	215	1,220	1,680	320	3,262	64,507	1,726	62,779				
1925-26	2,065	540	..	14	262	1,243	1,769	275	2,907	84,412	1,926	62,447				
District Total—																
1924-25	13,291	909	1,055	313	2,241	4,518	11,116	5,646	18,863	591,384	57,769	533,615				
1925-26	16,627	2,671	1,410	317	3,415	7,813	17,041	6,875	14,842	639,388	19,388	619,960				

AREA UNDER CROPS.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

Taluk	Food grains										Oil-seeds						Total		
	Cholum or jawar (millet)	Cumbu or bajra (millet)	Ragi or marua	Maize	Horse gram	Bengal gram	Cowpea	Togari	Others	Total	Linseed	Fl or gingel	Mustard and rape	Groundnut	Cocoonut	Castor		Others	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
<i>Tumkur</i> —	340	..	85,320	..	8,340	15	35	405	10,380	115,885	..	100	20	4,135	102	3,023	311	7,091	
1924-25	543	..	79,236	..	7,260	220	690	200	5,278	111,375	..	150	10	2,935	102	3,067	111	6,975	
1925-26
<i>Madras</i> —	3,409	..	56,082	..	12,719	1,292	899	1,586	15,412	91,524	..	201	..	9,896	631	1,589	1,625	13,942	
1924-25	4,169	..	57,436	..	13,076	425	763	388	8,924	86,180	..	314	..	12,313	631	7,763	826	21,836	
1925-26
<i>Chinnayakanhalli</i> —	5,918	..	29,285	..	7,698	352	2,073	1,659	13,614	67,696	..	582	48	2,476	14,348	4,043	631	23,029	
1924-25	64	..	30,600	..	3,658	136	1,973	2,333	19,052	59,920	..	589	..	2,505	16,712	2,623	583	23,012	
1925-26
<i>Sira</i> —	6,826	..	54,996	1274	12,126	375	189	13,126	2,472	61,595	..	610	..	6,213	783	3,642	1,832	12,980	
1924-25	8,395	..	50,372	..	8,254	683	2,923	8,193	64	49,656	..	835	..	7,894	786	2,252	3,022	14,786	
1925-26
<i>Gubbi</i> —	4,840	..	73,940	..	15,180	1,846	3,050	5,025	2,377	115,382	..	118	30	8,420	830	4,020	2,210	23,118	
1924-25	5,780	..	68,778	..	18,480	2,920	4,059	3,820	3,075	113,800	..	93	25	5,395	8,320	4,020	8,985	26,838	
1925-26
<i>Tiptur</i> —	2,252	..	63,605	..	16,387	351	5,610	4,920	6,926	66,243	..	932	..	1039	26,303	4,871	2,257	35,402	
1924-25	7,025	..	62,688	..	19,601	4,182	6,680	1,840	2,436	107,040	..	2,10	..	1,713	26,324	4,052	169	34,365	
1925-26
<i>Pavagada</i> —	7,773	2,563	10,274	..	16,107	220	841	1,181	19,823	61,178	..	978	..	1,059	450	6,972	72	12,231	
1924-25	7,620	2,124	11,530	..	14,396	186	932	1,019	9,104	59,641	..	636	..	4,536	209	6,686	97	11,014	
1925-26
<i>Kunigal</i> —	3,518	..	53,850	..	16,920	130	37	4,225	6,371	88,906	..	294	4	412	412	570	..	1,692	
1924-25	3,266	..	51,450	..	15,123	14	2,242	4,159	5,197	90,204	..	1,010	5	453	412	670	..	2,550	
1925-26
<i>District Total</i> —	34,100	2,563	397,352	1,274	97,076	4,525	12,765	31,826	77,775	695,411	..	3,715	102	36,652	61,344	29,333	8,938	1,30,014	
1924-25	36,762	2,124	383,017	..	99,851	8,766	19,285	22,232	63,608	675,715	..	6,634	40	37,744	53,495	30,070	13,792	1,40,778	
1925-26

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

Other non-food	Total area cropped during the year	Area cro. per more than once	Net area cropped during the year
54	55	56	57
60	126,890	454	126,436
1,236	124,231	2,405	121,736
349	114,813	8,534	106,279
..	118,091	7,812	108,279
49	86,876	..	86,876
..	85,991	..	85,991
2,272	128,980	1,000	127,980
10,918	101,671	668	101,003
362	143,012	4,940	138,072
1,068	146,134	5,070	141,064
145	138,321	446	137,875
474	150,873	2,474	148,399
137	83,181	3,254	79,927
364	85,076	4,288	80,788
240	96,175	..	96,175
240	91,785	..	91,785
3,614	918,248	18,678	899,570
14,299	906,852	22,805	884,047

AREA UNDER CROPS.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

MYSORE Taluk		Food grains										
		Rice	Wheat	Barley	Cholam or jawar (millet)	Cumbu or baire (millet)	Ragi or marua	Maize	Horse gram	Bengal gram	Cowpea	Togari
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<i>Mysore—</i>												
1924-25	3,400	..	..	38,450	..	36,000	..	28,260	65	124	186
1925-26	3,600	..	..	38,106	..	36,000	..	27,560	78	132	285
<i>Yedote—</i>												
1924-25	25,782	..	..	4,694	..	21,838	..	27,692	194	312	1,891
1925-26	25,907	..	..	4,396	..	23,035	..	27,120	160	1,453	1,900
<i>Chamarajinagar—</i>												
1924-25	9,100	..	..	39,145	..	22,120	..	22,120	1,225	1,900	3,020
1925-26	9,160	..	..	35,125	..	21,140	..	23,114	1,248	160	140
<i>Heggadewankote—</i>												
1924-25	4,027	..	..	3,324	..	32,899	..	20,350	1,249	1,727	2,298
1925-26	4,616	..	..	3,312	..	34,899	..	20,320	..	420	580
<i>Gundlupet—</i>												
1924-25	1,425	12	..	52,250	..	23,054	..	29,089	8,372	4,402	4,748	
1925-26	1,336	1	..	48,581	..	20,872	..	26,204	860	1,026	2,400	
<i>Hunsur—</i>												
1924-25	8,931	..	..	1,524	..	87,862	..	17,476	1,634	792	654
1925-26	9,063	..	..	1,494	..	87,609	..	17,500	640	210	674
<i>T. Narasipur—</i>												
1924-25	10,080	13	..	23,496	..	20,282	..	14,856	2,486	1,388	3,326	
1925-26	11,682	17	..	23,458	62	20,122	..	14,528	2,413	1,300	4,633	
<i>Nanjangud—</i>												
1924-25	10,020	..	..	36,796	73	25,510	..	16,045	1,346	2,570	3,790
1925-26	10,600	..	..	39,390	..	25,710	..	19,640	1,350	3,360	3,842
<i>Seringapatam—</i>												
1924-25	17,905	..	..	7,690	..	15,540	..	14,407	726	6,635	4,896
1925-26	18,175	..	..	7,590	..	16,490	..	15,103	710	6,696	6,121
<i>Mandy—</i>												
1924-25	13,326	..	..	1,740	..	73,937	..	17,635	..	9,200	6,006
1925-26	14,593	..	..	2,781	..	77,338	..	19,487	802	3,150	6,019

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

		Oilseeds		
Others	Total	Linseed	Til or gingelly	Mustard and rape
13	14	15	16	17
170	105,655	..	580	..
880	106,639	..	498	..
2,466	84,819	..	622	4
1,189	85,290	..	650	3
11,446	11,076	..	1,200	..
15,381	104,458	..	725	..
2,634	68,508	..	4,362	..
1,230	65,177	..	4,860	..
12,753	130,705	..	4,995	160
4,738	106,108	..	4,148	184
687	110,460	..	3,819	38
..	117,190	..	4,398	..
1,752	77,679	..	1,274	..
57,084	135,825	..	48	..
1,850	103,200	..	6,723	40
..	104,392	..	6,700	50
10,436	78,135	..	820	..
10,836	8,761	..	935	..
17,055	138,919	..	280	1 600
94,712	218,022	..	..	1,413

AREA UNDER CROPS. PART I. TALUKWAR. TABLE IV—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

Taluk	Drugs and narcotics										Miscellaneous crops			Total area cropped during the year	Area-cropped more than once	Net area cropped during the year			
	Tobacco	Cinchona	Indian hemp	Betel leaves	Others	Total	Fodder crops	Mangoes	Potatoes	Arecaanut	Others	Total	Food				Mulberry	Non-food	
																			40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Mysore— 1924-25 1925-26	68 68	..	68 124	..	186 82	244 288	..	48 52	18,856 16,881	..	128,401 128,872	30,847 31,199	91,554 96,773
Yedlore— 1924-25 1925-26	128 132	..	1,863 1,744	..	116 111	26 24	376 374	369 212	877 721	..	..	1,392 135	91,666 95,723	4,021 7,687	87,045 88,036	
Channarayana— 1924-25 1925-26	15 10	116 ..	..	639 585	..	47 47	..	334 304	49 49	430 400	..	7,809 9,483	1,067 1,020	139,386 123,287	24,124 18,145	105,262 106,152	
Heggadevanahole— 1924-25 1925-26	27 27	..	298 243	..	16 16	..	7 7	16 16	39 39	..	..	..	75,003 72,241	10,204 3,204	64,799 69,087	
Gundlupet— 1924-25 1925-26	202 73	..	280 133	..	66 47	..	72 25	684 289	802 371	..	48 58	..	157,543 126,418	47,785 15,785	109,758 110,633	
Hunur— 1924-25 1925-26	25 51	..	11,554 10,141	..	174 174	..	2,308 2,308	319 719	2,601 3,201	..	..	..	140,161 136,449	1,814 1,670	138,347 134,879	
T. Narasipur— 1924-25 1925-26	62 ..	..	62 5	..	203 ..	..	..	266 540	559 640	112 ..	5,896 8,735	..	89,769 150,261	10,762 71,728	79,007 78,528	
Nanjungud— 1924-25 1925-26	120 160	..	640 630	..	513 400	..	17 50	670 600	1,200 1,050	3,024 2,500	470 432	3,815 ..	137,414 133,746	9,967 6,308	127,487 127,438	
Seringapatam— 1924-25 1925-26	102 108	..	109 115	..	312 380	128 120	94 98	547 679	10,78 1,217	..	..	..	84,819 87,894	3,121 5,764	81,198 82,130	
Mandya— 1924-25 1925-26	101 137	..	161 27	..	508 77	..	..	..	508 77	390 ..	..	1,201 ..	152,653 233,080	8,123 77,224	144,510 156,866	

AREA UNDER CROPS

MYSORE.

TABLE IV—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

Taluk	Food grains												
	1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Cholam or jawar (millet)	Cumbu or bajra (millet)	Regi or marua	Maize	Horse gram	Bengal gram	Cowpea	Togari	Others	
Krishnarajpete—													
1924-25	17,126	..	..	1,809	..	51,168	..	20,137	1,235	2,725	4,417	8,625	
1925-26	16,629	..	..	1,820	..	50,424	..	20,248	617	1,100	2,063	13,245	
Nagamangala—													
1924-25	6,250	..	..	2,520	..	53,700	..	20,254	340	2,542	448	9,772	
1925-26	6,260	..	..	2,845	..	53,785	..	20,488	135	1,856	372	762	
Malavalli—													
1924-25	5,750	..	..	12,694	..	53,850	..	20,965	256	1,528	1,375	7,456	
1925-26	5,800	..	..	11,468	..	52,500	..	23,910	142	1,000	1,854	8,814	
District Total—													
1924-25	133,072	25	..	226,032	73	617,360	..	272,186	19,128	36,145	36,955	87,102	
1925-26	136,108	18	..	220,326	52	516,244	..	285,742	9,229	23,343	30,933	208,672	

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

Total	Oil-seeds		
	Linseed	Til or gingelly	Mustard and rape
14	15	16	17
107,242	..	1,204	..
108,163	..	1,128	..
95,826	..	648	..
96,504	..	685	..
103,874	..	2,458	4
108,438	..	2,384	6
1,330,098	..	28,955	1,846
1,423,667	..	27,153	1,638

03

AREA UNDERCROPS.
MYSORE.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

Taluk	Drugs and narcotics				Fodder crops	Mangoes	Potatoes	Area-nut	Others	Total	Miscellaneous crops			Total area cropped during the year	Area cropped more than once	Net area cropped during the year			
	Tobacco	Cinchona	Indian hemp	Betel leaves							Others	Total	Food				Mul-berry	Other non-food	
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	
<i>Krishnarajpete</i> —	128	..	..	86	..	214	..	188	1,663	1,925	1,663	..	480	..	125	121,993	8,953	112,740
1924-25	134	..	..	85	..	219	..	1,451	540	2,014	540	..	486	..	164	120,936	7,655	113,301
1925-26
<i>Nagamangala</i> —	124	..	..	92	..	216	..	..	723	..	723	..	1,236	18	..	101,765	10,892	90,873
1924-25	90	..	..	..	92	182	..	18	..	914	..	..	..	..	..	101,639	183	101,456
1925-26
<i>Maletili</i> —	85	..	..	139	..	224	..	490	..	..	..	..	..	3,138	..	116,967	3,673	113,294
1924-25	85	..	..	..	148	233	..	304	..	590	..	..	..	3,683	..	120,384	3,780	116,604
1925-26
<i>District Total</i> —	14,557	..	15	1,207	..	16,218	151	2,229	4,643	10,463	4,643	10,463	5,802	17,407	20,776	1,526,160	180,276	1,345,874	
1924-25	12,997	..	10	819	355	14,581	144	3,026	4,793	11,402	4,793	11,402	5,301	24,237	17,622	1,628,940	250,207	1,378,733	
1925-26

AREA UNDER CROPS.

PART I.
TALUKWAR

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

Taluk	Food grains														Oil seeds		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Cholam or jawar (millet)	Cumbu or bajra (millet)	Ragi or maru	Maize	Horse gram	Bengal gr. m	Coarpea	Togari	Others	Total	Linseed	Til or gingelly	Mustard and rape	
<i>Hassan—</i>																	
1924-25 ..	28,438	30	..	19	..	69,070	..	9,235	745	580	2,210	600	109,927	..	640	70	
1925-26 ..	26,730	..	..	450	..	68,128	..	9,150	750	(40)	2,260	300	110,398	..	625	80
<i>Manjarabad—</i>																	
1924-25 ..	31,710	..	..	..	..	1,242	..	80	..	..	..	5	33,037	..	13	..
1925-26 ..	31,710	..	..	..	..	1,242	..	80	..	..	..	..	33,040	..	13	..
<i>Belur—</i>																	
1924-25 ..	24,980	32	..	420	..	30,812	..	7,660	271	257	..	..	64,432	..	1,200	..
1925-26 ..	24,895	67	..	170	..	30,615	..	7,110	685	1,450	250	140	65,372	..	1,650	..	
<i>Araikere—</i>																	
1924-25 ..	2,410	4	..	5,650	..	42,400	..	9,260	780	4,610	1,825	1,339	68,318	..	1,480	120	
1925-26 ..	2,050	8	..	6,260	..	42,860	..	10,620	880	4,026	1,480	1,162	69,616	..	1,216	112	
<i>Channarayana—</i>																	
1924-25 ..	8,460	..	..	3,635	..	54,150	..	16,312	1,860	8,380	2,340	965	96,162	..	348	..
1925-26 ..	6,745	..	..	4,320	..	53,325	..	16,480	1,960	..	3,320	9,510	85,620	..	370	..
<i>Hole-Narsipur—</i>																	
1924-25 ..	4,450	..	..	1,453	..	30,300	..	7,810	1,700	..	1,860	1,415	48,088	..	200	15
1925-26 ..	4,675	..	..	1,654	..	30,425	..	8,340	300	179	1,800	1,120	49,693	..	211	14
<i>Arakudi—</i>																	
1924-25 ..	9,785	..	..	328	..	38,246	..	8,234	124	6,876	6,820	8,222	78,633	..	2,325	123
1925-26 ..	9,760	..	..	325	..	38,192	..	8,200	138	6,545	6,415	7,801	77,304	..	1,390	250
<i>District Total—</i>																	
1924-25 ..	110,233	66	..	11,053	..	265,220	..	58,621	5,480	20,743	15,055	12,540	499,617	..	6,174	328	
1925-26 ..	108,555	65	..	13,379	..	264,687	..	60,180	4,679	12,840	15,535	20,033	493,973	..	5,805	466	

AREA UNDER CROPS.
HASSAN.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

Taluk	Oil-seeds						Condiments and spices						Sugar			Fibres			
	Ground-nut	Coconut	Castor	Others	Total	Cari-ander	Chillies	Pepper	Onions	Others	Total	Sugar-cane	Others	Cotton	Jute	Others	Total		
																		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	5	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
<i>Hassan—</i>																			
1924-25	40	762	726	16	2,352	1,150	1,820	..	610	..	3,680	1,467	605	650	..	10	680		
1925-26	60	762	760	16	2,293	1,210	1,800	..	620	580	4,210	1,595	..	620	10	..	530		
<i>Mangarabad—</i>																			
1924-25	..	14	..	1	28	..	30	240	..	..	270	1	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26	..	14	..	2	29	10,696	26	249	34	..	11,305	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Retur—</i>																			
1924-25	53	331	601	..	2,085	1,824	..	..	..	..	1,824	750	..	180	..	..	160
1925-26	45	333	450	150	2,028	..	..	..	..	260	260	790	..	200	150	..	350
<i>Arsikere—</i>																			
1924-25	1,228	18,073	1,410	1,225	23,506	6,862	5,760	..	2,304	..	14,926	148	..	693	..	..	693
1925-26	1,026	18,126	1,500	862	22,572	5,942	5,826	..	285	1,898	13,936	160	..	650	..	..	650
<i>Channarayana patna—</i>																			
1924-25	..	12,651	2,320	56	15,377	60	130	..	24	..	214	1,936	15	125	180	..	345		
1925-26	..	12,695	1,225	70	14,390	75	280	..	35	10	380	1,240	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Hole-Navasipuri—</i>																			
1924-25	163	71	1,065	2,802	4,316	..	..	..	..	..	..	598	..	..	250	..	250
1925-26	172	69	10,65	2,849	4,360	..	..	..	..	1,592	1,592	650	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Arkalwad—</i>																			
1924-25	175	620	610	646	4,399	612	3,824	..	426	..	4,662	69	264	..	..	..	..
1925-26	650	452	625	760	4,127	665	4,020	..	626	450	5,761	75	..	..	..	..	..
<i>District Total—</i>																			
1924-25	1,650	32,426	6,631	4,745	61,963	10,508	11,564	240	3,304	..	25,676	5,089	2,844	1,688	430	10	2,124		
1925-26	1,953	32,451	5,615	4,709	60,889	18,688	11,932	249	2,280	4,095	37,444	4,510	..	1,370	160	..	1,650		

AREA UNDER CROPS.
HASSAN.

PART I.
TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1924-25 and 1925-26.
TALUKWAR.

Taluk	Drugs and narcotics											Total	Fodder crops
	Dyes		Drugs and narcotics										
	Indigo	Others	Opium	Coffee	Tea	Tobacco	Cinchona	Indian hemp	Betel leaves	Others			
	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
<i>Hassan—</i>													
1924-25	..	..	..	899	..	30	..	..	280	200	1,409	765
1925-26	..	..	..	853	..	25	..	..	310	205	1,393	6,496
<i>Manjarabad—</i>													
1924-25	..	..	..	17,336	1	..	..	..	..	11,640	28,977	830
1925-26	..	..	..	17,780	1	..	..	..	..	16	17,777	848
<i>Belur—</i>													
1924-25	..	..	..	8,363	..	..	..	..	62	..	8,415	..
1925-26	..	..	..	9,428	..	18	..	..	55	..	8,501	..
<i>Arsikere—</i>													
1924-25	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	25	5,130
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	25	4,660
<i>Channarayana—</i>													
1924-25	..	..	..	..	..	82	..	..	50	..	132	68
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	180	..	..	65	..	246	..
<i>Hole-Narsipur—</i>													
1924-25	..	..	..	..	..	750	..	..	..	..	750	310
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	700	360
<i>Arkalwad—</i>													
1924-25	..	..	..	156	..	524	..	..	120	..	800	..
1925-26	..	..	..	156	..	673	..	..	135	..	964	..
<i>District Total—</i>													
1924-25	..	..	..	26,757	1	1,411	..	..	1,02	11,840	40,508	7,023
1925-26	..	..	..	28,197	1	1,624	..	..	665	121	30,605	12,103

AREA UNDER CROPS.

HASSAN—SHIMOGA.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1924-25 and 1925-26

Taluk	Mangoes	Potatoes	Areca nut	Others	Total	Miscellaneous crops			Total area cropped during the year	Area cropped more than once	Net area cropped during the year	Taluk	Rice
						Food	Mn. berry	Other non-food					
	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	1	2
<i>Hassan—</i>													
1924-25	244	420	315	..	979	350	25	216	122,255	2,676	119,579	Shimoga—	29,251
1925-26	220	412	315	390	1,337	..	20	2,780	131,064	2,030	129,034	1924-25	34,520
												1925-26	..
<i>Manjerabad—</i>												Channarayana—	5,301
1924-25	90	..	60	..	140	..	..	..	63,283	..	63,283	1924-25	5,028
1925-26	140	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	63,139	..	63,139	1925-26	..
<i>Belur—</i>												Honnali—	1,864
1924-25	80	76	230	..	386	403	..	858	79,313	..	79,313	1924-25	2,783
1925-26	60	80	230	1,160	1,520	..	..	..	80,421	336	80,085	1925-26	..
<i>Arsikere—</i>												Shikaripur—	26,835
1924-25	190	36	165	..	391	84	..	320	113,441	680	112,761	1924-25	29,733
1925-26	190	26	165	84	465	..	1	262	112,777	246	112,531	1925-26	..
<i>Channarayana—</i>												Sorab—	48,140
1924-25	..	..	150	..	180	1,000	..	245	115,664	3,284	112,380	1924-25	49,204
1925-26	68	..	150	380	698	720	..	360	113,523	2,305	1,11,318	1925-26	..
<i>Hole-Narsipur—</i>												Sagar—	36,397
1924-25	..	..	912	..	912	25	..	..	59,350	980	57,370	1924-25	34,072
1925-26	..	..	900	..	900	..	..	..	57,315	..	57,215	1925-26	..
<i>Arkalwad—</i>												Nagar—	34,212
1924-25	1	162	1,608	..	1,771	127	..	248	91,183	..	91,193	1924-25	29,832
1925-26	5	180	1,768	..	1,963	..	..	..	99,184	..	99,184	1925-26	..
<i>District Total—</i>												Pirihalli—	30,766
1924-25	575	694	3,440	..	4,709	1,990	25	1,887	643,499	7,620	635,879	1924-25	31,280
1925-26	683	698	3,528	2,004	6,913	720	21	3,402	64,313	4,817	64,396	1925-26	..
<i>District Total—</i>												District Total—	212,669
												1924-25	216,239
												1925-26	..

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

Food grains and pulses

Wheat	Barley	Cholum or jawar (millet)
3	4	5
..	..	9,640
..	..	9,638
7	..	36,000
20	..	36,253
563	..	35,410
350	..	35,027
15	..	1,252
..	..	1,601
..	..	354
..	..	323
..
..
..
..
585	..	82,859
370	..	82,242

AREA UNDER CROPS.
SHIMOGA.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

No.	Taluk	Food grains and pulses										Oil seeds							
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
		Cumbu or bajra (millet)	Ragi or marua	Maize	Horse gram	Bengal gram	Cowpea	Togari	Others	Total	Linseed	Til or gingel- ly	Must- ard and rape	Ground- nut	Cocunut	Castor	Others	Total	
	<i>Shimoga—</i>																		
	1924-25	..	31,110	..	9,085	495	..	..	6,300	85,881	..	810	..	145	..	590	..	1,545
	1925-26	..	25,025	..	12,977	1-0	..	140	4,030	85,910	..	620	..	275	120	645	..	1,560	
	<i>Channarayana—</i>																		
	1924-25	..	42,822	..	3,670	3,600	..	..	11,272	102,572	8	3,625	810	4,720	..	560	4,808	14,331
	1925-26	..	39,960	..	7,963	689	..	1,980	14,568	106,161	45	2,623	924	4,260	..	621	4,393	12,766	
	<i>Honnai—</i>																		
	1924-25	..	26,268	2	12,308	1,044	..	..	7,057	84,616	9	4,900	173	178	..	93	380	6,738
	1925-26	..	24,885	1	9,678	775	..	620	14,582	88,702	..	2,666	..	2,599	..	326	2,986	8,577	
	<i>Shikarpar—</i>																		
	1924-25	..	9,814	..	3,852	156	..	..	2,946	44,903	299	35	40	31	..	907	141	1,463
	1925-26	..	9,949	..	4,429	431	..	60	2,178	48,351	..	39	..	46	31	702	387	1,205	
	<i>Sorab—</i>																		
	1924-25	..	5,071	..	2,835	..	..	..	..	56,400	..	25	..	..	29	125	..	179
	1925-26	..	4,224	..	3,412	..	..	..	..	67,163	..	28	..	..	29	122	..	170
	<i>Sagar—</i>																		
	1924-25	..	460	..	215	3	..	..	..	36,965	1	2	..	..	88	..	5	93
	1925-26	..	372	..	239	..	..	..	..	34,683	..	..	..	..	..	82	..	82
	<i>Nagar—</i>																		
	1924-25	..	315	..	194	21	..	..	..	34,742	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1925-26	..	366	..	207	..	..	..	..	30,213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>Perthamballi—</i>																		
	1924-25	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,792	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1925-26	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,302	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>District Total—</i>																		
	1924-25	..	115,906	2	32,159	5,219	..	..	27,675	476,771	316	9,395	1,023	5,074	117	2,260	5,134	23,330
	1925-26	..	104,787	1	38,905	2,045	..	33,180	33,180	482,820	45	6,976	924	7,180	180	2,296	7,706	24,369	

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

Food grains			
Rice	Wheat	Barley	
2	3	4	
12,972	182	..	..
12,428	188	..	..
28,780	..	..	..
29,253	..	..	..
27,261	102	..	..
26,877	102	..	..
4,450	575	..	..
4,500	890	..	..
22,972	..	..	..
22,909	..	..	..
96,435	859	..	..
96,017	1,160	..	..

AREA UNDER CROPS.
SHIMOGA—KADUR.

Taluk	Fodder crops	Mangoes
	46	47
<i>Shimoga—</i>		
1924-25	..	130
1925-26	..	136
<i>Channagiri—</i>		
1924-25	..	530
1925-26	914	54
<i>Honnah—</i>		
1924-25	..	44
1925-26	..	24
<i>Shikarpar—</i>		
1924-25	..	106
1925-26	..	110
<i>Sorab—</i>		
1924-25
1925-26
<i>Sagar—</i>		
1924-25	..	576
1925-26
<i>Nagar—</i>		
1924-25
1925-26
<i>Tirthahalli—</i>		
1924-25
1925-26	..	54
<i>District Total—</i>		
1924-25	..	1,406
1925-26	914	378

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

Potatoes	Areca nut	Others	Total	Miscellaneous crops			Total area cropped during the year	Area cropped more than once	Net area cropped during the year	Taluk
				Food	Mulberry	Other non-food				
48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	1
25	798	..	950	..	..	..	90,100	..	90,100	<i>Tarikere—</i>
50	795	..	981	..	..	..	90,211	..	90,211	1924-25 ..
..	1,880	862	3,292	2,506	..	..	1,39,808	..	139,808	1925-26 ..
..	1,820	1,888	3,762	..	..	..	138,968	..	138,968	<i>Koppa—</i>
..	450	260	754	7,157	..	..	108,338	..	108,338	1924-25 ..
..	453	212	680	..	..	..	107,627	..	107,627	1925-26 ..
..	80	51	237	..	..	..	51,545	..	51,545	<i>Kadur—</i>
..	43	..	153	..	..	53	54,733	..	54,733	1924-25 ..
..	..	..	..	1,534	..	..	59,307	..	59,307	1925-20 ..
..	1,534	..	1,534	..	..	..	60,080	..	60,080	<i>Mudgere—</i>
..	1,612	301	2,489	..	..	..	41,889	..	41,889	1924-25 ..
..	4,008	..	4,008	..	..	..	39,854	..	39,854	1925-26 ..
..	..	2	2	12,641	..	..	48,079	..	48,079	<i>District Total—</i>
..	2,360	10,088	12,398	..	..	..	43,161	..	43,161	1924-25 ..
..	6,829	..	6,829	..	..	..	37,989	..	37,989	1925-26 ..
..	6,776	..	6,829	..	..	..	38,532	..	38,532	
25	11,646	1,476	14,553	23,833	..	..	575,055	..	575,055	
50	17,789	12,138	30,354	..	..	53	573,166	..	573,166	

AREA UNDER CROPS.
KADUR.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

Taluk	Food grains										Oilseeds				
	Chokm or jawar (millet)	Cumbu or bajra (millet)	Ragi or marua	Maize	Horse gram	Bengal gram	Cowpea	Togari	Others	Total	Linseed	Til or gingely	Mustard and rape	Groundnut	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Talike</i> —															
1924-25	11,906	820	25,480	1,872	12,153	..	6,482	202	..	71,559	..	962	40	102	
1925-26	12,006	..	25,912	..	12,208	1,012	..	196	1,235	65,165	..	422	38	..	
<i>Koppa</i> —															
1924-25	..	..	209	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,989	..	8	..	..
1925-26	..	..	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,529	..	..	..	5
<i>Chikmagalur</i> —															
1924-25	1,125	..	17,200	..	2,082	1,399	3,920	..	1,870	50,494	..	797	23	1	
1925-26	..	..	7,426	..	2,817	1,380	..	..	2,475	52,201	..	756	19	205
<i>Kadur</i> —															
1924-25	13,780	..	39,680	86	13,980	1,470	..	2,150	..	80,491	..	2,275	199	220	
1925-26	14,275	..	40,200	95	15,350	2,250	..	2,075	4,650	84,385	..	2,530	250	875	
<i>Mudgers</i> —															
1924-25	..	..	860	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,832	..	..	..	..
1925-26	..	..	996	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,905	..	..	..	..
<i>District Total</i> —															
1924-25	25,686	820	83,629	1,458	28,765	3,069	10,402	2,352	1,870	2,55,315	..	4,012	252	323	
1925-26	27,406	..	81,749	95	30,375	4,042	..	2,271	8,420	2,55,135	..	3,708	307	1,085	

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

AREA UNDER CROPS.
KADUR.

CO & CF

Taluk	Oil-seeds				Condiments and spices							Sugar				Fibres			
	Coconut	Castor	Others	Total	Coriander	Chillies	Onions	Pepper	Others	Total	Sugar-cane	Others	Cotton	Jute	Others	Total			
																	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Tarikere— 1924-25 1925-26 1,101	620 277	7,364 7,575	6,024	198	72	..	..	35	..	..	412 276	..	16 32	428 303		
Koppa— 1924-25 1925-26	12 10	..	..	..	188 189	433 433	571 572	302 299	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur— 1924-25 1925-26	553 686	1,071 546	2,578 2,212	1,576 878	322 350	869 207	..	618 540	3,385 1,975	446 515	..	761 685	..	..	761 685	
Kadur— 1924-25 1925-26	4,356 4,250	3,525 3,250	20,515 21,130	18,580 14,300	5,125 5,250	650 750	..	915 1,070	20,270 21,370	935 750	250	450 833	230 25	180 17	860 875			
Mulgoere— 1924-25 1925-26	4 5	..	..	..	27	5,356	5,353	91 82	..	..	..	..	..
District Total— 1924-25 1925-26	4,909 5,037	5,062 4,073	30,478 30,635	15,158 21,202	5,447 5,768	1,519 1,029	188 166	1,968 7,434	24,226 35,629	2,032 1,900	5,588	1,623 1,774	230 25	196 49	2,049 1,848			

Includes Khushki bagayat.

AREA UNDER CROPS.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

	Taluk	Drugs and narcotics										Total
		Dyes					Others					
		Indigo	Others	Opium	Coffee	Tea	Tobacco	Cinchona	Indian hemp	Betel leaves	Others	
		35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
<i>Tarikere—</i>	4,435	..	30	..	..	..	..	4,465
1924-25	4,508	..	36	..	..	86	..	4,631
1925-26	13,951	192	..	..	1	..	9	392	14,544
<i>Koppa—</i>	14,015	402	..	..	..	..	9	392	14,819
1924-25	36,883	..	..	20	..	14	37	..	36,940
1925-26	36,979	..	..	35	..	..	48	..	37,062
<i>Chikmagalur—</i>	609	..	..	1,260	..	..	..	..	1,769
1924-25	608	..	..	1,275	..	..	..	..	1,783
1925-26	18,320	170	..	1	..	..	..	1,108	19,899
<i>Mudgere—</i>	18,852	177	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,029
1924-25	74,098	362	..	1,301	1	14	46	1,500	77,307
1925-26	74,862	579	..	1,349	..	..	142	392	77,328
<i>District Total—</i>
1924-25
1925-26

PART I.
TALUKWAR

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

AREA UNDER CROPS.
KADUR-CHITALDRUG.

Taluk	Fodde crops	Mangoes	Potatoes	Arecaanut	Others	Total	Miscellaneous crops			Total area cropped during the year	Area cropped more than once	Net area cropped during the year	Taluk	Food grains	
							Food	Malberry	Other non-food					Rice	Wheat
	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	1	2	3
<i>Tarikere</i>—	..	..	..	3,925	370	4,597	..	..	..	88,681	3,259	86,422	Chitaldrug—	2,307	770
1924-25	..	302	..	3,925	611	4,536	..	..	..	88,801	3,098	85,703	1924-25	1,980	730
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26	..	..
<i>Koppa</i> —	282	44	..	6,120	800	6,964	..	..	385	52,049	..	52,049	Chitalkere—	6,016	150
1924-25	249	..	..	5,087	8	6,036	..	..	1,265	52,780	..	52,780	1924-25	5,900	120
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26	..	..
<i>Chikmagalur</i> —	808	269	..	..	76	345	..	..	2	95,728	814	94,914	Hiriyur—	6,836	186
1924-25	..	70	..	..	..	633	..	..	..	95,170	916	94,254	1924-25	6,875	250
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26	..	..
<i>Kadur</i> —	..	1,290	2,825	3,110	2,160	9,225	475	..	..	134,780	2,670	132,110	Holkeri—	2,622	74
1924-25	..	1,280	260	3,260	..	4,740	..	..	6,290	140,273	8,323	131,950	1924-25	1,800	60
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26	..	..
<i>Madgera</i> —	..	678	..	1,110	277	855	..	..	179	49,719	..	49,719	Davangere—	3,150	58
1924-25	..	..	..	..	..	1,110	21	..	..	50,310	..	50,310	1924-25	2,500	75
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26	..	..
<i>District Total</i> —	1091	2,483	2,625	13,195	3,683	21,988	475	..	385	420,957	6,748	414,214	Jagalur—	1,180	150
1924-25	845	1,360	874	14,531	692	16,957	26	..	6,735	427,334	12,337	414,997	1924-25	1,200	150
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26	..	..
<i>Molakalmuru</i>—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Molakalmuru—	3,187	150
1924-25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1924-25	3,138	176
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26	450	200
<i>Hosur</i>—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hosur—	1,132	131
1924-25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1924-25	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26	..	..
<i>District Total</i>—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	District Total—	25,498	1,738
1924-25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1924-25	24,225	1,692
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26	..	..

AREA UNDER CROPS,
CHITALDRUG.

PART I
TALUKWAR.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

Taluk	Food grains										Oil-seeds			
	Barley	Cholam or jawar (millet)	Cambu or bajra (millet)	Ragi or mearu	Maize	Horse gram	Bengal gram	Cowpea	Togari	Others	Total	Linseed	Til or gingelly	Mustard and rape
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<i>Chitaldrug</i> —
1924-25	..	39,379	752	21,500	18,750	10,797	2,109	14,927	20,183	26,630	158,014	..	417	375
1925-26	..	42,419	9,200	19,600	..	10,168	2,803	16,160	18,824	36,150	158,034	300	530	400
<i>Chalukere</i> —
1924-25	..	8,000	25,144	10,268	4	16,000	120	..	5,568	37,332	109,202	5	160	..
1925-26	..	12,000	30,698	8,800	..	18,000	195	96	6,317	45,933	127,759	2	160	..
<i>Hiriyur</i> —
1924-25	..	22,316	42,316	9,643	..	6,146	2,924	632	7,255	28,503	124,482	..	2,115	..
1925-26	..	23,476	43,071	9,120	..	5,864	3,561	2,246	6,782	21,599	122,839	57	2,940	..
<i>Holikeri</i> —
1924-25	..	24,556	565	36,452	..	6,730	260	3,199	4,081	17,600	95,939	9	2,940	95
1925-26	..	23,544	455	32,155	..	6,959	361	4,115	5,070	19,008	92,547	..	2,603	170
<i>Davanogere</i> —
1924-25	..	87,220	29,435	29,220	..	15,238	88	7,369	18,315	9,748	1,99,852	..	7,496	75
1925-26	..	70,268	49,789	21,735	..	14,632	383	9,764	23,438	9,427	207,991	..	2,202	98
<i>Jagalur</i> —
1924-25	..	31,286	13,829	9,250	..	5,346	64	..	3,307	30,221	96,433	30	410	12
1925-26	..	38,486	15,189	9,300	..	7,550	180	915	4,523	21,087	98,590	26	513	15
<i>Makalamburu</i> —
1924-25	..	11,525	..	5,130	..	5,568	35	657	68	16,898	43,386	..	1,040	..
1925-26	..	8,020	8,642	3,665	1	4,022	203	58	2,423	17,109	47,537	..	367	14
<i>Hosur</i> —
1924-25	..	15,468	3,320	23,250	..	9,425	100	..	2,018	24,976	79,207	..	5,480	10
1925-26	..	15,151	3,302	27,905	..	12,071	782	3,484	3,056	14,496	81,600	..	5,843	15
<i>District Total</i> —
1924-25	..	240,150	115,361	144,713	..	75,208	5,700	26,805	60,795	191,713	606,495	44	20,068	567
1925-26	..	239,363	160,416	132,300	1	79,278	8,484	36,836	70,433	183,869	906,697	385	16,178	712

AREA UNDER CROPS.
CHITALDRUG.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.
TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

Taluk	Oil-seeds— <i>contd.</i>				Condiments and Spices						Sugar			Fibres				
	Ground-nut	Cocoanut	Castor	Others	Total	Coriander	Chillies	Pepper	Onions	Others	Total	Sugar-cane	Others	Cotton	Jute	Others	Total	
																		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
<i>Chitaldrug—</i>																		
1924-25	1,209	963	1,501	2,397	6,862	57	5,087	..	201	..	6,325	402	..	11,700	..	207	11,907	
1925-26	4,038	963	1,501	638	8,370	1,209	2,410	..	816	207	4,642	450	..	12,000	100	106	12,200	
<i>Chalakeri—</i>																		
1924-25	6,871	..	18,836	2,871	28,733	1	1,137	..	202	..	1,340	..	..	14,882	..	..	14,882
1925-26	8,307	42	5,400	3,082	17,013	4	1,806	..	548	..	2,157	..	..	10,644	..	..	10,644
<i>Hiriyur—</i>																		
1924-25	583	107	814	116	3,735	77	954	..	35	212	1,278	165	..	18,372	..	..	18,372
1925-26	2,617	107	3,177	146	9,104	81	1,220	..	..	..	1,501	143	..	16,215	..	..	16,215
<i>Holakeri—</i>																		
1924-25	1,727	857	1,164	3	6,795	22	2,541	..	..	..	2,563	23	..	4,457	172	..	4,629
1925-26	5,293	857	1,264	3	10,190	21	2,609	..	..	..	2,630	50	..	3,900	151	..	4,051
<i>Lavanagere—</i>																		
1924-25	17,195	162	2,830	168	27,026	18	2,360	..	115	42	2,537	158	..	25,432	649	..	26,080	
1925-26	39,946	162	1,585	1,526	45,219	15	3,546	..	78	36	3,675	485	..	6,771	355	..	7,126	
<i>Jaganpur—</i>																		
1924-25	9,454	200	8,236	1,571	19,809	216	2,320	..	..	376	2,320	6	..	9,547	..	..	9,547
1925-26	10,851	200	6,850	817	18,852	216	2,526	..	67	..	3,187	36	..	7,769	..	..	7,769
<i>Nolalaimuru—</i>																		
1924-25	2,368	14	3,004	262	6,718	..	175	..	618	9	702	107	..	6,980	..	..	6,980
1925-26	3,905	19	3,004	1,306	8,615	..	688	..	455	299	1,452	52	..	1,272	..	188	1,460	
<i>Houdurga—</i>																		
1924-25	40	7,940	2,980	400	16,860	627	2,243	..	18	12	2,900	8	..	300	..	..	300
1925-26	239	8,133	2,628	446	17,204	234	2,639	..	29	14	2,916	..	..	150	..	..	150
<i>District Total—</i>																		
1924-25	39,447	10,243	39,375	7,744	117,488	602	16,797	..	1,069	275	18,963	869	..	91,650	820	207	92,677	
1925-26	74,986	10,483	25,309	7,464	134,517	1,782	17,153	..	1,983	932	21,860	1,216	..	58,621	606	288	59,515	

AREA UNDER CROPS.
CHITALDRUG.

Taluk

<i>Chitaldrug—</i>			
1924-25	..	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..
<i>Challakere—</i>			
1924-25	..	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..
<i>Hiriyur—</i>			
1924-25	..	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..
<i>Holalkere—</i>			
1924-25	..	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..
<i>Duvangere—</i>			
1924-25	..	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..
<i>Jagalur—</i>			
1924-25	..	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..
<i>Molakalmuru</i>			
1924-25	..	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..
<i>Hosdurga—</i>			
1924-25	..	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..
<i>District Total—</i>			
1924-25	..	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

Dyes		Drugs and narcotics								
Indigo	Others	Opium	Coffee	Tea	Tobacco	Cinchona	Indian hemp	Betel leaves	Others	Total
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
..	73	..	..	..	..	73
..	136	..	..	166	..	262
..	597	..	..	166	..	783
..	1,046	..	..	198	..	1,244
..	3,064	..	14	189	..	3,267
..	3,532	..	37	178	..	3,747
..	182	..	..	22	..	184
..	113	..	..	8	..	121
..	195	..	..	..	..	195
..	192	..	..	..	..	192
..	59	..	..	74	..	133
..	65	..	48	83	..	196
..	381	..	..	102	..	483
..	343	..	..	102	..	445
..	65	..	..	35	..	100
..	92	..	..	30	..	122
..	4,596	..	14	608	..	5,218
..	5,519	..	85	755	..	6,359

AREA UNDER CROPS.
CHITALDRUG.

	Taluk		
<hr/>			
<i>Chitaldrug—</i>			
1924-25
1925-26
<i>Challakere—</i>			
1924-25
1925-26
<i>Hiriyur—</i>			
1924-25
1925-26
<i>Holalkere—</i>			
1924-25
1925-26
<i>Davanngere—</i>			
1924-25
1925-26
<i>Jagalur—</i>			
1924-25
1925-26
<i>Molakururu—</i>			
1924-25
1925-26
<i>Hosdurga—</i>			
1924-25
1925-26
<i>District Total—</i>			
1924-25
1925-26

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

Fodder Crops	Mangoes	Potatoes	Areca nut	Others	Total	Miscellaneous crops			Total area cropped during the year	Area cropped more than once	Net area cropped during the year
						Food	Mulberry	Non-food			
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
..	117	..	1,523	2,084	3,724	1,600	..	..	187,907	1,705	186,202
..	127	..	1,592	1,158	2,877	1,214	..	..	188,079	2,809	185,210
..	10	..	339	160	509	..	..	..	155,449	8,175	147,274
..	10	..	394	175	569	..	..	..	159,288	8,811	150,475
2,164	..	..	..	..	..	746	..	1,730	155,919	..	155,919
2,763	25	..	268	827	1,120	..	..	..	197,232	9,845	147,387
..	177	..	772	240	1,189	..	..	..	111,322	..	111,322
..	80	..	772	..	852	..	..	..	110,341	..	110,341
..	122	..	28	..	150	..	..	..	256,896	..	256,896
..	122	..	28	124	274	..	..	..	264,962	144	264,818
..	20	..	120	40	180	..	..	59	128,547	..	128,547
..	20	..	120	36	175	..	..	64	128,819	..	128,819
..	..	..	..	351	351	..	..	..	58,697	..	58,697
..	..	..	..	242	242	..	..	145	59,948	3,080	56,868
..	190	..	..	..	190	..	..	70	99,635	..	99,635
..	190	..	..	..	190	..	..	..	102,182	..	102,182
2,164	636	..	2,782	2,875	6,293	2,346	..	1,859	1,154,372	9,860	1,144,492
2,763	874	..	3,164	2,561	6,299	1,214	..	209	1,170,849	24,749	1,146,100

57

LIVE-STOCK.

PART I.
BANGALORE. TABLE V.—Number of live-stock, ploughs and carts in each taluk in the Bangalore District as ascertained by a Census held in 1924-25. TALUKWAR.

Taluk	Oxen			Young stock calves	Buffaloes			Sheep	Goats	Pigs
	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows		Male buffaloes	Cow buffaloes	Young stock calves			
Bangalore including City, 1925-26 ..	3,848	24,721	31,698	20,202	953	10,421	4,516	27,506	37,834	1,247
Hoskote ..	2,964	13,354	16,895	7,995	701	6,322	2,572	30,082	29,373	495
Dodballapur ..	3,657	18,865	17,182	11,182	755	6,053	3,022	29,608	29,549	977
Nelamangala ..	1,871	20,234	23,226	13,422	271	3,462	1,354	17,193	35,002	762
Kankanhalli ..	2,132	10,701	61,782	17,221	481	4,481	1,789	20,626	74,862	494
Magadi ..	2,603	20,374	33,123	12,913	423	4,548	1,818	23,112	46,823	937
Channarayana ..	1,102	8,488	25,352	9,760	450	4,297	1,827	17,098	26,748	1,311
Anekal ..	2,682	8,803	17,492	7,922	1,743	3,477	1,585	17,720	14,988	664
Devanhalli ..	1,597	12,053	11,085	6,488	1,485	7,244	3,586	31,342	23,321	707
Closepet Sub-Taluk ..	1,714	7,326	23,462	10,541	273	2,629	1,272	9,945	31,876	508
District Total ..	24,170	141,892	260,275	20,982	7,650	52,934	23,341	234,231	349,376	8,108
Taluk	Horses and Ponies			Mules	Donkeys	Camels	Ploughs		Total	Carts
	Horses	Mares	Young stock colts and fillies				Old pattern	New pattern		
Bangalore including City, 1925-26 ..	421	207	54	5	2,123	..	14,362	1,019	16,371	8,485
Hoskote ..	106	121	6	..	1,225	..	9,019	216	9,235	4,481
Dodballapur ..	73	57	4	..	1,485	..	10,995	96	11,091	4,012
Nelamangala ..	94	135	3	1	1,131	..	11,977	53	11,980	3,886
Kankanhalli ..	139	269	13	..	632	..	17,814	74	17,888	2,688
Magadi ..	100	161	5	..	740	..	13,997	43	14,040	4,224
Channarayana ..	38	93	8	..	774	..	11,208	44	11,252	2,645
Anekal ..	106	87	4	..	774	..	6,602	839	7,441	3,634
Devanhalli ..	57	77	6	..	1,392	..	6,925	99	7,024	3,236
Closepet Sub-Taluk ..	49	116	11	..	322	..	8,157	73	8,230	1,344
District Total ..	1,183	1,313	114	6	10,269	..	1,10,996	2,576	119,572	38,635

LIVE-STOCK.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

TABLE V.—Number of live-stock, ploughs and carts in each taluk in the Kolar District as ascertained by a Census held in 1925-26.

Taluk	Oxen				Young stock calves	Buffaloes			Sheep	Goats	Pigs
	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Male buffaloes		Young stock calves					
						Cow buffaloes	Young stock calves				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Kolar	5,126	17,722	21,368	9,855	1,328	8,814	3,760	56,179	37,390	1,418	
Bowringpet ..	3,700	9,196	18,170	7,189	310	1,774	792	47,900	28,275	374	
Chintamani ..	3,780	13,457	11,852	5,822	802	5,853	2,719	42,471	29,901	906	
Srinivaspur ..	4,891	14,386	13,813	6,427	1,628	5,902	2,312	35,327	31,732	1,065	
Mullagal ..	5,322	12,791	18,370	8,365	1,158	5,359	2,419	53,689	24,568	860	
Sidlaghatta ..	3,850	14,943	11,938	5,904	803	6,881	3,180	51,700	25,780	518	
Chikballapur ..	2,390	11,103	9,648	4,610	787	5,209	1,115	30,151	8,259	1,523	
Bagesalli ..	4,147	13,573	12,130	5,182	980	3,282	1,284	51,898	26,473	761	
Goribidnur ..	4,362	17,784	11,087	5,820	800	6,769	2,939	49,462	32,195	2,433	
Malur ..	3,703	8,098	18,741	6,990	875	4,149	1,490	32,404	34,114	484	
Gudibanda Sub-Taluk ..	1,427	4,150	3,843	1,653	149	730	334	13,828	5,947	562	
District Total	42,694	137,803	156,966	66,817	9,575	54,102	23,240	464,997	281,723	10,764	
Taluk	Horses and ponies				Mules	Donkeys	Camels	Ploughs		Total	Carts
	Horses	Mares	Young stock colts and fillies					Old pattern	New pattern		
			12	13								14	18	19	20	21
Kolar	223	161	9	17	1,208	..	12,491	70	12,561	5,549	
Bowringpet ..	83	59	3	..	532	..	8,672	25	8,697	2,170	
Chintamani ..	69	81	1	..	906	..	7,795	33	7,828	3,201	
Srinivaspur ..	79	71	2	..	634	..	8,756	19	8,775	3,226	
Mullagal ..	81	126	..	..	386	..	9,394	56	9,450	3,209
Sidlaghatta ..	66	93	3	..	1,125	..	8,371	54	8,425	3,312	
Chikballapur ..	40	33	..	..	787	..	6,320	64	6,384	2,534
Bagesalli ..	59	58	1	..	863	..	7,823	46	7,869	2,307	
Coribidnur ..	68	53	2	..	1,046	..	10,697	118	10,815	2,921	
Malur ..	65	122	4	..	837	..	9,696	86	9,781	3,306	
Gudibanda Sub-Taluk ..	14	19	2	2	435	..	2,460	27	3,487	666	
District Total	647	906	27	19	8,749	..	92,486	697	93,082	32,400	

PART I.
LIVE-STOCK.
TUMKUR. TABLE V.—Number of live-stock, ploughs and carts in each taluk in Tumkur District as ascertained by a Census held in 1925-26. TALUKWAR.

Taluk	Oxen				Young stock calves	Buffaloes			Sheep	Goats	Pigs
	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Male buffaloes		Cow buffaloes	Young stock calves				
							Young stock calves	Young stock calves			
I	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Tumkur ..	2,911	29,310	32,191	783	6,005	2,957	41,780	41,474	936		
Maddagiri ..	2,251	16,302	8,680	1,257	6,135	3,012	63,404	37,957	482		
Chiknayakanhalli ..	924	18,193	13,376	679	3,986	1,712	43,282	24,935	461		
Sira ..	2,145	19,994	10,966	1,199	6,033	2,714	100,045	34,280	835		
Gubbi ..	1,076	23,828	19,056	860	4,401	1,871	64,732	39,290	1,104		
Tiptur ..	919	16,972	14,303	398	3,949	1,405	36,965	16,147	423		
Pavagada ..	5,219	13,323	10,799	1,143	4,882	2,139	81,154	37,251	612		
Kunigal ..	1,164	16,768	30,225	432	4,074	1,989	55,291	44,311	723		
Koratagere Sub-Taluk ..	1,449	9,681	6,879	311	1,149	1,133	17,121	17,457	349		
Turuvekere Sub-Taluk ..	651	9,825	11,030	287	2,141	938	53,048	14,577	701		
District Total ..	18,709	174,176	168,105	7,329	44,405	19,570	556,802	307,622	6,826		
Taluk	Horses and Ponies			Mules	Donkeys	Camels	Ploughs		Total	Cart	
	Horses	Mares	Young stock colts and fillies				Old pattern	New pattern			
	12	13	14	16	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Tumkur ..	128	122	11	..	907	..	19,274	83	19,358	5,448	
Maddagiri ..	55	70	3	..	756	..	10,518	35	10,553	2,195	
Chiknayakanhalli ..	61	43	..	..	164	..	9,547	44	9,591	2,847
Sira ..	81	96	8	..	785	..	11,802	73	11,875	2,676	
Gubbi ..	119	165	3	..	776	..	16,316	98	16,413	3,987	
Tiptur ..	55	49	4	..	253	..	9,107	90	9,197	3,474	
Pavagada ..	133	165	2	..	1,251	..	7,150	18	7,175	1,597	
Kunigal ..	106	234	68	..	890	..	14,504	70	14,574	4,317	
Koratagere Sub-Taluk ..	34	52	1	..	342	..	6,118	41	6,159	1,178	
Turuvekere Sub-Taluk ..	40	61	6	..	559	..	6,553	15	6,568	1,662	
District Total ..	812	1,058	100	..	6,845	..	110,964	588	1,11,522	29,579	

MYSORE. TABLE V.—Number of live-stock, ploughs and carts in each taluk in the Mysore District as ascertained by a Census held in 1925-26 TALUKWAR.

Taluk	Oxen				Young stock calves	Buffaloes			Sheep	Goats	Pigs
	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Male buffaloes		Cow buffaloes	Young stock calves				
								6				7	8
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Mysore	1,373	23,987	23,059	12,588	481	2,377	23,692	25,760	104		
Yedatore	2,156	23,125	26,136	14,320	419	2,236	34,073	16,629	384		
Chamarajinagar	2,504	28,855	24,580	11,148	1,286	3,200	29,834	34,168	701		
Heggaddevankote	3,246	23,438	23,116	11,462	586	810	7,341	14,276	4		
Gundlupet	3,515	27,047	22,981	11,790	682	2,172	27,907	25,530	749		
Hunsur	4,760	36,991	52,083	25,308	486	1,979	20,222	37,854	294		
T. Narasipur	1,751	11,178	20,705	6,711	899	2,544	26,691	17,174	389		
Nanjangud	3,053	30,807	26,035	14,317	915	4,487	32,823	28,867	547		
Seringapatam	792	14,747	21,038	8,351	527	1,938	41,451	16,124			
Mandya	1,898	13,994	39,314	11,663	720	3,128	104,827	38,942			
Krishnarajpete	1,279	19,390	40,341	18,034	1,010	4,478	71,140	39,428			
Nagamangala	843	14,296	30,853	10,247	570	2,246	122,307	32,967			
Malavalli	1,110	9,743	38,047	10,749	466	2,534	52,503	46,602			
Yelandur	641	5,857	3,773	1,782	246	389	4,736	3,315			
District Total	28,921	283,435	392,941	168,470	9,288	34,427	599,507	380,636	7,644		
Taluk	Horses and ponies				Mules	Donkeys	Camels	Ploughs		Total	Carts
	Horses	Mares	Young stock colts and fillies								
			Old pattern	New pattern							
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Mysore	293	135	92	3	379	12,895	41	12,936	4,671		
Yedatore	44	50	8	..	201	13,225	137	13,362	3,816		
Chamarajinagar	69	173	..	..	447	15,576	130	15,706	9,552	
Heggaddevankote	49	138	..	..	135	11,603	22	11,625	2,765	
Gundlupet	45	194	1	..	251	14,543	73	14,616	6,268		
Hunsur	117	140	13	..	305	21,961	92	22,053	4,577		
T. Narasipur	18	23	7	..	632	12,412	22	12,434	6,246		
Nanjangud	42	92	3	..	244	18,089	52	18,141	7,706		
Seringapatam	40	26	3	..	807	11,806	71	11,877	3,376		
Mandya	43	57	..	..	1,300	22,005	66	22,071	4,330	
Krishnarajpete	85	105	12	..	617	18,685	25	18,710	2,677		
Nagamangala	62	58	..	..	904	14,409	47	14,456	1,864	
Malavalli	92	81	11	..	848	18,269	17	18,286	5,764		
Yelandur	9	15	2	..	115	3,658	19	3,677	2,530		
District Total	1,008	1,287	168	3	7,185	2,09,136	814	209,950	66,142		

LIVE-STOCK.

HASSAN. TABLE V.—Number of live-stock, ploughs and carts in each taluk in the Hassan District as ascertained by a Census held in 1925-26. TALUKWAR.

Taluk	Oxen						Young stock calves	Buffaloes			Sheep	Goats	Pigs
	Bulls		Cows		Young stock calves	Male buffaloes		Cow buffaloes	Young stock calves				
	3	4	5	6						7				8	9	10	11
Hassan	2,403	34,119	34,865	16,685	711	9,278	3,792	36,908	15,441	1,493			
Manjarabad ..	3,553	19,092	17,737	12,441	2,637	3,865	2,310	232	3,517	1,951			
Belur ..	4,330	28,146	28,998	17,070	933	4,023	2,238	2,445	11,697	2,429			
Arsikere ..	2,871	29,240	26,963	13,069	1,035	9,881	3,072	5,225	32,083	507			
Channarayana ..	1,787	26,571	23,589	11,638	805	9,479	3,795	36,570	23,799	506			
H. Narasipur ..	983	13,689	20,553	8,573	474	6,746	2,982	38,148	17,708	506			
Arkalged ..	1,778	19,706	20,577	13,597	571	5,354	2,381	8,371	12,975	1,443			
Alur Sub-Taluk ..	1,194	11,248	11,548	6,357	225	1,856	869	154	3,663	826			
District Total	18,899	181,760	194,830	100,430	7,391	61,082	21,440	266,336	130,873	9,850			
Taluk	Horses and ponies				Mules	Donkeys	Camels	Ploughs		Total	Carts		
	Horses	Mares	Young stock colts and fillies					Old pattern	New pattern				
			12	13								14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Hassan	162	227	40	..	..	..	..	17,681	44	17,925	3,555
Manjarabad ..	62	21	1	..	..	..	..	10,221	42	10,263	773
Belur ..	112	137	21	..	..	..	..	16,029	48	16,077	2,236
Arsikere ..	105	126	5	..	..	..	..	14,753	139	14,892	9,957
Channarayana ..	107	198	16	..	..	..	..	16,602	96	16,697	4,377
H. Narasipur ..	69	113	24	..	..	..	..	10,181	22	10,203	939
Arkalged ..	203	165	6	..	..	..	..	11,715	43	11,758	1,461
Alur Sub-Taluk ..	51	60	5	..	..	..	..	5,916	18	5,934	694
District Total	871	1,047	117	..	..	..	..	103,298	451	103,749	19,894

LIVE-STOCK.

PART I.
SHIMOGA. TABLE V.—Number of live-stock, ploughs and carts in each taluk in the Shimoga District as ascertained by a Census held in 1925-26. TALUKWAR.

Taluk	Oxen				Young stock calves	Buffaloes			Sheep	Goats	Pigs										
	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Young stock calves		Male buffaloes	Cow buffaloes	Young stock calves													
												1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1925-26.																					
Shimoga	4,055	21,563	17,497	16,045	1,165	8,500	4,638	1,940	7,038	117											
Channegiri	5,111	21,947	16,462	11,169	1,733	13,833	6,956	8,416	15,238	294											
Honnali	3,289	16,094	12,124	10,105	1,150	7,423	10,065	10,065	14,748	186											
Shikarpur	3,816	17,982	17,560	16,388	2,472	7,423	5,465	1,689	9,017	168											
Sorab	4,613	23,144	16,571	16,167	3,991	6,609	4,807	1,172	5,378	419											
Sagar	5,487	18,343	17,645	13,994	3,789	5,589	3,236	846	2,399	585											
Nagar	3,808	12,688	14,579	14,534	4,329	2,988	2,203	340	2,165	496											
Tirthahalli	3,585	18,319	17,721	16,575	1,826	4,566	2,267	733	4,843	1,805											
Kumel Sub-Taluk	842	5,636	4,745	5,059	497	1,226	1,047	239	1,362	26											
District Total	34,587	154,816	134,899	120,007	20,932	62,457	36,806	25,460	62,193	3,876											
Taluk	Horses and ponies			Mules	Donkeys	Camels	Ploughs		Total	Carts											
	Horses	Mares	Young stock colts and fillies				Old pattern	New pattern													
											12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
1925-26.																					
Shimoga	53	48	1	4	182	..	10,316	92	10,408	5,972											
Channegiri	143	124	9	..	218	..	11,730	224	11,954	5,742											
Honnali	56	62	2	1	148	..	8,820	57	8,877	4,852											
Shikarpur	33	76	4	1	68	..	9,952	0	9,952	5,241											
Sorab	58	63	8	..	36	..	11,604	26	11,630	5,171											
Sagar	11	13	1	..	..	..	9,006	74	9,080	2,293								
Nagar	20	14	3	..	3	..	6,802	52	6,854	1,344											
Tirthahalli	7	6	1	..	12	..	8,795	207	9,002	1,377											
Kumel Sub-Taluk	15	19	..	..	15	..	2,762	12	2,774	1,601									
District Total	396	425	29	6	682	..	76,887	793	79,680	32,693											

LIVE-STOCK.
CHITALDRUG. TABLE V.—Number of live-stock, ploughs and carts in each taluk in the Chitaldrug District as ascertained by a Census held in 1925-26. TALUKWAR.

Taluk	Oxen			Young stock calves	Buffaloes			Sheep	Goats	Pigs
	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows		Male buffaloes	Cow buffaloes	Young stock calves			
1										
1925-26										
Chitaldrug	4,605	22,249	14,864	8,971	1,441	12,797	6,549	22,373	19,481	346
Chalalokere	3,904	21,523	15,353	7,276	1,528	7,037	3,721	86,379	41,682	625
Hiriyur	2,025	17,085	8,289	4,960	1,117	6,688	3,796	76,261	32,118	1,088
Holalkere	3,993	18,876	16,148	8,993	1,548	14,110	6,578	18,301	19,898	173
Davangere	3,485	17,083	13,182	9,314	1,336	11,595	6,088	13,780	14,632	299
Jagalur	2,265	12,421	7,049	4,679	846	7,316	3,629	22,887	13,139	143
Molakalmuru	1,986	8,587	6,155	3,368	942	3,301	1,718	21,214	17,953	117
Hosdurga	2,351	20,473	14,144	7,772	1,170	98	4,714	44,224	20,943	391
Haribar Sub-Taluk	1,491	9,062	4,368	3,529	528	6,842	2,775	7,504	7,892	174
District Total	26,108	1,47,368	99,651	58,752	10,456	78,460	38,962	313,223	187,410	3,356
3										
Taluk	Horses and ponies			Mules	Donkeys	Camels	Ploughs		Total	Carts
	Horses	Mares	Young stock colts and fillies				Old pattern	New pattern		
1925-26										
Chitaldrug	173	158	62	..	742	4	11,099	359	11,458	4,320
Chalalokere	131	187	8	..	968	1	10,505	60	10,565	2,619
Hiriyur	194	187	15	..	799	..	8,374	210	8,584	2,834
Holalkere	87	94	18	..	239	..	9,481	356	9,837	3,759
Davangere	71	91	11	..	338	..	8,375	688	9,063	4,686
Jagalur	70	332	2	..	6,619	..	4,082	107	6,726	2,758
Molakalmuru	35	48	3	..	315	..	10,077	55	4,117	1,086
Hosdurga	94	99	12	..	326	..	4,528	79	10,156	2,843
Haribar Sub-Taluk	31	60	..	..	120	1	..	246	4,774	2,310
District Total	686	1,021	131	..	4,169	6	73,120	2,160	75,280	27,205

THE MYSORE SEASON AND CROP REPORT FOR 1925-26.

PART II.—AREA AND YIELD.

The particulars of the area given in this part of the report under certain select crops, generally tally with the figures furnished in Table IV of part (1) for the corresponding crops, except in a few instances, though Deputy Commissioners of Districts had previously been requested to reconcile the figures for both the parts. As the differences in the present instance are not capable of being explained in this office, the attention of the Deputy Commissioners will again be drawn to the fact, and they will be requested to see that the difference does not recur.

Paddy.—Notwithstanding an increase of 16,246 acres in the total area cultivated with paddy which has been shared by Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, and Shimoga Districts, whereas a slight decrease is observed in other districts, the yield all through is less in proportion, total average being equal to 8·9 annas in the rupee, as against 9·9 in the previous year. In the taluk of Sidlaghatta and Chikballapur the average yield was less than 4 annas. It varied from 4 to 8 annas in the taluks of (1) Bangalore (2) Nelamangala (3) Kankanhalli (4) Magadi (5) Channapatna (6) Devanhalli (7) Bowringpet (8) Gudibanda (9) Malur (10) Maddagurri (11) Pavagada (12) Chamarajanagar (13) Mudgere (14) Manjarabad (15) Chikmagalur (16) Molakalmuru and (17) Hosdurga. In the other taluks, the yield varied from 8 to 16 annas that in Shikarpur being 19·2 annas.

Ragi.—There was a fall both in the area and outturn under Ragi, as compared with the previous year. The decrease in area was shared by the districts of Tumkur, Hassan, Shimoga and Chitaldrug. But the increase in Bangalore and Kolar Districts was not followed by proportionate increase in the yield. Except in Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore Districts, the average yield exceeded 8 annas. In the Taluks of Hoskote, Sira, Chamrajnagar, Krishnarajapete, Shikarpur and Tirthahalli, the yield was equal to 4 annas and less, that in Hoskote being only 0·7. In nearly 70 per cent of the taluks the yield exceeded 8 annas. The yield under paddy and ragi was not on the whole, very satisfactory.

Horse gram.—There was a general increase both in the area and outturn under horsegram, in all the districts except Shimoga where a slight decrease was observed under both the heads as compared with the year previous. The total area under the crop rose by 23,736 acres followed by a rise of 115,017 pallas of estimated actual outturn. The average yield for the State was 8·2 annas in the rupee as against 7·4 annas in the previous year. In the taluks of Anekal, Devanahalli, Chiknayakanhalli, Tiptur, Shimoga and Nagar, the yield was equal to 4 annas and less, and that in nearly 70 per cent of the taluks it exceeded 8 annas, 16 anna crops being reaped in Nagamangala and Molakalmuru Taluks.

Cholum.—Except for a slight decrease in the area cultivated under this crop in Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore Districts, there was a general rise both in area and yield, as compared with the previous year. The total area rose from 619,259 acres to 624,382 acres and the yield from 868,132 pallas to 1,057,052 pallas in the current year, resulting in the increase of the State average of yield from 7·3 annas to 9·0 annas.

Sugar-cane.—The total area under sugar-cane rose from 31,897 acres in the previous year to 32,752 acres during the year under report, followed by increase of the outturn under the crop from 2,271,533 to 2,110,456 maunds of Jaggory. The increase is shared by all the districts except Bangalore. In Bangalore District, there was a decrease in the outturn though the area cultivated under the crop was more than in the previous year. In Kadur District, a slight decrease in the area cultivated, is almost fully compensated by an increase in the average yield amounting 10·3 annas in the rupee, as against 8·4 annas in the previous year. A 16 anna crop is said to have been reaped in the taluks of Mandya, Mudgere and Molakalmuru.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER.
Revenue Commissioner.

PART III.—(a)

Imports and Exports (by rail) of the Chief Agricultural Products for the year 1924-25 and 1925-26.

No.	Names of articles	Year	Imports		Exports	
			Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
			Maunds	Rs.	Maunds	Rs.
1	Raw cotton	1924-25 ..	162,034	94,81,097	82,544	49,34,464
		1925-26 ..	200,615	90,03,821	1,30,251	58,30,465
2	Tanning barks	1924-25 ..	28,142	1,31,916	161,447	7,56,783
		1925-26 ..	9,116	35,455	1,74,427	6,85,456
3	Turmeric	1924-25 ..	11,544	3,30,370	1,375	39,225
		1925-26 ..	10,301	1,47,081	1,295	18,131
4	Fruits and vegetables:—	1924-25 ..	201,826	24,21,912	392,259	47,07,108
		(1) Fresh	1925-26 ..	1,88,842	22,66,104	6,60,051	79,20,612
	(2) Coconut	1924-25 ..	35,101	2,31,722	181,091	11,01,041
		1925-26 ..	62,290	4,00,998	79,293	5,19,267
	(3) Copra	1924-25 ..	1,294	33,226	412,500	53,02,000
		1925-26 ..	2,315	67,351	1,76,511	4,569,118
	(4) Coffee	1924-25 ..	7,681	4,98,971	32,298	21,30,612
		1925-26 ..	7,456	4,50,331	27,401	17,00,075
	(5) Dried fruits and nuts ..	1924-25 ..	24,245	7,27,350	3,367	1,01,010
		1925-26 ..	22,134	5,53,350	3,377	84,425
5	Grains and pulse:—	1924-25 ..	10,74,433	87,15,206	198,581	12,41,132
		(1) Grains and pulse ..	1925-26 ..	8,30,210	49,81,260	2,83,598	17,61,588
	(2) Jawar and bajra	1924-25 ..	13,400	63,661	310,850	14,76,538
		1925-26 ..	16,595	65,262	218,718	9,22,024
	(3) Paddy	1924-25 ..	12,290	59,648	368,176	17,09,682
		1925-26 ..	78,860	3,69,425	3,92,860	1,860,474
	(4) Rice (not in husk) ..	1924-25 ..	1,673,688	1,36,27,803	14,659	1,23,990
		1925-26 ..	1,566,230	12,577,317	10,585	84,706
	(5) Ragi	1924-25 ..	24,331	1,15,187	189,088	9,29,895
		1925-26 ..	89,947	3,81,911	266,907	1,079,760
	(6) Wheat	1924-25 ..	108,205	10,82,050	2,881	28,810
		1925-26 ..	122,211	977,688	1,885	15,080
	(7) Wheat flour	1924-25 ..	182,692	24,66,342	14,260	1,92,510
		1925-26 ..	172,638	1,723,549	13,304	134,094
6	Oil-seeds:—	1924-25 ..	106,163	12,83,189	11,969	1,12,646
		(1) Castor	1925-26 ..	13,621	94,985	10,399	83,148
	(2) Groundnuts	1924-25 ..	56,726	5,09,241	298,743	25,52,364
		1925-26 ..	57,075	457,657	381,612	3,026,297
	(3) Gingelly	1924-25 ..	11,497	1,13,389	194,528	15,33,932
		1925-26 ..	10,686	101,043	222,433	2,680,328
	(4) Cotton seeds	1924-25 ..	24,604	1,19,057	150,826	6,96,387
		1925-26 ..	19,319	80,551	204,760	793,281
7	Spice:—	1924-25 ..	52,448	28,98,903	120,761	65,80,225
		(1) Betelnuts	1925-26 ..	77,480	3,951,916	130,916	64,15,692
	(2) Cardamom	1924-25 ..	88	27,112	5,837	18,29,689
		1925-26 ..	87	27,367	6,554	15,87,076
	(3) Coriander	1924-25 ..	64,956	5,15,627	3,973	28,577
		1925-26 ..	55,450	486,816	8,145	73,446
8	Tobacco	1924-25 ..	135,466	52,66,757	29,163	11,35,887
		1925-26 ..	112,347	4,241,099	45,546	17,19,361
9	Sugar:—	1924-25 ..	115,134	15,83,093	4,338	59,648
		(1) Refined	1925-26 ..	143,050	1,685,102	3,154	37,357
	(2) Unrefined:—	1924-25 ..	29,187	3,53,727	70,546	8,11,431
		(a) Sugar	1925-26 ..	33,133	311,159	60,570	5,73,499
	(b) Jaggory	1924-25 ..	47,013	5,14,443	133,500	12,98,067
		1925-26 ..	49,630	483,932	112,251	10,64,167
	(c) Molasses	1924-25 ..	46,405	87,009	7	13
		1925-26 ..	61,926	123,852	22	44

NOTE.—The statistics of export and import given above have been compiled from the information obtained from the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore. These relate to exports and imports of the chief kinds of Agricultural Produce (by rail) from and into the Mysore State during 1924-25 and 1925-26 and are based on the figures furnished quarterly by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company to the Director of Industries and Commerce.

THE MYSORE SEASON AND CROP REPORT FOR 1925-26.

PART III (b).—WHOLESALE PRICE.

Rice First sort.—The average price per palla of rice (first sort) fell slightly in the Districts of Bangalore, Hassan and Kadur. It rose slightly in the Mysore District and remained stationary in the remaining four Districts.

Rice Second sort.—As in the case of rice (first sort), the average price per palla of rice (second sort), fell slightly in all the Districts except Bangalore and Mysore where there was slight increase.

Ragi.—There was a general fall in the price of this important staple crop in all the Districts. The average price per palla varied from Rs. 9-8-0 to Rs. 14-0-0.

Cholum.—There was a slight rise in the price of this commodity in the Districts of Mysore and Chitaldrug while it was stationary in the Kadur District. In the remaining two Districts, viz., Bangalore, and Shimoga it fell slightly. The average price per palla ranged from Rs. 9-5-0 to Rs. 14-0-0.

Bengal Gram.—There was a general rise in the price of this grain in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan and Kadur, while in the Shimoga District, it fell from Rs. 20-0-0 to Rs. 19-2-0 and in the Chitaldrug, it remained stationary at Rs. 20.

Salt.—Except in the District of Kadur where it rose slightly and in the Districts of Kolar and Hassan, where it remained stationary the average prices per palla of salt fell in all the other Districts as compared with the previous year.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Revenue Commissioner.

PART III. (b).

Wholesale Prices of six Principal Articles of Food.

Price per palla of 100 seers (by the standard seer of 80 tolas) during the first fortnight in each quarter.

BANGALORE.				KOLAR.			
		1925-26	1924-25			1925-26	1924-25
Rice, 1st sort—				Rice, 1st sort—			
August	.. ..	30 0 0	30 0 0	August	.. ..	30 0 0	30 0 0
November	.. ..	30 0 0	30 0 0	November	.. ..	30 0 0	30 0 0
February	.. ..	30 0 0	30 0 0	February	.. ..	30 0 0	30 0 0
May	.. ..	25 8 0	30 0 0	May	.. ..	30 0 0	30 0 0
Year's average		28 14 0	30 0 0	Year's average		30 0 0	30 0 0
Rice, 2nd sort—				Rice, 2nd sort—			
August	.. ..	24 0 0	24 0 0	August	.. ..	24 0 0	24 0 0
November	.. ..	26 0 0	24 0 0	November	.. ..	22 8 0	24 0 0
February	.. ..	26 0 0	24 0 0	February	.. ..	22 8 0	24 0 0
May	.. ..	22 0 0	25 0 0	May	.. ..	22 8 0	24 0 0
Year's average		24 8 0	24 4 0	Year's average		22 14 0	24 0 0
Ragi—				Ragi—			
August	.. ..	14 0 0	14 0 0	August	.. ..	11 0 0	14 0 0
November	.. ..	14 0 0	14 0 0	November	.. ..	11 10 0	12 8 0
February	.. ..	14 0 0	14 0 0	February	.. ..	11 14 0	11 12 0
May	.. ..	10 0 0	14 0 0	May	.. ..	10 0 0	11 0 0
Year's average		13 0 0	14 0 0	Year's average		11 2 0	12 5 0
Cholum—				Cholum—			
August	.. ..	14 0 0	14 0 0	August	.. ..	..	..
November	.. ..	14 0 0	14 0 0	November	.. ..	..	..
February	.. ..	14 0 0	14 0 0	February	.. ..	..	..
May	.. ..	12 0 0	14 0 0	May	.. ..	..	..
Year's average		13 8 0	14 0 0	Year's average		..	..
Bengal gram—				Bengal gram—			
August	.. ..	16 0 0	16 0 0	August	.. ..	16 0 0	16 12 0
November	.. ..	16 0 0	16 0 0	November	.. ..	16 0 0	16 0 0
February	.. ..	16 0 0	16 0 0	February	.. ..	20 0 0	16 0 0
May	.. ..	17 8 0	16 0 0	May	.. ..	16 0 0	16 0 0
Year's average		16 6 0	16 0 0	Year's average		17 0 0	16 3 0
Salt—				Salt—			
August	.. ..	11 0 0	11 0 0	August	.. ..	7 8 0	7 8 0
November	.. ..	11 0 0	11 0 0	November	.. ..	7 8 0	7 8 0
February	.. ..	11 0 0	11 0 0	February	.. ..	7 8 0	7 8 0
May	.. ..	9 0 0	11 0 0	May	.. ..	7 8 0	7 8 0
Year's average		10 8 0	11 0 0	Year's average		7 8 0	7 8 0

TUMKUR.					
		1925-26	1924-25		
Rice, 1st sort—				Cholum—	
August	.. ..	28 0 0	30 0 0	August	.. ..
November	.. ..	28 0 0	28 0 0	November	.. ..
February	.. ..	28 0 0	28 0 0	February	.. ..
May	.. ..	28 0 0	28 0 0	May	.. ..
Year's average		28 0 0	28 8 0	Year's average	
Rice, 2nd sort—				Bengal gram—	
August	.. ..	25 0 0	25 0 0	August	.. ..
November	.. ..	22 8 0	25 0 0	November	.. ..
February	.. ..	22 4 0	25 0 0	February	.. ..
May	.. ..	22 0 0	23 12 0	May	.. ..
Year's average		22 15 0	24 11 0	Year's average	
Ragi—				Salt—	
August	.. ..	11 0 0	14 8 0	August	.. ..
November	.. ..	11 8 0	12 0 0	November	.. ..
February	.. ..	10 8 0	9 8 0	February	.. ..
May	.. ..	10 0 0	10 0 0	May	.. ..
Year's average		10 12 0	11 8 0	Year's average	

PART III (b).

Wholesale Prices of six Principal Articles of Food.

Prices per palla of 100 seers (by the standard seer of 80 tolas) during the first fortnight in each quarter.

MYSORE.

HASSAN.

MYSORE.			HASSAN.						
Rice, 1st sort—			1925-26	1924-25	Rice, 1st sort—			1925-26	1924-25
August	..	..	27 0 0	23 8 0	August	..	..	20 0 0	24 8 0
November	..	..	27 0 0	23 8 0	November	..	..	24 0 0	25 0 0
February	..	..	25 0 0	23 8 0	February	..	..	21 0 0	25 0 0
May	..	..	23 0 0	23 8 0	May	..	..	22 0 0	20 0 0
Year's average			25 8 0	23 8 0	Year's average			21 12 0	23 10 0
Rice, 2nd sort—			Rice, 2nd sort—						
August	..	..	23 8 0	19 0 0	August	..	..	16 0 0	22 0 0
November	..	..	23 8 0	19 0 0	November	..	..	20 0 0	22 0 0
February	..	..	20 0 0	19 0 0	February	..	..	18 0 0	20 0 0
May	..	..	18 4 0	19 0 0	May	..	..	19 0 0	16 0 0
Year's average			21 5 0	19 0 0	Year's average			18 4 0	20 0 0
Ragi—			Ragi—						
August	..	..	12 8 0	12 8 0	August	..	..	8 4 0	12 8 0
November	..	..	12 8 0	12 8 0	November	..	..	13 0 0	12 0 0
February	..	..	12 8 0	12 8 0	February	..	..	9 12 0	10 2 0
May	..	..	11 4 0	12 8 0	May	..	..	10 0 0	8 4 0
Year's average			12 3 0	12 8 0	Year's average			10 4 0	10 11 6
Cholum—			Cholum—						
August	..	..	14 4 0	12 8 0	August	..	..	..	..
November	..	..	14 0 0	12 8 0	November	..	..	..	..
February	..	..	14 0 0	12 8 0	February	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	12 0 0	12 8 0	May	..	..	..	..
Year's average			13 9 0	12 8 0	Year's average			..	..
Bengal gram—			Bengal gram—						
August	..	..	16 8 0	16 4 0	August	..	..	15 2 0	17 4 0
November	..	..	16 8 0	16 4 0	November	..	..	20 0 0	16 0 0
February	..	..	15 8 0	16 4 0	February	..	..	18 0 0	16 2 0
May	..	..	16 8 0	16 4 0	May	..	..	18 0 0	15 4 0
Year's average			16 8 0	16 4 0	Year's average			17 12 6	16 2 6
Salt—			Salt—						
August	..	..	8 4 0	11 0 0	August	..	..	8 4 0	8 0 0
November	..	..	8 4 0	11 0 0	November	..	..	10 0 0	10 0 0
February	..	..	8 4 0	11 0 0	February	..	..	8 2 0	9 2 0
May	..	..	7 8 0	11 0 0	May	..	..	9 0 0	8 4 0
Year's average			8 1 0	11 0 0	Year's average			8 13 6	8 13 6

SHIMOGA.

Rice, 1st sort—			1925-26	1924-25	Cholum—			1925-26	1924-25
August	..	..	25 0 0	25 0 0	August	..	..	10 0 0	12 4 0
November	..	..	25 0 0	25 0 0	November	..	..	10 0 0	12 8 0
February	..	..	25 0 0	25 0 0	February	..	..	8 12 0	12 8 0
May	..	..	25 0 0	25 0 0	May	..	..	8 8 0	10 0 0
Year's average			25 0 0	25 0 0	Year's average			9 5 0	11 13 0
Rice, 2nd sort—			Rice, 2nd sort—						
August	..	..	20 0 0	21 4 0	August	..	..	20 0 0	20 0 0
November	..	..	20 0 0	22 8 0	November	..	..	20 0 0	20 0 0
February	..	..	16 8 0	22 8 0	February	..	..	20 0 0	20 0 0
May	..	..	16 8 0	20 0 0	May	..	..	16 8 0	20 0 0
Year's average			18 4 0	21 9 0	Year's average			19 2 0	20 0 0
Ragi—			Ragi—						
August	..	..	9 8 0	12 8 0	August	..	..	8 0 0	11 0 0
November	..	..	10 8 0	12 8 0	November	..	..	8 0 0	11 0 0
February	..	..	10 0 0	12 8 0	February	..	..	8 0 0	11 0 0
May	..	..	8 8 0	9 8 0	May	..	..	9 0 0	10 0 0
Year's average			9 8 0	11 12 0	Year's average			8 0 0	10 12 0

PART III (b).

Wholesale Prices of six Principal Articles of Food.

Prices per palla of 100 seers (by the standard seer of 80 tolas) during the first fortnight in each quarter.

KADUR.

CHITALDRUG.

Rice, 1st sort—			1925-26	1924-25	Rice, 1st sort—			1925-26	1924-25
August	..	..	25 0 0	25 0 0	August	..	..	24 0 0	24 0 0
November	..	..	25 0 0	25 0 0	November	..	..	24 0 0	24 0 0
February	..	..	20 0 0	22 0 0	February	..	..	24 0 0	24 0 0
May	..	..	21 0 0	25 0 0	May	..	..	24 0 0	24 0 0
Year's average			22 12 0	24 4 0	Year's average			24 0 0	24 0 0
Rice, 2nd sort—			Rice, 2nd sort—						
August	..	..	20 0 0	21 0 0	August	..	..	20 0 0	23 0 0
November	..	..	20 0 0	21 0 0	November	..	..	20 0 0	23 0 0
February	..	..	16 8 0	20 0 0	February	..	..	20 0 0	23 0 0
May	..	..	17 4 0	20 0 0	May	..	..	19 0 0	23 0 0
Year's average			18 7 0	20 8 0	Year's average			19 12 0	23 0 0
Ragi—			Ragi—						
August	..	..	10 0 0	12 0 0	August	..	..	10 0 0	12 0 0
November	..	..	12 0 0	12 0 0	November	..	..	10 0 0	12 0 0
February	..	..	11 0 0	10 8 0	February	..	..	9 0 0	10 0 0
May	..	..	10 0 0	9 0 0	May	..	..	9 0 0	10 0 0
Year's average			10 12 0	10 14 0	Year's average			9 8 0	11 0 0
Cholum—			Cholum—						
August	..	..	..	..	August	..	..	11 8 0	13 0 0
November	..	..	11 0 0	..	November	..	..	10 8 0	13 0 0
February	..	..	10 0 0	10 0 0	February	..	..	18 0 0	10 0 0
May	..	..	..	11 6 0	May	..	..	10 0 0	12 0 0
Year's average			10 8 0	10 8 0	Year's average			12 8 0	12 0 0
Bengal gram—			Bengal gram—						
August	..	..	16 0 0	16 0 0	August	..	..	20 0 0	20 0 0
November	..	..	20 0 0	16 0 0	November	..	..	20 0 0	20 0 0
February	..	..	16 0 0	16 0 0	February	..	..	20 0 0	20 0 0
May	..	..	16 0 0	16 0 0	May	..	..	20 0 0	20 0 0
Year's average			17 0 0	16 0 0	Year's average			20 0 0	20 0 0
Salt—			Salt—						
August	..	..	10 0 0	10 0 0	August	..	..	12 0 0	12 0 0
November	..	..	9 0 0	10 0 0	November	..	..	10 0 0	12 0 0
February	..	..	8 0 0	7 0 0	February	..	..	10 0 0	12 0 0
May	..	..	8 0 0	7 0 0	May	..	..	10 0 0	12 0 0
Year's average			8 12 0	8 8 0	Year's average			10 8 0	12 0 0

THE MYSORE SEASON AND CROP REPORT FOR 1925-26.

PART IV.—RAINFALL.

The average rainfall in the State during 1925-26 was 33·99 inches as against 46·85 inches in the previous year, the decrease of 12·86 inches being shared by all the districts except Kolar and Tumkur where there was a slight increase. The Mungar rains were timely and well distributed all over the State except in Tumkur and Mysore Districts where the rainfall was scanty.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER.
Revenue Commissioner.

BANGALORE. Table showing the Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Rainfall Recording Stations in the State of Mysore for the years 1924-25 and 1925-26. PART IV.

Station	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total Inches
Bangalore	5.00	6.10	5.47	0.90	1.01	..	1.77	..	0.55	2.33	7.18	0.57	26.11
	2.65	3.20	7.51	1.71	1.24	0.91	..	..	0.34	1.70	3.31	1.52	25.86
Heakote	4.05	3.05	6.90	2.16	1.90	..	1.63	..	0.18	2.66	11.06	0.52	32.48
	2.17	3.12	5.03	1.94	1.57	1.36	..	..	3.40	4.00	0.83	3.84	28.79
Dodballapur	5.91	4.59	7.81	1.91	1.45	..	..	..	0.33	2.80	5.33	1.07	30.70
	3.10	2.59	4.24	2.11	2.02	1.70	..	..	0.26	4.07	1.61	3.54	25.24
Nelamangala	3.68	5.22	6.61	1.06	1.11	..	0.16	..	0.36	2.51	5.08	0.55	24.12
	2.64	2.83	5.74	0.69	2.22	0.82	..	..	1.00	3.46	2.97	1.59	24.12
Kankanhalli	2.13	4.66	5.18	4.57	3.29	..	0.36	..	0.30	1.73	4.33	0.37	26.56
	1.23	4.51	6.00	0.38	0.72	1.59	..	..	..	2.86	1.90	7.80	27.95
Magadi	1.77	4.06	5.66	1.77	..	..	0.27	..	..	1.86	8.15	0.44	26.29
	2.76	5.26	7.92	2.58	2.95	1.45	..	..	1.40	2.46	1.18	0.65	23.18
Chosepet	4.32	4.27	5.75	3.98	3.26	..	0.96	..	0.41	1.30	8.11	0.53	31.93
	1.48	3.38	6.83	0.36	1.58	1.25	..	..	1.41	1.87	3.29	4.92	27.31
Anekal	3.59	2.03	5.90	1.75	1.56	..	2.76	..	..	2.42	5.35	1.09	23.69
	2.01	3.94	3.59	0.66	2.97	1.35	..	..	0.95	6.97	1.82	3.60	30.64
Devanahalli	4.47	2.94	6.11	0.76	1.89	..	0.77	..	1.17	1.04	5.64	0.92	24.94
	2.52	2.71	5.60	2.57	1.02	1.57	..	..	0.30	1.57	1.59	2.92	28.14
Channarayana	5.21	5.73	3.93	2.87	2.95	..	1.46	..	0.09	2.56	9.15	6.15	32.94
	0.78	2.62	8.30	0.19	1.91	1.55	..	..	0.48	1.14	4.18	5.35	27.96
Average	4.01	4.17	5.63	2.17	2.10	..	1.01	..	0.34	2.07	6.93	0.62	28.34
	2.13	3.42	6.14	1.32	1.82	1.36	..	..	0.95	3.01	2.27	3.43	27.03

Note.—This table is compiled from the monthly rainfall returns received from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts after due scrutiny in the Revenue Commissioner's Office. It shows talukwar figures of rainfall with District and State averages for each month of the official year.

KOLAR. Table showing the Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Rainfall Recording Stations

Meteorological Division	District	Station	July	August	September	October	November	December
Mysore	Kolar	Kolar { 1924-25 ..	2.63	5.83	4.97	1.50	4.83	..
		{ 1925-26 ..	1.21	3.65	5.48	1.96	1.71	2.16
		Bowringpet { 1924-25 ..	2.29	4.65	6.24	2.79	3.45	..
		{ 1925-26 ..	1.60	5.16	4.27	1.65	2.53	1.69
		Chintamani { 1924-25 ..	3.02	2.44	6.04	2.95	3.04	..
		{ 1925-26 ..	1.60	1.17	4.68	3.10	2.09	1.85
		Mulbagal { 1924-25 ..	5.67	3.52	5.54	1.03	3.70	..
		{ 1925-26 ..	1.32	5.93	8.53	1.90	6.23	3.58
		Siddlaghatta { 1924-25 ..	6.53	4.95	5.98	1.08	2.12	..
		{ 1925-26 ..	2.99	3.33	6.61	1.85	2.11	1.85
		Chikballapur { 1924-25 ..	4.80	3.46	4.46	0.83	0.51	..
		{ 1925-26 ..	2.41	4.34	9.88	1.90	2.98	2.50
		Bagepalli { 1924-25 ..	1.28	3.40	3.66	1.01	5.27	..
		{ 1925-26 ..	2.62	6.03	3.38	2.55	1.14	2.14
Goribidnur { 1924-25 ..	2.33	2.20	3.98	0.33	2.98	..		
{ 1925-26 ..	2.97	3.54	6.41	3.18	1.84	2.51		
Malur { 1924-25 ..	5.86	6.33	7.55	0.80	3.73	..		
{ 1925-26 ..	1.19	5.28	4.63	1.17	1.63	1.75		
Srinivasapur { 1924-25 ..	1.51	6.10	7.47	1.16	4.04	0.04		
{ 1925-26 ..	1.00	2.50	6.01	2.41	1.52	1.45		
Gudibanda { 1924-25 ..	4.41	2.43	3.81	0.75	4.86	..		
{ 1925-26 ..	3.09	4.18	3.43	3.35	1.78	2.84		
Average { 1924-25 ..	3.63	4.12	5.51	1.29	3.50	..		
{ 1925-26 ..	2.00	4.10	5.94	2.27	2.34	2.20		

s in the State of Mysore for the years 1924-25 and 1925-26. PART IV.

January	February	March	April	May	June	Total Inches
3.00	..	1.89	2.78 2.80	9.17 2.31	0.32 4.49	31.93 30.66
1.48	..	0.20	1.09 2.72	3.38 1.45	0.16 3.52	24.39 26.92
1.93	..	0.90	0.26 5.57	8.02 0.62	0.25 6.48	26.92 29.99
2.11	..	0.36 0.90	0.71 1.97	11.90 2.68	0.10 4.48	32.53 39.61
1.56	..	0.70	1.40 2.64	2.90 4.18	0.93 7.27	25.89 36.09
5.32	..	0.15 0.40	1.29 2.01	4.65 1.06	1.97 8.45	22.12 41.25
1.12	2.42 1.05	3.68 ..	0.22 3.88	21.38 23.91
2.63	..	0.24 ..	3.22 1.42	6.53 1.53	0.40 1.85	22.17 27.8
0.67	..	0.20 1.16	0.68 4.18	8.82 0.90	0.26 3.85	33.73 26.61
2.15	..	0.27 1.16	0.28 1.84	10.61 0.57	0.15 1.72	31.59 24.33
2.90	..	0.28 ..	2.01 0.81	3.25 0.37	0.91 1.55	22.71 24.30
2.26	..	0.17 0.78	1.47 2.46	6.66 1.42	0.52 4.32	26.87 30.07

TUMKUR. Table showing the Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Rainfall Recording Stations in the State of Mysore for the years 1924-25 and 1925-26. PART IV.

Station	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total Inches
Tumkur	5.45	7.47	5.77	1.05	1.28	..	..	..	0.15	2.94	6.68	0.30	31.10
	4.72	3.04	4.74	3.24	2.97	1.03	0.10	..	..	3.94	1.05	1.08	25.91
Maddegiri	3.02	0.70	5.43	2.30	1.78	..	..	..	..	1.43	6.58	0.70	21.94
	3.66	2.71	3.08	1.54	3.49	2.18	2.45	..	..	0.17	1.33	2.55	23.15
Chiknayakanhalli	3.23	2.57	6.92	1.63	1.26	0.14	..	..	1.03	3.32	5.99	0.76	26.75
	1.98	2.22	3.68	3.21	5.21	1.80	1.66	..	..	1.18	3.44	3.41	27.79
Sira	2.84	3.65	10.42	0.50	0.65	..	..	..	..	0.94	2.35	0.38	21.73
	0.37	3.69	2.56	0.31	2.95	0.90	1.50	0.09	..	0.58	2.30	1.65	17.40
Gubbi	3.69	4.38	5.75	0.31	0.40	..	..	..	..	1.82	1.75	0.37	18.45
	1.18	1.00	3.46	1.40	3.95	2.23	0.70	..	..	4.94	1.84	3.13	23.83
Tiptur	2.40	3.49	7.14	1.89	1.73	0.07	..	..	0.24	4.55	7.70	1.73	30.95
	0.34	1.37	3.07	1.78	5.35	3.20	0.32	0.17	..	0.53	2.21	3.07	21.46
Pavagada	1.04	2.74	2.98	0.94	1.95	..	..	..	..	1.05	1.60	..	12.20
	0.96	4.02	4.77	3.48	4.30	1.92	0.97	..	..	1.43	3.41	6.14	31.40
Kunjal	2.96	5.00	6.41	0.82	0.44	..	..	..	0.10	2.79	4.92	1.17	24.61
	1.23	4.46	12.07	2.64	4.18	1.72	0.43	..	..	2.01	1.46	2.55	32.75
Koratagere	5.95	3.18	6.88	2.29	2.40	..	..	..	..	3.52	4.39	1.08	28.99
	2.11	0.75	1.80	1.34	3.70	1.48	1.33	..	..	2.42	5.47	2.31	22.73
Turuvekere	2.66	2.51	8.97	3.83	0.90	..	..	..	0.16	2.60	7.02	0.30	28.97
	0.89	1.69	7.04	4.42	7.88	2.81	0.25	..	..	1.05	2.38	0.76	29.17
Average	3.33	3.57	6.57	1.56	1.28	0.92	0.97	0.03	0.17	2.50	4.98	0.68	24.56
	1.79	2.49	4.53	2.34	4.40	1.93	..	..	..	1.82	2.49	2.67	25.56

MYSORE. Table showing the Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Rainfall Recording

Meteoro-logical Division	District	Station	July	August	September	October	November
Mysore	Mysore	Mysore { 1924-25 ..	3.30	1.70	6.89	2.25	3.66
		{ 1925-26 ..	2.33	2.17	5.74	0.60	5.43
		Chamraj-nagar. { 1924-25 ..	4.61	1.60	2.98	3.50	2.93
		{ 1925-26 ..	0.80	1.22	3.37	1.18	0.83
		Seringapatam { 1924-25 ..	2.70	6.00	6.81	1.36	2.28
		{ 1925-26 ..	0.92	1.96	3.43	0.68	4.18
		Hunsur { 1924-25 ..	12.82	1.45	3.06	4.22	2.96
		{ 1925-26 ..	3.60	0.85	1.96	1.04	3.79
		Yedatore { 1924-25 ..	7.12	2.38	4.32	1.98	4.17
		{ 1925-26 ..	2.16	1.54	4.16	0.62	3.39
		Heggaddevan-kote { 1924-25 ..	28.25	2.95	4.37	5.24	2.11
		{ 1925-26 ..	9.35	2.13	3.28	4.35	3.77
		Gundlupet { 1924-25 ..	9.39	0.24	0.81	2.90	6.63
		{ 1925-26 ..	1.63	0.28	2.60	2.44	4.11
		Nanjangud { 1924-25 ..	5.30	3.08	3.26	2.30	4.15
{ 1925-26 ..	3.45	2.86	3.28	0.97	1.66		
T.-Narsipur { 1924-25 ..	2.10	1.80	1.71	4.52	2.75		
{ 1925-26 ..	0.84	4.73	1.69	1.02	0.88		
Malvalli { 1924-25 ..	2.67	1.63	3.80	1.00	2.36		
{ 1925-26 ..	..	3.42	4.54	0.42	1.76		
Mandya { 1924-25 ..	2.59	4.75	3.22	2.72	0.30		
{ 1925-26 ..	0.77	2.88	5.24	..	3.73		
Krishnarajpete { 1924-25 ..	6.47	4.24	2.68	2.90	0.11		
{ 1925-26 ..	1.70	2.75	9.07	0.63	2.97		
Nagamangala { 1924-25 ..	2.71	6.06	3.45	1.77	1.03		
{ 1925-26 ..	0.58	1.60	7.77	1.30	9.30		
Average { 1924-25 ..	6.93	2.91	3.64	2.82	2.73		
{ 1925-26 ..	2.16	2.19	4.32	1.17	3.52		

Stations in the State of Mysore for the years 1924-25 and 1925-26. PART IV.

December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total Inches
0·13	..	..	0·79	4·01	4·03	1·91	28·67
1·57	1·20	..	0·72	1·45	2·33	2·05	25·59
0·39	..	..	0·44	1·47	3·91	2·46	23·88
2·18	2·15	..	0·80	2·30	1·25	0·80	16·88
0·44	..	..	0·21	2·91	3·51	0·69	26·91
1·22	0·22	..	1·25	1·09	3·12	0·75	18·62
..	..	..	0·23	3·11	2·11	3·23	33·19
2·35	..	0·67	..	0·24	1·98	0·38	16·86
0·09	..	..	0·32	3·99	4·19	1·52	30·08
1·63	..	..	0·15	1·49	2·96	0·78	18·88
1·80	..	..	1·31	4·03	1·62	4·25	56·03
2·74	0·50	..	0·30	1·24	2·95	1·39	32·00
..	..	..	0·86	3·47	2·56	0·77	27·63
2·66	0·43	..	2·49	2·62	0·85	0·37	20·48
0·24	0·38	..	0·80	4·30	2·93	1·23	27·59
1·30	0·38	..	..	2·44	5·20	0·38	21·92
..	..	..	0·35	3·68	4·14	3·31	24·36
1·15	0·92	..	1·25	4·05	2·70	1·77	21·20
..	..	..	00·3	0·99	6·55	1·31	20·31
2·58	0·07	..	1·00	0·68	4·73	0·52	19·72
0·12	..	..	0·56	4·14	2·69	1·50	22·59
2·38	0·78	..	0·77	0·56	2·47	1·30	20·88
0·40	..	..	..	2·20	7·63	2·59	29·22
1·81	..	..	..	2·31	3·68	0·40	25·32
..	..	..	1·05	2·60	4·65	0·44	23·76
1·82	..	..	..	2·00	10·53	0·62	35·62
0·28	..	..	0·50	3·14	3·89	1·94	28·78
1·95	0·51	0·05	0·67	1·75	3·46	0·89	22·63

HASSAN. Table showing the Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Rainfall Recording Stations in the State of Mysore for the years 1924-25 and 1925-26. PART IV.

Metoro. Division	District	Station	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Inches Total	
Mysore	Hassan	Hassan	17.16 7.37	1.57 0.86	1.96 3.21	6.35 1.52	2.27 5.61	1.16 2.39	.. 0.97	.. ..	0.45	4.53 1.49	4.52 4.62	3.82 1.55	43.34 29.94	
		Manjarabad	73.77 31.31	12.58 18.34	4.08 3.52	2.20 3.33	2.58 2.29	0.58 2.40	.. 0.30	.. ..	0.31	4.33 0.34	5.16 4.90	23.85 6.21	129.24 72.94	
		Arkalgud	28.04 11.26	5.50 3.72	1.24 7.44	3.35 2.58	5.52 6.10	0.96 4.40	.. 0.12	.. ..	0.26	3.84	3.65 3.15	4.88 1.88	57.84 40.80	
		Belur	30.22 9.86	1.41 1.89	2.51 1.96	3.00 0.15	2.17 2.66	0.50 2.83	.. 1.60	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5.65 0.33	4.98 5.00	6.11 1.57	58.55 27.25
		Channarayana- petna.	8.23 1.91	4.46 1.85	3.49 2.73	1.82 0.51	0.07 3.52	0.35 1.67	.. 1.72	.. ..	0.45	..	3.49 1.20	5.87 2.81	0.68 3.55	27.91 21.47
		Arsikere	4.54 1.22	2.72 0.38	3.12 2.51	2.33 0.21	1.42 1.84	0.12 2.31	.. 0.43	.. ..	0.41	..	4.34 0.65	2.30 2.47	1.46 3.50	22.35 15.52
		Hole-Narsai- pur.	11.41 3.20	2.94 0.39	1.78 4.88	1.64 1.72	1.11 4.26	0.12 2.33	.. 0.91	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3.45 1.56	3.64 4.56	0.76 ..	38.26 23.81
		Alur	28.08 11.13	2.69 1.46	1.93 5.63	4.3 0.67	2.64 3.36	0.10 2.85	.. ..	.. ..	0.05 0.22	..	5.55 0.06	8.88 2.00	5.01 2.14	59.41 29.52
		Average	25.26 9.66	4.23 3.01	2.51 3.98	3.15 1.34	2.22 3.63	0.61 2.65	.. 0.76	.. ..	0.18 0.10	..	4.25 0.70	4.87 3.68	5.82 2.52	53.10 32.63

SHIMOGA. Table showing the Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Rainfall Recording Stations in the State of Mysore for the years 1924-25 and 1925-26. PART IV.

Meteorological Division	District	Station	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total Inches	
Mysore	Shimoga	{ 1924-25 ..	16.75	2.10	3.27	2.26	3.17	1.30	..	..	0.07	2.00	3.94	5.49	40.35	
		{ 1925-26 ..	9.98	3.87	5.15	4.09	0.28	0.79	0.96	..	..	0.13	..	2.84	4.51	32.40
	Channagiri	{ 1924-25 ..	6.44	3.98	5.52	0.40	0.21	..	..	..	..	..	1.12	3.63	2.96	24.26
		{ 1925-26 ..	4.87	2.34	6.27	1.29	3.40	1.80	0.59	..	..	..	..	1.83	2.31	24.70
	Honnali	{ 1924-25 ..	5.90	2.20	2.46	1.41	0.14	0.53	..	..	0.15	7.94	0.16	2.58	1.86	25.17
		{ 1925-26 ..	4.29	1.68	3.80	3.03	2.10	1.23	0.63	0.24	..	..	..	2.18	3.97	22.47
	Shikarpar	{ 1924-25 ..	17.36	5.48	2.96	0.39	2.30	1.33	..	..	0.33	2.82	2.82	3.12	8.29	44.38
		{ 1925-26 ..	10.89	6.71	2.27	2.11	0.85	0.92	0.07	..	..	..	0.04	1.53	1.44	27.07
	Sorab	{ 1924-25 ..	33.60	7.94	3.56	3.41	1.05	1.00	..	..	0.86	1.34	1.34	2.47	18.03	73.11
		{ 1925-26 ..	28.95	9.73	0.72	3.97	1.22	0.94	0.07	..	..	..	0.18	1.40	4.98	49.16
	Sager	{ 1924-25 ..	64.60	20.92	5.66	2.77	1.24	1.19	..	..	0.90	1.41	1.41	2.75	29.32	130.52
		{ 1925-26 ..	32.24	18.03	5.27	6.72	0.58	0.67	0.04	..	..	..	0.13	0.63	5.24	69.55
	Nagar	{ 1924-25 ..	87.40	15.37	5.10	0.34	0.80	0.63	..	..	0.23	0.23	1.43	4.51	39.54	155.35
		{ 1925-26 ..	46.89	15.56	2.71	5.93	0.32	0.26	0.23	..	..	..	0.10	0.36	12.50	84.86
Tirthahalli	{ 1924-25 ..	103.55	22.98	6.32	3.88	0.84	2.47	..	..	0.22	2.38	2.38	4.71	31.80	179.15	
	{ 1925-26 ..	62.20	25.09	3.65	4.72	0.12	0.90	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	1.53	7.71	108.02	
Kumsi	{ 1924-25 ..	21.13	5.93	4.33	2.25	5.65	0.54	..	..	..	..	2.33	3.18	9.97	55.31	
	{ 1925-26 ..	15.77	6.83	3.92	2.24	..	0.66	0.25	..	..	0.70	0.20	3.43	2.19	36.19	
Average	{ 1924-25 ..	39.64	9.06	4.35	1.88	1.71	1.00	0.01	0.01	0.27	2.49	2.49	3.43	16.37	80.80	
	{ 1925-26 ..	24.00	9.95	3.70	3.79	0.99	0.91	0.32	0.03	0.09	0.10	0.10	1.75	4.98	50.51	

KADUR. Table showing the Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Rainfall Recording Stations in the State of Mysore for the years 1924-25 and 1925-26. PART IV.

Meteorological Division	District	Station	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Inches Total
Mysore	Kadur	Chikmagalur	18.44 10.05	2.15 1.74	2.38 2.53	3.18 0.63	2.51 2.26	1.56 2.39	.. 0.80	.. ..	0.52 0.08	2.80 0.80	2.02 4.58	6.50 2.02	41.08 23.8
		Kadur	7.52 2.77	2.63 ..	1.49 2.67	1.71 0.64	3.39 1.71	0.70 2.57	0.87 ..	1.27 1.25	4.21 4.18	1.29 1.98	25.68 18.07	25.68 18.07	25.68 18.07
		Tarikere	24.65 10.96	3.30 4.13	3.61 3.72	1.03 1.18	1.44 0.56	1.23 1.23	0.80 ..	2.83 1.00	3.96 2.37	4.14 4.47	47.04 29.69	47.04 29.69	47.04 29.69
		Koppa	100.36 53.80	21.99 21.78	6.77 3.45	4.61 2.08	0.77 0.38	2.09 1.14	0.45 0.48	2.21 0.35	6.69 2.92	25.28 7.25	171.21 94.16	171.21 94.16	171.21 94.16
		Mudgere	83.63 32.23	10.31 10.45	9.85 5.10	4.50 2.30	1.39 0.84	0.45 1.83	1.11 ..	2.00 0.73	5.63 2.10	26.31 6.94	145.08 63.34	145.08 63.34	145.08 63.34
		Narasimha- rajapura.	68.78 33.16	11.96 13.31	7.13 2.00	1.72 1.99	1.06 0.28	0.70 0.82	.. ..	5.64 0.15	8.37 1.55	14.82 3.60	120.18 56.56	120.18 56.56	120.18 56.56
		Stringeri	123.53 67.08	34.73 39.83	8.57 6.22	6.01 5.10	0.41 0.33	2.29 2.06	0.36 ..	2.03 0.37	3.13 0.87	43.48 11.33	224.53 133.44	224.53 133.44	224.53 133.44
		Garage	60.97 30.01	12.44 13.05	5.59 3.67	3.11 1.99	1.66 0.91	12.9 1.72	0.59 0.08	2.68 0.68	4.86 2.65	17.40 5.37	114.69 60.63	114.69 60.63	114.69 60.63

CRITALDRUG. Table showing the Monthly and Annual Rainfall Recording Stations in the State of Mysore for the years 1924-25 and 1925-26. PART IV.

Mysore District	Station	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Inches Total	
Chitaldrug	{ 1924-25 1925-26	2.64	1.60	6.22	1.52	..	0.70	..	..	..	0.58	9.08	0.66	23.14	
		1.21	2.72	2.68	2.69	4.40	2.11	1.42	..	..	..	1.03	3.60	4.99	26.85
	{ 1924-25 1925-26	0.44	2.40	6.55	3.35	0.05	1.00	..	..	..	..	2.70	2.89	0.20	19.58
		0.07	1.03	2.75	5.14	4.43	1.92	1.61	..	..	..	2.95	2.95	1.46	24.31
	{ 1924-25 1925-26	2.20	0.00	4.90	1.18	0.28	0.22	..	..	..	0.0	2.15	2.73	0.24	19.60
		0.36	0.60	2.15	1.34	3.22	2.64	1.05	..	..	..	1.53	2.84	2.50	18.20
	{ 1924-25 1925-26	2.65	4.83	4.21	2.53	0.30	0.24	..	..	..	..	3.96	2.58	1.40	22.70
		3.59	3.22	6.43	0.32	3.29	0.88	0.45	..	..	..	1.31	3.31	3.92	26.72
	{ 1924-25 1925-26	3.47	2.64	4.76	0.52	0.26	1.50	..	..	..	..	2.13	4.49	1.61	28.88
		2.96	1.61	4.33	3.17	1.94	1.71	0.10	..	..	..	0.25	1.30	1.83	19.12
	{ 1924-25 1925-26	2.24	5.98	7.69	2.27	0.40	..	0.66	..	..	..	1.57	1.93	0.15	21.93
		0.40	2.63	3.76	9.69	1.42	2.03	..	..	..	..	1.91	2.50	2.04	27.93
	{ 1924-25 1925-26	3.07	4.53	7.00	1.93	0.25	0.34	..	..	..	..	1.93	3.68	0.85	23.59
		1.00	1.90	3.68	2.49	3.37	1.41	1.29	..	..	..	0.04	3.87	3.70	22.54
{ 1924-25 1925-26	3.67	3.00	2.26	1.40	0.87	0.22	..	..	..	..	1.43	4.51	0.53	17.48	
	1.60	2.00	2.59	1.19	4.69	1.79	0.85	..	..	..	0.12	2.93	4.49	22.15	
{ 1924-25 1925-26	3.80	1.92	4.93	0.25	0.16	1.16	..	..	..	..	1.27	7.11	1.63	22.03	
	2.50	1.46	3.67	4.00	3.48	1.01	..	..	..	..	..	1.02	1.28	18.51	
Average	{ 1924-25 1925-26	2.91	3.63	5.39	1.67	0.23	0.61	..	..	..	1.97	4.32	0.80	21.53	
	{ 1924-25 1925-26	1.52	1.84	3.56	3.35	3.36	1.72	0.83	..	0.01	1.02	2.71	3.01	22.93	
AVERAGE FOR THE STATE.	{ 1924-25 1925-26	18.34	5.69	4.95	2.21	1.93	0.48	..	..	0.28	2.57	4.98	5.62	46.85	
	{ 1924-25 1925-26	9.16	5.08	4.40	2.19	2.62	1.81	0.89	0.01	0.33	1.44	2.55	3.42	33.99	

PART II.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ESTIMATED OUTTURN OF CERTAIN SELECTED CROPS DURING THE YEARS 1924-25 AND 1925-26 IN TALUKS AND DISTRICTS OF THE MYSORE STATE.

BANGALORE.

Paddy.

Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard out-turn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn		Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard out-turn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn	
		Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee			Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)
<i>Bangalore—</i>						<i>Channarayana—</i>					
1924-25 ..	6,020	8	48,160	30,100	10-0	1924-25 ..	4,669	12	56,028	37,352	10-6
1925-26 ..	5,987	8	47,896	17,960	6-0	1925-26 ..	4,788	12	57,456	25,128	6-9
<i>Hoekote—</i>						<i>Closepet (Sub)—</i>					
1924-25 ..	2,524	8	20,192	15,144	12-0	1924-25 ..	640	13	8,320	7,752	14-9
1925-26 ..	2,264	8	18,112	10,240	9-0	1925-26 ..	628	13	8,164	4,098	8-0
<i>Dodballapur—</i>						<i>Anekal—</i>					
1924-25 ..	7,000	4	28,000	14,000	8-0	1924-25 ..	5,453	8	43,624	21,812	8-0
1925-26 ..	7,500	4	30,000	16,200	8-7	1925-26 ..	5,458	8	43,664	15,928	5-9
<i>Nelamangala—</i>						<i>Devanhalli—</i>					
1924-25 ..	5,886	10	58,860	44,140	11-9	1924-25 ..	4,363	5	21,815	11,580	8-4
1925-26 ..	5,890	10	58,880	18,380	4-9	1925-26 ..	3,522	5	11,610	8,805	8-0
<i>Kankanhalli—</i>						<i>Total, Bangalore District—</i>					
1924-25 ..	2,139	8	17,112	8,554	11-9	1924-25 ..	44,496	..	377,537	228,771	9-7
1925-26 ..	2,300	8	18,400	4,600	4-0	1925-26 ..	44,030	9	396,297	153,618	6-2
<i>Magadi—</i>											
1924-25 ..	5,802	13	75,426	38,337	8-0						
1925-26 ..	5,706	13	74,178	32,279	9-9						
KOLAR.						<i>Chikballapur—</i>					
<i>Kolar—</i>						1924-25 ..	1,678	9	15,102	4,719	5-0
1924-25 ..	3,150	10	31,500	11,813	6-30	1925-26 ..	1,733	9	15,570	2,460	3-6
1925-26 ..	8,535	10	85,350	44,078	8-0	<i>Bagepalli—</i>					
<i>Chowringpet—</i>						1924-25 ..	924	10	9,240	2,310	4-0
1924-25 ..	5,949	12	71,388	44,617	9-9	1925-26 ..	924	10	9,240	2,310	4-0
1925-26 ..	6,154	12	73,848	32,665	7-0	<i>Quidibanda (Sub)—</i>					
<i>Chintamani—</i>						1924-25 ..	..	10	..	..	..
1924-25 ..	2,982	12	36,104	17,895	7-9	1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26 ..	2,147	12	25,764	12,882	8-0	<i>Goribidnur—</i>					
<i>Prinivasapur—</i>						1924-25 ..	806	6	4,836	1,120	3-7
1924-25 ..	4,680	12	56,160	28,080	8-0	1925-26 ..	796	6	4,776	1,358	8-0
1925-26 ..	8,949	12	107,388	53,694	8-0	<i>Malur—</i>					
<i>Mulbagal—</i>						1924-25 ..	6,112	8	48,896	36,672	12-0
1924-25 ..	8,239	9	74,151	37,075	8-0	1925-26 ..	6,054	8	48,432	12,108	4-0
1925-26 ..	8,199	9	73,791	42,732	9-3	<i>Total, Kolar District—</i>					
<i>Silghatta—</i>						1924-25 ..	36,629	..	366,038	196,163	8-6
1924-25 ..	2,109	9	18,981	11,862	9-9	1925-26 ..	44,085	10	440,850	207,479	7-6
1925-26 ..	597	9	5,373	1,192	3-6						
TUMKUR.						<i>Tiptur—</i>					
<i>Tumkur—</i>						1924-25 ..	2,129	11	23,419	11,709	8-0
1924-25 ..	10,850	6	65,100	48,625	12-0	1925-26 ..	1,290	11	14,190	7,095	8-0
1925-26 ..	17,948	8	107,688	53,844	8-0	<i>Turuvekere (Sub)—</i>					
<i>Maddur—</i>						1924-25 ..	326	10	3,260	1,630	8-0
1924-25 ..	652	10	6,520	3,260	8-0	1925-26 ..	2,298	10	22,980	11,490	8-0
1925-26 ..	643	10	6,430	2,469	5-9	<i>Paragada—</i>					
<i>Koratagere (Sub)—</i>						1924-25 ..	2,296	8	18,368	9,184	8-0
1924-25 ..	3,235	10	32,350	24,262	11-9	1925-26 ..	1,600	8	12,800	4,800	6-0
1925-26 ..	2,306	10	23,060	16,530	8-0	<i>Kunigal—</i>					
<i>Miknayakanhalli—</i>						1924-25 ..	5,555	10	55,550	41,612	11-9
1924-25 ..	65	6	390	195	8-0	1925-26 ..	5,760	..	57,600	28,800	8-0
1925-26 ..	1,004	6	6,024	3,012	8-0	<i>Total, Tumkur District—</i>					
<i>..</i>						1924-25 ..	34,992	..	307,572	192,034	9-9
1924-25 ..	1,255	13	16,315	8,157	8-0	1925-26 ..	40,012	..	360,198	164,172	7-2
1925-26 ..	285	13	3,705	1,802	8-0						
<i>..</i>											
1924-25 ..	8,630	10	86,300	43,150	8-0						
1925-26 ..	8,878	10	88,780	34,390	8-9						

Note.—1 pallas=100 seers.

Note 111. Column 4 (b)—The standard yield of each crop is taken as equivalent to 16-anna crop and the rates for each taluk are those fixed in C. O. No. R. 3238-49—Agri. 61-15-7, dated 28th August 1918.

Statement showing the estimated outturn of certain selected crops—*contd.*

MYSORE.

PADDY.

Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn		Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn	
		Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee			Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)
Mysore—						Seringapatam—					
1924-25 ..	3,400	10	34,000	16,250	7.6	1924-25 ..	17,905	9	161,145	114,147	11.4
1925-26 ..	3,500	10	35,000	17,950	8.0	1925-26 ..	18,175	9	163,575	82,791	8.0
Yedatore—						Krishnarajpete—					
1924-25 ..	25,372	9	231,588	146,079	10.0	1924-25 ..	17,126	12	205,512	102,756	8.0
1925-26 ..	25,907	9	233,163	144,882	9.9	1925-26 ..	16,628	12	199,512	99,756	8.0
Hunsur—						Nagamangala—					
1924-25 ..	8,931	7	62,577	31,255	8.0	1924-25 ..	6,250	6	37,500	29,340	12.5
1925-26 ..	9,063	7	63,441	31,617	8.0	1925-26 ..	6,200	6	37,560	22,120	9.4
Heggaddevankote—						Mandya—					
1924-25 ..	4,027	5	20,135	10,067	8.0	1924-25 ..	13,326	5	66,630	27,125	6.5
1925-26 ..	4,416	5	22,080	11,040	8.0	1925-26 ..	14,593	5	72,965	43,799	9.6
Gundlupet—						Malvalli—					
1924-25 ..	1,425	9	12,825	12,825	16.0	1924-25 ..	5,750	7	40,250	20,125	8.0
1926-26 ..	1,336	9	12,024	6,102	8.0	1925-26 ..	5,800	7	40,600	20,300	8.0
Chamrajnagar—						Total, Mysore District—					
1924-25 ..	9,100	12	109,200	68,100	9.1	1924-25 ..	133,072	..	1,183,182	683,285	9.1
1925-26 ..	8,150	12	97,800	40,750	6.6	1925-26 ..	136,108	9	1,224,972	642,289	8.4
Nanjangud—											
1924-25 ..	10,020	12	120,240	70,176	9.3						
1925-26 ..	10,600	12	127,200	74,544	9.4						
T. Narsipur—											
1924-25 ..	10,080	8	80,640	35,040	6.9						
1925-26 ..	11,682	8	93,456	46,728	8.0						
HASSAN											
Hassan—						Channarayana—					
1924-25 ..	19,150	10	191,500	88,530	7.3	1924-25 ..	8,460	8	67,680	50,760	12.0
1925-26 ..	19,200	10	192,000	105,000	8.7	1925-26 ..	6,745	8	53,960	40,470	12.0
Alur (Sub)—						Hole-Narsipur—					
1924-25 ..	9,288	10	92,880	73,540	12.6	1924-25 ..	4,450	8	35,600	15,592	7.0
1925-26 ..	9,530	10	95,300	57,180	9.6	1925-26 ..	4,675	8	37,400	23,700	10.1
Manjarabad—						Arkalgud—					
1924-25 ..	31,710	8	253,680	112,640	7.1	1924-25 ..	9,785	6	58,710	45,924	12.5
1925-26 ..	31,710	8	253,680	96,630	6.1	1925-26 ..	9,760	6	58,560	44,640	12.2
Belur—						Total, Hassan District—					
1924-25 ..	24,980	7	174,860	108,290	9.9	1924-25 ..	110,233	..	894,190	507,326	9.7
1925-26 ..	24,895	7	174,265	99,580	9.9	1925-26 ..	108,565	8	868,520	475,400	8.7
Arakere—											
1924-25 ..	2,410	8	19,280	12,050	10.0						
1925-26 ..	2,050	8	16,200	8,200	8.0						
SHIMOGA											
Shimoga—						Sorab—					
1924-25 ..	23,259	4	93,036	68,204	11.7	1924-25 ..	48,140	5	240,700	123,350	8.0
1925-26 ..	23,980	4	95,920	67,144	11.2	1925-26 ..	49,204	5	246,020	153,760	10.0
Kumsi (Sub)—						Sagar—					
1924-25 ..	10,172	5	50,860	33,260	10.4	1924-25 ..	36,287	6	217,722	108,868	7.9
1925-26 ..	10,540	5	52,700	36,245	11.0	1925-26 ..	34,072	6	204,432	127,770	10.0
Ohannagiri—						Nagar—					
1924-25 ..	5,301	6	31,806	21,204	10.6	1924-25 ..	29,133	6	174,798	129,253	11.8
1925-26 ..	5,028	6	30,168	22,351	11.8	1925-26 ..	29,632	6	177,792	118,528	10.6
Honnali—						Tirthahalli—					
1924-25 ..	1,864	5	9,320	3,728	6.4	1924-25 ..	30,776	9	276,984	276,984	16.0
1925-26 ..	2,783	5	13,915	10,436	12.0	1925-26 ..	31,286	9	281,574	192,816	10.9
Shikarpur—						Total, Shimoga District—					
1924-25 ..	26,838	5	134,190	134,190	16.0	1924-25 ..	211,770	..	1,229,416	596,031	11.9
1925-26 ..	29,733	5	148,665	178,398	19.2	1925-26 ..	210,258	6	1,297,548	907,448	11.2

Note.—1 palla=100 seers.

Statement showing the estimated outturn of certain selected crops—contd.

KADUR

PADDY

Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn		Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn	
		Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee			Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)
KADUR.											
<i>Tarikere—</i>						<i>Kadur—</i>					
1924-25 ..	12,972	10	129,720	64,860	8.0	1924-25 ..	4,450	10	44,500	43,250	15.5
1925-26 ..	12,428	10	124,280	64,800	8.2	1925-26 ..	4,550	10	45,500	36,400	12.9
<i>Koppa—</i>						<i>Mudgere—</i>					
1924-25 ..	16,162	8	129,296	80,325	9.9	1924-25 ..	22,971	8	183,768	183,768	16.0
1925-26 ..	16,269	8	130,152	97,613	12.0	1925-26 ..	22,909	8	183,272	83,272	7.3
<i>Narasimharajapura (Sub)—</i>						<i>Total, Kadur District—</i>					
1924-25 ..	12,359	7	86,513	75,000	13.8	1924-25 ..	96,175	..	819,146	556,247	10.8
1925-26 ..	12,984	7	90,888	103,872	18.3	1925-26 ..	96,017	9	864,153	493,465	9.1
<i>Chikmagalur—</i>											
1924-25 ..	27,261	9	245,349	109,044	7.1						
1925-26 ..	26,877	9	241,893	107,508	7.1						
CHITALDRUG.											
<i>Chitaldrug—</i>						<i>Jagalur—</i>					
1924-25 ..	2,307	6	13,842	6,921	8.0	1924-25 ..	1,180	6	7,080	3,540	8.0
1925-26 ..	1,980	6	11,890	5,940	8.0	1925-26 ..	1,200	6	7,200	5,400	12.0
<i>Challakere—</i>						<i>Motakalmuru—</i>					
1924-25 ..	6,016	12	72,192	18,048	4.0	1924-25 ..	3,450	8	27,600	13,800	8.0
1925-26 ..	5,600	12	67,200	33,603	4.0	1925-26 ..	3,138	8	25,104	11,904	7.6
<i>Hiriyur—</i>						<i>Hosdurga—</i>					
1924-25 ..	6,636	10	66,360	33,180	8.0	1924-25 ..	450	6	2,700	450	2.6
1925-26 ..	6,875	10	68,750	34,375	8.0	1925-26 ..	1,132	6	6,792	2,264	5.3
<i>Holalkere—</i>						<i>Total, Chitaldrug District—</i>					
1924-25 ..	2,500	5	12,500	9,375	12.0	1924-25 ..	25,689	..	214,874	91,614	6.8
1925-26 ..	1,800	5	9,000	5,400	9.6	1925-26 ..	24,225	7	189,575	103,886	9.8
<i>Davangere—</i>											
1924-25 ..	3,150	4	12,600	6,300	8.0						
1925-26 ..	2,500	4	10,000	5,000	8.0						

PROVINCIAL.

Districts	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)	Estimated actual outturn		Districts	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)	Estimated actual outturn	
			Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee				Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)
<i>Bangalore—</i>					<i>Shimoga—</i>				
1924-25 ..	44,496	377,537	228,771	9.7	1924-25 ..	211,770	1,229,416	896,031	11.9
1925-26 ..	44,033	396,297	153,618	8.2	1925-26 ..	216,258	1,297,548	907,448	11.2
<i>Kolar—</i>					<i>Kadur—</i>				
1924-25 ..	36,629	366,038	196,163	8.5	1924-25 ..	96,175	819,146	556,247	10.8
1925-26 ..	44,085	440,850	207,479	7.5	1925-26 ..	96,017	864,153	493,465	9.1
<i>Tumkur—</i>					<i>Chitaldrug—</i>				
1924-25 ..	34,993	307,512	192,034	9.9	1924-25 ..	25,689	214,874	91,614	6.8
1925-26 ..	40,012	360,108	164,172	7.2	1925-26 ..	24,225	189,575	103,886	9.8
<i>Mysore—</i>					<i>Total, Province—</i>				
1924-25 ..	133,072	1,182,182	683,285	9.1	1924-25 ..	693,007	5,380,955	3,351,471	9.9
1925-26 ..	136,108	1,224,972	642,289	8.4	1925-26 ..	709,303	5,674,424	3,147,757	8.9
<i>Hassan—</i>								State average—9	
1924-25 ..	110,233	894,190	507,326	9.07					
1925-26 ..	10,8565	868,520	475,400	8.7					

Note.—1 palla = 100 acres

Statement showing the estimated outturn of certain selected crops—contd.

BANGALORE.

RAJ.

Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard out-turn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn		Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard out-turn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn	
		Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee			Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)
Bangalore—						Channarayana—					
1924-25 ..	49,973	5	249,865	199,896	12·8	1924-25 ..	37,136	6	222,816	185,683	13·3
1925-26 ..	49,864	5	249,320	93,496	6·0	1925-26 ..	36,785	6	220,710	96,568	7·0
Hoskote—						Closepet (Sub)—					
1924-25 ..	29,713	6	178,278	133,709	12·0	1924-25 ..	38,380	6	230,280	63,282	5·1
1925-26 ..	29,155	6	174,930	7,680	0·7	1925-26 ..	38,486	6	230,916	122,790	8·5
Dodballapur—						Anekal—					
1924-25 ..	49,000	4	196,000	98,000	8·0	1924-25 ..	31,691	4	126,764	115,140	14·5
1925-26 ..	49,500	4	198,000	116,000	9·4	1925-26 ..	31,695	4	126,780	52,145	6·6
Nelamangala—						Devanhalli—					
1924-25 ..	50,177	6	301,062	210,361	11·1	1924-25 ..	24,187	4½	108,844	90,700	14·0
1925-26 ..	50,200	6	301,200	150,600	8·0	1925-26 ..	24,015	4½	108,067	81,049	12·0
Kankanhalli—						Total, Bangalore District—					
1924-25 ..	75,942	8	607,536	303,772	8·0	1924-25 ..	456,555	..	2,573,225	1,742,323	10·8
1925-26 ..	80,856	8	646,848	245,811	6·0	1925-26 ..	461,091	5	2,305,455	1,145,754	7·9
Magadi—											
1924-25 ..	70,356	5	351,780	341,780	15·5						
1925-26 ..	70,535	5	352,675	179,625	8·1						
KOLAR.											
Kolar—						Chikballapur—					
1924-25 ..	32,150	4	128,600	80,325	9·9	1924-25 ..	22,374	5	111,870	55,935	8·0
1925-26 ..	34,623	4	138,492	70,419	8·1	1925-26 ..	23,127	5	115,635	34,691	4·8
Bowringpet—						Bagepalli—					
1924-25 ..	29,523	7	206,661	154,995	11·9	1924-25 ..	19,629	4	78,616	58,887	11·9
1925-26 ..	28,987	7	202,909	106,616	8·1	1925-26 ..	19,629	4	78,516	39,258	8·0
Chintamani—						Gudibanda (Sub)—					
1924-25 ..	28,480	4	105,920	52,960	8·0	1924-25 ..	8,812	5	44,060	17,624	6·4
1925-26 ..	30,930	4	123,720	61,860	8·0	1925-26 ..	8,850	5	44,250	18,172	6·5
Srinivaspur—						Goribidnur—					
1924-25 ..	26,489	6	158,934	132,545	13·2	1924-25 ..	38,383	4	153,532	57,576	8·0
1925-26 ..	32,266	6	193,596	129,064	10·7	1925-26 ..	37,175	4	148,700	72,028	7·9
Mulbagal—						Malur—					
1924-25 ..	27,798	3	83,394	62,544	11·9	1924-25 ..	33,984	5	169,920	135,936	13·1
1925-26 ..	27,934	3	83,802	45,579	8·7	1925-26 ..	33,452	5	167,260	100,356	9·6
Sidlaghatta—						Total, Kolar District—					
1924-25 ..	31,033	4	124,132	93,094	12·0	1924-25 ..	296,655	..	1,365,539	902,425	10·6
1925-26 ..	29,516	4	118,064	50,000	6·8	1925-26 ..	306,489	5	1,532,445	728,043	7·6
TUMKUR.											
Tumkur—						Tiptur—					
1924-25 ..	85,320	3	255,960	191,970	12·0	1924-25 ..	36,280	6	217,680	108,840	8·0
1925-26 ..	79,236	3	237,708	114,354	8·0	1925-26 ..	35,845	6	215,070	107,535	8·0
Maddur—						Turuvekere (Sub)—					
1924-25 ..	30,795	8	246,360	123,180	8·0	1924-25 ..	27,325	5	136,625	102,469	12·0
1925-26 ..	31,918	8	255,344	127,674	8·0	1925-26 ..	26,843	5	134,215	67,107	8·0
Korattogere (Sub)—						Pavagada—					
1924-25 ..	25,287	6	151,722	113,792	12·1	1924-25 ..	10,274	4	41,096	20,548	8·0
1925-26 ..	23,544	6	141,264	61,780	6·9	1925-26 ..	11,530	4	46,120	23,060	8·0
Chiknayakanhalli—						Kunigal—					
1924-25 ..	29,285	6	175,710	87,855	8·0	1924-25 ..	53,850	6	323,100	161,550	8·0
1925-26 ..	30,500	6	183,000	76,250	6·8	1925-26 ..	34,450	6	206,700	108,350	8·0
Sira—						Total, Tumkur District—					
1924-25 ..	24,995	5	124,975	62,487	8·0	1924-25 ..	397,357	..	2,116,868	1,194,511	9·0
1925-26 ..	20,372	5	101,850	25,465	4·0	1925-26 ..	363,016	5	1,815,080	912,909	8·0
Gubbi—											
1924-25 ..	73,940	6	443,640	281,820	8·0						
1925-26 ..	68,778	6	412,668	201,334	8·0						

Note.—1 palla=100 aera.

Statement showing the estimated outturn of certain selected crops—contd.

MYSORE.

RAGL.

Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn		Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn	
		Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee			Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)
Mysore—						T. Narsipur—					
1924-25 ..	35,000	2	70,000	34,500	7.8	1924-25 ..	20,232	1	20,232	10,141	8.0
1925-26 ..	36,000	2	72,000	34,800	7.5	1925-26 ..	20,422	1	20,422	10,211	8.0
Yedatore—						Seringapatam—					
1924-25 ..	21,838	1	21,838	11,319	8.2	1924-25 ..	15,540	2	31,080	13,792	7.1
1925-26 ..	23,055	1	23,055	14,131	8.2	1925-26 ..	15,490	2	30,980	18,240	9.4
Hunsur—						Krishnarajpete—					
1924-25 ..	87,862	1	87,862	43,931	8.0	1924-25 ..	51,168	2	102,336	51,168	8.0
1925-26 ..	87,609	1	87,609	43,804	8.0	1925-26 ..	50,424	2	100,848	25,212	4.0
Heggaddevan- kote—						Nagamangala—					
1924-25 ..	32,899	3	98,697	49,347	8.0	1924-25 ..	53,760	3	161,100	120,825	12.0
1925-26 ..	34,899	3	104,697	41,347	6.3	1925-26 ..	53,785	3	161,355	70,879	7.0
Gundlupet—						Mandya					
1924-25 ..	23,654	3	70,962	35,481	8.0	1924-25 ..	73,957	3	221,871	103,221	7.4
1925-26 ..	20,872	3	62,616	31,308	8.0	1925-26 ..	77,338	3	232,014	102,498	7.0
Chamarajanagar—						Malvalli—					
1924-25 ..	22,120	3	66,360	23,994	5.7	1924-25 ..	53,850	2	107,700	53,850	8.0
1925-26 ..	21,140	3	63,420	10,570	2.6	1925-26 ..	52,500	2	105,000	52,500	8.0
Nanjangud—						Total, Mysore District—					
1924-25 ..	25,510	2	51,020	22,582	7.1	1924-25 ..	517,380	..	1,111,108	574,151	8.2
1925-26 ..	25,710	2	51,420	22,882	7.1	1925-26 ..	519,244	2	1,038,488	478,182	7.3
HASSAN.						Channarayana					
Hassan—						1924-25 ..	54,150	7	379,050	216,600	9.1
1924-25 ..	55,950	6	335,700	215,040	10.4	1925-26 ..	53,325	7	373,275	213,300	9.1
1925-26 ..	56,020	6	336,120	2.9,600	9.9	Hole-Narsipur—					
Alur (Sub)—						1924-25 ..	30,330	4	121,200	55,652	7.3
1924-25 ..	12,120	5	60,600	26,085	6.8	1925-26 ..	30,425	4	121,700	60,850	8.0
1925-26 ..	12,108	5	60,540	27,575	7.0	Arkalgud—					
Manjarabad—						1924-25 ..	38,246	3	114,738	76,492	11.6
1924-25 ..	1,242	2	2,484	740	4.7	1925-26 ..	38,102	3	114,306	76,284	10.6
1925-26 ..	1,242	2	2,484	1,360	8.2	Total, Hassan Dis- trict—					
Belur—						1924-25 ..	265,220	..	1,349,020	821,833	9.9
1924-25 ..	30,812	4	123,248	61,624	8.0	1925-26 ..	264,697	..	1,323,425	757,349	9.1
1925-26 ..	30,615	4	122,460	61,230	8.0	SHIMOGA.					
Arsikere—						Shimoga—					
1924-25 ..	42,400	5	212,000	169,600	12.8	1924-25 ..	20,875	2	41,750	25,714	9.6
1925-26 ..	42,860	5	213,300	107,150	8.0	1925-26 ..	21,372	2	42,744	22,100	8.3
SORAB.						Sorab—					
Shimoga—						1924-25 ..	5,071	2	10,142	3,803	6.0
1924-25 ..	20,875	2	41,750	25,714	9.6	1925-26 ..	4,224	2	8,448	4,224	8.0
1925-26 ..	21,372	2	42,744	22,100	8.3	Sagar—					
Kumsi (Sub)—						1924-25 ..	460	1	460	230	8.0
1924-25 ..	4,938	1	4,938	2,200	7.1	1925-26 ..	372	1	372	186	8.0
1925-26 ..	3,653	1	3,653	1,574	6.9	Nagar—					
Channagiri—						1924-25 ..	286	1	286	105	8.9
1924-25 ..	42,822	4	171,288	96,345	8.9	1925-26 ..	356	1	356	138	6.1
1925-26 ..	39,960	4	159,840	118,158	11.8	Tirthahalli—					
Honnali—						1924-25 ..	16	3	48	12	4.0
1924-25 ..	26,268	3	78,804	49,252	9.9	1925-26 ..	15	3	48	12	4.0
1925-26 ..	24,885	3	74,655	49,770	10.6	Total, Shimoga District—					
Shikarpar—						1924-25 ..	110,580	..	327,404	184,444	9.0
1924-25 ..	9,844	2	19,688	7,383	6.0	1925-26 ..	104,787	3	314,361	201,134	10.2
1925-26 ..	19,949	2	19,998	4,974	4.0						

Note.—1 palla=100 acres.

Statement showing the estimated outturn of certain selected crops—contd.

KADUR.						RAJAHMUNDRAM.					
Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn		Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn	
		Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee			Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)
<i>Tarikere—</i>						<i>Kadur—</i>					
1924-25 ..	25,490	5	127,400	50,960	6.4	1924-25 ..	39,880	9	358,920	319,040	14.2
1925-26 ..	25,912	5	120,560	77,736	9.6	1925-26 ..	40,200	9	361,800	201,000	8.3
<i>Koppa—</i>						<i>Mudgere—</i>					
1924-25 ..	141	3	423	290	10.9	1924-25 ..	661	4	3,444	3,442	15.9
1925-26 ..	139	3	417	278	10.6	1925-26 ..	995	4	3,980	3,982	16.0
<i>Narasimharajapura (Sub)—</i>						<i>Total, Kadur District—</i>					
1924-25 ..	43	3	129	48	5.9	1924-25 ..	83,605	..	576,316	425,380	11.8
1925-26 ..	76	3	223	288	16.0	1925-26 ..	84,748	5	423,740	352,928	13.3
<i>Chikmagalur—</i>											
1924-25 ..	17,200	5	86,000	51,600	9.6						
1925-26 ..	17,426	5	87,130	69,704	12.8						
CHITALDRUG.						<i>Jagalur—</i>					
<i>Chitaldrug—</i>						1924-25 ..	9,250	3	27,750	13,875	8.0
1924-25 ..	21,500	5	107,500	53,750	8.0	1925-26 ..	9,300	3	27,900	13,959	8.0
1925-26 ..	1,9600	5	98,000	49,000	9.0	<i>Molakalmuru—</i>					
<i>Challakere—</i>						1924-25 ..	3,468	6	20,808	10,404	8.0
1924-25 ..	10,268	6	61,608	25,670	6.6	1925-26 ..	3,685	6	22,110	11,055	8.0
1925-26 ..	8,800	6	52,800	44,000	13.3	<i>Hosdurga—</i>					
<i>Hiriyur—</i>						1924-25 ..	23,250	4	93,000	23,250	4.0
1924-25 ..	9,643	4	38,572	8,643	4.0	1925-26 ..	27,905	4	111,620	55,810	8.0
1925-26 ..	9,120	4	36,480	18,240	8.0	<i>Total, Chitaldrug District—</i>					
<i>Holalkere—</i>						1924-25 ..	137,451	..	589,526	256,736	6.9
1924-25 ..	30,852	4	13,408	61,704	8.0	1925-26 ..	133,300	4.1	595,350	299,865	8.1
1925-26 ..	32,155	4	128,620	64,340	8.0						
<i>Davangere—</i>											
1924-25 ..	29,220	4	116,880	58,440	8.0						
1925-26 ..	21,735	4	86,940	43,470	8.0						

PROVINCIAL.

District	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)	Estimated actual outturn		Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)	Estimated actual outturn	
			Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee				Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)
<i>Bangalore—</i>					<i>Shimoga—</i>				
1924-25 ..	455,655	2,573,225	1,742,323	10.8	1924-25 ..	110,580	827,404	184,444	9.0
1925-26 ..	461,091	2,305,455	1,145,754	7.9	1925-26 ..	104,787	314,361	201,134	10.2
<i>Kolar—</i>					<i>Kadur—</i>				
1924-25 ..	296,655	1,365,539	902,425	10.5	1924-25 ..	83,605	576,316	425,380	11.8
1925-26 ..	306,489	1,532,445	728,043	7.6	1925-26 ..	84,748	423,740	352,628	13.3
<i>Tumkur—</i>					<i>Chitaldrug—</i>				
1924-25 ..	397,351	2,116,868	11,94,511	9.0	1924-25 ..	137,451	589,526	256,736	6.9
1925-26 ..	383,016	1,815,080	912,909	8.0	1925-26 ..	132,300	595,350	299,865	8.1
<i>Mysore—</i>					<i>Total, Province—</i>				
1924-25 ..	517,380	1,111,108	574,151	8.2	1924-25 ..	2,264,797	10,009,006	6,101,803	9.6
1925-26 ..	519,244	1,038,488	478,182	7.3	1925-26 ..	2,236,372	8,945,488	4,876,064	8.7
<i>Hassan—</i>					State average 4				
1924-25 ..	265,220	1,349,020	821,833	9.8					
1925-26 ..	264,697	1,323,485	757,349	9.1					

Note.—1 palla=100 acres.

PART II.
BANGALORE.

Statement showing the estimated outturn of certain selected crops—contd.

HORSE GRAM.

Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn		Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn	
		Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee			Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)
<i>Bangalore—</i>											
1924-25 ..	6,025	2	12,050	4,518	5-9	<i>Channarayana—</i>					
1925-26 ..	6,218	2	12,436	4,662	6-9	1924-25 ..	5,378	3	16,134	8,067	8-0
<i>Hoskote—</i>						1925-26 ..	6,348	3	19,044	8,331	7-3
1924-25 ..	6,250	2	12,500	6,250	8-0	<i>Closepet (Sub)—</i>					
1925-25 ..	6,376	2	12,752	6,242	8-0	1924-25 ..	1,322	2	2,644	662	4-0
<i>Dodballapur—</i>						1925-26 ..	1,433	2	2,866	1,762	9-7
1924-25 ..	4,175	2	8,360	3,571	6-8	<i>Anekal—</i>					
1925-26 ..	6,060	2	12,100	5,030	6-3	1924-25 ..	3,460	1	3,460	3,460	16-0
<i>Nelamangala—</i>						1925-26 ..	3,570	1	3,570	892	4-0
1924-25 ..	7,653	2	15,306	7,653	8-0	<i>Devanhalli—</i>					
1925-26 ..	8,210	2	16,420	10,262	10-0	1924-25 ..	3,082	2	6,164	1,540	4-0
<i>Kankanhalli—</i>						1925-26 ..	3,260	2	6,520	1,630	4-0
1924-25 ..	7,930	2	15,860	15,860	16-0	<i>Total, Bangalore District—</i>					
1925-26 ..	8,326	2	16,652	8,326	8-0	1924-25 ..	52,698	..	107,314	59,363	8-8
<i>Magadi—</i>						1925-26 ..	56,951	..	113,902	54,759	7-7
1924-25 ..	7,423	2	14,846	7,782	8-3						
1925-26 ..	7,149	2	14,298	7,622	8-1						
KOLAR.											
<i>Kolar—</i>						<i>Chikballapur—</i>					
1924-25 ..	2,696	1	2,696	2,184	12-9	1924-25 ..	5,624	2	11,248	5,624	8-0
1926-26 ..	4,081	1	4,081	2,040	8-0	1925-26 ..	5,990	2	11,980	5,990	8-0
<i>Bowringpet—</i>						<i>Bagepalli—</i>					
1924-25 ..	3,742	4	14,968	7,484	8-0	1924-25 ..	1,254	1	1,254	689	8-7
1925-26 ..	3,945	4	15,780	7,890	8-0	1925-26 ..	1,254	1	1,254	627	8-0
<i>Chintamani—</i>						<i>Gudibanda (Sub)—</i>					
1924-25 ..	2,625	1	2,625	1,312	8-0	1924-25 ..	545	3	1,635	582	5-6
1925-26 ..	3,825	1	3,825	1,912	8-0	1925-26 ..	575	3	1,725	544	5-0
<i>Srinivasapur—</i>						<i>Goribidnur—</i>					
1924-25 ..	4,820	3	10,480	8,020	12-2	1924-25 ..	3,438	2	6,876	860	2-0
1925-26 ..	3,233	3	9,699	7,273	12-0	1925-26 ..	4,560	2	9,120	4,560	8-0
<i>Mulbagal—</i>						<i>Malur—</i>					
1924-25 ..	6,383	2	12,766	5,708	7-1	1924-25 ..	6,580	3	19,740	6,580	5-3
1925-26 ..	5,227	2	10,454	3,926	6-0	1925-26 ..	7,112	3	21,336	10,668	8-0
<i>Sidlaghatta—</i>						<i>Total, Kolar District—</i>					
1924-25 ..	2,966	2	5,932	4,150	11-5	1924-25 ..	40,573	..	90,000	43,193	7-6
1925-26 ..	2,403	2	4,806	4,400	14-7	1925-26 ..	49,205	..	84,410	49,830	9-4
TUMKUR.											
<i>Tumkur—</i>						<i>Tiptur—</i>					
1924-25 ..	8,340	1	8,340	4,170	8-0	1924-25 ..	7,200	3	21,600	10,800	8-0
1926-26 ..	7,260	1	7,260	3,630	8-0	1925-26 ..	10,845	3	32,535	8,134	4-0
<i>Maddur—</i>						<i>Turuvekere (Sub)—</i>					
1924-25 ..	8,145	3	24,435	12,217	8-0	1924-25 ..	3,187	2	6,374	3,187	8-9
1925-26 ..	8,240	3	24,720	12,360	8-0	1925-26 ..	8,756	2	17,512	8,756	8-0
<i>Koratagere (Sub)—</i>						<i>Pavanada—</i>					
1924-25 ..	4,574	1	4,574	1,143	4-0	1924-25 ..	16,107	14	24,160	6,040	4-0
1925-26 ..	4,836	1	4,836	2,418	8-0	1925-26 ..	14,396	14	21,594	10,797	8-0
<i>Chiknayakanhalli—</i>						<i>Kunigal—</i>					
1924-25 ..	7,698	3	23,094	5,773	3-9	1924-25 ..	15,020	3	45,060	22,530	7-0
1925-26 ..	3,858	3	10,974	2,743	4-0	1925-26 ..	13,126	3	39,378	19,689	8-0
<i>Sira—</i>						<i>Total, Tumkur District—</i>					
1924-25 ..	12,125	..	36,375	18,167	8-0	1924-25 ..	98,076	..	209,692	91,887	7-01
1925-26 ..	8,254	3	24,762	12,381	8-0	1925-26 ..	97,851	2	195,702	90,148	8-5
<i>Gubbi—</i>											
1924-25 ..	15,680	1	15,680	7,840	8-0						
1925-26 ..	18,480	1	18,480	9,240	8-0						

Note.—1 palka=100 acres.

Statement showing the estimated outturn of certain selected crops—contd

MYSORE.

HORSE-GRAIN

Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn		Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn	
		Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee			Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)
Mysore—						T. Narsipur—					
1924-25 ..	23,260	1	28,260	13,340	7.5	1924-25 ..	14,856	1	14,856	7,428	8.0
1925-26 ..	27,860	1	27,860	13,120	8.2	1925-26 ..	14,528	1	14,528	7,264	8.0
Yedatore—						Seringapatam—					
1924-25 ..	27,692	2	55,384	28,054	8.1	1924-25 ..	14,407	1	14,407	6,990	7.6
1925-26 ..	27,320	2	54,640	27,232	8.0	1925-26 ..	15,133	1	15,133	7,918	8.0
Hunsur—						Krishnarajpete—					
1924-25 ..	17,476	2	34,952	17,476	8.0	1924-25 ..	20,137	2	40,274	20,138	8.0
1925-26 ..	17,500	2	35,000	17,500	8.0	1925-26 ..	20,248	2	40,496	20,248	8.0
Heggaddevankote—						Nagamangala—					
1924-25 ..	20,350	1	0,350	8,173	6.4	1924-25 ..	20,254	1	20,254	10,127	8.0
1925-26 ..	20,320	1	0,320	8,161	6.4	1925-26 ..	30,488	1	30,488	30,488	16.0
Gundlupet—						Mandya—					
1924-25 ..	29,089	2	58,178	29,090	8.0	1924-25 ..	17,635	2	33,270	14,082	6.3
1925-26 ..	26,294	2	52,588	26,294	8.0	1925-26 ..	19,487	2	38,974	17,903	7.2
Chamrajnagar—						Malavalli—					
1924-25 ..	22,120	2	44,240	29,232	10.5	1924-25 ..	20,965	1	20,965	10,482	8.0
1925-26 ..	23,114	2	46,238	34,230	12.0	1925-26 ..	23,910	1	23,910	11,955	8.0
Nanjangud—						Total, Mysore District—					
1924-25 ..	18,945	..	18,945	11,255	9.5	1924-25 ..	272,186	..	408,335	205,867	8.08
1925-26 ..	19,540	1	19,540	11,597	9.5	1925-26 ..	285,742	1	285,742	234,610	13.4
HASSAN						Channarayana—					
Hassan—						1924-25 ..	16,342	5	81,710	25,144	4.9
1924-25 ..	8,345	2	16,690	9,858	9.4	1925-26 ..	16,430	5	82,400	65,920	12.8
1925-26 ..	8,400	2	16,800	10,720	10.1	Hole-Narsipur—					
Alur (Sub)—						1924-25 ..	7,810	2	15,620	6,710	6.8
1924-25 ..	764	2	1,528	740	7.7	1925-26 ..	8,340	2	16,680	8,340	8.0
1925-26 ..	750	2	1,500	750	8.0	Arkalgud—					
Manjarabad—						1924-25 ..	8,234	2	16,468	10,212	9.9
1924-25 ..	..	1	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	8,200	2	16,400	10,560	10.3
1925-26 ..	80	1	80	22	4.2	Total, Hassan District—					
Belur—						1924-25 ..	58,415	..	82,776	78,044	7.0
1924-25 ..	7,660	3	22,980	11,490	8.0	1925-26 ..	60,180	3	108,540	126,897	11.2
1925-26 ..	7,100	3	21,330	14,220	10.6	SHIMOGA.					
Arnikere—						Shimoga—					
1924-25 ..	9,260	3	27,780	13,890	8.0	1924-25 ..	9,860	2	19,720	7,500	6.0
1925-26 ..	10,820	3	32,460	16,365	8.0	1925-26 ..	10,460	2	20,920	4,000	2.0
Sorab—						Kumsi (Sub)—					
1924-25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1924-25 ..	2,264	1	2,264	933	6.5
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	2,517	1	2,517	1,073	6.9
Sagar—						Channagiri					
1924-25 ..	215	1	215	108	8.0	1924-25 ..	3,670	1	3,670	1,122	4.8
1925-26 ..	238	1	238	119	8.0	1925-26 ..	..	1	..	..	..
Nagar—						Honnali—					
1924-25 ..	190	1	190	70	5.8	1924-25 ..	12,308	2	24,616	12,561	8.1
1925-26 ..	207	1	207	65	5.0	1925-26 ..	9,578	2	19,326	10,208	8.4
Tirthahalli—						Shikarpur—					
1924-25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1924-25 ..	3,862	4	15,408	7,704	8.9
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	4,429	4	17,716	8,858	8.0
Total, Shimoga District—						1924-25 ..	32,359	..	66,083	29,998	7.2
1924-25 ..	32,359	..	66,083	29,998	7.2	1925-26 ..	27,529	2	55,058	24,323	7.0
1925-26 ..	27,529	2	55,058	24,323	7.0						

Note.—1 palla=100 seers.

Statement showing the estimated outturn of certain selected crops—contd.

HORSE GRAM

Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn		Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn	
		Per acre	Total for (all acres)	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee			Per acre	Total for all (acres)	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)
1924-25 ..	12,153	3	36,459	12,341	5.4	<i>Kadur—</i>					
1925-26 ..	12,208	3	36,624	25,306	11.0	1924-25 ..	13,990	3	41,940	24,888	9.5
<i>Koppa—</i>						1925-26 ..	15,350	3	46,050	33,678	11.7
1924-25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Mudgere—</i>					
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1924-25 ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Narasimharajapura (Sub)—</i>						1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1924-25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Total, Kadur District—</i>					
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1924-25 ..	28,765	..	86,295	40,676	7.5
<i>Chikmagalur—</i>						1925-26 ..	30,375	3	91,125	63,300	11.1
1924-25 ..	2,632	3	7,896	3,447	6.9						
1925-26 ..	2,817	3	8,451	4,316	8.2						
CHITALDRUG.											
<i>Chitaldrug—</i>						<i>Jagalur—</i>					
1924-25 ..	10,707	2	21,414	10,707	8.0	1924-25 ..	5,346	1	5,346	1,336	4.0
1925-26 ..	10,168	2	20,336	10,168	8.0	1925-26 ..	7,560	1	7,560	3,780	8.0
<i>Challakere—</i>						<i>Molakalmuru—</i>					
1924-25 ..	16,000	2	32,000	8,000	4.0	1924-25 ..	3,530	1/2	1,780	..	..
1925-26 ..	18,000	2	36,000	18,000	8.0	1925-26 ..	4,022	1/2	2,011	2,011	16.0
<i>Hiriyur—</i>						<i>Hosdurga—</i>					
1924-25 ..	6,146	2	12,292	3,073	4.0	1924-25 ..	9,425	1	9,425	2,256	4.0
1925-26 ..	5,864	2	11,728	3,864	8.0	1925-26 ..	12,071	1	12,071	6,035	8.0
<i>Holalkere—</i>						<i>Total, Chitaldrug District—</i>					
1924-25 ..	6,849	2	13,698	6,849	8.0	1924-25 ..	73,301	..	111,223	39,955	5.7
1925-26 ..	6,959	2	13,918	6,959	8.0	1925-26 ..	79,276	1 1/2	118,914	60,133	8.1
<i>Davangere—</i>											
1924-25 ..	15,268	1	15,268	7,634	8.0						
1925-26 ..	14,632	1	14,632	7,316	8.0						

PROVINCIAL.

District	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)	Estimated actual outturn		District	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)	Estimated actual outturn	
			Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee				Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)
<i>Angalore—</i>					<i>Shimoga—</i>				
1924-25 ..	52,696	107,314	59,363	8.8	1924-25 ..	32,359	66,083	29,998	7.2
1925-26 ..	56,951	113,902	54,759	7.7	1925-26 ..	27,529	55,058	24,323	7.0
<i>Kolar—</i>					<i>Kadur—</i>				
1924-25 ..	40,573	90,000	43,193	7.6	1924-25 ..	28,765	86,295	40,676	7.5
1925-26 ..	42,205	84,410	49,830	9.4	1925-26 ..	30,375	91,125	63,300	11.1
<i>Tumkur—</i>					<i>Chitaldrug—</i>				
1924-25 ..	98,076	209,692	91,887	7.01	1924-25 ..	73,301	111,223	39,955	5.7
1925-26 ..	97,851	195,702	90,148	8.5	1925-26 ..	79,276	118,914	60,133	8.1
<i>Mysore—</i>					<i>Total, Province—</i>				
1924-25 ..	272,186	406,335	205,867	8.08	1924-25 ..	656,373	1,259,716	588,983	7.4
1925-26 ..	285,742	285,742	234,610	13.4	1925-26 ..	680,109	1,360,218	704,000	8.2
<i>Hassan—</i>									
1924-25 ..	58,415	182,776	78,044	7.0					
1925-26 ..	60,180	180,540	126,897	11.2					

Note.—1 palla=100 seers.

PART II.

Statement showing the estimated outturn of certain selected crops—contd.

BANGALORE.

CROPS

Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn		Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (pallas)		Estimated actual outturn	
		Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee			Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)
<i>Bangalore—</i>						<i>Channarayana—</i>					
1924-25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1924-25 ..	697	2	1,394	489	5.3
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	450	2	900	394	7.0
<i>Hoskote—</i>						<i>Closepet (Sub)—</i>					
1924-25 ..	22	2	44	22	8.0	1924-25 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26 ..	18	2	36	15	7.6	1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Dodballapur—</i>						<i>Anekal—</i>					
1924-25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1924-25 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Nelamangala—</i>						<i>Devanhalli—</i>					
1924-25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1924-25 ..	276	2	552	218	6.3
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	260	2	520	130	4.0
<i>Kankanhalli—</i>						<i>Total, Bangalore District—</i>					
1924-25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1924-25 ..	925	..	1,950	709	5.6
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	729	2	1,458	540	5.9
KOLAR.						<i>Chikballapur—</i>					
<i>Kolar—</i>						1924-25 ..	1,985	4	7,940	1,985	4.0
1924-25 ..	51	1	51	13	4.0	1925-26 ..	2,202	4	8,808	1,653	3.0
1925-26 ..	94	1	94	100	17.0	<i>Bagelipalli—</i>					
<i>Boweringpet—</i>						1924-25 ..	150	3	450	225	8.0
1924-25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	150	3	450	225	8.0
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Gudibanda (Sub)—</i>					
<i>Chintamani—</i>						1924-25 ..	70	5	350	92	4.2
1924-25 ..	650	2	1,300	1,200	14.7	1925-26 ..	80	5	400	144	5.7
1925-26 ..	720	2	1,440	1,080	12.0	<i>Goribidnur—</i>					
<i>Srinivaspur—</i>						1924-25 ..	1,393	5	6,965	87	0.2
1924-25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	765	6	3,825	1,440	6.0
1925-26 ..	174	4	696	722	16.8	<i>Malur—</i>					
<i>Mulbagal—</i>						1924-25 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1924-25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Total, Kolar District—</i>					
<i>Siddaghatta—</i>						1924-25 ..	5,749	..	21,306	4,877	3.8
1924-25 ..	850	5	4,250	1,275	4.8	1925-26 ..	4,499	4	17,996	6,164	5.4
1925-26 ..	300	5	1,545	800	8.2	TUMKUR.					
<i>Tumkur—</i>						<i>Tiptur—</i>					
1924-25 ..	340	1	340	85	4.0	1924-25 ..	1,920	2	3,840	960	4.0
1925-26 ..	543	1	543	126	3.7	1925-26 ..	2,320	2	4,640	3,480	12.0
<i>Maddur—</i>						<i>Turuvekere (Sub)—</i>					
1924-25 ..	2,257	8	18,056	9,028	8.0	1924-25 ..	332	2	664	332	8.0
1925-26 ..	2,387	8	19,096	9,548	8.0	1925-26 ..	4,705	2	9,410	6,056	10.2
<i>Korntagere (Sub)—</i>						<i>Pavagada—</i>					
1924-25 ..	1,352	3	4,056	1,014	4.0	1924-25 ..	7,773	5	38,865	9,716	4.0
1925-26 ..	1,732	3	5,196	2,073	8.0	1925-26 ..	7,520	5	37,600	23,610	10.1
<i>Chiknayakanhalli—</i>						<i>Kunigal—</i>					
1924-25 ..	5,948	3	17,844	8,922	8.0	1924-25 ..	3,518	2	7,036	3,578	8.0
1925-26 ..	64	3	192	96	8.0	1925-26 ..	3,256	2	6,512	3,528	8.0
<i>Sira—</i>						<i>Total, Tumkur District—</i>					
1924-25 ..	5,825	5	29,125	14,562	8.0	1924-25 ..	34,105	..	124,666	50,557	6.4
1925-26 ..	8,395	5	41,975	20,987	8.0	1925-26 ..	38,782	3	110,286	72,997	10.5
<i>Gubbi—</i>											
1924-25 ..	4,840	1	4,840	2,420	8.0						
1925-26 ..	5,790	1	5,790	2,895	8.0						

Note—1 palla=100 annas.

PART II.
MYSORE.Statement showing the estimated outturn of certain selected crops—*contd.*

CHOLU.

Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn		Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn	
		Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee			Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)
<i>Mysore—</i>						<i>Nanjangud—</i>					
1924-25 ..	38,450	1	38,450	18,650	7.7	1924-25 ..	38,796	2	77,592	42,740	8.8
1925-26 ..	38,106	1	38,106	28,242	11.8	1925-26 ..	39,390	2	78,780	42,930	8.7
<i>Yedatore—</i>						<i>Seringapatam—</i>					
1924-25 ..	4,694	2	9,388	3,778	6.4	1924-25 ..	7,590	2	15,180	7,510	7.9
1925-26 ..	4,306	2	8,612	4,613	9.0	1925-26 ..	7,590	2	15,180	7,651	8.1
<i>Chamrajnagar—</i>						<i>Mandya—</i>					
1924-25 ..	39,145	2	78,290	29,628	60.5	1924-25 ..	1,740	2	3,480	1,740	8.0
1925-26 ..	36,125	2	70,250	27,665	6.3	1925-26 ..	2,781	2	5,562	2,878	8.1
<i>Heggaddevankote—</i>						<i>Krishnarajpete—</i>					
1924-25 ..	3,324	2	6,648	3,324	8.0	1924-25 ..	1,809	3	5,427	1,356	4.0
1925-26 ..	3,312	2	6,624	3,312	8.0	1925-26 ..	1,820	3	5,460	2,730	8.9
<i>Gundlupet—</i>						<i>Nagamangala—</i>					
1924-25 ..	52,250	4	209,000	104,500	8.0	1924-25 ..	2,520	2	5,040	3,780	12.0
1925-26 ..	48,580	4	194,320	97,160	8.0	1925-26 ..	2,848	2	5,696	2,845	8.0
<i>Hunsur—</i>						<i>Malavalli—</i>					
1924-25 ..	1,524	2	3,048	762	4.0	1924-25 ..	12,694	1	12,694	6,347	8.0
1925-26 ..	1,494	2	2,988	747	4.0	1925-26 ..	11,488	1	11,488	5,744	8.0
<i>P. Narsipur—</i>						<i>Total, Mysore District—</i>					
1924-25 ..	23,496	2	46,992	33,496	8.0	1924-25 ..	228,032	..	461,289	247,611	8.2
1925-26 ..	23,498	2	46,976	23,488	8.0	1925-26 ..	220,325	2	440,650	250,005	9.0
HASSAN.						<i>Channarayana—</i>					
<i>Hassan—</i>						1924-25 ..	3,685	4	14,740	2,000	2.7
1924-25 ..	475	2	950	381	6.7	1925-26 ..	4,320	4	17,280	12,960	12.9
1925-26 ..	450	2	900	390	6.7	<i>Hole-Narsipur—</i>					
<i>Alur (Sub)—</i>						1924-25 ..	1,553	2	3,106	1,360	7.0
1924-25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	1,854	2	3,708	1,854	8.0
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Arkalud—</i>					
<i>Manjarabad—</i>						1924-25 ..	326	2	652	524	12.6
1924-25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	325	2	650	526	12.9
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Total, Hassan District—</i>					
<i>Belur—</i>						1924-25 ..	12,109	..	47,698	18,890	6.8
1924-25 ..	420	..	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	13,379	3	40,137	29,020	11.6
1925-26 ..	170	1	..	..	..			
<i>Arsikere—</i>											
1924-25 ..	5,650	5	28,260	14,125	8.0						
1925-26 ..	6,260	5	31,300	13,300	6.7						
SHIMOGA.						<i>Sorab—</i>					
<i>Shimoga—</i>						1924-25 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1924-25 ..	9,080	1	9,080	6,000	10.5	1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26 ..	9,020	1	9,020	7,300	12.9	<i>Sagar—</i>					
<i>Kumsi (Sub)—</i>						1924-25 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1924-25 ..	124	1	124	68	8.7	1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26 ..	18	1	18	5	4.4	<i>Nagar—</i>					
<i>Channagiri—</i>						1924-25 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1924-25 ..	34,810	3	104,430	35,960	5.5	1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26 ..	36,253	3	108,759	34,379	5.0	<i>Tirthahalli—</i>					
<i>Honnali—</i>						1924-25 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1924-25 ..	34,570	4	138,280	79,426	9.1	1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26 ..	35,027	4	140,108	97,192	11.0	<i>Total, Shimoga District—</i>					
<i>Shikaripur—</i>						1924-25 ..	79,836	..	254,418	122,393	7.6
1924-25 ..	1,252	2	2,504	939	6.0	1925-26 ..	81,919	3	245,757	139,676	9.0
1925-26 ..	1,601	2	3,202	800	4.0						

Note.—1 palla = 100 acres.

PART II
KADUR.Statement showing the estimated outturn of certain selected crops—*contd.*

CROPS.

Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn		Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn	
		Per acre	Total for all (acres)	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee			Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3 (a)	3 (b)	4 (a)	4 (b)	1	2	3 (a)	3 (b)	4 (a)	4 (b)
<i>Tarikere—</i>						<i>Kadur—</i>					
1924-25 ..	11,908	4	47,624	13,670	4.5	1924-25 ..	13,790	7	96,460	54,432	9.0
1925-26 ..	12,009	4	48,624	13,666	4.5	1925-26 ..	14,275	7	99,925	78,388	12.5
<i>Koppa—</i>						<i>Mudgere—</i>					
1924-25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1924-25 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Narasimha- Tajapura—</i>						<i>Total, Kadur District—</i>					
1924-25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1924-25 ..	23,920	..	149,020	70,470	7.5
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	27,406	5	137,030	94,202	10.0
<i>Chikmagalur—</i>						<i>Jagalur—</i>					
1924-25 ..	1,234	4	4,936	2,368	7.6	1924-25 ..	31,286	2	62,572	31,286	8.0
1925-26 ..	1,125	4	4,500	2,250	8.0	1925-26 ..	38,486	2	76,972	38,486	8.0
CHITALDRUG.						<i>Molakalmuru—</i>					
<i>Chitaldrug—</i>						1924-25 ..	7,538	5	37,690	7,538	4.3
1924-25 ..	39,379	6	236,274	118,137	8.0	1925-26 ..	8,020	5	40,100	20,050	8.0
1925-26 ..	42,419	6	254,514	127,257	8.0	<i>Hosdurga—</i>					
<i>Challakere—</i>						1924-25 ..	15,468	3	46,404	7,759	2.8
1924-25 ..	8,800	3	25,800	4,300	2.6	1925-26 ..	15,151	3	45,453	22,725	8.0
1925-26 ..	12,009	3	36,000	24,000	10.8	<i>Total, Chitaldrug District—</i>					
<i>Hiriyur—</i>						1924-25 ..	232,113	..	811,582	352,625	6.9
1924-25 ..	22,316	4	89,264	22,316	4.0	1925-26 ..	239,363	3	718,089	464,448	10.3
1925-26 ..	23,473	4	93,500	70,425	12.0						
<i>Holalkere—</i>											
1924-25 ..	20,306	3	60,918	30,459	8.0						
1925-26 ..	23,514	3	70,632	47,088	10.6						
<i>Davangere—</i>											
1923-25 ..	87,220	3	261,660	130,830	8.0						
1924-26 ..	78,268	3	228,804	114,417	8.0						

PROVINCIAL

District	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)	Estimated actual outturn		District	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)	Estimated actual outturn	
			Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee				Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3	4 (a)	4 (b)	1	2	3	4 (a)	4 (b)
<i>Bangalore—</i>					<i>Shimoga—</i>				
1924-25 ..	995	1,990	709	5.6	1924-25 ..	79,836	254,418	122,393	7.6
1925-26 ..	729	1,459	540	5.9	1925-26 ..	81,919	215,767	139,676	9.0
<i>Kolar—</i>					<i>Kadur—</i>				
1924-25 ..	5,149	21,306	4,877	3.6	1924-25 ..	26,920	149,020	70,470	7.5
1925-26 ..	4,499	17,996	6,164	5.4	1925-26 ..	27,406	137,030	94,202	10.0
<i>Tumkur—</i>					<i>Chitaldrug—</i>				
1924-25 ..	34,105	124,866	50,557	6.4	1924-25 ..	232,113	811,582	352,625	6.9
1925-26 ..	36,762	110,286	72,997	10.5	1925-26 ..	239,363	718,089	464,448	10.3
<i>Mysore—</i>					<i>Total Province—</i>				
1924-25 ..	228,032	481,229	247,611	8.2	1924-25 ..	619,259	1,891,909	868,132	7.3
1925-26 ..	220,325	440,650	250,005	9.0	1925-26 ..	624,382	1,873,146	1,157,052	8.0
<i>Hasan—</i>					3 State average				
1924-25 ..	12,109	47,698	18,990	6.6					
1925-26 ..	13,379	40,137	29,020	11.5					

Note—1 palla = 100 acres.

PART II.
BANGALORE.Statement showing the estimated outturn of certain selected crops—*contd.*

SUGAR-CANE.

Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (maunds of jaggory)		Estimated actual outturn		Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (maunds of jaggory)		Estimated actual outturn	
		Per acre	Total for all acres	Maunds of jaggory	In terms of annas in the rupee			Per acre	Total for all acres	Maunds of Jaggory	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)
<i>Bangalore—</i>						<i>Channarayana—</i>					
1924-25 ..	926	200	185,200	148,160	12·8	1924-25 ..	211	80	16,880	10,550	10·0
1925-26 ..	947	200	189,400	70,960	5·9	1925-26 ..	134	80	10,720	6,800	10·1
<i>Hoskote—</i>						<i>Closepet (Sub)—</i>					
1924-25 ..	155	180	27,900	18,925	10·7	1924-25 ..	180	100	18,000	10,800	9·6
1925-26 ..	168	180	30,240	20,070	10·6	1925-26 ..	222	100	22,200	12,225	8·8
<i>Dodballapur—</i>						<i>Ankal—</i>					
1924-25 ..	700	100	70,000	35,000	8·0	1924-25 ..	153	120	18,360	9,225	8·0
1925-26 ..	750	100	75,000	36,500	8·4	1925-26 ..	146	120	17,520	8,745	8·0
<i>Nelamangala—</i>						<i>Devanhalli—</i>					
1924-25 ..	459	100	45,900	45,900	16·0	1924-25 ..	852	150	127,800	31,950	4·0
1925-26 ..	520	100	52,000	49,400	15·2	1925-26 ..	887	150	133,050	33,300	3·9
<i>Kankanhalli—</i>						<i>Total, Bangalore District—</i>					
1924-25 ..	188	100	18,800	9,400	9·0	1924-25 ..	3,986	..	553,140	334,360	9·6
1925-26 ..	198	100	19,800	9,900	8·0	1925-26 ..	4,178	139	580,742	264,550	7·3
<i>Magadi—</i>											
1924-25 ..	162	150	24,300	14,450	9·5						
1925-26 ..	207	150	31,050	16,650	8·2						
KOLAR.						<i>Chikballapur—</i>					
<i>Kolar—</i>						1924-25 ..	507	100	57,000	51,300	14·4
1924-25 ..	350	145	50,750	32,000	10·0	1925-26 ..	460	100	46,000	34,500	12·0
1925-26 ..	276	145	40,020	7,500	3·0	<i>Bagepalli—</i>					
<i>Boweringpet—</i>						1924-25 ..	799	130	103,870	12,300	1·8
1924-25 ..	295	213	62,835	59,000	15·0	1925-26 ..	799	130	103,870	51,935	8·0
1925-26 ..	395	213	84,135	40,043	7·4	<i>Gudibanda (Sub)—</i>					
<i>Ohintamani—</i>						1924-25 ..	325	140	45,500	16,800	5·9
1924-25 ..	216	150	32,400	24,360	12·0	1925-26 ..	275	140	38,500	16,300	6·7
1925-26 ..	278	150	41,700	33,275	12·7	<i>Gorbidnur—</i>					
<i>Srinivaspur—</i>						1924-25 ..	1,377	126	173,502	10,080	0·9
1924-25 ..	812	190	154,280	105,560	10·9	1925-26 ..	1,395	126	175,770	98,835	7·0
1925-26 ..	794	190	150,860	396	11·9	<i>Malur—</i>					
<i>Mulbagal—</i>						1924-25 ..	471	108	50,868	42,390	13·3
1924-25 ..	725	189	137,025	102,768	11·9	1925-26 ..	478	108	51,624	38,240	11·8
1925-26 ..	886	189	167,454	116,048	11·0	<i>Total, Kolar District—</i>					
<i>Sidlaghatta—</i>						1924-25 ..	6,272	..	934,430	506,005	8·6
1924-25 ..	332	200	66,400	49,747	11·9	1925-26 ..	6,432	144	926,208	869,222	9·8
1925-26 ..	112,487	200	79,200	19,800	4·0						
TUMKUR.						<i>Tiptur—</i>					
<i>Tumkur—</i>						1924-25 ..	15	80	1,200	600	8·0
1924-25 ..	240	100	24,000	18,000	12·0	1925-26 ..	22	80	1,760	880	8·0
1925-26 ..	180	100	18,000	13,500	12·0	<i>Turuvekere (Sub)</i>					
<i>Maddur—</i>						1924-25 ..	30	70	2,100	1,050	8·0
1924-25 ..	130	150	19,500	9,759	8·0	1925-26 ..	86	70	6,920	4,515	12·0
1925-26 ..	278	150	41,700	20,850	8·0	<i>Pavagada—</i>					
<i>Koratagere (Sub)—</i>						1924-25 ..	10	100	1,000	500	8·0
1924-25 ..	235	200	47,000	23,500	8·0	1925-26 ..	15	100	1,500	549	5·8
1925-26 ..	334	200	66,800	33,400	8·0	<i>Kunigal—</i>					
<i>Chiknayakanhalli—</i>						1924-25 ..	325	240	78,000	58,500	13·0
1924-25 ..	12	160	1,920	960	8·0	1925-26 ..	350	240	114,000	42,000	5·8
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Total, Tumkur District—</i>					
<i>Sira—</i>						1924-25 ..	1,123	..	180,360	116,840	10·3
1924-25 ..	10	100	1,000	500	8·0	1925-26 ..	1,461	116	169,476	120,154	11·3
1925-26 ..	18	100	1,800	900	8·0						
<i>Gubbi—</i>											
1924-25 ..	116	40	4,640	3,480	12·0						
1925-26 ..	178	40	7,120	3,580	8·0						

Note.—1 maund=960 tolas.

PART II.
MYSORE.Statement showing the estimated outturn of certain selected crops—*contd.*

SUGAR-CANE

Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard out-turn (maunds of jaggery)		Estimated actual outturn		Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard out-turn (maunds of jaggery)		Estimated actual outturn	
		Per acre	Total for all acres	Maunds of jaggery	In terms of annas in the rupee			Per acre	Total for all acres	Maunds of Jaggery	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)
<i>Mysore—</i>						<i>T. Narsipur—</i>					
1924-25 ..	5	200	1,000	500	8.0	1924-25 ..	740	210	155,400	126,000	12.9
1925-26 ..	5	200	1,000	500	8.0	1925-26 ..	782	210	164,220	156,400	15.2
<i>Yedatore—</i>						<i>Seringapatam—</i>					
1924-25 ..	12	100	1,200	1,200	16.0	1924-25 ..	1,447	158	228,626	161,476	11.3
1925-26 ..	15	100	1,500	750	8.0	1925-26 ..	1,427	158	225,466	144,700	10.1
<i>Hunsur—</i>						<i>Krishnarajpete—</i>					
1924-25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1924-25 ..	1,436	80	11,880	114,880	16.0
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	1,386	80	110,880	69,300	10.1
<i>Heggaddevankote—</i>						<i>Nagamangala—</i>					
1924-25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1924-25 ..	400	50	20,000	20,000	16.0
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	400	50	20,000	20,000	16.0
<i>Gundlupet—</i>						<i>Mandya—</i>					
1924-25 ..	9	..	945	472	8.0	1924-25 ..	570	120	68,400	34,200	8.0
1925-26 ..	7	405	735	420	9.1	1925-26 ..	799	120	95,880	43,880	7.3
<i>Chamrajnagar—</i>						<i>Malvalli—</i>					
1924-25 ..	270	160	43,200	27,600	10.2	1924-25 ..	430	115	49,450	24,725	8.0
1925-26 ..	180	160	28,800	1,800	1.0	1925-26 ..	470	115	54,050	580	0.1
<i>Nanjangud—</i>						<i>Total, Mysore District—</i>					
1924-25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1924-25 ..	5,319	..	683,101	571,053	11.9
1925-26 ..	80	105	8,400	6,825	13.0	1925-26 ..	5,551	130	721,630	443,155	9.0
HASSAN.						<i>Channarayanaipatna</i>					
<i>Hassan—</i>						1924-25 ..	1,936	125	242,000	174,240	11.5
1924-25 ..	1,550	240	372,000	192,880	7.8	1925-26 ..	1,240	125	155,000	99,200	10.2
1925-26 ..	1,580	240	379,200	124,300	5.2	<i>Hole-Narsipur—</i>					
<i>Alur (Sub)—</i>						1924-25 ..	598	90	53,820	26,870	7.9
1924-25 ..	17	40	680	320	7.7	1925-26 ..	650	90	58,600	29,250	8.0
1925-26 ..	15	40	600	500	13.3	<i>Arkalgud—</i>					
<i>Manjarabad—</i>						1924-25 ..	89	90	8,010	6,020	12.0
1924-25 ..	1	25	25	64	4.0	1925-26 ..	75	90	6,750	5,625	13.3
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Total, Hassan District—</i>					
<i>Belur—</i>						1924-25 ..	5,089	..	769,675	454,666	9.5
1924-25 ..	750	100	75,000	56,250	12.0	1925-26 ..	4,510	121	545,710	316,375	9.2
1925-26 ..	790	100	79,000	55,300	11.2	<i>Total, Shimoga District—</i>					
<i>Arsikere—</i>						1924-25 ..	7,274	..	295,860	229,681	12.4
1924-25 ..	148	55	8,140	8,140	16.0	1925-26 ..	7,504	40	300,160	229,469	12.2
1925-26 ..	160	55	8,800	2,200	4.0						
HIMOGA.						<i>Sorab—</i>					
<i>Shimoga—</i>						1924-25 ..	1,155	30	34,650	17,325	8.0
1924-25 ..	318	40	12,720	8,800	11.0	1925-26 ..	1,204	30	36,120	18,045	8.0
1925-26 ..	818	40	32,720	20,000	9.7	<i>Sagar—</i>					
<i>Kumsi (Sub)—</i>						1924-25 ..	1,120	20	22,400	11,203	8.0
1924-25 ..	353	20	7,660	4,520	9.4	1925-26 ..	1,080	20	21,600	10,803	8.0
1925-26 ..	611	20	12,220	6,800	9.0	<i>Nagar—</i>					
<i>Channarayana</i>						1924-25 ..	587	30	17,610	10,290	9.3
1924-25 ..	693	50	34,650	20,790	9.5	1925-26 ..	545	30	16,350	9,265	9.0
1925-26 ..	235	50	11,750	8,914	12.0	<i>Tirthahalli—</i>					
<i>Honnali—</i>						1924-25 ..	330	45	14,850	7,425	8.0
1924-25 ..	332	30	9,960	7,968	12.8	1925-26 ..	363	45	16,335	9,540	9.3
1925-26 ..	133	30	3,990	1,330	5.3	<i>Total, Shimoga District—</i>					
<i>Shikarpar—</i>						1924-25 ..	7,274	..	295,860	229,681	12.4
1924-25 ..	2,356	60	141,360	141,360	16.0	1925-26 ..	7,504	40	300,160	229,469	12.2
1925-26 ..	2,515	60	150,900	144,900	15.3						

Note.—1 maund=360 tolas.

PART II.
KADURStatement showing the estimated outturn of certain selected crops—*contd.*

SUGAR-CANE.

Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (maunds of Jaggory)		Estimated actual outturn		Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Maunds of Jaggory)		Estimated actual outturn	
		Per acre	Total for all (acres)	Maunds of Jaggory	In terms of annas in the rupee			Per acre	Total for all (acres)	Maunds of Jaggory	In term of annas in the rupee
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)
<i>Tarikere—</i>						<i>Kadur—</i>					
1924-25 ..	258	80	20,640	17,900	13·8	1924-25 ..	935	93	86,955	42,075	7·7
1925-26 ..	254	80	20,320	11,760	9·2	1925-26 ..	750	93	69,750	45,000	10·3
<i>Koppa—</i>						<i>Mudgere—</i>					
1924-25 ..	254	60	15,240	7,958	8·3	1924-25 ..	90	15	1,350	1,350	16·0
1925-26 ..	266	60	15,960	10,640	10·6	1925-26 ..	82	15	1,230	1,227	15·0
<i>Narasimha- rajapura—</i>						<i>Total, Kadur District—</i>					
1924-25 ..	34	54	1,836	1,371	11·9	1924-25 ..	2,017	..	172,851	91,536	8·4
1925-26 ..	33	54	1,782	1,980	17·7	1925-26 ..	1,900	88	167,200	107,687	10·3
<i>Chikmagalur—</i>						<i>Jagalur—</i>					
1924-25 ..	443	105	46,830	20,832	7·1	1924-25 ..	6	20	120	30	4·0
1925-26 ..	515	105	54,075	37,080	10·9	1925-26 ..	36	20	720	360	8·0
CHIT ALDRUG.						<i>Molakalmuru—</i>					
<i>Chitaldrug—</i>						1924-25 ..	63	100	6,300	6,300	16·0
1924-25 ..	402	65	26,130	10,854	6·6	1925-26 ..	52	100	5,200	5,200	16·0
1925-26 ..	450	65	29,250	28,160	15·4	<i>Hosdurga—</i>					
<i>Challakere—</i>						1924-25 ..	8	40	320	160	8·0
1924-25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Total, Chitaldrug District—</i>					
<i>Chiryur—</i>						1924-25 ..	817	..	52,705	27,392	8·3
1924-25 ..	165	50	8,250	4,125	8·0	1925-26 ..	1,216	102	124,032	59,814	7·0
1925-26 ..	143	50	7,150	3,575	8·0						
<i>Chalkere—</i>											
1924-25 ..	15	35	525	393	11·9						
1925-26 ..	50	35	1,750	1,300	11·8						
<i>Davangere—</i>											
1924-25 ..	158	70	11,060	5,530	8·0						
1925-26 ..	485	70	33,950	21,219	10·0						

PROVINCIAL.

District	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Maunds of Jaggory)	Estimated actual outturn		District	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Maunds of Jaggory)	Estimated actual outturn	
			Maunds of Jaggory	In terms of annas in the rupee				Maunds of Jaggory	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)
<i>Bangalore—</i>					<i>Shimoga—</i>				
1924-25 ..	3,988	553,140	334,360	9·6	1924-25 ..	7,274	295,860	229,681	12·4
1925-26 ..	4,178	580,742	264,550	7·3	1925-26 ..	7,504	300,160	229,499	12·2
<i>Kolar—</i>					<i>Kadur—</i>				
1924-25 ..	6,272	934,430	506,005	8·6	1924-25 ..	2,017	172,851	91,536	8·4
1925-26 ..	6,432	926,208	569,222	9·8	1925-26 ..	1,900	177,200	107,687	10·3
<i>Tumkur—</i>					<i>Chitaldrug—</i>				
1924-25 ..	1,123	180,330	116,840	10·3	1924-25 ..	817	52,705	27,392	8·3
1925-26 ..	1,461	169,476	120,154	11·3	1925-26 ..	1,216	124,032	59,814	7·0
<i>Mysore—</i>					<i>Total Province—</i>				
1924-25 ..	5,319	683,101	571,053	11·9	1924-25 ..	31,897	3,632,122	2,271,533	10·0
1925-26 ..	5,551	721,630	443,155	9·0	1925-26 ..	32,752	3,340,704	2,110,456	10·1
<i>M Hassan—</i>									
1924-25 ..	5,089	739,675	454,666	9·5					
1925-26 ..	4,610	645,710	316,375	9·2			102—State average		

Note.—1 maund = 960 tolas.

THE MYSORE SEASON AND CROP REPORT FOR 1925-26.

PART III (a).—EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (BY RAIL) OF THE CHIEF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

During the year under report, raw cotton, tanning barks, fresh fruits and vegetables, grains and pulses, paddy, ragi, groundnuts, gingelly, cotton seeds, betel nuts, cardamom, coriander, tobacco were exported in greater quantities than in the previous year ; and with regard to other products here was a fall, that under cocoanut and copra, being considerable.

Raw cotton, fresh fruits and vegetables, cocoanut, grains and pulses, rice, ragi, wheat flour, betel nuts, tobacco, refined sugar, and jaggory are among the most important articles which were imported in appreciable quantities.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Revenue Commissioner.

Government of his highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. D. 669-728—Stcs. 33-27-3, dated 20th July 1928.

Season and Crop Report.

Reviews the — of the Mysore State for 1926-27.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. C. Per A 24—27-28, dated 9th July 1928, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the Season and Crop Report for the State, for the year 1926-27 with his review thereon on the several Tables of the Report.

2. Letter No. Roc. 2247—Hc. 1140 of 27-28, dated 5th June 1928, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, communicating his views on the Season and Crop Report for the year 1926-27.

ORDER No. D. 669-728—Stcs. 33-27-7, DATED 20TH JULY 1928.

Recorded with the observation that there has been an undue delay in the submission of the Report.

The average rainfall in the State during the year under review was 35.69 inches as against 33.99 inches in the previous year. The Mungar rains were timely and well distributed, except in the Kolar and Tumkur Districts where the rainfall was scanty.

The area of the State according to revised figures is 18,897,978 acres as against 18,897,803 as given in the previous year. Deducting 1,324,126 acres being the area of alienated tracts such as Jahagirs, etc., for which no statistics are available, the balance of 17,573,852 acres represents the net area of Government land in the State. The increase of 175 acres is mainly due to the adoption of the altered figures from the accounts of the Resurvey and Settlement in certain taluks of the Bangalore and Hassan Districts and to corrections in the total area in the akarbands of Gorur Village, Chitaldrug Taluk.

A noteworthy feature of the year is the increase of the area under occupancy, and also of the area irrigated by several sources of Irrigation.

The total area cropped was 67,80,248 acres against 67,20,049 acres in the previous year, the increase being shared by almost all the important crops, chiefly ragi, cholam, maize, Bengal gram, pulses, oil seeds such as linseed, mustard and rape, cocoanut, castor, sugar-cane and cotton, etc.

The incidence of land revenue per head of population was Rs. 2-4-2 as against Rs. 2-3-7 during the previous year.

During the year under review, cocoanut, coffee, paddy, rice (not in husk) ragi, wheat, wheat flour, castor, groundnuts, cardamom, coriander, unrefined sugar, jaggery, and molasses were exported in larger quantities than in the previous year. There was a fall in the exports of raw cotton, turmeric, fresh fruits and vegetables. The most important articles imported in appreciable quantities were raw cotton, tanning bark, fresh fruits and vegetables, copra, coffee, grains, pulses, wheat, cotton seeds, coriander, tobacco and refined sugar.

No. D. 669-728—STCS. 33-27-7, DATED 20TH JULY 1928.

It is observed that statistics received from the districts under certain heads were obviously incorrect. Government would again emphasise that to serve any really useful purpose, it is essential that statistics should be as accurate as practicable and that obvious errors at least should be detected and rectified by the exercise of proper scrutiny at the time of compilation in the District Offices.

The Revenue Commissioner is requested to take steps to ensure the punctual submission of the Season and Crop Report in future.

N. RAMA RAO,
*Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.*

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Director of Agriculture in Mysore.
The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.
The other Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. K.

W D 283—GPB—705—17-7-28

THE MYSORE SEASON AND CROP REPORT FOR 1926-27.

PART I—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Table I.—The area of the State is 18,897,978 acres. Deducting 1,324,126 acres being the area of alienated tracts such as Jahgirs, Jodi villages, etc., for which no statistics are at present available, the balance of 17,573,852 acres represents the net area of the State as against 17,574,227 acres during last year. The increase of 62 acres in the area relating to Bangalore District is reported to be due to the altered figures adopted from the accounts of Resurvey and Settlement in Channapatna and Anekal Taluks. The increase of 116 acres in the Chitaldrug District is reported to be due to corrections in the total area in the akarbands of Gorur village, Chitaldrug Taluk. A decrease of three acres in the area relating to Hassan District is reported to be due to the altered figures adopted according to revision survey of Sugganahalli, Channarayapatna Taluk. Thus there is a net increase of 175 acres in the total area of the State as compared with the previous year.

Table II.—*Classification of Area.*—Out of a total extent of 17,573,852 acres an area of 1,940,276 acres was covered by Forests (according to the information furnished by the Deputy Commissioners) and 6,939,727 acres consisted of land absolutely unfit for cultivation, reserved for pasture, public topes, Government Plantations, and also land covered by buildings, water, roads or otherwise appropriated for non-agricultural purposes. Excluding the above as well as an extent of 668,703 acres being the cultivable waste, an extent of 8,025,146 acres was under occupancy during the year as against 8,010,623 acres during 1925-26. The extent of fallow (Khabuli-banjar) fell from 1,625,225 acres in the previous year to 1,560,578 acres during the year under report.

Table III.—*Irrigated Area.*—An extent of 1,081,331 acres was irrigated by the several sources of irrigation and the gross area of irrigated crop was 1,092,662 acres, areas cropped more than once being counted as separate areas for each crop.

Table IV.—*Specification of Crops.*—The total area cropped during the year rose from 6,720,049 acres to 6,780,248 acres the increase being shared by almost all the important crops chiefly ragi, cholam, maize, bengal-gram, pulses, oil seeds such as jnseed, mustard and rape, cocoanut, castor, sugar-cane and cotton, etc.

Table V.—*The number of Live-Stock Ploughs and Carts.*—The figures given here are the same as ascertained as the census of Agricultural stock held in March and April 1925.

Table VI.—This table indicates the burden of the State assessment on the land assessed to it and the burden on the community at large; the tenure being entirely raiyatwari. The incidence of land revenue per head of population was Rs. 2-4-2 as against Rs. 2-3-7 during the previous year.

Tables VII (a) and VII (b).—These tables furnish particulars of holdings classified according to the extent of land and also according to the amount of land revenue paid.

Table VIII.—This table shows by districts the number of transfers of ownership of land, effected voluntarily as well as by order of the Civil and Revenue Courts and also the particulars of the area so transferred. Voluntary transfers, referred to here do not include those effected hereditarily, but only such as were entered into by acts of private parties, viz., contracts, gifts or mortgages.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Revenue Commissioner.

PART I

AREA
DISTRICTWAR.

TABLE I.—Area (in acres) during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

District		Area recorded in professional survey		Deduct area for which no returns exist		Net area by professional survey which is also the area in village papers		District		Area recorded in professional survey		Deduct area for which no returns exist		Net area by professional survey which is also the area in village papers	
1		2		3		4		1		2		3		4	
<i>Bangalore—</i>															
1925-26	..	1,970,773	290,668	1,680,105	..	1,680,105	..	<i>Shimoga—</i>							
1926-27	..	1,970,835	291,155	1,679,677	..	1,679,677	..	1925-26	..	2,591,059	86,859	2,504,200	..	2,504,200	..
								1926-27	..	2,591,059	86,859	2,504,200	..	2,504,200	..
<i>Kolar—</i>								<i>Kadur—</i>							
1925-26	..	2,034,874	222,160	1,812,714	..	1,812,714	..	1925-26	..	1,773,425	63,878	1,709,547	..	1,709,547	..
1926-27	..	2,034,974	222,160	1,812,714	..	1,812,714	..	1926-27	..	1,773,425	63,878	1,709,547	..	1,709,547	..
<i>Tumkur—</i>								<i>Chitaldrug—</i>							
1925-26	..	2,667,407	152,562	2,454,845	..	2,454,845	..	1925-26	..	2,663,165	41,691	2,621,474	..	2,621,474	..
1926-27	..	2,667,407	152,562	2,454,845	..	2,454,845	..	1926-27	..	2,663,165	41,691	2,621,474	..	2,621,474	..
<i>Mysore—</i>															
1925-26	..	3,555,195	362,706	3,192,489	..	3,192,489	..	<i>Provincial Total—</i>							
1926-27	..	3,555,195	362,706	3,192,489	..	3,192,489	..	1925-26	..	18,897,803	1,323,576	17,574,227	..	17,574,227	..
								1926-27	..	18,897,978	1,324,126	17,573,852	..	17,573,852	..
<i>Hassan—</i>															
1925-26	..	1,701,905	103,121	1,598,781	..	1,598,781	..								
1926-27	..	1,701,902	103,121	1,598,781	..	1,598,781	..								

Note 1.—Column 2 shows the gross area of the State as ascertained by the Survey and Settlement Department, and is subject to correction according as errors are discovered in the re-survey of tract.

2.—Column 3 shows the areas of alienated tracts (such as Jahgir, Jodi, Sarvamanya and Kayamgutta villages) for which the statistics required for the other section are not at present available in whole or in part.

3.—Column 4 gives the remainder which is dealt with in Tables II, III and IV.

PROVINCIAL.

TABLE II.—Classification of area during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

	District	1		2		3		Dry	4			Current fallows	Net area cropped during the year
				Forest	Other lands not available for cultivation	Deduct cultivable waste not in occupancy			Total				
						Wet	Garden						
Bangalore—													
1925-26	203,069	597,701	31,696	549	239	32,484	122,002	724,906		
1926-27	202,865	590,481	29,518	407	304	30,229	122,873	733,239		
Kolar—													
1925-26	152,184	876,161	83,262	5,589	913	89,764	74,655	619,950		
1926-27	152,184	879,333	70,637	5,000	919	76,576	87,280	617,231		
Tumkur—													
1925-26	120,327	935,291	118,933	2,367	657	121,957	363,223	884,047		
1926-27	120,327	934,913	114,630	2,510	706	117,146	335,130	946,629		
Mysore—													
1925-26	344,611	1,271,399	71,199	7,159	869	79,227	118,519	1,378,733		
1926-27	344,611	1,271,399	74,667	3,878	682	79,227	118,519	1,378,733		
Hassan—													
1925-26	117,541	544,810	71,804	2,815	7,022	81,841	211,296	643,496		
1926-27	117,311	542,216	65,139	2,968	40,878	108,975	193,400	636,850		
Shimoga—													
1925-26	412,474	1,212,762	79,632	27,260	1,059	107,941	197,866	573,166		
1926-27	412,474	1,212,804	78,689	28,487	1,116	106,272	197,740	574,919		
Kadur—													
1925-26	384,711	698,243	47,959	8,650	7,019	63,628	147,908	411,997		
1926-27	384,711	696,045	48,083	8,568	7,293	63,944	145,004	419,698		
Chitaldrug—													
1925-26	205,760	816,221	91,472	1,538	697	93,707	359,696	1,146,109		
1926-27	205,773	812,517	83,489	1,566	579	85,634	260,622	1,157,044		
Provincial Total—													
1925-26	1,940,567	6,952,588	595,957	58,917	18,475	670,319	1,625,226	6,385,398		
1926-27	1,940,276	6,939,727	604,852	51,354	52,497	669,703	1,560,573	6,164,568		

NOTE 1.—Column 2 "Forest" means any land classed or administered as forest under the Forest Rules, and includes District Forests and State Forests and Plantations separately mapped.

NOTE 2.—Column 3 includes land absolutely unfit for cultivation, land reserved as pasture (goran lands and kavals of sorts), public *topes* and Government plantations and also all lands covered by buildings, roads, water, etc., or otherwise devoted to uses other than agriculture. The extent of "not Kharab" forming part of survey number is included under this column, the same being excluded from columns 4, 5 and 6.

NOTE 3.—Column 5 shows the area of assessed occupied land not cultivated ("Khabuli banjar") from whatever cause.

PROVINCIAL.

TABLE III.—Classification of irrigated area during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

District	Area irrigated during the year from							Crops irrigated										Total	
	Area irrigated during the year from							Crops irrigated											
	2	3	4	5	6	Total	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		18
	Government channels	Private channels	Tanks	Wells	Other sources	Total	Rice	Wheat	Ragi	Cholum	Cambu	Maize	Other cereals and pulses	Sugar-cane	Other food crops	Cotton	Other food crops	Total	
Bangalore—																			
1925-26	..	..	47,247	18,590	4,021	69,858	41,436	..	4,147	22	85	58	645	4,179	71,488	..	8,800	69,858
1926-27	..	..	57,681	10,028	3,647	71,356	40,227	..	3,186	24	..	61	866	4,104	73,910	..	8,798	71,166
Kolar—																			
1925-26	647	1,055	60,115	15,608	25,203	102,628	44,151	..	25,912	1,917	52	83	7,764	6,078	10,807	..	5,254	102,628	
1926-27	707	1,255	60,927	22,063	16,333	100,985	41,108	7	21,787	1,730	106	132	12,458	7,381	11,591	37	4,948	100,985	
Tamilnadu—																			
1925-26	4,441	70	53,374	27,015	1,479	86,379	38,122	58	22,754	16,192	..	..	2,212	1,127	6,439	701	3,079	90,684
1926-27	5,026	35	58,451	31,341	2,211	97,063	46,870	66	22,933	17,606	..	..	2,337	1,639	7,477	1,140	3,487	103,605
Madhya Pradesh—																			
1925-26	93,819	3,170	39,352	..	9,896	146,037	129,136	735	2,388	39	..	..	203	4,872	7,955	100	2,586	147,814
1926-27	93,831	5,600	38,291	692	9,436	147,850	127,302	796	5,437	42	..	..	230	4,378	8,834	..	1,764	149,773
Assam—																			
1925-26	14,845	..	79,916	..	19,774	114,535	108,505	8	..	..	..	..	..	4,510	2,887	..	2,738	118,708
1926-27	14,970	..	80,272	..	20,424	115,660	106,081	6	..	..	..	..	..	6,342	4,883	..	1,320	118,632
Shimoga—																			
1925-26	6,650	..	159,886	1,924	169,904	338,364	216,258	..	..	..	..	..	51,006	7,504	22,274	..	41,322	338,364
1926-27	6,714	..	160,865	1,965	165,973	325,317	220,257	..	..	..	..	..	54,156	7,396	12,971	..	30,538	325,317
Kadav—																			
1925-26	8,911	..	44,882	4	95,336	149,133	95,113	1,127	1,072	1,830	..	..	31	1,900	10,526	..	37,404	149,133
1926-27	8,916	..	43,984	4	101,420	154,324	90,854	1,041	867	2,773	..	..	2	1,827	17,158	..	39,800	154,324
Chikmagalur—																			
1925-26	939	1,850	32,528	26,509	7,638	69,464	20,307	477	11,482	22,438	429	..	597	1,218	1,882	636	10,200	69,464	
1926-27	929	1,940	30,575	27,820	7,708	68,970	16,992	369	18,177	21,425	449	..	515	1,661	934	2,371	7,087	68,970	
Provincial Total—																			
1925-26	130,052	6,145	517,300	89,650	333,251	1,076,398	692,088	2,405	67,755	42,448	566	139	62,488	31,786	74,158	1,437	111,383	1,086,653	
1926-27	131,092	8,830	530,446	93,913	317,050	1,081,331	689,193	2,285	72,357	43,600	555	183	70,574	35,167	77,458	3,548	97,742	1,092,662	

Note 4.—Columns 2 to 6 show only the actual area of irrigated land, areas (if any) cropped more than once being reckoned but once.

5.—Columns 8 to 18 contain the gross area of irrigated crops, areas cropped more than once being counted as separate areas for each crop.

PROVINCIAL. TABLE VI.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

District	Food grains													Oil seeds						
	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Chiloum or jawar	Cambu or bajra (millet)	Ragi or manna	Maize	Horse gram	Bengal gram pulse	Cowpeas	Togari grains and pulses	Other food grains and pulses	Total	Linseed	Til or gingelly	Mustard and rape	Groundnut	Cocconut	Castor	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
<i>Bangalore—</i>																				
1925-26	44,013	..	..	788	7,689	461,060	214	65,021	166	5,691	4,434	29,609	618,634	695	3,521	832	6,613	4,501	10,855
1926-27	42,544	..	..	505	3,424	460,609	316	54,521	..	23,541	4,839	28,344	618,703	1,212	3,823	1,064	7,180	5,845	11,073
<i>Kolar—</i>																				
1925-26	44,151	..	..	4,235	1,115	303,975	102	45,150	1,246	5,533	7,236	54,937	457,704	152	1,433	646	69,895	1,748	3,126
1926-27	41,108	..	..	2,287	3,102	314,645	182	53,025	..	25,152	6,001	31,201	479,710	1,433	423	1,136	33,766	9,945	2,302
<i>Tamilnadu—</i>																				
1925-26	44,012	58	..	36,762	2,121	383,017	..	99,851	8,766	19,285	22,232	79,192	675,715	..	5,034	40	37,744	53,495	30,073	
1926-27	47,840	12	60	36,239	4,514	405,318	6,147	101,442	34,389	26,864	24,800	37,673	723,348	..	6,407	194	36,378	53,805	32,962	
<i>Madhya Pradesh—</i>																				
1925-26	136,104	18	..	220,326	52	519,244	..	285,742	9,239	23,343	30,933	208,072	1,433,667	..	27,153	1,638	13,639	9,772	25,782	
1926-27	136,108	18	..	220,326	52	519,244	..	285,742	9,239	23,343	30,933	208,072	1,433,667	..	27,153	1,638	13,639	9,772	25,782	
<i>Uttar Pradesh—</i>																				
1925-26	108,565	65	..	13,379	..	264,697	..	60,180	4,679	12,840	15,535	20,033	49,993	..	5,505	466	1,953	32,451	6,615	
1926-27	108,081	28	..	14,301	..	259,240	..	59,322	4,611	21,050	16,808	16,985	49,646	..	5,960	523	3,345	32,864	5,261	
<i>Assam—</i>																				
1925-26	216,258	370	..	82,242	1	104,787	1	38,905	2,016	..	2,800	39,180	482,820	48	5,976	324	7,180	180	2,296	
1926-27	220,257	208	..	88,206	..	108,863	19	38,145	1,748	5,013	2,015	30,091	489,552	57	4,792	42	8,198	153	1,273	
<i>Madhya Pradesh—</i>																				
1925-26	96,017	1,160	..	27,406	..	84,749	95	30,375	4,642	..	2,271	8,420	255,135	..	3,708	307	1,085	15,725	6,037	
1926-27	91,661	1,041	..	27,498	..	93,861	90	30,292	3,146	4,234	2,255	5,616	258,052	..	3,655	891	1,169	15,916	5,552	
<i>Madhya Pradesh—</i>																				
1925-26	24,225	1,692	..	239,363	150,416	132,300	1	79,276	8,484	36,838	70,433	183,869	936,897	385	15,178	712	74,986	10,483	25,309	
1926-27	16,917	1,374	..	271,321	102,710	143,289	38,991	74,933	16,653	12,887	50,520	184,488	914,283	257	15,698	715	88,421	6,463	30,801	
<i>Total—</i>																				
1925-26	709,369	3,363	..	624,501	171,297	2,253,859	413	704,500	39,256	103,530	155,898	611,912	5,380,129	1,277	68,118	5,554	213,095	128,355	109,495	
1926-27	702,506	2,889	60	660,730	113,802	2,304,069	45,745	696,422	69,776	136,071	158,231	546,070	5,416,371	2,989	67,801	6,203	196,090	138,783	114,506	

Note 1.—Table IV.—This table is based entirely on the Pahari Account (Village Account Form No. 3), and shows the gross cultivated area under each crop irrespective of irrigation and double cropping, the area under the latter being included in the statement but subtracted in column 43. The area dealt with is that shown in column 6 of Table II. In cases where two or more crops are grown together, an estimate is made by the Shambhog of the area covered by each, and the areas so estimated are separately returned. The areas comprised in this return are the areas actually sown, whether the crop comes to maturity or not. Where fields owing to the fallure of the first sowings have been devoted to the other crops, the area sown by the first sowing is omitted.

2.—Column 13.—Other food grains and pulses.—This includes *chana*, *karak*, *navane*, or *tanapane*, *alsand*, *green* and *black* grams, etc.

PROVINCIAL.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1925-26 and 1926-27—contd.

District	Oil seeds— <i>contd.</i>		Condiments and spices						Sugar			Fibres			Dyes			Drugs and narcotics		
	Others	Total	Corian-der	Chillies	Pepper	Onions	Others	Total	Sugar-cane	Others	Colton	Jute	Others	Total	Indigo	Others	Opium	Coffee	Tea	
																				21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Bengalore—																				
1925-26 ..	2,927	29,944	79	1,901	..	121	1,333	3,434	4,179	582	..	..	180	180	..	28	..	..	..
1926-27 ..	5,084	35,261	109	1,931	..	270	1,015	3,325	4,105	566	..	..	238	238	..	47	..	..	..
Kolar—																				
1925-26 ..	10,606	87,015	1,625	4,285	..	2,865	2,194	10,969	6,078	..	..	..	..	1,629	..	..	..	..	..
1926-27 ..	13,957	62,962	1,629	3,706	..	1,212	1,455	7,982	7,381	1,020	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkur—																				
1925-26 ..	13,792	1,40,778	1,007	4,500	..	453	78	6,038	1,461	..	5,080	..	..	831	..	..	..	..	..
1926-27 ..	11,902	1,44,648	773	5,854	..	576	557	7,760	1,589	..	7,362	..	..	762	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore—																				
1925-26 ..	17,536	95,520	6,207	3,451	..	1,344	128	11,130	5,551	..	2,773	339	495	3,547	..	..	..	..	..
1926-27 ..	17,512	95,496	4,537	3,544	..	787	2,262	11,130	5,551	..	2,773	..	774	3,547	..	..	..	..	..
Hasan—																				
1925-26 ..	4,709	50,689	18,888	11,932	249	2,280	4,095	37,444	4,510	..	1,370	160	..	1,530	..	..	..	..	..
1926-27 ..	3,067	51,011	8,717	14,752	392	1,802	15,710	41,363	6,342	..	1,270	..	265	1,535	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga—																				
1925-26 ..	7,766	24,369	293	10,461	..	121	581	11,456	7,504	..	13,495	26	1,897	15,208	..	..	..	..	..
1926-27 ..	6,141	20,655	139	12,026	..	446	802	13,415	7,395	..	11,647	..	1,440	13,097	..	..	..	..	..
Kadur—																				
1925-26 ..	4,073	30,935	21,202	5,798	166	1,029	7,434	35,929	1,900	..	1,774	25	49	1,848	..	..	..	..	..
1926-27 ..	5,341	32,024	13,362	4,893	183	938	6,717	25,143	1,900	4,858	961	..	487	1,448	..	..	..	..	..
Chitaldrug—																				
1925-26 ..	3,464	134,517	1,784	17,163	..	1,988	932	21,860	1,216	..	58,621	606	288	59,615	..	..	..	..	..
1926-27 ..	4,778	151,054	1,910	18,605	..	1,860	472	22,847	1,651	..	73,516	..	704	74,220	..	..	..	..	..
Total—																				
1925-26 ..	68,873	504,367	51,083	59,481	415	10,206	16,775	137,960	32,999	582	83,113	1,156	3,470	95,151	..	28	..	..	..
1926-27 ..	67,734	593,112	31,176	66,313	565	7,941	28,970	133,966	36,914	6,244	97,586	..	6,299	103,865	..	47	..	..	..

ote.—3.—Column 21—Others (Oil-seeds)—Such as inferior sesamum (*hatchelita*), *henge*, *ippe*, etc.

4.—Column 33—Others (fibres)—*Fundi*, *sanaba*, etc.

5.—Column 36—Others (dyes)—*Rangumale*, etc.

6.—Column 44—Others—*Coffee*—The area covered by both mature and immature plants is entered.

TABLE V.—Number of Live-Stock, Ploughs and Carts in each District as ascertained by a Census held in 1925. (G. O. R. No. 4688-93—R. M. 11-24-15, dated 3rd February 1925.)

District	Oxen				Buffaloes			Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Horses and ponies			Donkeys	Ploughs		Carts				
	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Young stock calves	Male buffaloes	Cow buffaloes	Young stock buffaloes (calves)				Horses	Mares	Young stock colts and fillies		Mules	16		17	18	19	20
1																					
<i>Bangalore—</i>																					
1925-26	60	1,543	1,644	1,330	36	583	176	248	1,105	18	1,663	538	31	277	130	7	211	38	219		
1926-27	24,170	144,892	260,275	120,632	7,650	52,934	23,341	234,231	349,376	8,108	1,183	1,313	114	6	10,269	7	110,991	2,526	113,572	38,636	
<i>Military Station.</i>																					
<i>Kolar—</i>																					
1925-26	42,698	137,803	150,986	66,817	9,575	54,102	23,240	464,597	281,723	10,764	847	906	27	19	8,749	..	92,485	597	93,082	32,400	
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Tumkur—</i>																					
1925-26	18,709	174,176	168,105	85,005	7,323	44,405	19,570	556,802	307,622	6,626	812	1,056	104	..	8,845	..	110,954	568	111,522	29,579	
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Mysore—</i>																					
1925-26	28,921	283,435	392,941	168,470	9,288	84,771	34,427	599,507	380,636	7,644	1,008	1,287	188	3	7,185	11	209,136	814	209,950	68,142	
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Hassan—</i>																					
1925-26	18,889	181,760	194,830	100,430	7,391	51,082	21,440	238,338	120,873	9,060	871	1,047	117	..	1,857	..	103,298	451	103,749	19,994	
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Shimoga—</i>																					
1925-26	34,587	154,816	134,898	120,007	20,932	62,457	36,806	25,450	62,193	3,876	396	425	29	6	652	..	78,887	793	79,680	33,593	
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Kadur—</i>																					
1925-26	19,558	103,049	92,531	61,732	9,123	31,324	14,260	61,473	52,184	8,490	326	376	33	9	1,246	1	54,082	618	54,700	13,767	
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Chikmagalur—</i>																					
1925-26	26,105	147,330	99,561	68,752	10,456	76,460	38,962	313,223	187,410	3,350	896	1,021	131	..	4,169	6	73,120	2,160	75,280	27,205	
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Provincial Total—</i>																					
1925-26	213,707	1,328,873	1,495,741	793,225	81,780	480,118	212,222	2,492,269	1,743,122	58,542	7,992	7,969	746	320	41,132	25	833,169	8,615	841,784	262,471	
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—Same figures in the year 1926-27.

TABLE VI.—Incidence of Land Revenue Assessment on Area and Population during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

District and nature of tenures	Total area (in acres) by Survey (col. 2 of Table I)	Deduct		Balance, that is, fully assessed area (in acres) available		Total Land Revenue assessment (excluding cesses) of district (col. 2)	Land Revenue assessed per head of population (cols. 5 and 6)	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area (col. 4a)	Incidence per acre of Land Revenue (col. 8)		Population of fully assessed area	Land Revenue assessment per head of fully assessed area (cols. 8 and 11)	Towns of over 10,000 inhabitants	
		Area (in acres) not fully assessed	Area (in acres) for which the returns are not available	Total	Cultivated				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Number of towns	Aggregate assessed population
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Bangalore—</i>														
1925-26	1,970,773	354,882	760,523	846,911	724,909	1,478,314	Rs. a. p. 1 14 0	Rs. 14,03,644	Rs. a. p. 1 12 9	Rs. a. p. 2 1 2	648,481	Rs. a. p. 1 13 4	2	130,402
1926-27	1,970,835	349,712	764,961	856,112	733,239	1,624,196	1 14 11	1,384,494	1 9 10	1 14 3	718,637	1 14 0	1	11,684
<i>Kolar—</i>														
1925-26	2,034,874	311,924	1,028,345	694,605	619,950	1,741,887	2 5 8	1,389,775	2 0 0	2 3 10	666,365	2 1 4	2	111,481
1926-27	2,034,574	298,736	1,031,517	704,621	617,331	1,788,201	2 12 8	1,437,912	2 0 8	2 5 3	666,365	2 2 6	3	74,455
<i>Tumkur—</i>														
1925-26	2,607,407	152,562	1,055,617	1,277,270	884,047	1,657,848	2 3 2	1,547,649	1 1 8	1 12 0	711,082	2 2 9	1	140,040
1926-27	2,607,407	152,562	1,055,240	1,399,605	946,629	1,666,325	2 3 4	1,557,234	1 1 10	1 10 3	711,082	2 3 4	1	14,040
<i>Mysore—</i>														
1925-26	3,555,195	441,933	1,616,010	1,407,252	1,378,733	2,278,865	1 12 4	2,012,042	1 5 6	1 7 4	1,287,234	1 9 0	1	83,932
1926-27	3,555,195	441,933	1,616,010	1,497,252	1,378,733	2,407,687	1 13 11	2,024,367	1 5 7	1 7 5	1,113,790	1 13 1	..	..
<i>Hassan—</i>														
1925-26	1,701,905	184,762	662,351	854,792	643,498	1,567,000	2 0 10	1,469,488	1 11 6	2 4 6	548,891	2 10 10	..	..
1926-27	1,701,902	212,096	659,553	830,250	636,850	1,570,169	2 11 3	1,472,479	1 12 4	2 4 11	548,780	2 10 1	..	..
<i>Srirangapatna—</i>														
1925-26	2,591,059	86,860	1,733,177	771,032	573,166	1,492,490	3 0 4	1,316,865	1 11 5	2 4 6	483,190	2 11 9	1	15,090
1926-27	2,591,059	86,860	1,731,560	772,650	574,919	1,506,240	3 0 11	1,325,295	1 11 5	2 4 9	470,751	2 13 0	1	15,090
<i>Kadur—</i>														
1925-26	1,773,425	127,507	1,082,964	562,904	414,997	1,082,296	3 3 10	1,009,149	1 12 8	2 6 10	316,171	3 3 8	1	10,203
1926-27	1,773,425	127,322	1,080,775	564,827	419,823	1,060,475	3 2 9	982,932	1 11 10	2 5 6	316,171	3 1 8	1	10,203
<i>Chitaldrug—</i>														
1925-26	2,663,165	135,393	1,021,971	1,505,796	1,146,100	1,070,406	1 13 10	956,430	0 10 2	0 13 4	559,007	1 11 4	1	16,971
1926-27	2,663,291	127,325	1,018,290	1,517,666	1,157,044	1,059,477	1 13 6	946,623	0 9 11	0 13 1	559,738	1 11 1	1	16,399
Province Total—														
1925-26	18,897,903	1,795,818	8,960,948	8,010,622	6,385,398	12,308,906	2 3 7	11,105,042	1 2 2	1 11 9	5,220,421	2 2 0	9	382,119
1926-27	18,897,978	1,797,086	8,957,900	8,142,992	6,464,568	12,584,770	2 4 2	11,311,763	1 5 11	1 11 6	5,105,314	2 0 11	8	141,881

Table VI.—This table indicates the relation between area, population and land revenue, or in other words, the mean burden of the State assessment on the land assessed to it and on the community at large. The tenure to which this table relates is entirely raiyatwari.

Note (a)—Column 3 (c) represents the area of alienated villages, plus the area of unoccupied assessed waste land in Sirkar villages (6 to 8 of Table II). The area of minor inams is not, however, included in this column, as a proportionate deduction cannot be made in the corresponding population.

(b)—Column 3 (b) represents the area withdrawn from cultivation and exhibits the total of the area shown in columns 3 and 4 of Table II.

(c)—Column 4 (a) exhibits the area of occupied lands (Sirkar and minor inam) in Government villages and is equivalent to the sum total of the figures in column 10 and column 11 of Table (current fallows and net area cropped during the year).

(d)—Column 4 (b) exhibits the area actually cultivated.

(e)—Column 5 exhibits the local realizable Land Revenue including Miscellaneous Land Revenue of the whole district for the year after excluding arrears for past year. The figures entered here represent the fixed demand under these heads plus miscellaneous land revenue and minus remissions under defined rules, and minus also irrigation cess merged in the assessment as shown in the list appended to Government Proceedings No. R. R. 312, dated 30th July 1934.

(f)—Columns 6 and 11.—The population according to the most recent decennial census is entered in column 6 subject to such alterations as are necessitated by any change in the constitution of the districts, and the figures in column 11 are subject to such alterations as may be necessitated by alteration in the area of "fully assessed land" by the resumption of alienated villageholder causes.

PROVINCIAL. TABLE VII (a).—Statement showing the number of holdings classified according to the extent of land during 1926-27.

Districts	Holdings not exceeding 1 acre in extent		Holdings exceeding 1 acre, but not exceeding 5 acres		Holdings exceeding 5 acres, but not exceeding 10 acres		Holdings exceeding 10 acres, but not exceeding 50 acres		Holdings exceeding 50 acres, but not exceeding 100 acres		Above 100 acres and not exceeding 500 acres		Above 500 acres	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
Bangalore	29,629	28,379	49,876	159,192	32,250	200,678	17,479	300,805	1,503	108,012	299	56,278	5	2,768
Kolar	26,446	23,374	97,082	233,878	26,839	175,541	10,697	164,985	1,366	74,346	92	25,742	10	6,752
Tumkur	19,742	19,506	48,447	187,392	32,091	249,055	28,825	442,500	3,345	330,471	654	144,455	11	5,680
Mysore	19,357	15,904	131,070	376,071	72,209	441,188	58,221	507,487	1,353	93,379	94	15,252	3	2,168
Hassan	3,662	3,085	107,290	207,376	37,231	233,888	16,184	268,149	1,204	77,714	121	25,736	14	19,521
Shimoga	4,755	4,501	32,414	117,430	29,952	242,343	9,951	216,843	2,030	101,664	549	80,634	55	24,640
Kadur	3,174	3,041	21,178	75,895	17,421	105,196	12,348	211,688	1,561	78,091	288	53,067	47	37,849
Chitaldrug	1,247	1,024	13,553	56,150	20,011	183,793	31,619	777,925	4,977	350,404	981	141,409	6	6,060
Total	108,011	98,814	491,020	1,413,384	267,914	1,831,682	185,322	2,890,385	17,339	1,214,081	2,958	551,673	131	108,338

PROVINCIAL. TABLE VII (b).—Statement showing the number of holders classified according to the amount of revenue paid during 1926-27.

Districts	Holders paying assessment or jodi of Rs. 5 and under		Holders paying Rs. 5, but not exceeding Rs. 25		Holders paying Rs. 25, but not exceeding Rs. 100		Holders paying Rs. 100, but not exceeding Rs. 500		Holders paying above Rs. 500	
	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid
Bangalore	49,334	1,46,378	41,567	5,47,616	13,649	6,00,169	848	1,79,438	38	50,608
Kolar	73,179	2,44,583	67,456	6,61,272	11,215	4,83,712	652	1,10,232	39	27,411
Tumkur	48,416	1,65,713	60,136	8,37,201	21,853	4,96,323	2,199	1,58,345	16	10,742
Mysore	81,960	2,43,655	132,408	9,31,469	23,990	6,69,447	980	1,87,650	11	8,917
Hassan	106,167	4,24,505	49,249	5,68,592	9,710	3,23,702	566	1,37,746	14	24,299
Shimoga	21,051	80,262	38,360	4,81,923	18,445	5,50,813	1,453	2,17,248	82	1,07,754
Kadur	15,134	43,858	30,987	3,23,697	7,878	3,66,509	1,921	2,66,806	95	60,605
Chitaldrug	19,782	61,296	40,404	3,96,045	11,734	3,84,459	593	1,04,092	1	729
Total	414,973	14,10,250	480,567	47,47,724	1,16,474	37,75,184	9,212	13,70,557	296	2,91,063

BANGALORE DISTRICT. TABLE VII (a).—Statement showing the number of holdings classified according to the extent of land during 1926-27.

Taluk	Holdings not exceeding 1 acre, in extent		Holdings exceeding 1 acre, but not exceeding 5 acres		Holdings exceeding 5 acres, but not exceeding 10 acres		Holdings exceeding 10 acres, but not exceeding 50 acres		Holdings exceeding 50 acres, but not exceeding 100 acres		Above 100 acres and not exceeding 500 acres		Above 500 acres	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
Bangalore	1,752	1,365	7,364	23,856	6,584	32,524	3,568	41,698	132	8,253	45	8,286	1	718
Hoekote	2,635	2,482	3,633	15,322	4,438	22,494	1,532	18,348	170	8,750	18	3,425	..	..
Dodballapur	19,202	19,124	7,293	16,624	7,860	28,962	659	28,962	108	994	29	9,243	..	..
Nelsamangala	445	220	9,879	33,704	6,417	37,792	837	13,270	137	11,309	3	450	..	..
Kankanhalli	1,006	932	4,653	14,386	3,717	27,275	2,786	46,016	441	24,323	76	17,363	..	..
Magadi	1,120	928	3,202	9,006	2,682	20,018	2,624	49,854	129	12,451	81	11,188	..	..
Channarayana	2,868	2,774	6,770	24,857	3,322	30,858	2,611	62,339	151	14,711	34	4,198	..	..
Anekal	345	288	6,752	20,847	3,210	18,542	1,490	15,780	82	7,643	2	761	..	..
Devanhalli	206	286	293	1,030	493	3,317	1,672	34,852	152	10,671	11	1,364	..	2,050
Total	29,629	28,379	49,876	159,192	32,250	200,678	17,479	300,805	1,503	108,012	299	56,278	5	2,758

11

BANGALORE DISTRICT. TABLE VII (b).—Statement showing the number of holders classified according to the amount of revenue paid during 1926-27.

Taluk	Holders paying assessment of jodi of Rs. 5 and under		Holders paying Rs. 5, but not exceeding Rs. 25		Holders paying Rs. 25, but not exceeding Rs. 100		Holders paying Rs. 100, but not exceeding Rs. 500		Holders paying above Rs. 500	
	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid
Bangalore	7,320	18,564	8,328	98,536	2,405	81,360	184	36,728	3	1,504
Hoekote	6,834	32,648	3,419	59,432	1,142	89,487	53	17,242	..	..
Dodballapur	3,126	8,833	4,970	88,323	960	62,514	81	18,821	1	1,866
Nelsamangala	9,968	24,645	6,305	71,413	1,432	43,303	23	4,620	..	..
Kankanhalli	6,656	21,050	5,518	60,037	841	29,407	40	6,128	..	..
Magadi	4,598	8,982	3,102	44,008	2,574	97,995	48	7,215	25	15,625
Channarayana	9,445	28,207	5,218	87,919	1,168	65,876	49	7,637	..	..
Anekal	199	886	2,580	34,125	890	57,865	245	54,561	4	2,112
Devanhalli	1,293	2,468	2,147	13,922	2,228	72,332	125	26,586	5	29,433
Total	49,334	1,46,378	41,567	547,615	13,649	6,00,159	848	1,79,438	38	50,590

KOLAR DISTRICT. TABLE VII (a).—Statement showing the number of holdings classified according to the extent of land during 1926-27.

Taluk	Holdings not exceeding 1 acre, in extent		Holdings exceeding 1 acre, but not exceeding 5 acres		Holdings exceeding 5 acres, but not exceeding 10 acres		Holdings exceeding 10 acres, but not exceeding 50 acres		Holdings exceeding 50 acres, but not exceeding 100 acres		Above 100 acres and not exceeding 500 acres		Above 500 acres	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
Kolar	2,340	1,929	11,917	20,902	3,025	18,765	946	17,594	52	4,922	30	7,500	4	3,240
Bowringpet	938	803	9,288	15,327	2,782	14,707	2,350	19,573	595	18,915	5	1,786	1	586
Chintamani	4,644	4,047	5,999	26,206	2,494	18,048	818	11,408	11	672	..	..	..	..
Srinivaspur	1,635	1,015	4,688	13,500	2,879	28,790	355	14,260	10	800	9	4,500	2	1,000
Mulbagal	4,008	3,902	8,728	43,219	2,482	14,868	494	6,870	54	2,863	..	..	..	..
Siddlaghatta	3,520	2,684	10,390	28,380	4,065	21,468	473	6,025	38	1,848	..	..	..	..
Chikballapur	4,632	3,794	12,165	21,224	364	2,420	192	8,560	134	8,450	1	179	..	..
Bagepalli	1,238	1,201	5,918	19,545	2,290	15,748	1,328	21,845	101	6,050	22	7,107	3	1,926
Goribidnur	2,004	1,995	8,275	24,864	3,320	18,492	995	23,690	256	22,746	10	2,949	..	..
Maler	1,366	1,154	8,024	15,864	2,088	15,447	2,203	27,920	65	3,660	3	346	..	..
Gudibanda	129	100	1,700	4,847	1,050	6,810	543	7,353	50	3,220	2	350	..	..
Total	20,445	23,374	87,092	333,878	26,839	175,541	10,697	194,988	1,366	74,346	92	25,742	10	6,752

KOLAR DISTRICT. TABLE VII (b).—Statement showing the number of holders classified according to the amount of revenue paid during 1926-27.

Taluk	Holders paying assessment or jodi of Rs. 5 and under		Holders paying Rs. 5, but not exceeding Rs. 25		Holders paying Rs. 25, but not exceeding Rs. 100		Holders paying Rs. 100, but not exceeding Rs. 500		Holders paying above Rs. 500	
	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid
Kolar	5,824	Rs. 19,844	12,271	1,56,044	165	8,266	50	10,255	4	Rs. 6,238
Bowringpet	9,410	13,899	5,627	49,086	910	65,728	10	2,675	2	6,266
Chintamani	6,518	30,617	5,326	42,300	2,064	61,957	58	6,000	..	..
Srinivaspur	6,269	12,670	4,027	1,00,675	282	28,700	6	3,000	4	2,000
Mulbagal	3,199	5,472	11,761	84,769	698	50,634	105	15,262	3	2,125
Siddlaghatta	14,625	73,052	2,586	19,585	1,191	73,986	79	16,800	15	7,500
Chikballapur	11,947	55,288	5,198	28,476	316	8,895	34	9,104	1	505
Bagepalli	6,262	21,048	2,365	34,327	2,234	56,472	26	4,236	5	3,644
Goribidnur	4,791	4,987	8,259	60,035	1,642	79,319	165	24,963	3	3,091
Maler	3,437	8,697	8,761	65,400	1,453	12,947	98	14,490	..	..
Gudibanda Sub-Taluk	1,907	5,099	1,275	20,575	260	7,708	21	3,447	2	1,648
Total	73,179	2,44,583	67,436	6,61,272	11,215	4,88,712	652	1,10,232	89	27,411

TUMKUR DISTRICT. TABLE VII (a).—Statement showing the number of holdings classified according to the extent of land during 1926-27.

	Holdings not exceeding 1 a re in extent		Holdings exceeding 1 acre, but not exceeding 5 acres		Holdings exceeding 5 acres, but not exceeding 10 acres		Holdings exceeding 10 acres, but not exceeding 50 acres		Holdings exceeding 50 acres, but not exceeding 100 acres		Above 100 acres and not exceeding 500 acres		Above 500 acres	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
Tumkur	1,142	1,139	7,124	23,489	6,733	50,862	5,392	76,033	226	12,050	23	2,442	..	..
Maddagiri	8,414	8,411	7,210	32,241	818	12,134	384	16,918	92	8,626	58	22,996	..	..
Chiknayakanhalli	2,237	2,211	5,324	15,883	1,325	19,863	1,414	55,469	300	17,336	8	2,905	..	..
Sira	2,362	2,349	5,325	24,213	3,772	33,948	4,786	57,483	815	63,041	6	2,832	..	..
Gubbi	1,602	1,429	7,059	17,656	5,663	35,527	3,310	60,373	704	41,559	118	14,563	..	..
Tipur	1,428	1,368	4,376	20,890	3,230	28,476	3,230	38,164	117	9,781	9	3,398	..	..
Pavagada	134	132	1,561	5,798	1,159	9,969	840	64,326	840	63,785	283	76,869	..	..
Kunigel	1,184	1,521	4,152	20,045	2,710	25,525	4,755	62,470	83	5,165	3	343	..	..
Koratagere Sub-Dn.	416	408	1,342	4,026	2,541	15,246	802	12,030	115	5,435	44	17,901	..	..
Turuvekere Sub-Dn.	823	540	4,974	23,181	3,508	28,905	798	8,235	53	6,663	2	208	..	..
Total	19,742	19,509	48,447	1,87,392	32,001	249,055	28,823	4,42,600	3,345	3,30,471	554	1,44,455	11	5,680

TUMKUR DISTRICT. TABLE VII (b).—Statement showing the number of holders classified according to the amount of revenue paid during 1926-27.

	Holders paying assessment or jodi of Rs. 5 and under		Holders paying Rs. 5, but not exceeding Rs. 25		Holders paying Rs. 25, but not exceeding Rs. 100		Holders paying Rs. 100, but not exceeding Rs. 500		Holders paying above Rs. 500	
	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid
Tumkur	6,862	Rs. 27,248	4,746	Rs. 98,001	96	Rs. 14,985	..	..	..	..
Maddagiri	7,314	22,919	2,134	1,48,127	82	9,638	..	..	..	..
Chiknayakanhalli	4,072	4,885	1,44	1,27,480	16	7,693	..	..	..	..
Sira	8,868	28,715	1,045	38,973	120	22,714	..	..	..	..
Gubbi	8,854	36,924	2,697	87,725	118	32,962	5	3,113	..	..
Tipur	4,163	20,604	1,720	46,582	187	26,264	2	2,752	..	..
Pavagada	2,687	9,891	4,946	81,839	93	12,468	..	..	..	..
Kunigel	1,255	5,020	2,527	66,057	1,367	18,890	9	4,877	..	..
Koratagere Sub-Dn.	1,252	3,756	961	60,180	91	9,584	..	..	..	..
Turuvekere Sub-Dn.	3,099	6,651	961	28,050	29
Total	48,410	1,61,713	21,853	4,96,323	2,199	1,56,345	16	10,742

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MYSORE DISTRICT. TABLE VII (a).—Statement showing the number of holdings classified according to the extent of land during 1926-27.

Taluk	Holdings not exceeding 1 acre in extent		Holdings exceeding 1 acre, but not exceeding 5 acres		Holdings exceeding 5 acres, but not exceeding 10 acres		Holdings exceeding 10 acres, but not exceeding 50 acres		Holdings exceeding 50 acres, but not exceeding 100 acres		Above 100 acres, but not exceeding 500 acres		Above 500 acres	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
Mysore	1,850	1,827	6,042	36,860	1,488	11,034	1,220	3,21,903	43	3,300	4	1,150	..	..
Yedatore	2,502	2,398	8,743	10,035	6,280	30,990	2,670	35,782	83	6,441	2	531	..	..
Hunsur	506	492	17,570	28,570	13,500	68,762	30,035	43,196	411	25,340	..	..	..	..
Heggaddevankoto	986	923	5,978	14,387	6,699	37,402	664	10,302	91	5,617	45	4,879	..	..
Gundlupet	320	310	3,451	33,942	3,290	60,644	3,290	60,644	94	1,961	13	1,570	..	683
Channarayana	1,062	1,000	12,210	30,000	6,229	40,248	3,028	43,520	51	4,349	5	1,547	..	605
Nanjangud	2,908	2,860	7,267	21,327	9,515	36,382	2,684	67,520	26	2,315	5	1,647	..	790
T. Narayana	1,740	1,687	6,850	20,636	3,108	22,088	1,826	31,325	52	3,428	4	630	..	..
Srinagapatam	1,808	1,285	6,836	25,145	3,238	24,030	1,998	32,618	104	8,285	5	1,178	..	..
Krishnarajpete	..	..	7,429	23,638	4,899	4,678	4,678	56,490	40	2,667	1	195	..	..
Nagamangala	1,883	1,444	7,268	31,756	4,060	37,378	3,068	39,186	63	3,127	..	..	..	..
Mandy	..	..	36,608	105,348	3,105	22,622	..	..	300	20,665	..	..	..	..
Malavalli	3,192	2,378	9,219	28,469	6,136	35,772	3,080	48,705	..	..	10	1,921	..	..
Total	11,357	15,904	1,31,070	3,76,071	72,209	4,41,188	58,221	5,07,487	1,353	93,379	94	15,252	3	2,168

MYSORE DISTRICT. TABLE VII (b).—Statement showing the number of holdings classified according to the amount of revenue paid during 1926-27.

Taluk	Holders paying assessment or jodi of Ra. 5 and under		Holders paying Ra. 5, but not exceeding Ra. 25		Holders paying Ra. 25, but not exceeding Ra. 100		Holders paying Ra. 100, but not exceeding Ra. 500		Holders paying above Ra. 500		
	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	
Mysore	3,398	16,500	4,297	43,764	682	50,378	168	25,032	..	3,220	
Yedatore	6,882	33,277	5,493	96,775	7,809	1,00,427	133	65,732	..	..
Hunsur	6,540	10,742	26,104	1,02,280	2,319	56,005	59	10,263	..	..
Heggaddevankoto	6,957	12,941	7,084	46,369	642	13,376	48	8,941	..	..
Gundlupet	1,240	3,144	12,401	80,365	1,021	20,144	129	13,819	..	..
Channarayana	7,000	320,2	..	..	3,000	50,800	60	24,200	..	..
Nanjangud	7,213	14,059	9,422	56,216	2,076	74,550	82	16,300	..	..
T. Narayana	6,682	16,358	5,252	5,555	1,648	55,186	08	16,928	..	1,113	
Srinagapatam	4,798	1,11,877	6	4,584
Krishnarajpete	9,192	4,1029	1,822	59,237	..	..	68	9,064	..	..
Nagamangala	7,294	29,003	8,069	76,439	1,822	32,606	8	2,340	..	..
Mandy	8,052	36,635	3,386	1,35,943	308	19,293	102	3,605	..	..
Malavalli	11,510	26,825	7,476	58,593	1,802	28,445	25	3,426	..	..
Total	81,960	2,43,655	132,408	931,469	23,990	569,447	980	1,97,650	11	8,917	

HASSAN DISTRICT. TABLE VII (a).—Statement showing the number of holdings classified according to the extent of land during 1926-27.

Taluk	Holdings not exceeding 1 acre in extent		Holdings exceeding 1 acre, but not exceeding 5 acres		Holdings exceeding 5 acres, but not exceeding 10 acres		Holdings exceeding 10 acres, but not exceeding 50 acres		Holdings exceeding 50 acres, but not exceeding 100 acres		Above 100 acres and not exceeding 500 acres		Above 500 acres	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
Hassan (including Alur Sub-Taluk)	247	218	28,992	50,526	7,707	48,359	3,998	54,120	63	4,376	3	486	1	600
Manjarabad	1,850	1,529	4,056	16,028	2,728	21,012	1,939	37,304	305	16,128	60	12,205	10	16,969
Belur	436	335	14,098	15,478	2,115	13,768	4,008	63,275	104	8,386	8	3,990	2	1,322
Araikere	183	176	14,063	42,386	9,058	56,826	1,608	34,094	78	4,314	28	3,547	..	..
Channarayana	6	5	20,623	25,978	8,736	46,292	2,395	38,865	416	28,205	16	3,425	..	..
Hole-Narsipur	680	612	3,564	9,872	2,719	15,864	2,095	37,615	68	4,281	..	..	..	..
Arkalgud	280	210	21,894	47,108	4,168	31,767	140	2,870	170	12,024	6	2,083	..	630
Total	3,662	3,085	107,290	207,376	37,231	233,888	16,184	268,149	1,204	77,714	121	25,736	14	19,521

HASSAN DISTRICT. TABLE VII (b).—Statement showing the number of holders classified according to the amount of revenue paid during 1926-27.

Taluk	Holders paying assessment or jodi of Rs. 5 and under		Holders paying Rs. 5, but not exceeding Rs. 25		Holders paying Rs. 25, but not exceeding Rs. 100		Holders paying Rs. 100, but not exceeding Rs. 500		Holders paying above Rs. 500	
	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid
Hassan (including Alur Sub-Taluk)	31,366	2,37,593	9,160	33,606	391	23,674	87	25,878	1	Rs. 953
Manjarabad	3,921	10,798	4,062	7,145	2,135	86,900	220	37,470	10	2,0950
Belur	8,593	30,595	9,158	1,20,725	2,908	18,056	110	2,9996	2	1,836
Araikere	16,112	4,7128	8,562	1,1,3305	1,288	31,188	58	7,705	..	..
Channarayana	22,239	56,733	9,056	1,21,867	880	71,312	17	7,126	..	..
Hole-Narsipur	3,561	7,432	4,798	39,513	721	48,252	47	23,342	..	..
Arkalgud	21,375	34,226	3,847	68,001	1,387	44,410	29	3,280	1	670
Total	106,167	4,24,505	49,249	5,68,502	9,710	3,23,702	566	1,37,746	14	24,299

SHIMOGA DISTRICT. TABLE VII (a).—Statement showing the number of holdings classified according to the extent of land during 1926-27.

Taluk	Holdings not exceeding 1 acre in extent		Holdings exceeding 1 acre, but not exceeding 5 acres		Holdings exceeding 5 acres, but not exceeding 10 acres		Holdings exceeding 10 acres, but not exceeding 50 acres		Holdings exceeding 50 acres, but not exceeding 100 acres		Above 100 acres, but not exceeding 500 acres		Above 500 acres	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
Shimoga	3,042	3,040	4,852	18,042	7,571	73,160	549	28,102	11	1,011	6	1,438	..	..
Channarayana	772	640	6,521	24,921	7,429	72,630	437	21,295	184	17,922	31	12,611	..	..
Honnali	208	207	4,034	16,776	4,173	21,898	2,125	52,698	259	20,340	51	7,970	..	..
Shikarpur	432	387	7,332	19,395	2,500	23,248	2,324	23,940	176	9,270	46	4,763	..	..
Sorab	163	148	3,695	18,371	3,405	14,201	1,201	30,015	218	10,786	130	28,061	22	17,216
Sagar	138	109	1,555	2,950	1,954	10,024	883	11,366	438	26,230	87	15,493	9	4,640
Nagar	..	..	1,689	4,395	1,207	7,405	1,174	34,834	562	3,538	66	7,393	..	..
Tirthahalli	..	..	2,936	13,510	1,713	19,776	1,258	16,593	149	12,997	142	11,915	..	2,782
Total	4,756	4,501	32,414	1,17,430	29,952	2,42,343	9,951	2,16,821	2,030	1,01,664	549	89,634	35	24,640

SHIMOGA DISTRICT. TABLE VII (b).—Statement showing the number of holders classified according to the amount of revenue paid during 1926-27.

Taluk	Holders paying assessment or jodi of Rs. 5 and under		Holders paying Rs. 5, but not exceeding Rs. 25		Holders paying Rs. 25, but not exceeding Rs. 100		Holders paying Rs. 100, but not exceeding Rs. 500		Holders paying above Rs. 500	
	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid
Shimoga	6,993	27,980	6,984	90,375	1,893	65,077	69	14,971	2	..
Channarayana	7,435	34,084	6,870	86,562	914	47,556	152	15,860	9	1,121
Honnali	4,233	7,720	4,411	53,178	2,080	52,966	116	12,860	1	1,600
Shikarpur	925	2,699	68,24	32,481	5,978	1,49,983	81	9,598	2	631
Sorab	815	4,899	4,895	70,235	3,280	1,04,824	350	44,048	12	1,298
Sagar	610	2,624	944	20,352	2,981	76,254	455	70,656	14	11,872
Nagar	90	250	3,080	67,253	619	24,919	68	25,136	14	7,944
Tirthahalli	..	..	5,352	69,487	694	28,032	166	24,219	31	76,191
Total	21,051	80,292	38,360	4,81,923	18,445	5,50,843	1,453	2,17,248	82	1,07,754

KADUR DISTRICT. TABLE VII (a).—Statement showing the number of holdings classified according to the extent of land during 1926-27.

Taluk	Holdings not exceeding 1 acre in extent		Holdings exceeding 1 acre, but not exceeding 5 acres		Holdings exceeding 5 acres, but not exceeding 10 acres		Holdings exceeding 10 acres, but not exceeding 50 acres		Holdings exceeding 50 acres, but not exceeding 100 acres		Above 100 acres and not exceeding 500 acres		Above 500 acres	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
Chikmagalur ..	848	389	9,038	26,969	5,817	32,800	325	18,326	285	16,324	88	15,637	9	13,429
Kedur ..	524	520	6,482	27,454	2,527	9,816	6,027	87,051	750	39,278	10	3,850	5	3,250
Tarikere ..	538	472	2,794	13,684	6,518	48,016	1,628	43,410	53	3,214	12	4,198	4	6,228
Koppa-Narasimharsajapura ..	164	155	1,051	3,899	1,099	7,788	1,663	29,994	125	8,036	84	17,349	10	7,321
Mudgere ..	1,059	1,005	1,813	3,374	1,460	6,776	2,203	32,907	348	11,239	94	12,033	19	8,023
Total ..	3,174	3,041	21,178	75,895	17,421	105,196	12,346	211,688	1,561	78,691	288	53,067	47	37,849

KADUR DISTRICT. TABLE VII (b).—Statement showing the number of holders classified according to the amount of revenue paid during 1926-27.

Taluk	Holders paying assessment or jodi of Rs. 5 and under		Holders paying Rs. 5 but not exceeding Rs. 25		Holders paying Rs. 25, but not exceeding Rs. 100		Holders paying Rs. 100, but not exceeding Rs. 500		Holders paying above Rs. 500	
	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid
Chikmagalur ..	8,724	20,600	6,028	76,437	1,574	76,726	618	83,784	13	11,026
Kedur ..	2,180	9,475	12,397	76,756	1,573	96,230	165	48,902	10	7,360
Tarikere ..	1,202	5,072	8,746	88,400	1,198	47,876	397	16,307	4	8,170
Koppa including Narasimharsajapura ..	363	1,039	1,743	23,538	1,660	72,989	489	90,308	41	21,187
Mudgere ..	2,665	7,172	2,073	58,266	1,973	73,708	254	27,525	27	12,882
Total ..	15,134	43,858	30,937	323,697	7,878	3,66,509	1,921	2,65,806	95	60,605

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT. TABLE VII (a).—Statement showing the number of holdings classified according to the extent of land during 1926-27.

Taluk	Holdings not exceeding 1 acre in extent		Holdings exceeding 1 acre, but not exceeding 5 acres		Holdings exceeding 5 acres, but not exceeding 10 acres		Holdings exceeding 10 acres, but not exceeding 50 acres		Holdings exceeding 50 acres, but not exceeding 100 acres		Above 100 acres and not exceeding 500 acres		Above 500 acres	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
Chitaldrug	30	30	3,218	13,095	7,572	86,598	2,180	58,609	1,110	57,150	120	6,120	1	685
Challakere	128	101	1,206	3,940	698	5,188	4,544	122,514	1,194	88,033	330	46,405	..	..
Hiriyur	361	364	1,379	7,954	1,460	13,136	3,979	94,129	739	53,035	241	46,594	5	6,275
Holalkere	60	60	1,540	5,916	2,680	21,417	4,916	79,515	209	23,511	31	3,773	..	..
Davangere	70	70	2,932	13,744	2,957	21,839	6,966	178,593	698	56,846	84	17,509	..	..
Jagalur	85	74	3,428	13,744	1,390	3,428	3,428	103,006	386	28,323	61	9,102	..	..
Hoadurga	286	293	1,830	5,926	2,665	17,969	3,464	97,252	377	16,702	48	4,842	..	..
Molakalmuru	117	112	729	2,147	580	6,737	1,729	44,304	264	24,799	41	6,264	..	..
Total	1,247	1,024	13,653	56,150	20,011	183,793	31,619	777,925	4,977	550,404	961	141,409	6	6,960

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT. TABLE VII (b).—Statement showing the number of holders classified according to the amount of revenue paid during 1926-27.

Taluk	Holders paying assessment or jodi of Rs. 5 and under		Holders paying Rs. 5, but not exceeding Rs. 25		Holders paying Rs. 25, but not exceeding Rs. 100		Holders paying Rs. 100, but not exceeding Rs. 500		Holders paying above Rs. 500	
	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid
Chitaldrug	3,960	5,300	7,437	41,307	2,708	78,000	126	18,400	..	..
Challakere	1,410	4,868	4,984	69,108	1,611	61,608	145	7,974	..	..
Hiriyur	2,879	9,913	3,684	32,326	1,504	42,352	105	36,367	1	729
Holalkere	2,308	8,419	5,859	58,115	1,237	0,905	32	5,420	..	..
Davangere	2,426	10,325	8,733	85,067	2,517	90,982	136	23,005	..	..
Jagalur	2,382	7,812	3,587	35,270	592	27,487	21	2,392	..	..
Hoadurga	2,862	9,094	4,928	62,150	480	22,725	20	1,500	..	..
Molakalmuru	1,515	5,575	1,352	28,632	585	21,000	8	4,034	..	..
Total	19,732	61,296	40,404	3,96,045	11,734	3,84,459	593	1,04,092	1	729

TABLE VIII.—Transfers of property in land in each district in the revenue year ending 30th June 1927.

Districtwar	Number of transfers				Total area transferred				
	By order of court		By private contract or gift	By mortgage transac-tion	By order of court		By private contract or gift	By mortgage transac-tions	
	Civil	Revenue			Civil	Revenue			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<i>Bangalore</i> —					Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
Revenue-paying wholly or partially	Proprietors ..	18	415	1,680	1,724	152	2,234	11,787	8,083
Revenue-free									
<i>Kolar</i> —									
Revenue-paying wholly or partially	Proprietors ..	2	2,346	1,902	838	..	9,903	4,699	582
Revenue-free									
<i>Tumkur</i> —									
Revenue-paying wholly or partially	Proprietors ..	25	20	3,018	3,066	153	104	21,008	20 710
Revenue-free									
<i>Mysore</i> —									
Revenue-paying wholly or partially	Proprietors ..	10	712	2,778	5,291	603	2,628	1,917	76,589
Revenue-free									
<i>Hasan</i> —									
Revenue-paying wholly or partially	Proprietors ..	359	290	1,073	6,897	2,204	1,504	5,240	20,557
Revenue-free									
<i>Shimoga</i> —									
Revenue-paying wholly or partially	Proprietors ..	26	267	810	89	292	2,780	5,057	1,259
Revenue-free									
<i>Kadur</i> —									
Revenue-paying wholly or partially	Proprietors ..	227	46	456	1,440	154	574	2,257	10,574
Revenue-free									
<i>Chitaldrug</i> —									
Revenue-paying wholly or partially	Proprietors ..	174	528	2,813	2,396	2,102	5,102	496,554	30,249
Revenue-free									

Note.—This table shows the number of voluntary and compulsory transfers of ownerships of lands and the area so transferred. By "voluntary transfers" are meant transfers made by actual contract or gift. Transfers by inheritance are not taken into account, nor non-permanent transfers except mortgages. Only permanent transfers (for instance by sale or gift), are included when the parties concerned apply for and obtain transfer of "Revenue Registry." Under the heading "By order of Court" are included:—

- (1) Changes of registry under decrees of Civil and Revenue Courts whether the decrees were passed on disputes regarding title or by reason of debts incurred by the judgment-debtors; and
- (2) (a) All cases in which lands are sold for arrears of Revenue due to Government and purchased by private parties; (b) Cases in which lands are sold for arrears of Revenue due to Government or bought by Government are excluded from this table.

The information contained in the Table is based upon that furnished for each village in Village Account Form No. Statement of Increase and Decrease) upon the statements furnished by Civil Courts and by the Registration Department.

PART I.

AREA.

TABLE I.—Area (in acres) during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

TALUKWAR.

Taluk	Area according to professional survey	Deduct area for which no returns exist	Net area by professional survey which is also the corresponding area in village papers	Taluk	Area according to professional survey	Deduct area for which no returns exist	Net area by professional survey which is also the corresponding area in village papers
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
BANGALORE.							
<i>Bangalore—</i>				<i>Magadi—</i>			
1925-26 ..	246,428	56,609	189,819	1925-26 ..	229,569	36,595	192,974
1926-27 ..	246,428	56,609	189,819	1926-27 ..	229,569	36,595	192,974
<i>Hoskote—</i>				<i>Channarayana—</i>			
1925-26 ..	174,411	39,039	135,372	1925-26 ..	290,246	29,008	261,238
1926-27 ..	174,411	39,039	135,372	1926-27 ..	290,265	29,008	261,257
<i>Dodballapur—</i>				<i>Anekal—</i>			
1925-26 ..	198,644	29,683	168,961	1925-26 ..	121,770	18,960	102,810
1926-27 ..	198,644	29,683	168,961	1926-27 ..	121,814	19,410	102,404
<i>Nelamangala—</i>				<i>Devanhalli—</i>			
1925-26 ..	163,829	23,178	140,651	1925-26 ..	147,067	36,727	110,340
1926-27 ..	163,829	23,178	140,651	1926-27 ..	147,067	36,828	110,239
<i>Kankanhalli—</i>				<i>District Total—</i>			
1925-26 ..	398,808	20,808	378,000	1925-26 ..	1,970,773	290,608	1,680,165
1926-27 ..	398,808	20,808	378,000	1926-27 ..	1,970,835	291,158	1,679,677
KOLAR.							
<i>Kolar—</i>				<i>Chikballapur—</i>			
1925-26 ..	181,516	29,535	151,981	1925-26 ..	159,974	21,743	138,231
1926-27 ..	181,516	29,535	151,981	1926-27 ..	159,974	21,743	138,231
<i>Bowringpet—</i>				<i>Bagepalli—(Including</i>			
1925-26 ..	215,505	35,079	180,426	<i>Godibanda S.-Taluk.)</i>			
1926-27 ..	215,505	35,079	180,426	1925-26 ..	286,316	12,371	273,945
<i>Chintamani—</i>				1926-27 ..	286,316	12,371	273,945
1925-26 ..	174,020	10,075	163,945	<i>Goribidnur—</i>			
1926-27 ..	174,020	10,075	163,945	1925-26 ..	219,690	18,623	201,067
<i>Srinivaspur—</i>				1926-27 ..	219,690	18,623	201,067
1925-26 ..	207,853	8,974	198,879	<i>Malur—</i>			
1926-27 ..	207,853	8,974	198,879	1925-26 ..	170,602	34,333	136,269
<i>Mulbagal—</i>				1926-27 ..	170,602	34,333	136,269
1925-26 ..	209,382	23,033	186,349	<i>District Total—</i>			
1926-27 ..	209,382	23,033	186,349	1925-26 ..	2,034,874	222,160	1,812,714
<i>Sidlaghatta—</i>				1926-27 ..	2,034,874	222,160	1,812,714
1925-26 ..	210,016	28,394	181,622				
1926-27 ..	210,016	28,394	181,622				
TUMKUR (including).							
<i>Tumkur—</i>				<i>Tiptur—</i>			
1925-26 ..	289,768	25,619	264,149	1925-26 ..	326,055	9,883	316,172
1926-27 ..	289,768	25,619	264,149	1926-27 ..	326,055	9,883	316,172
<i>Maddur—</i>				<i>Pavagada—</i>			
1925-26 ..	392,790	48,410	344,380	1925-26 ..	335,690	14,221	321,469
1926-27 ..	392,790	48,410	344,380	1926-27 ..	335,690	14,221	321,469
<i>Chiknayakanhalli—</i>				<i>Kunigal—</i>			
1925-26 ..	279,228	8,015	271,213	1925-26 ..	246,470	34,251	212,219
1926-27 ..	279,228	8,015	271,213	1926-27 ..	246,470	34,251	212,219
<i>Sira—</i>				<i>District Total—</i>			
1925-26 ..	383,944	5,555	378,379	1925-26 ..	2,607,407	152,552	2,454,845
1926-27 ..	383,944	5,555	378,379	1926-27 ..	2,607,407	152,552	2,454,845
<i>Gubbi—</i>							
1925-26 ..	353,462	6,598	346,864				
1926-27 ..	353,462	6,598	346,864				

PART I.

AREA

TABLE I.—Area (in acres) during 1925-26 and 1926-27—*contd.*

TALUKWAR

Taluk	Area according to professional survey	Deduct area for which no returns exist	Net area by professional survey which is also the corresponding area in village papers	Taluk	Area according to professional survey	Deduct area for which no returns exist	Net area by professional survey which is also the corresponding area in village papers
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
MYSORE.							
<i>Mysore—</i>				<i>Nanjangud—</i>			
1925-26 ..	198,898	33,313	165,585	1925-26 ..	242,518	39,766	202,752
1926-27 ..	198,898	33,313	165,585	1926-27 ..	242,518	39,766	202,752
<i>Yedatore—</i>				<i>Seringapatam—</i>			
1925-26 ..	153,025	22,964	130,061	1925-26 ..	194,034	18,261	175,773
1926-27 ..	153,025	22,964	130,061	1926-27 ..	194,034	18,261	175,773
<i>Chamrajnagar—</i>				<i>Mandya—</i>			
1925-26 ..	304,499	49,327	255,172	1925-26 ..	288,121	23,952	264,169
1926-27 ..	304,499	49,327	255,172	1926-27 ..	288,121	23,952	264,169
<i>Heggaddevankote—</i>				<i>Krishnarajpete—</i>			
1925-26 ..	479,725	17,669	462,056	1925-26 ..	272,045	34,333	237,712
1926-27 ..	479,725	17,669	462,056	1926-27 ..	272,045	34,333	237,712
<i>Gundlupet—</i>				<i>Nagamangala—</i>			
1925-26 ..	348,245	1,616	346,629	1925-26 ..	256,706	18,902	237,804
1926-27 ..	348,245	1,616	346,629	1926-27 ..	256,706	18,902	237,804
<i>Hunsur—</i>				<i>Malwalli—</i>			
1925-26 ..	422,630	25,694	396,936	1925-26 ..	249,771	39,202	210,569
1926-27 ..	422,630	25,694	396,936	1926-27 ..	249,771	39,202	210,569
<i>T. Narsipur—</i>				<i>District Total—</i>			
1925-26 ..	144,978	37,707	107,271	1925-26 ..	3,555,195	362,708	3,192,489
1926-27 ..	144,978	37,707	107,271	1926-27 ..	3,555,195	362,708	3,192,489
HASSAN DISTRICT.							
<i>Hassan—Including Alur Sub-Taluk.</i>				<i>Channarayana—</i>			
1925-26 ..	304,457	22,974	281,483	1925-26 ..	266,015	2,968	263,047
1926-27 ..	304,457	22,974	281,483	1926-27 ..	266,012	2,968	263,044
<i>Manjarabad—</i>				<i>Hole-Narsipur—</i>			
1925-26 ..	291,741	6,221	285,520	1925-26 ..	148,709	20,949	127,760
1926-27 ..	291,741	6,291	285,450	1926-27 ..	148,709	20,949	127,760
<i>Belur—</i>				<i>Arkalud—</i>			
1925-26 ..	217,025	27,510	189,515	1925-26 ..	167,029	19,240	147,789
1926-27 ..	217,025	27,510	189,515	1926-27 ..	167,029	19,240	147,789
<i>Arasikere—</i>				<i>District Total—</i>			
1925-26 ..	306,929	3,189	303,740	1925-26 ..	1,701,905	103,121	1,598,784
1926-27 ..	306,929	3,189	303,740	1926-27 ..	1,701,902	103,121	1,598,781
SHIMOGA DISTRICT.							
<i>Shimoga—</i>				<i>Sagar—</i>			
1925-26 ..	444,974	45,462	399,512	1925-26 ..	478,464	7,259	471,205
1926-27 ..	444,974	45,462	399,512	1926-27 ..	478,464	7,259	471,205
<i>Channagiri—</i>				<i>Nagar—</i>			
1925-26 ..	298,483	305	298,178	1925-26 ..	239,766	2,483	337,283
1926-27 ..	298,483	305	298,178	1926-27 ..	339,766	2,483	337,283
<i>Honnali—</i>				<i>Tirthahalli—</i>			
1925-26 ..	212,818	8,805	204,013	1925-26 ..	307,383	1,885	305,498
1926-27 ..	212,818	8,805	204,013	1926-27 ..	307,383	1,885	305,498
<i>Shikarpur—</i>				<i>District Total—</i>			
1925-26 ..	224,825	8,974	215,851	1925-26 ..	2,591,059	86,850	2,504,209
1926-27 ..	224,825	8,974	215,851	1926-27 ..	2,591,059	86,850	2,504,209
<i>Sorab—</i>							
1925-26 ..	284,346	11,677	272,669				
1926-27 ..	284,346	11,677	272,669				

PART I.

AREA

TABLE I.—Area (in acres) during 1925-26 and 1926-27—*concl'd.* TALUKWAR

Taluk	Area according to professional survey	Deduct area for which no returns exist	Net area by professional survey which is also the corresponding area in village papers	Taluk			
				Area according to professional survey	Deduct area for which no returns exist	Net area by professional survey which is also the corresponding area in village papers	
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
KADUR DISTRICT.							
<i>Varikere—</i>				<i>Kadur—</i>			
1925-26 ..	302,375	5,016	297,359	1925-26 ..	343,054	6,197	336,857
1926-27 ..	302,375	5,016	297,359	1926-27 ..	343,054	6,197	336,857
<i>Koppa—Including N.-R. Pura</i>				<i>Mudgere—</i>			
1925-26 ..	443,481	27,970	415,511	1925-26 ..	276,131	4,603	271,528
1926-27 ..	443,481	27,970	415,511	1926-27 ..	276,131	4,603	271,528
<i>Chikmagalur—</i>				<i>District Total—</i>			
1925-26 ..	408,384	20,192	388,192	1925-26 ..	1,773,425	63,878	1,709,547
1926-27 ..	408,384	20,192	388,192	1926-27 ..	1,773,425	63,878	1,709,547
CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.							
<i>Chitaldrug—</i>				<i>Jagalur—</i>			
1925-26 ..	339,433	8,372	331,061	1925-26 ..	238,510	1,348	237,162
1926-27 ..	339,433	8,372	331,177	1926-27 ..	238,510	1,348	237,162
<i>Challakere—</i>				<i>Molakalmuru—</i>			
1925-26 ..	509,542	5,512	504,030	1925-26 ..	188,183	6,679	181,504
1926-27 ..	509,542	5,512	504,030	1926-27 ..	188,183	6,679	181,504
<i>Hiriyur—</i>				<i>Hosdurga—</i>			
1925-26 ..	406,754	5,702	401,052	1925-26 ..	364,096	7,773	356,323
1926-27 ..	406,754	5,702	401,052	1926-27 ..	364,096	7,773	356,323
<i>Holalkere—</i>				<i>District Total—</i>			
1925-26 ..	260,312	243	260,069	1925-26 ..	2,663,163	41,691	2,621,474
1926-27 ..	260,312	243	260,069	1926-27 ..	2,663,281	41,691	2,621,590
<i>Davangers—</i>							
1925-26 ..	356,335	6,062	350,273				
1926-27 ..	356,335	6,062	350,273				

and 1926-27.

TALUKWAR.

Forests	Other lands not available for cultivation	Cultivable waste other than fallow	Current fallows	Net area cropped during the year
2	3	4	5	6
2,127	73,245	3,984	6,025	66,600
2,127	71,275	3,737	3,465	71,377
19,485	83,456	6,826	4,082	66,571
19,485	87,425	1,729	21,667	50,120
2,521	98,000	3,616	3,958	55,762
2,521	98,038	3,005	12,016	48,365
31,938	98,489	1,271	4,577	59,604
31,938	98,711	3,775	1,061	63,391
13,219	86,627	15,798	8,220	62,485
13,219	86,605	14,743	5,154	66,630
2,053	111,148	7,805	7,590	53,029
2,053	111,143	7,006	12,175	49,245
33,174	50,708	10,446	4,598	39,305
33,174	50,707	9,723	4,320	40,307
29,522	131,127	19,721	12,613	81,062
33,174	132,299	15,924	8,852	81,448
13,601	78,530	15,303	20,651	73,082
29,422	78,390	14,540	16,191	78,445
4,744	64,741	1,994	2,343	62,447
4,744	64,740	2,394	2,388	62,003
152,184	876,161	89,754	74,655	619,950
152,184	879,333	76,576	87,290	617,331

28

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA.
TUMKUR—MYSORE.

		Tajak	Forests
		1	2
<i>Tumkur—</i>			
1925-26	10,174
1926-27	10,174
<i>Maddur—</i>			
1925-26	8,901
1926-27	8,901
<i>Chiknayakanhalli—</i>			
1925-26	19,678
1926-27	19,678
<i>Sira -</i>			
1925-26	24,554
1926-27	24,554
<i>Gubbi—</i>			
1925-26	26,751
1926-27	26,751
<i>Tiptur—</i>			
1925-26	817
1926-27	847
<i>Pavagada—</i>			
1925-26	18,553
1926-27	18,553
<i>Kunigal—</i>			
1925-26	11,869
1926-27	11,869
<i>District Total—</i>			
1925-26	120,297
1926-27	120,327

TABLE II—Classification of area during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Other lands not available for cultivation	Cultivable waste other than fallow	Current fallows	Net area cropped during the year	Taluk	Forests	Other lands not available for cultivation	Cultivable waste other than fallow	Current fallows	Net area cropped during the year
3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
83,237	5,201	43,801	121,736	<i>Mysore—</i>					
83,205	4,755	28,179	137,842	1925-26		59,133	5,579	5,200	95,673
				1926-27		59,133	5,579	5,200	95,673
				<i>Yedatore—</i>					
154,907	22,418	49,875	108,279	1925-26		29,817	7,113	5,095	88,036
154,839	21,569	29,950	129,121	1926-27		29,817	7,113	5,095	88,036
				<i>Chamrajnagar—</i>					
125,835	20,605	19,104	1	1925-26	67,610	71,980	1,065	9,365	105,152
125,779	20,390	17,208	88,160	1926-27	67,610	71,980	1,065	9,365	105,152
				<i>Heggaddevankote—</i>					
149,314	21,488	82,018	101,005	1925-26	98,158	279,137	11,073	4,651	69,037
149,165	20,794	71,607	112,259	1926-27	98,158	279,137	11,073	4,651	69,037
				<i>Gundlupet—</i>					
132,936	16,230	30,883	141,064	1925-26	113,528	105,419	1,427	15,622	110,633
132,919	17,058	22,676	148,460	1926-27	113,528	105,419	1,427	15,622	110,633
				<i>Hunsur—</i>					
134,378	16,289	16,279	148,399	1925-26	25,540	179,492	24,061	32,964	134,879
134,362	16,288	24,502	140,173	1926-27	25,540	179,492	24,061	32,964	134,879
				<i>T. Narsipur—</i>					
73,358	15,710	133,060	80,788	1925-26		42,292	613	3,838	78,528
73,358	12,998	123,901	92,659	1926-27		24,292	613	3,838	78,528
				<i>Nanjangud—</i>					
81,326	4,036	18,203	96,785	1925-26	9,134	67,561	2,798	5,821	127,438
81,286	3,994	17,115	97,955	1926-27	9,134	67,561	2,798	5,821	127,438
				<i>Seringapatam—</i>					
935,291	121,957	393,223	884,047	1925-26		77,545	4,238	11,860	82,130
934,913	47,846	336,130	9,446,629	1926-27		77,545	4,238	11,860	82,130
				<i>Mandya—</i>					
				1925-26		97,689	4,869	5,745	155,866
				1926-27		97,689	4,869	5,745	155,866

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA.
 MYSORE—HASSAN. PART I.
TALUKWAR.

MYSORE—HASSAN.		TABLE II.—Classification of area during 1925-26 and 1926-27.											
Taluk	1	2	3	4	5	6	Taluk	1	2	3	4	5	6
		Forests	Other lands not available for cultivation	Cultivable waste other than fallow	Current fallows	Net area cropped during the year			Forests	Other lands not available for cultivation	Cultivable waste other than fallow	Current fallows	Net area cropped during the year
<i>Krishnarajpete</i> —	..	5,554	101,633	10,982	6,242	113,301	<i>Hassan</i> —(Including Alur Sub-Taluk.)	..	22,441	89,890	10,103	29,935	129,024
1925-26	5,554	101,633	10,982	6,242	113,301	1925-26 ..	..	22,441	89,890	10,103	29,935	129,024
1926-27	5,554	101,633	10,982	6,242	113,301	1926-27 ..	..	22,441	89,890	10,103	29,935	129,024
<i>Nagamangala</i> —	..	933	124,010	4,261	7,144	101,456	<i>Mangarabad</i> —	..	37,474	112,136	15,686	57,015	63,139
1925-26	933	124,010	4,261	7,144	101,456	1925-26 ..	..	37,474	112,136	15,686	57,015	63,139
1926-27	933	124,010	4,261	7,144	101,456	1926-27 ..	..	37,474	112,136	15,686	57,015	63,139
<i>Masooli</i> —	..	24,154	63,691	1,148	4,972	116,604	<i>Belur</i> —	..	123	63,687	16,918	27,002	80,085
1925-26	24,154	63,691	1,148	4,972	116,604	1925-26 ..	..	123	63,687	16,918	27,002	80,085
1926-27	24,154	63,691	1,148	4,972	116,604	1926-27 ..	..	123	63,687	16,918	27,002	80,085
<i>District Total</i> —	..	344,011	1,271,399	79,227	118,519	1,378,733	<i>Ariskere</i> —	..	47,223	94,648	9,240	40,098	112,531
1925-26	344,011	1,271,399	79,227	118,519	1,378,733	1925-26 ..	..	47,223	94,648	9,240	40,098	112,531
1926-27	344,011	1,271,399	79,227	118,519	1,378,733	1926-27 ..	..	47,223	94,648	9,240	40,098	112,531
							<i>Channarayana</i> —	..	456	101,811	13,676	35,786	111,318
							1925-26 ..	..	456	101,811	13,676	35,786	111,318
							1926-27 ..	..	456	101,811	13,676	35,786	111,318
							<i>Hole-Narsipur</i> —	..	3,420	15,513	4,764	16,848	57,215
							1925-26 ..	..	3,420	15,513	4,764	16,848	57,215
							1926-27 ..	..	3,420	15,513	4,764	16,848	57,215
							<i>Arkaigud</i> —	..	4,704	37,125	11,164	4,612	90,184
							1925-26 ..	..	4,704	37,125	11,164	4,612	90,184
							1926-27 ..	..	4,704	37,125	11,164	4,612	90,184
							<i>District Total</i> —	..	117,541	544,810	81,641	211,296	643,496
							1925-26 ..	..	117,541	544,810	81,641	211,296	643,496
							1926-27 ..	..	117,541	544,810	81,641	211,296	643,496

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA.

SHIMOGA—KADUR.

TABLE II.—Classification of area during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

Taluk	1	2	3	4	5	6	Taluk	1	2	3	4	5	6
		Forests	Other lands not available for cultivation	Cultivable waste other than fallow	Current fallows	Net area cropped during the year		Taluk	Forests	Other lands not available for cultivation	Cultivable waste other than fallow	Current fallows	Net area cropped during the year
<i>Shimoga</i> —	..	59,444	201,969	17,888	30,043	90,211	<i>Tarikere</i> —	..	82,190	83,417	13,247	32,802	85,703
1925-26	..	50,444	201,926	17,349	27,604	93,189	1925-26	..	82,190	83,388	13,551	33,284	84,946
1926-27	1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Channarayana</i> —	..	43,037	93,626	7,754	14,893	138,967	<i>Koppa</i> —(including <i>Narasimharayapura</i> .)	..	138,581	204,086	9,136	20,925	52,780
1925-26	..	43,037	93,527	7,126	14,890	139,598	1925-26	..	128,581	203,694	8,784	21,052	53,490
1926-27	1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Honnali</i> —	..	22,673	63,564	7,371	12,778	107,627	<i>Chikmagalur</i> —	..	90,537	157,715	15,843	29,843	94,854
1925-26	..	22,673	63,510	7,940	11,982	107,908	1925-26	..	90,537	156,633	16,648	24,842	100,032
1926-27	1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Ahikavoor</i> —	..	66,696	45,499	14,702	34,221	54,733	<i>Kadur</i> —	..	18,034	127,446	20,282	39,145	131,960
1925-26	..	66,696	45,877	14,036	35,804	53,438	1925-26	..	18,084	127,063	20,046	40,069	131,635
1926-27	1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Sorab</i> —	..	66,171	75,786	16,593	54,039	60,080	<i>Mudgere</i> —	..	65,369	125,579	5,117	25,253	60,310
1925-26	..	66,171	75,786	16,002	54,743	59,967	1925-26	..	65,369	125,387	4,915	26,237	49,720
1926-27	1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Sagar</i> —	..	38,473	341,827	27,220	23,631	39,854	<i>District Total</i> —	..	384,711	698,243	63,628	147,968	414,997
1925-26	..	38,473	341,831	27,293	21,919	41,689	1925-26	..	384,711	696,065	63,944	145,004	419,823
1926-27	1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Nagar</i> —	..	87,518	186,142	11,928	6,534	43,161							
1925-26	..	87,518	187,868	12,008	7,501	42,388							
1926-27							
<i>Tirahalli</i> —	..	28,462	212,492	4,485	21,627	38,532							
1925-26	..	28,462	212,479	4,518	23,297	36,742							
1926-27							
<i>District Total</i> —	..	412,474	1,212,762	107,941	197,966	573,166							
1925-26	..	412,474	1,213,904	102,272	1,97,740	574,919							
1926-27							

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA.
CHITALDRUG.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

TABLE II.—Classification of area during 1925-26 and 1926-27—concl'd.

	Taluk					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Forests	Other lands not available for cultivation	Cultivable waste other than fallow	Current fallows	Net area cropped during the year	
Chitaldrug—						
1925-26	30,208	75,802	2,879	36,892	185,210	
1926-27	30,231	75,879	2,882	29,902	187,683	
Chalkakere—						
1925-26	486	196,083	45,840	111,146	150,475	
1926-27	486	195,892	40,971	113,110	163,571	
Hiriyur—						
1925-26	29,504	124,646	15,179	84,336	147,387	
1926-27	29,504	124,646	16,124	89,317	142,461	
Holalkere—						
1925-26	18,580	107,320	3,002	20,616	110,341	
1926-27	18,580	104,460	2,827	19,745	114,447	
Davangere—						
1925-26	9,130	51,735	1,702	22,888	264,818	
1926-27	9,130	51,699	1,490	21,087	266,887	
Jagalur—						
1925-26	30,740	57,305	2,804	17,494	128,819	
1926-27	30,740	56,930	2,293	20,729	126,470	
Nalankinuru—						
1925-26	36,779	49,974	11,406	26,477	56,868	
1926-27	36,779	49,999	10,363	23,172	61,191	
Hodurva—						
1925-26	60,313	153,356	10,795	39,677	102,182	
1926-27	60,313	153,212	9,884	38,580	104,334	
District Total—						
1925-26	215,750	916,221	93,707	359,696	11,46,100	
1926-27	225,773	812,517	85,634	360,622	11,57,044	

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA.
BANGALORE.

TABLE III.—Classification of area during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

Taluk	Area irrigated during the year from							Crops irrigated										Total	
	Government canals	Private canals	Tanks	Wells	Other sources	Total	Rice	Wheat	Ragi	Cholum	Cambu	Maize	Other cereals and pulses	Sugar-cane	Other food crops	Cotton	Other non-food crops		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
<i>Bangalore—</i>																			
1925-26	9,420	..	1,577	10,997	5,987	....	83	....	....	26	68	947	1,636	....	2,260	10,997	
1926-27	9,371	..	1,608	10,979	5,625	....	74	....	....	34	78	832	1,824	....	2,514	10,979	
<i>Hoskote—</i>																			
1925-26	7,624	2,145	66	9,835	2,264	....	2,735	18	34	3	6	168	2,926	....	1,081	9,835	
1926-27	7,935	2,600	60	10,595	2,005	....	2,450	6	....	....	....	176	3,325	....	2,633	10,595	
<i>Dodballapur—</i>																			
1925-26	8,819	1,238	10,055	7,500	....	870	....	10	2	286	750	420	....	217	10,055	
1926-27	7,908	..	1,318	9,226	7,178	....	51	....	....	....	100	660	935	....	312	9,226	
<i>Nelamangala—</i>																			
1925-26	6,583	2,360	....	8,943	5,880	....	....	....	....	....	102	529	2,481	....	..	8,963	
1926-27	6,563	2,380	....	8,943	5,640	....	....	....	....	....	30	465	2,518	....	10	8,963	
<i>Kancharhalli—</i>																			
1925-26	1,011	926	....	1,937	452	....	259	....	....	....	22	198	160	....	846	1,937*	
1926-27	1,512	353	239	2,104	1,192	....	216	....	....	2	84	321	143	....	146	2,104	
<i>Mogaji—</i>																			
1925-26	5,706	220	692	6,618	5,706	....	25	....	....	....	50	207	460	....	170	6,618	
1926-27	5,902	983	....	6,885	5,902	....	....	....	....	....	491	264	180	....	48	6,885	
<i>Channarayana—</i>																			
1925-26	7,868	3,072	....	10,940	4,913	....	15	4	....	....	15	366	2,104	....	3,533	10,940	
1926-27	9,968	3,010	....	12,998	5,510	....	19	18	....	....	51	545	3,780	....	3,075	12,998	
<i>Awahol—</i>																			
1925-26	5,161	902	....	6,063	4,212	....	160	....	....	25	96	146	1,331	....	93	6,063	
1926-27	5,029	582	....	5,611	4,086	....	346	....	....	15	54	145	995	....	60	5,611	
<i>Devankalli—</i>																			
1925-26	3,974	126	450	4,450	3,522	....	....	....	41	....	....	887	....	....	..	4,450	
1926-27	3,653	120	322	3,795	3,059	....	....	....	....	....	....	706	....	....	..	3,795	
<i>District Total—</i>																			
1925-26	47,247	18,590	4,021	69,858	40,436	....	4,147	22	85	56	645	4,179	11,488	....	8,800	69,858	
1926-27	57,581	10,028	3,547	71,156	40,227	....	3,156	24	....	51	866	4,104	13,910	....	8,798	71,156	

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA. PART I. TALUKWAR. TABLE III.—Classification of area during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Taluk	Area irrigated during the year from						Total area irrigated	Crops irrigated															
	Government canals		Private canals		Government tanks			Wells		Other sources		Rice	Wheat	Ragi	Cholum	Cambu	Maize	Other cereals and pulses	Sugar-cane	Other food crops	Cotton	Other non-food crops	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11													12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Kolar	45	..	10,495	343	2,618	13,501	8,535	..	2,542	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,501
1925-26	45	..	11,085	356	2,467	13,953	6,466	..	4,611	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,955
Bowringpet	..	..	6,808	1,565	75	8,448	6,154	..	573	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,448
1925-26	..	..	6,568	1,366	75	8,009	5,641	..	925	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,009
Chintamani	..	..	4,808	..	4,120	8,928	2,147	..	4,330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,928
1925-26	..	..	6,354	4,320	..	10,674	3,277	..	3,210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,674
Srinivasaipur	..	..	9,400	218	125	9,743	8,949	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,743
1925-26	..	..	5,968	132	..	6,080	4,982	..	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,080
Mulbagal	..	..	8,550	1,352	..	9,902	8,199	..	148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,902
1925-26	..	..	9,244	1,648	139	10,931	8,934	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,931
Siddaghatta	..	..	1,976	810	12,350	15,221	597	..	6,556	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,221
1925-26	..	..	3,376	1,801	7,794	13,756	2,051	..	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,756
Chibhalapur	137	..	2,124	463	4,280	7,038	1,730	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,038
1925-26	137	..	2,234	462	3,818	6,885	2,356	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,885
Bagepalli and Gudi-banda Sub-Taluk	465	..	1,194	10,057	50	11,766	990	..	9,388	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,766
1925-26	525	..	1,174	10,057	40	11,771	1,263	..	9,162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,771
Gorribidnur	..	..	8,759	800	125	10,420	796	..	2,375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,420
1925-26	..	..	8,953	800	125	10,814	1,025	..	2,541	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,814
Malur	..	..	6,001	..	1,460	7,461	6,054	..	1,125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,461
1925-26	..	..	5,191	1,246	1,875	8,312	5,128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,312
District Total	647	1,955	60,115	15,608	25,203	102,628	44,151	..	25,912	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102,628
1925-26	707	1,255	60,627	22,063	16,333	100,985	41,108	..	21,787	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100,985
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA.
TUMKUR.

TABLE III.—Classification of area during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

Taluk	Area irrigated during the year from						Total area irrigated	Crops irrigated										Total				
	Government canals	Private canals	Government tanks	Wells	Other sources	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		18	19		
																					Rice	Wheat	Ragi	Cholum	Camba	Maize	Other cereals and pulses	Sugar-cane	Other food crops	Cotton	Other non-food crops
1																						
Tumkur—																						
1925-26	..	56	18,360	650	535	19,590	17,948	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	440	..	..	..	..	630	19,580
1926-27	21,161	986	738	22,941	20,695	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	868	..	..	..	..	795	22,941	
Madugeri—																						
1925-26	814	6,913	394	10,057	643	..	6,918	2,387	..	..	..	238	..	..	..	..	..	133	10,369	
1926-27	2,378	6,768	776	12,081	3,558	..	7,208	2,430	..	..	..	663	..	..	..	..	..	666	14,883	
Chikvayyamballi—																						
1925-26	1,004	..	..	1,004	1,004	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,004	
1926-27	1,504	..	..	1,504	1,504	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,504	
Sira—																						
1925-26	3,492	6,792	425	10,734	285	8	7,398	2,158	..	..	89	18	205	..	..	..	..	..	10,734	
1926-27	1,652	9,561	572	11,820	1,562	6	8,465	1,285	..	..	..	12	208	..	..	..	..	..	11,820	
Gubbi—																						
1925-26	10,863	88	125	11,026	6,878	..	..	3,970	..	..	..	178	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,026	
1926-27	13,765	38	125	13,928	7,938	..	..	5,790	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,928	
Tiptur—																						
1925-26	3,986	..	..	3,986	3,588	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,986	
1926-27	1,625	250	..	1,775	1,303	..	..	..	..	..	..	222	250	..	..	..	..	..	1,775	
Pavagada—																						
1925-26	4,805	12,502	..	18,661	2,296	50	8,438	4,532	..	..	596	15	4,236	128	..	..	..	2,316	22,607	
1926-27	5,916	13,618	..	21,363	4,830	60	7,260	4,896	..	..	735	29	4,695	620	..	..	..	2,026	25,151	
Tyngal—																						
1925-26	10,350	120	..	11,021	5,480	..	..	3,145	..	..	1,145	350	1,558	..	..	..	..	..	11,678	
1926-27	10,350	129	..	11,621	5,480	..	..	3,145	..	..	1,145	355	1,458	..	..	..	..	..	11,663	
District Total—																						
1925-26	4,441	27,015	1,479	86,379	38,122	58	22,754	16,192	..	..	2,212	1,127	6,439	701	..	..	..	3,079	90,684	
1926-27	5,625	31,341	2,211	97,063	46,870	68	22,933	17,606	..	..	2,337	1,589	7,477	1,140	..	..	..	3,487	1,03,505	

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA. PART I. TALUKWAR. TABLE III—Classification of area during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Taluk	Area irrigated during the year from						Total area irrigated	Crops irrigated										Total	
	Government canals			Other sources				Rice	Wheat	Ragi	Cholum	Cambu	Maize	Other cereals and pulses	Sugar-cane	Other food crops	Cotton		Other non-food crops
	2	3	4	5	6	7														8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Mysore— 1925-26 1926-27	2,685 2,685	.. 2,430	410 40	.. ..	410 510	3,505 5,665	3,500 3,600	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5 5	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3,505 3,605
Yedore— 1925-26 1926-27	25,746 25,610	.. ..	146 512	.. ..	30 30	25,922 26,137	25,907 26,137	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	18 15	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	25,922 26,152
Chamarajnagar— 1925-26 1926-27	1,416 2,092	.. ..	6,085 6,788	.. ..	1,128 1,178	9,229 1,00,588	8,150 5,235	.. ..	3,073	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	180 350	.. ..	100	799 920	9,229 9,968
Heggaddevankote— 1925-26 1926-27	2,708 2,784	.. ..	226 240	.. ..	1,248 1,253	4,292 4,277	2,342 2,928	.. ..	1,478 1,432	39 42	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4,498 4,594
Chudalpet— 1925-26 1926-27	433 110	.. ..	994 964	.. ..	1,513 1,072	2,940 2,136	1,337 1,171	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	155 45	7 55	.. ..	.. ..	1,441 865	2,940 2,136
Hunsur— 1925-26 1926-27	6,083 6,840	.. ..	2,848 598	.. ..	132 152	9,063 7,580	9,063 8,650	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	9,063 9,680
T. Narasipura— 1925-26 1926-27	8,796 8,736	.. ..	2,668 2,670	.. ..	.. ..	12,464 11,406	11,682 10,798	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	782 608	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	12,464 11,406
Nanjangud— 1925-26 1926-27	8,206 5,450	.. ..	1,606 2,430	.. ..	346 380	10,160 11,260	9,814 11,260	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	346	10,160 11,710
Seringapatam— 1925-26 1926-27	24,794 24,794	.. ..	1,695 1,695	.. ..	477 477	26,966 26,966	18,175 18,175	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,427 1,427	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	26,966 26,966
Mandya— 1925-26 1926-27	.. ..	3,170 3,170	9,869 9,869	.. ..	74 74	13,113 13,113	13,113 12,911	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 79	13,113 13,113

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA.

MYSORE.

TABLE III.—Classification of area during 1925-26 and 1926-27—concl'd.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

Taluk	Area irrigated during the year from							Total area irrigated	Crops irrigated										Total								
	Government canals			Private canals		Wells	Other sources		Rice	Wheat	Ragi	Cholum	Cambu	Maize	Other cereals and pulses	Sugar-cane	Other food crops	Cotton		Other non-food crops							
	2	3	4	5	6																7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1																											
Krishnarajpete—																											
1925-26 ..	11,073	....	3,205	....	3,734	16,012	16,626	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,386	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,012
1926-27 ..	11,073	....	3,205	....	4,134	18,412	16,876	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,536	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,412
Nagamangala—																											
1925-26 ..	....	....	4,610	....	579	5,189	4,715	735	..	910	..	..	..	..	410	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,780
1926-27 ..	....	....	4,927	692	..	5,619	4,827	796	..	932	..	..	..	..	420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,975
M alwals—																											
1925-26 ..	419	....	4,388	....	175	5,182	4,712	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	470	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,182
1926-27 ..	667	....	4,363	....	176	5,196	4,734	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	462	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,196
District Total—																											
1925-26 ..	93,619	3,170	39,352	....	9,896	146,037	129,136	735	2,388	2,388	39	..	..	203	4,672	7,955	100	2588	147,814								
1926-27 ..	93,831	5,800	38,291	692	9,438	47,850	127,802	796	5,437	5,437	42	..	..	220	4,878	8,834	..	1,764	149,773								

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

TABLE III.—Classification of area during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA.

HASSAN.

Taluk	Area irrigated during the year from						Total area irrigated	Crops irrigated										Total		
	Area irrigated during the year from							Total area irrigated	Rice	Wheat	Ragi	Cholum	Canbu	Maize	Other cereals and pulses	Sugar-cane	Other food crops		Cotton	Other non-food crops
	Government canals	Private canals	Government tanks	Wells	Other sources																8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Hassan and Alur	2,562	..	23,229	..	360	26,151	28,730	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,595	..	..	..	30,325
1925-26	2,682	..	24,486	..	400	27,557	28,778	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,669	..	..	..	30,823
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mangalwad	125	..	15,650	..	16,035	31,710	31,710	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,710
1925-26	120	..	15,550	..	16,053	32,323	32,323	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,323
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Behar	2,062	..	23,623	..	..	25,685	24,895	..	..	..	..	..	..	790	..	..	..	25,685
1925-26	2,062	..	21,716	..	..	23,778	21,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	837	..	..	1,181	23,778
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arifery	..	..	4,880	..	..	4,880	2,050	8	..	..	..	..	..	160	2,602	..	..	4,880
1925-26	..	..	4,916	..	..	4,916	2,183	6	..	..	..	..	..	180	2,562	..	..	4,916
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennarayana	3,978	..	5,280	..	..	9,258	6,745	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,240	225	..	..	9,258
1925-26	3,978	..	6,413	..	..	10,390	7,088	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,820	485	..	..	10,390
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hole-Narsipur	3,200	..	3,750	..	65	7,015	4,675	..	..	..	..	..	..	659	..	..	1,060	7,015
1925-26	3,305	..	3,607	..	44	6,950	4,703	..	..	..	..	..	..	763	1,251	..	139	6,950
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arkalwad	2,917	..	3,694	..	3,314	9,625	9,760	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	9,625
1925-26	2,917	..	3,005	..	3,318	9,640	96,98	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	58	..	..	9,640
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dis'ict Total	14,845	..	79,916	..	19,274	114,535	108,565	8	..	..	..	..	..	4,510	2,887	..	2,738	118,708
1925-26	14,900	..	80,272	..	20,424	115,600	10,681	6	..	..	..	..	..	6,342	4,893	..	1,320	118,632
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA.
SHIMOGA.

TABLE III.—Classification of area during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

Taluk	2	3	Area irrigated during the year from			7	Crops irrigated										Total
			Government tanks	Wells	Other sources		Rice	Wheat	Ragi	Cholam	Cumbu	Maize	Other cereals and pulses	Sugar-cane	Other food crops	Cotton		Other non-food crops
	1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Mimoga—																	
1925-26	420	.....	34,821	4,748	39,789	34,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,780	1,429	.....	.....	2,080	39,789
1926-27	630	.....	35,811	2,169	38,310	35,242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,910	1,458	.....	.....	.....	38,310
Channarayana—																	
1925-26	3,597	.....	4,838	29,375	39,479	5,028	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,632	235	9,016	.....	14,558	39,479
1926-27	3,451	.....	4,897	27,077	37,135	5,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,891	248	9,020	.....	9,758	37,135
Honnali—																	
1925-26	1,255	.....	956	39,373	41,839	2,783	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,185	133	506	.....	232	41,839
1926-27	1,255	.....	956	40,596	43,062	2,693	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,415	218	508	.....	228	43,062
Mikaraya—																	
1925-26	1,378	.....	25,923	6,000	33,301	29,733	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,615	1,053	.....	.....	33,301
1926-27	1,378	.....	25,923	5,954	33,255	29,956	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,232	1,067	.....	.....	33,255
Sorab—																	
1925-26	.....	.....	45,882	6,239	52,121	49,204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179	1,204	.....	.....	1,534	52,121
1926-27	.....	.....	45,712	7,852	53,564	52,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,314	.....	.....	.....	53,564
Sagar—																	
1925-26	.....	.....	14,308	25,092	39,400	34,072	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,080	.....	.....	4,248	39,400
1926-27	.....	.....	14,308	26,847	41,155	356,18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,112	.....	.....	4,425	41,155
Nagar—																	
1925-26	.....	.....	14,210	40,204	54,504	29,632	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	545	11,699	.....	12,398	54,504
1926-27	.....	.....	14,210	27,921	42,131	29,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	450	2,580	.....	5,271	42,131
Tiruchahalli—																	
1925-26	.....	.....	19,148	18,783	37,931	31,286	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	363	.....	.....	6,282	37,931
1926-27	.....	.....	19,148	17,557	36,705	29,468	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	363	16	.....	6,853	36,705
District Total—																	
1925-26	6,650	.....	159,898	169,904	338,364	216,258	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,006	7,504	22,274	.....	41,322	338,364
1926-27	6,714	.....	160,655	155,973	325,617	220,257	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,156	3,795	12,971	.....	30,538	325,617

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA.
KADUR. **PART I.**
TALUKWAR.
TABLE III.—Classification of area during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Taluk	Area irrigated during the year from						Crops irrigated											Total	
	Government canals	Private canals	Government tanks	Wells	Other sources	Total area irrigated	Rice	Wheat	Ragi	Cholam	Cambu	Maize	Other cereals and pulses	Sugar-cane	Other food crops	Cotton	Other non-food crops		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Tamilkere—																			
1925-26	2,071	....	5,398	....	8,321	15,690	11,524	168	....	....	....	....	....	254	410	....	3,334	15,690
1926-27	2,071	....	5,398	....	8,082	15,651	11,524	116	....	....	....	....	....	177	392	....	3,342	15,651
Koppa and N. R. Pura.																			
1925-26	372	....	17,266	....	24,486	42,123	29,253	....	76	....	....	....	61	299	4,718	....	7,716	42,123
1926-27	372	....	172,066	....	26,309	43,947	29,492	....	62	....	....	....	....	306	4,761	....	9,329	43,947
Chikmagalur—																			
1925-26	3,108	....	7,193	4	17,566	27,961	26,377	69	....	980	....	....	....	515	500	....	....	27,961
1926-27	3,106	....	7,193	4	21,733	32,038	23,556	58	....	....	....	....	....	515	646	....	523	3,2038
Kadur—																			
1925-26	3,360	....	9,660	....	26	13,048	4,550	880	....	1,830	....	....	....	750	4,098	....	30	13,048
1926-27	3,365	....	9,678	....	26	13,068	4,024	867	....	1,843	....	....	....	750	5,559	....	25	13,068
Mudger—																			
1925-26	..	....	5,365	....	44,946	50,311	22,909	....	996	....	....	....	....	82	....	....	26,324	70,311
1926-27	..	....	4,449	....	45,271	49,720	22,253	....	805	....	....	....	....	79	....	....	26,591	49,720
District Total—																			
1925-26	6,911	....	44,882	4	95,336	149,133	95,113	1,127	1,072	1,830	....	....	61	1,900	70,826	....	37,404	149,133
1926-27	6,916	....	43,982	4	101,420	154,324	90,856	1,041	867	2,773	....	....	2	1,827	17,158	....	3,9600	154,324

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA.
CHITALDRUG.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

TABLE III.—Classification of area during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Taluk	Area irrigated during the year from						Total area irrigated	Crops irrigated										Total	
	Government canals	Private canals	Government tanks	Wells	Other sources	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Chitaldrug—																			
1925-26	...	...	6,653	1,124	268	5,415	1,980	26	2,200	860	428	...	464	450	560	613	864	5,445
1926-27	...	...	6,252	1,482	272	8,006	1,940	22	2,168	800	424	...	320	440	22	1,200	600	8,006
Chitaldrug—																			
1925-26	...	1,850	8,350	13,250	6,644	30,094	5,600	120	8,800	12,000	...	...	36	...	...	...	3,538	30,094
1926-27	...	1,940	8,250	13,250	6,755	30,175	45,000	151	8,400	14,000	25	...	...	15	...	...	30,779	3,0175
Hiriyar—																			
1925-26	...	...	6,028	2,965	92	8,985	3,502	...	...	2,652	...	...	...	143	250	...	2,438	8,985
1926-27	...	...	5,628	2,625	91	8,342	450	...	2,324	3,569	...	...	...	175	560	...	12,114	8,342
Holihare—																			
1925-27	...	...	4,052	235	...	4,287	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	2,437	4,287
1926-27	...	...	4,062	235	...	4,287	1,960	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	2,187	42,87
Davangere—																			
1925-26	...	...	1,480	1,095	554	3,109	1,966	...	302	...	...	...	...	485	366	...	...	3,109
1926-27	...	...	1,525	1,400	550	3,475	1,975	...	355	...	...	...	...	790	...	365	...	3,475
Jagalur—																			
1925-26	...	...	935	1,941	23	2,899	1,200	155	...	1,102	...	...	97	36	226	23	...	2,899
1926-27	...	...	985	2,012	26	3,023	985	72	1,360	...	...	...	125	53	352	56	...	3,023
Makalmuru—																			
1925-26	939	...	3,624	5,469	37	10,069	3,137	176	...	5,664	1	...	...	52	216	...	923	10,069
1926-27	929	...	2,980	6,836	12	10,076	2,600	125	3,400	3,056	...	...	...	28	...	760	7	10,076
Hondarge—																			
1925-26	...	...	1,426	136	20	1,576	1,132	...	180	200	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	1,576
1926-27	...	...	1,586	...	...	1,586	1,586	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,586
District Total—																			
1925-26	989	1,850	32,528	26,566	7,638	69,464	20,307	477	11,452	22,438	429	...	597	1,216	1,662	636	10,200	69,464	
1926-27	929	1,940	30,575	29,320	7,706	6,8970	15,962	369	18,117	21,425	449	...	575	1,651	934	2,371	7,087	6,8970	

AREA UNDER CROPS.
BANGALORE.

S. & C. R.

Taluk		
	Rice	Wheat
1	2	3
<i>Bangalore—</i>		
1925-26 ..	5,987	..
1926-27 ..	5,625	..
<i>Hoskote—</i>		
1925-26 ..	2,204	..
1926-27 ..	2,005	..
<i>Dodballapur—</i>		
1925-26 ..	7,500	..
1926-27 ..	7,250	..
<i>Nelamangala—</i>		
1925-26 ..	5,880	..
1926-27 ..	5,840	..
<i>Kankanhalli—</i>		
1925-26 ..	2,300	..
1926-27 ..	1,192	..
<i>Magadi—</i>		
1925-26 ..	5,706	..
1926-27 ..	5,902	..
<i>Channarayana—</i>		
1925-26 ..	5,416	..
1926-27 ..	6,601	..
<i>Anekal—</i>		
1925-26 ..	5,458	..
1926-27 ..	5,240	..
<i>Devanhalli—</i>		
1925-26 ..	3,522	..
1926-27 ..	3,089	..
10 <i>District Total—</i>		
1925-26 ..	41,032	..
1926-27 ..	42,514	..

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Food grains and pulses											Oilseeds		
Barley	Cholum or jawar (millet)	Cumbu or bajra (millet)	Ragi or marua	Maizo	Horse gram	Bengal gram	Cowpea	Togari	Others	Total	Linseed	Til or gingelly	Mustard and rape
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	..	..	49,864	126	6,153	65	..	520	6,152	68,873	..	213	32
..	..	..	49,230	285	6,401	..	6,008	902	1,035	69,492	..	313	40
..	18	34	29,155	3	7,494	..	..	..	3,533	42,501	..	528	..
..	6	47	28,365	..	4,591	..	3,003	..	2,051	40,068	..	213	32
..	..	7,509	49,500	55	8,050	..	..	..	2,298	72,900	..	80	46
..	2	3,361	49,000	..	4,285	..	..	..	8,860	72,758	..	721	242
..	..	46	50,200	5	7,206	..	..	..	10,366	73,703	..	..	27
..	..	16	50,375	1	8,299	..	..	..	8,815	73,146	..	..	..
..	..	..	80,857	..	8,327	93	5,396	2,593	3,524	103,090	695	1,244	50
..	..	..	79,944	2	8,696	..	6,322	2,602	3,364	102,125	1,242	750	46
..	..	..	70,535	..	7,149	1	295	1,211	1,059	85,956	..	166	24
..	..	..	70,609	..	7,266	..	288	1,217	1,019	86,331	..	149	19
..	510	..	75,269	..	13,746	..	..	..	781	95,722	..	505	129
..	442	..	77,645	..	1,898	..	4,987	..	1,926	99,499	..	867	175
..	..	..	31,695	25	5,642	..	..	96	581	43,600	..	785	520
..	..	..	31,590	28	3,810	..	1,910	112	894	43,584	..	770	507
..	260	..	24,015	..	3,245	6	..	8	1,324	32,389	..	20	4
..	116	..	23,845	..	3,245	..	1,020	6	360	31,700	..	34	3
..	788	7,589	461,090	214	65,021	165	5,691	4,434	29,609	618,934	695	3,521	832
..	565	3,424	460,609	316	54,521	..	23,541	4,830	28,344	618,703	1,242	3,823	1,064

AREA UNDER CROPS.
BANGALORE.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.
TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Taluk	Drugs and narcotics										Fodder crops	
	Dyes		Drugs and narcotics									Total
	Indigo	Others	Opium	Coffee	Tea	Tobacco	Cinchona	Indian hemp	Others			
	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Bangalore—												
1925-26	..	5	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	16	1,684
1926-27	..	8	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	12	2,906
Hoskote—												
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	129	150	2,495
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	65	3,009
Dodballapur—												
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	231	..	..	..	197	428	3,983
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	220	..	..	..	..	220	..
Nelamangala—												
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	4,378
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,408
Kanakhal—												
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	*70	..	..	..	115	185	1,042
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	166	177	1,242
Magadi—												
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	179	190	777
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	183	198	903
Channarayana—												
1925-26	..	23	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	253	254	..
1926-27	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	398	398	268
Asikal—												
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	293	500	953
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	306	507	887
Devnidal—												
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	2,308
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,694
Distric Total—												
1925-26	..	28	..	..	..	467	..	..	..	1,266	1,733	17,708
1926-27	..	47	..	..	..	369	..	..	..	1,308	1,577	15,507

AREA UNDER CROPS.

BANGALORE AND KOLAR.

TABLE I

Taluk	Mangoes	Potatoes	Arecanut	Others
	47	48	49	50
<i>Bangalore—</i>				
1925-26 ..	3,125	323	.	864
1926-27 ..	3,418	516	81	842
<i>Hoskote—</i>				
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	1,094
1926-27 ..	..	..	..	1,625
<i>Dodballapur—</i>				
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	80
1926-27 ..	..	..	..	..
<i>Nelamangala—</i>				
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	157
1926-27 ..	..	..	..	397
<i>Kankanhalli—</i>				
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	198
1926-27 ..	..	..	..	143
<i>Magadi—</i>				
1925-26 ..	69	68	225	450
1926-27 ..	70	63	226	265
<i>Channarayana—</i>				
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	101
1926-27 ..	..	..	..	589
<i>Anekal—</i>				
1925-26 ..	149	544	..	957
1926-27 ..	..	539	..	501
<i>Devanhalli—</i>				
1925-26 ..	220	1,520	60	457
1926-27 ..	220	1,440	58	363
<i>District Total—</i>				
1925-26 ..	3,563	2,745	265	3,758
1926-27 ..	3,708	2,568	365	4,725

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

Food grains—*contd.*

Rice	Wheat	Barley
2	3	4
8,535
6,466
6,154
5,641
2,147
3,277
8,949
4,962
8,109
8,934
597
2,051
1,730
2,356
990
1,268
796
1,025	7	..
6,054
5,128
44,151
41,108	7	..

AREA UNDER CROPS

KOLAR.

J. & C. R.

Taluk	Cholum or jawar (millet)	Cumbu or bajra (millet)	Ragi or marua
	5	6	7
<i>Kolar—</i>			
1925-26 ..	94	..	32,038
1926-27 ..	41	..	45,044
<i>Bowingpet—</i>			
1925-26 ..	..	2	28,987
1926-27 ..	..	50	29,529
<i>Chintamani—</i>			
1925-26 ..	720	..	30,930
1926-27 ..	950	..	23,481
<i>Srinivaspur—</i>			
1925-26 ..	..	176	32,266
1926-27 ..	5	170	27,235
<i>Mulbagal—</i>			
1925-26 ..	12	..	27,934
1926-27 ..	..	..	27,614
<i>Sidlaghatta--</i>			
1925-26 ..	309	..	29,516
1926-27 ..	917	..	30,886
<i>Chikballapur—</i>			
1925-26 ..	2,202	..	23,127
1926-27 ..	..	..	25,272
<i>Bagepalli (Including Gudibanda Suh-Taluk.)</i>			
1925-26 ..	139	225	29,550
1926-27 ..	327	2,200	30,045
<i>Goribidnur—</i>			
1925-26 ..	765	..	37,175
1926-27 ..	47	..	40,541
<i>Malur—</i>			
1925-26 ..	..	712	33,452
1926-27 ..	..	692	34,996
<i>District Total—</i>			
1925-26 ..	42,35	1,115	303,975
1926-27 ..	2,287	3,102	314,645

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Food grains							Oilseeds				
Maize	Horse gram	Bengal gram	Cowpea	Togari	Others	Total	Linseed	Til or gingelly	Mustard and rape	Groundnut	Cocoanut
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
..	4,031	..	..	..	5,600	50,348	..	75	4	7,461	528
..	4,180	..	2,294	129	861	59,915	..	54	20	7,706	527
..	3,948	..	1,768	..	7,624	48,480	..	140	28	10,425	495
132	4,655	..	5	2,354	2,894	45,255	..	152	28	956	500
..	3,649	..	..	2,950	8,502	48,898	..	550	325	2,625	..
..	3,524	..	3,430	860	3,595	39,117	1,431	..	250	4,463	..
..	3,233	..	..	246	8,564	53,434	..	91	..	1,317	23
..	4,783	..	16,432	322	3,212	57,121	..	82	..	2,483	18
..	5,227	5	1,587	1,059	44	44,067	..	254	..	3,864	263
..	6,967	..	..	232	2,269	46,018	2	31	..	6,869	310
..	2,403	781	..	484	3,321	42,411	..	5	138	8,230	20
..	3,832	..	2,796	246	3,311	44,039	..	26	85	1,884	48
50	5,990	..	..	..	504	33,803	..	140	24	198	26
..	6,890	..	..	70	272	34,860	152	10	10	1,089	26
30	4,950	364	..	1,062	2,108	28,410	..	150	55	23,050	175
25	5,776	..	200	417	3,449	43,707	..	20	715	1,764	8,063
..	4,560	96	..	1,202	10,695	55,289	..	32	72	11,597	154
..	6,180	..	..	1,112	9,694	58,606	..	7	8	12,213	37
22	7,112	..	2,178	257	2,977	52,764	..	..	..	1,128	59
25	6,238	..	..	259	4,644	51,972	..	41	26	1,259	59
102	45,150	1,246	5,533	7,260	54,937	467,704	152	1,443	646	69,895	1,748
182	5,325	..	25,152	8,001	34,201	479,710	1,433	423	1,136	33,766	9,945

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

Castor	Others	Total
20	21	22
318	200	8,586
750	326	2,473
157	192	11,443
165	109	1,910
764	720	4,984
..	620	6,764
81	1	1,513
84	112	2,781
39	..	4,425
..	188	7,398
85	..	8,478
47	..	2,090
140	83	763
86	38	1,259
500	8,882	32,872
175	11,940	22,687
896	376	12,920
745	468	13,812
285	152	1,625
247	156	1,768
3,126	10,606	87,615
2,302	13,957	62,902

41.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

TALUKWAR.

Onions	Others	Total	Sugar		Fibres				Dyes		Drugs and narcotics								
			Sugar-cane	Others	Cotton	Jute	Others	Total	Indigo	Others	Opium	Coffee	Tea	Tobacco	Cinchona	Indian hemp	Betel leaves	Others	Total
26-	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
45	374	840	370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	258	..	324
3	391	756	429	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	72
37	187	261	395	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	106
33	19	102	355	650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	150	..	..	..	..	152
380	..	475	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	120	..	158
420	..	746	280	..	..	..	1,829	1,829	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	126	..	171
2	10	478	794	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	..	..	101	..	221
..	..	..	986	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	221	..	..	..	..	221
48	13	200	886	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	..	..	182	..	308
3	425	494	826	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	..	192	..	..	321
73	41	315	397	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	37	65	..	147
47	62	320	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	31
1,733	347	2,517	460	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	22	..	27
..	..	..	475	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	19	..	25
335	500	3,325	1,225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	365	..	..	327	..	692
180	..	4,037	1,285	370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	435	..	..	326	..	761
160	40	1,414	1,395	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	537	..	30	214	..	781
27	..	1,527	1,662	..	37	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	405	..	27	189	..	681
52	679	874	478	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	412	..	..	..	..	461
..	..	..	483	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	..	..	..	..	134
2,865	2,194	10,967	6,678	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,818	..	67	1,289	..	3,177
1,212	1,435	7,982	7,381	1,020	37	..	..	1,666	..	..	..	2	..	1,678	..	219	660	..	2,559

AREA UNDER CROPS.

KOLAR.

Taluk	Cori- ander	Chillies	Pepper
	23	24	25
<i>Kolar—</i>			
1925-26 ..	45	376	..
1926-27 ..	11	351	..
<i>Bowringpet—</i>			
1925-26 ..	..	37	..
1926-27 ..	15	35	..
<i>Chintamani—</i>			
1925-26 ..	..	365	..
1926-27 ..	..	326	..
<i>Srinivaspur—</i>			
1925-26 ..	1	465	..
1926-27 ..	..	..	..
<i>Mulbagal—</i>			
1925-26 ..	12	127	..
1926-27 ..	..	67	..
<i>Sidlaghatta—</i>			
1925-26 ..	48	150	..
1926-27 ..	100	111	..
<i>Chikballapur</i>			
1925-26 ..	..	437	..
1926-27 ..	..	..	..
<i>Bagepalli—</i>			
1925-26 ..	1,500	990	..
1926-27 ..	1,500	1457	..
<i>Goribidnur—</i>			
1925-26 ..	1	1,213	..
1926-27 ..	3	1,359	..
<i>Malur—</i>			
1925-26 ..	18	125	..
1926-27 ..	..	..	..
<i>District Total—</i>			
1925-26 ..	1,625	4,285	..
1926-27 ..	1,629	3,706	..

AREA UNDER CROPS.

PART I.

TALUKWAR.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Taluk	Fodder crops	Mangoes	Potatoes	Areanaut	Others	Total	Miscellaneous crops			Total area cropped during the year	Area cropped more than once	Net area cropped during the year	Taluk					
							Food	Mulberry	Other non-food				1	2	3	4		
Kolar—	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57						
1925-26	764	128	..	..	767	895	3,427	1,927	6,817	74,098	7,498	66,600						
1926-27	2,864	116	225	..	560	902	4,326	532	3,472	74,841	3,564	71,377						
Bowringpet—	963	62	..	..	572	572	2,979	..	3,180	68,378	1,801	66,577						
1925-26	153	..	150	..	32	284	1,570	2	166	50,543	429	50,120						
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinnarasani—	..	..	..	..	154	154	158	1,015	80	66,916	1,154	55,762						
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	505	..	49,366	1,001	48,365						
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Srinivaspur—	3,114	1,504	9	4	..	1,517	127	149	1,470	62,817	3,213	59,604						
1925-26	1,323	26	..	..	..	26	..	..	933	63,391	..	63,391						
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arunachal—	4,358	240	4	..	..	244	3,957	16	3	62,480	5	62,485						
1925-26	2,565	35	..	..	321	366	7,249	12	1,391	66,630	..	66,630						
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siddaghatta—	962	15	85	3	23	123	..	475	2,120	55,428	2,402	53,026						
1925-26	808	15	61	..	7	86	429	852	..	49,245	..	49,245						
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinnabagal—	955	22	450	4	1,107	1,657	..	..	773	40,855	1,350	39,305						
1925-26	1,038	..	1,436	..	328	1,790	860	..	..	40,307	..	40,307						
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bayyapalli—	2,906	103	436	84	575	1,197	150	..	285	81,062	..	81,062						
1925-26	6,234	128	159	84	1,123	14,194	2,842	..	4,031	87,448	..	87,448						
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gorsidanur—	512	141	..	215	109	465	..	..	300	73,082	..	73,082						
1925-26	1,322	80	..	143	47	270	528	..	..	78,445	..	78,445						
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madar—	2,065	540	427	14	262	1,243	1,769	275	2,907	64,412	1,923	62,447						
1925-26	2,324	240	1,070	12	4	1,376	1,342	57	3,802	63,222	1,219	62,003						
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Total—	16,627	2,671	1,410	317	3,415	7,813	17,041	6,875	14,842	639,388	19,388	619,950						
1925-26	18,031	714	3,101	247	2,676	6,638	16,146	1,954	13,795	623,444	6,113	617,331						
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

AREA UNDER CROPS.

TUMKUR.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Taluk	Food grains										Oil-seeds							Total
	Cholam or jawar (millet)	Cumbu or bijra (millet)	Ragi or marua	Maize	Horse gram	Bengal gram	Cowpeas	Togari	Others	Total	Linseed	Til or gingely	Mustard and rape	Groundnut	Cocoanut	Castor	Others	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22
<i>Tumkur</i> —	643	..	79,236	..	7,260	220	690	200	5,278	111,374	..	150	10	2,935	102	3,087	111	6,375
1925-26	326	362	69,160	522	8,210	2,627	1,235	900	3,505	127,542	..	188	40	2,831	109	2,932	196	6,294
<i>Madhugiri—Keralagere Sub-Tk.</i>	4,169	..	55,436	..	13,076	425	766	388	8,924	86,180	..	314	..	12,313	631	7,753	825	21,836
1925-26	3,693	695	56,383	336	12,754	7,365	2,389	3,761	8,633	99,617	..	414	15	13,038	665	8,973	662	23,707
<i>Chikmagalur Sub-Tk.</i>	64	..	30,500	..	3,658	136	1,973	2,533	19,052	58,920	..	589	..	2,505	10,712	2,623	583	23,012
1925-26	160	1,243	32,000	4,087	3,600	17,729	876	606	4,363	66,188	..	1,233	110	45	10,716	2,543	7	20,634
<i>Sira</i> —	8,395	..	20,372	..	8,254	683	2,923	8,193	642	49,655	..	835	..	7,894	785	2,262	3,022	14,788
1925-26	8,330	..	26,382	1,202	8,200	1,676	3,942	8,465	960	60,780	..	1,028	..	8,958	785	3,258	2,515	16,544
<i>Gubbi</i> —	5,790	..	68,778	..	18,480	2,920	4,059	3,820	3,075	113,890	..	93	25	5,395	8,320	4,020	8,985	26,838
1925-26	5,790	..	74,722	..	18,840	2,880	4,070	3,960	4,224	112,274	..	93	25	5,455	8,320	4,520	7,895	26,268
<i>Tiptur—Turuvekere Sub-Tk.</i>	7,025	..	62,688	..	19,601	4,182	5,680	1,840	2,436	107,040	..	2,107	..	1,713	26,321	4,052	169	34,365
1925-26	7,880	..	60,511	..	19,420	1,913	2,054	1,876	744	95,731	..	1,839	..	1,716	26,589	3,786	197	54,127
<i>Pavagada</i> —	7,620	2,124	11,530	..	14,396	186	932	1,099	19,104	58,541	..	596	..	4,536	209	5,636	97	11,014
1925-26	6,860	2,214	10,660	..	15,078	210	10,976	1,116	9,279	62,083	..	594	..	6,947	209	6,390	126	14,266
<i>Kunigal</i> —	3,256	..	54,450	..	15,126	14	2,242	4,169	5,197	90,204	..	1,010	5	453	412	670	..	2,550
1925-26	3,150	..	55,600	..	15,340	20	1,282	4,266	5,945	91,133	..	1,020	4	428	412	620	304	2,788
<i>District Total</i> —	36,762	2,114	383,017	..	99,661	8,796	19,285	22,232	83,608	676,716	..	5,634	40	37,744	53,495	30,070	13,792	1,40,778
1925-26	36,239	4,514	405,318	6,147	101,442	34,380	21,864	24,860	37,673	725,348	..	6,407	194	39,378	53,805	32,962	11,902	1,44,648

AREA UNDER CROPS.
TUMKUR.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

Taluk	Drugs and narcotics			Fodder crops	Fruits and other vegetable including root crops				Miscellaneous crops		Other non-food	Total area cropped during the year	Area cropped more than once	Net area cropped during the year		
	Indian hemp	Betel leaves	Others		Total	Mangos	Potatoes	Areca nut	Others	Total					Food	Mulberry
<i>Tumkur—</i>	..	272	..	282	1,380	108	..	1,592	..	1,722	85	1,235	2,495	121,736		
1925-26	..	226	..	270	1,630	89	..	1,608	..	1,726	92	48	885	137,842		
1926-27	..	261	..	1,477	1,396	228	..	1,848	..	2,094	6	..	7,812	108,279		
<i>Machegiri—</i>	..	261	..	1,843	584	166	..	1,898	..	2,152	5	1,075	4,225	129,121		
1925-26	..	65	..	115	1,320	99	..	699	..	793	..	..	85,991	86,991
1926-27	..	45	..	69	1	158	..	698	..	856	..	21	418	88,100		
<i>Chitragowdalu—</i>	..	1,877	..	4,559	259	114	..	2,215	..	2,329	1	10,918	666	101,005		
1925-26	..	1,876	..	5,734	258	116	..	2,218	..	2,334	27	26,452	3,656	112,259		
1926-27	..	192	..	288	1,135	162	..	988	..	1,175	130	1,068	5,070	141,064		
<i>Gubbi—</i>	..	192	..	286	1,155	168	..	900	..	1,182	130	475	4,454	148,460		
1925-26	..	254	..	1,945	2,308	69	..	315	..	384	..	474	2,474	148,399		
1926-27	..	250	..	1,244	3,477	92	..	315	..	487	..	1,977	250	140,173		
<i>Pavagada—</i>	..	111	..	831	..	42	..	796	..	852	..	364	4,288	80,788		
1925-26	..	116	..	895	..	45	..	796	..	860	..	1,526	4,330	92,659		
1926-27	..	146	..	176	680	92	..	138	..	230	980	240	..	96,785		
<i>Kunigal—</i>	..	146	..	161	695	453	..	142	..	595	981	226	767	97,955		
1925-26	..	3,178	..	9,683	8,477	914	..	8,591	..	18,061	1,211	14,299	22,805	894,047		
1926-27	..	3,112	..	10,454	7,750	1,277	..	8,665	..	10,112	1,238	31,800	18,991	946,029		

AREA UNDER CROPS.
MYSORE.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Taluk	Food grains										Oilseeds						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Cholum or jawar (millet)	Cumbu or bajra (millet)	Ragi or marua	Maize	Horse gram	Bengal gram	Cowpea	Togeri	Others	Total	Linseed	Til or gingelly	Mustard and rapo	
Mysore—																	
1925-26	3,500	..	..	38,106	..	36,000	..	27,860	76	132	285	680	106,639	..	496	..	..
1926-27	3,500	..	..	38,106	..	36,000	..	27,860	76	132	285	680	106,639	..	496	..	..
Yedatore—																	
1925-26	25,907	..	..	4,306	..	23,055	..	27,320	160	1,453	1,900	1,180	85,290	..	650	3	..
1926-27	25,907	..	..	4,306	..	23,055	..	27,320	160	1,453	1,900	1,180	85,290	..	650	3	..
Chamarajinagar—																	
1925-26	8,160	..	..	35,125	..	21,140	..	23,114	1,248	160	140	15,381	104,458	..	725	..	..
1926-27	8,160	..	..	35,125	..	21,140	..	23,114	1,248	160	140	15,381	104,458	..	725	..	..
Heggadevanakote—																	
1925-26	4,416	..	..	3,312	..	34,899	..	20,320	10	420	580	1,230	65,177	..	4,860	..	..
1926-27	4,416	..	..	3,312	..	34,899	..	20,320	10	420	580	1,230	65,177	..	4,860	..	..
Gundlupet—																	
1925-26	1,336	1	..	48,581	..	20,872	..	26,294	860	1,026	2,400	4,738	106,108	..	4,148	164	..
1926-27	1,336	1	..	48,581	..	20,872	..	26,294	860	1,026	2,400	4,738	106,108	..	4,148	164	..
Hunsur—																	
1925-26	90,63	..	..	1,494	..	87,609	..	17,500	640	210	674	..	117,190	..	4,398	..	..
1926-27	90,63	..	..	1,494	..	87,609	..	17,500	640	210	674	..	117,190	..	4,398	..	..
T. Narasipur—																	
1925-26	11,693	17	..	23,484	52	20,422	..	14,528	2,419	1,300	4,633	57,084	135,625	..	46	..	..
1926-27	11,693	17	..	23,484	52	20,422	..	14,528	2,419	1,300	4,633	57,084	135,625	..	46	..	..
Narasipet—																	
1925-26	10,800	..	..	39,390	..	25,710	..	19,540	1,350	3,960	3,842	..	104,392	..	6,700	50	..
1926-27	10,800	..	..	39,390	..	25,710	..	19,540	1,350	3,960	3,842	..	104,392	..	6,700	50	..
Srirangapatam—																	
1925-26	18,175	..	..	7,590	..	15,490	..	15,113	720	6,696	6,121	10,836	80,761	..	936	..	..
1926-27	18,175	..	..	7,590	..	15,490	..	15,113	720	6,696	6,121	10,836	80,761	..	936	..	..
Mandya—																	
1925-26	14,593	..	..	2,781	..	77,338	..	19,487	862	3,130	6,019	94,712	218,922	..	..	1,415	..
1926-27	14,593	..	..	2,781	..	77,338	..	19,487	862	3,130	6,019	94,712	218,922	..	..	1,415	..

AREA UNDER CROPS.
MYSORE.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification

Taluk	Oilseeds					Coriander	Chillies	Pepper	Onions	Others
	Groundnut	Cocoanut	Castor	Others	Total					
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
<i>Mysore—</i>										
1925-26 ..	26	..	780	..	1,302	86	142	..	58	..
1926-27 ..	26	..	780	..	1,302	68	150	..	62	..
<i>Yedatore—</i>										
1925-26 ..	22	121	1,278	1,112	3,186	..	..	..	..	..
1926-27 ..	22	121	1,278	1,112	3,186	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Chamrajnagar—</i>										
1925-26 ..	2,000	2,526	870	80	6,201	600	150	..	150	..
1926-27 ..	2,000	2,526	870	58	6,177	600	300	..	..	..
<i>Heggaddevankote—</i>										
1925-26 ..	6	4	687	..	5,557	837	341	..	..	..
1926-27 ..	6	4	687	..	5,557	861	680	..	..	137
<i>Gundlupet—</i>										
1925-26 ..	2,090	1,136	6,583	1,542	15,669	2,896	598	..	..	71
1926-27 ..	2,036	1,136	6,583	1,542	15,669	1,624	104	..	30	1,807
<i>Hunsur—</i>										
1925-26 ..	..	450	927	..	5,775	..	..	..	..	..
1926-27 ..	..	450	927	..	5,775	..	..	..	..	..
<i>T. Narasipur—</i>										
1925-26 ..	2,655	152	562	577	3,992	207	..	..	10	..
1926-27 ..	2,655	152	562	577	3,992	34	136	..	11	40
<i>Nanjangud—</i>										
1925-26 ..	450	2,540	3,820	6,120	19,680	150	570	..	80	..
1926-27 ..	450	2,540	3,820	6,120	19,680	200	400	..	200	..
<i>Seringapatam—</i>										
1925-26 ..	184	..	1,776	404	3,299	46	360	..	345	..
1926-27 ..	184	..	1,776	404	3,299	116	315	..	320	..
<i>Mandya—</i>										
1925-26 ..	1,223	918	1,991	5,226	10,773	117	369	..	..	..
1926-27 ..	1,223	918	1,691	5,226	10,773	286	200	..	..	..

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

of crops during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Total	Sugar		Fibres				Dyes		Drugs and narcotics		
	Sugar-cane	Others	Cotton	Jute	Others	Total	Indigo	Others	Opium	Coffee	Tea
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
286	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
286	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15	..	75	75	..	150	..	..	..	..	..
..	15	..	75	..	75	150	..	..	..	..	..
900	180	..	100	..	..	100	..	..	..	400	..
900	180	..	100	..	..	100	..	..	..	400	..
1,178	..	..	..	47	..	47	..	..	..	..	..
1,178	..	..	..	..	47	47	..	..	..	..	..
3,565	7	..	504	..	3	507	..	..	..	..	..
3,565	7	..	504	..	3	507	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	142	..	..	142	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	142	..	..	142	..	..	..	..	..
220	782	..	352	..	..	352	..	..	..	..	..
220	782	..	352	..	..	352	..	..	..	..	..
800	80	..	1,600	150	432	2,182	..	..	..	..	..
800	80	..	1,600	..	582	2,182	..	..	..	..	..
751	1,427	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
751	1,427	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
486	799	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
486	799	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

AREA UNDER CROPS.
MYSORE.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Taluk	Drugs and narcotics										Fodder crops	Mangoes	Potatoes	Areca nut	Others	Total	Miscellaneous crops			Total area cropped during the year	Area cropped more than once	Net area cropped during the year
	Tobacco	Cinchona	Indian hemp	Betel leaves	Others		Total	Food	Mulberry	Non-food												
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57				
<i>Mysore—</i>																						
1925-26	68	..	..	58	..	124	..	63	..	69	137	268	2,315	52	15,881	126,872	31,199	95,673			
1926-27	68	..	..	58	..	124	..	160	..	108	..	268	2,315	52	15,881	126,872	31,199	95,673			
<i>Talatore—</i>																						
1925-26	1,612	..	..	132	..	1,744	4,482	111	24	374	212	721	..	..	135	95,723	7,687	88,036			
1926-27	1,612	..	..	138	..	1,744	4,482	221	..	500	..	721	..	..	135	95,723	7,687	88,036			
<i>Chamarajinagar—</i>																						
1925-26	60	..	10	115	..	585	..	47	..	304	49	400	..	9,453	1,020	123,297	18,145	105,152				
1926-27	60	..	10	115	..	585	..	47	..	304	49	400	..	9,453	1,020	123,297	18,145	105,152				
<i>Hopandakota—</i>																						
1925-26	216	..	..	27	..	243	..	16	..	7	16	39	..	..	..	72,241	3,204	69,037			
1926-27	216	..	..	27	..	243	..	28	..	11	..	39	..	..	..	72,241	3,204	69,037			
<i>Gundlupet—</i>																						
1925-26	60	..	..	73	..	133	..	47	..	25	299	371	..	58	..	126,418	15,785	110,633			
1926-27	60	..	..	73	..	133	..	90	..	67	214	371	..	58	..	126,418	15,785	110,633			
<i>Haveri—</i>																						
1925-26	10,080	..	..	51	..	10,141	..	174	..	2,308	719	3,201	..	..	..	136,449	1,670	134,879			
1926-27	10,080	..	..	51	..	10,141	..	172	2,308	721	..	3,201	..	..	..	136,449	1,670	134,879			
<i>T. Narasipur—</i>																						
1925-26	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	540	540	..	8,735	..	150,251	71,723	79,528			
1926-27	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	427	540	..	8,735	..	150,251	71,723	79,528			
<i>Nanjangud—</i>																						
1925-26	480	..	..	150	..	630	2,000	400	..	50	600	1,050	2,500	432	..	133,746	6,308	127,438			
1926-27	480	..	..	150	..	630	2,000	350	..	..	709	1,050	2,500	432	..	133,746	6,308	127,438			
<i>Seringapatam—</i>																						
1925-26	7	..	..	108	..	115	..	320	120	98	679	1,217	..	..	322	87,894	5,764	82,130			
1926-27	7	..	..	108	..	115	..	320	211	616	..	1,217	..	..	322	87,894	5,764	82,130			
<i>M. S. dy—</i>																						
1925-26	90	..	..	137	..	227	..	77	..	..	..	77	..	1,806	..	233,090	77,224	155,866			
1926-27	90	..	..	137	..	227	..	70	..	7	..	77	..	1,806	..	233,090	77,224	155,866			

AREA UNDER CROPS.

MYSORE.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

PART I.

TALUKWAR.

Taluk	Food grains														Oil-seeds		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Cholam or jawar (millet)	Cumbu or beyra (millet)	Ragi or marua	Maize	Horse gram	Bengal gram	Cowpea	Togari	Others	Total	Linseed	Til or gingelly	Mustard and rape	
<i>Erishanuripete—</i>	16,629	..	..	1,820	..	50,424	..	20,248	617	1,100	2,083	13,245	106,163	..	1,126	..
1925-26 ..	16,628	..	..	1,820	..	50,424	..	20,248	617	1,100	2,083	13,245	106,163	..	1,126	..
1926-27 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Nagamangala—</i>	6,260	..	..	2,845	..	53,735	..	30,488	135	1,856	372	762	96,504	..	685	..
1925-26 ..	6,260	..	..	2,845	..	53,785	..	30,488	135	1,856	372	762	96,504	..	685	..
1926-27 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Maballi—</i>	5,800	..	..	11,488	..	52,500	..	23,910	142	1,900	1,884	8,814	106,438	..	2,384	6
1925-26 ..	5,800	..	..	11,488	..	52,500	..	23,910	142	1,900	1,884	8,814	106,438	..	2,384	6
1926-27 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>District Total—</i>	136,108	18	..	220,326	52	519,244	..	285,742	9,229	23,343	30,933	208,672	1,433,667	..	27,153	1,638	
1925-26 ..	136,108	18	..	220,326	52	519,244	..	285,742	9,229	23,343	30,933	208,672	1,433,667	..	27,153	1,638	
1926-27 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

AREA UNDER CROPS.
MYSORE.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

Taluk	Drugs and narcotics										Total area cropped during the year	Area cropped more than once	Net area cropped during the year						
	Tobacco				Cinchona		Indian hemp		Betel leaves					Total					
	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27									
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	
Krishnasripeta—																			
1925-26	134	..	..	85	..	219	..	1,450	..	24	540	2,014	486	..	164	120,986	7,635	113,301
1926-27	134	..	..	85	..	219	..	1,489	56	163	1,637	2,014	486	..	164	120,936	7,635	113,301
Nagamangala—																			
1925-26	90	..	..	..	92	182	..	18	172	168	723	914	..	18	..	101,639	183	101,456
1926-27	90	..	..	..	92	182	..	18	..	..	724	914	..	18	..	101,639	183	101,456
Maballi—																			
1925-26	86	..	..	148	148	233	..	304	..	22	264	590	..	3,683	..	120,384	3,780	116,604
1926-27	85	..	..	148	..	233	..	304	..	22	264	590	..	3,683	..	120,384	3,780	116,604
District Total—																			
1925-26	12,997	..	10	819	855	14,581	6,482	2,086	144	3,490	4,768	10,402	5,301	24,237	17,522	1,628,940	250,207	1,378,733	
1926-27	12,997	..	10	1,174	..	14,581	6,482	2,041	2,777	2,559	4,035	11,402	5,301	24,237	17,522	1,628,916	250,183	1,378,733	

AREA UNDER CROPS. PART I. TALUKWAR. HASSAN. TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Taluk	Food grains											Oil seeds					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Cholam or jawar (millet)	Cumbu or bajra (millet)	Ragi or marna	Maize	Horse gram	Peugal gram	Cowpea	Togari	Others	Total	Linseed	Til or gingelly	Mustard and rape	
<i>Hassan—</i>																	
1925-26	28,730	..	..	450	..	68,128	..	9,150	750	640	2,250	300	110,398	..	825	80	
1926-27	28,778	..	..	480	..	70,450	..	9,175	780	820	2,880	1,780	115,093	..	860	78	
<i>Manjarabad—</i>																	
1925-26	31,710	..	..	..	..	1,242	..	80	8	..	..	..	33,040	..	13	..	
1926-27	32,329	..	..	..	..	1,242	..	80	..	..	..	..	33,751	..	..	..
<i>Belur—</i>																	
1925-26	24,895	87	..	170	..	30,615	..	7,110	685	1,450	250	140	85,372	..	1,650	..	
1926-27	21,320	22	..	624	..	27,925	..	5,304	460	..	1,350	2,022	69,017	..	1,580	..	
<i>Aralkere—</i>																	
1925-26	2,050	8	..	5,260	..	42,890	..	10,820	890	4,026	1,480	1,102	69,546	..	1,248	112	
1926-27	2,188	6	..	6,520	..	43,120	..	10,420	798	3,470	1,480	1,608	69,778	..	1,280	110	
<i>Channarayana—</i>																	
1925-26	6,745	..	..	4,320	..	53,325	..	16,490	1,960	..	3,320	9,510	95,620	..	370	..	
1926-27	7,085	..	..	4,425	..	54,125	..	16,620	2,150	8,670	2,630	835	96,540	..	350	..	
<i>Role-Narsipur—</i>																	
1925-26	4,675	..	..	1,854	..	30,425	..	8,340	300	179	1,800	1,120	48,693	..	211	14	
1926-27	4,708	..	..	1,782	..	29,314	..	7,413	313	268	1,621	1,860	47,444	..	432	..	
<i>Arkalpur—</i>																	
1925-26	0,780	..	..	325	..	38,102	..	8,200	196	6,545	6,435	7,801	77,304	..	1,390	250	
1926-27	0,699	..	..	320	..	32,964	..	9,310	190	6,822	6,697	8,962	74,803	..	1,488	335	
<i>District Total—</i>																	
1925-26	108,555	65	..	13,379	..	264,697	..	60,180	4,679	12,940	15,535	20,033	499,973	..	5,401	450	
1926-27	106,031	28	..	14,301	..	259,240	..	58,322	4,611	20,050	16,808	16,985	496,426	..	5,950	523	

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

AREA UNDER CROPS.
HASSAN.

Taluk	Drugs and narcotics													
	Dyes		Indigo	Others	Opium	Coffee	Tea	Tobacco	Cinchona	Indian hemp	Betel leaves	Others	Total	Fodder crops
	35	36													37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
<i>Hassan—</i>														
1925-26	853	..	..	28	..	..	..	310	205	1,306	4,495
1926-27	853	..	..	30	..	..	..	322	200	1,405	200
<i>Mangalwad—</i>														
1925-26	17,760	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	17,777	848
1926-27	19,173	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,173	52
<i>Belur—</i>														
1925-26	9,428	..	..	18	..	..	..	55	..	8,501	..
1926-27	9,125	..	..	18	..	..	..	55	..	8,198	..
<i>Arisikere—</i>														
1925-26	25	..	..	..	..	..	25	4,800
1926-27	40	..	..	..	80	..	120	4,650
<i>Channarayana-patna—</i>														
1925-26	180	..	..	..	65	..	245	..
1926-27	85	..	..	..	65	..	140	350
<i>Hole-Narsipur—</i>														
1925-26	700	..	..	..	..	..	700	300
1926-27	176	..	..	..	68	..	239	788
<i>Arakond—</i>														
1925-26	156	..	..	673	..	..	..	135	..	964	..
1926-27	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	..	390	875
<i>District Total—</i>														
1925-26	28,197	1	..	1,624	..	..	..	565	221	30,608	12,608
1926-27	28,301	1	..	349	..	..	..	815	200	30,665	6,925

55

AREA UNDER CROPS.
HASSAN—SHIMOGA.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.
TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Taluk	Mangoes	Potatoes	Arecanut	Others	Total	Miscellaneous crops			Total area cropped during the year	Area cropped more than once	Net area cropped during the year	Taluk	Food grains and pulses				
						Food	Mul- berry	Other non-food					Rice	Wheat	Barley	Cholam or jawar (millet)	
	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	1	2	3	4	5	
Hassan— 1925-26 1926-27	220 280	412 400	315 356	390 390	1,337 1,416	.. ..	20 ..	2,780 4331	131,054 131,867	2,030 2,477	129,024 129,390	.. ..	84,620 86,242	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	9,088 9,219
Manjarabad— 1925-26 1926-27	140 80	.. ..	69 ..	.. ..	140 140	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	63,139 64,225	.. ..	63,139 64,225	.. ..	5,028 5,220	20 17	.. ..	.. ..	36,263 40,110
Belur— 1925-26 1926-27	60 60	80 80	236 236	1,150 1,283	1,520 1,653	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	80,421 77,107	336 553	80,085 76,554	.. ..	2,783 2,693	350 192	.. ..	.. ..	35,027 36,342
Arisikere— 1925-26 1926-27	190 190	26 40	165 ..	64 175	465 405	.. ..	1 ..	262 240	112,777 112,793	246 280	112,531 112,513	.. ..	29,733 29,956	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,601 1,689
Channarayana— 1925-26 1926-27	68 68	.. 130	150 150	380 ..	538 348	720 ..	.. 1	360 119	113,523 115,236	2,305 6,246	1,11,318 108,990	.. ..	48,204 52,250	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	323 395
Hale-Narasipura— 1925-26 1926-27	.. 25	.. 80	900 856	.. 115	900 1,976	.. ..	2 ..	.. 641	57,215 56,813	.. ..	57,215 56,813	.. ..	34,072 36,619	....	....	....	....
Arbalyed— 1925-26 1926-27	6 210	180 200	1,798 1,000	.. 247	1,953 1,167	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	90,184 88,366	.. ..	90,184 88,366	.. ..	29,632 29,810	....	....	....	....
District Total— 1925-26 1926-27	683 313	698 930	3,528 2,762	2,004 2,200	6,613 6,805	730 ..	21 8	3,402 5,331	643,313 646,406	4,817 9,550	643,496 636,850	.. ..	31,286 29,468	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	82,242 88,205

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

AREA UNDER CROPS. SHIMOGA. TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Taluk	Food grains and pulses										Oil seeds						
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Cumbu or bajra (millet)	Ragi or marua	Maize	Horse gram	Bengal gram	Cowpos	Togari	Others	Total	Linear	Til or gingely	Muscard and rape	Groundnut	Coconut	Castor	Others	Total
<i>Shimoga</i> —	..	26,025	..	12,977	150	..	140	4,030	85,910	..	620	..	275	130	646	..	1,560
1925-26	..	26,058	..	15,118	450	..	105	2,579	88,769	..	761	..	157	132	5	150	1,646
<i>Channarayana</i> —	..	39,960	..	7,963	689	..	1,980	14,568	106,461	45	2,623	924	4,260	..	521	4,398	12,766
1925-26	..	42,830	..	8,421	440	..	1,910	9,614	108,462	46	1,220	..	4,380	..	580	3,893	10,119
<i>Honnai</i> —	..	24,885	1	9,678	776	..	620	14,582	86,702	..	2,666	..	2,599	..	326	2,986	8,577
1925-26	..	25,600	19	9,236	465	..	..	5,555	90,662	11	2,598	..	3,618	..	311	982	7,620
<i>Shikarpar</i> —	..	9,940	..	4,429	431	..	60	2,178	48,381	..	39	..	46	31	702	387	1,205
1925-26	..	8,617	..	4,395	393	..	..	2,073	47,073	..	213	42	43	31	305	766	1,400
<i>Sorab</i> —	..	4,224	..	3,412	..	..	..	..	57,163	..	28	..	..	29	122	..	179
1925-26	..	5,078	..	525	..	..	..	370	58,616	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Sagar</i> —	..	372	..	239	..	..	..	..	34,693	..	..	..	..	..	82	..	82
1925-26	..	368	..	192	..	..	..	..	36,178	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	72
<i>Nagar</i> —	..	356	..	207	..	..	..	..	30,218	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26	..	240	..	258	..	..	..	..	30,308	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Tirahalli</i> —	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,302	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,484	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>District Total</i> —	..	1,04,787	1	38,905	2,045	..	33,180	33,180	482,820	45	6,976	924	7,180	180	2,298	7,709	24,369
1925-26	..	1,08,863	19	38,145	1,748	..	2,015	30,091	489,552	57	4,792	42	8,198	153	1,273	6,141	20,686
1926-27

57

AREA UNDER CROPS.
SHIMOGA.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

Taluk	Condiments and spices						Sugar			Fibres				Dyes		Drugs and narcotics							Total
	Coriander	Chillies	Pepper	Onions	Others	Total	Sugar-cane	Others	Cotton	Jute	Others	Total	Indigo	Others	Opium	Coffee	Tea	Tobacco	Cinchona	Indian hemp	Others	B-leaves	
Shimoga— 1925-26 1926-27	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
	..	125	..	25	..	150	1,429	..	162	..	20	172	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	9
	..	180	..	..	10	118	1,458	..	192	..	1	193	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channarayana— 1925-26 1926-27	192	4,925	..	60	78	5,255	235	..	7,727	26	1,630	9,383	..	..	..	..	..	192	..	..	..	..	192
	50	4,734	..	416	180	5,430	248	..	9,600	1,045	1,210	10,810	..	..	..	..	..	120	..	..	..	..	120
Honnali— 1925-26 1926-27	98	3,199	..	30	390	3,717	133	..	5,524	..	37	5,561	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	195	..	..	52
	81	4,865	..	50	398	5,375	218	..	1,786	..	229	2,015	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	38
Shikarpet— 1925-26 1926-27	3	2,212	..	6	113	2,334	2,615	..	92	..	..	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	2,271	..	..	214	2,493	2,232	..	32	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sorab— 1925-26 1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,204	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,314	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sagar— 1925-26 1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagar— 1925-26 1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	545	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tidehalli— 1925-26 1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	393	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malavi Total— 1925-26 1926-27	393	10,401	..	131	831	11,458	7,504	..	13,495	26	1,687	15,208	..	..	..	..	..	253	..	195	..	..	497
	139	13,028	..	446	804	13,416	7,368	..	11,647	..	1,440	13,087	..	..	..	..	..	168	..	..	..	..	328

AREA UNDER CROPS.

SHIMOGA—KADUR.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Taluk	Fodder crops	Mangoes	Peanuts	Arecanut	Others	Total	Miscellaneous crops			Total area cropped during the year	Area cropped more than once	Net area cropped during the year	Taluk
							Food	Mulberry	Other non-food				
	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	1
<i>Shimoga—</i>													
1925-26	..	136	50	795	..	981	..	..	..	90,211	..	90,211	<i>Taribere—</i>
1926-27	..	149	20	804	4	977	..	..	..	93,159	..	93,159	1925-26
													1926-27
<i>Channarayana—</i>													
1925-26	..	54	..	1,920	1,868	3,762	..	..	..	138,968	..	1,38,968	<i>Koppa—</i>
1926-27	..	54	..	1,820	1,807	3,681	..	..	..	1,39,598	..	1,39,598	1925-26
													1926-27
<i>Rameswara—</i>													
1925-26	..	24	..	453	212	689	33	..	..	1,07,627	..	1,07,627	<i>Chikmagalur—</i>
1926-27	..	24	..	452	32	508	..	..	190	1,07,908	..	1,07,908	1925-26
													1926-27
<i>Sankaragoudra—</i>													
1925-26	..	110	..	43	..	163	..	..	..	54,733	..	54,733	<i>Kadur—</i>
1926-27	..	110	..	..	46	156	..	..	..	53,438	..	53,438	1925-26
													1926-27
<i>Sorab—</i>													
1925-26	..	..	..	1,534	..	1,534	..	..	..	60,080	..	60,080	<i>Mudgere—</i>
1926-27	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	59,967	..	59,967	1925-26
													1926-27
<i>Sagar—</i>													
1925-26	..	..	..	4,008	..	4,008	37	..	4,343	39,854	..	39,854	<i>District Total—</i>
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	41,689	..	41,689	1925-26
													1926-27
<i>Nagar—</i>													
1925-26	..	..	..	2,360	10,088	12,398	..	..	..	43,161	..	43,161	
1926-27	..	..	..	2,360	..	2,360	..	..	9,270	42,368	..	42,368	
<i>Tirthahalli—</i>													
1925-26	..	54	..	6,775	..	6,829	..	..	..	38,532	..	38,532	
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,857	36,742	..	36,742	
<i>District Total—</i>													
1925-26	..	378	50	17,798	12,138	30,364	70	..	53	573,166	..	573,166	
1926-27	..	337	20	5,436	1,935	7,728	..	..	20,563	574,919	..	574,919	

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

Food grains

Rice	Wheat	Barley
2	3	4
12,428	189	..
12,977	116	..
29,253	..	..
29,399	..	..
26,877	102	..
23,556	58	..
4,550	890	..
4,024	887	..
22,909	..	..
22,705	..	..
96,017	1,160	..
91,661	1,041	..

59

PART I.
TALUKWAR.
TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

AREA UNDER CROPS.

T. KADUR.

& C. F.

Taluk	Oil-seeds				Condiments and spices						Sugar				Fibres			
	Coconut	Castor	Others	Total	Coriander	Chillies	Onions	Pepper	Others	Total	Sugar-cane	Others	Cotton	Jute	Others	Total		
																	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Tarikere— 1925-26 1926-27	5,740 5,746	1,101 1,354	277 281	7,575 8,045	6,024 ..	198 ..	72 ..	.. ..	35 ..	6,329 ..	254 254	.. 4,335	276 180	.. ..	32 35	303 215
Koppa— 1925-26 1926-27	5 2	.. ..	.. ..	10 4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	139 189	433 440	572 579	289 289	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Chikmagalur— 1925-26 1926-27	.. 188	686 71	546 1,621	2,212 3,384	878 ..	350 ..	207 ..	.. ..	540 ..	1,975 ..	515 515	81 ..	865 593	.. ..	.. ..	665 523
Kadur— 1925-26 1926-27	9,975 9,975	4,250 3,627	3,250 3,439	21,130 20,686	14,300 13,362	5,250 4,893	750 988	.. ..	1,070 1,477	21,370 20,750	750 750	.. 222	833 258	25 ..	17 452	875 710	
Mudgere— 1925-26 1926-27	5 5	.. ..	.. ..	5 5	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	27 44	5,355 4,800	5,383 4,844	82 82	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
District Total— 1925-26 1926-27	15,725 15,915	6,037 5,052	4,073 5,341	30,935 32,024	21,202 19,362	5,708 4,803	1,029 988	166 183	7,434 6,717	35,629 26,143	1,900 1,800	.. 4,658	1,774 981	25 ..	49 497	1,348 1,418		

Includes Khuski bagayeb.

AREA UNDER CROPS.
KANAK. PART I.
TAUKWAR.
 TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Taluk	Dyes		Drugs and narcotics										Total
	Indigo	Others	Opium	Coffee	Tea	Tobacco	Cinchona	Indian hemp	Betal leaves	Others			
	85	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45		
<i>Tarapur</i>	4,508	..	38	..	..	85	..	4,831		
1925-26	4,524	..	10	..	..	66	..	4,839		
1926-27	14,015	402	..	..	..	9	392	14,818		
<i>Koppal</i>	13,689	949	..	..	..	10	1,263	16,101		
1925-26	36,979	..	..	..	..	48	..	37,062		
1926-27	14,137	13	..	..	..	20	..	41,170		
<i>Omneswar</i>	508	..	1,275	..	..	..	..	1,783		
1925-26	509	..	951	..	..	..	..	1,460		
1926-27	18,852	177	..	..	..	..	1,002	19,029		
<i>Mudger</i>	18,796	213	..	19	..	..	..	20,031		
1925-26	74,862	579	1,348	..	..	142	398	77,323		
1926-27	78,855	1,175	962	19	..	95	2,255	83,361		

STATE GOVERNMENT

AREA UNDER CROPS. PART I. TALUKWAB.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Taluk	Fodder crops	Mangoes	Potatoes	Assamut	Others	Total	Miscellaneous crops			Total area cropped during the year	Area cropped more than once	Net area cropped during the year	Taluk		
							Food	Mulberry	Other non-food				1	2	
Tarikere— 1925-26 1926-27	.. ..	284	.. ..	3,925 4,047	611 ..	4,536 4,331	52	53	54	55	56	57	1	2	3
Koppa— 1925-26 1926-27	240 ..	.. ..	.. ..	5,957 ..	8* 249	6,038 249	.. ..	.. ..	1,265 1,407	52,780 53,490	.. ..	52,730 53,490	Chitaldrug— 1925-26 1926-27	1,980 2,080	730 664
Chitmagalur— 1925-26 1926-27	.. ..	70 4	124 ..	389 ..	.. ..	533 4	6 ..	.. ..	2 1,389	96,170 100,052	916 ..	94,254 100,052	Hiriyur— 1925-26 1926-27	6,875 450	250 300
Kodur— 1925-26 1926-27	.. ..	1,390 ..	250 ..	3,200 ..	.. ..	4,740 ..	6,709 ..	.. ..	5,290 3,200	140,273 139,740	5,923 8,105	131,950 131,635	Holalkere— 1925-26 1926-27	1,800 1,960	60 40
Mudgere— 1925-26 1926-27	595 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,110 806	.. ..	1,110 806	21 43	.. ..	179 224	50,310 49,635	.. ..	50,310 49,635	Danavgere— 1925-26 1926-27	2,500 2,780	75 25
District Total— 1925-26 1926-27	845 ..	1,360 288	374 ..	14,531 4,853	692 249	16,957 5,390	26 11,942	.. ..	6,736 3,303	427,334 431,851	12,337 12,028	414,997 419,823	Jagalur— 1925-26 1926-27	1,200 985	150 72
													Makalaturu— 1925-26 1926-27	3,138 2,600	176 125
													Hosur— 1925-26 1926-27	1,132 1,586	131 198
													District Total— 1925-26 1926-27	24,225 16,917	1,692 1,574

AREA UNDER CROPS.
TALUKWAR.

PART I

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Taluk	Food grains													Oil-seeds			
	Barley	Cholum or jawar (millet)	Damba or bajra (millet)	Ragi or masua	Maize	Horse gram	Bengal gram	Cowpeas	Togari	Others	Total	Linseed	Til or gingelly	Mustard and rape			
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Chikmagalur																	
1925-26	..	42,419	9,200	19,600	..	10,168	2,803	16,160	18,824	36,150	1,58,034	300	630	400			
1926-27	..	46,864	8,664	20,400	22,640	8,484	786	..	16,635	28,684	1,64,891	200	1,585	380			
Channarayana																	
1925-26	..	12,000	20,068	8,800	..	18,000	195	96	8,317	45,933	1,27,759	2	150	..			
1926-27	..	14,000	29,980	8,400	26	20,000	700	..	7,420	42,941	1,28,123	4	270	..			
Hiriyur																	
1925-26	..	23,475	43,071	9,120	..	5,884	3,551	2,248	6,782	21,599	1,22,339	57	2,940	..			
1926-27	..	25,800	12,084	8,780	3,319	5,350	14,149	..	..	49,661	1,19,310	53	2,492	..	
Holihalli																	
1925-26	..	23,544	485	32,155	..	6,959	381	4,115	5,070	16,008	92,547	..	2,603	170			
1926-27	..	24,120	927	31,520	1,000	5,610	350	5,131	8,726	13,677	93,051	..	2,906	140			
Davanahalli																	
1925-26	..	76,268	49,769	21,785	..	14,632	383	9,764	22,438	9,427	2,07,991	..	2,202	98			
1926-27	..	92,354	41,893	31,765	..	12,845	27	5,310	12,890	2,980	1,99,941	..	1,576	12			
Devanahalli																	
1925-26	..	28,496	15,199	9,300	..	7,560	180	915	4,523	21,087	88,690	26	513	15			
1926-27	..	43,363	5,749	12,105	..	4,980	90	926	2,232	17,779	88,204	..	180	153			
Maddur																	
1925-26	..	2,025	5,662	2,585	..	4,022	203	58	2,423	17,169	47,537	..	367	14			
1926-27	..	2,800	..	2,500	12,109	5,217	50	49	867	14,516	48,641	..	297	..			
Channarayana																	
1925-26	..	12,151	2,392	27,905	..	12,071	782	3,434	2,056	14,496	81,600	..	5,843	15			
1926-27	..	15,383	2,154	26,846	..	12,447	501	3,471	2,850	15,171	82,222	..	6,282	20			
Special Taluk																	
1925-26	..	2,29,273	1,09,416	122,200	..	79,276	8,484	38,238	70,433	1,89,369	908,897	385	15,178	712			
1926-27	..	2,71,231	1,25,710	123,369	36,361	74,033	16,623	12,967	50,690	1,84,468	9,14,288	257	15,598	715			

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Taluk	Oil-seeds—continued.						Condiments and Spices						Sugar				Fibres			
	Ground-nut	Coconut	Castor	Others	Total	Coriander	Chillies	Pepper	Onions	Others	Total	Sugar-cane	Others	Cotton	Jute	Others	Total			
																		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
<i>Chitaldrug</i> —	4,038	963	1,501	633	8,370	1,209	2,410	..	816	207	4,842	450	..	12,000	100	100	12,200			
1925-26	6,848	963	1,850	493	12,042	1,128	2,584	..	728	312	4,732	440	..	12,800	..	120	1,292			
<i>Chalakeri</i> —	8,307	42	5,400	3,082	17,013	4	1,605	..	548	..	2,157	..	..	10,544	..	..	10,544
1925-26	7,200	42	12,100	2,061	21,678	2	1,576	..	560	..	2,128	15	..	9,530	..	..	9,530	
<i>Hiriyur</i> —	2,677	107	3,177	146	9,104	81	1,220	..	..	76	1,301	143	..	16,215	..	57	16,215	
1925-26	2,161	107	3,245	146	8,194	81	1,220	..	..	..	1,377	176	..	17,748	..	..	17,805
<i>Holkere</i> —	5,293	857	1,264	3	10,190	21	2,509	..	..	..	2,530	50	..	3,900	151	..	4,051
1925-26	8,795	857	955	168	13,521	13	1,951	..	..	..	1,970	150	..	3,300	..	145	3,445
<i>Davangere</i> —	30,646	162	1,585	1,526	45,219	15	3,546	..	78	36	3,675	485	..	6,771	355	..	7,126			
1925-26	42,723	162	1,818	1,415	47,708	18	3,680	..	50	56	3,774	780	..	15,016	..	380	16,396			
<i>Juphalur</i> —	10,881	200	6,850	317	18,802	218	2,528	..	67	376	3,187	36	..	7,769	..	..	7,769	
1925-26	11,922	200	6,393	..	18,838	322	4,342	..	105	..	4,789	58	..	14,242	..	..	14,242	
<i>Molakalmuru</i> —	3,905	19	3,004	1,30	8,615	..	698	..	455	299	1,452	52	..	1,272	..	198	1,490			
1925-26	8,482	19	1,488	19	10,459	26	288	..	392	8	714	28	..	760	..	2	762			
<i>Hondarga</i> —	239	8,133	2,528	446	17,204	234	2,630	..	28	14	2,916	..	..	180	..	..	180
1925-26	320	8,133	3,282	300	18,317	320	3,008	..	35	20	3,383	..	..	120	..	..	120
<i>District Total</i> —	74,986	10,483	25,309	7,464	124,517	1,792	17,153	..	1,993	932	31,860	1,816	..	68,621	606	288	69,516			
1925-26	88,421	10,483	30,801	4,779	151,064	1,910	18,005	..	1,860	472	22,847	1,651	..	73,516	..	704	74,220			

AREA UNDER CROPS.

CHITALDHUG.

PART I.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

TALUKWAR.

	Drugs and narcotics										Total
	Dyes					Others					
	Indigo	Others	Opium	Coffee	Tee	Tobacco	Cinchona	Indian hemp	Betel leaves	Others	
	35	30	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Opium											
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	136	..	..	156	..	202
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	109	..	..	160	..	208
Chalchala											
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	1,046	..	..	198	..	1,244
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	850	..	..	181	..	831
Hiriyur											
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	3,532	..	37	178	..	3,747
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	310	..	..	178	..	788
Hollava											
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	113	..	..	8	..	121
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	55
Daravara											
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	192	..	..	..	..	192
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	165	..	..	..	..	165
Chalchala											
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	48	83	..	196
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	96	..	127
Hollava											
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	343	..	..	102	..	445
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	166	..	211
Chalchala											
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	92	..	..	20	..	122
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	..	50	..	114
Total											
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	5,519	..	65	765	..	6,359
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	1,728	..	..	831	..	2,559

AREA UNDER CROPS.

TABLE IV.—Area under crops and specification of crops during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

PART I.
TALUKWAR.

Taluk	Fodder Crops	47	48	49	50	Total	Miscellaneous crops			55	56	57
							Food	Mulberry	Non-food			
<i>Chitaldrug</i> —												
1925-26	..	127	..	1,592	1,168	2,877	1,214	..	188,079	2,869	185,210	
1926-27	..	160	..	1,592	1,116	2,868	1,212	..	189,373	1,690	187,683	
<i>Chalalake</i> —												
1925-26	..	10	..	384	175	569	..	..	159,286	8,811	150,475
1926-27	..	10	..	384	121	515	..	..	162,319	9,248	153,071
<i>Hiriyur</i> —												
1925-26	..	25	..	318	897	1,190	112	..	157,932	9,845	147,987	
1926-27	..	25	..	369	125	418	..	1,144	149,222	6,761	142,461	
<i>Holalkere</i> —												
1925-26	..	80	..	772	..	852	..	..	110,341	..	110,341
1926-27	..	80	..	686	1,179	1,945	..	..	114,447	..	114,447
<i>Davanogere</i> —												
1925-26	..	122	..	28	124	374	..	..	284,962	144	284,818
1926-27	..	122	..	28	..	150	..	..	267,923	1,038	266,885
<i>Jagalur</i> —												
1925-26	..	20	..	120	35	175	..	64	128,819	..	128,819	
1926-27	..	20	..	120	97	237	..	..	126,470	..	126,470
<i>Molakalmuru</i> —												
1925-26	242	242	..	145	59,948	3,930	55,968	
1926-27	91	91	..	..	61,221	30	61,191	
<i>Hosur</i> —												
1925-26	..	190	..	..	..	190	..	..	102,162	..	102,162
1926-27	..	283	..	..	..	..	..	..	104,378	..	104,334
<i>District Total</i> —												
1925-26	..	2,763	..	3,164	2,561	6,298	1,214	209	1,170,849	24,749	1,146,100	
1926-27	..	638	..	3,078	2,729	6,224	1,223	1,151	1,175,853	18,809	1,157,044	

LIVE-STOCK.

PART I.

BANGALORE. TABLE V.—Number of live-stock, ploughs and carts in each taluk in the Bangalore District as ascertained by a Census held in 1924-25. TALUKWAB.

Taluk	Oxen			Young stock calves	Buffaloes			Sheep	Goats	Pigs
	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows		Male buffaloes	Cow buffaloes	Young stock calves			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bangalore including City, 1926-27 ..	8,848	24,721	31,696	20,269	963	10,421	4,516	27,505	37,834	1,247
Hoakote ..	2,964	13,362	16,895	7,995	701	6,322	2,672	30,082	29,373	495
Dodballapur ..	3,657	18,865	17,182	11,152	785	6,068	3,022	29,608	29,549	977
Nelamangala ..	1,871	20,234	23,226	13,422	271	3,492	1,354	17,193	35,002	762
Kankanhalli ..	2,134	10,701	61,782	17,321	596	4,481	1,789	20,626	74,892	498
Magadi ..	2,803	20,374	33,123	12,913	423	4,648	1,818	23,112	45,823	937
Channaspatas ..	1,102	8,488	26,332	9,760	450	4,297	1,827	17,098	26,748	1,311
Anekal ..	2,682	8,803	17,492	7,932	1,713	3,477	1,885	17,729	14,968	666
Devanhalli ..	1,697	12,053	11,085	6,488	1,486	7,244	3,686	31,342	23,321	707
Chespet Sub-Taluk ..	1,714	7,326	23,462	10,541	273	2,929	1,272	9,945	31,876	508
District Total ..	24,170	144,892	260,275	20,682	7,650	62,934	23,341	234,231	349,376	8,108
Taluk	Horses and Ponies			Mules	Donkeys	Camels	Ploughs		Total	Carts
Horses	Mares	Young stock colts and fillies	Old pattern				New pattern			
18	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Bangalore including City, 1926-27 ..	421	207	54	5	2,123	14,352	1,019	16,371	8,485	
Hoakote ..	106	121	6	..	1,225	9,019	216	9,235	4,481	
Dodballapur ..	73	67	4	..	1,486	10,995	96	11,091	4,012	
Nelamangala ..	135	185	3	..	1,131	11,927	53	11,980	3,996	
Kankanhalli ..	139	298	12	..	632	17,814	74	17,888	2,688	
Magadi ..	100	164	5	..	740	13,997	43	14,040	4,224	
Channaspatas ..	93	93	8	..	445	11,208	64	11,272	2,645	
Anekal ..	168	57	4	..	774	6,602	839	7,441	3,034	
Devanhalli ..	57	77	6	..	1,392	6,925	98	7,024	3,236	
Chespet Sub-Taluk ..	49	116	11	..	322	8,157	73	8,230	1,344	
District Total ..	1,163	1,313	114	6	10,269	1,10,996	2,576	1,13,572	38,635	

PART I
TUMKUR. TABLE V.—Number of live-stock, ploughs and carts in each taluk in Tumkur District as ascertained by a Census held in 1952-26. TALUKWAR.

Taluk	Oxen				Young stock calves	Buffaloes			Sheep	Goats	Pigs
	Bulls		Cows			Male buffaloes	Young stock calves				
	2	3	4	5			6	7				8	9	10	11
Tumkur ..	2,911	29,310	32,191	18,910	263	6,005	2,957	41,760	41,474	938	
Madlagiri ..	2,251	16,302	8,680	5,378	1,257	6,135	3,012	63,408	37,957	492	
Chiknayakanhalli ..	924	18,193	7,690	7,690	679	3,988	1,712	43,282	24,735	451	
Sira ..	2,145	16,984	10,966	6,454	1,189	6,033	2,714	100,045	34,290	835	
Gubbi ..	1,076	23,828	29,056	12,835	860	4,401	1,871	64,732	39,290	1,104	
Tiptur ..	919	16,972	14,303	8,097	398	3,649	1,405	36,965	16,147	423	
Pavagada ..	5,219	13,323	10,799	4,585	1,143	4,892	2,139	81,154	27,251	612	
Kunjal ..	1,164	16,768	30,225	1,189	432	4,074	1,689	55,291	41,311	723	
Koralagere Sub-Taluk ..	1,449	9,667	6,879	3,634	311	1,149	1,733	17,121	17,457	349	
Turuvekere Sub-Taluk ..	651	9,825	11,630	5,233	287	2,141	938	53,048	14,577	701	
District Total ..	18,709	174,176	168,105	85,005	7,329	44,405	19,570	556,802	307,622	6,626	
Taluk	Horses and Ponies				Mules	Donkeys	Camels	Ploughs		Total	Carts
Horses	Mares	Young stock colts and fillies		Old pattern				New pattern			
18	13	14	51	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Tumkur ..	122	122	11	—	967	19,274	83	19,358	5,440		
Madlagiri ..	55	70	3	..	758	10,618	35	10,653	2,195		
Chiknayakanhalli ..	61	43	..	..	164	9,547	44	9,591	2,847		
Sira ..	31	95	8	..	785	11,862	73	11,935	2,678		
Gubbi ..	119	165	3	..	776	16,315	98	16,413	3,987		
Tiptur ..	55	49	4	..	258	9,107	90	9,197	3,474		
Pavagada ..	133	165	2	..	1,251	7,156	19	7,175	1,597		
Kunjal ..	106	324	63	..	990	14,604	70	14,674	4,317		
Koralagere Sub-Taluk ..	34	53	1	..	342	6,118	41	6,159	1,178		
Turuvekere Sub-Taluk ..	40	61	6	..	559	6,553	15	6,608	1,062		
District Total ..	913	1,056	109	..	6,845	110,954	568	1,11,522	29,579		

LIVE-STOCK. PART I. **TABLE V.**—Number of live-stock, ploughs and carts in each taluk in the Mysore District as ascertained by a Census held in 1925-26 TALUKWAR.

Taluk	Oxen				Young stock calves	Buffaloes			Sheep	Goats	Pigs
	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes							
				Male buffaloes		Cow buffaloes	Young stock calves				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Mysore ..	1,373	23,987	23,059	12,588	491	6,760	2,377	23,692	25,760	104	
Yedatore ..	2,156	23,125	26,136	14,320	419	4,543	2,246	34,073	16,629	364	
Channaraynagar ..	2,504	28,855	24,880	11,148	1,286	8,433	3,209	29,834	34,158	701	
Heggaddevankote ..	3,246	23,438	23,116	11,462	586	1,657	810	7,341	14,276	4	
Gundlupet ..	3,616	27,047	22,981	11,790	682	4,784	2,172	27,807	25,530	749	
Hunsur ..	4,760	36,940	52,893	25,308	486	4,423	1,879	20,222	37,894	294	
T. Narasipur ..	1,751	11,178	20,705	6,711	899	7,039	2,544	26,691	17,174	389	
Nenjangud ..	3,053	30,807	26,035	14,317	920	9,168	4,487	32,823	28,867	564	
Seriggapatam ..	792	14,747	21,038	8,351	627	5,773	1,938	41,451	19,124	547	
Mandy's ..	1,898	13,994	39,314	11,663	720	8,131	3,128	104,827	38,942	1,855	
Krishnarajpete ..	1,279	19,390	40,341	18,034	1,010	10,213	4,478	71,140	39,428	1,081	
Nagamangala ..	843	14,286	30,853	10,247	624	6,242	2,246	122,307	32,987	807	
Malavalli ..	1,110	9,743	38,047	10,749	496	7,079	2,534	52,563	40,602	640	
Yelandur ..	531	5,857	3,773	1,782	246	927	289	4,736	3,916	36	
District Total ..	28,921	283,435	392,941	188,470	9,288	84,771	34,427	599,507	380,636	7,644	
Taluk	Horses and ponies			Mules	Donkeys	Camels	Ploughs		Total	Carts	
	Horses	Mares	Young stock colts and fillies				Old pattern	New pattern			
											12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Mysore ..	263	136	92	3	379	9	12,895	41	12,936	4,671	
Yedatore ..	44	50	8	..	201	..	13,226	137	13,362	3,610	
Channaraynagar ..	69	173	..	..	447	..	15,576	130	15,706	9,552
Heggaddevankote ..	49	138	6	..	136	..	11,603	22	11,625	2,765	
Gundlupet ..	45	194	1	..	251	..	14,543	73	14,616	6,268	
Hunsur ..	117	140	13	..	305	..	21,061	92	22,053	4,577	
T. Narasipur ..	18	23	7	..	632	2	12,412	22	12,434	6,246	
Itarjungud ..	42	92	3	..	244	..	18,089	52	18,141	7,708	
Seriggapatam ..	40	26	3	..	807	..	11,866	71	11,937	3,376	
Mandy's ..	43	57	..	..	1,300	..	22,005	66	22,071	4,330
Krishnarajpete ..	86	105	13	..	617	..	18,685	25	18,710	2,677	
Nagamangala ..	82	58	..	..	904	..	14,409	47	14,456	1,864
Malavalli ..	92	81	11	..	848	..	16,269	17	16,286	5,764	
Yelandur ..	9	15	2	..	115	..	3,658	19	3,677	2,630	
District Total ..	1,008	1,287	158	3	7,135	11	2,09,136	814	209,950	66,143	

TABLE V.—Number of live-stock, ploughs and carts in each taluk in the Hassan District as ascertained by a Census held in 1925-26. TALUKWAR.

Taluk	Oxen				Young stock calves	Buffaloes			Sheep	Goats	Pigs
	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Young stock calves		Male buffaloes	Cow buffaloes	Young stock calves			
Hassan	2,403	34,119	34,865	16,685	711	9,278	3,792	38,988	15,441	1,493	
Manjrabed ..	3,553	19,092	17,737	12,441	2,637	3,865	2,310	282	3,517	1,951	
Belur ..	4,330	28,146	29,998	17,070	933	4,623	2,238	3,645	11,697	2,425	
Arasikere ..	2,871	29,240	26,963	13,069	1,035	9,881	3,072	5,225	32,083	507	
Channarayana	1,787	26,571	23,589	11,638	805	9,479	3,795	96,570	23,799	506	
H. Narasipur	983	13,669	20,553	9,573	474	6,746	2,983	38,148	17,708	505	
Arkalgud ..	1,778	19,705	29,577	13,597	571	5,354	2,331	8,371	12,975	1,443	
Ahar Sub-Taluk	1,194	11,248	11,548	6,357	225	1,856	869	154	3,663	826	
District Total	18,899	181,790	194,830	100,430	7,391	51,082	21,440	266,338	120,873	9,660	
Taluk	Horses and ponies			Mules	Donkeys	Camels	Ploughs		Total	Carts	
	Horses	Mares	Young stock colts and fillies				Old pattern	New pattern			
											12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Hassan	152	227	40	..	374	..	17,861	44	17,925	3,556	
Manjrabed ..	63	21	1	..	67	..	10,221	42	10,263	773	
Belur ..	113	137	21	..	187	..	16,029	48	16,077	2,236	
Arasikere ..	105	126	6	..	256	..	14,753	139	14,892	5,967	
Channarayana	107	198	15	..	590	..	16,602	95	16,697	4,377	
H. Narasipur	69	113	24	..	186	..	10,181	22	10,203	983	
Arkalgud ..	203	165	6	..	190	..	11,715	43	11,758	1,463	
Ahar Sub-Taluk	51	60	5	..	10	..	5,916	18	5,934	694	
District Total	871	1,047	117	..	1,867	..	103,298	451	103,749	10,994	

LIVESTOCK.

PART I.

TABLE V.--Number of live-stock, ploughs and carts in each taluk in the Kadar District as ascertained by a Census held in 1925-26. TALUKWAR.

Taluk	Oxen				Young stock calves	Buffaloes			Sheep	Goats	Pigs
	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Male buffaloes		Young stock calves					
						Cow buffaloes					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1925-26.											
Tarikere	4,837	18,717	17,991	11,228	1,094	10,000	4,017	10,451	9,339	65	
Koppa	360	9,737	10,985	8,943	1,449	1,693	894	233	2,265	1,019	
Chikmagalur	4,652	24,647	21,124	14,269	1,712	5,569	2,853	7,217	9,341	2,270	
Kadar	5,847	27,964	23,146	12,471	1,296	10,650	4,383	43,065	28,282	402	
Mudgere	1,988	13,370	11,158	9,027	2,876	2,110	1,534	382	1,760	3,027	
Sringeri	248	2,534	2,605	2,321	248	478	177	24	690	302	
Narasimharajapura Sub-Taluk	1,636	6,080	5,542	3,463	541	824	402	101	607	805	
District Total	19,658	103,049	92,531	61,732	9,123	31,324	14,290	61,473	92,184	8,490	
Ploughs											
Horses and ponies											
Taluk	Horses	Mares	Young stock colts and fillies	Mules	Donkeys	Camels	Ploughs		Total	Carts	
							Old pattern	New pattern			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
1925-26.											
Tarikere	57	69	1	6	400	1	8,951	116	9,067	4,340	
Koppa	13	15	1	..	2	..	6,111	166	5,277	330	
Chikmagalur	98	118	13	..	452	..	13,979	104	14,083	2,170	
Kadar	110	158	17	3	343	..	13,651	137	13,788	5,741	
Mudgere	30	8	1	..	45	..	7,933	64	7,997	396	
Sringeri	6	5	..	..	1	..	1,373	6	1,379	116
Narasimharajapura Sub-Taluk	10	9	..	..	3	..	3,084	25	3,109	675
District Total	326	376	33	9	1,246	1	54,082	618	54,700	13,767	

LIVE-STOCK.
CHITALDRUG. TABLE V.—Number of live-stock, ploughs and carts in each taluk in the Chitaldrug District as ascertained by a Census held in 1925-26. TALUKWAR.

Taluk	Oxen				Young stock calves	Buffaloes			Sheep	Goats	Pigs
	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Male buffaloes		Cow buffaloes	Young stock calves				
							6	7				8	9	10	11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1920-27	4,605	22,249	14,864	8,971	1,441	12,797	6,549	22,373	19,481	346	
Chitaldrug	3,904	21,523	15,353	7,276	1,526	7,067	3,721	86,379	41,652	625	
Chalaskere	2,025	17,085	8,288	4,950	1,117	6,888	3,790	70,261	32,118	1,088	
Hirivur	3,993	18,876	16,148	8,993	1,548	14,116	6,578	16,301	19,898	178	
Holalkere	3,485	17,083	13,182	9,310	1,336	11,595	6,188	13,780	14,632	290	
Davangere	2,205	12,421	7,049	4,575	846	7,316	3,529	22,187	13,183	143	
Jagalur	1,980	8,587	6,155	3,468	942	3,361	1,718	21,214	17,953	117	
Molakalmuru	2,351	20,478	14,144	7,772	1,170	88	4,214	44,224	20,045	391	
Kosdurga	1,491	9,092	4,368	3,529	524	5,842	2,775	7,304	7,892	174	
Harihar Sub-Taluk	26,103	1,47,389	99,551	58,752	10,456	78,480	38,992	318,223	187,410	3,350	
District Total	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Taluk	Horses	Horses and ponies		Mules	Donkeys	Camels	Ploughs		Total	Carts	
		Horses	Young stock colts and fillies				Old pattern	New pattern			
1926-27	178	158	62	..	742	4	11,090	359	11,468	4,320	
Chitaldrug	131	187	8	..	968	1	10,505	60	10,565	2,619	
Chalaskere	104	187	15	..	799	..	8,374	210	8,584	2,884	
Hirivur	87	94	18	..	299	..	9,481	356	9,837	3,759	
Holalkere	70	91	11	..	338	..	8,375	888	9,063	4,096	
Davangere	35	332	2	..	332	..	6,726	107	6,726	2,758	
Jagalur	94	48	3	..	315	..	4,062	55	4,117	1,068	
Molakalmuru	31	99	12	..	326	..	10,077	79	10,156	2,843	
Kosdurga	580	60	..	..	120	1	4,528	246	4,774	2,310
Harihar Sub-Taluk	1,021	131	..	..	4,169	6	73,120	2,160	75,280	27,205
District Total	580	1,021	131	..	4,169	6	73,120	2,160	75,280	27,205	

THE MYSORE SEASON AND CROP REPORT FOR 1926-27.

PART II.—AREA AND YIELD.

Paddy.—Though there has been a decrease of 6,797 acres in the total area cultivated with paddy which has been shared by Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts and a slight increase is observed in the Districts of Tumkur and Shimoga the yield all-through is greater in proportion, the average being equal to 10·0 annas in the rupee, as against 8·9 in the previous year. In the Taluks of Devanhalli, Sidlaghatta, Tumkur, Chamrajnagar and Narasimharajapura Sub-Taluk, the average yield was less than four annas. It varied from 4 to 8 annas in all the Taluks of Bangalore District except Channapatna and Closepet Sub-Taluk, in all the Taluks of Kolar District except Chikballapur, Goribidnur and Gudibanda Sub-Taluk, in the Taluks of Maddagiri, Chiknayakanhalli, Gubbi, Pavagada, Kunigal and Turvekere Sub-Taluk, Sira and Tiptur in the Tumkur District; in Arsikere and Arkalgud Taluks in Hassan District; Tarikere and Chikmagalur Taluks in the Kadur District; Chitaldrug, Challakere, Hiriya, Holalkere, Davangere, Molakalmuru and Hosdurga Taluks in the Chitaldrug District and in Channagiri Taluk in Shimoga District. In the other Taluks, the yield varied from 8 to 16 annas, that in Nanjangud and Krishnarajpete being 16·9 and 18·7 annas respectively.

Ragi.—There has been a slight increase in the area and out-turn under ragi as compared with the previous year. The increase was shared by the Districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Shimoga and Kadur. In the Mysore District though the area cultivated remained the same there was an increase in the outturn. The increase in the area in Chitaldrug District was not followed by proportionate increase in the yield. Except in Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts the average yield exceeded 8 annas. In the Taluks of Nelamangala, Maddagiri, Tiptur and Kunigal the yield was equal to 4 annas and less, that in Nelamangala being 0·9. In all the other Taluks the yield exceeded 8 annas and a 16 anna crop was reaped in the Taluks of Hunsur, Nanjangud, Seringapatam, Narasimharajapura and Mudgere. The yield under both the crops paddy and ragi was on the whole satisfactory.

Horse-gram.—The total area under the crop rose from 680,109 acres to 696,422 acres whereas the yield fell considerably from 704,000 pallas to 433,439 pallas. The average yield of the State was 4·9 annas in the rupee as against 8·2 in the previous year. There was a general fall both in the area and outturn in the Districts of Bangalore, Hassan, Kadur and Chitaldrug. In Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore Districts the yield was less in proportion to the area cultivated. In the Taluks of Hoskote, Dodballapur, Channapatna, Devanhalli, Kolar, Bowringpet, Mulbagal, Goribidnur, Gudibanda Sub-Taluk, Tumkur, Chiknayakanhalli, Sira, Tiptur, Pavagada, Kunigal, Koratagere and Turvekere Sub-Taluks, Hunsur, Chamrajnagar, Krishnarajpete, Arsikere, Channarayapatna and Alur Sub-Taluk, Honnali, Chitaldrug, Challakere and Holalkere, the average yield was equal to 4 annas and less, that in Naga-mangala being 0·9. The average yield varied from 4 to 8 annas in the Taluks of Bangalore, Nelamangala, Anekal, Chintamani, Srinivaspur, Sidlaghatta, Chikballapur, Bagepalli, Malur, Maddagiri, Gubbi, Mysore, Yedatore, Gundlupet, Mandya, Hassan, Manjarabad, Belur, Arkalgud, Shimoga, Channagiri, Sorab, Nagar and Kumsi Sub-Taluk, Tarikere and Chikmagalur. In the remaining Taluks, the yield ranged from 8 annas to 16 annas, 16 annas crop being reaped in the Taluks of Nanjangud and T.-Narsipur.

Cholum.—There was a slight increase in the area cultivated under this crop in the Districts of Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug without however a proportionate increase in yield. In the remaining Districts there was a fall in the area as well as in the out-turn as compared with the previous year. The total area cropped rose from 624,382 acres to 660,730 acres but the yield fell from 1,057,052 pallas to 968,168 thus resulting in the decrease of the State average of yield from 9·0 annas to 7·8 annas.

Sugar-cane.—The total area under sugar-cane rose from 32,752 acres in the previous year to 35,914 acres during the year under report followed by an increase in the out-turn of the crop from 2,110,456 to 2,651,631 maunds of jaggery. The increase is shared by all the Districts except Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug. In the Shimoga District, there was a fall in the area cultivated and output while in the Chitaldrug District though there was an increase in the area, there was no proportionate increase in the out-put. In the Kadur District, there was no variation either in the area under crop or in the yield as compared with last year. In the Bangalore District though there was a fall of 73 acres in the area cropped there was an increase in the outturn, viz, 17,430 maunds of jaggery. A 16 anna crop is reported to have been reaped in the Taluks of Nelamangala, Yedatore, T.-Narsipur, Seringapatam, Naga-mangala, Arsikere, Honnali and Mudgere, that in Narasimharajapura being 17·7 as in the previous year.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Revenue Commissioner.

PART II.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ESTIMATED OUTTURN OF CERTAIN SELECTED CROPS DURING THE YEARS 1925-26 AND 1926-27 IN TALUKS AND DISTRICTS OF THE MYSORE STATE.

BANGALORE.

PADDY.

Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn		Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn	
		Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee			Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)
<i>Bangalore—</i>						<i>Channarayana—</i>					
1925-26 ..	5,987	8	47,896	17,960	6.0	1925-26 ..	4,788	12	57,456	25,128	6.9
1926-27 ..	5,625	8	45,000	16,875	6.0	1926-27 ..	5,957	12	71,484	44,598	9.9
<i>Hoskote—</i>						<i>Closepet (Sub)—</i>					
1925-26 ..	2,264	8	18,112	10,240	9.0	1925-26 ..	623	13	8,164	4,098	8.0
1926-27 ..	2,005	8	16,040	5,986	5.9	1926-27 ..	644	13	8,372	5,611	10.7
<i>Dodballapur—</i>						<i>Anekal—</i>					
1925-26 ..	7,500	4	30,000	16,200	8.7	1925-26 ..	5,458	8	43,664	15,928	5.9
1926-27 ..	7,250	4	29,000	8,775	4.8	1926-27 ..	5,240	8	41,920	11,644	4.4
<i>Nelamangala—</i>						<i>Devanhalli—</i>					
1925-26 ..	5,850	10	58,880	18,380	4.9	1925-26 ..	3,522	5	11,610	8,805	8.0
1926-27 ..	5,640	10	56,400	24,930	7.0	1926-27 ..	3,089	5	15,445	7,720	3.0
<i>Kankanhalli—</i>						<i>Total, Bangalore District—</i>					
1925-26 ..	2,300	8	18,400	4,900	4.0	1925-26 ..	44,030	9	396,297	153,618	6.2
1926-27 ..	1,192	8	9,536	4,767	7.9	1926-27 ..	42,544	9	382,896	161,131	6.7
<i>Magadi—</i>											
1925-26 ..	5,706	13	74,178	32,279	9.9						
1926-27 ..	5,902	13	76,726	30,225	6.3						
KOLAR.											
<i>Kolar—</i>						<i>Chikballapur—</i>					
1925-26 ..	8,535	10	85,350	44,078	8.0	1925-26 ..	1,733	9	15,570	2,460	3.6
1926-27 ..	6,466	10	64,660	25,864	6.4	1926-27 ..	2,356	9	21,204	11,709	8.8
<i>Bowringpet—</i>						<i>Bagcoppalli—</i>					
1925-26 ..	6,154	12	73,848	32,665	7.0	1925-26 ..	924	10	9,240	2,310	4.0
1926-27 ..	5,641	12	67,692	22,029	5.2	1926-27 ..	1,018	10	10,180	2,876	4.6
<i>Chintamani—</i>						<i>Gudibanda (Sub)—</i>					
1925-26 ..	2,147	12	25,764	12,882	8.0	1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1926-27 ..	3,277	12	39,324	14,337	5.8	1926-27 ..	250	10	2,500	1,500	9.6
<i>Srinivaspur—</i>						<i>Goribidnur—</i>					
1925-26 ..	8,949	12	107,388	53,684	8.0	1925-26 ..	796	6	4,776	1,358	8.0
1926-27 ..	4,962	12	59,544	29,774	8.0	1926-27 ..	1,025	6	6,150	3,843	9.9
<i>Mulbagal—</i>						<i>Malur—</i>					
1925-26 ..	8,199	9	73,791	42,732	9.3	1925-26 ..	6,054	8	48,432	12,108	4.0
1926-27 ..	8,934	9	80,406	40,203	8.0	1926-27 ..	5,128	8	41,024	10,256	4.0
<i>Sidlaghatta—</i>						<i>Total, Kolar District—</i>					
1925-26 ..	597	9	5,373	1,192	3.6	1925-26 ..	44,085	10	440,850	207,479	7.5
1926-27 ..	2,051	9	18,459	9,090	3.9	1926-27 ..	41,108	10	411,080	171,391	6.6
TUMKUR.											
<i>Tumkur—</i>						<i>Tiptur—</i>					
1925-26 ..	17,948	6	107,688	53,844	8.0	1925-26 ..	1,290	11	14,190	7,095	8.0
1926-27 ..	20,695	6	124,170	72,820	3.6	1926-27 ..	975	11	10,725	2,925	4.3
<i>Maddur—</i>						<i>Turuvekere (Sub)—</i>					
1925-26 ..	643	10	6,430	2,469	5.9	1925-26 ..	2,298	10	22,980	11,490	8.0
1926-27 ..	1,920	10	19,200	8,600	7.0	1926-27 ..	328	10	3,280	1,640	8.0
<i>Koratagere (Sub)—</i>						<i>Pavagada—</i>					
1925-26 ..	2,306	10	23,060	16,530	8.0	1925-26 ..	1,600	8	12,800	4,800	6.0
1926-27 ..	1,638	10	16,380	9,828	9.6	1926-27 ..	5,630	8	45,040	22,520	8.0
<i>Chiknayakanhalli—</i>						<i>Kunigal—</i>					
1925-26 ..	1,004	6	6,024	3,012	8.0	1925-26 ..	5,760	10	57,600	28,800	8.0
1926-27 ..	1,504	6	9,024	4,512	8.0	1926-27 ..	5,640	10	56,400	28,200	8.0
<i>Sira—</i>						<i>Total, Tumkur District—</i>					
1925-26 ..	285	13	3,705	1,802	8.0	1925-26 ..	40,012	9	360,198	164,172	7.2
1926-27 ..	1,562	13	20,306	8,810	6.9	1926-27 ..	47,830	9	430,470	199,545	7.4
<i>Gubbi—</i>											
1925-26 ..	6,878	10	67,780	34,390	8.9						
1926-27 ..	7,938	10	79,380	39,690	8.0						

Note.—1 palla=100 seers.

Note 111, Column 4 (b)—The standard yield of each crop is taken as equivalent to 16-anna crop and the rates for each taluk are those fixed in G. O. No. R. 3238-49—Agri. 61-15-7, dated 23rd August 1918.

Statement showing the estimated outturn of certain selected crops—*contd.*

MYSORE.

PADDY.

Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard out-turn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn		Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard out-turn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn	
		Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee			Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)
Mysore—						Seringapatam—					
1925-26 ..	3,500	10	35,000	17,950	8.0	1925-26 ..	18,175	9	163,575	82,791	8.0
1926-27 ..	3,500	10	35,000	28,800	13.1	1926-27 ..	18,175	9	163,575	163,575	16.0
Yedatre—						Krishnarajpete—					
1925-26 ..	25,907	9	233,163	144,892	9.9	1925-26 ..	16,626	12	199,512	99,756	8.0
1926-27 ..	25,907	9	233,163	124,904	8.5	1926-27 ..	16,626	12	129,512	151,884	18.7
Hunsur—						Nagamangala—					
1925-26 ..	9,063	7	63,441	31,617	8.0	1925-26 ..	6,260	6	37,560	22,120	9.4
1926-27 ..	9,063	7	63,441	67,550	17.0	1926-27 ..	6,260	6	37,560	32,500	13.8
Heggaddevankote—						Mandya—					
1925-26 ..	4,418	5	22,080	11,640	8.0	1925-26 ..	14,593	5	72,965	43,790	9.6
1926-27 ..	4,418	5	22,080	16,724	12.1	1926-27 ..	14,593	5	72,965	38,733	8.4
Gundlupet—						Malavalli—					
1925-26 ..	1,336	9	12,024	8,102	8.0	1925-26 ..	5,800	7	40,600	20,300	8.0
1926-27 ..	1,336	9	12,024	8,190	10.8	1926-27 ..	5,800	7	40,600	35,016	13.7
Chamrajnagar—						Total, Mysore District—					
1925-26 ..	8,150	12	97,800	40,750	6.6	1925-26 ..	136,108	9	1,224,972	642,289	8.4
1926-27 ..	8,150	12	97,800	18,322	2.9	1926-27 ..	136,108	9	1,224,972	893,078	11.6
Nanjangud—											
1925-26 ..	10,600	12	127,200	74,514	9.4						
1926-27 ..	10,600	12	127,200	135,120	16.9						
T. Narsipur—											
1925-26 ..	11,682	8	93,456	46,728	8.0						
1926-27 ..	11,682	8	93,456	71,760	12.9						
HASSAN.											
Hassan—						Channarayana—					
1925-26 ..	19,200	10	192,000	105,000	8.7	1925-26 ..	6,745	8	53,960	40,470	12.0
1926-27 ..	19,250	10	192,500	115,500	9.6	1926-27 ..	7,085	8	56,680	42,510	12.0
Alur (Su) —						Hole-Narsipur—					
1925-26 ..	9,530	10	95,300	57,180	9.6	1925-26 ..	4,675	8	37,400	23,700	10.1
1926-27 ..	9,528	10	95,280	57,163	9.6	1926-27 ..	4,703	8	37,624	32,921	14.0
Manjerabad—						Arkalgud—					
1925-26 ..	31,710	8	253,680	96,630	6.1	1925-26 ..	9,760	6	58,560	44,640	12.2
1926-27 ..	32,329	8	258,632	161,645	10.0	1926-27 ..	9,698	6	58,188	29,094	8.0
Belur—						Total, Hassan District—					
1925-26 ..	24,895	7	174,265	99,580	9.9	1925-26 ..	108,565	8	868,520	475,400	8.7
1926-27 ..	21,320	7	149,240	106,600	11.4	1926-27 ..	106,081	8	848,648	554,110	10.4
Arsikere—											
1925-26 ..	2,050	8	16,200	8,200	8.0						
1926-27 ..	2,168	8	17,344	8,672	8.0						
SHIMOGA											
Shimoga—						Sorab—					
1925-26 ..	23,980	4	95,920	67,144	11.2	1925-26 ..	49,204	5	246,020	153,760	10.0
1926-27 ..	24,460	4	97,840	73,400	12.0	1926-27 ..	52,250	5	261,250	202,500	12.4
Kumri (Sub)—						Sagar—					
1925-26 ..	10,540	5	52,700	36,245	11.0	1925-26 ..	34,072	6	204,432	127,770	10.0
1926-27 ..	10,782	5	53,910	37,175	11.0	1926-27 ..	35,618	6	213,708	128,000	9.5
Ohannagiri—						Nagar—					
1925-26 ..	5,028	6	30,168	22,351	11.8	1925-26 ..	29,632	6	177,792	118,528	10.6
1926-27 ..	5,220	6	31,320	15,660	8.0	1926-27 ..	20,810	6	178,860	123,568	11.0
Honnali—						Tirthahalli—					
1925-26 ..	2,783	5	13,915	10,436	12.0	1925-26 ..	31,286	9	281,574	192,816	10.9
1926-27 ..	2,693	5	13,465	9,815	11.6	1926-27 ..	29,468	9	265,212	235,744	14.3
Shikarpur—						Total Shimoga District—					
1925-26 ..	29,733	5	148,665	178,398	19.2	1925-26 ..	210,258	6	1,297,548	907,448	11.2
1926-27 ..	29,956	5	149,780	119,816	12.7	1926-27 ..	220,257	6	1,321,542	945,678	11.4

Note.—1 palla=100 acres.

Statement showing the estimated outturn of certain selected crops—contd.

KADUR

PADDY

Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn		Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn	
		Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee			Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)
KADUR.											
<i>Parikere—</i>						<i>Kadur—</i>					
1925-26 ..	12,428	10	124,280	64,800	8.2	1925-26 ..	4,550	10	45,500	36,400	12.9
1926-27 ..	11,977	10	119,770	58,928	7.8	1926-27 ..	4,024	10	40,240	32,195	12.8
<i>Koppa—</i>						<i>Mudgere—</i>					
1925-26 ..	16,269	8	130,152	97,813	12.0	1925-26 ..	22,909	8	183,272	83,272	7.3
1926-27 ..	16,471	8	131,768	98,828	12.0	1926-27 ..	22,705	8	181,640	181,640	16.0
<i>Navasimharajapura (Sub)—</i>						<i>Total, Kadur District—</i>					
1925-26 ..	12,984	7	90,888	103,872	18.3	1925-26 ..	96,017	9	864,153	493,465	9.1
1926-27 ..	12,928	7	90,496	10,300	1.8	1926-27 ..	91,661	9	824,949	476,116	9.2
<i>Chikmagalur—</i>											
1925-26 ..	26,877	9	241,893	107,508	7.1						
1926-27 ..	23,556	9	212,004	94,224	7.1						

CHITALDRUG.

<i>Chitaldrug—</i>						<i>Jagalur—</i>					
1925-26 ..	1,980	6	11,880	5,940	8.0	1925-26 ..	1,900	6	7,200	5,400	12.0
1926-27 ..	2,060	6	12,360	3,090	4.0	1926-27 ..	985	6	5,910	5,910	16.0
<i>Challakere—</i>						<i>Molakalmuru—</i>					
1925-26 ..	5,600	12	67,200	33,603	8.0	1925-26 ..	3,139	8	25,104	11,904	7.6
1926-27 ..	4,506	12	54,072	27,036	8.0	1926-27 ..	2,600	8	20,800	10,400	8.0
<i>Hiriyur—</i>						<i>Hosur—</i>					
1925-26 ..	8,875	10	88,750	34,375	9.0	1925-26 ..	1,132	6	6,792	2,264	5.3
1926-27 ..	450	10	4,500	2,250	8.0	1926-27 ..	1,586	6	9,516	3,172	5.3
<i>Holalkere—</i>						<i>Total, Chitaldrug District—</i>					
1925-26 ..	1,800	5	9,000	5,400	9.6	1925-26 ..	24,225	7	169,575	103,886	9.8
1926-27 ..	1,950	5	9,750	4,400	7.2	1926-27 ..	16,917	7	118,419	61,818	8.3
<i>Davangere—</i>											
1925-26 ..	2,500	4	10,000	5,000	8.0						
1926-27 ..	2,780	4	11,120	5,560	8.0						

PROVINCIAL.

Districts	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)	Estimated actual outturn		Districts	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)	Estimated actual outturn	
			Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee				Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)
<i>Bangalore—</i>					<i>Shimoga—</i>				
1925-26 ..	44,033	396,297	153,618	6.2	1925-26 ..	216,258	1,297,548	907,448	11.2
1926-27 ..	42,544	382,896	161,131	6.7	1926-27 ..	220,257	1,321,542	945,678	11.4
<i>Kolar—</i>					<i>Kadur—</i>				
1925-26 ..	44,085	440,850	207,479	7.5	1925-26 ..	96,017	864,153	493,465	9.1
1926-27 ..	41,108	411,086	171,591	6.6	1926-27 ..	91,661	824,949	476,116	9.2
<i>Tumkur—</i>					<i>Chitaldrug—</i>				
1925-26 ..	40,012	360,108	164,172	7.2	1925-26 ..	24,225	169,575	103,886	9.8
1926-27 ..	47,830	430,470	199,545	7.4	1926-27 ..	16,917	118,419	61,818	8.3
<i>Mysore—</i>					<i>Total, Province—</i>				
1925-26 ..	136,108	1,224,972	642,289	8.4	1925-26 ..	700,303	5,674,424	3,147,757	9.9
1926-27 ..	136,108	1,224,972	893,078	11.6	1926-27 ..	702,506	5,620,048	3,462,866	10.0
<i>Hassan—</i>					<i>State average—</i>				
1925-26 ..	10,8565	868,520	475,400	8.7					
1926-27 ..	106,081	848,848	554,110	10.4					

Note.—1 palla=100 aces

Statement showing the estimated outturn of certain selected crops—*contd.*

BANGALORE.

RAGI.

Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard out-turn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn		Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard out-turn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn	
		Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee			Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)
<i>Bangalore—</i>						<i>Channarayana—</i>					
1925-26 ..	49,864	5	249,320	93,496	6.0	1925-26 ..	36,785	6	220,710	96,568	7.0
1926-27 ..	49,236	5	246,180	92,318	6.0	1926-27 ..	37,389	6	224,334	116,895	8.3
<i>Hoskote—</i>						<i>Closepet (Sub)—</i>					
1925-26 ..	29,155	6	174,930	7,650	0.7	1925-26 ..	38,486	6	230,916	122,790	8.5
1926-27 ..	28,365	6	170,190	63,060	5.9	1926-27 ..	40,256	6	241,536	128,224	9.1
<i>Dodballapur—</i>						<i>Anekal—</i>					
1925-26 ..	49,500	4	193,000	116,000	9.4	1925-26 ..	31,695	4	126,780	52,145	6.6
1926-27 ..	49,000	4	196,000	96,285	7.8	1926-27 ..	31,590	4	126,360	47,940	6.0
<i>Nelamangala—</i>						<i>Devanhalli—</i>					
1925-26 ..	50,200	6	301,200	150,600	8.0	1925-26 ..	24,015	4½	108,067	81,049	12.0
1926-27 ..	50,375	6	302,250	17,440	0.9	1926-27 ..	23,845	4½	107,302	53,649	7.9
<i>Kankanhalli—</i>						<i>Total, Bangalore District—</i>					
1925-26 ..	80,856	8	646,848	245,811	6.0	1925-26 ..	461,091	5	2,305,455	1,145,754	7.9
1926-27 ..	79,844	8	639,552	291,249	7.2	1926-27 ..	460,609	5	2,303,045	1,051,385	7.3
<i>Magadi—</i>											
1925-26 ..	70,535	5	352,675	179,625	8.1						
1926-27 ..	70,609	5	353,045	144,325	6.5						
KOLAR.											
<i>Kolar—</i>						<i>Chikballapur—</i>					
1925-26 ..	34,623	4	138,492	70,419	8.1	1925-26 ..	23,127	5	115,635	34,691	4.8
1926-27 ..	45,044	4	180,176	90,100	8.0	1926-27 ..	25,272	5	126,360	118,296	14.9
<i>Bowringpet—</i>						<i>Bagepalli—</i>					
1925-26 ..	28,987	7	202,909	106,616	8.1	1925-26 ..	19,629	4	78,516	39,258	8.0
1926-27 ..	29,520	7	206,703	84,094	6.5	1926-27 ..	20,195	4	80,780	39,740	7.8
<i>Chintamani—</i>						<i>Gudibanda (Sub)—</i>					
1925-26 ..	30,930	4	123,720	61,860	8.0	1925-26 ..	8,860	5	44,250	18,172	6.5
1926-27 ..	23,481	4	93,924	41,092	7.0	1926-27 ..	9,850	5	49,250	28,550	9.2
<i>Srinivasapur—</i>						<i>Goribidnur—</i>					
1925-26 ..	32,266	6	193,596	129,064	10.7	1925-26 ..	37,175	4	148,700	72,028	7.9
1926-27 ..	27,235	6	163,410	81,705	8.0	1926-27 ..	40,541	4	162,164	121,623	12.0
<i>Mulbagal—</i>						<i>Malur—</i>					
1925-26 ..	27,934	3	83,802	45,579	8.7	1925-26 ..	33,452	5	167,260	100,356	9.6
1926-27 ..	27,616	3	82,848	62,136	12.0	1926-27 ..	34,996	5	174,980	87,490	8.0
<i>Sidlaghatta—</i>						<i>Total, Kolar District—</i>					
1925-26 ..	29,516	4	118,064	50,000	6.8	1925-26 ..	306,489	5	1,532,445	726,043	7.6
1926-27 ..	30,886	4	123,544	92,655	11.9	1926-27 ..	314,645	5	1,573,225	847,481	8.6
TUMKUR.											
<i>Tumkur—</i>						<i>Tiptur—</i>					
1925-26 ..	79,236	3	237,708	114,354	8.0	1925-26 ..	35,846	6	215,070	107,535	8.0
1926-27 ..	89,160	3	267,480	173,320	10.3	1926-27 ..	36,860	6	221,160	41,468	3.0
<i>Maddur—</i>						<i>Turuvekere (Sub)—</i>					
1925-26 ..	31,918	8	255,344	127,674	8.0	1925-26 ..	26,843	5	134,215	67,107	8.0
1926-27 ..	33,895	8	271,160	136,450	4.0	1926-27 ..	23,651	5	118,255	47,302	6.4
<i>Koratagere (Sub)—</i>						<i>Pavagada—</i>					
1925-26 ..	23,544	6	141,264	61,780	6.9	1925-26 ..	11,530	4	46,120	23,060	8.0
1926-27 ..	22,488	6	134,928	67,464	8.0	1926-27 ..	10,660	4	42,640	15,990	6.0
<i>Chiknayakanhalli—</i>						<i>Kunigal—</i>					
1925-26 ..	30,500	6	183,000	76,250	6.6	1925-26 ..	34,450	6	206,700	108,350	8.0
1926-27 ..	32,000	6	192,000	96,000	8.0	1926-27 ..	55,600	6	333,000	63,250	4.0
<i>Sira—</i>						<i>Total, Tumkur District—</i>					
1925-26 ..	20,372	5	101,850	25,465	4.0	1925-26 ..	363,016	5	1,815,080	912,909	8.0
1926-27 ..	26,392	5	131,910	104,000	12.6	1926-27 ..	405,318	5	2,026,590	1,073,470	8.4
<i>Gubbi—</i>											
1925-26 ..	68,778	6	412,668	201,334	8.0						
1926-27 ..	74,722	6	448,332	308,228	10.9						

Note.—1 patta=100 acres.

Statement showing the estimated outturn of certain selected crops—contd.

MYSORE.

RASI.

Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard out-turn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn		Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard out-turn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn	
		Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee			Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)
<i>Mysore—</i>						<i>T. Narsipur—</i>					
1925-26 ..	36,000	2	72,000	34,800	7.5	1925-26 ..	20,422	1	20,422	10,211	8.0
1926-27 ..	36,000	2	72,000	35,600	7.9	1926-27 ..	20,422	1	20,422	10,413	8.1
<i>Yedatore—</i>						<i>Seringapatam—</i>					
1925-26 ..	23,055	1	23,055	14,131	8.2	1925-26 ..	15,490	2	30,980	18,240	9.4
1926-27 ..	23,055	1	23,055	18,076	12.5	1926-27 ..	15,490	2	30,980	30,980	16.0
<i>Hunsur—</i>						<i>Krishnarajpete—</i>					
1925-26 ..	87,609	1	87,609	43,804	8.0	1925-26 ..	50,424	2	100,848	25,212	4.0
1926-27 ..	87,609	1	87,609	87,609	16.0	1926-27 ..	50,424	2	100,848	52,038	8.2
<i>Heggaddevan- kote—</i>						<i>Nagamangala—</i>					
1925-26 ..	34,899	3	104,697	41,347	6.3	1925-26 ..	53,785	3	161,355	70,879	7.0
1926-27 ..	34,899	3	104,697	53,596	8.1	1926-27 ..	53,785	3	161,355	80,647	7.9
<i>Gundlupet—</i>						<i>Mandya</i>					
1925-26 ..	20,872	3	62,616	31,308	8.0	1925-26 ..	77,338	3	232,014	102,498	7.0
1926-27 ..	20,872	3	62,616	33,770	8.6	1926-27 ..	77,338	3	232,014	149,038	10.8
<i>Chamrajnagar—</i>						<i>Malvalli—</i>					
1925-26 ..	21,140	3	63,420	10,570	2.6	1925-26 ..	52,500	2	105,000	52,500	8.0
1926-27 ..	21,140	3	63,420	11,300	2.8	1926-27 ..	52,500	2	105,000	79,088	12.0
<i>Nanjangud—</i>						<i>Total, Mysore District—</i>					
1925-26 ..	25,710	2	51,420	22,882	7.1	1925-26 ..	519,244	2	1,038,488	478,182	7.3
1926-27 ..	25,710	2	51,420	51,420	16.0	1926-27 ..	519,244	2	1,038,488	693,575	10.6
HASSAN.						<i>Channarayana- patna</i>					
<i>Hassan—</i>						1925-26 ..	53,325	7	373,275	213,300	9.1
1925-26 ..	56,020	6	336,120	209,600	9.9	1926-27 ..	54,125	7	378,875	216,500	9.1
1926-27 ..	56,350	6	338,100	208,500	9.8	<i>Hole-Narsipur—</i>					
<i>Alur (Sub)—</i>						1925-26 ..	30,425	4	121,700	60,850	8.0
1925-26 ..	12,108	5	60,540	27,575	7.0	1926-27 ..	29,314	4	117,256	58,628	8.0
1926-27 ..	14,100	5	70,500	42,300	9.6	<i>Arkalgud—</i>					
<i>Manjarabad—</i>						1925-26 ..	38,102	3	114,306	76,284	10.6
1925-26 ..	1,242	2	2,484	1,360	8.2	1926-27 ..	32,964	3	98,892	49,446	8.0
1926-27 ..	1,342	2	2,684	1,342	8.0	<i>Total, Hassan Dis- trict—</i>					
<i>Belur—</i>						1925-26 ..	264,697	..	1,323,425	757,349	9.1
1925-26 ..	30,615	4	122,460	61,230	8.0	1926-27 ..	259,240	5	1,333,607	752,286	9.0
1926-27 ..	27,925	4	111,700	40,820	5.8	<i>Arsikere—</i>					
<i>Arsikere—</i>						1925-26 ..	42,860	5	213,300	107,150	8.0
1925-26 ..	42,860	5	213,300	107,150	8.0	1926-27 ..	43,120	5	215,600	134,750	10.0
1926-27 ..	43,120	5	215,600	134,750	10.0	SHIMOGA.					
<i>Shimoga—</i>						<i>Sorab—</i>					
1925-26 ..	21,372	2	42,744	22,100	8.3	1925-26 ..	4,224	2	8,448	4,224	8.0
1926-27 ..	21,898	2	43,796	21,500	7.9	1926-27 ..	5,076	2	10,152	5,076	9.0
<i>Kumsi (Sub)—</i>						<i>Sagar—</i>					
1925-26 ..	3,653	1	3,653	1,574	6.9	1925-26 ..	372	1	372	186	8.0
1926-27 ..	4,158	1	4,158	1,627	6.2	1926-27 ..	368	1	368	162	7.0
<i>Channagiri—</i>						<i>Nagar—</i>					
1925-26 ..	39,960	4	159,840	118,158	11.8	1925-26 ..	356	1	356	136	6.1
1926-27 ..	42,830	4	171,320	128,490	10.7	1926-27 ..	240	1	240	101	6.7
<i>Honnali—</i>						<i>Tirthahalli—</i>					
1925-26 ..	24,985	3	74,955	49,770	10.6	1925-26 ..	16	3	48	12	4.0
1926-27 ..	25,660	3	76,980	49,044	10.1	1926-27 ..	16	3	48	24	8.0
<i>Shikaripur—</i>						<i>Total, Shimoga District—</i>					
1925-26 ..	19,949	2	19,949	4,974	4.0	1925-26 ..	104,787	3	314,361	201,134	10.2
1926-27 ..	8,617	2	17,234	8,617	8.0	1926-27 ..	108,863	3	328,589	214,641	10.5

Note.—1 palla=100 annas.

Statement showing the estimated outturn of certain selected crops—contd.

KADUR.

RAG.

Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn		Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn	
		Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee			Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)
<i>Tarskere—</i>						<i>Kadur—</i>					
1925-26 ..	25,912	5	120,560	77,736	9.6	1925-26 ..	40,200	9	361,800	201,000	8.3
1926-27 ..	27,676	5	138,380	53,038	6.1	1926-27 ..	43,048	9	387,432	215,243	8.8
<i>Koppa—</i>						<i>Mudgere—</i>					
1925-26 ..	139	3	417	278	10.6	1925-26 ..	995	4	3,980	3,982	16.0
1926-27 ..	141	3	423	275	10.4	1926-27 ..	894	4	3,576	3,576	16.0
<i>Narasimharajapura (Sub)—</i>						<i>Total, Kadur District—</i>					
1925-26 ..	76	3	223	283	16.0	1925-26 ..	84,748	5	423,740	352,928	13.3
1926-27 ..	62	3	186	186	16.0	1926-27 ..	92,861	5	464,305	356,478	12.2
<i>Chikmagalur—</i>											
1925-26 ..	17,426	5	87,130	69,704	12.8						
1926-27 ..	21,040	5	105,200	84,160	12.3						
CHITALDRUG.											
<i>Chitaldrug—</i>						<i>Jagalur—</i>					
1925-26 ..	19,600	5	98,000	49,000	8.0	1925-26 ..	9,300	3	27,900	13,959	8.0
1926-27 ..	20,400	5	102,000	40,800	6.4	1926-27 ..	12,105	3	36,315	13,157	7.9
<i>Challakere—</i>						<i>Molakalmuru—</i>					
1925-26 ..	8,800	6	52,800	44,000	13.3	1925-26 ..	3,685	6	22,110	11,055	8.0
1926-27 ..	8,400	6	50,400	42,000	13.3	1926-27 ..	3,500	6	21,000	10,500	8.0
<i>Hiriyur—</i>						<i>Hosdurga—</i>					
1925-26 ..	9,120	4	36,480	18,240	8.0	1925-26 ..	27,905	4	111,620	55,310	8.0
1926-27 ..	8,750	4	35,000	17,500	8.0	1926-27 ..	26,843	4	107,384	53,692	8.0
<i>Holalkere—</i>						<i>Total, Chitaldrug District—</i>					
1925-27 ..	32,155	4	128,620	64,340	8.0	1925-26 ..	133,300	4½	595,350	299,865	8.1
1926-27 ..	31,520	4	126,080	42,237	5.3	1926-27 ..	143,289	4½	608,978	236,422	7.5
<i>Davangere—</i>											
1925-26 ..	21,735	4	86,940	43,470	8.0						
1926-27 ..	31,768	4	127,072	63,536	8.0						

PROVINCIAL.

District	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)	Estimated actual outturn		Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)	Estimated actual outturn	
			Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee				Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)
<i>Bangalore—</i>					<i>Shimoga—</i>				
1925-26 ..	461,091	2,305,455	1,145,754	7.9	1925-26 ..	104,787	314,361	201,134	10.2
1926-27 ..	460,609	2,303,045	1,051,385	7.3	1926-27 ..	108,863	326,589	214,641	10.5
<i>Kolar—</i>					<i>Kadur—</i>				
1925-26 ..	306,489	1,532,445	728,043	7.6	1925-26 ..	84,748	423,740	352,828	13.3
1926-27 ..	314,645	1,573,225	847,481	8.6	1926-27 ..	92,861	464,305	356,478	12.2
<i>Tumkur—</i>					<i>Chitaldrug—</i>				
1925-26 ..	363,016	1,815,080	912,909	8.0	1925-26 ..	132,300	595,350	299,865	8.1
1926-27 ..	405,318	2,026,590	1,073,470	8.4	1926-27 ..	143,289	608,978	288,422	7.5
<i>Mysore—</i>					<i>Total, Province—</i>				
1925-26 ..	519,244	1,038,488	478,182	7.1	1925-26 ..	2,236,372	8,945,488	4,876,064	8.7
1926-27 ..	519,244	1,038,488	693,576	10.6	1926-27 ..	2,204,069	9,216,276	5,277,738	9.1
<i>Hassan—</i>									
1925-26 ..	284,697	1,323,485	787,349	9.1					
1926-27 ..	259,240	1,333,607	752,286	9.0			State average 4		

Note.—1 palla=100 acres.

PART II.
BANGALORE.Statement showing the estimated outturn of certain selected crops—*contd.*

HORSE GRAM.

Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard out-turn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn		Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard out-turn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn	
		Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee			Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)
Bangalore—											
1925-26 ..	6,218	2	12,436	4,862	6.9	Channarayana—					
1926-27 ..	6,401	2	12,802	4,800	5.9	1925-26 ..	6,348	3	19,044	8,331	7.3
						1926-27 ..	6,253	3	18,759	4,689	3.9
Hoskote—						Closepet (Sub)—					
1925-26 ..	6,378	2	12,752	5,242	8.0	1925-26 ..	1,433	2	2,866	1,762	9.7
1926-27 ..	4,591	2	9,182	2,294	3.9	1926-27 ..	1,645	2	3,290	2,164	10.5
Dodballapur—						Anekal—					
1925-26 ..	6,050	2	12,100	5,030	6.8	1925-26 ..	3,570	1	3,570	892	4.0
1926-27 ..	4,285	2	8,570	2,142	3.9	1926-27 ..	3,810	1	3,810	1,490	6.2
Nelamangala—						Devanhalli—					
1925-26 ..	8,210	2	16,420	10,262	10.0	1925-26 ..	3,260	2	6,520	1,630	4.0
1926-27 ..	8,239	2	16,478	8,025	7.7	1926-27 ..	3,245	2	6,490	1,622	3.9
Kankanhalli—						Total, Bangalore District—					
1925-26 ..	8,326	2	16,652	8,323	8.0	1925-26 ..	56,951	2	113,902	54,759	7.7
1926-27 ..	8,696	2	17,392	8,696	8.0	1926-27 ..	54,521	2	109,042	35,457	6.2
Magadi—											
1925-26 ..	7,149	2	14,298	7,622	8.1						
1926-27 ..	7,296	2	14,592	7,560	8.2						
KOLAR.											
Kolar—						Chikballapur—					
1925-26 ..	4,081	1	4,081	2,040	8.0	1925-26 ..	5,990	2	11,980	5,990	8.0
1926-27 ..	4,180	1	4,180	1,045	4.0	1926-27 ..	6,890	2	13,780	5,442	6.3
Bowringpet—						Bagepalli—					
1925-26 ..	3,945	4	15,780	7,890	8.0	1925-26 ..	1,254	1	1,254	627	8.0
1926-27 ..	4,655	4	18,620	4,655	4.0	1926-27 ..	4,000	1	4,000	1,500	6.0
Chintamani—						Gudibanda (Sub)—					
1925-26 ..	3,825	1	3,825	1,912	8.0	1925-26 ..	545	3	1,725	544	5.0
1926-27 ..	3,524	1	3,524	1,542	7.0	1926-27 ..	1,776	3	5,328	1,159	3.4
Srinivaspur—						Goribidnur—					
1925-26 ..	3,233	3	9,699	7,273	12.0	1925-26 ..	4,560	2	9,120	4,560	8.0
1926-27 ..	4,783	3	14,349	4,783	5.3	1926-27 ..	6,180	2	12,360	2,317	2.9
Mulbagal—						Malur—					
1925-26 ..	5,227	2	10,454	3,926	6.0	1925-26 ..	7,112	3	21,336	10,668	8.0
1926-27 ..	6,967	2	13,934	3,483	3.9	1926-27 ..	6,238	3	18,714	6,238	5.3
Siddaghatta—						Total, Kolar District—					
1925-26 ..	2,403	2	4,806	4,400	14.7	1925-26 ..	42,205	2	84,410	49,830	9.4
1926-27 ..	3,832	2	7,664	2,874	6.0	1926-27 ..	53,025	2	106,050	35,038	5.2
TUMKUR.											
Tumkur—						Tiptur—					
1925-26 ..	7,260	1	7,260	3,630	8.0	1925-26 ..	10,845	3	32,535	8,134	4.0
1926-27 ..	8,210	1	8,210	1,025	1.9	1926-27 ..	10,620	3	31,860	7,965	4.0
Maddur—						Tururekere (Sub)—					
1925-26 ..	8,240	3	24,720	12,360	8.0	1925-26 ..	8,756	2	17,512	8,756	8.0
1926-27 ..	7,240	3	21,720	8,045	5.9	1926-27 ..	8,800	2	17,600	4,400	4.0
Koratagere (Sub)—						Pavanada—					
1925-26 ..	4,836	1	4,836	2,418	8.0	1925-26 ..	14,396	1½	21,594	10,797	8.0
1926-27 ..	5,514	1	5,514	1,378	3.9	1926-27 ..	15,078	1½	22,617	2,829	2.0
Chiknayakanhalli—						Kunigal—					
1925-26 ..	3,658	3	10,974	2,743	4.0	1925-26 ..	13,126	3	39,378	19,689	8.0
1926-27 ..	3,600	3	10,800	2,700	4.0	1926-27 ..	15,340	3	46,020	9,580	3.3
Sira—						Total, Tumkur District—					
1925-26 ..	8,254	3	24,762	12,381	8.0	1925-26 ..	97,851	2	195,702	90,148	8.5
1926-27 ..	8,200	3	24,600	3,072	1.9	1926-27 ..	101,442	2	202,884	48,094	3.7
Gubbi—											
1925-26 ..	18,480	1	18,480	9,240	8.0						
1926-27 ..	18,840	1	18,840	7,100	8.0						

Note.—1 palla=100 seers.

Statement showing the estimated outturn of certain selected crops—contd.

MYSORE.

HORSE GRAM

Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn		Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn	
		Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee			Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)
<i>Mysore—</i>						<i>T. Narsipur—</i>					
1925-26 ..	27,860	1	27,860	13,120	8.2	1925-26 ..	14,528	1	14,528	7,264	8.0
1926-27 ..	27,800	1	27,960	13,200	7.3	1926-27 ..	14,528	1	14,528	14,528	16.0
<i>Yedatore—</i>						<i>Seringapatam—</i>					
1925-26 ..	27,320	2	54,640	27,232	8.0	1925-26 ..	15,133	1	15,133	7,918	8.0
1926-27 ..	27,320	2	54,640	22,486	6.5	1926-27 ..	15,133	1	15,133	2,839	8.2
<i>Hunsur—</i>						<i>Krishnarajpete—</i>					
1925-26 ..	17,500	2	35,000	17,500	8.0	1925-26 ..	20,248	2	40,496	20,248	8.0
1926-27 ..	17,500	2	35,000	8,610	3.9	1926-27 ..	20,248	2	40,496	6,920	2.7
<i>Heggaddevankote—</i>						<i>Nagamangala—</i>					
1925-26 ..	20,320	1	20,320	8,161	6.4	1925-26 ..	30,488	1	30,488	30,488	16.0
1926-27 ..	20,320	1	20,320	5,264	4.1	1926-27 ..	30,488	1	30,488	1,803	0.9
<i>Gundlupet—</i>						<i>Mandya—</i>					
1925-26 ..	26,294	2	52,588	26,294	8.0	1925-26 ..	19,487	2	38,974	17,903	7.2
1926-27 ..	26,294	2	52,588	16,861	5.1	1926-27 ..	19,487	2	38,974	18,522	7.6
<i>Chamrajnagar—</i>						<i>Malavalli—</i>					
1925-26 ..	23,144	2	46,288	34,930	12.0	1925-26 ..	23,910	1	23,910	11,955	8.0
1926-27 ..	23,144	2	46,288	10,550	3.6	1926-27 ..	23,910	1	23,910	11,967	8.0
<i>Nanjangud—</i>						<i>Total, Mysore District—</i>					
1925-26 ..	19,540	1	19,540	11,597	9.5	1925-26 ..	285,742	1	285,742	234,610	13.4
1926-27 ..	19,540	1	19,540	19,540	16.0	1926-27 ..	285,742	1	285,742	158,080	8.8
HASSAN											
<i>Hassan—</i>						<i>Channarayana—</i>					
1925-26 ..	8,400	2	16,800	10,720	10.1	1925-26 ..	16,480	5	82,400	65,920	12.8
1926-27 ..	8,450	2	16,900	4,860	4.6	1926-27 ..	16,620	5	83,100	16,620	3.2
<i>Alur (Sub)—</i>						<i>Hole-Narsipur—</i>					
1925-26 ..	750	2	1,500	750	8.0	1925-26 ..	8,340	2	16,680	8,340	8.0
1926-27 ..	725	2	1,450	340	3.7	1926-27 ..	7,413	2	14,826	7,413	8.0
<i>Manjarabad—</i>						<i>Aralgud—</i>					
1925-26 ..	80	1	80	22	4.4	1925-26 ..	8,200	2	16,400	10,560	10.3
1926-27 ..	80	1	80	22	4.4	1926-27 ..	8,310	2	16,620	6,063	5.2
<i>Belur—</i>						<i>Total, Hassan District—</i>					
1925-26 ..	7,100	3	21,300	14,220	10.6	1925-26 ..	60,180	3	108,540	126,897	11.2
1926-27 ..	5,304	3	15,912	3,980	5.3	1926-27 ..	58,322	3	174,966	47,113	4.3
<i>Arsikere—</i>											
1925-26 ..	10,820	3	32,460	16,365	8.0						
1926-27 ..	10,420	3	31,260	7,815	4.0						
SHIMOGA.											
<i>Shimoga—</i>						<i>Sorab—</i>					
1925-26 ..	10,460	2	20,920	4,000	2.0	1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1926-27 ..	12,560	2	25,120	6,850	4.3	1926-27 ..	525	1	525	262	7.9
<i>Kumsi (Sub)—</i>						<i>Sagar—</i>					
1925-26 ..	2,517	1	2,517	1,073	6.9	1925-26 ..	238	1	238	119	8.0
1926-27 ..	2,558	1	2,558	931	5.8	1926-27 ..	192	1	192	96	8.0
<i>Channagiri</i>						<i>Nagar—</i>					
1925-26 ..	..	1	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	207	1	207	65	5.0
1926-27 ..	8,421	1	8,421	3,158	6.0	1926-27 ..	258	1	258	98	6.9
<i>Honnali—</i>						<i>Tirthahalli—</i>					
1925-26 ..	9,678	2	19,326	10,208	8.4	1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1926-27 ..	9,238	2	18,472	4,618	4.0	1926-27 ..	..	2	..	..	..
<i>Shikarpar—</i>						<i>Total, Shimoga District—</i>					
1925-26 ..	4,429	4	17,716	8,858	8.0	1925-26 ..	27,529	2	55,058	24,323	7.0
1926-27 ..	4,395	4	17,590	8,793	8.0	1926-27 ..	38,145	2	76,290	24,801	5.2

Note.—1 palla=100 seers.

Statement showing the estimated outturn of certain selected crops—contd.

HORSE GRAM

CHITLDRUG

Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn		Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn	
		Per acre	Total for (all acres)	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee			Per acre	Total for all (acres)	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)
<i>Tarikere—</i>						<i>Kadur—</i>					
1925-26 ..	12,208	3	36,624	25,306	11.0	1925-26 ..	15,550	3	46,050	33,678	11.7
1926-27 ..	12,606	3	37,818	17,744	7.5	1926-27 ..	15,080	3	45,258	24,324	8.5
<i>Koppa—</i>						<i>Mudgere—</i>					
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1926-27 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1926-27 ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Narasimharajapura (Sub)—</i>						<i>Total, Kadur District—</i>					
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	30,375	3	91,125	63,300	11.1
1926-27 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1926-27 ..	30,292	3	90,876	46,018	8.1
<i>Chikmagalur—</i>											
1925-26 ..	2,817	3	8,451	4,310	8.2						
1926-27 ..	2,600	3	7,800	3,950	7.9						

CHITALDRUG.

<i>Chitaldrug—</i>						<i>Jagalur—</i>					
1925-26 ..	10,168	2	20,336	10,168	8.0	1925-26 ..	7,560	1	7,560	3,780	8.0
1926-27 ..	8,484	2	16,968	4,242	4.0	1926-27 ..	4,980	1	4,980	2,490	8.0
<i>Challakere—</i>						<i>Molakalmuru—</i>					
1925-26 ..	18,000	2	36,000	18,000	8.0	1925-26 ..	4,022	1/2	2,011	2,011	16.0
1926-27 ..	20,000	2	40,000	10,000	4.0	1926-27 ..	5,217	1/2	2,308	1,304	8.0
<i>Hiriyur—</i>						<i>Hosdurga—</i>					
1925-26 ..	5,864	2	11,728	5,864	8.0	1925-26 ..	12,071	1	12,071	6,035	8.0
1926-27 ..	5,350	2	10,700	5,350	8.0	1926-27 ..	12,447	1	12,447	6,223	8.0
<i>Holalkere—</i>						<i>Total, Chitaldrug District—</i>					
1925-26 ..	6,959	2	13,918	6,959	8.0	1925-26 ..	79,276	1 1/2	118,914	60,133	8.1
1926-27 ..	5,618	2	11,220	2,908	4.0	1926-27 ..	74,933	1 1/2	112,399	38,938	5.5
<i>Davangere—</i>											
1925-26 ..	14,632	1	14,632	7,316	8.0						
1926-27 ..	12,845	1	12,845	6,423	8.0						

PROVINCIAL.

District	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)	Estimated actual outturn		District	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)	Estimated actual outturn			
			Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee				Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee		
1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)		
<i>Bangalore—</i>					<i>Shimoga—</i>						
1925-26	56,951	113,902	54,759	7.7	1925-26 ..	..	27,529	55,058	24,323	7.0
1926-27	54,521	109,042	35,457	5.2	1926-27 ..	..	38,145	76,290	24,801	5.2
<i>Kolar—</i>					<i>Kadur—</i>						
1925-26	42,205	84,410	49,830	9.4	1925-26 ..	..	30,375	91,125	63,300	11.1
1926-27	53,025	106,050	35,038	5.2	1926-27 ..	..	30,292	90,876	46,018	8.1
<i>Tumkur—</i>					<i>Chitaldrug—</i>						
1925-26	97,851	195,702	90,148	8.5	1925-26 ..	..	79,276	118,914	60,133	8.1
1926-27	101,442	202,884	49,094	3.7	1926-27 ..	..	74,933	112,399	38,938	5.5
<i>Mysore—</i>					<i>Total, Province—</i>						
1925-26	285,742	285,742	234,610	13.4	1925-26 ..	..	680,109	1,360,218	704,000	8.2
1926-27	285,742	285,742	158,080	8.8	1926-27 ..	..	696,422	1,392,844	433,439	4.9
<i>Hassan—</i>											
1925-26	60,180	180,540	126,597	11.2						
1926-27	58,322	174,966	47,113	4.3						

Note—1 palla=100 acres.

PART II.
BANGALORE.

Statement showing the estimated outturn of certain selected crops—contd.

COLUM:

Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn		Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (pallas)		Estimated actual outturn	
		Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee			Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)
<i>Bangalore—</i>						<i>Channarayana—</i>					
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	450	2	900	394	7-0
1926-27 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1926-27 ..	442	2	884	180	3-4
<i>Hoskote—</i>						<i>Closepet (Sub)—</i>					
1925-26 ..	18	2	36	16	7-6	1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1926-27 ..	6	2	12	6	8-0	1926-27 ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Dodballapur—</i>						<i>Anekal—</i>					
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1926-27 ..	2	1	2	1	8-0	1926-27 ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Nelamangala—</i>						<i>Devanahalli—</i>					
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	260	2	520	130	4-0
1926-27 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1926-27 ..	115	2	230	57	4-3
<i>Kankanhalli—</i>						<i>Total, Bangalore District—</i>					
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	728	2	1,458	540	5-9
1926-27 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1926-27 ..	666	2	1,130	244	3-4
<i>Magadi—</i>											
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	
1926-27 ..	..	..	..	..	..	
KOLAR.						<i>Chilballapur—</i>					
<i>Kolar—</i>						1925-26 ..	2,202	4	8,808	1,653	3-0
1925-26 ..	94	1	94	100	17-0	1926-27 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1926-27 ..	41	1	41	41	16-0	<i>Bagepalli—</i>					
<i>Boweringpet—</i>						1925-26 ..	150	3	450	225	8-0
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1926-27 ..	316	3	948	429	7-2
1926-27 ..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Gudibanda (Sub)—</i>					
<i>Chintamani—</i>						1925-26 ..	80	5	400	144	5-7
1925-26 ..	720	2	1,440	1,080	12-0	1926-27 ..	4	5	56	26	7-2
1926-27 ..	950	2	1,900	950	8-0	<i>Goravidnur—</i>					
<i>Srinivaspur—</i>						1925-26 ..	765	5	3,825	1,440	8-0
1925-26 ..	174	4	696	722	16-8	1926-27 ..	47	5	235	174	11-8
1926-27 ..	5	4	20	8	4-0	<i>Matur—</i>					
<i>Mulbagal—</i>						1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1926-27 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1926-27 ..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Total, Kolar District—</i>					
<i>Sidlaghatta—</i>						1925-26 ..	4,499	4	7,996	6,164	5-4
1925-26 ..	309	5	1,545	800	8-2	1926-27 ..	2,287	4	9,148	3,343	5-8
1926-27 ..	917	5	4,585	1,719	5-9						
TUMKUR.						<i>Tiptur—</i>					
<i>Tumkur—</i>						1925-26 ..	2,320	2	4,640	3,480	12-0
1925-26 ..	543	1	543	126	3-7	1926-27 ..	3,230	2	6,460	1,615	4-0
1926-27 ..	326	1	326	82	4-0	<i>Aravikere (Sub)—</i>					
<i>Maddur—</i>						1925-26 ..	4,705	2	9,410	6,066	10-2
1925-26 ..	2,387	8	19,096	9,548	8-0	1926-27 ..	4,650	2	9,300	2,325	4-0
1926-27 ..	2,500	8	20,000	10,000	8-0	<i>Paragada—</i>					
<i>Koratagere (Sub)—</i>						1925-26 ..	7,520	5	37,600	23,610	10-1
1925-26 ..	1,732	3	5,346	2,673	8-0	1926-27 ..	6,860	5	34,300	17,150	8-0
1926-27 ..	1,193	3	3,579	895	4-0	<i>Kunigal—</i>					
<i>Chiknayakanhalli—</i>						1925-26 ..	3,256	2	6,512	3,526	8-0
1925-26 ..	64	3	192	96	8-0	1926-27 ..	3,150	2	6,300	2,362	6-0
1926-27 ..	180	3	480	240	8-0	<i>Total, Tumkur District—</i>					
<i>Sira—</i>						1925-26 ..	36,762	3	110,286	72,997	10-5
1925-26 ..	8,395	5	41,975	20,987	8-0	1926-27 ..	36,239	3	108,717	47,319	6-9
1926-27 ..	8,380	5	41,900	10,475	4-0						
<i>Jubbi—</i>											
1925-26 ..	5,790	1	5,790	2,395	8-0						
1926-27 ..	5,790	1	5,790	2,175	6-0						

Note—1 palla=100 acres.

PART II. Statement showing the estimated outturn of certain selected crops—*contd.*

MYSORE.

CROUUM

Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard out-turn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn		Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard out-turn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn	
		Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee			Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)
<i>Mysore—</i>						<i>Nanjangud—</i>					
1925-26 ..	38,106	1	38,106	28,242	11.3	1925-26 ..	39,390	2	78,780	42,930	8.7
1926-27 ..	38,106	1	38,106	38,106	16.0	1926-26 ..	39,390	2	78,780	56,800	11.6
<i>Yedalore—</i>						<i>Seringapatam—</i>					
1925-26 ..	4,306	2	8,612	4,613	9.0	1925-26 ..	7,590	2	15,180	7,651	8.1
1926-27 ..	4,306	2	8,612	3,213	5.9	1926-27 ..	7,590	2	15,180	7,510	7.6
<i>Chamrajnagar—</i>						<i>Mandya—</i>					
1925-26 ..	35,125	2	70,250	27,665	6.3	1925-26 ..	2,781	2	5,562	2,878	8.1
1926-27 ..	35,125	2	70,250	27,848	6.3	1926-27 ..	2,781	2	5,562	3,052	8.7
<i>Hygaddevan- kote—</i>						<i>Krishnarajpete—</i>					
1925-26 ..	3,312	2	6,624	3,312	8.0	1925-26 ..	1,820	3	5,460	2,730	8.0
1926-27 ..	3,312	2	6,624	3,148	7.6	1926-27 ..	1,820	3	5,460	2,775	5.9
<i>Gundlupet—</i>						<i>Nagamangala—</i>					
1925-26 ..	48,580	4	194,320	97,160	8.0	1925-26 ..	2,845	2	5,690	2,845	8.0
1926-27 ..	48,581	4	194,324	52,697	4.3	1926-27 ..	2,845	2	5,690	4,267	11.9
<i>Hunsur—</i>						<i>Malavalli—</i>					
1925-26 ..	1,494	2	2,988	747	4.0	1925-26 ..	11,488	1	11,488	5,744	8.0
1926-27 ..	1,494	2	2,988	2,728	14.6	1926-27 ..	11,488	1	11,488	5,258	7.3
<i>T. Narasipur—</i>						<i>Total, Mysore District—</i>					
1925-26 ..	23,438	2	46,876	23,438	8.0	1925-26 ..	220,325	2	440,650	250,005	9.0
1926-27 ..	23,438	2	46,876	11,568	3.9	1926-27 ..	220,326	2	440,652	215,970	7.8
HASSAN.											
<i>Hassan—</i>						<i>Channarayapatna</i>					
1925-26 ..	450	2	900	330	6.7	1925-26 ..	4,320	4	17,280	12,960	12.0
1926-27 ..	480	2	960	350	5.8	1926-27 ..	4,425	4	17,700	4,425	4.0
<i>Abur (Sub)—</i>						<i>Hole-Narsipur—</i>					
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	1,854	2	3,708	1,854	8.0
1926-27 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1926-27 ..	1,732	2	3,464	1,732	8.0
<i>Manjarabad—</i>						<i>Arkalgud—</i>					
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	325	2	650	526	12.9
1926-27 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1926-27 ..	220	2	440	150	5.4
<i>Belur—</i>						<i>Total, Hassan District—</i>					
1925-26 ..	170	1	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	13,379	3	40,137	29,020	11.5
1926-27 ..	624	1	624	..	..	1926-27 ..	14,301	3	42,903	25,307	9.4
<i>Arsikere—</i>											
1925-26 ..	6,260	5	31,300	13,300	6.7						
1926-27 ..	6,820	5	34,100	18,650	8.7						
SHIMOGA.											
<i>Shimoga—</i>						<i>Sorab—</i>					
1925-26 ..	9,020	1	9,020	7,300	12.9	1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1926-27 ..	9,200	1	9,200	6,200	10.7	1926-27 ..	395	1	395	148	5.9
<i>Kunvi (Sub)—</i>						<i>Sagar—</i>					
1925-26 ..	18	1	18	5	4.4	1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1926-27 ..	19	1	19	5	4.2	1926-27 ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Channagiri—</i>						<i>Nagar—</i>					
1925-26 ..	36,253	3	108,759	34,379	5.0	1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1926-27 ..	40,110	3	120,330	28,804	3.8	1926-27 ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Honnali—</i>						<i>Tirthahalli—</i>					
1925-26 ..	35,027	4	140,108	97,192	11.0	1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1926-27 ..	36,842	4	147,368	109,912	11.9	1926-27 ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Shikarpur—</i>						<i>Total, Shimoga District—</i>					
1925-26 ..	1,601	2	3,202	800	4.0	1925-26 ..	81,919	3	245,757	139,676	9.0
1926-27 ..	1,639	2	3,278	817	4.0	1926-27 ..	88,205	3	264,615	146,886	8.8

Note.—1 palla=100 seers.

PART II Statement showing the estimated outturn of certain selected crops—contd. COLUM.

Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn		Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)		Estimated actual outturn	
		Per acre	Total for all (acres)	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee			Per acre	Total for all acres	Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3 (a)	3 (b)	4 (a)	4 (b)	1	2	3 (a)	3 (b)	4 (a)	4 (b)
<i>Tarikere—</i>						<i>Kailur—</i>					
1925-26 ..	12,006	4	48,024	13,566	4.5	1925-26 ..	14,275	7	99,925	78,366	12.5
1926-27 ..	12,321	4	49,284	15,624	5.0	1925-26 ..	14,235	7	99,645	74,041	11.8
<i>Koppa—</i>						<i>Mudgere—</i>					
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1926-27 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1926-27 ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Narasimha- rajapura—</i>						<i>Total, Kadur District—</i>					
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	27,406	5	137,030	94,202	10.9
1926-27 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1926-27 ..	27,486	5	137,430	91,525	10.6
<i>Chikmagalur—</i>						<i>Jagalur—</i>					
1925-26 ..	1,125	4	4,500	2,250	8.0	1925-26 ..	38,488	2	76,972	38,486	8.0
1926-27 ..	930	4	3,720	1,860	8.0	1926-27 ..	43,288	2	86,572	43,286	8.0
CHITALDRUG.						<i>Molakalmuru—</i>					
<i>Chitaldrug—</i>						1925-26 ..	8,020	5	40,100	20,050	8.0
1925-26 ..	42,419	6	254,514	127,257	8.0	1926-27 ..	9,809	5	49,045	24,522	8.0
1926-27 ..	40,864	6	241,184	82,012	4.6	<i>Hosur—</i>					
<i>Challakere—</i>						1925-26 ..	15,151	3	45,453	22,725	8.0
1925-26 ..	12,003	3	36,000	24,000	10.6	1926-27 ..	15,588	3	46,764	23,382	8.0
1926-27 ..	14,000	3	42,000	28,000	10.6	<i>Total, Chitaldrug District—</i>					
<i>Hiriyur—</i>						1925-26 ..	239,363	3	718,039	464,448	10.3
1925-26 ..	23,475	4	93,900	70,425	12.0	1926-27 ..	271,321	3	813,963	438,574	8.6
1926-27 ..	25,300	4	101,200	50,600	8.0						
<i>Holalkere—</i>											
1925-26 ..	23,514	3	70,532	47,088	10.6						
1926-27 ..	24,120	3	72,360	48,240	10.6						
<i>Davangere—</i>											
1925-26 ..	76,268	3	228,804	114,417	8.0						
1926-27 ..	92,354	3	277,062	138,532	8.0						

PROVINCIAL

District	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)	Estimated actual outturn		District	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Pallas)	Estimated actual outturn	
			Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee				Pallas	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3	4 (a)	4 (b)	1	2	3	4 (a)	4 (b)
<i>Bangalore—</i>					<i>Shimoga—</i>				
1925-26 ..	729	1,453	540	5.9	1925-26 ..	81,919	245,757	139,076	9.0
1926-27 ..	565	1,130	244	3.4	1926-27 ..	88,205	264,615	145,886	8.8
<i>Kolar—</i>					<i>Kadur—</i>				
1925-26 ..	4,499	17,998	6,164	5.4	1925-26 ..	27,406	137,030	94,202	10.9
1926-27 ..	2,287	9,148	3,343	5.8	1926-27 ..	27,486	137,430	91,525	10.6
<i>Tumkur—</i>					<i>Chitaldrug—</i>				
1925-26 ..	36,782	110,288	72,997	10.5	1925-26 ..	239,363	718,039	464,448	10.3
1926-27 ..	36,239	108,717	47,319	6.9	1926-27 ..	271,321	813,963	438,574	8.6
<i>Mysore—</i>					<i>Total Province—</i>				
1925-26 ..	220,325	440,650	250,005	9.0	1925-26 ..	624,382	1,873,146	1,057,052	9.0
1926-27 ..	220,326	440,652	216,970	7.8	1926-27 ..	660,730	1,982,190	968,168	7.8
<i>Hassan—</i>							3 State average		
1925-26 ..	13,379	40,137	29,020	11.5					
1926-27 ..	14,301	42,903	25,307	9.4					

Note—1 pa. ac. 100 seers.

PART II.
BANGALORE.

Statement showing the estimated outturn of certain selected crops—contd.

SUGAR-CANE.

Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (maunds of jaggery)		Estimated actual outturn		Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (maunds of jaggery)		Estimated actual outturn	
		Per acre	Total for all acres	Maunds of jaggery	In terms of annas in the rupee			Per acre	Total for all acres	Maunds of Jaggery	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)
<i>Bangalore—</i>						<i>Channarayana—</i>					
1925-26 ..	947	200	189,400	70,960	5.9	1925-26 ..	131	80	10,720	6,800	10.1
1926-27 ..	832	200	166,400	62,400	6.0	1926-27 ..	244	83	19,520	11,040	9.0
<i>Hoskote—</i>						<i>Closepet (Sub)—</i>					
1925-26 ..	168	180	30,240	20,070	10.6	1925-26 ..	222	100	22,200	12,225	8.3
1926-27 ..	176	180	31,680	15,840	8.0	1926-27 ..	301	100	30,100	20,925	11.1
<i>Dodballapur—</i>						<i>Anekal—</i>					
1925-26 ..	750	100	75,000	36,500	8.4	1925-26 ..	146	120	17,520	8,745	8.0
1926-27 ..	650	100	65,000	31,250	6.2	1926-27 ..	146	120	17,520	7,425	6.7
<i>Nelamangala—</i>						<i>Devanhalli—</i>					
1925-26 ..	520	100	52,000	49,400	15.2	1925-26 ..	887	150	133,050	33,300	3.9
1926-27 ..	463	100	46,500	46,500	16.0	1926-27 ..	706	150	105,900	52,950	8.0
<i>Kankavalli—</i>						<i>Total, Bangalore District—</i>					
1925-26 ..	193	100	19,800	9,900	8.0	1925-26 ..	4,178	139	580,742	264,550	7.3
1926-27 ..	321	100	32,100	13,475	6.7	1926-27 ..	4,105	139	570,595	281,980	8.0
<i>Mysuri—</i>											
1925-26 ..	207	150	31,050	16,650	8.2						
1926-27 ..	264	150	39,600	20,175	7.9						
KOLAR.											
<i>Kotur—</i>						<i>Chikballapur—</i>					
1925-26 ..	276	145	40,020	7,500	3.0	1925-26 ..	460	100	46,000	24,500	12.0
1926-27 ..	439	145	62,205	15,304	3.9	1926-27 ..	475	100	47,500	33,000	12.8
<i>Bowringpet—</i>						<i>Bayepalli—</i>					
1925-26 ..	395	213	84,135	40,043	7.4	1925-26 ..	799	130	103,870	51,935	8.0
1926-27 ..	355	213	75,615	24,705	8.2	1926-27 ..	850	130	115,700	43,500	6.0
<i>Chintamani—</i>						<i>Gudibanda (Sub)—</i>					
1925-26 ..	278	150	41,700	33,275	12.7	1925-26 ..	275	140	38,500	16,300	6.7
1926-27 ..	280	150	42,000	21,000	8.0	1926-27 ..	395	140	55,300	39,500	11.4
<i>Srinivasapur—</i>						<i>Goribidnur—</i>					
1925-26 ..	794	190	150,800	396	11.9	1925-26 ..	1,395	126	175,770	98,835	7.0
1926-27 ..	986	190	187,340	139,012	11.6	1926-27 ..	1,662	126	209,412	1,57,090	12.0
<i>Mulbagal—</i>						<i>Malur—</i>					
1925-26 ..	886	189	167,454	116,046	11.6	1925-26 ..	478	108	51,624	38,240	11.3
1926-27 ..	826	189	155,114	117,035	11.9	1926-27 ..	483	108	52,164	36,676	11.2
<i>Siddaghatta—</i>						<i>Total, Kolar District—</i>					
1925-26 ..	395	200	79,200	19,300	4.0	1925-26 ..	6,432	144	92,6208	569,222	9.8
1926-27 ..	600	200	120,000	89,850	11.9	1926-27 ..	7,381	144	10,62,864	72,1722	10.9
TUMKUR.											
<i>Tumkur—</i>						<i>Tiptur—</i>					
1925-26 ..	180	100	18,000	13,500	12.0	1925-26 ..	22	80	1,760	880	8.0
1926-27 ..	128	100	12,800	10,844	13.5	1926-27 ..	46	80	3,680	2,460	10.6
<i>Maddur—</i>						<i>Turuvekere (Sub)</i>					
1925-26 ..	278	150	41,700	20,850	8.0	1925-26 ..	86	70	6,020	4,615	12.0
1926-27 ..	432	150	64,800	32,715	8.1	1926-27 ..	176	70	12,320	8,750	11.8
<i>Koratageri (Sub)—</i>						<i>Pavagada—</i>					
1925-26 ..	334	200	66,800	33,400	8.0	1925-26 ..	15	100	1,500	549	5.3
1926-27 ..	231	200	46,200	23,100	8.0	1926-27 ..	29	100	2,900	1,450	8.0
<i>Chiknayakanahalli—</i>						<i>Kunigal—</i>					
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	350	240	114,000	42,000	5.3
1926-27 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1926-27 ..	335	240	80,400	60,300	12.0
<i>Sira—</i>						<i>Total, Tumkur District—</i>					
1925-26 ..	18	100	1,800	900	8.0	1925-26 ..	1,461	116	169,476	120,154	11.3
1926-27 ..	12	100	1,200	670	8.2	1926-27 ..	1,589	116	184,324	146,289	12.6
<i>Gubbi—</i>											
1925-26 ..	178	40	7,120	3,560	8.0						
1926-27 ..	200	40	8,000	6,000	12.0						

Note.—1 maund=960 tolas.

PART II. Statement showing the estimated outturn of certain selected crops—contd.

MYSORE.

SUGAR-CANE.

Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard out-turn (maunds of jaggery)		Estimated actual outturn		Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard out-turn (maunds of jaggery)		Estimated actual outturn	
		Per acre	Total for all acres	Maunds of jaggery	In terms of annas in the rupee			Per acre	Total for all acres	Maunds of Jaggery	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)
<i>Mysore—</i>						<i>T. Narsipur—</i>					
1925-26 ..	5	200	1,000	500	8.0	1925-26 ..	782	210	164,220	156,400	15.2
1926-27 ..	5	200	1,000	500	8.0	1926-27 ..	782	210	164,220	164,220	16.0
<i>Yedatore—</i>						<i>Seringapatam—</i>					
1925-26 ..	15	100	1,500	750	8.0	1925-26 ..	1,427	158	225,466	144,760	10.1
1926-27 ..	15	100	1,500	1,500	16.0	1926-27 ..	1,427	158	225,466	225,466	16.0
<i>Hunsur—</i>						<i>Krishnarajpete—</i>					
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	1,386	80	110,880	69,300	10.1
1926-27 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1926-27 ..	1,386	80	110,880	76,600	11.1
<i>Hejjaddevankote—</i>						<i>Nagamangala—</i>					
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	400	50	20,000	20,000	16.0
1926-27 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1926-27 ..	400	50	20,000	20,000	16.0
<i>Gundlupet—</i>						<i>Mandya—</i>					
1925-26 ..	7	105	735	420	9.1	1925-26 ..	799	120	95,880	43,880	7.3
1926-27 ..	7	105	735	500	10.8	1926-27 ..	799	120	95,880	84,600	14.1
<i>Chamrajnagar—</i>						<i>Malavalli—</i>					
1925-26 ..	181	180	28,800	1,800	1.0	1925-26 ..	470	115	54,050	5.0	0.1
1926-27 ..	110	160	28,800	25,000	13.7	1926-27 ..	470	115	54,050	577	0.1
<i>Nanjangud—</i>						<i>Total, Mysore District—</i>					
1925-26 ..	80	105	8,400	6,825	13.0	1925-26 ..	5,551	130	721,630	443,155	9.0
1926-27 ..	80	105	8,400	4,400	8.3	1926-27 ..	5,551	130	721,630	603,463	13.3
HASSAN.											
<i>Hassan—</i>						<i>Channarayana—</i>					
1925-26 ..	1,580	240	373,200	124,300	5.2	1925-26 ..	1,240	125	155,000	99,200	10.2
1926-27 ..	1,650	240	396,000	237,500	9.7	1926-27 ..	2,820	125	352,500	141,000	5.2
<i>Alur (Sub)—</i>						<i>Hole-Narsipur—</i>					
1925-26 ..	15	40	600	500	13.3	1925-26 ..	650	90	53,600	29,260	8.0
1926-27 ..	13	40	720	360	8.0	1926-27 ..	763	90	68,670	64,855	15.1
<i>Manjarabad—</i>						<i>Arkalgud—</i>					
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1925-26 ..	75	90	6,750	5,625	13.3
1926-27 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1926-27 ..	84	90	7,560	3,780	8.0
<i>Belur—</i>						<i>Total, Hassan District—</i>					
1925-26 ..	790	100	79,000	55,300	11.2	1925-26 ..	4,510	121	545,710	316,375	9.2
1926-27 ..	827	100	82,700	66,160	12.8	1926-27 ..	6,342	121	767,382	523,555	10.9
<i>Arsikere—</i>											
1925-26 ..	160	55	8,800	2,200	4.0						
1926-27 ..	180	55	9,900	9,900	16.0						
SHIMOGA.											
<i>Shimoga—</i>						<i>Sorab—</i>					
1925-26 ..	818	40	32,720	20,000	9.7	1925-26 ..	1,204	30	36,120	18,045	8.0
1926-27 ..	980	40	39,200	30,200	12.3	1926-27 ..	1,314	30	39,420	19,650	7.9
<i>Kumsi (Sub)—</i>						<i>Sagar—</i>					
1925-26 ..	611	20	12,220	6,800	9.0	1925-26 ..	1,080	20	21,600	10,805	8.0
1926-27 ..	478	20	9,560	6,040	10.1	1926-27 ..	1,112	20	22,240	11,120	8.0
<i>Channarayana—</i>						<i>Nagar—</i>					
1925-26 ..	235	50	11,750	8,814	12.0	1925-26 ..	545	30	16,350	9,265	9.0
1926-27 ..	248	50	12,400	4,960	9.4	1926-27 ..	450	30	13,500	6,760	8.0
<i>Honnali—</i>						<i>Tirthahalli—</i>					
1925-26 ..	133	30	3,990	1,330	5.3	1925-26 ..	363	45	16,335	9,540	9.3
1926-27 ..	218	30	6,540	6,540	16.0	1926-27 ..	363	45	16,335	9,801	9.6
<i>Shikaripur—</i>						<i>Total, Shimoga District—</i>					
1925-26 ..	2,515	60	150,900	144,900	15.3	1925-26 ..	7,504	40	309,160	229,469	12.2
1926-27 ..	2,232	60	133,920	121,579	14.5	1926-27 ..	7,395	40	295,800	216,640	11.7

Note.—1 maund=960 tolas.

PART II.
KADURStatement showing the estimated outturn of certain selected crops—*contd.*

SUGAR-CANE

Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Maunds of Jaggory)		Estimated actual outturn		Taluk	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Maunds of Jaggory)		Estimated actual outturn	
		Per acre	Total for all (acres)	Maunds of Jaggory	In terms of annas in the rupee			Per acre	Total for all (acres)	Maunds of Jaggory	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)
<i>Tarikere—</i>						<i>Kadur—</i>					
1925-26 ..	254	80	20,320	11,760	9.2	1925-26 ..	750	93	69,750	45,000	10.3
1926-27 ..	254	80	20,320	11,760	9.2	1926-27 ..	750	93	69,750	45,000	10.3
<i>Koppa—</i>						<i>Mudgere—</i>					
1925-26 ..	266	60	15,960	10,640	10.6	1925-26 ..	82	15	1,230	1,227	16.0
1926-27 ..	266	60	15,960	10,640	10.6	1926-27 ..	82	15	1,230	1,227	16.0
<i>Narasimharajapura—</i>						<i>Total, Kadur District—</i>					
1925-26 ..	33	54	1,782	1,980	17.7	1925-26 ..	1,900	88	167,200	107,687	10.3
1926-27 ..	33	54	1,782	1,980	17.7	1926-27 ..	1,900	88	167,200	107,687	10.3
<i>Chikmagalur—</i>						<i>Jagalur—</i>					
1925-26 ..	515	105	54,075	37,080	10.9	1925-26 ..	36	20	720	360	8.0
1926-27 ..	515	105	54,075	37,080	10.9	1926-27 ..	53	20	1,060	530	8.0
CHITALDRUG.						<i>Molakalmuru—</i>					
<i>Chitaldrug—</i>						1925-26 ..	52	100	5,200	5,200	16.0
1925-26 ..	450	65	23,250	28,160	15.4	1926-27 ..	28	100	2,800	2,240	12.8
1926-27 ..	440	65	28,600	13,200	7.4	<i>Hosdurga—</i>					
<i>Challakera—</i>						1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26 ..	15	43	645	300	7.4	1926-27 ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Hiriyur—</i>						<i>Total, Chitaldrug District—</i>					
1925-26 ..	143	50	7,150	3,575	8.0	1925-26 ..	1,216	102	124,032	59,814	7.0
1926-27 ..	175	50	8,750	4,375	8.0	1926-27 ..	1,651	43	70,993	50,295	11.3
<i>Holalkere—</i>											
1925-26 ..	50	35	1,750	1,300	11.8						
1926-27 ..	159	35	5,250	2,000	6.1						
<i>Davangere—</i>											
1925-26 ..	485	70	33,950	21,219	10.0						
1926-27 ..	790	70	55,300	27,650	8.0						

PROVINCIAL.

District	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Maunds of Jaggory)	Estimated actual outturn		District	Area under crop (acres)	Standard outturn (Maunds of Jaggory)	Estimated actual outturn	
			Maunds of Jaggory	In terms of annas in the rupee				Maunds of Jaggory	In terms of annas in the rupee
1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)
<i>Bangalore—</i>					<i>Shimoga—</i>				
1925-26 ..	4,178	580,742	264,550	7.3	1925-26 ..	7,504	300,160	239,499	12.2
1926-27 ..	4,105	570,595	281,930	8.0	1926-27 ..	7,395	295,800	216,640	11.7
<i>Kolar—</i>					<i>Kadur—</i>				
1925-26 ..	6,432	926,208	569,222	9.8	1925-26 ..	1,900	167,200	107,687	10.3
1926-27 ..	7,381	1,062,864	721,722	10.8	1926-27 ..	1,900	167,200	107,687	10.3
<i>Tumkur—</i>					<i>Chitaldrug—</i>				
1925-26 ..	1,461	169,476	120,154	11.3	1925-26 ..	1,216	124,032	59,814	7.0
1926-27 ..	1,589	184,314	146,239	1.6	1926-27 ..	1,651	70,993	50,295	11.3
<i>Mysore—</i>					<i>Total Province—</i>				
1925-26 ..	5,551	721,630	443,155	9.0	1925-26 ..	32,752	3,340,704	2,110,466	10.1
1926-27 ..	5,551	721,630	603,463	13.3	1926-27 ..	35,914	3,663,228	2,651,631	11.0
<i>Bassan—</i>									
1925-26 ..	4,510	545,710	316,375	9.2					
1926-27 ..	6,342	787,382	523,555	10.9			102—State average		

Note—1 maund=960 tolas.

THE MYSORE SEASON AND CROP REPORT FOR 1926-27.

PART III (a).—EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (BY RAIL) OF THE CHIEF
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

During the year under report cocoanut, coffee, paddy, rice (not in husk) Ragi, wheat, wheat-flour, castor, groundnuts, cardamom, coriander, unrefined sugar, jaggery and molasses were exported in greater quantities than in the previous year; and with regard to other products there was a fall that under raw-cotton, turmeric and fresh fruits and vegetables being considerable. Raw-cotton, tanning bark, fresh fruits and vegetables, copra, coffee, grains and pulses, wheat, cotton-seeds, coriander tobacco and refined-sugar are among the most important articles which were imported in appreciable quantities.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Revenue Commissioner.

PART III.—(a)

Imports and Exports (by rail) of the Chief Agricultural Products for the year 1925-26 and 1926-27.

No.	Names of articles	Year	Imports		Exports	
			Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
			Maunds	Rs.	Maunds	Rs.
1	Raw cotton	1925-26 ..	200,615	90,03,821	1,30,251	58,30,455
		1926-27 ..	294,904	1,07,18,718	76,307	26,69,158
2	Tanning barks	1925-26 ..	9,116	35,455	1,74,427	6,85,456
		1926-27 ..	53,199	1,72,897	1,72,475	5,60,544
3	Turmeric	1925-26 ..	10,301	1,47,081	1,295	18,131
		1926-27 ..	7,738	49,833	714	4,250
4	Fruits and vegetables:—	1925-26 ..	1,88,842	22,66,104	6,60,051	79,10,612
		(1) Fresh	1926-27 ..	2,20,331	26,43,972	4,68,030	56,16,600
	(2) Coconut	1925-26 ..	62,290	4,00,998	79,593	6,19,267
		1926-27 ..	39,829	1,87,805	1,59,300	7,27,193
	(3) Copra	1925-26 ..	2,315	67,351	1,76,511	4,569,118
		1926-27 ..	6,466	1,69,754	1,13,312	27,16,410
	(4) Coffee	1925-26 ..	7,456	4,50,331	27,401	17,00,075
		1926-27 ..	3,586	5,18,812	37,347	20,16,372
	(5) Dried fruits and nuts ..	1925-26 ..	22,134	5,53,350	3,377	84,425
		1926-27 ..	15,917	3,97,925	1,384	34,600
5	Grains and pulse:—	1925-26 ..	6,30,210	49,81,260	2,93,598	17,61,588
		(1) Grains and pulse ..	1926-27 ..	9,03,788	63,22,404	1,57,709	10,29,256
	(2) Jawar and bajra	1925-26 ..	15,585	65,262	218,718	9,22,024
		1926-27 ..	26,554	1,07,124	933,899	38,07,727
	(3) Paddy	1925-26 ..	78,860	3,69,425	3,92,860	1,860,474
		1926-27 ..	49,703	2,34,808	4,69,324	22,19,667
	(4) Rice (not in husk) ..	1925-26 ..	1,565,230	12,577,317	10,585	84,706
		1926-27 ..	12,73,178	102,50,498	21,084	1,69,760
	(5) Ragi	1925-26 ..	89,947	3,81,911	266,807	1,079,760
		1926-27 ..	57,241	2,26,594	4,57,027	17,48,616
	(6) Wheat	1925-26 ..	122,211	977,688	1,885	15,080
		1926-27 ..	1,47,284	14,95,008	3,045	30,628
	(7) Wheat flour	1925-26 ..	172,638	1,723,549	13,304	134,094
		1926-27 ..	155,261	1,655,098	21,361	227,733
6	Oil-seeds:—	1925-26 ..	13,621	94,985	10,399	83,148
		(1) Castor	1926-27 ..	6,485	39,499	11,164	76,555
	(2) Groundnuts	1925-26 ..	57,076	457,657	361,612	3,026,297
		1926-27 ..	54,001	453,623	663,252	5,186,430
	(3) Gingelly	1925-26 ..	10,686	101,043	222,433	2,080,328
		1926-27 ..	13,268	160,781	217,857	2,621,415
	(4) Cotton seeds	1925-26 ..	19,319	80,551	204,760	793,202
		1926-27 ..	32,049	1,49,488	173,632	773,628
7	Spice:—	1925-26 ..	77,480	3,951,916	130,916	64,15,692
		(1) Betelnuts	1926-27 ..	54,214	2,530,607	126,317	6,412,041
	(2) Cardamom	1925-26 ..	87	27,367	6,554	15,87,076
		1926-27 ..	73	13,745	8,251	1,448,441
	(3) Coriander	1925-26 ..	55,456	486,816	8,145	73,446
		1926-27 ..	56,978	902,629	31,699	475,547
8	Tobacco	1925-26 ..	112,347	4,241,099	45,546	17,19,361
		1926-27 ..	128,202	6,153,696	36,693	17,61,264
9	Sugar:—	1925-26 ..	143,059	1,685,102	3,154	37,357
		(1) Refined	1926-27 ..	153,894	2,242,701	2,752	40,015
	(2) Unrefined:—	1925-26 ..	23,133	311,150	60,570	5,73,499
		(a) Sugar	1926-27 ..	29,664	427,675	83,044	1,141,663
	(b) Jaggory	1925-26 ..	49,630	483,932	112,251	10,64,167
		1926-27 ..	21,143	170,329	164,679	10,71,008
	(c) Molasses	1925-26 ..	61,926	123,852	22	44
		1926-27 ..	61,862	272,333	59	265

NOTE.—The statistics of export and import given above have been compiled from the information obtained from the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore. These relate to exports and imports of the chief kinds of Agricultural Produce (by rail) from and into the Mysore State during 1925-26 and 1926-27 and are based on the figures furnished quarterly by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company to the Director of Industries and Commerce.

THE MYSORE SEASON AND CROP REPORT FOR 1926-27.

PART III (b)—WHOLESALE PRICE.

Rice, first sort.—The average price per palla of rice (first sort) fell slightly in the Districts of Bangalore, Tumkur and Mysore and rose slightly in Hassan, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts. It remained stationary in the remaining two Districts.

Rice, second sort.—The average price per palla of rice (second sort) fell slightly in all the Districts except Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug, where there was a slight increase.

Ragi.—There was a general fall in the price of this important staple crop in all the Districts except Hassan, where it remained stationary. The average price palla varied from Rs. 8-12-0 to Rs. 11-10-0.

Cholum.—There was a general fall in the price of this commodity in all the Districts except Kolar, Tumkur and Hassan. In the Tumkur District, there was a very slight increase whereas in Kolar and Hassan Districts, no crop was raised. The average price per palla ranged from Rs. 9-0-0 to Rs. 12-8-0.

Bengal gram.—There was a general rise in the price of this grain in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Kadur while in the remaining three Districts there was a slight fall. The average price per palla ranged from Rs. 17-12-0 to Rs. 20-0-0.

Salt.—Except in the District of Shimoga, where the price per palla remained stationary the average prices per palla of salt fell in all the other Districts as compared with the previous year.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Revenue Commissioner.

PART III (b).

Wholesale Prices of six Principal Articles of Food.

Price per palla of 100 seers (by the standard seer of 80 tolas) during the first fortnight in each quarter.

BANGALORE.				KOLAR.			
		1925-26	1926-27			1925-26	1926-27
Rice, 1st sort—				Rice, 1st sort—			
August	.. ..	30 0 0	26 0 0	August	.. ..	30 0 0	30 0 0
November	.. ..	30 0 0	26 0 0	November	.. ..	30 0 0	30 0 0
February	.. ..	30 0 0	26 0 0	February	.. ..	30 0 0	30 0 0
May	.. ..	25 8 0	24 0 0	May	.. ..	30 0 0	30 0 0
Year's average		28 14 0	25 8 0	Year's average		30 0 0	30 0 0
Rice, 2nd sort—				Rice, 2nd sort—			
August	.. ..	24 0 0	24 0 0	August	.. ..	24 0 0	22 8 0
November	.. ..	26 0 0	23 0 0	November	.. ..	22 8 0	22 8 0
February	.. ..	26 0 0	20 0 0	February	.. ..	22 8 0	22 8 0
May	.. ..	22 0 0	21 0 0	May	.. ..	22 8 0	22 8 0
Year's average		24 8 0	22 0 0	Year's average		22 14 0	22 8 0
Ragi—				Ragi—			
August	.. ..	14 0 0	12 0 0	August	.. ..	11 0 0	11 0 0
November	.. ..	14 0 0	9 0 0	November	.. ..	11 10 0	11 0 0
February	.. ..	14 0 0	11 0 0	February	.. ..	11 14 0	11 0 0
May	.. ..	10 0 0	11 8 0	May	.. ..	10 0 0	11 0 0
Year's average		13 0 0	10 14 0	Year's average		11 2 0	11 0 0
Cholum—				Cholum—			
August	.. ..	14 0 0	12 8 0	August	.. ..	..	..
November	.. ..	14 0 0	12 0 0	November	.. ..	..	..
February	.. ..	14 0 0	12 8 0	February	.. ..	..	..
May	.. ..	12 0 0	12 0 0	May	.. ..	..	..
Year's average		13 8 0	12 4 0	Year's average		..	..
Bengal gram—				Bengal gram—			
August	.. ..	16 0 0	19 0 0	August	.. ..	16 0 0	20 0 0
November	.. ..	16 0 0	19 0 0	November	.. ..	16 0 0	20 0 0
February	.. ..	16 0 0	20 0 0	February	.. ..	20 0 0	20 0 0
May	.. ..	17 8 0	20 8 0	May	.. ..	16 0 0	20 0 0
Year's average		16 6 0	19 10 0	Year's average		17 0 0	20 0 0
Salt—				Salt—			
August	.. ..	11 0 0	7 0 0	August	.. ..	7 8 0	7 8 0
November	.. ..	11 0 0	7 0 0	November	.. ..	7 8 0	7 8 0
February	.. ..	11 0 0	7 0 0	February	.. ..	7 8 0	7 0 0
May	.. ..	9 0 0	7 0 0	May	.. ..	7 8 0	7 0 0
Year's average		10 8 0	7 0 0	Year's average		7 8 0	7 4 0

TUMKUR.

		1925-26	1926-27			1925-26	1926-27
Rice, 1st sort—				Cholum—			
August	.. ..	28 0 0	25 0 0	August	.. ..	..	..
November	.. ..	28 0 0	28 0 0	November	.. ..	..	12 0 0
February	.. ..	28 0 0	28 0 0	February	.. ..	11 4 0	10 0 0
May	.. ..	28 0 0	28 0 0	May	.. ..	10 0 0	10 0 0
Year's average		28 0 0	27 4 0	Year's average		10 10 0	10 10 8
Rice, 2nd sort—				Bengal gram—			
August	.. ..	25 0 0	22 8 0	August	.. ..	16 0 0	19 0 0
November	.. ..	22 8 0	22 8 0	November	.. ..	17 0 0	20 0 0
February	.. ..	22 4 0	22 0 0	February	.. ..	17 0 0	21 0 0
May	.. ..	22 0 0	22 0 0	May	.. ..	17 0 0	20 0 0
Year's average		22 15 0	22 4 0	Year's average		16 12 0	20 0 0
Ragi—				Salt—			
August	.. ..	11 0 0	10 0 0	August	.. ..	8 0 0	7 0 0
November	.. ..	11 8 0	11 0 0	November	.. ..	7 0 0	7 0 0
February	.. ..	10 8 0	10 0 0	February	.. ..	7 4 0	6 8 0
May	.. ..	10 0 0	10 0 0	May	.. ..	6 16 0	6 4 0
Year's average		10 12 0	10 4 0	Year's average		7 3 6	6 11 0

PART III (b).

Wholesale Prices of six Principal Articles of Food.

Prices per palla of 100 seers (by the standard seer of 80 tolas) during the first fortnight in each quarter.

MYSORE.

HASSAN.

			1925-26	1926-27				1925-26	1926-27
Rice, 1st sort—					Rice, 1st sort—				
August	..	..	27 0 0	25 0 0	August	..	..	20 0 0	24 0 0
November	..	..	27 0 0	24 0 0	November	..	..	24 0 0	22 8 0
February	..	..	25 0 0	21 0 0	February	..	..	21 0 0	20 0 0
May	..	..	23 0 0	22 8 0	May	..	..	22 0 0	24 0 0
Year's average			25 8 0	23 2 0	Year's average			21 12 0	22 10 0
Rice, 2nd sort—					Rice, 2nd sort—				
August	..	..	23 8 0	21 0 0	August	..	..	16 0 0	20 0 0
November	..	..	23 8 0	21 0 0	November	..	..	20 0 0	20 0 0
February	..	..	20 0 0	18 0 0	February	..	..	18 0 0	16 0 0
May	..	..	18 4 0	19 0 0	May	..	..	19 0 0	20 0 0
Year's average			21 5 0	19 12 0	Year's average			18 4 0	19 0 0
Ragi—					Ragi—				
August	..	..	12 8 0	11 8 0	August	..	..	8 4 0	12 0 0
November	..	..	12 8 0	11 8 0	November	..	..	13 0 0	11 0 0
February	..	..	12 8 0	11 8 0	February	..	..	9 12 0	9 0 0
May	..	..	11 4 0	12 0 0	May	..	..	10 0 0	10 0 0
Year's average			12 3 0	11 10 0	Year's average			10 4 0	10 0 0
Cholum—					Cholum—				
August	..	..	14 4 0	12 0 0	August	..	..	..	..
November	..	..	14 0 0	11 0 0	November	..	..	..	..
February	..	..	14 0 0	11 0 0	February	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	12 0 0	13 0 0	May	..	..	..	..
Year's average			13 9 0	11 12 0	Year's average			..	..
Bengal gram—					Bengal gram—				
August	..	..	16 8 0	18 0 0	August	..	..	15 2 0	16 0 0
November	..	..	16 8 0	19 0 0	November	..	..	20 0 0	20 0 0
February	..	..	15 8 0	18 0 0	February	..	..	18 0 0	20 0 0
May	..	..	16 8 0	22 0 0	May	..	..	18 0 0	15 0 0
Year's average			16 8 0	19 4 0	Year's average			17 12 6	17 12 0
Salt—					Salt—				
August	..	..	8 4 0	7 0 0	August	..	..	8 4 0	9 0 0
November	..	..	8 4 0	7 0 0	November	..	..	10 0 0	8 0 0
February	..	..	8 4 0	8 0 0	February	..	..	8 2 0	8 0 0
May	..	..	7 8 0	7 8 0	May	..	..	9 0 0	8 0 0
Year's average			8 1 0	7 6 0	Year's average			8 13 6	8 4 0

SHIMOGA.

			1925-26	1926-27				1925-26	1926-27
Rice, 1st sort—					Cholum—				
August	..	..	25 0 0	25 0 0	August	..	..	10 0 0	9 0 0
November	..	..	25 0 0	25 0 0	November	..	..	10 0 0	9 0 0
February	..	..	25 0 0	25 0 0	February	..	..	8 12 0	9 0 0
May	..	..	25 0 0	25 0 0	May	..	..	8 8 0	9 0 0
Year's average			25 0 0	25 0 0	Year's average			9 5 0	19 10 0
Rice, 2nd sort—					Bengal gram—				
August	..	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	August	..	..	20 0 0	18 0 0
November	..	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	November	..	..	20 0 0	18 0 0
February	..	..	16 8 0	20 0 0	February	..	..	20 0 0	20 0 0
May	..	..	16 8 0	21 0 0	May	..	..	16 8 0	20 0 0
Year's average			18 4 0	20 4 0	Year's average			19 2 0	19 0 0
Ragi—					Salt—				
August	..	..	9 8 0	9 0 0	August	..	..	8 0 0	8 0 0
November	..	..	10 8 0	8 0 0	November	..	..	8 0 0	8 0 0
February	..	..	10 0 0	9 0 0	February	..	..	8 0 0	8 0 0
May	..	..	8 8 0	9 0 0	May	..	..	8 0 0	8 0 0
Year's average			9 8 0	8 12 0	Year's average			8 0 0	8 0 0

PART III (b).

Wholesale Prices of six Principal Articles of Food.

Prices per palla of 100 seers (by the standard seer of 80 tolas) during the first fortnight in each quarter.

KADUR.

CHITALDRUG.

KADUR.			CHITALDRUG.		
Rice, 1st sort—			Rice, 1st sort—		
1925-26			1926-27		
August	..	25 0 0	August	..	24 0 0
November	..	25 0 0	November	..	24 0 0
February	..	20 0 0	February	..	24 0 0
May	..	21 0 0	May	..	25 0 0
Year's average	..	22 12 0	Year's average	..	24 0 0
Rice, 2nd sort—			Rice, 2nd sort—		
August	..	20 0 0	August	..	20 0 0
November	..	20 0 0	November	..	20 0 0
February	..	16 8 0	February	..	20 0 0
May	..	17 4 0	May	..	24 0 0
Year's average	..	18 7 0	Year's average	..	19 12 0
Ragi—			Ragi—		
August	..	10 0 0	August	..	10 0 0
November	..	12 0 0	November	..	10 0 0
February	..	11 0 0	February	..	9 0 0
May	..	10 0 0	May	..	8 0 0
Year's average	..	10 12 0	Year's average	..	9 8 0
Cholum—			Cholum—		
August	..	11 0 0	August	..	11 8 0
November	..	10 0 0	November	..	10 8 0
February	..	10 0 0	February	..	18 0 0
May	..	..	May	..	10 0 0
Year's average	..	10 8 0	Year's average	..	12 8 0
Bengal gram—			Bengal gram—		
August	..	16 0 0	August	..	20 0 0
November	..	20 0 0	November	..	20 0 0
February	..	16 0 0	February	..	20 0 0
May	..	16 0 0	May	..	20 0 0
Year's average	..	17 0 0	Year's average	..	20 0 0
Salt—			Salt—		
August	..	10 0 0	August	..	12 0 0
November	..	9 0 0	November	..	10 0 0
February	..	8 0 0	February	..	10 0 0
May	..	8 0 0	May	..	10 0 0
Year's average	..	8 12 0	Year's average	..	10 8 0

S. & C. R.

25

THE MYSORE SEASON AND CROP REPORT FOR 1926-27.

PART IV.—RAINFALL.

The average rainfall in the State during 1926-27 was 35.69 inches as against 33.99 inches in the previous year, the increase of 1.70 inches being shared by the Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts. The Mungar rains were timely and well distributed all over the State except in Kolar and Tumkur Districts where the rainfall was scanty,

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Revenue Commissioner.

BANGALORE. Table showing the Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Rainfall Recording Stations in the State of Mysore for the years 1925-26 and 1926-27. PART IV.

Meteorological Division	District	Station	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total Inches	
Mysore	Bangalore	Bangalore { 1925-26 ..	2.65	3.20	7.51	1.71	1.24	0.91	1.77	..	0.34	1.70	3.31	1.52	25.86	
		Bangalore { 1926-27 ..	4.04	2.39	8.81	6.42	0.08	..	..	0.34	..	0.10	4.59	2.83	29.60	
		Hoakote { 1925-26 ..	2.17	3.12	5.03	1.94	1.57	1.36	1.53	..	..	3.40	4.00	0.83	3.84	28.79
		Hoakote { 1926-27 ..	1.35	1.76	5.28	4.09	..	0.12	..	..	..	..	..	4.69	3.84	21.13
		Dodballapur { 1925-26 ..	3.10	2.59	4.24	2.11	2.02	1.70	..	..	..	0.26	4.07	1.61	3.54	25.24
		Dodballapur { 1926-27 ..	1.07	2.60	6.39	2.30	2.07	0.24	..	..	0.17	0.24	1.82	1.35	0.97	17.42
		Nelamangala { 1925-26 ..	2.64	2.83	5.74	0.69	2.22	0.82	0.16	..	..	1.00	3.48	2.97	1.59	24.12
		Nelamangala { 1926-27 ..	1.10	2.93	11.41	4.62	..	..	..	..	..	0.28	0.07	1.86	2.14	24.41
		Kankanhalli { 1925-26 ..	1.23	4.51	6.60	0.38	0.72	1.59	0.36	..	..	..	2.86	1.90	7.80	27.95
		Kankanhalli { 1926-27 ..	1.36	3.33	9.24	7.23	0.05	0.14	..	..	1.50	..	..	3.34	3.81	30.00
		Magadi { 1925-26 ..	2.76	5.28	7.92	2.58	2.95	1.45	6.27	..	..	1.40	2.46	1.18	0.95	29.18
		Magadi { 1926-27 ..	0.96	1.37	12.96	4.11	..	0.22	..	..	0.42	..	..	2.08	4.32	26.44
		Closepet { 1925-26 ..	1.48	3.38	6.83	0.36	1.56	1.25	0.96	..	..	1.41	1.87	3.29	4.92	27.31
Closepet { 1926-27 ..	1.53	1.20	5.53	0.83	0.28	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.39	1.95	19.71		
Anekal { 1925-26 ..	2.01	3.94	3.59	0.66	2.97	1.35	2.78	..	..	0.95	6.97	1.82	3.60	30.64		
Anekal { 1926-27 ..	0.87	1.27	3.85	3.70	0.57	..	..	..	..	..	1.35	5.81	2.69	20.11		
Devanhalli { 1925-26 ..	2.52	2.71	5.60	2.57	1.02	1.57	0.77	..	..	0.30	1.57	1.59	2.92	23.14		
Devanhalli { 1926-27 ..	1.82	2.50	6.61	3.25	0.10	..	..	..	..	..	0.64	2.36	1.15	18.43		
Channapatna { 1925-26 ..	0.78	2.62	8.30	0.19	1.91	1.55	1.46	..	..	0.48	1.14	4.18	5.35	27.96		
Channapatna { 1926-27 ..	1.79	1.37	9.49	7.59	0.11	0.08	..	..	..	..	0.13	3.29	4.45	28.28		
Average { 1925-26 ..	2.13	3.42	6.14	1.32	1.82	1.36	1.01	..	..	0.95	3.01	2.27	3.60	27.03		
Average { 1926-27 ..	1.59	2.07	7.96	5.01	0.15	0.08	..	..	0.24	0.05	0.40	3.17	2.82	23.45		

Note.—This table is compiled from the monthly rainfall returns received from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts after due scrutiny in the Revenue Commissioner's Office. It shows talukwar figures of rainfall with District and State averages for each month of the official year.

KOLAB. Table showing the Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Rainfall Recording Stations in the State of Mysore for the years 1925-26 and 1926-27. PART IV.

Meteoro- logical Division	District	Station	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total Inches
Mysore	Kolar	Kolar { 1925-26 ..	1.21	3.65	5.48	1.98	1.71	2.16	3.00	..	1.89	2.80	2.31	4.49	30.66
		Kolar { 1926-27 ..	3.35	1.16	6.38	3.04	0.08	0.13	..	..	..	..	2.48	1.74	18.36
		Bowringpet { 1925-26 ..	1.60	5.16	4.27	1.65	2.53	1.59	1.48	..	0.20	2.72	1.45	3.52	26.92
		Bowringpet { 1926-27 ..	2.67	1.70	4.61	6.00	0.26	..	..	..	..	0.35	2.75	0.70	19.04
		Chintamani { 1925-26 ..	1.60	1.17	4.68	3.10	2.09	1.85	1.93	..	0.90	5.67	0.62	6.48	29.99
		Chintamani { 1926-27 ..	3.47	0.83	6.23	3.72	0.30	..	0.18	..	..	..	1.18	0.71	16.62
		Mulbagal { 1925-26 ..	1.32	5.93	8.53	1.90	6.23	3.56	2.11	..	0.90	1.97	2.68	4.48	30.61
		Mulbagal { 1926-27 ..	5.56	2.53	10.20	5.71	0.80	..	0.08	..	..	..	2.05	1.78	28.71
		Stiddlaghatta { 1925-26 ..	2.99	2.32	6.61	1.85	2.11	1.85	1.56	..	0.70	2.64	4.18	7.27	36.09
		Stiddlaghatta { 1926-27 ..	2.08	1.36	13.51	3.91	0.28	..	..	..	..	0.20	1.12	2.71	25.17
		Chikballapur { 1925-26 ..	2.41	4.34	9.88	1.90	2.98	2.50	5.32	..	0.40	2.01	1.06	8.45	41.25
		Chikballapur { 1926-27 ..	4.95	1.75	6.75	2.23	0.15	..	..	0.56	..	..	2.30	2.75	21.44
		Bagepalli { 1925-26 ..	2.62	6.03	3.38	2.56	1.14	2.14	1.12	..	..	1.05	..	3.88	23.91
		Bagepalli { 1926-27 ..	3.86	1.48	8.99	4.12	..	..	..	0.68	..	..	0.40	1.66	21.15
Goribidhur { 1925-26 ..	2.97	3.54	6.41	3.18	1.84	2.51	2.63	..	..	1.42	1.53	1.85	27.83		
Goribidhur { 1926-27 ..	2.81	1.64	11.72	4.72	..	..	..	..	..	0.12	0.01	3.11	24.13		
Malur { 1925-26 ..	1.19	5.28	4.63	1.17	1.89	1.73	0.67	..	..	1.16	4.18	0.90	3.85	26.61	
Malur { 1926-27 ..	1.15	0.79	3.52	2.35	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.86	4.45	17.42		
Stinivaspur { 1925-26 ..	1.00	2.50	8.01	2.41	1.52	1.45	2.15	..	..	1.84	0.57	1.72	24.33		
Stinivaspur { 1926-27 ..	4.07	0.68	10.14	3.69	0.25	0.30	..	..	1.16	..	1.18	1.27	21.58		
Gadibanda { 1925-26 ..	3.09	4.18	3.43	3.35	1.78	2.84	2.90	..	..	0.81	0.27	1.55	24.30		
Gadibanda { 1926-27 ..	4.66	2.11	6.59	3.96	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.53	3.38	21.23		
Average { 1925-26 ..	2.00	4.10	5.94	2.27	2.34	2.20	2.25	..	0.76	2.46	1.42	4.32	30.07		
Average { 1926-27 ..	3.51	1.46	8.08	3.96	0.19	0.04	0.03	0.11	..	0.06	1.81	2.19	21.44		

TUMKUR. Table showing the Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Rainfall Recording Stations in the State of Mysore for the years 1925-26 and 1926-27. PART IV.

S & C R	Meteorological Division	District	Station	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total Inches		
Mysore	Tumkur	Tumkur	{ 1925-26 .. 1926-27 ..	4.72 2.20	3.04 2.30	4.74 8.52	3.24 3.97	2.97 ..	1.03 ..	0.10 ..	.. 0.90	.. ..	3.94 ..	1.05 3.86	1.08 5.04	25.41 26.29		
		Maddagiri	{ 1925-26 .. 1926-27 ..	3.86 2.32	2.71 1.15	3.08 8.24	1.54 4.01	3.09 ..	2.18 ..	2.45 ..	.. 0.30	.. ..	.. ..	0.17 0.94	1.33 2.35	2.55 1.58	23.15 20.57	
		Chiknayakan- halli.	{ 1925-26 .. 1926-27 ..	1.98 2.80	2.22 2.06	3.68 7.95	3.21 4.51	5.21 ..	1.80 ..	1.66 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1.18 0.08	3.44 2.22	3.41 5.45	27.79 25.07	
		Sira	{ 1925-26 .. 1926-27 ..	0.87 0.78	3.69 0.90	2.56 7.03	0.31 5.88	2.95 ..	0.90 ..	1.50 ..	0.09 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	0.58 0.08	2.30 0.49	1.65 3.80	17.40 18.96
		Gubbi	{ 1925-26 .. 1926-27 ..	1.18 2.44	1.00 1.60	3.46 8.07	1.40 3.06	3.95 ..	2.23 ..	0.70 ..	.. 0.40	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4.94 1.13	1.84 4.79	3.13 1.01	23.83 22.70
		Tiptur	{ 1925-26 .. 1926-27 ..	0.34 3.46	1.37 0.40	3.07 4.16	1.78 3.71	5.35 ..	3.20 ..	0.32 0.09	0.17 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	0.58 0.77	2.21 3.76	3.07 1.73	21.46 16.08
		Pavagada	{ 1925-26 .. 1926-27 ..	0.96 2.10	4.02 0.98	4.77 4.57	3.48 6.23	4.30 0.13	1.62 ..	0.97 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1.43 0.12	3.41 1.60	6.14 1.91	31.40 17.64
		Kunigal	{ 1925-26 .. 1926-27 ..	1.23 1.54	4.46 0.26	12.07 11.55	2.64 4.73	4.18 ..	1.72 ..	0.43 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2.01 ..	1.46 2.75	2.55 2.68	32.75 23.51
		Koratagere	{ 1925-26 .. 1926-27 ..	2.11 1.05	0.75 1.12	1.80 12.59	1.34 5.19	3.70 ..	1.48 0.12	1.33 ..	.. 0.25	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2.42 0.10	5.47 1.09	2.33 1.81	22.73 23.32
		Turuvekero	{ 1925-26 .. 1926-27 ..	0.89 1.96	1.69 0.95	7.04 8.54	4.42 3.16	7.88 ..	2.81 ..	0.25 ..	.. 0.08	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1.05 0.23	2.38 3.73	0.76 2.34	29.17 20.99
		Average	{ 1925-26 .. 1926-27 ..	1.79 2.07	2.49 1.17	4.63 8.12	2.34 4.45	4.40 0.01	1.93 0.01	0.97 0.01	0.03 0.19	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1.82 0.35	2.49 2.61	2.67 2.73	25.56 21.72

MYSORE. Table showing the Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Rainfall Recording Stations in the State of Mysore for the

Mysore- logical Division	District	Station	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Mysore	Mysore	Mysore { 1925-26 ..	2.33	2.17	5.74	0.60	5.43	1.57	1.20	..	0.72
		Mysore { 1926-27 ..	4.69	1.00	4.44	4.92	0.71	..	..	..	3.99
		Chamraj- nagar. { 1925-26 ..	0.70	1.22	3.37	1.18	0.83	2.18	2.15	..	0.80
		Chamraj- nagar. { 1926-27 ..	1.42	1.04	3.46	2.15	1.24	0.05	..	..	..
		Seringapatam { 1925-26 ..	0.92	1.96	3.43	0.68	4.18	1.22	0.22	..	1.25
		Seringapatam { 1926-27 ..	3.29	0.73	9.53	4.48	1.64	..	..	0.70	0.35
		Hunsur { 1925-26 ..	3.60	0.85	1.96	1.04	3.79	2.35	..	0.67	..
		Hunsur { 1926-27 ..	9.65	2.42	7.03	5.10	0.30	0.24	..	..	..
		Yedatore { 1925-26 ..	2.16	1.54	4.16	0.62	3.39	1.63	..	..	0.15
		Yedatore { 1926-27 ..	5.25	1.83	4.13	4.27	1.07	0.06	..	..	0.45
		Heggaddevan- kote { 1925-26 ..	9.35	2.13	3.28	4.35	3.77	2.74	0.50	..	0.30
		Heggaddevan- kote { 1926-27 ..	5.29	10.67	4.63	3.94	..	..	..	..	..
		Gundlupet { 1925-26 ..	1.63	0.28	2.60	2.44	4.11	2.66	0.43	..	2.49
		Gundlupet { 1926-27 ..	3.23	1.33	4.80	3.12	0.46	1.62	..	0.75	..
		Nanjangud { 1925-26 ..	3.45	2.86	3.28	0.07	1.66	1.30	0.38	..	..
		Nanjangud { 1926-27 ..	4.31	2.95	5.21	6.89	..	..	..	..	..
		T.-Narsipur { 1925-26 ..	0.84	4.73	1.69	1.02	0.88	1.15	0.02	..	1.25
		T.-Narsipur { 1926-27 ..	2.19	1.32	9.03	1.10	0.14	0.37	..	..	..
Malvalli { 1925-26 ..	..	3.42	4.54	0.42	1.76	2.58	0.07	..	1.00		
Malvalli { 1926-27 ..	1.89	0.08	7.18	4.53	1.44	0.58	..	..	..
Mandya { 1925-26 ..	0.77	2.88	5.24	..	3.73	2.38	0.78	..	0.77		
Mandya { 1926-27 ..	2.25	0.60	10.55	5.86	1.52	..	..	..	..
Krishnarajpete { 1925-26 ..	1.70	2.75	9.07	0.63	2.97	1.81	..	..	..
Krishnarajpete { 1926-27 ..	3.16	2.31	7.53	4.74	1.29	..	..	0.39	0.88		
Nagamangala { 1925-26 ..	0.58	1.60	7.77	1.30	9.30	1.82	..	..	..
Nagamangala { 1926-27 ..	1.18	6.56	9.70	3.93	..	..	..	..	0.60		
Average { 1925-26 ..	2.16	2.18	4.32	1.17	3.52	1.95	0.51	0.05	0.67		
Average { 1926-27 ..	3.69	2.13	6.68	4.23	0.75	0.22	..	0.14	0.48		

years 1925-26 and 1926-27. PART IV.

April	May	June	Total Inches
1.45	2.33	2.05	25.59
0.80	4.78	1.57	26.48
2.30	1.25	0.80	16.88
0.22	6.50	2.46	18.54
1.09	3.12	0.75	17.82
1.18	3.02	0.50	25.42
0.24	1.98	0.38	10.86
1.23	3.47	2.39	32.03
1.49	2.96	0.78	18.88
9.70	4.17	0.47	22.40
1.24	2.95	1.39	32.00
..	5.61	3.77	33.81
2.62	0.85	0.37	20.48
0.93	7.80	3.22	27.26
2.44	5.20	0.38	21.92
0.20	6.01	2.65	28.22
4.05	2.70	1.77	21.20
..	5.29	2.17	21.61
0.68	4.73	0.62	19.72
..	2.82	1.15	20.57
0.56	2.47	1.30	20.88
0.20	2.35	4.03	27.36
2.31	3.68	0.40	25.32
1.14	3.37	2.47	27.28
2.00	10.53	0.82	35.52
0.10	2.12	2.67	20.86
1.75	3.46	0.89	22.63
0.52	4.41	2.27	25.52

HASSAN. Table showing the Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Rainfall Recording Stations in the State of Mysore for the years 1925-26 and 1926-27. PART IV.

Meteoro-logical Division	District	Station	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Inches Total	
Mysore	Hassan	Hassan	1925-26 .. 7.37	0.86	3.21	1.52	5.61	2.39	0.07	..	0.45	1.49	4.52	1.55	29.94	
			1926-27 .. 6.81	6.58	7.41	3.28	0.30	0.12	..	..	0.35	1.47	6.18	2.04	35.14	
		Manjarabad	1925-26 .. 31.31	18.34	3.52	3.31	2.29	2.40	0.30	..	..	0.34	4.90	6.21	72.94	
			1926-27 .. 36.24	34.66	8.31	1.55	..	..	..	..	..	0.54	0.06	6.39	21.16	108.90
		Arkalgud	1925-26 .. 11.26	3.72	7.44	2.58	6.10	4.40	0.12	..	..	..	..	3.15	1.88	40.80
			1926-27 .. 12.97	11.88	13.38	2.15	0.62	..	..	..	..	0.68	0.32	5.62	3.77	51.39
		Belur	1925-26 .. 9.86	1.89	1.96	0.15	2.06	2.83	1.60	..	..	..	0.33	5.00	1.57	27.25
			1926-27 .. 14.13	6.49	3.21	2.33	..	0.98	..	..	0.10	0.72	0.60	7.59	4.58	39.23
		Channarayana- patna	1925-26 .. 1.91	1.85	2.73	0.51	3.52	1.67	1.72	..	..	..	1.20	2.81	3.55	21.47
			1926-27 .. 3.82	2.18	6.65	3.54	..	..	..	..	..	0.24	..	3.92	2.50	22.80
		Arsikere	1925-26 .. 1.22	0.38	2.51	0.21	1.84	2.31	0.43	..	..	..	0.65	2.47	3.50	15.52
			1926-27 .. 5.08	0.60	10.16	3.17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.06	1.93	25.69
		Hole-Narsipur.	1925-26 .. 3.20	0.39	4.88	1.72	4.26	2.33	0.91	..	..	..	1.56	4.56	..	23.81
			1926-27 .. 4.73	3.96	9.33	3.55	0.42	..	..	..	..	0.64	0.75	5.46	4.50	33.34
Aalur	1925-26 .. 11.13	1.46	5.63	0.67	3.36	2.85	..	..	..	0.22	0.06	2.00	2.14	29.52		
	1926-27 .. 12.35	10.23	5.59	1.21	..	..	..	..	..	0.84	0.34	6.84	5.17	42.67		
Average	1925-26 .. 9.66	3.61	3.98	1.31	3.63	2.65	0.75	..	..	0.10	0.70	3.68	2.52	32.63		
	1926-27 .. 12.02	9.56	8.00	2.00	0.17	0.14	..	..	0.01	0.50	0.47	5.71	3.73	44.96		

SHIMOGA. Table showing the Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Rainfall Recording Stations in the State of Mysore for the years 1925-26 and 1926-27. PART IV.

Meteorological Division	District	Station	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total Inches	
Mysore	Shimoga	Shimoga	9.93	3.67	5.15	4.09	0.28	0.79	0.96	..	0.13	..	2.84	4.51	32.40	
		{ 1925-26 ..	11.77	5.69	0.83	0.90	..	..	..	..	0.20	0.92	2.30	0.92	23.53	
		Channagiri	4.87	2.34	6.27	1.29	3.40	1.80	0.59	..	..	..	1.83	2.31	24.70	
		{ 1925-26 ..	6.78	4.17	3.95	3.27	..	..	..	..	0.72	0.56	2.33	3.16	24.94	
		Honnali	4.29	1.58	3.30	3.03	2.10	1.23	0.63	0.24	..	0.18	2.18	3.97	22.47	
		{ 1925-26 ..	3.59	1.84	6.57	4.16	..	..	..	..	0.02	0.23	3.50	0.17	20.03	
		Shikarpar	10.89	6.71	2.27	2.11	0.85	0.92	0.07	..	..	..	0.04	1.53	1.44	27.07
		{ 1925-26 ..	11.53	8.29	5.40	1.44	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.24	0.93	1.43	30.36
		Sorab	25.95	9.73	0.72	3.97	1.22	0.94	0.97	..	..	..	0.18	1.40	4.98	49.16
		{ 1925-26 ..	23.23	16.50	3.01	2.26	..	..	..	..	..	0.35	0.21	2.84	4.96	53.86
		Sagar	32.24	18.03	5.27	6.72	0.58	0.67	0.04	..	..	..	0.13	0.83	5.24	69.55
		{ 1925-26 ..	34.85	29.19	4.79	2.48	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.18	1.20	9.65	83.34
		Nagar	46.89	15.56	2.71	5.03	0.32	0.28	0.23	..	..	..	0.10	0.36	12.50	84.86
		{ 1925-26 ..	60.78	32.46	8.24	1.82	0.14	..	..	..	..	0.04	1.52	1.22	12.67	20.89
Tirthahalli	82.20	25.09	3.85	4.72	0.12	0.90	0.10	..	..	..	0.10	1.53	7.71	106.02		
{ 1925-26 ..	52.34	42.46	10.59	3.54	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.18	1.78	15.24	126.13		
Kumsi	15.77	6.83	3.92	2.24	..	0.66	0.25	..	..	0.70	0.20	3.43	2.19	36.19		
{ 1925-26 ..	15.20	9.44	5.34	1.55	..	..	..	..	..	0.48	2.50	3.01	2.36	37.98		
Average	24.00	9.95	3.70	3.79	0.99	0.91	0.32	0.03	0.09	0.09	0.10	1.75	4.98	50.61		
{ 1925-26 ..	24.64	16.34	5.41	2.33	0.02	..	..	..	..	0.20	0.72	2.12	5.62	57.45		
{ 1926-27 ..																

KADUR. Table showing the Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Rainfall Recording Stations in the State of Mysore for the years 1925-26 and 1926-27. PART IV.

Meteorological Division	District	Station	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Inches Total	
Mysore	Kadur	Chikmagalur	{ 1925-26 .. 1926-27 13.26	1.74 7.68	2.53 3.15	0.63 2.82	2.26 ..	2.39 ..	0.80 ..	..	0.08 0.45	0.80 0.63	4.58 5.98	2.02 2.22	28.8 36.09	
		Kadur	{ 1925-26 .. 1926-27 3.02	.. 1.00	2.67 2.63	0.84 3.75	1.71 ..	2.57 ..	0.30 ..	..	..	0.27 ..	1.25 1.96	4.18 4.10	1.98 0.68	18.07 17.41
		Tankere	{ 1925-26 .. 1926-27 8.90	4.12 8.17	3.72 6.57	1.18 3.46	0.56 0.09	1.92 ..	0.09 ..	..	..	..	1.00 0.46	2.37 2.75	4.47 2.88	29.89 32.18
		Koppa	{ 1925-26 .. 1926-27 34.90	21.78 44.05	3.45 11.31	2.08 3.88	0.38 0.20	1.14 ..	0.53 ..	..	..	0.48 0.63	0.85 0.17	2.92 2.60	7.25 13.23	94.16 110.82
		Mudgere	{ 1925-26 .. 1926-27 40.28	10.45 29.02	5.10 9.24	2.30 3.08	0.84 0.20	1.83 0.23	0.82 ..	..	..	0.58 ..	0.73 1.17	2.10 8.89	6.94 16.65	63.34 108.25
		Narasimha- rajapura.	{ 1925-26 .. 1926-27 33.16	13.31 28.81	2.00 5.92	1.99 2.68	0.28 ..	0.82 ..	0.70 ..	..	..	..	0.15 0.55	1.55 4.47	5.60 8.81	56.56 71.30
		Stringeri	{ 1925-26 .. 1926-27 70.90	39.83 55.85	6.22 7.77	5.10 4.03	0.33 ..	2.06 0.33	0.15 ..	..	..	..	0.37 0.21	0.87 1.52	11.33 27.40	139.44 166.21
		Average	{ 1925-26 .. 1926-27 27.31	13.05 25.07	3.67 6.51	1.99 3.38	0.91 0.37	1.72 0.98	0.50 ..	..	..	0.08 0.29	0.68 0.74	2.65 4.33	6.37 10.26	60.63 78.04

CHITALDRUG. Table showing the Monthly and Annual Rainfall Recording Stations in the State of Mysore for the years 1925-26 and 1926-27. PART IV.

Mysore Logical Division	District	Station	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Inches Total		
Mysore	Chitaldrug	Chitaldrug { 1925-26 1926-27	1.21 3.71	2.72 2.80	2.68 2.09	2.69 4.66	4.40 3.07	2.11 ..	1.42 ..	.. ..	.. 0.20	1.03 0.47	3.60 2.17	4.09 0.73	26.85 16.90		
		Challakere { 1925-26 1926-27	0.07 1.13	1.03 1.23	2.75 3.98	5.14 1.05	4.43 ..	1.92 ..	1.61 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2.95 ..	2.95 0.59	1.16 0.20	24.31 8.18	
		Hiriyur { 1925-26 1926-27	0.35 0.90	0.50 0.81	2.15 4.47	1.84 2.55	3.22 ..	2.64 ..	1.05 ..	0.16 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1.53 0.44	2.84 3.34	2.60 0.94	18.20 13.31
		Holakere { 1925-26 1926-27	3.59 3.36	3.22 2.18	6.43 4.77	0.32 1.85	3.29 ..	0.88 ..	0.45 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 0.13	1.31 ..	3.31 2.80	3.92 1.54	26.72 16.53	
		Davangere { 1925-26 1926-27	2.98 3.29	1.81 3.26	4.33 3.14	3.17 3.42	1.94 ..	1.71 ..	0.10 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	0.25 0.18	1.30 1.33	1.83 0.85	19.12 16.47
		Molakalmuru { 1925-26 1926-27	0.40 0.67	2.53 0.49	8.76 6.99	9.89 1.41	1.42 0.16	2.03 ..	0.66 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 0.28	.. ..	1.91 ..	2.59 3.89	2.04 0.90	27.98 14.19
		Jagalur { 1925-26 1926-27	1.09 3.30	1.60 3.11	3.68 3.98	2.49 2.78	8.87 ..	1.41 ..	1.29 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	0.04 0.30	3.87 0.48	3.70 1.88	22.54 15.33
		Hoedurga { 1925-26 1926-27	1.50 3.81	2.00 1.36	2.59 4.36	1.11 4.83	4.69 ..	1.79 ..	0.85 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	0.12 0.70	2.93 5.98	4.49 0.78	22.15 21.82
		Harihar { 1925-26 1926-27	2.50 3.28	1.46 3.01	3.07 2.14	4.09 4.35	3.49 ..	1.01 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1.47 ..	1.02 0.65	1.28 0.08	18.51 15.24
		Average { 1925-26 1926-27	1.52 2.59	1.84 2.03	3.56 3.98	3.35 2.98	3.36 0.03	1.72 ..	0.83 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1.02 0.40	2.71 2.30	3.01 0.80	22.93 15.23
		AVERAGE FOR THE STATE.		9.76 9.68	5.08 7.48	4.49 6.84	2.19 3.62	2.62 0.17	0.89 ..	0.01 0.08	0.01 0.08	0.33 0.19	1.44 0.19	2.65 3.31	3.42 4.06	33.99 35.69	

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. D. 11356-415—A. & E. 92-27-5, dated 25th April 1928.

Report of the Agricultural Department.

Reviews the annual — for 1926-27.

READ—

Administration Report of the Agricultural Department for the year. 1926-27, received with letters No. Per. 20 of 27-28, dated 22nd September 1927, and No. Per. 20 of 27-28, dated 11th October 1927, from the Officiating Director of Agriculture.

ORDER NO. D. 11356-415—A. & E. 92-27-5, DATED 25TH APRIL 1928.

Recorded.

2. *Personnel*.—Mr. G. H. Krumbiegel continued as Officiating Director of Agriculture during the year under review.

3. *Scientific Departments*.—(i) *Chemical Section*.—Small scale experiments were continued on the manurial requirements of ragi and paddy and on the effect of various manure mixtures on paddy. Experiments on cotton and jola were conducted on the Babbur Farm. New series of pot experiments were started on the decomposition of nitrogenous manures, on the proper time for the application of sulphate of ammonia and sulphate of potash on ragi and on the influence of the fineness of bone-meal on its decomposition. The second series of field experiments regarding the manurial requirements of areca, on the Marthur Farm came to a close during the year and the yield from the areca trees experimented upon was the highest on record. Manurial experiments with sugar-cane and trials on cotton and jola were conducted on a field scale on the Babbur Farm. Feeding experiments and testing of milk of different breeds of cows on the Rayankere Palace Dairy Farm, manurial experiments on the Balehonnur Coffee Experimental Station, soil-study and large scale manurial experiments on private lands, were other important items of work attended to in the section.

Bulletins embodying the accounts of manurial experiments on areca on the Marthur Farm and of the demonstrations, on private holdings, of the utility of artificial manure in paddy cultivation, etc., are reported to be still under preparation.

(ii) *Mycological Section*.—Koleroga was on the whole not very virulent during the year. The total area of areca gardens sprayed against Koleroga was 5,700 acres against 6,000 acres in the previous year and spraying materials of the value of Rs. 18,567-7-0 were sold against Rs. 36,000 worth of them in the previous year.

Government have since passed orders exempting from stamp duty, the bonds executed by purchasers for credit, of koleroga spraying materials. The trials of various spraying mixtures were continued. Other diseases of areca, *viz.*, "Anabe" and "Hidemudige" and remedial work against "Koleroga" of coffee also received attention during the year.

(iii) *Entomological Section*.—Work against the "Kamblihula Pest" was conducted in 120 villages of the Kolar District as against 89 in the previous year. Arrangements were made to control the pest in Anagodu in the Chitaldrug District.

Other important items of work which received attention were in relation to the jola grass-hopper (which reappeared after 20 years) in the Chitaldrug District, the sugar-cane borer, the Rhinoceros beetle, the coffee borer, the mango-hopper and the cactus-insect.

(iv) *Botanical Section*.—Selection and breeding work were continued at Hebbal, the more important crops dealt with being ragi, sugar-cane and groundnut. Work on cotton and jola were carried on at the Babbur Farm. Systematic selection and breeding work regarding paddy is reported to have not been undertaken for want of adequate facilities and staff. As regards the investigation of the question of impoverishment of paddy soils under soils under channels, about which a report was called for in the last year's Government review on the Administration Report of the Department, the Deputy Director is of opinion that the deterioration, if any, cannot be considered serious. The Director reports that a scientific investigation of the question involves much labour for a number of years and proposes that the matter be deferred for the present; but Government consider that having regard to the extent of channel irrigated land in the State, the subject is not one that can be lightly postponed, and request that the Director will prepare a suitable scheme for dealing with it satisfactorily.

The Senior Assistant Botanist has in his report suggested the desirability of opening seed farms in the several parts of the State and adds that if the initial cost of equipment is borne by Government, the Farms can be made self-supporting. The Director is requested to examine this proposal and favour Government with his opinion.

(v) *Agricultural Engineering Section*.—In addition to the usual work of the section, a few types of ploughs, some of local manufacture and some, prepared outside the State, were tried and compared with the Mysore Plough. The latter proved to be superior to all the other ploughs tried and a plough manufactured by the Central Industrial Workshop was found to be nearly equal to the Mysore Plough in efficiency. During the Christmas Exhibition held in Bangalore in December 1926, sugar-cane mills (2 of which were of local manufacture) modelled on the Nahan Mill, the Hebbal improved furnace, cane milling and jaggory boiling and fodder cutting with power machinery were demonstrated.

4. EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

(i) *Hebbal Farm*.—The yields from the crops grown on this farm were below normal owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions. Cultural, varietal and manurial experiments with ragi were conducted. No 'hain' crops of paddy could be raised owing to the insufficiency of water in the tank and some fodder crops were grown instead. As the tank received a full supply later during the October rains, paddy was sown for raising a summer crop and varietal and manurial tests with paddy were conducted. The yields from paddy, groundnut, sajje, togari and avare were also adversely affected for want of timely rains. The sisal-hemp plantation in Jakkur is reported to be in a healthy condition.

The Director is requested to report how the question of using electric power on the Hebbal Farm now stands.

(ii) *Marthur Farm*. The results of the experiments with areca conducted on the Farm have been already referred to above, under Chemical Section. Spacing, varietal and manurial tests with sugar-cane and varietal and green manure tests with paddy were also carried out. Dhaincha crop grown for green manure did well. The dry crops ragi, chillies and groundnut gave poor returns owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions.

(iii) *Babbur Farm*.—The yields from dry crops were disappointing owing to the failure of rains in October and November. Owing to the failure of water supply for the first time in the Vani Vilasa Sagara, paddy crop could not be raised on the farm. Sugar-cane was the important crop grown on the wet area. Varietal, spacing and manurial experiments were continued with sugar-cane. This crop gave a poor yield compared with last year, owing to adverse seasonal conditions. The coconut plants planted on the farm as well as the Sisal hemp which is being experimented with, are reported to be in good condition. The scheme for the better working of the farm referred to in the last year's review and proposals for eradicating the Hariyali grass on the farm dry area, should be submitted early.

No. D. 11356-415—A. & E. 92-27-5, DATED 25TH APRIL 1928.

(iv) *Nagenahalli Farm*.—The experimental work on ragi and paddy was generally on the same lines as in previous years. Paddy was as usual the most important crop grown on the farm. This year again, as formerly, unsatisfactory water supply interfered with the growing of sugar-cane and no experiments of importance could be undertaken with that crop.

In the last year's review of the report, the Director was requested to examine in the light of previous experience and present conditions, the case of each experimental farm with a view to determine the scope of its activities, the crops with which it is best fitted to deal, the minimum expenditure required to run it on a self-supporting basis and the limits of area and expenditure which might be imposed on the purely experimental work with which it was concerned. The Director has not yet submitted his detailed report in the matter. In the course of the present report, he has observed in a general way that demonstrations on the raiyat's own holdings are likely to be more effective and convincing than those conducted on Government Institutions. This is no doubt true, and the Department has all along been anxious to secure the co-operation of intelligent farmers, and has met with a very encouraging measure of response. The Agricultural and Experimental Union is a notable achievement in this direction. Speaking of the experimental and demonstration farms, the Director points out that these are all being run at a cost in excess of their income, but thinks that it is possible to make them self-supporting, by a suitable compromise between what he calls the "two conflicting ideas of the functions of a farm", *viz.*, earning an income and doing experimental work. Government wish to make it clear that while it would be a mistake to look upon a farm of the Agricultural Department merely as an investment to be judged by the revenue it yields, it is necessary to see that the experimental and educative side of its work is clearly defined so as to admit of its cost being separately determined. It would be false economy to insist on an immediate money return from scientific work without which there can be no Agricultural progress or to suit expenditure on such work on the ground of its not being immediately remunerative; but the rest of the farm should certainly satisfy the ordinary tests of efficiency applicable to Agricultural operations. Unless the farm does this, both in methods and results, its effect on the neighbourhood is bound to be unfortunate. Government also desire to lay stress on the need for steadiness in policy in the working of the farms and request the Director to submit to Government early, detailed schemes for the working of the several farms, in the light of the observations made above.

(v) *Balehonnur Coffee Farm*.—Fourteen acres of gomal and 165 acres of jungle were granted by Government during the year for extending the farm. The building and tank works sanctioned previously were in progress. Plans and estimates were sanctioned for the construction of additional quarters, cooly lines and a Laboratory. A meteorological station was sanctioned for the farm. An additional area of 20 acres of jungle was cleared for planting coffee; and manurial and varietal experiments with coffee were continued. A small beginning was also made in work relating to tea, cardamom and pepper.

5. *General Demonstration Work*.—This work proceeded on the usual lines. The staff of the Department closely supervised, and assisted in the work of the Co-operative Colony for Adikarnatakas which was formed during the year at Gottigere in the Bangalore Taluk. The estate endowed by Mr. G. Venkataramaniah for starting a Vernacular Agricultural School at Ramakrishnapur came into the possession of the Department during the year. The land was surveyed and laid out into convenient blocks to be worked on a co-operative basis.

An increased number of improved ploughs, cultivators and sugar-cane mills and a larger quantity of artificial manures were sold by the Department during the year. Improved varieties of ragi, paddy and sugar-cane continued to grow in popularity. There was a gratifying increase in the number of co-operative societies and of Village Panchayets engaged in agricultural work. The Fordson Tractor outfit with a disc plough purchased during the year was worked on 4 estates.

In view of the desirability of gauging accurately the extent to which the raiyats are availing themselves of improved agricultural implements, the Revenue Com-

No. D. 11356-415—A. & E. 92-27-5, DATED 25TH APRIL 1928.

missioner is requested to furnish his opinion whether it would not be advantageous to separately record information regarding such implements in the Village Khaneshumari accounts.

6. *Central Implement Depot.*—The value of implements sold during the year rose to Rs. 75,168-12-6 from Rs. 58,182-2-1 in the previous year. Government Orders were issued in the current year, in the matter of the revision of the system of accounts maintained in the Depot and of the funds required for the Depot, being drawn from an advance head instead of, from a personal deposit account as before.

7. *Agricultural Education.*—The work of the schools at Hebbal and Chikanhalli, continued to be satisfactory. Carpentry and Smithy classes were re-opened in the latter institution. The grant of twenty-three acres of Government land was sanctioned for this institution for extending the school farm and half an acre of wet land was also acquired therefor. The Vernacular agricultural schools for Negenhalli and Ramakrishnapur sanctioned during the year have not been started yet; only the preliminary work connected with them was carried out during the year. The necessary steps for starting the schools should be taken without further delay.

8. *Live Stock Section.*—The office of the Live Stock Expert was abolished during the year and the Amrut Mahal Superintendent was ordered to be in charge of the Live Stock Section as well.

The Hebbal Dairy was worked on the usual lines. The strength of the Dairy on 1st July 1927 was 46 against 41 on 1st July 1926. The milk production during the year was 15,829·4 lbs. against 10,867 lbs. in 1925-26. The expenditure on the Dairy during the year was Rs. 2,875-7-4, the receipts being only Rs. 1,491-0-9 taking credit for Rs. 750 the value of manure and Rs. 244 value of fodder used for the farm and the cattle. The Director is requested to examine the working of this section, and see if it is not possible to reduce the stock to the minimum necessary for securing the objects with which the Dairy was started.

The breeding work on the Yellachihalli and Hebbal Sheep Farm suffered from unfavourable seasonal conditions and want of a sufficient number of Merino rams. One merino ram and one merino ewe of the Hebbal Sheep Farm, and one merino ram of the Yellachihalli Farm died during the year. The strength of the flocks at the Hebbal and Yellachihalli Farms was 131 and 212 respectively on 1st July 1927 as against 127 and 204 on 1st July 1926.

The Sheep Farm at Babbur is intended for raising double half-bred sheep for distribution. The strength of the flock rose from 103 to 113. Seventeen double half-bred stock born on the Farm were distributed during the year and Sheep Shows were arranged to be held at Chitaldrug and Hiriur.

The Kolar Sheep Breeders' Association continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The number of members rose from 119 to 141 during the year and the strength of sheep under its control from 4,851 to 5,163. The propagandist and demonstration work was conducted as usual. It is gratifying to note that the co-operative marketing of wool started during 1925-26 developed on sound lines, during the year and that the quantity of wool disposed of, increased from 175 to 926 lbs.

9. *Financil.*—(i) *Oil Cake Advances Pertaining to the year 1915-1919.*—A small sum of Rs. 686 only was collected during the year. A balance of Rs. 10,000 is reported to be still awaiting recovery besides Rs. 3,800 due from Departmental farms and Rs. 2,900 recovered but not taken to account for want of details of credit. The papers relating to the balance of Rs. 10,000 are stated to have been referred to the Revenue authorities. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to issue needful instructions for the early recovery of the balance of Rs. 10,000. The Director of Agriculture is requested to see that the other sum of Rs. 3,800 above referred to is adjusted without further delay.

(ii) *Implement Depot Dues.*—The arrears due on 30th June 1926, amounted to Rs. 19,485-1-11 out of which Rs. 3812-9-2 was recovered and a sum of Rs. 15,672-8-9 still remained to be recovered. The arrears relating to the Hire Purchase Sales amounted to Rs. 1,752-12-0 on 30th June 1927. This is unsatisfactory. The amounts outstanding in the accounts of the advance sanctioned under the Food Production Scheme and the arrears relating to the sales for credit, of koleroga spraying materials should have been also referred to, in the report. The Director is requested to submit a report to Government immediately on the subject.

No. D. 11356-415—A. & E. 92-27-5, DATED 25TH APRIL 1928.

10. *General.*—Government note with gratification the interest which the District Boards, particularly the Mysore and Tumkur District Boards, have evinced in the development of agriculture. Government trust that the Village Panchayets will come forward in greater numbers in future years, to co-operate with the Department of Agriculture in its work of promoting agricultural prosperity in the State.

N. RAMA RAO,
*Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.*

To—The Director of Agriculture in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government.
The Other Heads of Departments.
The Presidents of Kolar, Hassan and Bangalore District Boards, through
the respective Deputy Commissioners.
The Presidents of other District Boards.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Secretary, Economic Conference.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd—P. S. R. N.

W D 2820—GPB—865—9-5-28



**ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL
DEPARTMENT FOR 1926-27.**

PART I.

GENERAL.

1. Dr. Coleman was on furlough throughout the year under report and I continued in charge of the Agricultural and associated Departments. Mr. Abdulla Sheriff was granted privilege leave preparatory to retirement from 1st September 1926 and Lieut. A. A. Monteiro was appointed to act as Amrit Mahal Superintendent in Government Order No. 454-5—C. B. 102-25, dated 31st July 1926. In accordance with Government Order No. D. 7739-40—A. & E. 146-26-2, dated 11th March 1927, Lt. Monteiro assumed charge of the Live Stock Section in addition to his duties as Superintendent. The control of the Sericultural Department was transferred from this department to that of Industries and Commerce during the year 1927, as per Government Order No. D. 7152-63—Seri. 92-26-1, dated 25th February 1927.

2. The Royal Commission on Agriculture visited the State during the year, but as an enquiry in Indian States was not included in the scope of their investigation, no witnesses were examined on agricultural matters. Sericulture being an important industry in Mysore, an exception was however made in its favour and the evidence of the Superintendent of Sericulture was recorded. In the course of his tours the Dewan inspected many institutions of the Department, including Agricultural and Koleroga Depots, the Balehonnur Farm and the Sri Krishnarajendra Vyavasaya Dharma Patasala at Chikkanahalli.

3. Detailed information regarding the leave availed of by officers, their itinera-tion, etc., will as usual be found in Part II of this Report.

CHEMICAL SECTION.

4. The work in this Section consisted as heretofore in pot and cylinder experi-ments conducted chiefly in the compound of the central office, and field experiments on the various farms and holdings of private cultivators and in the laboratory the analytical work required by this and the State Geological Departments.

5. In the cylinder experiments made with regard to the manurial requirements of paddy, the outturn calculated in pallas per acre varied from 20 to 30 and the in-crease over that of the check plots ranged from 32 to 75 per cent. Similarly the calculated yield of ragi was 10 to 15 pallas. These increases, it must be stated, are at best indications of the maximum limit that might be attained under ideal con-ditions but the most profitable yields that can be expected in actual practice has- to be determined by field trials. Similar experiments conducted with reference to cotton and jola on the Babbur Farm yielded only a negative result, in that they indicated that the depth of cylinders generally used in Europe is much too great for our con-ditions and has to be suitably reduced.

6. The second series of field manurial trials with reference to areca came to a close and the yield of nuts during the year was the highest on record since the Marthur Farm was started. Of the various mixtures tried, the largest increase in yield amounting to 48 per cent over that of the unmanured rows was due to the application of ammonium sulphate, super and potash. There was no falling off in yield in trees which received no manure during the last three years, which shows that the manure applied during the first three years is still producing its effect. The manurial experiments with sugar-cane on the Babbur Farm with special reference to J.33 A and H. M. 544 showed that the best result was obtained on the completely manured plots. Field trials with cotton and jola indicated that

these crops respond to suitable manuring, but the result cannot be held to be conclusive, as it was vitiated by the fact that the crops, though they started well, did not make normal growth owing to inadequate rainfall in the later stages. As the full effect of the manures applied to coffee on the Balehonnur Farm in 1925 and 26 may be expected to be visible only in the crop of 1927-28, it is too early to attempt an interpretation of the result of these manurial experiments. The large scale manurial experiments with paddy and sugar-cane undertaken with the co-operation of a private landlord, referred to last year were continued during the year under report also with gratifying results. The yield of paddy rose from 6,400 seers before the use of artificials to 26,279 seers in the third year of experiment, while the cost of the manure applied varied from 22 to 25 rupees per acre. Similarly, the yield from sugar-cane went up from 2,200 to 35,000 maunds for the whole area. A leaflet embodying the results of this experiment is under preparation and will be published shortly. As the effect of such demonstrations on the agricultural practice in the neighbourhood is sure to be both rapid and lasting, it is hoped that it may be possible to have some more of the kind in the succeeding years.

7. A knowledge of the acidity of soils is important for gauging the requirements of soils as regards lime and a number of devices available for determining this factor have been investigated. Of these, the apparatus put on the market by the British Drug Houses, Ltd., is comparatively simple, gives reliable indications and should present no serious difficulty to an intelligent layman in carrying out a test. Efforts to popularise the use of this outfit will be made during the coming year.

8. A complete scheme for the thorough investigation of Spike on Sandal from the chemical, biological and forest sides has been submitted and is under the consideration of the Government.

MYCOLOGICAL SECTION.

9. The koleroga of supari was not very bad during the year under report though it made its appearance for the first time in Nemmar in Sringeri Taluk. An area of 5,700 acres against 6,600 acres during the previous year was sprayed for koleroga and spraying materials worth about Rs. 18,500 were sold.

10. The Government have recently ordered that the 'Mutchalikas' relating to the sale of spraying materials should be executed on stamped paper and passed certain rules which throws the responsibility of making payments in time solely on the purchasers. Though the stamp duty itself is not heavy and the prescribed procedure no more than regularises what used to be voluntary, it is feared that the people concerned are finding the change somewhat irksome on account of the formalities that have necessarily to be observed. A number of sprayers ordered out arrived only late in the season. The transactions on account of the sale of spraying materials have not therefore been as large as they were expected to be.

11. Various alternative spraying mixtures were investigated chiefly with a view to decrease the cost. Some of these are of distinct promise but will not be recommended for general adoption until it is definitely proved that they are as efficacious as the one they are proposed to supersede.

12. Other diseases of the areca that received attention were the Anabe and the Hidimundige. The investigation of the former carried on at Babbur and Chiknayakanhalli has made appreciable progress and valuable indications have already been obtained.

13. Remedial work against the koleroga of coffee was continued and 4,000 trees were sprayed with Casein Bordeaux mixture during the year. In the case of spraying against koleroga of Supari, the size of the sprayer has to be small as the operation involves the climbing of the trees with the charged sprayer on the back. In the case of coffee, however, sprayers of larger capacity are permissible and a number of battery sprayers were ordered out. On estates with inadequate supplies of water again spraying with liquid mixtures presents practical difficulties, to overcome which, the efficacy of various dusting powders applied with special apparatus is being investigated. This aspect of the work will be commented upon in the next report.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SECTION.

14. In compliance with the wishes of the people themselves, 31 villages were included in the campaign against the Kamblihula (*Amsacta Albigera-wlk*) and

work was carried out in 120 villages against 89 last year. The supervision of the work of the village fieldmen was this year entrusted to local men who were temporarily appointed on a small monthly salary in the place of the permanent fieldmen of the department who used to be put in charge of this work. This change has been advantageous in two ways. It has been the means of some saving to Government in travelling allowances and of producing a local body of men with a practical knowledge of the remedial methods employed, which will be very useful should the pest reappear in their neighbourhood.

15. The Jola Grasshopper (*Colemamia Spheneroides*—Bol) reappeared after the lapse of about twenty years in the tract of original infestation in the Chitaldrug District and bagging was done under departmental supervision in five villages. The remedy recommended for the sugar-cane borer (*Diatroea*—spp) was tried for the first time in the Malnad this year, in four villages and there are indications that it may prove as useful there as in the maidan tracts. The result of the work done in the previous year on the Babbur Farm was encouraging as the infestation this year was low.

16. Work on the mango hopper (*Idioceros* spp) and the Rhinoceros Beetle (*Oryctes Rhinoceros*) was continued, but we are not yet in possession of a definite remedy. A preliminary report on the latter pest as it affects date groves was drawn up and furnished to the State Excise Department. As regards the Coffee Borer (*Xylotrechus quadripes*) it was decided to try the effect of an adhesive smeared on the tree stems to catch the adult beetles in addition to handpicking them. It is necessary that the adhesive to be of any real use should remain sticky for a protracted period, right throughout the flight season, and out of a number tried, one that seemed to answer this requirement best was ordered out for thorough trial in the next season. In the case of the Citrus borer (*Chelidonium Cinctum*), it is satisfactory to note that in a number of villages where the remedy was demonstrated during the previous year, the work was done so well by the owners themselves that there was little or no evidence of the pest this year.

17. Some work was done on the control of Cactus (*Opuntia dilleni*) which is a pest in some parts of the State. An insect which is reported to be destructive to this plant was imported and multiplied for distribution; but though it is capable of killing the Cactus, it itself has enemies and does not seem to spread out fast enough unaided to be really effective. Chemical means such as the injection of small quantities of arsenic pentoxide also seem to hold out prospects of success in controlling this pest.

BOTANICAL SECTION.

18. Selection and breeding work principally on ragi, sugar-cane and groundnut was continued on the Hebbal Farm as in previous years. Three selections, H.39, H.40 and H.19 were found to be consistently higher yielders of grain and straw than the local varieties, besides maturing somewhat earlier than H.22, but the former, on account of the similarity in the appearance of the earheads, require constant supervision to be able to maintain a supply of pure seed. A few early ripening strains were kept up as a standby against exceptionally adverse seasonal conditions though they suffer from the drawback of being poor yielders. A number of plant selections have for the last seven years been giving better yields than the local Hullubele, and five of the best of these are being multiplied for further trial in suitable tracts. It was not possible to do any work with irrigated ragies for want of water facilities. For the same reason, it was difficult to do much more than to keep alive the various seedlings and varieties of sugar-cane under observation.

19. Work as regards paddy was confined to the introduction in suitable localities of such varieties as from experience on Government Farms and selected raiyats' holdings are known to do well, but it has been impossible to undertake any systematic selection and breeding work for want of adequate facilities and staff. The Deputy Director reports that no complaints regarding the impoverishment of paddy soils under channels has come to his notice and adduces the fact that there has been no falling off in rate of "Gutta" in these areas as indicating that the deterioration, if any, cannot be serious. In terraced lands, there may be some wash of fine soil from the higher to the lower plots, but except under abnormal conditions, the bunds such as are generally put up form a fairly adequate protection. A scientific investigation

of this question would involve much expense and labour for a number of years and may perhaps be deferred for the present.

20. Though, as a general rule, spreading varieties of groundnut produce better yields than the erect ones, H.G.1 which is erect in habit, has again given good results in the matter of yield besides being a vigorous grower and resistant to leaf spot. Though the demand for this seed could not be fully met, a fair quantity was distributed among the Members of the Agricultural and Experimental Union for further careful trial in different localities. Another Hybrid H.G.2 also is a distinctly promising variety. Seven of the best varieties of American groundnuts were secured through the courtesy of the United States Department of Agriculture, but these, not entirely contrary to expectation, were found to be wanting in vigour under local conditions. They will however form valuable material for further breeding work.

21. The fact that during the year under report, potato flowered and set seed freely round about Bangalore was taken advantage of, for raising fresh seedlings for further work, with a view to evolve more prolific and disease resistant varieties than are now available.

22. Work on the Babbur Farm was chiefly confined to that on cotton, the time available being insufficient for much attention being devoted to Jola. Two types from among the Mysore-American IV. cotton were selected for study, the selection being made with special reference to extra length of staple and desirable vegetative characters combined with fair length of staple. In the case of dry land Sannahatti, attention was restricted to the study of Arboreum and Nerbaceum Crosses this year. The yield and ginning percentage of all these selections were carefully determined.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING SECTION.

23. The ordinary work of this section has continued to be practically the same as before. The recent enhancement of the powers of the Director in the matter of sanction and execution of construction work has thrown more supervision work on the Agricultural Engineer and further curtailed the time that could be devoted to important work such as the designing of suitable agricultural implements. Instruction work in the Agricultural School was also very heavy and some strengthening of the staff in the section is an urgent need. In the interests of both the school and the legitimate work of the section, the facilities in the small workshop attached to the section also need early improvement.

24. A number of agricultural implements of local and Indian manufacture were nevertheless tested during the year. It may be remembered that the Mysore plough was manufactured by an English Firm to the design and specifications of the department and its cost was not as low as one would wish. The ploughs submitted for trial were on the model of the Mysore plough but of Indian manufacture. The work turned out by some of them was quite good, though a slight advantage lay with the Mysore plough. Of the sugar-cane mills tested, the one made by a local firm was found equal in performance to the Nahan mill after which it was modelled. It takes time however for a new comer to supplant an old implement of recognised merit and a guarantee of reasonable service would go a long way to win popular confidence for the former.

25. Among miscellaneous work done by the section may be mentioned the construction of some improved jaggery boiling furnaces and assistance rendered in deepening wells and setting up water lifting appliances.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

26. The Hebbal Agricultural School started with 37 students on the rolls, of which twelve were admissions to the First year class decided on the results of an Entrance Examination held towards the end of the previous official year. Out of these, 31 students held scholarships, 26 being from Government and the rest made up of two from the Shimoga District Board, two from the Ursu Boarding School and one from the Tumkur District Board. The sports and other usual activities were kept up and the health and attendance of the students were satisfactory. The Diploma class students had the privilege of visiting the Presidency Agricultural Show at Poona in the course of their excursion.

The final examinations of the school were held in April 1927. Sixteen students sat for the final examination, of whom eleven were declared eligible for the Diploma and the rest only for the Certificate of the school. The Diplomas and the Certificates were kindly given away to the successful candidates of the previous year (1925-26) by Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Third Member of Council, on 19th February 1927.

Seventy-one applications for admission next year were received and the usual Entrance Examination was arranged to be held at the District Headquarters on the 18th of June 1927.

27. The position of the Sri Krishnarajendra Vyavasaya Dharma Patasala at Chikkanahalli improved during the year under report. The school got a free grant of 23 acres of dry land, of which some $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres are irrigable and the half acre of wet land which it held on lease all these years was acquired and handed over to the school. With the help of a liberal grant which the Tumkur District Board voted for the purpose, it was possible during the year to revive the Blacksmithy and Carpentry classes which had to be closed down for want of funds. Fifteen students underwent the full course of the school and all of them were declared eligible for the School Certificate after the usual annual examination.

28. Two more schools of the type of the one at Chikkanahalli were sanctioned during the year. One is to be at the Nagenahalli Farm, which has been partly financed by the Mysore District Board and the other at Ramakrishnapur in the Anekal Taluk, which is due to the munificence of Mr. G. Venkataramanaiya who has made over his property to the Government for the upkeep of the school. Much necessary preliminary work has already been done in connection with both these institutions.

29. The State Department of Public Instruction have on hand a scheme for teaching agriculture as part of the regular course in some selected Middle Schools in the State. This work needs careful supervision in the beginning and the services of a suitable agricultural officer were lent to the Education Department for the purpose during the year.

LIVE STOCK SECTION.

30. The office of the Live Stock Expert was abolished in Government Order No. 454-5—C. B. 102-25, dated 31st July 1926, and this office was merged in that of the Amrit Mahal Superintendent. This and the subsequent transfer of the latter office to Bangalore rendered some retrenchment in the establishment of the two offices possible.

31. The work in the Hebbal Dairy and the Veterinary Hospital proceeded on the usual lines and does not call for any special remark.

32. No pure bred Merino stock was imported and the one ram available is old and nearly useless. Sheep work on this and the Yellachihalli and the Babbur Farms suffered from various setbacks such as dearth of breeding rams, insufficient pasturage due to inadequate and unfavourable rainfall and an outbreak of Anthrax on the last. The Babbur Farm was used exclusively for rearing double-half-breds which were found superior to half-breds both in the quantity and quality of the wool produced.

33. The Sheep Breeders' Association of Kolar did useful work during the year in spite of unfavourable conditions in many villages within its sphere of influence. It had a special Court in the last Christmas Show at Bangalore which attracted many visitors and held a successful Sheep Show in connection with the District Conference at Kolar. It is satisfactory to note that the attempt made during the previous year towards the co-operative marketing of wool is finding favour among the people interested. While only 175 lbs. of wool were sold through the Association during the previous year, the quantity so dealt with during the year under report was 926 lbs. The cross-bred wool fetched Re. 0-9-9 per lb. at Cawnpore, while first grade country wool was sold at Re. 0-5-6 per lb. in the local market.

34. Two subventions for the maintenance of satisfactory breeding bulls were sanctioned during the year. The breeding bulls stationed at the various Veterinary Hospitals were replaced with efficient animals wherever necessary and continued to be useful to the raiyat population in improving the quality of their cattle.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

35. *The Hebbal Farm.*—The seasonal conditions were not favourable and the out-turns of the crops grown were consequently below the normal. The varietal and manurial tests were continued on the usual lines except that among the former, Nitrolim was included among the fertilizers under trial. The water in the tank failed early in the season. There was therefore no summer crop of paddy and it was with great difficulty that the sugar-cane crop could be kept alive. The tank however filled late in September and this enabled paddy and sugar-cane being planted in January.

A system of underground drainage for the wet area was completed during the year.

Algerian oats was tried as a fodder crop, but after giving one cutting of about four tons per acre, the crop unfortunately died.

36. *The Marthur Farm.*—Experiments conducted on this farm with regard to the manurial requirements of areca have been successful and show that by judicious manuring the yield may be increased to a considerable extent. Java is in many respects a good cane for the Malnad and would have spread to a much larger extent than it has but for its unfortunate tendency to early and profuse arrowing. Experimental work on this farm indicates that by special manurial treatment, this tendency could to a certain extent be checked. Some Dhaincha seed was got from Calcutta for trial as a green manure crop and is reported to be doing well on paddy land of the farm.

37. *The Babbur Farm.*—The work here was carried, on the old lines on but the season agriculturally was very unfavourable and the crops usually grown either gave very poor yields or were complete failures. The water in the Vanivilas Sagara gave out for the time since the reservoir was completed and there was consequently no paddy crop at all. This fact suggested that if paddy could be grown in this tract as a winter instead of a summer crop, it would be a distinct advantage in similar years of scanty rainfall in future. This practice is an innovation in this tract and there is naturally much misgiving in the minds of the people concerned regarding its success. Work was planned to obtain reliable data on this point.

In conformity with results obtained in previous years, J.33a and three feet spacing between the rows of sugar-cane have again produced the highest yields. Work done on this farm so far indicates that this tract is well suited for raising cocoanut plantations.

38. *The Nagenhalli Farm.*—The crops grown on the farm during the year and the nature of the experiments made with regard to them were pretty much the same as in previous years. The season was favourable for dry crops and this fact is reflected in the decidedly better yields of ragi, castor and groundnuts on the farm. The sugar-cane generally suffers from inadequate irrigation during the hot weather and the year under report was no exception in this respect. Arrangements will be made to pump water from the Devaraya Nala hereafter, but this of course will considerably increase the cost of cultivation. Practically the whole of the groundnut and ragi, the Coimbatore, Banku and Chintamani sanna among paddy varieties and H.M. 544 and H.M. 312 of sugar-cane grown on the farm has been sold for seed purposes. The rest of the sugar-cane was milled and good jaggery was made, which fetched Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 2-10-0 per maund when the market price for jaggery was Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2 per maund.

39. *The Balehonnur Farm.*—The offices, residential quarters, cooly lines and other necessary buildings on this new farm are under construction and made appreciable progress during the year. The area of the farm was extended by the inclusion of 14 acres of gomal land and 165 acres of virgin jungle, with a view to enable fresh items of work being taken up later.

40. The work went on in accordance with the programme drawn up in the beginning. An area of 20 acres was cleared during the year, which is proposed to be utilised for experiments regarding pruning, shade trees and other important matters affecting coffee. The manurial experiments have already yielded indications, which considering that they are the result of only one season's work, cannot be considered very reliable. It may be mentioned however that the application of lime was found to be generally beneficial.

41. A valuable collection of a number of growing plants of coffee was acquired from the Experimental Station at Siddapur in Coorg and was successfully transported to the farm where they are now thriving. These plants will be included in the varietal tests in progress.

42. The short cut of introducing improvements arrived at as the result of experiments conducted in other countries and in other parts of this country has so often ended in disaster that it is now admitted that the only sound policy in this matter is that the recommendation of any agricultural improvement for general adoption should be preceded by patient research under conditions representative of the tract to which it is sought to be introduced. If this view is conceded as the right one, it would follow that great prominence should be given to scientific and research work on the programme of an Agricultural Department. And after all, scientific research is perhaps the chief justification for a Government Department of Agriculture as it is the one thing which may be considered beyond the resources of any private or public body on account of the heavy expenditure involved. It is also agreed from the experience gained during all the years the Indian Departments of Agriculture have been in existence that the usefulness of model and demonstration farms is comparatively small and the best way of impressing the raiyat population is to conduct demonstrations on the raiyats' own holdings. As will appear from another part of the report, the departmental farms have all cost more than they have earned and judged by the test of income, they have to be considered failures; but it is submitted that a good deal of useful work has nevertheless been done on them. As stated in last year's report, it may be possible to arrive at a compromise between the two conflicting ideas of the function of an Experimental Farm. By putting the area left over after reserving a portion for experimental work and another for growing fodder for the live-stock, under a suitable remunerative crop, it may be possible to make the farms self-supporting, but this course necessitates the grant of more funds than the Department has now the use of.

GENERAL DEMONSTRATION.

43. There was no important change in the policy pursued by the department in the matter of bringing its recommendations to the notice of the agriculturists. The work has continued on the usual lines and shows considerable progress under the various heads. It is proposed to refer here only to the more important items; further details and statistics will be found in Part II appended to this report.

Except for the Mysore District where the season was not favourable for the kar crops, the Eastern Division may be said to have fared fairly well as regards dry crops, though here also the yields were below normal due to insufficient later rains. Paddy outturns were normal in channel tracts but in tank fed areas, the water was just about sufficient to keep the sugar-cane alive. In some parts of the division however there was heavy rain which filled the tanks late in the year and here good crops of 'Vaisak' paddy were raised. Except in parts of Anekal and Chamrajnagar Taluks, the situation as regards fodder and water, was satisfactory. In the Western Division, the monsoon started well but there was a more or less complete failure of the late rains with the result that the dry crops were seriously affected. For the same reason the area under sugar-cane was reduced considerably during the year in the division.

44. A large number of tillage demonstrations have been held in new areas and the sales of improved implements have increased during the year. The Kolar Mission, the Mysore and the Eureka ploughs are popular in the Eastern Division, while those in demand in the Western Division are the heavier types made by the Kirloskars. A considerable number of the latter have also been sold by private dealers. Furthermore, there are a number of local smithies which manufacture and supply more or less effective imitations of the improved ploughs, so that the number of the implements actually brought into use during the year is much larger than what is shown by sales from the departmental depots. The Nahan mill, of which a large number was sold, continued to be popular and the cry was all for these mills though there were some mills of local manufacture which according to actual tests made by the department, ran the Nahan mill close in excellence of performance. The department owes a duty both to the agriculturist and the local manufacturer. The former has to be supplied with the best that is available, while local industries have to be

encouraged. As we have no definite information yet as regards the durability of the local mills, the matter is being dealt with in a spirit of compromise calculated to serve the interests of both the industries. Some large scale tractor ploughing demonstrations were held in the neighbourhood of Bangalore with a Fordson Tractor which the department purchased during the latter part of the year. The applications were more than could be complied with. In the Shimoga District, Messrs. Oakes & Co., the Ford Agents, conducted similar demonstrations which aroused a great deal of interest.

45. H.22 ragi has undergone a further extension of area without the intervention of the department which now undertakes only a restricted supply of pure seed wherever absolutely necessary. This strain is not of course suitable for all parts of the State and the quest for special varieties suitable for particular tracts continues. The cultivation of the early maturing erect types of groundnut like the Small Japan and the Spanish spread considerably in both the divisions, the increase being more marked in the Western Division. The provision of irrigation water from the channels during the hot weather has rendered it possible to grow this as an intermediate crop which has resulted in profit to the soil and the cultivator concerned.

46. The early maturing varieties of paddy have continued to be popular. Of these, particular mention may be made of Banku and the Coimbatore varieties first tried on the Nagenhalli Farm. These varieties have shown great adaptability to Malnad conditions and attained increased popularity in the Western Division also.

47. The cultivation of H.M.544 spread further during the year under report in the chief cane growing tracts in both the divisions of the State and attempts were made with a considerable measure of success to introduce J.33a. into places where 'Cheni,' an inferior cane, was being grown. H.M.553 is a cane which has shown remarkable resistance to excessive moisture and it has therefore been introduced in the very rainy zone of the Malnad where it is finding favour with the cane growers.

48. As stated in previous reports, the department has ceased to stock large quantities of manures and fertilizers for sale, especially since Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., have opened depots in places where there is considerable demand for these articles. Small stocks drawn from Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., are however maintained in departmental depots on consignment basis, in places where such facilities do not exist. The sales of the department with those made by Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. who have courteously furnished their figures show that the use of fertilizers is increasing rapidly year after year. It should be noted here that there are large sales of oil cake from local sources of supply for which we have no reliable statistics. The fast disappearance of the tendency to regard the application of artificial fertilizers as something in the nature of needless and expensive pampering which could only be considered in connection with the more remunerative class of crops is a feature of this work that may perhaps deserve mention. Special mixtures are prepared and supplied from the departmental depots for ordinary crops, not excluding ragi, without exciting particular comment.

49. The departmental district staff have as heretofore availed themselves of gatherings such as conferences, fairs, jattras, revenue jamabandies and the like to impress upon the raiyats, the importance of seed selection and the observance of improved cultivation and harvesting methods. The economic transplantation of paddy and the wider planting of sugar-cane is gaining ground in both the divisions resulting in saving of seed and increase of profit to the cultivator. The use of the stone roller for threshing ragi and the use of better mills with higher extraction in milling and better furnaces and better methods in preparing jaggery are finding a larger number of adherents. The practice of green manuring made some progress and a beginning was made in inducing people to put down 'Honge' plantations to serve as sources of leaf manure where it is not easily available. The practice of making ensilage for fodder has been appreciated wherever it was demonstrated and is being taken up slowly.

50. The number of Co-operative Societies and Village Panchayets engaging in agricultural work showed gratifying increase during the year. The divisional officers and the district staff under them are in constant touch with these bodies and arrange to supply seeds and manures suitable for their locality in addition to giving them other necessary help and advice. This work which when fully organised,

should, by relieving the department of the commercial part of its work set it free to devote more time to technical work, is one which deserves encouragement to the fullest extent possible.

51. The scheme for buying and stocking seeds and manures for sale to raiyats is financed by an advance from Government which has to be returned in full and the department may incur no loss in these transactions. This is where the District Boards can help and have been liberally helping the department. They have been for some years past, granting loans of varying amounts for the furtherance of agricultural work in their respective jurisdictions, but this procedure gave rise to some confusion as it involved keeping the same kind of accounts separately for the department and the District Boards. This was changed under Government orders this year and the District Boards now make an absolute grant to which the department debits losses arising in consequence of supplies of seed and manures free or at concession prices in the districts concerned.

52. Grateful thanks are due to the District Boards and their Presidents and the officers of the Revenue and Co-operative Departments for their assistance which was continued in full measure during the year. Due acknowledgment is also made here of the valuable co-operation of the members of the Experimental and Agricultural Union in the important work of trying out either new implements, improved seed, or new cultivation methods.

IMPLEMENT DEPOT.

53. The continuance of the depot has been sanctioned up to the end of June 1928. It continued to work on the usual lines, but the volume of business done during the year showed considerable increase over that of the previous year. The value of sales during the year was Rs. 75,168-12-6 against Rs. 58,182-2-1 which was the figure for the previous year. Sales under the Hire Purchase terms also increased from Rs. 973-6-8 to Rs. 1,549-15-11.

54. The total outstandings of the depot were Rs. 19,485-1-11 on July 1st, 1926; Rs. 3,813-9-2 were collected during the year so that the balance awaiting collection on July 1st, 1927 was Rs. 15,671-8-9. The dues relate to credit sales made many years ago and vigorous measures are being taken to reduce the balance with the assistance of the Revenue Department wherever necessary. It may be mentioned here that credit sales have been stopped from the year 1919.

55. Under Government Order No. D. 964-5—A. & E. 210-25-5, dated 23rd July 1927, the funds necessary for the operation of this concern are now drawn from an advance sanctioned for the purpose and not from a personal deposit account as hitherto. The system of keeping accounts and the books to be maintained by the Central and Branch Depots received the approval of the Government during the year.

56. The usual financial statement is printed in the Appendix in Part II of this Report.

FINANCIAL.

57. *Oil cake advance.*—Experiments continued over some years having proved the beneficial effect of the application of nitrogenous manures to sugar-cane, it was decided to introduce this practice in localities where it was unknown. The necessary manure was issued on fourteen months' credit and Government were approached for the necessary funds. As this practice has now become fairly established in the chief cane growing tracts of the State, credit sales have now been stopped for some years and the balance due to the department is on account of these transactions. During the years 1915 to 1919, the total amount drawn from the Government on this account was Rs. 89,470. The unrecovered balance was Rs. 16,753 on June 30th, 1926, and Rs. 16,065 on June 30th, 1927, Rs. 688 having been recovered during the year. There are some discrepancies between our figures and the Comptroller's which are being reconciled in correspondence with the latter officer and the treasuries. This balance of Rs. 16,065 is not due entirely from the purchasers of oil cake. A sum of about Rs. 3,100 is due from farms and departmental depots and action is being taken to adjust them this year. Another sum of about Rs. 2,900 has been recovered and is not taken to account for want of details of credit, which are being traced in this as well as the Divisional Offices. Thus, a balance of about Rs. 10,000 will be outstanding as due from private

purchasers. All these cases of default are in the hands of the Revenue Department and the matter is pursued vigorously with a view to reduce the amount due as speedily as possible.

58. Under Implements also, in the early days, credit sales which have now ceased altogether, had to be authorised as an inducement in popularising the use of improved implements. The arrears due to the department under this head stood at Rs. 19,485-1-11 on 30th June 1926. The balance was reduced to Rs. 15,672-8-9 on 30th June 1927, Rs. 3,812-9-2 having been collected during the year. The collection of these arrears also is receiving constant attention. With regard to sales under the Hire Purchase Rules, the arrears that had become overdue on 30th June 1927 amounted to Rs. 1,752-12-10 and all these cases were referred to the Revenue Department.

59. The following statement shows the expenditure on the various farms. On all except the Babbur Farm, the anticipated income was more than realised. In the case of Babbur Farm however, the realisation fell short of the anticipated income by about Rs. 1,000 due to a bad season the failure of the Vani Vilas water and an attack of borer on sugar-cane which is the chief money crop grown on the farm :—

Name of farm	Budget	Gross expenditure	Receipts	Net expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hebbal Farm ..	16,200 net	14,579	2,448	12,131
Babbur Farm ..	7,900 net	26,805	12,099	14,706
	5,658 additional			
Nagenhalli Farm ..	5,600 net	8,731	3,770	4,961
	1,000 additional			
Marthur Farm ..	8,000 net	10,244	3,352	6,892
	Total ..	60,359	21,669	38,690

CONCLUSION.

60. The staff in all sections have worked with zeal and willingness. In the Scientific Sections important research work has continued under the management of Sectional officers.

The district staff under the guidance of the Deputy Director and Assistant Director have increased the usefulness of the department by bringing the benefits of improved methods to the raiyat in an increased measure, while the office staff under the management of the Headquarters Assistant have not only efficiently conducted current work but have also done much to sift and clear off old arrears in accounts.

PART II.

1. *Charge.*—Mr. G. H. Krumbiegel continued in charge of the Department as Officiating Director during the year.

2. *Tours.*—The Officiating Director was on tour for 131 days during the year.

3. *Meetings attended.*—The subjoined statement shows details of the various meetings attended by the Officiating Director during the year :—

Legislative Council ..	5
Representative Assembly in October 1926 and Birthday Sessions in June 1927 ..	2
Meetings of the Agricultural Board and its Sub-Committees ..	3 plus 9—12.

He also attended the meetings of the Royal Agricultural Commission at Bangalore in November 1926, the Agricultural Exhibition at Poona in October 1926 and the Indian Central Cotton Committee at Bombay in January 1927.

He presided over the Agricultural Section of the District Conferences at Hassan and Mysore, and the meetings of the Sericultural Association at Mysore, and the Agricultural and Experimental Union in December 1926 and April 1927.

4. *Inspections.*—The following are the various institutions and places inspected by the Director during the year:—

Offices, farms and schools	Depots	Veterinary Dispensaries and Hospitals
Office of the Superintendent, Amrit Mahal Department.	Mysore	Mysore.
The Yellachihalli Sheep Farm	Hassan	Hassan.
Rayanakere Dairy Farm	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur.
The Filature House, Mysore	Shimoga	Shimoga.
The Channapatna Sericultural Farm	Sagar	Sagar.
The Sericultural Farm at Kunigal	Tirthahalli	..
The Nagenhalli Farm	Tumkur	Tumkur.
The Coffee Farm at Balehonur	Yedatore	..
The Babbur Farm	Tarikere	Tarikere.
The Sri Krishnarajendra Vyavasaya Dharma Patasala at Chikkanhalli.	Hole-Narsipur	Hole-Narsipur.
The Ramakrishnapur Agricultural School under organisation.	Saklespur	Saklespur.
	Hiriyur	..

The following are among other institutions and estates inspected during the year:—

The inspection of the Ganeshkhind Dairy Farm at Poona, the Essen Flour Factory at Mysore, inspection of Coffee Plantations and Fruit Works, inspection of Mr. Ahmed Pasha's Coffee Estate, Estate of Mr. Subramanya Bhatta of Tenginakere, Mr. Javali Ganesha Rao's Estate, Mr. Basave Gowda's Estate, Mr. Mahomed Hussain's Estate at Saklespur, the Fibre Estate at Gunjur, inspection of lands for the location of the Cinchona Plantation, the Sewage Farm at Mysore, the Krishnarajasagara Works, the Sulekere Tank and the Industrial School at Sagar.

In his capacity of Consulting Architect, the following work was attended to:—

The extension of the Zoo Gardens at Mysore, the Seringapatam Garden, work in the New Durbar Hall, lay out of the Mansion Grounds, Madhuvana Orchard, improvement of the Race Course at Mysore, the Canopy Work at Mysore, works at the Fern Hill Palace and the Garden House at Ootacamund, the Palace Estates at Adyar (Madras), lay out of the Yedatore Town, the Mysore City Improvement Works.

Muster Works of Amrit Mahal herds at Hunsur:—

5. The accounts of the depots at Channapatna, Mysore, Shimoga, Hassan and Bangalore and of the Hebbal Farm have so far been audited by the Special Accountants sanctioned in Government Order No. D. 4983-4—A. & F. 254 21-7, dated 31st December 1926. A detailed audit of the accounts from the very commencement was undertaken for Mysore, Channapatna and Hassan, and accounts for the five years of the Hebbal Farm, *i.e.*, from the date of the last audit of the Comptroller, were audited. In regard to the other depots, in view of the long time that the audit from the very beginning would occupy and of the latest instructions issued by this office in the light of the observations of the Public Accounts Committee and the orders of Government thereon, the audit was confined to the accounts of one official year previous to the date of audit, and this arrangement is proposed to be followed in the first instance, in respect of the remaining depots.

6. *Leave.*—Mr. H. V. Krishnayya was on privilege leave for one month from 6th August 1926. Dr. B. Narasimha Iyengar, Agricultural Chemist, was on privilege leave for twenty days from 15th February 1927, Mr. N. Sampathiengar, privilege leave for seventeen days from 22nd June 1926 and furlough for three months from 1st May 1927, Mr. B. Sankara Rao Badami, privilege leave for fifteen days from 30th November 1926, Dr. Kunhi Kannan, four days' privilege leave from 3rd January 1927 with permission to utilise Christmas Holidays, Dr. M.K. Venkata Rao, privilege leave for fourteen days from 15th January 1927, Mr. B. C. Shantappa, privilege leave for fifteen days from 8th December 1926 with permission to utilise the Christmas Holidays and Mr. T. V. Subramanyam, seventeen days privilege leave from 4th April 1927.

7. *Library.*—The Part I of the Library Catalogue was issued during the year and the second part is under compilation.

The accessions to the Library were as follows :—

Journals and periodicals	..	..	..	1,198
Bulletins and Circulars	..	..	..	535
Reports	..	..	..	46
Books purchased	..	..	..	30

The number of Periodicals acquired by subscription or otherwise is as hereunder :—

By subscription :—				
(a) Agriculture	..	..	..	48
(b) Live-stock	..	..	..	9
By exchange	..	..	..	48

The number of books lent out to people unconnected with the department during the year is 77.

Two hundred and twenty-eight volumes of periodicals and journals were got bound at the Government Press and were added to the Library.

The following are the Departmental Publications issued during the year :—

- (1) Agricultural Calendar for 1927. (English and Kannada.)
- (2) Report on the Progress of Agriculture in Mysore. (English.)
- (3) Catalogue of the Library Books, Part I. (English.)
- (4) Jola Grasshopper. (Circular in Kannada.)
- (5) List of Exhibits of the Agricultural Court at the Bangalore District Board Exhibition, December 1926. (Circular, English.)

G. H. KRUMBIEGEL,
Offg. Director of Agriculture.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST FOR 1926-27.

Charge.—I have been in charge of work in the Chemical Section during the whole year.

Staff.—The only change in the personnel of the staff is the appointment of Mr. D. Hanumanthayya, B.A., B.Ag., as Assistant in Bacteriology in place of Mr. B. Krishna Murthy, B.Sc., transferred for work in connection with experiments in Bee-keeping.

Leave.—I was on privilege leave for 20 days from 15th February 1927. Mr. N. Sampataiengar, Senior Assistant Chemist was on privilege leave for 17 days from 22nd June 1926 and furlough for three months from 1st May 1927, and Mr. B. Shankara Rao Badami, Senior Assistant Chemist on special duty in connection with spike investigation was on privilege leave for 15 days from 30th November 1926.

Tours.—I was on tour for 51 days inspecting experimental work on the various Farms of the Department, on private lands and on the Palace Dairy Farm at Rayanakere. Mr. N. Sampataiengar spent 122 days in attending to the work of Field Experiments on the Babboor, Marthur and Balehonnur Farms.

Correspondence.—In addition to a lot of work disposed off orally and in unofficial notes, 616 letters were received and 641 sent out during the year.

Pot and Cylinder Experiments.—In addition to a study of the residual effects of manures applied in 1925-26, new series of pot experiments were started on the decomposition of nitrogenous manures including such new manures as Floranid and Nitrolim, on the time of application of sulphate of ammonia and sulphate of potash to ragi and on the influence of fineness of bone-meal on its rate of decomposition. As the chemical work connected with the above experiments is not yet complete, a discussion of the results has been postponed.

In the equipment of 25 bottomless cisterns of reinforced concrete put up in 1924-25, two crops of paddy have been taken in connection with experiments on the manurial requirements of paddy and on the utility of various mixtures of manures. The yields from the variously treated cisterns which are one square yard in area, calculated into pallas per acre, varied from 20-30 according to treatment. The increases due to various treatments over the yield from the check or unmanured cisterns varied from 32 to 75 per cent.

In a second equipment consisting of 24 cisterns, only one experimental crop of ragi has been harvested and the yield of grain calculated into pallas per acre varied from 10-15 according to manurial treatment.

A detailed discussion of the results of the above two series of experiments will be made when at least three experimental crops have been harvested.

As mentioned in last year's report, the results of these small scale experiments only show the uppermost limit to which the yield of paddy and ragi might be increased, leaving the question of profitability or otherwise to be decided by field experiments.

Similar experiments conducted with cotton and jola in open steel cylinders on the Babboor Farm have not been a success. The depth of cylinders used in Europe seems to be too much for this country causing some disturbance in the movement of soil moisture. So steps have been taken to reduce the depth from three feet to 18 inches and restart the experiments early in September of this year.

Field Experiments:—Areca.—The second series of areca manurial experiments started in 1923 came to a close this year, and a third series to find out an economical dose of manure for areca has been started in the rows which have remained without any manures for the past three years.

The total yield for the whole garden was 31,644 lbs. green nuts which gave 3,484 lbs. or 125 maunds of boiled dry nuts, which is the highest yield since the Farm was started.

Coming to the action of different manures, taking only the average of dry nuts per acre of 400 bearing trees for the first three years and comparing them with the averages of the second three years, it was found that the increase has been 27 per cent in the case of rows getting ammonium sulphate and potash, 48 per cent in the case of rows getting ammonium sulphate, super and potash, 27 per cent in the case of rows getting oil-cake and potash and 34 per cent in the case of rows getting oil-cake, super and potash. This shows clearly that superphosphate has a good effect on areca and that it is necessary.

As regards the rows which have remained without any manure during the second three years, but which received manures during the first three years, they do not seem to have suffered in the least, but on the other hand, some of the rows show a slight increase in yield which shows that the manures applied during the first period are still acting.

The results obtained till now lead one to the conclusion that in localities with an yield of 20 maunds per acre, the yield can be increased to 35 maunds an acre by manuring with a mixture containing groundnut cake, super and potash in certain proportions.

A detailed account of the work done during the last six years and of the results obtained is under preparation and will be published as a bulletin in the near future.

Sugar-cane.—In addition to experiments on the general manurial requirements of sugar-cane going on on the Babboor Farm, 2 new series of experiments to find out the maximum acre dose of sulphate of ammonia and superphosphate that would be effective and paying were also started. For this purpose, one set of plots except check ones got 350 lbs. of superphosphate and varying doses of 125 lbs., 250 lbs., 375 lbs. and 500 lbs., sulphate of ammonia per acre and in the other series all plots except checks got 200 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia and varying doses of 250 lbs., 375 lbs., 500 lbs. and 750 lbs. of superphosphate per acre.

Two varieties of sugar-cane, H. M. 544 and J. 33 A were planted as usual, and the area for each plot of each variety was one gunta repeated four times.

For want of funds, it was not possible to apply any cattle manure at all to the cane, although it was definitely known that chemical fertilizers would act most beneficially along with cattle manure. To add to this, the weather was also very dry and the intermittant supply of water also affected the growth of cane very much.

The tonnage of cane per acre was not as high as was expected, the maximum being 25 of J. 33 A and 21 of H. M. 544, and J. 33 A gave as usual a better tonnage than H. M. 544. The composition of J. 33 A. is very good containing 20.5 per cent total solids, 0.2 per cent glucose and 19 per cent sucrose. The juice from H. M. 544 is not so rich, total solids being only 18.5 per cent, glucose 0.42 per cent and sucrose 17 per cent.

With regard to the results of the experiments, it was found that in the general manurial series, the completely manured plots gave the highest yield and check plots the lowest in the case of J. 33 A. As regards H. M. 544, though complete manure stood first and check last, owing to uneven growth in intermediate plots the order of the yields did not tally with those of J. 33 A.

In the second series of experiments with varying doses of sulphate of ammonia, a dose of 250 to 375 lbs. per acre was found to be useful whereas a higher dose was found to have a depressing effect with regard to J. 33 A. as well as H. M. 544.

In the third series of experiments with varying doses of superphosphate, it was found that a dose of 250 lbs. to 500 lbs per acre was beneficial.

The experiments in the second and third series have been tried for only one season and cannot be taken as conclusive. Unfortunately all experiments for 1927-28 had to be suspended for want of funds to buy manures and apprehended scarcity of water as well. As it is expected to be able to renew the experiments in 1928-29, a three acre plot has been selected to study the fertility of the various sub-plots with sugar-cane as the experimental crop under uniform treatment.

Cotton.—Pot experiments with black soils having shown that cotton responded to manuring, field experiments were started on the Babboor Farm with cotton as well as jola. The cotton came up quite well, but as there were no rains after the

manures were put in, the results obtained were not concordant. The yields obtained varied from 155 lbs. of kappas per acre in the check plots to 206 lbs. per acre in the plots manured with sulphate of ammonia and potash. Similarly, jola made a very poor growth and the earheads were not weighed at all. The experiments will be repeated at the earliest opportunity.

Coffee.—As mentioned in last year's report, manurial experiments with coffee were started on the Balehonnur Farm in 1925 and manures applied for the first time according to plan in November of that year. By that time, most of the wood for the crop of 1926-27 had already been formed and so the manures applied in 1925 may have had some effect on the setting of the blossoms in 1926 and ripening of the fruit formed later on. The full effect of the manures applied in 1925 and 1926 will be seen only in the crop of 1927-28. An interpretation of the results obtained can only be made after harvesting two more crops at least and taking the results in conjunction with yields for 1924-25 and 1925-26, figures for which have also been recorded and kept for ready reference.

The picking of coffee commenced on 24-12-1926 and continued till 24-1-1927. The nature of the harvest is very complicated on account of very frequent weighings (3 weighings for each row in each plot for each picking) and consequently the progress of work was rather slow. By the time the first picking was over, some plots were ready for the second picking. But in some plots owing to late harvest there was no need for a second picking at all and only stipping was done instead.

As there was no pulping outfit of our own, all the pulping was done on the Gantenaik Estate through the kind courtesy of Mr. Frend. Owing to a bumper harvest this year at Gantenaik as well, it was not an easy matter to get our coffee also pulped there. After getting the fruits of the first three days pulped separately to work out a ratio between ripe fruit and parchment coffee, our crop was also mixed with the estate crop for pulping.

The total quantity of fruit picked and pulped was 23,532 lbs. which yielded about 4,650 lbs. or 150 bushels of parchment. The quantity of stripped fruits was 4,970 lbs. which yielded 840 lbs. of clean pounded coffee.

As already stated, an interpretation of the results cannot be made just now. But still, the yields of 1926-27 compared with those of 1924-25 and 1925-26 do give certain indications. For instance, the crop from the check or unmanured plots was 314 lbs. of parchment per acre in 1924-25, 72 lbs. in 1925-26 and 370 lbs. in 1926-27. The yields from plots manured with nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in 1925 was 308 lbs. of parchment per acre in 1924-25 and 86 lbs. in 1925-26, *i.e.*, the two years before the experiment was started, 467 lbs. in 1926-27 *i.e.*, in the first year in which the manurial effects are only partial. This indicates that even in the first year of manuring, the result has been to raise the yield from 370 lbs. to 467 lbs. per acre which means an increased yield of 3 maunds of coffee per acre.

To supplement the work on the Coffee farm, three tons of a coffee manure mixture have been distributed for trial among a few planters round about Chickmagalur.

Work on private lands.—Experiments on private lands at the expense of the landowner himself were continued with paddy at Gudaganahalli and with sugar-cane at Kyalasanahalli.

The paddy experiments at Gudaganahalli on 27 acres of land cultivated by 13 raiyats on the "VARAM SYSTEM" have now gone on for three years and the landowner has consented to continue them for another two years on the same lines as before. As mentioned in previous reports, the total yield of paddy from the whole area previous to the use of artificial manures was only 6,400 seers. In the very first year of manuring, the yield went up to 19,400 seers. In the second year, the yield was 25,186 and in the third year, it was 26,279 seers. The cost of manures applied during these three years varied from Rs. 25 to Rs. 22 per acre according to fluctuations in price. As ordered by Government in their review of last year's report, a detailed account of the experiments is being written up for publication as a bulletin of the Department.

The experiments with sugar-cane were conducted at Kyalasanahalli near Bangalore on about 11 acres of land cultivated by 42 tenants on the "VARAM SYSTEM."

According to previous experience, the best yield from the whole area was about 2,200 maunds of jaggery whereas last year it went up to 3,500 maunds with the use of artificial manures *viz.*, superphosphate applied at the rate of 2 cwts. to the acre at the time of planting and 250 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia per acre about 10 weeks after planting in addition to the usual amount of cattle manure and oil-cake.

Soil Studies.—As mentioned in last year's report, work on soil acidity has been started. Various field methods developed in England, America and Germany to find out the lime requirements of soils were tried with a few samples of soils from coffee estates on the estates themselves and in the Laboratory. Of the various equipments tried, the soil testing outfit put upon the market by the British Drug House Limited, London, seems to be quite handy and easy of manipulation by the planters themselves. The method has been tried on over 150 samples of soils from about 2,500 acres of coffee land and seems to give a reliable indication with regard to their lime requirements. Efforts will be made to popularise the method this year among Planters who desire to take up the work themselves.

Studies in soil fertility have also been started according to methods developed in America taking the carbon dioxide evolved in soils under certain decomposition processes as an index of fertility. Preliminary experiments with red loam, heavy paddy soil and black cotton soil, have indicated that the three different kinds of soils differ remarkably in their powers of decomposing substances like pure dextrose and urea. A detailed discussion of the results will be made when the work is sufficiently advanced. As this work can only be undertaken when there is no other urgent chemical work connected with potcultures and field experiments, progress in this direction of work will necessarily be slow.

Feeding Experiments.—Work in this direction at Rayanakere which has frequently been interrupted since 1925 due to outbreaks of disease in and frequent inoculations of the herd has again been started. The feeding value of two mixtures, one containing groundnut cake and wheat bran and the other containing linseed cake in addition is being tested by feeding them to young growing stock between the ages of 3 and 18 months. Besides, the utility of certain concentrated feeds in maintaining and increasing the milk production of cows is also being tested. The series of experiments now started will come to a close during the course of the next six months and the results obtained will be discussed in next year's report.

Besides these experiments, milk from the various breeds of cows is being tested periodically to study the variations in butterfat content, and the necessary experimental records and graphs maintained.

Sandal Spike.—Work was continued on the same lines as before and results worth reporting have not yet been obtained. A short report of the work done since the publication of the Spike Bulletin in 1917 has already been submitted to Government in another connection.

Advice to Landowners.—People are just beginning to take an increased interest in the use of artificial manures to increase agricultural production in the State and are asking for advice now and then. Detailed inspection of over a 1000 acres of coffee estates of Indian Planters has been done and advice given with regard to the use of artificial manure. As a result, they have purchased about 200 tons of various manures for trial on their estates. In addition to the work within the State, I have inspected about 2000 acres of coffee estates belonging to some of my friends in the neighbouring Province of Coorg during my holiday sojourn there and started work since 1925 on the use of artificial manures on a fairly extensive scale.

The table attached gives an idea of the analytical work done in the Laboratory as well as in camp in connection with the above investigations.

In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge with thanks the hearty co-operation of all those associated with me in work. Some of the junior members of the staff who were entertained in 1920 have not yet been given a grade in spite of my frequent representations. In the interests of efficiency at least, they must have something to look forward to, and I sincerely hope that their case will be taken up very soon.

TABLE.

Nature of samples	Number examined	Number of determinations
I. AGRICULTURAL.		
Crops from Pot and Cylinder Experiments.	660	1,270
Soils including moisture, acidity and fertility studies ..	600	1,700
Manures	24	77
Fodders and Feeding stuffs	5	6
Sugar-cane juice and jaggery	120	250
Miscellaneous	4	20
Coffee	37	40
Milk	3,000	1,200
Weighings of animals in feeding experiments .. .. .	....	3,000
Spike investigation .. .. .	....	120
Total ..	7,450	7,683
II. GEOLOGICAL		
Emery	4	48
Magnesite	10	87
Dolomite	1	7
Manganese Ores	6	11
Iron Ores	3	24
Copper Ores	11	44
Chrome Ores	27	75
Tailings from Kolar Gold Fields	1	20
Total ..	63	316

B. NARASIMHA IYENGAR,
Agricultural Chemist.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MYCOLOGICAL SECTION FOR THE YEAR 1926-27.

1. *Administration.*—During the year 1926-27 I was in charge of the Mycology Section and the Coffee Experimental Station except from 13th January 1927 to 26th January 1927 when I was on privilege leave. I toured in the districts for 80 days, and Mr. M. J. Narasimhan, for 81 days solely in the Malnad areas. Owing to the restricted staff special attention could be paid only to a few of the more valuable crops, although a certain amount of attention was paid to the minor crops as time permitted.

2. *Areca Koleroga Work.*—During this year the disease was not very virulent. The total area sprayed during the year amounted to 5,700 acres as against 6,600 acres sprayed during last year. 86 sprayers were sold during the year. An order was placed for 100 sprayers, but they arrived too late to be of any use during this season.

Seven hundred and twenty-five garden owners sprayed their gardens during the 1926 season. The value of crop saved by spraying is estimated to be twelve lakhs of rupees. The total transactions on account of sale of spraying materials amounted to Rs. 18,567-7-0.

The Agumbe experimental garden was free from disease this year also, this being the 13th year since it had been sprayed against the disease.

Casein Bordeaux mixture as a remedy against Koleroga has been gradually displacing the Resin Bordeaux and is now gradually gaining popularity in the gardens of the Bombay Presidency and in South Canara.

The new mixture, *viz.*, Martini-Bordeaux solution which was tried on a small scale last year was taken up by 45 garden owners during this year, and was found to be quite effective. The potash alum used in this mixture was distributed free to the garden cultivators this time. The use of this mixture reduces the cost considerably even if the value of alum is added. However, great caution is being exercised by the department in advocating this mixture for spraying on a large scale, till sufficient experience is gained with regard to the efficacy of this new mixture against very heavy rainfall and virulent outbreak of disease.

As per Government Order No. I. C. 8748-50—A. & E. 98-25-10, dated 25th June 1926 a change of procedure has been brought into effect, with regard to the purchase of and payment for spraying materials by the garden owners, which while it regularised the transactions by means of bonds on stamped paper and safeguarded the payments of dues by the parties themselves at the treasuries has at the same time considerably handicapped the progress of the work. Consequent on the restrictions imposed by Government, material was not purchased by the garden owners to such a large extent as usual. Since the collection of arrears is not in the hands of the department, arrears outstanding are much heavier than in any of the previous years. During the 1927 season (June 1927) 320 persons sprayed their gardens and it is estimated that an extent of 500 acres has been treated. There was a sudden outbreak of Koleroga this year in Nemmar, Sringeri Taluk, which has been free from disease all these years. Action was promptly taken by the department to render all the help necessary to put down the disease.

3. *Anabe Roga of Arecanut.*—This disease has been reported to be serious in some of the gardens in the Maidan, and to be sporadic in occurrence in a few of the Semi-malnad areas. Infection experiments conducted on the Babboor Farm have been successful. The effect of isolating diseased trees by digging a trench round the affected tree, is being observed at Chiknayakanhalli, in order to study the spread of the disease in the garden, and to see if it would ultimately check it. At Tarikere, arrangements have been made to lime the soil in an affected garden. Indications are not wanting with regard to the beneficial effect of the above mentioned remedial measures in mitigating the outbreak of the disease. Advice has been given to the garden owners to attend carefully to the sanitary conditions of the garden, such as removal of the dead trees and the fruit-bodies of the fungus causing the disease. It has been proposed to disinfect the soil round diseased trees with a soil injector as soon as it is received.

4. *Crown-wilt or Hidimundige*.—Since no organism causing the disease was found, it is believed that it is a physiological one. Observations are being made at Bangalore on the effect of manuring the trees with Floranid.

5. The new disease reported last year did not break out in Kalasa this year, consequently no remedial measures or investigation work could be carried on against this pest.

6. *Dewan's Visit*.—The year was noteworthy in that the Dewan was pleased to visit some of the koleroga depots during his tour in the Shimoga District and also see the work of spraying.

7. *Black rot of Coffee*.—During the year about 4000 trees were sprayed with weak 1% Casein Bordeaux mixture. The efficacy of spraying coffee during June can be judged by the fact that not only does it prevent loss from black rot but it reduces the incidence of the outbreak of leaf rust later, and at the same time results in the formation of better wood. This has been confirmed by Mr. Munro in the *Planters' Chronicle*. About 20 sprayers have been sold by the department to the planters. During all the years, the department has been importing in large quantities only one gallon sprayers. Though this has been found to be ideal for arecanut spraying, involving climbing of the trees, it has been felt that it is too small for coffee spraying, involving too much labour in filling and pumping it. With a view to facilitate saving time during the short breaks in the monsoon and to carry on spraying on a large scale, four battery sprayers have been imported this year for trial, and the results of their working will be available next year.

In case of large areas to be sprayed, if it has to be carried on rapidly at all, owing to the short breaks in the monsoon, it can be done only by large sprayers worked by benzine motor pumps. On the other hand, on some of the estates, spraying is handicapped owing to the scarcity of water, and the difficulty of carrying water to the higher portions of the estate. The question of overcoming this difficulty by dusting is being considered at present. Two types of dusters were imported this year, one manufactured by Gebruder Holder, Germany, and the other by the Niagara Company. Both the powders supplied by the latter Company, were tried this year at the Coffee Experimental Station, against black rot and will also be tested against the leaf disease during November. The process of dusting with any of the present types of dusters leaves much to be desired. The under surface of the leaves in a coffee bush have to be dusted. The delivery spout of the duster is rather wide, and does not allow an easy discharge of dust owing to its getting clogged as soon as the dew drops on the leaves get into it. Dusting is also difficult owing to the absence of pliability of the handle. Dusting under our conditions is a wasteful method of applying a fungicide in as much as the work is to be carried on in heavy wind and consequent blowing off of the fungicide and the only justification for experimenting with this type of fungicide on coffee estates is the scarcity of labour and the lack of water in the early part of the monsoon when spraying has to be done. Further work on a large scale and in widely scattered areas would be necessary before appraising the final value of dust sprays as satisfactory against coffee diseases. In consultation with the manufacturers, it is proposed to devise a duster which will suit the conditions of dusting on our coffee estates.

8. *Cardamom Disease*.—An area of 15 acres of cardamom was sprayed at Saklespur against yellow leaf rust and the results were satisfactory.

9. *Miscellaneous diseases*.—Among the miscellaneous diseases casually sent up for investigation were a new disease of groundnut caused by *Rhizoctonia*. A similar disease on potato was also noted. A crop of onions attacked by the wither tip disease caused by *Macrosporium* was sprayed at White-field with good results.

An attempt at a cultural study was made of the bacteria causing rot of cauliflower which was noted for the first time in the State. Help was rendered to the Veterinary Department in the study of the Ringworm disease of sheep. A large series of experiments was laid out in order to study the conditions of germinating of seeds of *Striga*, which is a parasite on Ragi, and Sugar-cane, with a view to finding out proper control measures on the field where the pest is prevalent.

One thousand and two-hundred packets of copper sulphate for seed treatment against Smut disease were sent out to the districts.

A cytological study of sandal was made with a view to find out if it throws any light on the elucidation of the nature of the Spike disease.

A representative collection of the plant diseases of Mysore with special reference to the local diseases was exhibited at the Kolar District Exhibition.

I attended the Kadur District Conference and Exhibition and discussed with a number of the assembled planters the more important problems relating to the plantation crops.

10. Teaching work in Botany and Mycology in the Hebbal Agricultural School was attended to.

A number of diseased specimens arriving in the laboratory were identified and advice as to control measures was given to the parties concerned.

Two articles were contributed by this section for the Agricultural Calendar 1927 and material gathered for publication of the Mycological portion of the publication "Agriculture in Mysore."

11. The conditions represented last year regarding the want of additional establishment have been getting more acute and have considerably handicapped the carrying on of scientific investigation as both the senior men in the section have been giving a greater part of their attention to the preparation and checking of accounts.

M. K. VENKATA RAO,
Mycologist.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE COFFEE EXPERIMENT STATION, BALEHONNUR, FOR THE YEAR 1926-27.

General.—The farm which was formally sanctioned in the previous official year continued its work on the general lines laid down for its work at its inception. Mr. D. Gundu Rau, B.Sc., the Farm Manager was in charge of the farm throughout the period except for one month when he was on leave and the Assistant Farm Manager was placed in charge. The staff was strengthened by the appointment of a mechanic and an assistant mechanic. The first of these has not yet been appointed owing to the difficulty of securing a suitable man but it is hoped that a man may be found in the near future to take up the work. The financial work of the farm has been considerably facilitated during the year as the Farm Manager was made a drawing officer and an imprest of Rs. 200 was placed at his disposal. The Mycologist therefore, acts only as a countersigning officer and is therefore in a position to devote more time to supervision work. The area of the farm was also extended by the inclusion of about 14 acres of gomal land and 165 acres of virgin jungle so that the total area of the farm is now over 210 acres in extent.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall for the year 1926 was 88.12 inches, July and August being the heaviest months with an average of about 34 inches. The total number of rainy days in the year was 123, with less than an inch on 98 days and over an inch and less than 2 inches on 13 days. On the remaining 12 days more than 2 inches of rain fell, the highest for one day being 7 inches. The rain was fairly well distributed during the year, but the late rains failed which affected the newly planted area.

Capital Works.—In addition to the construction of buildings and a tank which is being carried on by the Public Works Department, plans and estimates have been sanctioned for the construction of additional quarters, cooly lines and a laboratory at a total cost of Rs. 30,000 and it is expected that the contractor will start work immediately after the end of the monsoon. The laboratory equipment has been obtained in part and the rest will be obtained as soon as the building is ready. A new road about one mile long has been laid which leads to the building site and with further improvement, it is expected to act as the main road to the farm on account of its shorter distance and facilities for heavy motor traffic. The Government have sanctioned a Meteorological Station at the farm and have permitted the Farm Manager to look after the work of the Meteorological Station. The instruments have been received from the Government of India offices and will be placed in position as soon as possible. It is anticipated that the data will be of great help in correlating weather conditions with the incidence of disease.

Experimental Work.—In addition to the clearing made last year, an additional area of 20 acres has been cleared and 25,000 seedlings are awaiting in the nursery below the tank bed to be planted out in the month of August. The manurial experiments in the area already devoted to this work have been augmented by the inclusion of experiments for testing the value of manures in different mixtures. The results of the entire experiments will be found in the report of the Agricultural Chemist who is carrying them out in this farm. The results cannot be relied upon to any great extent as they indicate only the result of one season's work but it is interesting to note that the addition of lime has been of benefit generally.

The varietal tests have been extended by the selection of new types during the year and obtaining 33 valuable growing plants from the Experimental Station at Sidapur in Coorg. The thanks of the station are due to the Officer in charge of the station who took great care to have the plants removed with as little injury to the roots as possible. They were none the worse for eight day's of travel and are now thriving in the station. Selected seed of this station has also been planted in the nursery and is coming up well. Work has also been taken up to a small extent on the testing of cardamoms, pepper and tea and it is expected that these will be the nucleus of material for the investigation of diseases on these crops as also remain as a basis for plant breeding and selection work.

The experiments under contemplation in the newly cleared area are the following :—

- (1) Experiments on the effect of different types of runing.
- (2) Experiments on the effect of different types of shade trees.
- (3) Experiments on the effect of spraying with different strengths of Bordeaux mixture and the testing of powder dusts.
- (4) Experiments on the effect of different methods of cultivation.
- (5) Experiments laid out to determine the actual costs of bringing a given area of land into cultivation from the time the jungle is felled to the time the crop planted therein comes to bearing.
- (6) Testing of additional selections made during the year.
- (7) Growing of green manure crops and testing their effects when used as such against compost to be made out of the waste materials.

Dewan's Visit.—The Dewan during his tour in the Kadur District visited the farm on the 7th March 1926. After making kind enquiries about the local conditions he inspected the building site, newly planted area and the plot of manurial experiments. He kindly promised to get more funds to push through the building programme and farm equipment as quickly as possible.

Financial Statement.—The financial statement of receipts and expenditure under the Coffee Cess and Experiment Station Fund is appended and the amount at credit is Rs. 34,186-3-7 as per books maintained in this office.

Conclusion.—In spite of the fact that the station is new with all its inconveniences of scarcity of labour, and scanty accommodation, the staff have put up bravely and by the end of next year, it is anticipated that a better account may be given of the conditions under which both the staff and the labourers are carrying on work.

**BALANCE SHEET OF THE COFFEE CESS AND EXPERIMENTAL STATION
FUND, 1926-27.**

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance at credit of fund on 1st July 1926 ..							24,848	15	8
<i>Receipts.</i>									
Coffee Cess collections				18,484	3	4			
Government contribution				16,000	0	0			
Produce from the farm				3,228	12	4			
Sale value of miscellaneous receipts				4	14	6			
							37,717	14	2
							62,566	13	10
<i>Expenditure.</i>									
<i>Capital Outlay.</i>									
Buildings	13,586	14	0						
Implements and fencing	2,646	0	4						
Laboratory equipment	2,631	6	8						
				18,864	5	0			
<i>Recurring.</i>									
Labour	1,911	4	0						
Seeds and manures	582	1	0						
Contingencies	2,037	5	1						
Entomological Investigations	234	14	0						
				4,765	8	1			
Supervision				4,750	13	2			
							28,880	10	3
Balance at credit on 30th June 1927 ..							34,186	3	7

M. K. VENKATA RAO,
Mycologist in charge, Coffee Experiment Station.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SECTION FOR THE YEAR 1926-27.

I have the honour to report as follows on the more important items of work carried out in the Section during the year 1926-27.

Kamblihula (Amsacta albistriga wlk).—In response to the request received from several villages that they should be included in the campaign against the pest, 31 villages were added to the list thus bringing up the total to 120 villages against 89 of the year previous. Requests from more villages have since been received and the campaign will be extended to them next year.

Details of catches are given in the Appendix. They show that a total of 1,55,726 moths representing eighty million caterpillars were caught and destroyed.

The practice of posting permanent fieldmen of the Department in the area to supervise the work of village fieldmen was discontinued and the work was entrusted to local men who were paid at the rate of Rs. 15 a month. The travelling allowance which used to be paid to the permanent fieldmen has been thus saved and they have been released for fieldwork elsewhere connected with other pests. An additional advantage of the system lies in the fact that it will result in the training of local men in the work of organising villagers in co-operative effort and enterprise also familiarise them with the difficulties of Propaganda Demonstration the Department has to face.

The total expenses of the campaign were as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pay of Fieldmen	370	7	0
Honorarium to village fieldmen	576	0	0
Total ..	946	7	0

The work of controlling the pest in Anagodu, Chitaldrug District, was taken up for the second time and in this village systematic collection of moths was carried out under the supervision of a trained fieldman.

The Jola Grasshopper (Colemania sphenoroides, Bol.)—This pest which appeared for the second time a couple of years ago has been on the increase precisely in those tracts where they appeared the first time about 20 years ago. Bagging was demonstrated in Holalkere and Chitaldrug and continuous bagging was done under departmental supervision in five villages.

A Kanarese illustrated bulletin was printed and distributed freely in the areas.

Sugarcane Borer (Diatroea spp.)—The control of the pest was attempted in four villages in Shikarpur Taluk. This is the first time the remedy was tried in Malnad and there is reason to believe that it will prove as effective there as it has in the maidan parts of the State.

On the Babbur Farm the sowing was unusually late. In spite of it the infestation of the cane was very low as a result of the work done there.

Mango Hoppers (Idioccros spp.)—Trees in two gardens were sprayed with fish oil shop and the pest was brought under control. The remedy of destroying the earliest infested blossoms was again tested on a very small scale and the indications are that the blossoms so broken off will as a rule be replaced by blossoms and not by leaf buds. The time taken for the replacement varied from three to four weeks a sufficiently long interval for the factors that make for attack by mildew or hoppers to disappear. There is however the likelihood of the second batch of blossoms suffering from the higher temperature of a more advanced season. An experiment on a large scale for a series of years has to be conducted to decide precisely the advantage of the method.

The Rhinoceros Beetle.—(*Oryctes rhinoceros*). Work on this pest has been confined to its relation on the date palm. A preliminary report has been submitted to the Excise Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore, detailing the life history and the method of attack by the date palm. No satisfactory remedy has been yet discovered and those followed in other parts of the world being inapplicable to the conditions existing in the State, recommendation has been made that a number of healthy groves satisfactory in point of yield of toddy and in regard to location and sufficient to meet the requirements of toddy supply may be selected and conserved while the rest should be destroyed. The selected groves should be looked after properly so as to ensure their health and vigour and their freedom from beetle attack. Once the groves under careful cultivation and conservation the attack by the beetle may be reduced by measures which have been found successful elsewhere and which would do as well here provided the groves are reclaimed from a state of nature.

Coffee Borer (*Xylotrechus quadripes*).—The remedy of handpicking the adult beetle during the flight season was continued as in the previous year with the following results.—

EACHARAVALLI ESTATE.

35 Acres.

Number of beetles picked in				Number of trees pulled out in			
1924	..	..	6231	..	1925	..	10032
1925	..	..	5719	..	1926	..	6772
1926	..	..	1320	..	1927	..	6600

MEGATAVALLI ESTATE.

Number of beetles picked in				Number of trees pulled out in			
1924	..	..	..	..	1925	..	..
1925	..	..	3750	..	1926	..	350
1926	..	..	625	..	1927	..	1266

While the above experiment has to go on for a few years before reliable conclusions can be reached, it has been decided to test the effect of a tangle foot smeared on the coffee stem. The beetles are of very slight build and move about the stem rapidly exploring suitable places for egg laying. A tangle foot applied might entangle the beetle but the material has to retain its property right through the last quarter of the year over which the flight is spread. Such an adhesive is difficult to obtain but a few firms in the West were approached and samples sent by them tested. The result shows that one of these will retain its adhesive property through the last quarter of the year. A large quantity of this Material has now been ordered to test it against the beetle next year.

The Citrus Borer (*Chlidonium cinctum*).—A large number of villages where the remedy was demonstrated during the previous year have adopted it. In several of these the work was so thoroughly done by the owners unaided by the Departmental staff that there was no evidence of the pest in the groves. There are however garden owners still to be found who are ignorant of the remedy. A poster on the pest for printing and free distribution has been preferred.

The Avare Pod Borer (*Adisura atkinsonii*).—In the neighbourhood of Bangalore the pest was not much in evidence last year and the work planned could not be carried out. How the pest starts is a matter still obscure. Fields heavily infested the previous year on search yielded hardly any pupae and the adult moths were not found anywhere earlier than the season for useful appearance. It is possible that fields heavily infested one year and left unploughed for some reason next year may yield in large numbers the first brood for the season. But such fields have not yet been located for a thorough search. It need scarcely be said that moths of the size are capable of long flights and such unploughed fields need not be in a locality to produce infestation there.

A Cockchafer Grub.—Efforts to get at the adult beetle at the time of emergence failed. The grubs were followed practically throughout the season and pupae were also located in the field but no adult beetles were found when search was made soon after the 1st heavy showers in March were received.

**Cactus.*—An insect which has been reported as likely to control the particular species of cactus found as a pest in the State *viz.*, *Cactus dilleni* was imported during

* Among other insects that received attention during the year were cut worms attacking melon seedlings and peas, Aphid on cabbage, Castor Semi Looper, Banana Weevil.

the year and has been multiplied in the Laboratory for distribution in selected areas.

So far it has been possible to make observations, the insect appears to be fatal to the plant but apparently does not spread out fast enough to be left to itself. It is likely that it may require occasional assistance for hastening its spread among cactus. Nor is it likely to be allowed to do its useful work uninterrupted. Rats scrape off the full grown insect apparently to eat them and one species of ants have played havoc with them. The destruction by the insect of cactus is therefore likely to be a fairly slow process.

Control by chemical means has also been attempted and Arsenic Pentoxide has been found very efficient in small doses injected into the weed. So far as inference may be drawn from the preliminary experiments carried out, the chemical is likely to be more efficient in India than in the colder climate of Australia and South Africa. A large quantity of the chemical has been ordered and when it arrives arrangements will be made for destruction of cactus in selected areas. In the meanwhile it would be necessary to bring the weed under the Pest Act and penalise the use of the weed as a hedge plant. Proposals in regard to this will be submitted later.

K. KUNHIKANNAN,
Entomologist.

**ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL,
HEBBAL FOR THE YEAR 1926-27.**

The activities of the School during the year 1926-27 have remained much the same as those of the previous year. The school commenced its sessions on the 5th July 1926 with 37 students on the roll, including fresh admissions which were decided on the result of the entrance examination held in the previous month. Thirty-five applications had been received, 18 were selected and 12 actually joined.

Out of 27 scholarships sanctioned by the Government, 26 scholarships were awarded in addition to 5 other scholarships, *viz.*, 2 scholarships from the Shimoga District Board, two from the Ursu Boarding School, Mysore, and one from the Tumkur District Board, with the result that we had 31 scholarship-holders out of the total strength of 37 students.

The tour for the Diploma students this year was not adequate. The students could not have extensive touring locally, but they had an opportunity to attend the Presidency Agricultural Show at Poona held in October. The students in the Diploma class this year being large in number, and the funds for further touring being limited, they had no opportunities of studying local practices in the various parts of the Province as they should have had.

There is nothing special to mention about the sports section of the School except to say that the activities of the students in this direction were limited for want of annual grant from the Government. It is unnecessary to stress the importance of providing proper facilities for activities in this direction. It has been repeatedly pointed out that the collections of sports fees from the students cannot go very far as the total number of students is so small. A grant of about Rs. 150, not a big sum a year by Government would answer our purposes quite adequately.

The Final Examinations of the School were held at the end of April. Only local Examiners were appointed by the School Board and a meeting held in June to decide results. Out of 16 students that sat for the L. Ag., Diploma Examination, 11 students were declared eligible for the Diploma and the rest for the Certificate of the School. All the first and second year students were promoted.

The Sericultural Inspector, Mr. S. Venkatapathiah, deputed by the Department of Sericulture conducted two rearings of silk-worms for the benefit of the students.

The Prizes and the Diploma to the successful students of the School of the previous year were distributed by Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, B.A., Member of Council on Saturday the 19th February 1927 in connection with the School Day celebrations.

The Government having in their Order No. D. 7581-3—A. & E. 138-26-8, dated the 9th March 1927 directed that some non-official gentlemen should be co-opted with the School Board to represent the interest of the cultivators in the matter of admissions to the School, Messrs. Abdul Rahmon, the President of the Bangalore District Board and B. K. Garudachar, Bangalore were appointed as additional members of the Board for the year 1927-28.

The Entrance Examination for the new students for 1927-28 was held on the 18th June 1927 at the various head-quarters of the districts and 71 applications were received by the end of that month.

GUNDAPPA S. KURPAD,
Vice Principal.

**ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL
FARM HIRIYUR, FOR THE YEAR 1926-27.**

Administrati m.—I continued to be in charge of the farm and there were no important changes in the staff except that the Agricultural Inspector attached to the Live Stock Section, in charge of sheep, was made to work in the farm section in addition to his duties. Mr. N. Ramanna, Agricultural Inspector, was on privilege leave for 1 month and 28 days and Mr. J. Aswathanarayana Rao acted for him.

Seasonal Conditions.—The total rainfall during the year was only 15.58 inches as against 19 inches during previous year vide Statement I. A precipitation of about 8 inches during May and June was unusual and it could not be utilised for dry crops, as the tract is a Hingar one. It was useful for crops like sugarcane, plantain, etc. Rains which were expected in October and November failed which affected the dry-land crops adversely.

It may be said, in this connection, that due to failure of adequate receipts of water into the lake over a number of years, Vanivilasagara failed and water for irrigation for growing paddy during summer was not available. Change of season for growing paddy from Vaisakhi to Karthike, is urgently necessary if the tract is to be assured of one crop at least. A special report was submitted to the Director with this Office No. 1035, dated 2nd June 1927 recommending the change of season.

Farm Buildings and Roads.—A store house with zinc sheet roofing and walls was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,158 in the wet land. This has filled a real want. But the erection of permanent buildings for jaggery boiling, etc., as reported last year are still awaiting sanction, and will have to be taken up urgently.

A good road to Hiriyr remains still a want, and detracts from the usefulness of the farm through inaccessibility. Avenue of Eucalyptus plants was planted by the road near the office in addition to Honge.

Machinery.—Remarks made last year hold good, with greater force, as the machinery have gone through another working season, and depreciated. The Tractor completely broke down, was sent for repairs, but was not received back probably due to its being beyond repairs.

The cotton gins worked satisfactorily. The quantity of Kappas ginned of selection 69 was 9,302 maunds and local cotton 11,142 maunds. The ginning charges brought in a receipt of Rs. 2,410-7-0 against Rs. 1,573-5-0 of last year. Through farm gins, seeds of selection 69 cotton of 6,977 maunds were made available for local sowings, which would be enough to sow 27,908 acres.

Live Stock.—Three pairs of working bullocks at an aggregate cost of Rs. 890 were purchased during the year. One bullock died of Anthrax. The breeding bull was castrated and added on to the number of working bullocks. This has left the farm without a breeding bull and the want of it is keenly felt by the local cow owners. The breeding bull sent from the Amrith Mahal herd, proved to be too old and not functioning.

Sheep.—With the posting of Agricultural Inspector to look after the sheep, greater attention is being paid in this work and propaganda in the neighbouring villages for the introduction of white ewes is taken up, with an idea, ultimately, of producing white flocks with merino bloods. Thirteen double half merino rams and 8 double half ewes were distributed from the flock during the year.

Anthrax broke out in the flock and the prompt measures taken by the Civil Veterinary Department by inoculating the whole flock against anthrax conferring permanent immunity, saved further havoc.

Crops.—As usual, sannahatti and jola were the important crops raised in dry-land. Due to failure of hingar rains the yield of dryland crops were disappointing. The yield of jola and cotton over 29 acres and 28 acres were 901 seers and 93 maunds and 20 lbs. respectively giving an average of 33 seers per acre of jola and 3½ maunds per acre of cotton. Attempts to eradicate hariyali were not made for want of funds, but will be taken up, funds permitting, next year.

Manurial experiments with artificial fertilizers on cotton was begun during the year (*vide* Statement II for results.)

Sisel hemp.—Sisel hemp is doing well, but what use such a small plot can be put to, is a problem that requires solution.

We.lands.—Sugarcane continues to be the most important crop. The area under this crop was $13\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The average yield of clean cane per acre works out to be 20.3 tons which is 4 tons less per acre than last year. This should be attributed to late planting of cane during previous season and consequent attack of borer and late harvesting of it this year and also to adverse seasonal conditions. The former was due to want of funds to start the milling operations in time. Statement III shows the yield of the whole plot with reference to cane weight percentage of jaggery, etc.

Experiments on sugarcane were conducted on the lines of previous years and Statements IV, V and VI show the results of varietal, spacing and duty of water plots. J 33a has been keeping steadily, the first place among varieties for a number of years and this is the variety, with its next in rank H. M. 602, that occupy almost the whole area under sugarcane for the coming year as there was fear of failure of irrigation water. Babbur striped is planted on about an acre as it is a promising one. With regard to spacing 3' has given again the highest yield, confirming the results of previous years.

The results of manurial experiments will find a place in the Agricultural Chemists report.

Jaggery Boiling.—Statistics with regard to quantity of a cane milled, jaggery its percentage to cane, etc., find a place in Statement III.

The cane crushing plant was got repaired, by replacing the top roller and its bearings, etc. The engine which was purchased in January 1918 is found to be too old and inefficient for work. I reported last year that erection of furnaces on new model was necessary to improve efficiency, but unfortunately it could not be taken up for want of funds.

Cotton.—Fifteen acres were under experiments with irrigated cotton and the results would be found in Junior Assistant Botanist's report.

Plantains and Cocoanuts.—Plantain crop was completely removed as it was found to be unprofitable and too old. Cocoanuts are thriving well and its suitability for the soils may be gauged from the fact that out of 375 plants planted, only eight have failed.

Paddy.—There was no paddy crop this season as Vanivilasa Sagara could not supply water for irrigation.

Seed Distribution.—The following is the list of seeds distributed:—

Sugar cane sets	..	..	..	2,30,500
Sel. 69 cotton seeds	..	..	..	160 maunds.
Combodia	..	..	..	4½ maunds.
M. A. IV cotton seed	..	..	..	13 maunds 22 lbs.
Bili jola	..	..	..	70 seers.

In addition sel. 69 seeds were made available through farm gins to sow about 27,908 acres as reported under para dealing with cotton gins.

Primary School.—The school has become popular and fills a want. The number of students it draws from depressed classes is noteworthy:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Agasa	1	1
Lambani	11	4
Gollas	1	1
Brahmins	3	6
Mahomedans	1	2
Voddas	1	..
Adikarnatakas	11	2
Vokkaligas	1	1
Total	30	17

The Director of Agriculture in para 50 of the Administration Report of last year has brought out the main point about the farm, raised in Government review and any improvement in the working efficiency of the farm is one of making available adequate funds as, with the close of 10 years of its working, there has accumulated a volume of administrative experience and useful data in growing crops profitably which, can be easily turned towards working the farm on business lines.

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the rainfall during the year 1926-27.

Months	Total rainfall	Rainy number of days	Remarks
January 1926	1.28	5	
February „ .. .. .	....	....
March „ .. .. .	....	....
April „	1.5	2	
May „	3.43	3	
June „	4.58	5	
July „	0.40	1	
August „	0.60	4	
September „	2.58	6	
October „	1.66	4	
November „ .. .. .	....	....
December „ .. .. .	....	....
Total	15.58	30	

STATEMENT II.

No.	Treatment	Yield per acre	Remarks
1	Nitrogen (Am, So ₄)	80 lbs.	Each plot was 1/10 acr. and each experi- ment was repeated 3 times except check which had 9 repeti- tions.
2	Phosphoric acid (Superphosphate)	96 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	
3	Potash (K ₂ So ₄)	106 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	
4	Am, So ₄ + Super phosphate	116 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	
5	Nitrogen + Potash	120 lbs.	
6	Nitrogen + Super + Potash	136 lbs.	
7	Check or no manure	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	

STATEMENT III.

Plot number	Area in acres	Tonnage of cane	Cane per acre in tons	Remarks
261	13.5	274.56	20.3	Out of 274.56 tons of cane cut 182.12 tons were milled for jaggery and 91.74 tons were used for seed purposes of which 38.79 tons were used for farm and 52.95 for sale outside. Jaggery manufactured 1369 mds. and 9 lbs. Percentage of jaggery to cane 9.3.

STATEMENT IV.

Varietals.

Varieties	Area in cents	Tons of cane per acre	Remarks
H. M. 553	30	32.9	} Repeated thrice.
J. 33 a	30	30.3	
H. M. 602	30	28.8	
Babbur striped	35	27.9	
Rastali	30	25.2	
H. M. 544	30	22.2	

STATEMENT V.

Statement showing the results of spacing experiments during 1926-27.

Spacings	Area in cents	Tons of cane per acre	Remarks
3 feet spacing	30	22.9	Average of 3 repetitions.
4 Do	30	14.4	
5 Do	30	12.5	

STATEMENT VI.

Duty of water.

Spacings	Area in cents	Tons of cane per acre	Remarks
4 feet spacings	30	19.45	
3 Do	30	17.5	
2 Do	30	10.3	

K. M. GURURAJA RAO,
Manager.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEBBAL AGRICULTURAL FARM FOR THE YEAR 1926-27.

Owing to bad distribution of north-east monsoon rains, ragi area could not be ploughed in autumn. As in the previous year, plots were disked and left till Mun-gar showers when the whole area was ploughed up, and cowpea and sunnhemp, singly and as a mixture were sown in E and F ranges for green manuring. Weather conditions this year also have not been favourable. Owing to late starting of the rains, sowing had to be done about a month later than usual. Interculturing and other agricultural operations could not be done in time. There has not been sufficient timely rainfall causing plants to wilt more than once till the crop nearly reached the stage of throwing out ears when heavy showers were received. This amounted to 16.06 inches in the course of 24 days from September 4th to October 16th, out of the total rainfall of 19.85 inches during ragi-growing period and stopped entirely from about the time earheads were formed down to the harvesting period. This moisture was conserved in the soil with frequent cultivation and the crop presented no uniformity in the ripening of earheads. Earheads of open type in H. 22 ragi were selected for next year's sowing. The application of Nitrolim and tests with ammonium sulphate and castor cake a few days before sowing and just before sowing in range K, and demonstration rotation experiments with groundnut and dry land green manuring were continued and the yield in plots where Nitrolim was applied a few days before sowing was 115 to 192 lbs. more as compared with the yields from ammonium sulphate or castor cake. C661, C693 and C652 were tried this year also and definite conclusion about its early maturing quality could not be drawn because of the bad weather conditions which prevailed during the growth. Bulk H22 ragi was grown in range B where a crop of groundnut was taken in the previous year after manurial experiments. The other experiments conducted with ragi are the cultural experiments, the results from which are very conflicting. All varieties of ragi have given fair yields. Yield statements are appended.

Paddy.—Though seedlings were raised ready to be transplanted in July, plots could not be got ready for want of sufficient water in the tank. Sunnhemp, grown for green manuring paddy was allowed to seed. With the hope of at least getting some seed for next season, it was proposed to bale out water from the tank to puddle a few plots. This idea had to be abandoned owing to the great difficulty experienced in irrigating even the nursery plots. There was no addition to the tank water till September and the tank had almost dried up. Since it was too late to prepare plots for a crop, it was decided to grow a jola crop for fodder. Mixtures of sundia jola and cowpea, and bele jola and cowpea were grown over the whole area and gave a yield of 26 tons of fodder.

The tank got its full supply in October and this helped us to take a summer crop. All the area under the tank including those of raiyats was put under paddy. Crop suffered in the latter part of growth for want of a few irrigations. Though water was present it was made available in turns. In this connection, it is to be mentioned that a duplicate key of the sluice lock was ordered to be kept by the farm without depending on the Patel of the village who was often not available when water was required. A portion of the area, therefore, could not be satisfactorily irrigated. This affected the yield to a great extent.

Two-months paddy crop which was sown in the nursery plots in spite of this irrigation difficulty, gave a fair yield. Hongey leaf is to be applied uniformly to all the plots in the fertiliser test experiments. The quantity proposed was 300 lbs. per 1—20th acre plot or lbs. 6,000 an acre. This quantity is not usually available. Owing to this difficulty a reduced quantity of this is being applied uniformly. The result of experiment is appended.

Sugar-cane.—All the varieties of sugar-cane and spacing tests with H. M. 544 were grown in plots 2—9 of range A so that irrigation could be given by pumping water from the well when the supply from tank failed. Irrigation was resorted to by baling water from the tank and subsequently by pumping from the wet area well, just in the

months when heavy rainfall should have occurred, leading to good growth and healthy formation of canes. Usual dose of cake manure and ammonium sulphate to alternate strips were applied.

After meeting the demands from the Union members and others, the remaining canes were milled and converted into jaggery in the furnace newly constructed permanently in the verandah of the jaggery boiling house, using of course, megass and trash as fuel.

Underground tile drains placed 30 ft. apart in plots 10—17 of range A were removed and fresh drains at a sufficient depth considering the surrounding water level in the main drains were opened 60 ft. apart and tiles arranged.

H. M. 544 canes planted late in the past year had a good growth and continued to grow showing brix reading 13 without signs of ripening and the crop completely lodged in the high winds that prevailed at the time. As a result the crop was sold and the yield of lodged canes came to 32.67 tons per acre with a money value of Rs. 630.

Sundia jola treated in copper sulphate solution sown for seed and fodder in cane rotation plots failed to germinate satisfactorily due to want of timely rainfall. The plots were then prepared and sown with cowpea for being ploughed in for the next cane crop.

Groundnut and other Miscellaneous Crops.—All the four varieties of groundnut sown in range G were greatly affected by the untimely rainfall and want of rainfall during the period of formation of pods. Failure of rains prevented the digging up of the crop in proper time and with great difficulty the crop was lifted about March, after watering the plot by hand and ploughing with Avery's Potato Digger. Subsequently it was found that planet Junior Cultivator was very useful in stirring the soil just sufficient to pick the pods. Harvesting of the whole area was done with these implements. Since the crop overstayed in the ground, the kernels in partly developed pods were found rotting and some had fungus. Well developed primary pods were found attacked with white ants, altering the good appearance of pods. This did not seem to affect the quality of the seed however. Many empty pods were seen this year also in Hybrid groundnut. For next season's sowing, pods have been selected from plants which contained no empty pods.

A trial was made with Algerian oats got from Australia as to its usefulness as fodder. This was sown in rows 2 ft. apart in a well prepared plot. The first cutting was obtained about three months after sowing and gave about 2½ tons per acre. All efforts to get a second cutting was in vain as the leaves turned red and the stubbles dried up, even after the application of ammonium sulphate. It is to be seen how it thrives if tried in the rainy season.

Sunn hemp sown for green manuring paddy plots was allowed to seed and the yield was 380 seers an acre.

Sundia jola and *bele jola* sown mixed with cowpea in paddy and sugar-cane plots gave an yield of about 26 tons part of which was used for all the animals and the balance put in the silo pit for ensilage. *Sundia jola* allowed to seed was found attacked with a sort of fungus when the grain was forming.

Yield of late sown *sajje* was about 80 seers an acre. This low yield is due to bad weather conditions which prevailed during the growth and due to pollen being washed away during the flowering period. Some damage was done by monkeys and sparrows and other birds. Horse-gram that followed this failed completely for want of rain after sowing. Some return was got from the newly formed plots of J and K ranges though plots could not be levelled and cultivated. Beans, linseed and maize sown as rained crops did not yield anything owing to failure of rains.

Plantains in wet area had not sufficient irrigations or rain water and the little yield was partly damaged by monkeys and many plants were blown away by high winds.

Seven varieties of *togari* with cowpea in between were tried. Many plants in the former wilted and dried partly on account of the failure of rains and partly on account of the root fungus. Pods were not properly filled and the little that formed were weeviled when still in the plants. Good ones were selected for next season's seed. Cowpea failed completely, plant lice which usually occur when rains fail being the cause.

Three varieties of castor with local avare were tried in range J and the yield was not satisfactory.

Avare and togari did not keep well when preserved in tins with sand at the bottom and on the top and in straw twists because of the weevil attack when pods were picked from plants.

Orchard area has been kept clean by frequent cultivation between rows of plants to preserve moisture. Out of 19 guava plants planted last year only 9 are surviving though proper care was bestowed on them. Grapes and peaches did not bear well and the little they bore was eaten away by bandicoots, crows and squirrels. Major portion of fruits of avacado pears were shed from the plants before they got quite ripe, probably for want of proper irrigation. Some provision has to be made to irrigate the area if better results are expected.

Brinjal and bean crop in the garden area were left without irrigation because of the construction of the well. Construction is yet incomplete probably for want of funds. During heavy showers of September and October the well got full leaving the construction under water. Closed excavation was opened again to fit up a picota to irrigate the mulberry crop which was pruned. Gaps in the crop were filled up from plants got from cuttings. The area was dug, manured with groundnut cake and plants were earthed up and frequent irrigations given through picota. Fresh shoots were used for silk worms reared for the benefit of the Diploma class students.

Indigo was sown and germinated fairly well and the plants did not thrive because of the complete failure of rains after sowing.

Jaggery boiling demonstrations were held by the farm in the Exhibition Grounds at the Cubbon Park, boiling being done purely with trash and megass in the two pans furnace as designed on the farm. Certificates were obtained for this and for the collection of implements.

Zinc sheet roofing of the barn house has been leaking badly as mentioned in the last annual report causing damage to grains preserved in the granaries. This has since been repaired and it is yet to be seen if the leaks are stopped entirely. Lids are to be provided for these granaries in addition to the construction of some more granaries for storing grains.

Want of carts was felt while removing the harvested ragi sheaves through head loads and in carts to the stackyard. Two medium sized carts were got from the Amrith Mahal Department.

Preparations were made for the visit to the farm by the Royal Agricultural Commission but the expected visit did not materialise.

Owing to appearance of Anthrax in cattle in surrounding villages, inoculation was done for the animals on the farm. Stock of paddy straw was soon exhausted. Without purchase of any straw cattle were maintained with green grass available on bunds and roads, weeded grass and thinned out ragi plants and ensilage in addition to the special feed of wheat bran and groundnut cake. Care of animals rested with the live-stock expert as before. Two pairs of Amrith Mahal bullocks, rejected by the Imperial Dairy were kept here temporarily. As suggested in the previous report two or three pairs of Amrith Mahal bullocks may be sent here to be broken for work and to meet the demands of other sections and sisal hemp area cultivation.

Sisal hemp in Jakkur forest plantation area is healthy. Ploughing or other cultivation was not possible till middle of September when pits also were dug in the space reserved and two varieties of seedlings from Decca got in the previous year were planted and these are coming up well.

Road leading to the hostel has been raised to some extent with the gravel carted during the off season. Pits were dug for planting avenue on both sides of the main road.

Wells near the quarters and near the jaggery boiling house were deepened to supply required quantity of water.

Travelling allowance bills of the farm servants submitted about 1½ years ago, in connection with the purchase of work animals for the farm, are not yet passed for payment. Special rates as proposed have to be sanctioned for farm servants who go out for jaggery boiling and other demonstration work.

Officers residing on the farm experience a good deal of inconvenience owing to lack of quarters and the bad repair of the existing quarters, which leak even with a light rain. A thorough overhaul of all quarters is absolutely necessary, if the comfort of officers is any concern to the Government. The difficulty with regard to the education of the boys, mentioned in previous reports, continues and something has to be done in this matter. The question of supplying electric current to the farm is still hanging fire. The utilization of electricity for agricultural purposes is being popularised in all countries and it is the duty of this department to show how electricity could be used on a farm.

Some of the raiyats were allowed to mill canes and make jaggery using the mill and the new furnace on the farm. The damaged part of the concrete drain near one of the quarters was repaired, and a parapet wall around the new well near the wet area entrance was constructed during the year.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE HEBBAL AGRICULTURAL FARM FOR 1926-27.

RECEIPTS.

Particulars	Approximate value in	Remarks
	Rs.	
Paddy	500	Low receipts during the year are due to the following reasons :— No haine crop of paddy was raised, owing to failure of water-supply from the tank. Restriction of the area under cane to about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre in place of usual 2 acres. No other money crop was grown in cane rotation plots. Fodder crops of jola was grown. In general, yield of rainfed crops has not been satisfactory.
Straw	250	
Ragi	500	
Straw	285	
Groundnut	125	
Castors, avare, togari, etc.	40	
Fodder crops and oats	400	
Sugar-cane and jaggery	650	
Total	2,750	

EXPENDITURE.

Particulars	Amount allotted	Amount spent	Remarks
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Cooly labour	5,600	5,336 15 0	Out of this expenditure a sum of Rs. 561-12-0 including Rs. 60 paid for the Engineering section was met towards bills of the previous year. Rs. 196-12-0 adjusted towards the old dues of the implement dept as per Director's No. Rs. 101-10-0 spent towards repairs to the farm weigh-bridge. Spent towards construction of dry area well. Two country carts to the value of Rs. 100 were purchased from the Amrith Mahal Department.
Tools and other charges	300	298 6 0	
Purchase of stock	700	475 15 0	
Seeds, plants and manures	700	406 3 8	
Contingencies	950	607 13 3	
Total	8,150	7,125 4 11	

Total expenditure for the year Rs. 7,125-4-11.

Expenditure not relating to this year and permanent improvements Rs. 1,436-1-0.

Net expenditure for the year Rs. 5,689-3-11.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED DURING THE YEAR 1926-27.

Ragi Experiments.

RANGE "A" Cultural Experiments. Cattle manure 10,000 lbs. an acre variety of ragi sown H22 with clipper drill 1 ft. apart. Sown on 31-7-1926.

Harvested on 30-11-26.

Experiments	Yield per acre in lbs.	
	Grain	Straw
Check, spring ploughing with country plough	430	473
Autumn ploughing with country plough	406	490
Autumn ploughing, improved plough	533	560
Spring ploughing, improved plough	483	540
Non-experimental autumn ploughing, improved plough	562	730

RANGE "B" Sub-plots 1-30 H22 ragi followed by groundnut, Ragi sown with clipper drill on 31-7-1926 1 ft. apart. Harvested on 29-11-1926. Yield per acre Grain 1,053 lbs. Straw 1,267 lbs.

RANGE "C" Early ragi varieties Second Trial.

Varieties	Yield per acre in lbs.	
	Grain	Straw
H. 22	1,146	1,420
C. 652	773	1,270
C. 661	1,033	1,220
C. 693	1,080	1,390

RANGE "D" (33-42). Bulk H22 after togari and cowpea, Per acre Grain 1,184 lbs. Straw 1,864 lbs.

RANGE "E" (33-42) Dry land green manuring tests. Second year.

Treatment	Yield per acre in lbs.	
	Grain	Straw
Sunn hemp 927 lbs. or 4,414 lbs. per acre	966	1,248
Cowpea 812 lbs. or 3,867 lbs. per acre	986	1,157
Cattle manure 10,000 lbs. per acre	719	914

RANGE "F" (17-31) Weight of green stuff ploughed in 3,430 lbs. or 4,900 lbs. per acre variety H22. Yield per acre Grain 1,250 lbs. Straw 2,080 lbs.

RANGE "F" (33-45)

Experiment	Yield per acre in lbs.	
	Grain	Straw
Ragi after groundnut	1,721	2,193
Ragi after ragi	722	1,110
Hybrid groundnut selected and non-selected	1,620	....

RANGE "H" Ragi varietal Tests. After Groundnut.

Sown on 31-7-1926.

Harvested on 6-12-26

Variety						Yield per acre in lbs.	
						Grain	Straw
Local Hullubele	..	..	..	..	..	1,260	1,720
H. 2	..	..	..	..	..	1,527	1,973
H. 13	..	..	..	..	..	1,387	2,100
H. 22	..	..	..	..	..	1,440	1,960
H. 39	..	..	..	..	..	1,333	1,860
H. 32	..	..	..	..	..	1,440	2,187
H. 40	..	..	..	..	..	1,427	1,867
RANGE "J"							
Local Hullubele	..	..	..	..	..	1,773	2,847
H. 71	..	..	..	..	..	1,960	2,973
H. 73	..	..	..	..	..	1,947	3,320
H. 77	..	..	..	..	..	2,067	3,000

RANGE "K" Artificial Manurial Tests on Ragi H 22.

Treatment						Yield per acre in lbs.	
						Grain	Straw
Check (cattle manure)	..	..	..	..	..	1,440	2,006
Ammonium sulphate at sowing	..	..	..	..	..	1,698	2,575
Ammonium sulphate after weeding and thinning	..	..	..	..	..	1,788	2,420
Castor cake at sowing	..	..	..	..	..	1,775	2,273
Nitrolim just before sowing	..	..	..	..	..	1,840	2,740
Nitrolim 17 days before sowing	..	..	..	..	..	1,890	2,780
SUB-PLOTS 31 OF A, B AND C RANGES.							
Check (cattle manure at 10,000 lbs. an acre)	..	..	..	..	..	640	1,120
Ammonium sulphate at 120 lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	980	1,920
Ammonium sulphate plus super at 240 lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	1,080	2,213
Ammonium sulphate plus super plus potassium sulphate at 80 lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	900	1,880

RANGE "G" Groundnut varieties after Ragi.

Sown on 28-6-1926.

Harvested on 22-2-27 and 9-3-27.

Varieties						Yield per acre in lbs.	
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	1,010	
Virginia	..	..	..	..	..	870	
Sogatur	..	..	..	..	..	1,050	
Transval	..	..	..	..	..	860	
RANGE "B" (33-42). TOGARI AND COWPEA.							
Islampur	..	..	..	..	..	560	
Hassan	..	..	..	..	..	532	
Kadur	..	..	..	..	..	420	
Kempu	..	..	..	..	..	504	
Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	476	
Bile or white	..	..	..	..	..	392	
Hennur	..	..	..	..	..	308	
Cowpea	..	..	..	..	..	Completely failed	

SAJJH.

RANGE "C" (33-42) Grain per acre 158 lbs. Horse-gram completely failed.

RANGE "D" Castors and Avare.

H 4	..	160 lbs. an acre.
H 5	..	168 lbs. "
H 7	..	156 lbs. "
Avare	..	81 lbs. "

PADDY.

Results of summer paddy experiments conducted in 1926-27.

No haine crop was tried for want of water in the tank.

Variety of paddy tried for all experiments Chintamani Sanna.

RANGE "B" Duty of water experiments.

Cattle manure at 5,000 lbs. and bone meal at 2 cwts. an acre to the whole area.

Experiment	Yield per acre in lbs.	
	Grain	Straw
Irrigated whenever necessary	2,430	5,090
Irrigated once in three days	2,160	4,810
Irrigated once in five days	2,030	3,980

Bulk trial plots 4-8 Grain per acre 3,130 lbs. Straw 5,090 lbs. Seed rate tests. Plots 9-17

Experiment	Yield per acre in lbs.	
	Grain	Straw
40 seers	2,530	2,910
30 seers	2,440	3,020
20 seers	2,000	3,060
12 seers	2,190	2,780

RANGE "C" Fertilizer Tests on paddy.

Cattle manure at 5,000 lbs. an acre.

Ammonium sulphate at 50 lbs. an acre.

Super at 150 lbs. an acre.

Potassium sulphate 10 lbs. an acre.

Treatment	Yield per acre in lbs.	
	Grain	Straw
Check (cattle manure)	1,310	3,000
Ammonium sulphate	2,230	3,690
Ammonium sulphate plus super	2,180	3,560
Ammonium sulphate plus super plus potassium sulphate	2,340	3,500

DUPLICATE PLOTS OF C AND D RANGES.

Hongey leaf at 2,000 lbs. an acre
 Hongey cake 250 "
 Super 150 "

Groundnut cake at 125 lbs. an acre.
 Castor cake 250 "
 Bone meal 150 "

Treatment	Yield per acre in lbs.	
	Grain	Straw
Check (hongey leaf)	1,560	2,420
Groundnut cake plus super	1,880	2,680
Groundnut cake plus bone meal	1,760	2,700
Hongey cake plus super	1,860	2,820
Castor cake plus super	1,620	2,680
Castor cake plus bone meal	1,910	3,040
PADDY VARIETAL TESTS FROM PLOTS 25 (a) TO 29 (b) OF C AND D RANGES.		
Budama	560	2,440
Halubbalu	800	3,140
Giddabyara	680	2,940
Chandragutty	1,060	3,720
Puttubhatta	280	2,420
Kavade Dodda	540	2,440
Check Chintamani Sanna	1,230	2,100
PLOTS FROM 30 (a) TO 32 (b) OF C AND D RANGES.		
Garika Sanna	1,100	3,980
Sannabhatta	1,240	3,200
Alur Sanna	960	2,700
Hassan Doddi	1,180	2,860
Three months paddy	1,600	2,880
Two months paddy	1,006	2,780
PLOTS FROM 33 (a) TO 37 (b) OF C AND D RANGES.		
Check Chintamani Sanna	820	2,160
Chandragutty	820	2,180
Puttubhatta	320	2,420

Owing to the continuous cloudy weather with high winds paddies could not be well dried for preservation.

SUGAR-CANE:

Varietal Tests on a portion of plots 2-9. Range "A" 1926-27.
 Groundnut cake at 1 ton and ammonium sulphate at 250 lbs. per acre.

Varieties	Cake		Cake plus Am. sulphate	
	Yield per acre No. of canes	Wt of canes	No. of canes	Wt of canes
		Tons		Tons
H. M. 320	21,672	44.00	22,428	45.67
Local Striped	11,592	15.00	13,356	14.63
Red Mauritius	20,060	34.00	20,316	35.66
H. M. 312	14,972	32.51	17,388	38.29
H. M. 313	18,648	36.11	17,892	37.46
J. 33 A.	23,683	19.69	27,216	21.51
H. M. 544	16,380	37.47	15,624	33.64
H. M. 553	25,704	46.91	23,932	46.82
H. M. 332	21,672	38.81	19,404	34.88
Spacing Tests with H. M. 544 on the remaining portion of plots 2-9 of Range "A"				
Setts continuous	18,396	38.75	19,152	43.31
Setts with one space	18,648	41.50	17,940	43.09
Setts with two space	17,892	49.00	18,900	47.70
Double setts with two space	18,900	44.50	19,908	46.14

Rainfall Statement of the Hebbal Agricultural Farm for 1926-27.

No.	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June 1927
1	..	..	..	1.35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	0.39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	0.11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	0.30	0.23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	0.17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	0.13	0.20	0.85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	0.08	0.29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	0.10	0.16	1.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.15	1.03
9	..	..	0.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.33	..
10	..	..	1.20	0.23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	..	0.50	0.40	2.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	..	..	0.08	2.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	..	..	2.85	0.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	0.15	..	0.18	0.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	..	..	0.37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.08	..
16	..	..	0.26	0.33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	..	..	0.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.08	..
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.06	..
20	..	0.35	0.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.06	..
21	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.32	..
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.70	..
23	..	..	0.09	..	..	..	..	0.04	..	..	1.16	..
24	0.07	..	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.16	..
25	0.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	0.22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.10
30	0.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.76	..
31	0.62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1.71	2.08	8.70	7.36	..	..	..	0.04	..	..	3.62	1.13

GUNDAPPA S. KURPAD,
Vice-Principal, in charge, Hebbal Farm.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE YEAR 1926-27.

(EASTERN DIVISION.)

1. During the year under report, I was in charge of the following :—

- (1) The District work of the Eastern Division.
- (2) The Nagenahalli Farm.
- (3) The Sri Krishnarajendra Vyavasaya Dharma Patasala, Chikkanahalli.

In the current year 1927-28, the Ramakrishna Krishisala at Ramakrishnapur in the Anekal Taluk came under my control. Pending the construction of the necessary buildings, only preliminary work connected with the survey of the property and the plans for the buildings could be attended to.

2. The Division now has 14 depots, each in charge of an Agricultural Inspector. Six of these depots have still not been provided with clerks or peons. This fact has been brought to notice in previous reports. This is a great want as the transactions of the depots are too large to be satisfactorily attended to by the Agricultural Inspector or his Fieldmen who have to attend to touring work in addition. The consequent inconvenience to the public who are now largely resorting to the depots is very great.

3. *Tours.*—I was on tour for 151 days in the year and the different Agricultural Inspectors for periods as stated below :—

Range.	No. of days.
Bangalore	160
Channapatna	199
Dodballapur	203
Kolar	194
Chikballapur	200
Chintamani	189
Tumkur	221
Tiptur	162
Maddagiri	215
Mysore	192
Chamrajnagar	254
Yedatore	198
Maddur	188
Nagamangala	176

4. *Leave, Transfers, etc.*—The staff of Agricultural Inspectors was on leave for periods shown below.—

Leave.—Mr. B. R. Gururaja Rao was on privilege leave for three months from 4th August 1926.

Mr. B. Abdul Basith Sheriff was on privilege leave for four months from 8th April 1927.

Mr. S. Daniell was on privilege leave for one month from 2nd January 1927.

Transfers.—There has been much dislocation of work consequent on the somewhat extensive transfers of the staff of both Inspectors, the Farm Manager and the Assistant Farm Manager. The statement of transfers is appended :—

Transfers.—Mr. P. Ramaswami Iyengar, Farm Manager, Nagenahalli, was transferred to the Palace Department.

Mr. T. D. Chayapathy, Agricultural Inspector, Chikmagalur, was transferred to Tiptur from the Western Division.

Mr. C. V. Ramaiah, Agricultural Inspector, Tiptur, was transferred to the Education Department.

Mr. D. Venkataramaiya, Agricultural Inspector, Nagenahalli Farm, was transferred to the Rayanakere Dairy Farm.

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Mr. D. Balakrishna Rao, Agricultural Inspector, Nagamangala, was transferred to the Balehonnur Farm.

Mr. K. Chayapathy, Agricultural Inspector, Balehonnur Farm, was transferred to Nagamangala.

Mr. B. Narasimha Murthy Rao, Agricultural Inspector, Chintamani, was transferred to the Marthur Farm.

Mr. M. B. Ranganatha Rao, Agricultural Inspector, Tirthahalli, was transferred to the Chintamani Range.

5. *Conferences and Meetings attended.*—(Vide paras 55 and 56.)

6. *Library.*—There were no additions to the number of books in the Library.

7. *Correspondence.*—The clerical work in respect of correspondence and accounts has increased greatly and as repeatedly noted year after year this is taking away a great deal of my time which otherwise would have been spent upon my technical work.

The total number of letters received and sent out is as below :—

Letters received	::	::	::	6,194
Letters despatched	::	::	::	6,015

The same state of affairs prevails in the Range Offices also, especially in the case of the Ranges which have not been provided with clerks.

8. *Season.*—In the Mysore District the rains for the *Kar* crops were neither sufficient nor favourable. *Kar ragi* was almost a failure and in many places *hain ragi* had to be sown instead, for which seed *ragi* had to be purchased and supplied by the Department. Even the latter yielded only a poor crop. In the *jola* tracts also only a poor crop was harvested on the whole. Even where the vegetative growth was good, the *jola fly* did a great deal of damage to the grain, a feature common to late sown *jola*. In the other three districts the season was on the whole favourable for dry crops; *ragi* made good growth everywhere during the first part of the season giving promise of a good yield. The later rains were unfortunately very poor with the result that the yields of *ragi* were everywhere below normal. The general shortage of this later rain was also the cause of the total failure of horsegram and other pulses in all the districts.

Paddy crops in the channel tract yielded normally. In the tank fed areas, the water in the tanks was by no means adequate for paddy, being about just enough to keep sugar-cane crops alive. Some heavy rains were received rather late in the season in the Kolar and Tumkur Districts which brought water to the tanks; *vaisak* paddy sowings were made extensively and a good crop was raised under many tanks. Elsewhere the water of the tanks did not suffice for the paddy areas and except where supplemented by well irrigation, the paddy crop thoroughly failed. Sugar-cane had been planted extensively in the year, but the year was exceptional in that the price of jaggery was very low and there was no market for the produce even at such low prices. It may be doubted if the price realised was anything more than the expenses of cultivation.

The hot weather supply of irrigation water in the Mysore Channel tract has been taken advantage of generally as anticipated and among catch crops, money crops like early maturing groundnuts and food crops like *jola* and *ragi* are being grown to an increasing extent. Under the channel fed tanks such as near Bannur, the scheme has been attended with marked improvement in both the area under sugar-cane and in the outturn of the produce per acre.

With the exception of part of the Anekal Taluk and of the Chamrajnagar Taluk, the condition throughout the Division in regard to fodder and water may be said to have been satisfactory.

9. *Inspection of estates and advice.*—The movement referred to in the last two years report, *viz.*, the taking up of land by the educated and moneyed classes of the people has continued in the year under report also. This is especially the case in the Bangalore Range where many estates have been taken up in the year

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and much money is being spent on their development. The services of the district staff are being freely resorted to and a great deal of the time of both myself and the Agricultural Inspector has been devoted to the inspection and advice in the matter of the cultivation of these areas. The reference under this heading is only to these large and compact properties worked by well-to-do people. In addition to questions of cropping schemes, manuring, drainage, and other forms of land improvement, advice has been sought and given on larger matters also such as, tractor ploughing, installation of pump, engines, sugar-cane mills, etc. The attention being devoted to the planting of fruit trees, principally Australian apples, on their estates is a noteworthy feature and much advice has related to the different aspects of the cultivation of these foreign fruits.

10. A special kind of estate formed during the year and to which reference should be made is a co-operative colony for Adikarnatakas formed out of a compact block of land in the village of Pillganahalli near Gottigere (Bangalore Taluk). The agricultural operations on the area have all been under the immediate supervision of the department; the land has been ploughed by a tractor plough and by improved ploughs. A suitable cropping scheme has been drawn up and worked in the current season; and the necessary seeds and manure and implements have been supplied.

11. Another large landed property that came into the hands of the department is the one granted to a newly sanctioned Vernacular Agricultural School at Ramakrishnapur, the whole property being a free grant by Mr. G. Venkataramanayya, Pleader, Bangalore. The extensive lands in the immediate vicinity of the school were surveyed and laid out into convenient blocks each constituting a compact small holding, to be cultivated on a co-operative basis.

The number of Estates, large and small, inspected and advised upon by the staff in the different ranges is given below:—

Range.	Number.
Bangalore	136
Channapatna	150
Dodballapur	395
Kolar	24
Chikballapur	55
Chintamani	12
Tumkur	53
Tiptur	10
Maddur	92
Mysore	15
Channarayana	21
Yedatore	13
Maddur	6
Nagamangala	50

Visits to many of these estates have been frequent and nearly all of them have been visited more than once.

12. *Demonstration of village implements.*—Demonstration of the use of the improved ploughs and cultivators has continued to be held as in former years. In the Mysore District, a special impetus was given with the help of a grant by the District Board. Elsewhere also a small grant for the purpose from the Economic Development Fund has enabled us to do a little more in this line than usual. These activities combined with a somewhat favourable season have resulted in a substantial increase in the number of these implements sold. As many as 706 ploughs of all kinds and 150 Kolar Mission cultivators were sold in the year (as per details given separately) as against 637 ploughs and 93 cultivators sold in the previous year.

The Kolar Mission ploughs have continued to be the most popular and these account for as many as 485 out of the total of 706 ploughs sold. The Bangalore and Anekal Taluks absorb the major part of this large number of these ploughs. In addition to this number, private smithies have also been manufacturing and selling these ploughs and not less than 250 of such ploughs have also found their way into the villages in the year.

The Mysore Plough is slowly coming into use. In the year under report also, 113 of these ploughs were sold as against 59 in the previous year and 25 in the year 1923-24; the total number in use in the Division at present therefore amounts to 197.

In view of the increasing use of the plough it is necessary to stock replacements of all parts in the depots so that they may be readily available. The saving in the expensive item of share replacement which this type of plough has aimed to secure as against the Kolar Mission has been very material and is being increasingly appreciated.

Among the lighter ploughs, the Eureka continues to be popular and I anticipate that the coming year will see a great increase in the sale of these ploughs. In the paddy areas of the channel tracts such as Yedatore, Krishnarajapete, the plough is coming largely into use.

Shares for the Kolar Mission Ploughs continue to be both made and repaired in local smithies in many villages and the models of repaired shares supplied to the depots in the last year have been instrumental in stimulating this work in new centres. This is a welcome feature. Sales of new shares from depots are not therefore large. Eight hundred and forty four shares were sold in the year as against 782 in the previous year.

The Central Industrial Work Shop put out a cheap chilled share for the Kolar Mission plough in the year. Though the ones made at first were fairly satisfactory there has been no uniformity, and the later ones leave much to be desired. It may be pointed out that our raiyats do not look upon cheapness by itself as a great merit; they look to quality first.

The feature of the year in regard to tillage implements is the large number of cultivators sold, *viz.*, 150 against 93 in the previous year. Over and above this number, it has been reported that a large number is being manufactured and supplied by local blacksmiths; more than one such has come under my notice and it is a great satisfaction to record that such improved implements are thus becoming permanent features of our local agriculture.

The following statement gives the number of the different implements sold in the different ranges in the year:—

Range	Kolar Mission ploughs	Verity ploughs	Eureka ploughs	Mysore ploughs	Meston ploughs	Cultivators	Shares and spares
Bangalore	388	1	..	5	..	3	256
Channapatna	5	..	18	1	1	9	110
Dodballapur	3	..	..	..	..	4	7
Kolar	32	..	..	15	3	12	38
Chikballapur	14	1	..	15	..	8	83
Chintamani	5	..	..	9	..	4	24
Tumkur	2	..	3	3	..	12	64
Tiptur	10	2	..	8	..	5	53
Maddur	4	1	..	24	..	22	16
Mysore	..	..	7	5	..	13	70
Channarayana	4	2	4	26	3	4	42
Yedatore	1	..	13	1	..	3	38
Maddur	9	..	9	..	1	29	31
Nagamangala	8	..	39	1	..	22	12
Total	485	7	93	113	8	150	844

13. *Implements hired out.*—The ploughs, cultivators and Nahan mills with which some of the depots are supplied for being hired out were fully made use of in the year and a sum of Rs. 265-1-8 was realised therefrom in the year as against Rs. 192-8-6 in the previous year.

14. *Co-operative Societies and implement sales.*—As in the former years many Co-operative Societies have continued to stock and sell implements, and several new societies have been induced to take up similar work in the year under report. Details are given in para 48.

15. Great progress has been made in the year in the matter of inducing Village Panchayets to stock implements, seed and manure for sale; the most notable work in this line has been done in the Mysore District.

Nineteen Panchayets have now opened such depots as against only four in the previous year. Details of stock held and transactions made by these different panchayets are given in para 50.

16. *Tractor ploughing*.—Towards the end of the year an outfit consisting of a Fordson Tractor and a two furrow disc plough was purchased by the Department, for hiring out to private parties on a contract rate for each acre ploughed. This outfit has been kept fully engaged ever since it was bought and during the current ploughing season the outfit has worked on four estates in the neighbourhood of Bangalore. The addition of a good disc harrow to the outfit will be a great advantage; after a correct estimate is made of the amount of the fee to be charged for ploughing and discing, the demand for the outfit is likely to be much more than it can cope with.

17. *Stone threshing rollers*.—As mentioned in the previous report, work under this head is confined to the Mysore District. The continued propaganda work has been very fruitful of results. The work of manufacturing these rollers has now begun in some of the local quarries and a large number are coming into use. As models, three rollers were supplied to this district and out of local quarries especially, the Kaliyar quarry of Chamrajnagar, more than a hundred rollers have been made and supplied. There is still room for many times this number.

The use of the roller for the loosening of the soil in the harvesting of ground-nuts for which it has been recommended as reported in the previous reports has been widely explained and been taken up.

18. *Nahan sugar-cane mills*.—The sale of this type of mills, both of the mills imported from the Nahan Foundry in the Panjab and of those manufactured locally by the firm of Messrs. Madurai Modalier & Co., has risen markedly in the year. The number indeed may be said to be a record. From the depots the number sold was 51 as against 29 in the previous year. Messrs. Madurai Modalier & Co., report that their sales were 51 during the year, bringing up the total therefore to 102 for the year.

It has been reported that a few mills of the same type manufactured by Messrs. Kirlskar Bros. of Satara have also found a sale in the Division.

19. It may be added that at the Agricultural Exhibition held in Bangalore in the Christmas of 1926, these different makes were all exhibited and were tested at work. Both makes were found quite as efficient as the mill from the Panjab.

The largest number of these mills was sold in the Mandya, Malvalli, T.-Narsipur and Seringapatam Taluks. The actual number sold in the different ranges is as below :—

Range.	Number.
Bangalore	2
Dodballapur	1
Kolar	7
Chikballapur	9
Chitamani	2
Tumkur	1
Mysore	4
Maddur	24
Nagamangala	1
Total	51

A noteworthy feature is the sale of as many as 23 of these mills through the Co-operative Society of Mandya.

20. All the co-operative societies owning and hiring out Nahan mills have continued to do excellent business. Substantial amounts have been earned by the societies as hire as will be seen from the details under para 49. Four more societies invested in such outfit during the year, bringing the total number of such societies now to 26.

21. The demonstration Nahan mills kept in some of the departmental depots continued to be sent out for demonstration and hire and the amount earned therefrom was Rs. 192-10-2 against Rs. 129-12-0 in the previous year.

22. *Disc harrow*.—The example of Mr. Subba Rao of Muttati (T.-Narsipur Taluk) who purchased a disc harrow last year and kindly permitted its demonstration at the Talakad jatra has resulted in the purchase of a disc harrow by Mr. Krishna Urs of Mysore. There are thus three disc harrows in the Mysore District, one of them being a large one for use with a Fordson tractor. A small and serviceable disc harrow manufactured and exhibited by Messrs. Kirloskar Bros. has aroused interest and it is likely there may be sale for these in the coming year. The disc harrows sanctioned for demonstration purposes for certain of the depots of this division during the year were, however, not supplied.

23. Among *minor implements*, a few chaff cutters, *kapile* buckets and pulley fixtures made by the Kirloskar Bros. and hand hoes of the Planet Junior pattern have been purchased by the Division during the year.

24. *The use of Electric power for Agriculture*.—The cheapness of electricity in the neighbourhood of Bangalore and even up to a distance of ten miles out along the route of the power line has stimulated interest in the use of this power for driving agricultural machinery, principally pumps, for lifting irrigation water. Three such are working satisfactorily and more will soon be erected. A small power attachment to the ordinary bullock driven Nahan mill designed by the Central Industrial Workshop was also worked satisfactorily by electricity on the estate of Mr. B. K. Garudachar. The same attachment was worked by an oil engine at Patrenhalli in the Chikballapur Taluk.

CULTIVATION METHODS.

25. *Seed Selection*.—As in previous years the importance of the selection of seed both in the field and by the salt water and sieving methods have continued to be explained and popularised in regard to ragi and paddy.

26. *Economic transplantation of paddy*.—This practice has been so persistently pushed forward during all these years that it may be claimed now in most of the paddy areas of this Division the seed rate has been materially reduced. It nevertheless continued to be kept on the list of items of District Work and the district staff has continued to conduct demonstrations of such transplanting.

27. *Wider planting of cane*.—Due to the demonstrations of the previous years, the practice of wider planting of sugar-cane of all varieties, both the H. M. 544 as well as the local *pattapatti* and *rasadali*, has become very common. The change in many large sugar-cane growing villages in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts in this matter may be said to be remarkable. The reduced seed rate has meant a saving of several thousands of seed setts in the aggregate. Extensive areas may now be seen of canes planted much wider than was the practice only a couple of years ago.

28. *Jaggery boiling methods*.—The fuel saving double pan furnace has been worked in Channapatna and in Yedatore. The Nahan mill has been demonstrated in all the Ranges. The use of the skimming ladle, litmus paper and of the Brix spindle to test ripeness of cane was also demonstrated.

29. A special feature of this year's campaign in this matter is the popularisation of the use of a grating for the oven and of the provision of a chimney in the ordinary raiyat's furnace itself. For this purpose about 30 such gratings were made and loaned to raiyats free, provided the furnace was built with a chimney and the grating. The furnaces were constructed by the Agricultural Inspectors and the Fieldmen and the boilings were also supervised. All the gratings were used, and some were used more than once doing service in more than one village. The work was very strenuous, as it was all concentrated within the period of about six weeks. The furnaces were, however, much appreciated and it is likely therefore will be largely taken up in the coming season.

30. That the quality of the jaggery made under departmental supervision was much superior to the general quality in the market is evidenced by the fact that the Nagenahalli Farm jaggery was all sold at rates varying from Rs. 2-2-0 to 2-10-0 while the market quoted only less than Rs. 2 for bazaar jaggery.

MANURES.

31. *Cattle manure*.—The proper methods of collecting and conserving cattle manure have been explained widely as usual, and in the year under report special

leaflets prepared by the Sanitary Department on the subject of cattle manure as well as the disposal of human excreta, have been distributed through the agency of the Agricultural Inspectors.

The model cattle manure pits constructed on the Nagenahalli Farm which were inspected by a large number of visitors attending the Mysore District Conference were copied during the year by Messrs. Thimmiapparaja Urs of Kokkrehundi near Mysore, Narasimha char of Nayasinganahalli and by the Village Panchayat of Belagola which constructed two such pits. This movement is making but slow progress but ryots are responding, though only slowly.

GREEN MANURES.

32. (a) *Popularisation of honge plantations.*—This item of work has been undertaken specially in the Mysore District where in view of the needs of the extensive paddy cultivation both present and prospective, the question of these topes for furnishing green leaf manure for paddy is a very important matter. With a grant of Rs. 100 from the District Board for the free supply of seed, it has been possible to distribute seed extensively with the very gratifying result that scores of plantations, large and small, are springing up. The work is being persisted in, as a further grant has been made by the Board for the current year also and seed has already been distributed out of this grant also. Individual raiyats have put in as many as five hundred plants on their holdings in a block, others have planted all round their estates, yet others on road and field margins. In the course of a few years these plantations will show up conspicuously as a new feature in the landscape of this District.

(b) The popularising of the growing of green manure crops like sunnhemp has continued to receive attention as heretofore. In the Yedatore and the Nanjangud channel tracts, a special stimulus has been given to the work through a grant made by the Mysore District Board for selling seed at a concession rate. 2,886 seers of seed were supplied in this manner in these two taluks. Elsewhere the total supply amounted to 3,816 seers, out of which 3,000 seers were supplied by dealers direct to raiyats, through the help of the staff.

33. *Oilcake.*—As mentioned in previous reports, the depots have for some years past ceased to stock and sell this manure, as it has been sufficiently well popularised and raiyats are able to get their supplies from dealers direct. Of one most interesting tract, however, *viz.*, the sugar-cane growing villages of T.-Narsipur and Seringapatam, a record is made of the sales of oilcake for sugar-cane, which in the year under report, is reported to have run into 20,000 mds. all purchased from local supplies. This is in a tract where, when the department started work some ten years ago, the practice was unknown.

ARTIFICIAL MANURES.

34. *Sulphate of ammonia.*—Certainly the most outstanding feature of the year's work relates to the popularisation of the artificial manures, sulphate of ammonia and superphosphate of lime. It was stated in the last year's report that in view of the magnitude of the sales, the Sulphate of Ammonia Federation of India was encouraged to open their own sale depots in all promising centres, the departmental depots ceasing to stock and sell the manure except in the smaller centres. On this arrangement, the Company's sale depots were opened at Bangalore, Doddballapur, Mysore, Bannur and Yedatore. In order to free the departmental depots still further from the sale of these manures, the Company, after sometime consented also to handle superphosphate of lime, so that raiyats could obtain both these in one and the same place. The sale of these two manures has soared up to a surprising extent and bids fair to double itself in the coming year.

The following facts in connection with these sales may be of great interest showing the responsiveness of our raiyats on the one hand and the possible scope for expansion in the sales. (1) Though we began with the use of a small dose of sulphate of ammonia only for sugar cane, the moment we recommended an addition of supers, the advice was taken up and now it is the mixture that is used systematically, (2) while only sugar-cane and paddy were the two main crops for which the manure was largely used, all money crops are being now manured according to formulas furnished by the department. Thus onions and potatoes in Chikballapur, mulberry in

Malvalli, Maddur, Channapatna, Chintamani and Sidlaghatta, potatoes in all the potato tracts all account for the sales from those depots.

(3) The ordinary dry land ragi crop is itself being manured this year largely in the Bangalore Range also according to departmental formula and this is from a small beginning made last year with only a few clients. Ragi manure has this year been taken up by a very large number of raiyats.

35. The total quantity of sulphate of ammonia and superphosphate supplied during the year are as below:—

	Ammonium sulphate		Superphosphate	
	tons	lbs.	tons	lbs
Through the Departmental Depots ..	27	1,197	28	384
„ Company's depots ..	70	783	27	1,669
„ Co-operative Societies and Panchayats	10	550	15	362
„ larger individual buyers ..	32	1,120	14	2,120

For the making of mixtures for special crops such as potatoes, onions, tobacco, etc., in addition to the above manures, others like sulphate of potash and bonemeal have also been taken up. The total quantities of these sold was as below:—

	Tons	lbs.
Bonemeal	1	134
Sulphate of potash	4	2,202

36. The progress in the use of the chemical fertilizers of all kinds from year to year in the Division may be seen from the following table:—

	Tons (in round figures).
1920-21	5
1921-22	19
1922-23	35
1923-24	38
1924-25	58
1925-26	109
1926-27	231

The Rangewar details of sale for the year under report is given below:—

Range.	Quantity	
	Tons	lbs.
Bangalore	75	1,763
Channapatna	6	1,430
Dodballapur	45	1,008
Tumkur	8	2,161
Tiptur	1	153
Maddagiri	1	1,364
Kolar	4	883
Chintamani	3	872
Chikkaballapur	28	514
Mysoore	25	1,820
Maddur	1	2,229
Chamrajnagar	1	1,088
Yedatore	19	202
Nagamangala	7	840

37. A special endeavour was made in order to further popularise the use of these manures by distributing small quantities free of cost for purposes of trial. The cost of the manure required for this purpose has been met by substantial grants made by the District Boards of Mysore and Tumkur for these two districts. Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. also supplied small quantities for free distribution. A small grant was also made out of Economic Development Funds of the Department itself for this purpose. The result of this special propaganda work will be felt in the coming year.

38. In the year under report it has been arranged to keep a record firstly of the particular crop for which each purchaser used the manure, and secondly of the increased crop yields obtained as the result of the manuring. Some of these results are appended to this report. The District Agricultural Association of Mysore also arranged to give publicity to the results of crop yields obtained in that District.

Results of the application of artificial manure referred to in para 38 of the Report.

PADDY.

District	Name of person	Locality	Area manured	Yield per acre in seers	
				Manured	Check
Bangalore	Narayanasetti	Thyamagondlu	2½ guntas	2,000	1,600
	Channappa	Nelamangala	do	1,120	1,040
	Lingappa	Madavara	do	1,230	1,024
Kolar	Sesha Iyer	Yalagondahalli	1	960	720
	Sonnappa	Nandi	1	1,540	1,215
Tumkur	Anantharajaiah	Tumkur District	5 guntas	1,840	1,300
	Narasimha gowda	Do	3½	1,760	1,470
	Chikkiah.		16½		
	Gundappa	Do	11½	1,890	1,720
	Anklesiah	Do	10½ ac.	1,405	1,160
			(Check 3½ ac.)		
	Srinivasachar	Aralikunte	8 guntas	1,650	1,400
	Rangachar	Do	6	1,628	1,340
	Chikkanna	Kodagadala	8 "	1,760	1,650
	Mysore		Chimanayakahalli	..	1,960	1,330
		Uttanhalli	..	2,026	1,560
		Mandyaokplu	..	1,630	1,280
		Rangasandra	..	854	719
Thimmarayagowda		Munjanahalli	..	1,080	720
Lingegowda		Akkihebbal	..	1,620	1,080
Tukkoji Rao		Gavadagere	..	1,260	900
Chikkappaji		Hadya	..	1,760	1,440
Shamanna		Sriyur	..	1,260	900
T. S. Subba Rao		Tippur	..	2,160	1,440
Aswathanarayana Rao.		Yedatore	..	1,660	1,440
Siddalingayya		Agalaya	..	1½ ac.	2,260
Ramasastri		Nagamangala	..	1	1,450
Venkatakrishnaiah		Bellur	..	1	1,400

CROPS.

39. (1) *Sugar-cane*.—Work on sugarcane has as heretofore related to the extension in the area under the variety H. M. 544, (2) the popularisation of the use of sulphate of ammonia, of superphosphate of lime, (3) improved cultivation methods (4) the increased use of the Nahan mill and (5) improved jaggery boiling furnace and methods. All except item (1) have already been dealt with.

In regard to the extension of the new variety, the year's work is perhaps a record. Not only has the area increased in the villages where it had already been introduced but it has spread far and wide. In the Chikballapur Taluk the area has very markedly increased. In the Bannur tract also there has been striking increase. In the taluks of Bangalore and Anekal in the important cane growing villages of Agara and Madivala, large blocks under this variety may be seen. In the Goribidnur and Mulbagal Taluks in spite of much difficulty for irrigation water, notable increase has taken place. In Kunigal, Hebbur and Koratagere of the Tumkur District, the variety has taken a permanent footing. In Chamrajnagar, Nanjangud, Yedatore and Krishnarajpete Taluks, the cane was introduced and has been cultivated with success in the year under report. The introduction in these new areas was facilitated by a further money grant by the Mysore District Board to meet the cost of transport. The District Board also gave an additional stimulus by awarding 15 prizes for the best crops raised in that District.

Excluding the distribution made by private negotiation between growers, through the agency of the department about 19 lakhs of setts were distributed in the year.

The total area in the Division is estimated at about 450 acres.

In the year under report, a beginning was made in the introduction of J. 33 A in the cheni cane areas of the Krishnarajpete and Yedatore Taluks.

40. *Paddy*.—Work under this head has as heretofore related to the distribution of the early maturing varieties of paddy. But the outstanding feature of the year's work regarding paddy distribution is the extension in the area under the Coimbatore strains introduced from the Nagenahalli Farm. Distributed for the first time in small quantities from the Nagenahalli Farm in 1924-25 after trial on that Farm, the variety has caught on surprisingly. Seed has been in great demand and not only

farm produce but large quantities from private growers have been absorbed for seed. In the year under report several hundred acres both in the vicinity of the Farm and elsewhere in the channel tract were put down to the variety and they bid fair to cover extensive areas in the current crop season. This is a remarkable instance of the rapidity with which the work on a Government Farm has been taken advantage of by raiyats. The demand for the short duration varieties like *banku*, *Chintamani-sanna*, etc., has been keen as usual and the produce of the Nagenahalli Farm was all distributed for seed purposes. In view of the large demand and the impossibility of getting supplies from raiyats, it will be very desirable if the Government Farms should grow these varieties and also arrange to keep them in storage for a period of four to six months when the demand arises.

The quantities of seed paddy distributed in the various Ranges are as given below;—

Range.	Quantity in seers.
Bangalore	2,047
Channapatna	802
Dodballapur	800
Tumkur	1,274
Maddagiri	122
Kolar	536
Chintamani	1,123
Chikballapur	5,000
Mysore	21,458
Maddur	965
Chamrajnagar	5,226
Yedatore	941
Tiptur	176

41. *H. 22 Ragi*.—As explained in previous reports the depots do not now undertake a general supply of the seed of this variety, as it is now in general cultivation over large tracts of the Division. Seed enough to supply new areas, or where seed of good quality could not be had is alone supplied from the depots. In addition to this seed for general distribution, specially pure seed from "Seed Farms" are obtained from the produce of the Hebbal Farm and supplied for the depots. In the year under report the total quantity of seed supplied in these two ways amounted to 29,007 seers as per details below:—

Range.	Quantity in seers.
Bangalore	3,169
Chanuapatna	2,203
Dodballapur	100
Tumkur	915
Maddagiri	414
Tiptur	1,829
Kolar	1,574
Chintamani	10,846
Chikballapur	2,000
Mysore	2,687
Chamrajnagar	341
Maddur	708
Yedatore	1,416
Nagamangala	805

42. Among the other strains of ragi distributed, the H.40. a *hulkbile* strain referred to in the last year's report has been much liked and of this 1,537 seers were supplied.

The H.22 ragi can be said to be a suitable strain only for the eastern parts of the Division, notably the Kolar District where it has displaced the old local varieties. Trials in the western and central parts of the Division have not always been in favour of this strain and it is necessary that some special effort should be made to conduct systematic selection and testing work to evolve if possible an equally good strain for these tracts.

43. *Groundnuts*.—Work on groundnuts has, as in previous years, related to the extension of the area under the early maturing erect types, *viz.*, Small Japan and Spanish. In this Division the variety is in general cultivation now in the taluks of Nanjangud, T.-Narsipur and Gundlupet. In the larger groundnut growing tracts, however, the late maturing trailing types are favoured. Of these four new

types were under trial, as reported in the last year's report. Round T. Narsipur, one of these varieties, *viz.*, Sogatur did very well, and the seed of this variety was distributed to the extent of 808 seers.

Of the early maturing strains the quantities distributed in the year was as per details below :—

Range.	Quantity in seers.
Bangalore	4,837
Channapatna	1,185
Tumkur	103
Maddur	302
Tiptur	50
Mysore	1,254
Kolar	625
Chintamani	658
Chamrajnagar	150
Maddur	1,138
	10,302

44. A notable item of work in this connection is the growing of this early maturing type as a catch crop in the paddy fields of the channel tracts in the Mysore District to which reference was made in the previous year's report. The cultivation has greatly extended in the year under report and the staff is making a special effort to popularise the practice. The hot weather supply of irrigation water acts also as great help in this direction. Figures of yield were as in the last year obtained from Mr. Subba Rao of Muttatti: his yield in this year was 8.33 pallas per acre, which was sold for Rs. 350 in the Mysore market. Were it not that the price of groundnut in general has fallen during the last two years, the area under this particular form of cultivation would have greatly increased.

45. *Ensilage making.*—As reported in the last year's report, this novel method of preserving fodder has been taken up among the items of work to be actively popularised in the Districts. Progress however has been slow. In the year under report, silage of good quality was made in the following places.—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| (1) Bangalore District | 1. Mr. A. T. Mac Isaac, Gangenahalli. |
| | 2. .. R. Gopalswami Iyer, Harohalli. |
| (2) Kolar District | 1. .. Lakshmanreddi of Sabbanahalli. |
| | 2. .. Nanjegowda of Varadahalli. |
| | 3. .. Channarayappa of Petrenahalli. |
| (3) Mysore District | 1. .. Ahmad Khan of Mallahalli. |
| | 2. .. Channaiah in Thimmapparaja Urs's Estate at Kokkarchundi |
| | 3. .. Subbiah in Major Krishna Urs's estate, Coattanahalli. |
| | 4. .. C. D. Narayana Rao of Chamrajnagar. |
| | 5. .. Puttiah of Guttalavadi. |
| | 6. The demonstration pit at Chamrajnagar. |
| | 7. D. .. at the Nagenahalli Farm. |
| Tumkur District | 1. The Sri Krishnarajendra Vyavasayadharmas Patasala, Chikkanahalli. |
| | 2. Huteiah of Servegowdanapalya. |

In addition to these silo pits put down by private gentlemen, on the Nagenahalli Farm and in the Chikkanahalli Agricultural School silage was made in the year. The former is proposed to be opened during Dasara for visitors to inspect. The latter was opened at the time of the School day and the material was in excellent condition, and much relished by cattle. It served as a very good demonstration for the gathering assembled on the occasion.

46. In the Mysore District and in the Kolar District, the District Boards voted a grant for being given as a subvention to those undertaking this work. In the Tumkur District the President of the District Board was so greatly struck by the quality of this cattle feed in the Chikkanahalli School that he desired that a large and *pucca* structure should be erected of which the District Board would meet the cost.

The materials in all these silo pits was a mixture of all kinds of green feed, jola, avare, horsegram and sugar-cane tops, and even date leaves.

47. *Sheep Improvement by the Mysore District Board.*—As stated in the last year's report, the Mysore District Board granted a handsome amount as subvention

for the supply of half-bred Merino rams to selected flock owners in the District. Through this scheme 18 rams were distributed in the year. Excellent reports have come of these ram lambs, some of which have been left with ewes. The first crop is soon expected and will act as a good stimulus to the work. Unfortunately as there were not a sufficient number of cross-bred ram lambs available, the full amount could not be utilised.

WORK IN CONJUNCTION WITH CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

48. The details of the scheme of enlisting the Co-operative Societies in the stocking and sale of implements, seeds and manure has been fully explained in the previous reports. The record of the work in this connection accomplished during the year under report is therefore given below in the following tabular statement.

Work done in Co-operative Societies during the year 1926-27.

Name of society	Amount voted	Particulars of work	Value
			Rs. a. p.
<i>Bangalore Range.</i>			
1. Gottigere ..	200	Has sold sulphate of ammonia and superphosphate for ragi and sugarcane.	240 0 0
2. Kakolu ..	200	Do ..	101 0 0
3. Hoodi ..	500	Do for ragi ..	340 0 0
4. Ramohalli ..	200	Do for sugar-cane ..	50 8 0
5. Bidarguppe ..	700	Has sold H. 22 and H. 40 seed ragi, Kolar Mission Ploughs and artificial manures.	97 0 11
		Hire amount on sugarcane mill, pans and Kolar Mission ploughs.	140 10 9
6. Attibele ..		Sale of seeds, manures and implements ..	495 9 5
		Hire on sugarcane mill, pans and ploughs ..	101 4 0
7. Jakkannahalli ..	500	Sale of sulphate of ammonia and superphosphate.	34 0 0
8. Sakalvara ..	....	Do ..	98 0 0
9. Hebgod ..	....	Sale of Kolar Mission plough ..	25 15 0
10. Hoskote ..	....	Do and shates ..	81 3 0
11. Anekal Lakshminilaya.	200	Sale of ploughs and spare parts. ..	748 2 0
12. Sarapur ..	200	Do ..	591 9 6
13. Dommasandra ..	200	Do ..	242 7 6
14. Anekal Adikarnataka.	200	Do ..	99 12 0
15. Sarjapur Bilweswara Adikarnataka	200	Do ..	99 12 0
16. Thadasaghatta Adikarnataka.	200	Do ..	74 13 0
17. Gottigere Adikarnataka.	3,000	Sale of implements, artificial manures, H. 22 ragi and Spanish pea nuts.	99 12 0 210 0 0
18. Tyamagondla ..	....	Sale of paddy mixture ..	2 4 0
		Hire of Kolar Mission plough ..	2 13 0
19. Jakkannahalli ..	....	Sale of manures ..	54 0 0
		Hire on Nahan Mill ..	49 0 0
20. Ramohalli ..	....	Do ..	73 8 0
21. Bukkasagara ..	....	Owens a Sugarcane mill and pans for hiring out	....
<i>Channapatna Range.</i>			
1. Mangalvarapet ..	100	One Eureka plough, one cultivator and 2 Mysore ploughs.	80 10 4
2. Settihalli ..	300	2 Kolar Mission ploughs, 2 Cultivators, 7 Eureka ploughs, 600 seers paddy, sale of H. 22 ragi, paddy & implements and hires out implements.	253 5 0
3. Chakkere ..	200	One Kolar Mission Cultivator, 6 Eureka ploughs	101 12 0
4. Munkunda ..	200	Two Kolar Mission cultivators, six Mysore ploughs, Two Eureka ploughs.	212 10 0
5. Bavur ..	100	Three Kolar Mission ploughs, 1 Mysore plough, sale of implements, hiring out implements.	102 15 0
6. Akkur Panchama	100	100 Seers H. 22 ragi, one Eureka plough, one cultivator.	42 12 0
7. Closepet ..	200	Two Kolar Mission ploughs, 5. F. 4 shares, 2 Eureka ploughs, 1 cultivator, sale of H. 22 ragi and implements.	112 8 6

Work done in Co-operative Societies during 1926-27.—*contd.*

Name of society	Amount voted			Particulars of work	Value		
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
8. Maralavadi ..	150			4 Eureka ploughs, 2 cultivators, 2 Kolar Mission ploughs.	139	0	0
9. Magadi			Sale of ragi and paddy for seed ..	..	
10. Tavarekere			Sale of H. 22 ragi for seed ..	..	
11. Archakarhalli			Do ..	..	
12. Harohalli			Do and hiring of implements..	..		
13. Dayare			Hires out Nahan mill ..	..	
<i>Kolar Range—</i>							
1. Mudiyanur			Hires out ploughs and cultivators to members and others.	..		
2. Sundarapalya			Owms Nahan mill, ploughs and cultivators for being hired out.	225		
3. Nernahalli			Hires out Nahan mill. Total amount earned up-to date.	469	0	0
4. Muduvathi			Hires out Nahan Mill and pans. Hire amount earned up-to-date.	85	0	0
..	..			Owms also a Mysore plough, a meston plough and a cultivator for the use of members. Sold artificial manures for paddy and sugarcane.	..		
5. Mulubagal			Hires out Nahan mill and pans. Total hire earned up-to-date.	126	0	0
..	..			Implements, seeds and manures are stocked on behalf of the Department.	..		
6. Kappalmadagu.	..			Hires out Nahan mill and pans. Amount earned during 1926-27.	120	0	0
7. Yelagondalli			Owms two Kolar Mission ploughs, one cultivator, one Nahan mill and one bag of paddy manure.	..		
..	..			Hire amount earned ..	120	0	0
8. Narasapura			Has stocked for sale	..		
..	..			3. Kolar Mission Ploughs .. 76 8 0			
..	..			1. Palla groundnut .. 9 0 0			
..	..			1. cultivator .. 14 5 0			
..	..				99	13	0
..	..			Sold 1 plough ..	26	0	0
9. Malur			Has stocked for sale	..		
..	..			2 Mysore ploughs .. 51 10 0			
..	..			1 Kolar Mission Plough .. 25 12 0	..		
..	..			600 seers H. 22 ragi .. 72 0 0			
..	..			10 bags sulphate of ammonia. 85 0 0			
..	..			6 bags superphosphate .. 33 0 0			
..	..				266	0	0
10. Mulbagal Adikarnataka.	..			4 Kolar Mission ploughs at half cost. 49 8 0			
..	..			6 cultivators .. 43 14 0			
..	..			1 Mysore plough .. 12 4 6			
..	..				105	10	0
11 Vokkaleri			2 Kolar Mission ploughs at half cost ..	25	12	0
<i>Chikkaballapur Range—</i>							
1. Chikkaballapur..	..			Owms a Nahan mill etc. hire earned ..	63	2	0
2. Nandi ..	560	0	0	Hires out a Nahan mill ..	62	12	0
3. Pasetti halli			Sold 1152 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia ..	134	6	6
4. Perosandra ..	50	0	0	Hires out a Nahan mill ..	44	4	0
5. Bagepalli ..	500	0	0	Hires out ploughs ..	5	0	0
.. Nahan mill ..	7	8	0
6. Mittemari ..	60	0	0	Sold ploughs, etc. ..	25	15	0
7. Vorlakonda ..	400	0	0	..	..
8. Goribidnur ..	2,000	0	0	Sold 2 Nahan mills ..	502	6	0
..	..			Sold one Kolar Mission plough ..	25	7	2
..	..			Two Kolar Mission Cultivators ..	28	10	6
..	..			64 seers H. 40 ragi ..	8	0	0
..	..			6674 lbs. ammonium sulphate ..	754	1	0
..	..			2210 lbs. superphosphate ..	96	8	10
9. Hudugur			6 Kolar Mission ploughs ..	152	13	0
..	..			1 Kolar Mission cultivator ..	14	5	0
..	..			2 F. 4 steel shares ..	6	4	0
10. Sabbanhalli			2 Kolar Mission ploughs ..	50	15	0

Work done in Co-operative Societies during 1926-27.—*contd.*

Name of society	Amount voted			Particulars of work	Value		
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
				450 lbs. ammonium sulphate	43	14	0
				765 lbs. superphosphate	72	10	11
11. Gadare ..	500	0	0	1080 lbs. ammonium sulphate	106	3	7
12. Vedalveni ..	450	0	0	Hires out Nahan mill	78	12	0
13. Mudigere ..	400	0	0	New societies ; work not started yet .. ..	..	..	..
14. Namagondlu ..	400	0	0				
15. Chendanadur ..	450	0	0				
16. Vidaraswatha ..	1,000	0	0				
47. Jarabandahalli.	200	0	0	Sale of Nahan mill, etc. .. ..	..	..	..
Ohintamani Range—							
1. Melur ..	100	0	0	Work not yet taken up .. ..	..	..	..
2. Batlapalli ..	100	0	0	Do .. ..	..	..	..
3. Basettihalli ..	..	..	..	Hires out Kolar Mission plough and cultivator, etc. .. ..	..	..	..
4. Kaivara ..	..	..	..	Work not started yet .. ..	..	..	..
Tumkur Range—							
1. Amatur ..	100	0	0	Sells implements, seeds and manures	25	13	6
2. Koratagere panchama.	..	..	..	One Kolar Mission plough	26	0	0
3. Kyasavara ..	..	..	..	Mysore plough	25	12	0
4. Kunigal ..	..	..	..	Hires out Nahan mill, etc.	123	0	0
5. Herur ..	}	..	..	Hires out ploughs and cultivators .. ..	..	..	..
6. Sampige ..							
7. Annenahalli ..							
Tiptur Range—							
1. Haraluguppe ..	..	..	..	200 seers of H. 22 ragi .. ..	..	..	..
2. Mayasandra ..	}	..	..	Sale of implements, seeds, manures, coconut mixture, sunnhemp and vegetable seeds. .. ..	..	..	..
3. Kanatur ..							
4. Nonavinakere ..							
5. Honnavalli ..							
6. Turuvekere ..							
7. Sira Vartaka sanga.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maddagiri Range—							
1. Yerragunte ..	15	0	0	Hiring out implements .. ..	..	..	..
2. Anchenerlekere.	46	8	0	Owms 1 Kolar Mission plough 1 cultivator and one cwt. superphosphate.	46	8	0
3. Kodlapura ..	}	..	..	Has resolved to purchase a Nahan mill for hiring out. .. ..	..	..	..
4. Chikkamagur ..							
5. Kodiginahalli ..							
6. Badavnahalli ..	42	4	0	Sold H 22 ragi	5	0	0
7. Bvalya ..	40	8	0	Hires out implements for hire .. ..	..	..	..
8. Doddayalkur ..	42	4	0	1 Mysore plough }	42	4	0
9. Yerragunte ..	25	10	0	1 cultivator }	40	8	0
10. Ittiglibbanahalli.	..	..	..	Do	42	4	0
11. Midigesi ..	46	0	0	1 Mysore plough	25	10	0
12. Kadagathur ..	120	12	6	Do	25	10	0
13. Hoskote ..	200	0	0	1 Kolar Mission plough and 1 Cultivator	46	0	0
14. Chaunakesavapura.	42	4	0	2 Mysore ploughs }	120	12	6
1. Yelval ..	100	0	0	1 Verity plough } .. ..	..	..	..
2. Chamundi Hills	..	..	..	2 Cultivators } .. ..	..	..	..
3. Doddaholagere, Mysore City.	..	..	..	2 cultivators .. ..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	1 Kolar Mission plough	84	8	0
	..	..	..	1 Mysore plough	42	4	0
	..	..	..	1 Plough and 1 cultivator .. ..	..	..	..
Mysore Range—							
1. Yelval ..	100	0	0	200 seers H. 22 ragi	26	9	7
2. Chamundi Hills	..	..	..	Hire ragi seeds, vegetable seeds and sulphate of ammonia.	33	8	9
3. Doddaholagere, Mysore City.	..	..	..	H. 22 Ragi seeds	53	13	6
	..	..	..	1 Eureka plough			
	..	..	..	1 Kolar Mission cultivator			

Work done in Co-operative Societies during 1926-27.—concl'd.

Name of society	Amount voted			Particulars of work	Value		
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
4. Binakanahalli	Bilijola	} 173 3 10
..	Sulphate of ammonia .. ..	..	..
..	Mysore Ploughs .. ..	..	..
..	Kolar Mission cultivators .. ..	..	..
5. T.-Narsipur	Mysore ploughs and Kolar Mission cultivators	82 7 0
6. Sosale	Cotton seeds, sulphate of ammonia, indigo seeds.	50 1 6
<i>Chamarajanagar Range—</i>							
1. Nanjangud	4 Eureka ploughs .. 60 5 0	} 95 0 0
..	3 Weston ploughs .. 34 11 0	..	..
2. Yalandur	1 Kolar Mission cultivator .. 14 7 0	..	..
..	1 F. 6 share .. 4 0 4	} 100 0 0
..	2 F. 4 shares .. 6 11 6	..	..
..	3 Mysore ploughs .. 74 13 2	..	..
4. Alur	1 Cultivator .. 14 7 10	} 39 6 10
..	1 Mysore plough .. 24 15 0	..	..
4. Sargur Panchama Yedatore Range—	Hires out Mysore plough, etc.
1. Bilikere ..	200	0	0	250 seers H 22 ragi .. 38 12 0	} 96 0 0
..	2 Kolar Mission cultivators .. 29 4 0	..	..
..	2 Eureka ploughs .. 28 0 0	..	..
2. Hansoge ..	100	0	0	8 mds. paddy manure .. 14 8 0	} 45 2 0
..	100 seers H. 22 ragi .. 16 0 0	..	..
..	1 Eureka plough .. 14 10 0	..	..
3. Mandagere ..	100	0	0	1 Mysore plough .. 25 8 0	} 54 4 0
..	1 Eureka plough .. 14 4 0	..	..
..	8 mds. paddy manure .. 14 8 0	..	..
4. Bettadapura ..	100	0	0	1 Mysore plough .. 25 8 0	} 68 2 0
..	2 Eureka ploughs .. 28 0 0	..	..
..	1 Kolar Mission cultivator .. 14 10 0	..	..
5. Hunsur	Hires out Mysore and Eureka ploughs to cultivators.
6. Periyapatna	Do
<i>Maddur Range—</i>	2 Kolar Mission ploughs .. 51 13 6	} 6,135 6 0
Mandya Co-operative society.	140 seers halubbalu paddy .. 16 10 4	..	..
..	1 F. 4 share .. 3 6 4	..	..
..	11 cultivators .. 164 14 4	..	..
..	23 Nahan mills .. 5,852 5 0	..	..
..	249 seers Small Japan ground-nuts .. 26 12 3	..	..
..	100 seers H. 22 ragi .. 14 13 0	..	..
..	25 seers bankupaddy .. 3 10 6	..	..
<i>Nagamangala Range—</i>							
1. Bellurkote ..	100	0	0	6 10 28 mds. sulphate of ammonia .. 17 0 0	} 47 14 0
..	12 mds. superphosphate .. 15 2 0	..	..
..	122 seers H. 22 ragi .. 15 12 0	..	..
2. Kikkeri ..	100	0	0	12 20 28 mds. sulphate of ammonia .. 35 1 0	} 48 13 0
..	11 mds. superphosphate .. 13 12 0	..	..
3. Krishnarajpet Town.	200	0	0	2 Eureka ploughs	28 4 0
4. Aghalia ..	100	0	0	1 Eureka plough .. 14 5 6	} 205 4 10
..	1 Kolar Mission plough .. 25 8 0	..	..
..	1 Kolar Mission cultivator .. 14 7 0	..	..
..	25 13 28 mds. ammonium sulphate .. 68 7 10	..	..
..	56 mds. superphosphate .. 82 8 6	..	..

SOCIETIES OWING NAHAN SUGAR-CANE MILLS.

49. There were in the year 26 societies which owned jaggery boiling outfits against 22 societies in the previous year. All the societies earned substantial sums by way of hire on these outfits. This side of Co-operative agricultural work which was brought into being after a great deal of persuasion is now becoming quite popular. A statement of sums of these societies with the amount earned by them is given below:—

Bangalore Range—

			Hire amount earned.		
			Rs.	a	p.
1	Bidarguppe	.. Sugar-cane mills and pans	.. 140	10	9
2	Attibele	.. Do ..	.. 101	4	0
3	Rambhalli	.. Do ..	.. 122	8	0
Kolar Range—					
4	Sundarapalya	.. Do ..	.. 225	0	0
5	Nernahalli	.. Do ..	.. 46	0	0
6	Muduvatti	.. Do ..	.. 85	0	0
7	Mulbagal	.. Do ..	.. 126	0	0
8	Kappalmadagu	.. Do ..	.. 120	0	0
9	Yelagondanahalli	.. Do ..	.. 120	0	0
Chikballapur Range—					
10	Chikkaballapur	.. Do ..	.. 63	2	0
11	Nandi	.. Do ..	.. 62	12	0
12	Posettihalli	.. Do ..	.. 60	0	0
13	Peresandra	.. Do ..	.. 44	4	0
14	Bagepalli	.. Do ..	.. 7	8	0
15	Gadare	.. Do ..	.. 100	12	6
16	Vedalveni	.. Do ..	.. 78	12	0

WORK IN CONJUNCTION WITH VILLAGE PANCHAYETS.

50. A great deal of time and effort has been expended in the year to interest the newly constituted Village Panchayets in taking up improvements in agriculture. The opportunities of such work and their details were explained in the various conferences, especially at Mysore and Kolar where I presided over the Conferences. Notable success has been achieved in the Mysore District where work has been done by Panchayets principally in the stocking and sale of implements, seeds and manures the funds being found out of the Panchayet revenues. The following list shows the number of these Panchayets and the substantial sales made by them in the year.

WORK THROUGH VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

Name of Taluk	Name of Village	Particulars of work	Value	
<i>Mysore Range.—</i>				
Seringapatam Taluk	1. Palhalli	Two model manure pits	Rs. a. p. 50 0 0	
	2. Arakere	Sulphate of Ammonia one ton	215 0 0	
	3. Belagola	Superphosphate 2 tons	200 0 0	
T. Narsipur	4. Muthalvadi	Two model manure pits	50 0 0	
		One ton of sulphate of ammonia	215 0 0	
<i>Yedatore Range.—</i>				
Krishnarajapet Taluk	5. Akkihebbal	3 tons of superphosphate	500 0 0	
		1 ton sulphate of ammonia		
Yedatore	6. Thippur	3 tons superphosphate	500 0 0	
		1 ton sulphate of ammonia		
<i>Maddur Range.—</i>				
Mandya Taluk	7. Koppa	1 Kolar Mission No. 8 plough	26 1 0	
		2 Eureka ploughs	28 11 4	
		1 Meston plough	10 11 6	
		4 Kolar Mission cultivators	44 7 6	
		2 Kolar Mission cast shares	2 5 0	
		200 seers small Japan ground-nuts.	20 0 0	
		Miscellaneous	1 2 0	
		8. Besagarhalli	1 Kolar Mission No. 8 plough	26 1 0
			1 Eureka plough	14 5 8
			2 Kolar Mission Cultivators	29 10 4
			250 seers small Japan ground-nuts.	25 0 0
			75 seers H. 22 ragi	10 11 0
			4 bags of sulphate of ammonia	34 0 0
			1 bag of super	5 8 0
		133 6 4		
		145 4 0		

Work through Village Panchayets—concl'd.

Name of Taluk	Name of Village	Particulars of work	Value		
Malvalli Taluk	9. Hallegere	1 Eureka plough 2 Kolar Mission cultivators 1 bag sulphate of ammonia 1 bag superphosphate 2 Kolar Mission F. 4 shares	14 5 8 29 10 4 8 8 0 5 8 0 6 12 8	64 12 8	
	10. Kilara	2 Eureka ploughs 3 Kolar Mission cultivators 75 seers H. 22 ragi	29 8 0 44 7 6 10 11 0		
	Nagamangala Range.— Nagamangala Taluk	11. Kirgaval	2 Kolar Mission No. 8 ploughs 2 Eureka ploughs 2 Kolar Mission cultivators 225 seers H. 22 ragi	52 2 0 28 11 4 29 10 4 33 0 0	143 7 8
		12. Bindiganavale Amount voted Rs. 250.	2 Kolar Mission cultivators 32 mds. sulphate of ammonia	29 2 0 86 12 0	
	Krishnarajapete Taluk	13. Chinya Amount voted Rs. 150.	2 Kolar Mission cultivators 1 Kolar Mission F. 6 share 1 Kolar Mission F. 4 share 41 15/28 mds of sulphate of ammonia.	28 12 0 3 11 0 3 3 0 111 8 0	147 2 0
		14. Sathenahalli Amount voted Rs. 35.	1 Kolar Mission cultivator 1 Eureka plough	14 6 0 14 2 0	
		15. Kikkeri Amount voted Rs. 200.	4 Eureka ploughs 3 Kolar Mission ploughs 3 Kolar Mission cultivators 10 mds. sulphate of ammonia	56 0 0 72 6 0 43 8 0 24 6 0	196 4 0
			16. Madavinakodi Amount voted Rs. 200.	23 Eureka ploughs 3 Kolar Mission cultivators 3 Eureka points 2 .. shares 8 mds. sulphate of ammonia 4½ mds. superphosphate		325 4 0 43 5 0 4 2 9 1 11 0 24 0 0 6 14 0
		17. Aghalia Amount voted Rs. 300.	44 5/7 mds. sulphate of ammonia.	121 8 0	405 4 9
		18. Santebachahalli Amount voted Rs. 200.	2 Eureka ploughs 3 C. I. W. cultivators 1 Mysore plough 3 Kolar Mission ploughs 1 Kolar Mission cultivator	28 15 0 33 0 0 25 8 0 76 14 0 14 9 0	178 14 0
			19. Sindhaghatta Amount voted Rs. 100.	1 Eureka plough 1 Kolar Mission cultivator 1 Eureka plough 1 Kolar Mission cultivator		14 5 6 14 7 0 14 2 0 14 6 0
20. Jaginakere		1 Eureka plough 1 Kolar Mission cultivator	14 2 0 14 6 0	57 4 6	
					28 8 0

In the matter of opening model manure pits, planting of useful trees on waste land and in the encouragement to silage making, these panchayets have also bestowed attention.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

51. An Agricultural Association was started in the Mysore District in the year under report which makes a special point of enlisting practically every raiyat in the District who has taken up some line or other of improved agriculture as member, by keeping the subscription very low. The association publishes monthly accounts of the work on improved agriculture done in the District so as to give publicity to such work and thereby popularise it. The district agricultural staff is closely associated with the Association.

SUBVENTION BY DISTRICT BOARDS.

52. The District Board of Mysore voted in the year a sum of Rs. 2,600 for special encouragement to agricultural work in the District. The Board also continued the grant of the two scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 12 each in the Sri Krishnarajendra Vyavasaya Dharma Patasala at Chikkanahalli. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was also voted by the Board for the opening of an agricultural school to

be attached to the Nagenahalli Farm. The amount of work carried out with the Mysore District Board Funds is as detailed below.—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Encouragement of silage making	141	0	0
(2) Sale of green manure seed at concession rate	208	3	0
(3) Sale of honge seeds	75	2	0
(4) Artificial manure for paddy	373	3	6
(5) Holding demonstrations of improved implements	313	6	6
(6) Transport charges of improved varieties on sugar-cane	149	7	0
(7) Supply of half-bred Marino lambs	60	0	0
(8) Scholarship	300	0	0
Total	1,620	6	0

The Tumkur District Board voted (i) a sum of Rs. 600 to meet the cost of tools and implements for the carpentry and blacksmithy classes opened in connection with the Sri Krishnarajendra Vyavasaya Dharma Patasala, Chikkauhalli, (2) a sum of Rs. 300 for the purchase of artificial manures to be supplied free to raiyats in the District for popularising the use of the manure for paddy, and (3) a sum of Rs. 300 to cover the losses on the sale of seed groundnut sold to raiyats in the distressed tracts of Maddagiri and Pavagada. The manure distributed under the scheme was issued to 33 raiyats in the Tumkur, and 57 in the Maddagiri Range and 21 in Tiptur Range.

The District Board of Kolar voted a sum of Rs. 150 as subvention to raiyats putting down silo pits. The amount however was received late in the season and as already reported in para 45, three silo pits could be put down.

53. In all the Districts and Taluks the revenue officers have been kept informed of the progress of work in their respective areas; their willing co-operation and material assistance has, as heretofore, been available to the staff and the thanks of the department are due to them.

54. *Depots.*—The depots of the Agricultural Inspectors are becoming increasingly popular and at all the District Conferences, representations have been made by the people for the opening of such depots in every taluk headquarter town. The sales from the depots given below afford an idea of the bulk of the transaction. One large item of sales, *viz.*, manures which will account for a sum of about Rs. 40,000 does not figure in this year's report as these sales have been handed over to the sale depots of manure companies. In spite of this arrangement, it will be seen that this year's sale is Rs. 53,209-9-8 as against Rs. 54,911 in the previous year.

Range.	Amount of sales.
Bangalore	13,487 12 7
Dodballapur	1,950 0 0
Channapatna	2,470 14 10
Kolar	4,522 12 10
Chintamani	2,008 8 3
Chikballapur	5,531 14 7
Mysore	4,067 3 8
Maddur	7,020 0 9
Chamrajnagar	2,042 7 5
Yedatore	2,792 1 8
Nagamangala	3,264 13 5
Tumkur	1,783 2 2
Maddagiri	1,461 3 1
Tiptur	806 10 5
Total	53,209 9 8

The large increase in the work turned out along every line of improvement work is greatly due to the earnestness and enthusiasm of the district staff.

55. *District and Taluk Conferences.*—The staff has as usual taken an active part in all the District and Taluk and other conferences of the year. Reports of work done have been read and discussed and lectures and demonstrations have been held. In Tumkur and Kolar, very successful Agricultural Exhibitions were also held. In connection with the Bangalore District Conference, a very elaborate Exhibition on the lines of the Mysore Dasara Exhibition was held during the Christmas Week.

Agricultural Inspectors have also taken advantage of *jama'andi* gatherings as usual for propaganda work, and in Chikkaballapur especially the Revenue Sub-Division Officer, Mr. Sundara Rao made agricultural lectures and demonstrations a regular feature of his *ja'abandis*.

56. I attended the District Conferences of Kolar, Mysore and Bangalore and also presided on the Conference at Kolar. At the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference, the scope for agricultural co-operation formed the subject of a paper read by me.

I also served as a member of the Agricultural Board, the Economic Development Board and on the Committee on vocational instruction in Middle and High Schools and on the Economic Development Committee of the Mysore District Board. I also visited on deputation the Agricultural Exhibition at Poona, on which a report was also submitted.

I served also as Examiner in Agriculture for the B.Sc., in Agriculture of the Madras University in the year.

57. *Publications.*—A note on the scope for the Consolidation of Holdings in Mysore was written and submitted by me for the Agricultural Board.

A paper entitled a "Century and a Quarter of Mysore Agriculture" was read by me at the Jubilee Celebration of the Coimbatore Agricultural College and the paper was published separately later.

A fairly exhaustive account of the Progress of Agriculture in Mysore was compiled by me in collaboration with the other officers of the department for the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

58. *Conclusion.*—I would invite attention to the large expansion of work both on the clerical and on the technical and executive side in recent years. The work relating especially to the accounts, what may be called the buying and selling side is exceedingly heavy. Unless an intermediate supervising agency such as District Agricultural Officers is constituted to whom part of this work can be delegated, it will be impossible for me to devote the time necessary for the really technical and more important part, as I take it, of my work. A suitable reorganisation is urgently called for in order to cope with the increasing work and to efficiently meet the demand for assistance and service which we have now succeeded in creating.

Two financial statements are attached (a) a D. C. B. statement for Implements, Seeds and Manures and Oilcake Advances, (b) A Profit and Loss Statement relating to the sale of seeds and manures in the year, which shows a profit of Rs. 1,060-5-2, all practically under seeds, as manure sales are now all made directly through the depots of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co.

(a) Statement of Demand, Collection and Balance for the year 1926-27.

	Oilcake Advances		Seeds & Manures		Implements	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1. Value of opening balance	7,603	14 11	1,457	10 1	3,811	0 5
2. Amount that became due in the year 1926-27.	34	8 0	229	11 6	927	13 4
3. Total of Columns 1 & 2	7,638	6 11	1,747	5 7	4,738	13 9
4. Amount collected in the year 1926-27	322	0 0	191	6 8	715	7 11
5. Amount awaiting recovery on 30-6-1927	7,316	6 11	1,555	14 11	4,023	5 10

(b) Profit and Loss Statement under Seeds & Manures 1926-27.

	Bs.	a.	p.
1. Value of stock on hand (opening balance)	12,708	1	4
2. Value of purchases during the year	7,642	7	8
3. Total columns of 1 & 2	20,350	9	0
4. Value of cash sales	16,028	2	11
5. Closing balance (value of stock on hand)	5,382	11	3
6. Profit in the transaction during 1926-27	1,060	5	2

A. K. YEGNA NARAYAN AIYAR,
Deputy Director of Agriculture.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NAGENHALLI FARM FOR THE YEAR
1926-27.

Staff.—The staff on the Farm underwent much and frequent change during the year, causing dislocation of work. Mr. P. Ramaswami Iyengar, the permanent Farm Manager, was transferred to the Palace Service from the 28th November 1926. His place was taken by Mr. Abdul Basith Sheriff, Agricultural Inspector temporarily till the 9th April 1927, when Mr. S. Daniell was appointed as Manager and took charge of the Farm.

Likewise the personnel of the Assistant Manager was also changed more than once. D. Srikantiah worked as Assistant Manager till 5th August 1926 when he was transferred to the Babboor Farm and his place was taken by D. Venkataramaniah. This Assistant himself was also transferred from the 21st April 1927 from that date up to the 10th of June there was no assistant. Babu Shama Rao, the present Agricultural Inspector joined duty on the 10th June 1927.

Farm clerk Sitharam was also transferred in the year and his place was taken by D. Venkatesiah temporarily for two months when the present clerk A. Subrahmanya Iyer relieved him.

Correspondence.—The total number of letters received were 607 and the number sent out was 1119 as against 557 and 987 respectively in the previous year.

Seasonal Conditions.—The distribution of the rainfall during the year is as shown below :—

					Inches.
July	1926	..	..	..	3.89
August	"	..	..	..	1.67
September	"	..	..	..	7.25
October	"	..	..	..	4.94
November	"	..	..	..	0.50
December	"	..	..	..	..
January	1927	..	..	..	..
February	"	..	..	..	0.33
March	"	..	..	..	0.13
April	"	..	..	..	1.26
May	"	..	..	..	1.25
June	"	..	..	..	1.07

the total being 24.29 inches as against 27.25 in the previous year.

The season was altogether favourable for dry crops and the effect has been felt in the better yields of ragi, groundnuts and castor.

Irrigation.—In the year under report, irrigation water was allowed in the channels during the hot weather; but as I have repeatedly urged in this connection the present arrangement of a supply for ten days followed by a break of 20 days does not suit the Farm at all. In the very month when sugar-cane is planted, and when the young canes hardly sprouted requires frequent and repeated irrigation; this long interval of 20 days spells ruin to the sugar-cane crop. Hundreds of seed setts fail to germinate requiring replanting, and notwithstanding the best of care and attention, the crop on account of the insufficient irrigation receives such a set back that it seldom makes a full recovery. It was ordered in the year that pumping will have to be resorted to from the Devroy Nala. This arrangement will be given effect to in the coming hot weather, but it need hardly be pointed out that the cost of cultivation will rise very high.

Roads and buildings.—During the year the Assistant Manager's quarters was completed. In order No. D. 78-82—A. and E. 20-26-5, dated 24th October 1926, Government passed orders sanctioning the opening of a Vernacular Agricultural School on the Farm, for which the Mysore District Board had voted a subvention of Rs. 5,000 in addition to meeting the scholarships to the students. In accordance with this order the alteration of the farm buildings was taken on hand as well as the construction of a separate cattle stall. The first work was stopped very soon after it was begun, while the second was continued and the work almost completed.

The farm labourers continued to live in the same miserable huts as formerly, but plans and estimates for *pucca* quarters were prepared and submitted in the year.

For the third time since the commencement of the Farm, a severe storm passed over the Farm doing a great deal of damage to the farm office and quarters and all but ruining the already much damaged jaggery boiling shed, the zinc roofing, chimneys, etc., of which were all blown away. Plans and estimates for a masonry building for the purpose with a flat roof have also been prepared and submitted.

The Farm has become exceedingly malarial with the progress of wet cultivation. The sick list on the Farm is a permanent factor and the superior staff, with the members of their household and the coolies suffer frequently; no official posted to the Farm goes back from it without his health being permanently injured. From the point of view of efficient work, this has become a serious problem.

Farm plant.—The Farm having been completely laid out into suitable terraces for irrigation, survey was made by the Agricultural Engineer and a plan showing the lay out including the areas and levels of the different plots was prepared.

Farm fence.—The wire fencing of the Farm which was done in part two years ago has had to be left incomplete owing to lack of funds.

The honge seeds sown along the fence, all round the farm had made good growth and show up already. The improvement of the hedge by more planting, pruning to shape, filling gaps, etc., were attended to.

Area under cultivation.—The total area under cultivation both wet and dry during the year under report is 48 acres 16½ guntas. Sugar-cane, paddy and baje (on a small area) were principally the wet crops, while ragi, groundnuts, avare, togari and castor were the main dry crops. The area under different crops is as given below:—

			Acres.	Guntas.
Paddy	..	..	28	0
Sugarcane	..	..	8	0
Groundnuts	..	..	7	7
Baje	..	..	0	12
Ragi	..	..	3	17½
Avare and togari	..	..	1	0
Castor	..	..	0	20
Total area	..	..	48	160

(a) *Dry Crops.*—Ragi. The work on *Ragi* has related to the following:—

(1) *Varietal test.*—The testing of the Hebbal selections mentioned in the last year was continued in the year under report. Two more selections were added in the year bringing the number of selections tested to eight altogether.

The yields are as given below:—

Varieties.			Yield per acre. Seers.
Local	..	..	640
H. 22 ragi	..	..	660
H. 2 ragi	..	..	680
H. 3 ragi	..	..	590
H. 40 ragi	..	..	560
H. 43 ragi	..	..	720
H. 71 ragi	..	..	870
H. 73 ragi	..	..	720
H. 77 ragi	..	..	770

The rank according to yields in different years of the several selections has varied partly at least due to the difference in the seasons and the suitability of

the selections to the same. For the sake of comparison the performance of the selections in the different years is given below taking H. 22 yield as 100 :—

.....				1925-26 Season fair	1924-25 Season poor	1926-27 Season favourable
H. 22	..	..	..	100	100	100
H. 71	..	..	..	140	90	132
H. 40	..	..	..	134	74	85
Local	..	..	..	138	98	97
H. 77	..	..	..	150	88	116
H. 73	..	..	..	140	86	109
H. 2	..	..	..	.....	.....	103
H. 3	..	..	..	.....	.....	90

(2) *Manurial tests on ragi.*—The use of artificial manure mixtures for a dry land crop like ragi is gaining in popularity specially in the neighbourhood of Bangalore, as described in the Section under District Work. The mixture recommended is a small dose of sulphate of ammonium sulphate and superphosphate costing between Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 per acre.

The effect of the mixture was tested on the ragi crop on the Farm in the year and the results indicate a decided advantage as will be seen from the following statement :—

		Yield per acre in seers.	
Manured plot	589
Unmanured plot	374
Increase per acre		..	215
giving a net increase of about Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per acre.			

(3) *Bulk trials.*—As in former years H. 22 ragi was grown as a bulk crop, chiefly with a view to supply seed to the depots in the District. The strain yielded at the rate of 600 seers per acre.

(b) *Castors.*—The testing of the Hebbal castor selections was continued this year also.

The local castor continued to give the highest yield this year also.

The yields are given below side by side with the last years results :—

Varieties	Yield per acre in seers	
	1925-26	1926-27
H. 1	185	204
H. 6	218	216
H. 5	168	216
H. 40	202	216
H. 39	151	216
Local	282	216

(c) *Avare and togare.*—In the year under report, a beginning was made for collection and testing of the different varieties of avare and togare. A number of specimens under different names but with in many cases no special differentiating elements were received from the districts and were put out in distinct rows. The crop suffered very badly owing to the total failure of the later rains. It was possible however to save seed pure to all appearance and the work has been repeated in the current season.

SEMI-IRRIGATED CROPS.

Short Season Groundnuts as a catch crop on paddy land.—In addition to a small area on the dry land, short season groundnuts were grown, as was done in the last year, on the paddy land also as a catch crop to demonstrate its value for this purpose in this tract. The practice is being popularised in the channel tract, and as will be seen from the following result of crop yield, it is quite a profitable practice financially, in addition to its being beneficial as a soil renovator. The area grown on the wet land as a catch crop was two acres 34 guntas, and it yielded at the rate of 1375 seers per acre, the variety grown being small Japan. With average prices this would represent a money return of Rs. 100 per acre.

This is one of the Farm recommendations which is being taken up by raiyats largely in the tract.

WET CROPS.

(a) *Paddy.*—The total area under paddy in the year was 28 acres made up of the following varieties; the acreage, total yield and the yield per acre of each of which are given in the statement below:—

Variety	Area		Yield	Yield per acre
	Ac.	gs.	Seers.	Seers.
1. Nagpur fine	0	30	1,240	1,653
2. Coimbatore No. 1	4	6	5,594	1,348
3. Coimbatore No. 24, B. H.	7	0	9,200	1,314
4. Kaddi local	2	20	3,249	1,299
5. Pattasamanahalli	2	0	1,856	928
6. Sakalati	3	0	2,500	833
7. Halubbalu	1	0	812	812
8. Banku	2	0	1,335½	668
9. Kembuti	1	20	974	649
10. Chintamanisanna	2	0	1,137	568

The average yield per acre on the farm for all varieties amounted to 10·3 pallas.

The following statement shows the variation in the average yield per acre on the Farm for the five year period from 1922-23.

	Pallas.
1922-23	11
1923-24	10·7
1924-25	9·8
1925-26	12·2
1926-27	10·8

The experimental work on paddy has related to manurial, varietal and cultivation methods as in former years as detailed below.

1. *The use of the special artificial manure mixture*—The experiment "Paddy mixture" recommended and now being adopted largely by raiyats in the channel tracts was continued in the year. The result is tabulated below:—

	Yield per acre in seers.			
	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24
No manure	921	654	1,171	1,140
Paddy mixture	1,179	1,175	1,484	1,260
Increase over check	258	521	313	120

2. *Use of different doses of paddy manure.*—The experiments to find out what quantities of the special manure can be used profitably has also been continued, single,

double and treble doses of the manure being employed. The results are tabulated below.—

	Yield per acre in seers.			
No manure (check)	921
Single dose paddy mixture	1,179
Double dose do	1,175
Treble dose do	1,270

3. *Paddy manure in combination with green manure.*—The above experimental results apply to areas where little or no green manure is employed. As however the use of green manure is fairly general in the older tracts and is being popularised in the newer tracts like the Yedatore, the effect of the manure mixture in combination with green manure was tested, so as to afford results applicable to these conditions. The results are tabulated below and may be read with those of the previous paragraph to realise the effect of the green manure in addition to the Paddy mixture.

	Yield per acre in seers.			
Green manure	1,059
Do and paddy mixture single dose	1,226
Do do double dose	1,353
Do do treble dose	1,498

4. *Paddy mixture compared with "Ammophos".*—The proprietary manure preparation called "Ammophos" which was tested in the previous year was compared with the Farm Paddy mixture in this year also. The results are as below:—

	Yield per acre (Seers).			
No manure	1,120
Green manure	1,200
Do and "Ammophos"	1,480
Do and Paddy mixture	1,500

5. *"Ammaphos" in combination with green manure.*—Ploughed in, as against green manure alone gave results as below:—

Treatment	Yield per acre in seers
Sunn hemp alone	704
Do and Ammosphos	1,320

The result may be read with paras 3 and 4 above.

6. *Ordinary supers and basic supers.*—The use of ordinary superphosphate as against basic superphosphate was tested in the same way as it was in the previous year: the results indicate no definite superiority of the one over the other, as will be seen from the following:—

Treatment	Yield per acre in seers
No manure	1,133
Groundnut oilcake and basic super	1,387
Do and ordinary super	1,333

A like experiment conducted last year substituting only sulphate of ammonia for groundnut oilcake also showed no marked superiority of the one over the other.

7. *Bonemeal compared with super phosphate in the paddy mixture.*—The mixture now being largely used, viz., sulphate of ammonia and superphosphate was compared with one made by substituting bonemeal for superphosphate. The results show that on the farm soil, the superphosphate mixture gives a better return as will be seen from the following:—

Treatment	Yield per acre in seers
Sunn hemp alone	800
Do and paddy mixture using bonemeal and sulphate of ammonia.	960
Do and paddy mixture using superphosphate and sulphate of ammonia.	1,286

8. A proprietary paddy manure mixture prepared by Messrs. The Ramakrishna Oil Mills was given a trial on the farm in comparison with the mixture being used on the farm. The results, however, were inconclusive, as both manures gave the same yield, which however was lower than that given on the green manure plot. The result is given below :—

Treatment	Yield per acre in seers
Sannhemp alone	2,080
Do and "Farm" paddy mixture ..	1,660
Do and "R. O. M." mixture ..	1,660

9. *Time of application of the paddy mixture.*—The best time for applying the paddy mixture as judged by the yield per acre has been the subject of test for several years, including the present year. The results indicate that about a week or ten days prior to transplanting appears to be the best, as in the three years out of four years of testing the plots so manured have given the highest yield. These results are tabulated below :—

	Yield per acre in seers			
	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24
Before transplanting	689	2,002	1,104	756
At time of do	539	1,618	1,008	850
After do	620	1,000	926	746

10. Single seedling transplanting as against transplanting in bunches.

As in former years no benefit accrues by transplanting in singles on the soils of the farm, probably due to lack of tillering on these gravelly soils which moreover are also new. The results for the year are as below :—

Variety	Yield per acre in seers	
	Singl-	Bunches
1. Banku	480	440
2. Natnashalli sanna	340	410
3. Kembuti	460	510
4. Kaddi	650	650

10. *Individual selection of paddy varieties.*—In addition to the above lines of experimental work on paddy, individual selection of two more varieties of paddy were made during the year from plots laid out for the purpose. Farm selections from Banku, Chintamanisanna, Kaddi made in the previous year were put out for multiplication to obtain more seed for comparative trials. All this work which requires very careful and laborious attention has been carried out only by the Farm staff in the midst of the normal duties. It will be necessary to put the work in charge of a Special Assistant, as it expands.

SUGAR-CANE.

The standing crop of sugar-cane in the year was eight acres. As mentioned in the previous year's report and in the present report, the unsatisfactory nature of the water supply in the hot weather has interfered very much with the growth of the crop. In fact all the hard work of the Farm Staff is rendered fruitless by repeated troubles in regard to irrigation.

No important experiments likely to give reliable results could be undertaken under these circumstances. The varieties grown were as given below :—

Variety.	} Ratoon crop Other varieties. Goribidnur Rastali and mixed varieties.
H. M. 544.	
H. M. 312 and 600 (together).	
H. M. 320	
Pattapatti and Kesuri.	

Part of this crop amounting to nearly two acres has been used for seed setts for the planting of about six acres of sugar-cane for the current year and for sale to cultivators.

The remaining area of about six acres was milled and the total outturn of jaggery amounted to 17,910 lbs.

The jaggery boiling was conducted as a demonstration also for demonstrating the two pan fuel saving furnace, and the use of the Hebbal jaggery mould.

A special mould for making small cubes convenient for retail sale called Coimbatore mould was also used and several charges used for pouring into the moulds.

The jaggery prepared on the Farm was very much appreciated in the market, as is evidenced by the fact that even while bazaar jaggery was selling at Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2 a maund the Farm jaggery realised as much as Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 2-10-0 per maund. The total jaggery realisation amounted to Rs. 1,380-7-2.

BAJE.

The area under Baje was slightly increased in the year,

Seed setts were also supplied to cultivators and also to the Government Farm at Marthur.

SILLO PITS.

Two fair sized silo pits were put down in the year for purposes of demonstration. A good quantity of sugar-cane leaves which became available at milling time was used for the purpose as well as ordinary green grass and some sunflower. The pits had not been opened before the close of year.

SUBSIDIARY EMPLOYMENT TO FARM COOLIES.

With some trouble the Farm servants were induced to start kitchen gardening with a few fruit trees in their back yards. They were helped with some seeds and a few fruit trees. At present bringals, French beans, lablab, lady's finger and various kinds of gourds with papaya fruit trees are grown.

VISITORS TO THE FARM.

A party of 20 students with three officers from the Coimbatore Agricultural College visited the Farm and spent an instructive day on the Farm. Large number of raiyats have frequently visited the Farm as usual, especially at milling time to seek advice on Agricultural matters and to purchase seed.

SEED SUPPLY.

Practically the whole of the groundnut and ragi, among the paddy varieties the whole of the new variety Coimbatore, Banku and Chintamanisanna and sugar-cane setts of the H.M. 544 and H.M. 312 varieties have been supplied for seed purposes to raiyats and to the District depots for seed. The Coimbatore varieties especially have spread far and wide from the Farm and it is reported that these are on 2,000 acres now in the channel tract under this variety. This is a very noteworthy instance of the quickness with which results from a Government farm have been taken up by raiyats in respect of the introduction of new varieties.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Financial Statment of the Farm for the year 1926-27.

No.	Receipts	Amount	No.	Expenditure	Amount
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1	Paddy including straw ..	2,615 12 6	1	Labour ..	3,381 14 2
2	Ragi including straw ..	165 14 6	2	Livestock ..	331 4 0
3	Groundnut ..	530 15 0	4	Seed and manure ..	377 14 0
4	Castor ..	4 4 0	4	Implements ..	104 8 0
5	Jaggery ..	1,380 7 2	5	Contingences ..	550 4 2
6	Sugar-cane setts ..	541 11 0			
7	Farmyard, city and green maauure ..	495 8 0			
	Total ..	5,764 8 2		Profit ..	4,745 12 4
				Total ..	1,018 11 10
					5,764 8 2

I have once again to urge the need of a better equipment of the Farm in the matter of *pucca* buildings for jaggery boiling, coolie lines and quarters and especially bullocks. It may be surprising to know that the cultivation of the Farm consisting of 50 acres of wet and dry land, and with cultivation going all the year round in view of the growing of sugar-cane in addition to paddy is being carried out by only five pairs of bullocks and that even these are quite old and all but unserviceable. More ample medical aid is also a desideratum as the farm has become very unhealthy and malarial. The proposed opening of a Vernacular Agricultural School on the farm with residential arrangements for students and staff will make all these improvements imperative.

A. K. YEGNA NARAYAN AIYAR,
Deputy Director of Agriculture.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SRI KRISHNARAJENDRA VYAVASAYA
DHARMA PATASALA, CHIKKANAHALLI, FOR THE YEAR 1926-27.

Mr. A. Venkataramiah continued to be in charge of the school as Head Master throughout the year.

The number of students on the rolls that underwent the full course was 15, as in the last year. The statement below indicates the districts from which they came :—

Bangalore	..	..	..	5
Mysore	..	..	..	4
Shimoga	..	..	..	2
Tumkur	..	..	..	2
Hassan	..	..	..	1
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	1
Total				15

The attendance and health of students were fairly satisfactory. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Sira continued his weekly visits to the school to give medical help.

He was also good enough to give a course of lectures and demonstrations in First Aid, during his weekly visits as he did last year.

The prescribed syllabus of studies, both theory and practice of Agriculture, was completed. As usual part of teaching of Veterinary Science was done by the Veterinary Inspector, Sira.

Besides the usual practical work on the Farm, the students were given some practice in (1) basket making, (2) ropemaking, (3) leatherstitching.

Carpentry and Blacksmithy Classes.—In the latter part of the year, Government were pleased to sanction a grant for restoring these classes. The District Board of Tumkur also voted a liberal grant to meet the cost of six sets of tools. It was possible therefore in the year under report to give the students some training in these two classes. Quite a variety of small articles of use on the farm were made by the students and these articles were exhibited at the Sira Taluk Conference.

Silk-Worm Rearing.—A few layings of eggs of the Mysore silk-worms were got from the Sericultural Popular School at Kunigal and the worms were reared with the mulberry grown on the farm.

In their practical classes the students prepared several insecticides and fungicides and used them with the Holder Sprayer. The dismantling and fitting up of ploughs, harrows, cultivators and other implements including the Nahan sugar-cane mill was also done by them.

In their class room, the students reared out several insect pest specimens such as castor semi looper, cotton stem borer, the red cotton bugs, sugar-cane borer and the rhinoceros beetle.

On the School farm practice was given to the students in the boiling and curing of turmeric. As the school does not maintain an areca garden, they were taken to the neighbouring arecanut gardens during the areca harvesting season and were given practice in the boiling and preparation of the nuts. As usual they were taken on week end excursions to the neighbouring villages.

The students maintained a students' kitchen garden in the wet land and an ornamental garden in front of the school.

Jaggery boiling work.—The small patch of sugar-cane grown on the school land was used for milling and two charges of jaggery boiling were taken and the remaining sugar-cane was used up for planting on the farm. Although it was thus not possible to give the students enough practice in jaggery boiling on the school farm itself, it was arranged for in the neighbouring villages. Thereby they got good practice in the fitting up and working of the mill, the building of the furnace, and the making of jaggery. As usual they helped the neighbouring raiyats in the erection of Nahan sugar-cane mill.

On the school dry lands, different varieties of castor, groundnuts, and a mixture of fodder jola, horsegram, and sunflower for fodder purposes were grown. Ragi was first sown in some plots, but as the *mungar* rains failed, it did not do well. Consequently the land was cultivated afresh and bili jola was grown in the *Hingar* rains. A row of each of the different varieties of crops suitable to this tract was grown by the students in the school dry lands for purposes of observation. The season was very unfavourable and all the crops suffered very seriously for want of rains. While however the neighbouring raiyats got practically no dry crop whatsoever, the school was able to harvest some crop at least, such as some groundnuts and castor due solely to the effect of the better tillage on the farm.

Ensilage making.—On a small scale making of ensilage on the school grounds was demonstrated in the year. Fodder jola, horsegram, sunflower, sugar-cane tops, dry and green bili jola and date leaves were put into the silo on the 2nd December 1926 and the pit opened on the 26th June 1927. The material was excellent in quality. The school bullocks are being fed with this stuff which they appear to relish well.

It would not be out of place here to observe that the people hereabout were exceedingly sceptical about the ensilage turning out to be good fodder. While the filling up of silo with fodder crops was in progress, many a raiyat came to the scene and expressed his firm belief that the stuff would all putrify and become manure and that the work savoured of madness. When these same men actually saw the cured silage and how the school bullocks were eating it eagerly, it was a most agreeable surprise to them. The Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur who witnessed the demonstration was greatly impressed and ordered that the demonstration should be on a large scale and in pucca pits, for which he kindly promised to meet the cost out of District Board funds.

The Debating Society was fairly active. This year a Volley Ball court was opened and the students evinced great interest in the playing of Foot Ball and Volley Ball.

The students continued to maintain a Reading Room and the following papers and Journals are being subscribed for:—

- (1) Vokkaligara Pathrike
- (2) Vrithantha Pathrike
- (3) Viswakarnataka
- (4) Times of India, illustrated weekly
- (5) A Journal of Kusamanjali Subodhagranthamala.

School Implement Depot.—The Implement Depot was confined to the sale of a few spare parts of ploughs.

Demonstration at the weekly fair.—As usual appropriate seasonal demonstrations and lectures were held at the Santhe at Chikkanahalli.

A liberal grant of funds by the District Board, Tumkur made it possible to restore the carpentry and blacksmithy classes during the latter part of the year. Thanks are due to the District Board of Tumkur and its President for their fostering care of the school.

Examinations.—The annual examination was as usual held by the Deputy Director of Agriculture. All the fifteen students were declared eligible for certificates.

Lands, buildings, etc.—The half acre of wet land which the school held on lease all these years, and on which such irrigated cultivation as was possible for the instruction of the students was being carried on, was taken back by the owner. The school had hardly any wet land in the year. Towards the end of the year, the school was fortunate in getting a free grant of about 23 acres of dry land, out of which some 3½ acres can be irrigated in a good season. In addition the half-acre wet land above referred to was also acquired and made over to the school. Both these meet a long felt need and will help to make the instruction more satisfactory.

In addition it was also possible in the year to put up a small shed for the carpentry and blacksmithy classes, behind the school, with the help of the grant referred to already.

Another longstanding difficulty was rectified in the year, in that the wages of the cooks in the school hostel were met by Government out of the above mentioned grant.

The school was honored by a visit by the Dewan during the year. All the improvements referred to above which were being pressed for sanction frequently, were the direct result of this eventful visit, as the grant was sanctioned soon after the inspection. The District Board of Tumkur made a substantial grant of Rs. 600 to the school in the year, as already stated and thanks are due to the Board for their generous help.

The school requires to be considerably expanded by the provision of both additional buildings for a hostel, more equipment for the farm which is now much enlarged, and by more staff.

A. K. YEGNA NARAYAN AIYAR,
Deputy Director of Agriculture.

REPORT OF THE MARTHUR FARM FOR THE YEAR 1926-27.

Staff.—Mr. Daniell, the Senior Inspector in charge of the farm suddenly sickened and had to quit the farm on grounds of ill-health. He was subsequently taken to the Nagenahalli Farm and one Mr. Narasimhamurty has come in his stead.

Mr. Ranganatha Rao, felt himself too soft to resist the ills of the malnad and was kindly taken to some range of the plains. A. Mr. Ramier was given to me for work on the farm.

Seasonal Conditions.—The moonsoon withheld for a very long time and an appreciable rain was ushered only in June which was followed by the heavy down-pours of July. It continued on in the same strain in August which was more rainy than usual. Then came the slack in the fury and September was also graced with a fall of seven inches. This lowering of monsoonic energy went almost to a vanishing point in October and the months of November and December, saw no drops from the sky. Thus the north-east rains were a total failure and the dry crops suffered seriously from it and their returns as can be seen from statements Nos. X to XIII have been abnormally low.

The rainfall however totalled up to 102.51 inches which is seven inches more than the average that this Farm usually receives.

WET-AREA.

Sugar-cane.—Accurate experiments of the Chemical department were again postponed for another year by the Agricultural Chemist owing to want of proper room for them.

The average crop of cane, this year has been much better than in previous year.

Varieties.—Among varieties, 553 which promised to be the future cane of the malnad, has come up as best, giving a surprising yield of 82,602 lbs. of cane per acre. Unfortunately it has a rind of greenish tinge, which being persistent is carried to its jaggory. The juice of it is not either so rich as that of Java, which is famous for the quality of the jaggery it produces.

Next came 544 with 78,034 lbs. of cane per acre—This cane though thick has a tendency to lodge when it assumes height. It is not as rich as Java, and besides takes harm from the wet of the malnad.

The third in the competition was H. M. 312 which gave 62,992 per acre. This cane with its red rind and lodging habit is not likely to ever catch the favourable eye of the malnad raiyat.

Behind this came H. M. 332 with a return of 55,980 lbs. This cane again is red and thin and thus possesses little chance of spreading in the malnad.

This is closely followed by Java (Mysore) with 50,220. This cane is known for the richness of its juice and the high class jaggery that can be made out of it. It does not tiller nearly as well and possesses an ugly behaviour of prematurely arrowing in October or November. Its growth thus comes to a stand still too early in the season and lowers down the final yield proportionately in the scale.

I felt extremely anxious to somehow prevent arrowing in this cane and attacked the problem vigorously both on raiyats fields and on the farm. To my great satisfaction, my labours have borne fruit and it was seen that the arrowing could be actually prevented by the application of a forcing nitrogenous manure like ammonium sulphate late in June. What effect this desirable result will have on the total tonnage of the crop is yet being studied.

Closer planting and the addition of fresh dry earth from outside have to a certain cured this defect of scanty yields as in Statement II. Java shows a weight of 68,530 lbs. per acre.

Thus a day for the resuscitation of Java whose death knell has been sounded may not be far off. If it does not shake off its nasty habit of premature arrowing and come up to the level of other canes, it will have to disappear from the agricultural theatre.

The Red-Mauritius was far behind in the race giving 39,808 lbs. and patta-patti was the last with 28,880 or less than half of the superior canes.

It must be now said that the final tie is between 553 and 544 and the survival of any of these will depend on the severity or otherwise of the monsoon. Java will of course hold its own head if further discoveries show that it can improve its tonnage and come up to the level of the other two superior canes.

Spacing experiments.—Only spacings of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 feet between the rows were included in this programme. The land was further rejuvenated by fresh earth carted from outside. As was expected the rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart gave the better yield which came up to 68,530 lbs. to the acre, while the 3 feet rows had 50,970 lbs.

Green manure experiments.—The cowpea grown for green manure snatched away the insufficient moisture that we could afford to the plot and starved the cane which thus suffered seriously in its initial stages. Thus the check was better than the cowpea alone plot which again was a head of cowpea-cum-super plot. A heavy dose of some quick acting manure at planting time to keep the vigour coupled with copious irrigation can alone help this experiment. Whether this forcing should be done by ammonium sulphate, sodium nitrate or floranid—which have all been applied this year to one plot of cane or other,—will be determined by the results of this year. The disconcerting results are given in statement No. 111.

Manurial Experiment.—This got for its share a somewhat poor plot and Java which arrowed profusely was also the variety earmarked. Thus the returns were comparatively low. The experiments were mainly to find out the "When" of the application.

The fertilizers applied at planting time and at first earthing show almost equal effect, while those given at second earthing seems to have done better. Even mere cake applied at second earthing is superior to both of these above series. Mere cattle manure gave certainly a much lower return which amounted to hardly 60 per cent of the figures of other treated plots.

The jaggery made on the farm especially from Java was arrestingly superior and sold like hot-cake. While the common stuff in the market was going for Rs. 2 a maund, ours was being picked up eagerly at Rs. 3. It would have made a bigger and more howling name if it had all been Java jaggery. It was impossible to meet the demand with the small output of our tin-pot-farm.

Nearly 2000 sets of 553 were supplied to the general section for distribution in the Sagar Range.

Paddy.—As I have repeatedly submitted the trials conducted on small plots as we are now doing, will not give any fair indication of the capacities of these various varieties. The accuracy is upset by various disturbing factors which are by no means common to all the plots. I have thus arranged to put some likely varieties to test on bulk plots of larger area.

The results of this area are extremely dissappointing and this fact goes to forcibly prove that the improvement in paddy in the malnad cannot be from varieties got from outside but can only come by the selection of strains from local types done purely in local conditions.

No doubt Banku, Coimbatore may do well under exceptional treatments in the hands of careful cultivators. But there is not much chance of these becoming the paddies of the place and succeeding as real substitutes that will eclipse the varieties now in vogue. Hassan Bile, Hosalli Bile and Hasodi are the ones that are likely to compete in the race.

A large quantity of Coimbatore sanna was given out of the farm for general distribution.

Manurial Tests.—Except the tests of the chemical section no other manurial experiments were tried. These are given in statement VIII and the Agricultural Chemist will probably decipher the results in a better manner. It is interesting to however note that super plus cake has given the best yield and is closely followed by Ammonium sulphate plus super.

Green manure.—As can be seen from statement IX the green cuttings afforded by the various plots in 1926 came up to hardly anything. The rains did not help much and thus cut short the growing period of the green manure crop. The growth

was besides checked by the pelting and relentless rain that suddenly appeared in June. Dhaincha—the seed of which was not very good—alone gave 2,840 lbs. when it was forced both by phosphoric acid and nitrogen.

The succeeding paddy yields, exhibit a most erratic and unconvincing results. The check plots of course as one of them received the washing of higher plots, do not afford any criterion over which to build the values of treated plots. The application of phosphoric acid has invariably increased the yield in this series. That the addition of nitrogen in the form of ammonium sulphate or farm yard manure should have had a depressing effect on the yield, is not only a disconcerting rift in the lute but also an obscure and unmeaning mystery.

We have had however better luck with dhaincha in the early months of 1927. We got good seeds from Calcutta but could not put them in early enough as moisture conditions were not favourable till June. Then began the heavy downpour without any respite. Sunnhemp sown at this time succumbed without any notice. Dhaincha however put in a growth of 6 to 12 inches and its weight was more than trebled by the application of phosphoric acid and nitrogen. Unmanured, its green came up to 4,220 lbs. per acre; with phosphoric acid it was 11,840 and with phosphoric acid and nitrogen it soared to 13,040 lbs. Again a rough counting of the number of nodules in each plot showed an average of seven per plant in the untreated plot, 14.7 in the phosphoric acid plot and 15.6 in the phosphoric acid-cum-nitrogen plot. The results are extremely interesting and if only the subsequent paddy is not affected by disturbing factors but is benefited by the dhaincha, the gordian knot of green manure problem is almost cut.

A large volume of information has been collected and recorded in this connection. It is of both academical and practical interest and fit to be compiled into a booklet after the real benefit of the green to the subsequent paddy or sugarcane which is the acid test of the improvement is unquestionably confirmed. I must here acknowledge the assistance of Mr. Vasudevamurty who laboured hard to make these observations under my guidance.

Areca.—The whole of the areca experiments is under the direct control of the Chemical Section and I come in only for the sale of the produce. The total quantity shelled was 27,660 lbs. which gave 3,484 lbs. of dried finished nut. This fetched Rs. 889 at various rates which was even less than Rs. 8 a maund of 28 lbs. The results will probably be published by the Agricultural Chemist.

Pepper.—The Kalluvalli and Balankota varieties have made some progress in their growth and have slowly begun to yield maidan harvests. The total gathered came to 65 lbs. this year while the previous year's output was only 28 lbs.

Turmeric.—Having in view the idea of substituting for paddy some other semi-dry lucrative crop in rotation with cane, I tried to see if turmeric would answer the purpose. It only comes up to something under high cultivation and requires a very thorough drainage which cannot very well be attained on paddy lands of the malnad. A gunta plot yielded seven maunds which if calculated works up to 280 maunds to the acre. This would mean 60 maunds of finished product or Rs. 120 per acre in money value, even at the present low rate of Rs. 2 a maund. If prices appreciate, as they often do, to rupees six or seven a maund, then this crop will have immense possibilities. A return of 500 maunds is not very difficult to secure from an acre and the hundred maunds of dry would then bring in six to seven hundred rupees—an achievement that is rarely expected from any other crop in the malnad.

Turmeric was also tried on the dry area as the moisture condition in the malnad was thought to favour its growth. Nearly 106 maunds was got per acre which meant Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 to the acre. In times of better prices the same thing will fetch more than Rs. 100.

Tobacco.—This has likewise been brought into the programme both in dry land and in wet land after sugar cane. Though it shows some promise it has to be studied in all its aspects before any definite conclusion is drawn.

Cardamom.—I do not know why this crop has not received the attention it deserves in the various parts of the malnad. Sirsi—which resembles Sagar in a way—does grown beautiful round shorts which are highly prized in the market. I have thus imported about 1000 seedlings from this place and have put them in the areca garden. I also got a few fruits of the upright spiked variety and a few seeds have germinated.

Dry Area.—As the heavy rains did not afford any opportunity for the sowing of seed at proper time in dry area and as again the late rains failed completely, the dry crops tell a sorry tale this time.

The ragi gave hardly 100 seers per acre and M. M. 1 which is a late maturer, fared even worse than the local.

M. F. 1 Chillies came to 118 lbs. and M. F. 2 to 86 lbs. per acre. These varieties have become very popular in the neighbouring villages where they have extended to several acres. The product of the farm was all used for seed which has been distributed in the whole of the Division.

Even groundnut suffered a good deal from the whimsical behaviour of the monsoon. It was sown late and this did not get enough moisture to develop into a good crop. Though so, the results of different manurial applications are extremely interesting. While no manure plot gave 368 lbs. per acre, the one with groundnut cake and supers yielded 520 lbs. The addition of ammonium sulphate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds to the acre and four maunds of supers produced the best results coming up to 560 lbs. to the acre.

With the expectation that the organic matter of cattle manure would increase bacterial activity and induce greater development of nodules cattle manure at the rate of four carts per acre was applid. But this has had a depressing effect with a result of only 450 lbs. to the acre. A partial substitution of ammonium sulphate by cattle manure and a combination of both these manures with supers did improve matters, but did not come up to the level of a bigger dose of ammonium sulphate alone. It gave only 510 lbs. to the acre. Thus $1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of ammonium sulphate and four maunds of supers per acre was the best of the lot. Even in the second series, the same result has been corroborated.

Below are given the actual remittances to treasury as per books of the farm.—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Paddy	..	..	..	429	4	8
Ragi	..	..	..	6	0	0
Jaggery	..	..	..	579	2	9
Sugar cane sets	..	..	..	4	12	0
Chillies	..	..	..	6	1	0
Pepper	..	..	..	15	0	0
Areca	..	..	..	889	0	0
Plantain	..	..	..	24	15	0
Previous years' collection	..	..	..	56	12	6
			Total	2,010	15	11

STATEMENT No. 1.

Statement of rain fall during 1926.

Months	Inches	Remarks
January	0 18	
February	0 12	
March	0 0	
April	0 66	
May	0 35	
June	9 94	
July	49 43	
August	34 48	
September	7 0	
October	0 35	
November	Nil	
December	Nil	
Total	102 51	

STATEMENT No. 2.

Spacing experitments during 1926-27.

Plot No.	Area in Guntas	Variety	Nature of experiment	Weight of canes in lbs.
1	2	Java ..	2½ Ft. rows (series 1) ..	3090
1	2	do ..	do (do 2) ..	3763
1	2	do ..	3 ft. rows (series 1) ..	2504
1	2	do ..	do (do 2) ..	2593
				68530
				50970

STATEMENT No. 3.

Green manuring tests during 1926-27 Check cow-pea alone and cow-pea plus super.

Plot No.	Area in guntas	Variety	Nature of experiments	Weight of canes in lbs.	Weight calculated per acre average lbs.
3	10	H. M. 332	Check series 1 ..	2163	39456
			Check series 2 ..	1125	
			Cowpea alone series 1 ..	2068	
			do series 2 ..	1112	
			Copea plus super series 1 ..	1573	
			do do 2 ..	1376	
					38160
					35388

STATEMENT No. 4.

Varietal test (1926-27.)

Plot No.	Area in guntas	Variety	Nature of experiments	Weight of canes in lbs.	Weight calculated per acre average lbs.
7	10	Java	Java (series 1) ..	1177	50220
		do	do (do 2) ..	1488	
		do	do (do 3) ..	1520	
		H. M. 553	H. M. 553 (series 1) ..	2324	
		do	do (do 2) ..	2265	
		H. M. 332	H. M. 332 (series 1) ..	1642	
		do	do (do 2) ..	1488	
		H. M. 544	H. M. 544 (series 1) ..	2200	
		do	do (do 2) ..	2135	
					55980
					78030

STATEMENT No. 4—B.

Varietal Test 1926-27.

Plot No.	Area in guntas	Variety	Nature of experiments	Weight of canes in lbs.	Weight calculated per acre average lbs.
7	10	Red mauriusus	R. M. series 1 ..	1392	39808
		do	do do 2 ..	1496	
		Pattapatti	Pattapatti series 1 ..	840	
		do	do do 2 ..	965	
		H. M. 312	H. M. 312 do 1 ..	2023	
		do	do do 2 ..	1914	
					28880
					62992

STATEMENT No. 5.

Manurial tests on sugar cane during the year 1926-27.

Plot No.	Area in guntas	Variety	Name of experiments	Weight of canes in lbs.	Weight calculated per acre average lbs.
4	10	Java	Ammonium sulphate plus super (planting time).	1035	29544
			do do series 2 ..	1427	
			Ammonium sulphate plus cake (series 1). earthing 1st.	1120	
			do do (series 2)	1347	
			Ammonium sulphate plus cake 2nd earthing (series 1).	1360	
			do do (series 2)	1291	
					29604
					31812

STATEMENT No. 6.

Manurial test on sugar cane for 1926-27.

Plot No.	Area in guntas	Variety	Name of experiments	Weight of canes in lbs.	Weight calculated per acre average lbs.
5	10	Java ..	Cattle manure ..	1989	23868
			Ammonium sulphate plus cake plus super 1st (earthing) ..	2981	35772
			Cake (2nd earthing) ..	3322	39864

STATEMENT No. 7.

Varietal test during 1926-27.

Variety	Dry sowing yield per acre in lbs.		Transplanting yield per acre		Remarks
	Grain	straw	Grain	Straw	
Jaddu	1800	2970	1466	2213	The reduction in the yields of many transplanted plots is mainly due to the damage caused by crabs that cut the seedlings as soon as they were dibbled.
Hassanbile	1300	2800	1060	2120	
Alur Sanna	1040	2580	860	2260	
Hosalli Bile	1340	2580	1180	2260	
Hasadi	1300	2280	1380	2180	
Banku	460	1720	580	1260	
Doddabele	1250	2500	1420	1930	
Puttasanna	1520	2780	1300	2300	
Shimoga Sanna	1380	2540	1300	1940	
Musalli	1400	2320	1360	1880	
Siddasale	1340	2200	1420	1960	
Valya	1560	2520	1480	1760	
Jeeriga Sanna	1100	2280	980	1763	

STATEMENT No. 8.

Paddy Manurial Test Chemical section for 1926-27,

Variety	Treatment to plots	Average yield per acre lbs.	
		Grain	Straw
Jaddu transplanted ..	Cattle manure alone-check ..	1440	2066
	Ammonium sulphate 2-5 lbs. plus cattle manure ..	1113	2306
	Cattle manure plus ammonium sulphate 2-5 lbs. plus super 7 lbs.	1733	2680
	Cattle manure plus super 3.5 lbs. plus Ammonium sulphate 1-25 lbs.	1453	2080
	Cattle manure plus super 3.5 lbs. plus ammonium sulphate 2 lbs.	1533	2080
	Cattle manure plus super 3.5 lbs. plus ammonium sulphate 2.5 lbs.	1760	2426
	Do plus ammonium sulphate 2.5 lbs. plus supers 1.75 lbs.	1760	2480
	Do plus ammonium sulphate 2.5 lbs. plus super 3.5 lbs.	1853	2720
	Do plus ammonium sulphate 2.5 lbs. plus super 5.25 lbs.	1746	2893
	Do plus super 3.5 lbs. plus cake 3 lbs. ..	1613	2040
	Do plus super 3.5 lbs. plus cake 4.5 lbs.	1600	2146
	Do plus supers 3.5 lbs. plus cake 6.25 lbs.	1846	2240

STATEMENT No. 9.

Green manurial tests on Jaddu paddy Green manures Sunnhemp Crotolaria Striata, Dhaincha, in 1926.

Treatment	Weight in lbs.		Paddy yield in lbs		Paddy yield per acre in lbs.	
	per plot	Per acre	Grain	Straw	Grain	Straw
Check .. .. .	..	..	47	62	1880	2480
Check .. .. .	..	..	55	80	2200	3200
Sunnhemp alone	40	1600	38	63	1520	2520
Do with P.2 O.5	35	1400	56	105	2240	4200
Do with P.2 O.5 plus N.	44	1760	54	80	2160	3200
Crotolaria striata alone	7	280	45	78	1800	3040
Do with P.2 O.5	6	240	51	79	2040	3160
Do with P.2 O.5 plus N.	14	560	40	68	1600	2720
Do with P.2 O.5 plus farm yard manure.	8½	340	45	68	1800	2720
Dhaincha alone	19	760	48	64	1920	2560
Do with P.2 O.5	42	1680	50	71	2000	2840
Do with P.5 O.5 plus N.	71	2840	43	60	1720	2406

Green weights of Dhaincha tried in 1927-

Treatment	Weight of green cuttings per acre	Average height	Average No nodules
Dhaincha with P.2 O.5	11840	1 ft.	14.7 per plant
Dhaincha alone	4220	5 inches	7 per plant
Dhaincha with P.2 O.5 plus N	1340	1 ft. 2 inches	15.6 per plant.

STATEMENT No. 10.

Yields of Ragi varieties for 1926-27.

Variety	Area in guntas	Yield seers	Yield per acre	Remarks
Local	3	7½	100	
M. M. 1	2½	4½	84	
M. M. 2	2½	3½	62	
M. M. 3	2½	5½	97	
M. M. 4	2½	3½	62	

STATEMENT No. 11.

Chilli yields for 1926-27.

No.	Variety	Area guntas	No. of pickings	Total yields lbs. dry	Total per acre lbs. dry
1	M. F. 1	24	3	71	118
2	M. F. 2	18	3	39	6J

STATEMENT No. 12.

Groundnut yields for 1926-27. Manurial test.

Variety	Total area sown in guntas	Total yield in lbs.	Calculated per acre in lbs.	Nature of experiments
Spanish peanut ..	8	73	365	No manure.
	4	52	520	Groundnut oil cake (4 mds. per acre plus super 4 mds. per acre.
	4	56	560	Amonium sulphate (1½ mds. per acre plus super 4 mds. per acre.
	4	45	450	Cattle manure (4 carts per acre) plus super 4 mds. per acre.
	4	51	510	Amonium sulphate (1 md. per acre) plus cattle manure (2 carts per acre plus super. 4 mds. per acre.

77

STATEMENT No. 13.

Groundnut yields for 1926-27. Manurial test.

Variety	Total area sown in guntas	Total yield in lbs.	Calculated per acre in lbs.	Nature of experiments
Spanish peanut ..	3½	15	171	Groundnut oil cake (4 mds. per acre) plus super (4 mds per acre.)
	4	32	320	Ammonium sulphate 1½ mds. per acre plus super (4 mds. per acre.)
	4½	29	257	Cattle manure (4 carts per acre) plus super 4 mds. per acre.)

STATEMENT No. 14.

Areca yields for 1926-27.

Details of yields of trees and particular rows where particular experiments are conducted are with the Agricultural Chemist Bangalore.

Abstract of yields.

No. of harvests	..	4
Total harvest	..	31644 (unshelled green) lbs.
Total unshelled gotu	..	4584 lbs.
Total quantity shelled	..	27060 lbs.
<hr/>		
Dry produce.—		
Full nuts (Chikani and Bette		3350 lbs.
Boiled gotu		134 lbs.
		<hr/>
Total		3484 lbs.

D. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Assistant Director of Agriculture.

REPORT OF THE WESTERN DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1926-27.

As usual I plodded on in charge of the Division and finished the thirteenth year of my life as Assistant Director in this what is taboored as bad climate without any adventure or any kind of leave.

My iteneration amounted to 207 days as against 142 in the previous year.

The correspondence again swelled to 10,000 inward and 9599 outward letters. The increase of about 2,000 has come about in the latter though I was more on my legs this time and tried to minimise scriptory work by oral instructions. This is certainly in conformity with general increase in the activity of the department in all its shades and has acted as a great strain on the four low paid clerks of my humble office. No sundays or holidays are observed and the doors are open day in and day out to somehow get through the huge mass of work which owing to paucity of hands has been lagging behind. Sister institutions which have decidedly lesser amount of writing than mine have almost double the number of clerks. My oft-repeated cry for more men is yet before the higher authorities and unless my staff is strengthened at least by two more competent hands, there is likely to be a break down in the machinery sooner or later.

I inspected the following offices and depots.—

Shimoga	Holenarsipur
Sagar	Chitaldrug
Thirthuhalli	Challakere
Chikmagalur	Davangere
Hassan	Holalkere

Transfers, Leave etc.—The changes in the personnel of the Inspectors are not many this time.—

Mr. Daniell who fell ill went on leave and was subsequently transferred to Nagenahalli. Mr. Narasimhamurty took his place at Marthur.

Mr. Vasudevamurty was drafted to the Hebbal School as it was thought that his acadamilical knowledge would be used to better advantage there. A temporary arrangement has been made for work by entertaining Mr. Rangaswamy in some vacancy.

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The following list shows the respite taken by the several Inspectors in my Division.—

	Privilege leave.	
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K. S. Ramachandramurty	1	15

Seasonal Conditions.—Though the early part of the monsoon was fairly normal, the late rains completely failed putting out of sorts all the dry crops especially in the maidan. Even the areca had to pinch for water in dry weather; but the malnad paddy got on as usual. The effect of this was even worse on sugar-cane. All tanks and water sources dried up at the end of the season and not a drop was available for planting this crop with the result that the area under it had to perforce dwindle down considerably. Thus the manure depot of Messrs. Shaw Wallace which we opened at Shikarpur with the fullest of hopes had to totter for its very existence. To put it in a nut shell, all our work in connection with cane received a great check.

Implements and their demonstration.—We conducted ploughing demonstration at 306 places as against 222 in the previous year. This led to the consumption of 730 ploughs as per list appended which show an increase of 30 over the figure of last year. The bulk of this was formed by the Kirloskar type-- of which 568 were eagerly taken up. Though the actual number that emerged out of our own depots

was about 200, the rest was dealt out by private firms at Davangere, at our instance. The propaganda was ours and as our prices were always higher for some reason or other, the bulk of the trade flowed to private shops which could sell cheaper. The very fact of our possessing stocks controlled rates and put them at the lowest level. Otherwise the unwary cultivators would have fleeced unmercifully.

These are of late worked on even lighter soils where Nos. 15 and 11 are in use. In the black soil areas where the heavy Kirloskars have made a headway, cultivators prefer to have a turn-wrest arrangement to their implements and will not look at a fixed mould board.

As our supply of verity had run out, we could only supply the last remnant of eight of them. We however got enough shares from Bhadravati Iron Works and could satisfactorily meet the demand at proper time. These however were not up to the mark as they wore away much too soon.

The malnad plough—which was got for the first time—was found not to possess enough clearance and this defect was pointed out to the makers. We anyhow brought about a sale of 32 ploughs.

The Mysore plough was complained against as being heavier than the Kolar Mission but on account of the wearing quality of its share, some well-to-do agriculturists went in for it with the result that we gave out 29 of them during the year.

A small plough called the "Little Morvel" was imported for trial and only one of it has been sold. It has anyhow excited the curiosity of some agriculturists.

We have further issued 43 Meston and 30 Eureka out of the smaller types, and 19 of the Kolar Mission.

Besides ploughs, we have been able to distribute 7 cultivators of six shovels. Arrangements are being made to manufacture smaller cultivators with three and four tines.

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As the mad rage of the malnad monsoon has calmed down these three years and the rain fall has even gone down below the normal, 544 which suffers from excess of wet—seems to be gaining ground. It has for instance spread to hundreds of acres in the Kadur and Chikmagalur Taluks and has made a home as it were, at Sakrepatna. It is again flourishing in the Shimoga Taluk where it was recently introduced. Through the exertions of Mr. Thenginakere Subramanya Bhatta, it has covered fully 100 acres in the Thirthalli Taluk and is ousting out the Red-mauritius from here. Attempts have been made to push it in the Sagar Taluk and one Mr. Venkatachaliengar, a student of Hebbal has grown somewhat a large area of it at Ananthapur. It has also been taken to Koppa where it has shown a decent growth. Altogether we have nearly 400 acres of this type in the Division.

We brought about a distribution of 12 lakhs of sets and most of it was in the Thirthahalli Taluk and that through our warm co-operator Mr. Thenginakere Subramanya Bhatta.

As 553 showed a remarkable tendency to bear the excessive wet of the malnad, it has been introduced all over this rainy zone. Its growth was admirable on the Marthur Farm where it gave a 40 ton crop on some plots. It has been carried to several places in the malnad. It is now found at Thirthahalli, Sagar and Nagar of Shimoga, Koppa and Kalasa of Kadur, Saklespur and Belur of Hassan. It is showing promise all over.

J. 33—A is another good cane that has been introduced to replace cheni in the Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts. Possessing all the agreeable qualities of Cheni it is at the same time a heavy yielder and is richer in sucrose contents. Taking a cue from the Babbur Farm where it has turned out to be the best, we have carried it to Molakalmuru, Chitaldrug, Holalkere and Davangere. It has occupied 40 to 50 acres in the Hiriyur Taluk and sets amounting to 3 lakhs have been distributed through the influence of the department. It has spread even more extensively in the Channarayapatna, Holenarsipur and Hassan Taluks, an essentially cheni area—where it now covers more than 150 acres. Altogether, its area is now about 200 acres in the Division.

The Department has been responsible for giving out about 16 lakhs of sets of improved cane while the rest of the area have been planted by interse distribution.

Mills.—The Nahan Mill of the Panjab is taken as an acme of perfection by the cane growers and they accept none but that make. We sold 33 of them and could not do more as more mills could not be got in time. People that had given advances and brought carts from distant places had to go back disappointed.

We gave out two pans and conducted jaggery boiling demonstrations at 50 places.

Paddy.—Bānku has been appreciated both in the Maidan as well as the malnad. It is for instance flourishing at Augunbe and Nagar where rains are at their height. At Thenginakere it is championed by Mr. Subramanya Bhatta. In the Semi-malnad of Shimoga, it is a glowing success. It is sown atmost as a dry crop in Belur. Lastly it has fared well as an upland paddy in the rainless tract of Davangere. I can confidently say that it has spread to at least 1,000 acres in the Division.

B. G. 24-a Coimbatour selection, has likewise been successful in both maidan and malnad. It did well on the Marthur Farm and has thus been taken by the cultivators of Sagar, Sorab and Nagar. It is much appreciated in Saklespur. It again developed into a beautiful crop in the semi malnad of Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Belur. It flourished equally well in Channagiri and Holenarsipur. We have recently taken it to the arid area of Hiriyur. It is however a late variety requiring full irrigation.

We have recently imported Co.1 and Co. 2 from Coimbatour through the courtesy of Mr. Suryanarayana, Economic Superintendent of Kadur. Though not so fine as B. G. 24 these are supposed to be heavier yielders.

Chintamani sanna a product of Hebbal has been appreciated much in the Hassan and Kadur Districts and occupies hundreds of acres. It is said that it is of late assuming a reddish tinge.

An attempt has been made to distribute dry land paddy in the Shimoga District where the whimsical monsoon does not allow of optimum conditions for the ordinary types.

In all we let out of our portals 9044 seers of paddy while the bulk distribution was through private negotiation.

Economic Transplantation is carried on in thousands of acres in the Koppa and Tirthahalli Taluks.

It has been truly thought that under the Vanivilasapur reservoir in the Chitaldrug District, a rainy season crop of paddy would economise water and thereby increase its duty considerably. This would be a great advantage in these days when heavens have frowned against us and withheld rain. The period of growing paddy has to be shifted from summer to monsoonic season, but as people feel doubtful as to whether paddy will grow at all successfully in the rains, we have imported a few normal varieties from different parts and have arranged for their trial under the reservoir.

The other varieties that we gave out were :—

Kaddisanna, Alur sanna and black scented paddy.

Ragi.—A number of Hebbal selections are being tried all over the Division.

H. 22 which requires a great time for maturity is a success only in places where we have the advent of both the monsoons and especially where the late rains do not fail. It has thus spread in the Tarikere and Kadur Taluks of Kadur and Channarayapatna and Arsikere of Hassan. Our attempts where people prefer earlier types has attended with gray results. It has however captured over 10,000 acres, though our depots have let out 1990 seers of it from their threshold.

Mr. Sivappa, a very warm co-operator of the department has been trying several varieties of Hebbal and is still continuing H. 22. He was given 658 and 659 which were decidedly early maturing. Of this, 659 has been found more useful and has been multiplied so much by him as to cover 20 acres this year. The thanks of the department are due to Mr. Sivappa for his exertions in this connection.

The local hullubeli, H. 40 and H. 13 were also included in our programme of trial, but they have not yielded any convincingly bright results yet.

M. M. 1 ragi a selection of Marthur, has not made a great headway in the Malnad. The growth itself of dry crops is a matter of very little interest.

Irrigated Ragi.—This short season type of irrigated ragi which was imported eight years ago has gone ahead unrestrictedly in the nala area of Hole-narsipur. It has been showering bumper crops of 8 to 10 pallas per acre on its happy grower. Mr. Subnchar, a graduate agriculturist, in all his enthusiasm tried artificials on it with the result that 35 tillers were found in each clump all over the field. He even supplied seed free to all his neighbouring brother cultivators who were anxious to grow it. This crop now occupies more than 400 acres in the nala tract of Hassan District and has a great future about it.

We distributed 639 seers of it from our depots and the rest was got by interse distribution.

Groundnut.—This is one of the best money-paying crop that has enriched the cultivator. It has extended remarkably without any let or hindrance. Its advent has been one of the greatest blessings to agriculture especially when prices of cotton and jaggery have fallen down. It is the sun that has driven out the darkness of penury from the land. It is due to the opulence conferred by this crop that to-day we find more than 10,000 heavy ploughs in the Chitaldrug District. It is at this time when the farmer reaps a rich harvest of groundnut and when he comes smiling with a full pocket jingling with money that our plough sales are the highest. When the raiyat is tickled about some implement or seed, he at once shouts out "Wait Sir, let me only dig my groundnut." In fact he is looking up to groundnut for every material and important expense of his. The arrival of this crop has changed the very psychology of the people who are now awakened to the desirability of getting tractors and other mechanical devices for their every day operations.

There is no village, no field, no kind of soil where this agreeable crop is not found to-day. It has captured nearly a lakh of acres in my Division alone and is bringing in a crore of rupees to the agriculturist. Thanks to the foreign market and to its agents Messrs. Volkart Brothers, an unlimited demand has arisen for the nut and the area under the crop is looking up year after year.

Agri.

Groundnut is also raised on irrigated land with great profit. It has flourished well under the Vanivilasa reservoir where it will be a fair substitute for paddy in summer if its growing season is, as is proposed, changed to the monsoonic period.

Vigorous attempts have been made to increase the yield of groundnut by the application of ammonium sulphate and supers. The fertilizers did tell effect but the experiment was vitiated by the failure of rains last year. Both the treated and untreated plots suffered alike.

The promised selection with all the ideal and desirable qualities which has been evolved by the Botanical section has not crossed the sanctified precincts of the scientific section and not yet become available for the benefit of the needy rate payer.

The seed is a common commodity that is found in ordinary bazaars and we therefore did need only to stock very little of it and thus sold only 546 maunds from our counters.

Cotton.—Selection 69 is as it were one of the fortunate children of the department that has been welcomed by every raiyat. Wherever it has gone, it has gone to stay and spread. It has outstanding advantageous and people like it immensely. Its product goes in the market as a separate brand called "Farm Hatti" and is offered 0-2-0 to 0-4-0 annas more per maund. It now covers fully 20,000 acres.

We have also been trying some artificial manures on it, but the failure of late rains has upset the experiment so much that no reliable data could be obtained.

We took the seed at some expense even to the remote corner of Rampur, Molakalmuru Taluk, where this variety has asserted its superiority over Hagari 25, a selection of Madras which had already become popular there. If the monsoon had only been normal, the results achieved by selection 69 would have been more convincing and this variety would have spread much more rapidly.

As several private people took special pains (our thanks are due to them) in stocking and selling the seed, we issued only 2681 maunds.

Of the Doddahatti or Hirsutam types M. A. IV and M. A. 11 both Mr. Ranganatha Rao's selections are still under trial and have not made much headway on account of the bad monsoon.

As doddahatti seeds were in great demand, we could not but import some 200 maunds of Gadag No. 1 (a Bombay selection) which did well in some places under some conditions.

The need for the evolution of a disease-resisting doddahatti seems to be imminent and unless Mr. Ranganath Rao changes his theatre of action to Banavar and Davangere (preferably the latter,) he stands very little chance of success. No earthly power can raise a decent crop of Doddahatti in the rainless famine stricken belt of Hiriyyur and the present method of doing it under irrigation will scarcely give us types that will with certainty fare-well in dry lands straight off.

Wheat.—The excessive rainfall or its total absence or in other words the erratic behaviour of the monsoon has hit a blow on the spread of the durum wheat that we tried hard to introduce.

It is however lurking here and there and we have made special attempt by importing P. 4 and P. 12 from Pusa. What their performance is will be known on the judgment day and after the harvest. Anyhow wheat has great possibilities in the black soils of Mysore, especially in the semi-malnad. I am also arranging to get some seed from Dharwar or Bijapur for distribution.

Turmeric.—A good thick rhizomed variety was imported by me from Poona more than a decade ago. It has lingered on here and there with indifferent success. One Mr. Yelagadde Thimmappa of Sagar has stuck to it persistently and put it on some decent area. He has been giving it even free to some of his brother cultivators who are anxious to grow it. As the price of the finished product has gone down very low, it is even doubtful whether it will pay to go in for this crop at all. It is anyhow raised for home consumption and we were responsible of distributing to the extent of 36 maunds last year.

Cardamom.—As cardamom is now grown near streamlets, the fruits that are borne in the thick of the rains suffer from rot. I thus got at some expense a few fruits of an upright spiked variety from the Annamalais and distributed the same to several people in Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts. Mr. Thenginakere Subramanya Bhatta has by his careful nursing induced the germination of these somewhat unripe seeds and the seedlings are now growing fairly well.

I also got 3,000 seedlings from Sirsi of a type which is famous for its superior round short fruits. These have been distributed both in the Sagar and Saklespur Taluks.

The method of bleaching cardamom was successfully demonstrated at Saklespur. Mere washing with soda and soapnut water and sulphuring answered very well.

Artificial manures are being tried on this crop with some success and probably a day will soon come when these fertilisers will be used more extensively.

Chillies.—M. F. 1 and M. F. 2, two varieties bred and selected on the Marthur Farm are being tried all over the Division especially in the malnad. The proof of the pudding is not yet out. We have any how distributed 11 ozs. of these types.

Artificial manures are also being tried on chillies and men that have used supers are extolling its effects to the skies.

Onion.—We have been trying to spread the famous Rampur onion to other parts of the Division. I brought 2 seers of it and distributed it. There seems to be some scope for this.

Jola.—Some demand for seed comes in for growing bilijola as hingar crop especially when the early rains fail. It is also grown for purposes of fodder later in the season. We thus distributed 1541 seers of it last year.

Vegetable seeds.—There is a big rush for this seed at the eleventh hour and in case we stock really reliable quality and sell at reasonable rates there is a big possibility for progress. At present, we secure what we can at the heat of the moment from some of the dealers and the cost works out enormously heavy. It sometimes happens that seeds bought even at this expense do not germinate. The whole thing is a gray business and yet we have had transactions to the extent of Rs. 400 in this connection.

Manures.—Doing vigorous propaganda for manures and attempting to distribute the same formed as a matter of fact the bulk of our work. We conducted numerous demonstrations to show the use of artificials on various crops.

On paddy the beneficial effect of supers and ammonium sulphate is known in the nala area of Hassan and in the Saklespur Taluk.—where the mixture is now in use. It is slowly gaining ground in the malnad and most of our free distribution of manures has been here. There is not a single taluk of Malnad where artificial manure is not applied to paddy at one place or the other. Koppa, Shikaripur, Saklespur, Chikmagalur seem to be ahead in this respect.

A mixture of supers and oil cake or only supers with green manure is very much appreciated for paddy in the Vanivilasapur area. More than one hundred tons has probably been used for paddy alone so far as I know.

The bulk of the ammonium sulphate, and a good portion of the cake we have distributed has gone to force the sugarcane all over the Division.

Cardamom is slowly getting under the influence of artificial manures.

Oil cake ammonium sulphate, supers, are all in use for areca trees both in the Koppa, Tirthalli and Sagar Taluks of the Malnad and in the Kadur and Tarikere Taluks of Maidan. Some of the gardens have indeed responded very well to its application. The coconut has also come in for a mixture of ammonium sulphate or cake, supers and Potassium sulphate.

The improvement has likewise spread to dry crops. Owing to the deplorable conservancy of farm yard manure, its stock is proverbially known as insufficient and that staple crop of Mysore, viz. ragi which covers the greatest area in Mysore has come in for a lion's share in this suffering. While the crops of some well-to-do farmers receive a hot house treatment, the bulk of it is severely left alone. Strenuous attempts are thus being made to carry the fruits of artificials to this food of the populace and Kadur, and Chikmagalur Taluks have specially come forward to accept

our recommendation. A small sprinkling of oil cake and supers has been taken up and manures worth nearly one thousand rupees have conduced to the good of ragi here. Mr. Sivappa has taken advantage of it at Davangere.

The irrigated ragi is likewise getting its benefits under Vanivilasapur, under the nala in the Hole-Narsipur Taluk and under kapile wells in the Challakere and Mola kalmuru Taluks. By the way, an agreeable fact is made known that supers kills the wire worms that were causing havoc in the ragi nursery at Naikanahatti of Challakere Taluk.

Jola is having ammonium sulphate and supers in the black soil area with exceedingly good results.

Cotton and groundnut the two important crops of the Division have also been tackled. The indications are that both of the above crops will thank the application of artificials and the superior growth of groundnut in Mr. Sivappa's field near Davangere was in fact showing itself as a land mark. The failure of the monsoon however checked the further growth of both of these crops and not yielded convincing results. This has in fact put a powerful break to our further progress.

The bigger yields of chillies got by the application of supers and ashes—have been vehemently described by Mr. Sivappa again.

Endeavours have been made to increase the yield and quality of betel leaf by the application of manures to the vine. Ammonium sulphate and supers has tended to increase the profuse and rank growth of leaf of inferior quality, while the application of super alone has improved its colour and quality.

Space forbids my further delating on this all important subject but I shall stop with mentioning that most of the extra money that we got from the Central Board and District Boards was rightly sunk in usefully demonstrating the use of fertilisers on various crops and thus in teaching methods of directly increasing the returns from the soil.

The quantities of manures we have distributed are as below.—

				Tons
Ammonium sulphate	..	..	..	45
Superphosphate	..	..	..	118
Groundnut cake	..	..	..	144
Another 1,000 tons of cake has been sold by the local firms of Chikmagalur.				
				Tons
Bone meal	..	..	..	19
Potash	..	..	..	15

Translated into money value, the total quantity will be worth about 2 lakhs of rupees and all this has come out of the local firms.

Groundnut cake has of late been largely taken up for feeding cattle and more than 30 or 40 tons must have gone into their stomachs this year. Its value as food material is specially appreciated at Sagar where it is sold like hot cakes and as much as 160 maunds was eagerly snatched away on one bazaar day.

Still thousands of tons of cake are being exported from Mysore factories to Germany and Italy merely for purposes of being shaped into some form of food for men and stock. As a matter of fact, more goes out in the shape of nut and cake than is consumed within the State of Mysore. This has tended to put up the prices of cake considerably and the impecunious agriculturist though possessing the strong will to go in for it—is left without the means to do it. Some kind of protection of the poor farmer against this exploitation of the capitalist seems to be called for.

Green Manure.—Our exertions to introduce green manure has borne some fruit. Nearly 3,000 acres have had its benefit in the Cauvery and Hemavati Channels of Hassan and under the Vanivilasapur reservoir. Sunnhemp is the usual crop and its seed is now raised locally by the growers themselves especially in the Hiriur Taluk. We however gave out 3643 seers. Irregular and scanty supply of water in tanks on account of the failure of monsoon has prevented this improvement from spreading at other places.

As sunnhemp is not able to withstand the wet of the malnad, we had to look for other crops. Dhaincha answered the purpose better and did not mind water logged condition. It on the other hand flourished in plots incessantly under water for months on end. It was thus imported in good quantity and was distributed in several

places. It was soon found that though it put up with wettest soils and weathers, it wanted a good start in dry conditions. The seeds rot if submerged, under water and do not germinate at all. Once it is at least six inches high it remains like a rock undaunted by the severest rainfall and goes on growing normally while sunnhemp will redden and rot under similar conditions. An application of small quantities of supers and ammonium sulphate will certainly hasten growth and tend to the production of more leaf. It is again slightly bitterish and cattle do not seem to touch it when other good fodder is available elsewhere. On the Marthur Farm not one stalk is nipped by the cattle that are let loose in it. I must say that we have not yet passed much beyond the experimental stage. We distributed 306 seers of this seed.

Crotolaria striata is no doubt a good green crop, but it unfortunately germinates very slow and that irregularly. Its growth is again tardy and sufficient leaf is not put-fourth within the short term of existence that it can have as a green manure crop before the advent of the main crop of paddy. To induce quicker germination, soaking and boiling in water for various length of time, immersion in strong sulphuric acid, etc., were all tried with not very encouraging results. The brighter parts of this crop are that it thrives well under shade and is very well adapted for growing between areca trees, and that it is further not under any condition looked at by stray cattle—that besetting curse of the malnad. We sold 120 seers of it in this Division.

Miscellaneous work.—Four hundred and ninety-four packets of copper sulphate were distributed for prevention of smut on jola. People have begun to know the value of this fungicide and they of their own accord buy copper sulphate from the shops and use it but not so scientifically as is indicated in our card of instructions. In some years of lesser rainfall, the poignancy of the disease is not severely felt and the cultivators consider the damage as only a flea bite and do not resort to any remedial measures. The disease thus grows without hindrance and assumes a severe form. Then the farmers open their eyes and run to us for the medicine and that at the eleventh hour. The best thing will be to keep a few thousand packets always in stock in various depots and Taluk Offices and with Shekdars and Panchayets so that it may be at hand at the psychological moment. It is a chemical that does not deteriorate by age especially in dry jola areas.

Silo.—Six silo pits were dug and filled in in the Kadur and Hassan Districts. Four were in the Saklespur Taluk alone, and to the enthusiastic men who came forward to make these, the Dewan Saheb was pleased to award prizes of Rs. 25 each during his tour. I must also thank the District Board of Hassan and especially its kind and worthy President for offering money for this laudable purpose. Mr. Silvester Pias has also come forward to try this method of preserving grass.

Touch-me-not.—This unwelcome visitor from South Canara has made an impregnable home in the malnad and has proved a real scourge here. Fortunately a grass called *panicum punctatum* also got up after some time and began to smother and kill it by its extraordinary root system. This grass is a lover of moisture and does not thrive well in years of scanty falls of rain and in drier climates. The grass wants more than 100 inches of rainfall and a water logged condition of soil to put in a luxuriant growth. Thus the struggle between both of them is going on with varying success each asserting itself according as the rainfall is heavy or low. Our attempts to introduce *panicum punctatum* in the Saklespur Taluk has not been blessed with any convincing result. *Crotolaria striata* which does the smothering in drier regions does not germinate properly or uniformly and produce a good stand on the land on which it is sown.

The trial therefore of arsenical spraying is indicated, at least to assist the above remedies in bringing about a speedy eradication of the pest.

Work through Co-operative Societies.—We have transacted business to the extent of Rs. 8,449-4-10 through co-operative societies. The figure was the highest *viz.*, Rs. 3,031-12-6 in the Sagar Range where the enthusiastic Co-operative Inspector Mr. Sreenivasiah worked hand in hand with my Inspector. The total thus for Shimoga Range came up to Rs. 5,208-4-6. Next came Kadur with Rs. 2,063-4-2 and then followed Hassan with Rs. 1,051-12-2, Chitaldrug did little or no work except at Dodderi in the Challakere Taluk which sold seeds worth Rs. 126. Two Eureka ploughs were given to an Adikarnatika Society at Birur.

FINANCIAL.

Manures and Seeds.—I drew a sum of Rs. 20,624-5-3 and returned 15,440-12-5 to the treasuries. The balance represents the stocks that we have had as a remnant on the closing day of the year. This has resulted because we have had to buy and custode large quantities of manures and seeds which were meant for sale in July and August. To quote exact figures we took in things for Rs. 4,589-4-6 in April and for Rs. 932-7-0 in May and for Rs. 4,682-10-4 almost on the last day of June, thus making up a total of Rs. 10,204-5-10 during the last three months of the year. This evidently indicates that most of our sales was through private negotiations.

The actual cash sales and remittances into treasury are as shown below.—

Name of depot					Implements			Miscellaneous		
					Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Shimoga	..	..	..	..	4,337	6	0	59	2	0
Sagar	..	..	..	..	2,664	9	8	18	12	0
Tirthahalli	..	..	..	..	1,691	3	9	91	8	0
Hassan	..	..	..	..	1,026	14	1	8	12	0
Hole-Narsipur	..	..	..	..	468	12	2	17	12	0
Saklespur	..	..	..	..	161	7	3	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	335	8	0	225	4	0
Tarikere	..	..	..	..	452	6	11	3	8	6
Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	964	1	6	..	..	..
Davangere	..	..	..	..	4,553	7	0	1	11	0
Challakere	..	..	..	..	332	13	6	33	3	0
Total					17,189	13	10	459	8	6

I append below a statement to show arrears of oil cake and of advances made for seed, etc., under food production scheme.—

OIL CAKE ARREARS.

Name of place	Balance on 1st July 1926			Collections during the year 1926-27			Balance on 1st July 1927			Remarks		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Shimoga	464	3	6	61	9	6	402	10	0
Hassan	2,248	15	8	51	8	0	2,197	7	8
Hole-Narsipur	293	13	7	..	..	..	293	13	7
Tarikere	52	5	0	22	7	0	29	14	0
Sagar	285	12	10	..	..	..	285	12	10
Chitaldrug	1,566	5	10	174	8	4	1,391	13	6
Total		4,911	8	5	310	0	10	4,601	7	7

Food Production Scheme arrears.

Name of place	Balance on 1st July 1926			Collections during the year 1926-27			Balance on 1st July 1927			Remarks		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Shimoga	187	7	9	82	2	6	405	5	3
Hassan	294	5	0	2	4	0	292	1	0
Total		781	12	9	84	6	6	697	6	3

From this it will be seen that we have come down to a little over Rs. 4,000 in a transaction of nearly half a lakh. We have now arrived at an impenetrable rocky bed to cut which extraordinary measures like diamond drills and dynamite seem to be necessary. The recoveries are thus naturally very poor. All the papers are before the revenue authorities.

The above is due either from impecunious men or gentlemen who wield lot of influence. Any precipitate action will extinguish the small chances of recovery from the former or throw us into bad odour with the public who are led by the latter.

Again almost all of them have derived little or no advantage by the use of the manure as they were grossly ignorant of the why and the how of its application. The staff which at the time consisted of one Agricultural Inspector for each District could not afford the timely instructions they so much needed. The mistakes have however opened the eyes of the cultivators and taught them the right methods. As such things of educative value are inevitable at the commencement and as on the follies of these unwary cultivators that we have built our super-structure of progress these pioneers deserve every consideration at the hands of the benign Government.

General.—I must thank all the cultivators that have willingly co-operated with the department in the various branches of my work.

I am highly grateful to the four District Boards and especially to the kind and worthy Presidents thereof for making an out-right grant of Rs. 500 each in aid of our work. We used it to the last pie for the demonstration or in other words for advertising the various improvements that are on foot. Small as these may look, yet it is to them that we owe the high level to which our work has attained this year.

Statement of implements sold during the year 1926-27.

Name of implement	Number
Meston ploughs	43
Kirloskar ploughs	568
Little Morvel ploughs	1
Malnad ploughs	32
Kolar Mission Ploughs	19
Mysore ploughs	29
Eureka ploughs	30
Verity ploughs	8
Total	730

Work done through Agricultural Co-operative Societies During 1926-27.

Name of Range	Kind of Articles sold	No. or quantity	Amount
Shimoga ..	<i>Shimoga District—</i>		Rs. a. p.
	Sugar cane mills ..	4	} 1,076 0
	Malnad plough ..	1	
	Shares ..	4	
	Groundnut cake ..	6 Mds.	
	Ammonium sulphate ..	13- mds.	
Supers ..	4- mds.		
Sagar ..	Supers ..	13- mds.	} ..
	Groundnut cake ..	246- mds.	
	Do seed ..	5- mds.	
	Ammonium sulphate ..	21- mds.	
	Paddy ..	40 seers.	
	Vegetable seeds worth ..	15 annas.	
Thirthahalli ..	Spare parts of ploughs ..	2	} 3,031 12 6
	Plough ..	1	
	Sugar cane mills ..	10	
	Nahan mills ..	3	
	Ploughs ..	3	
	Spare parts ..	26	
	Sugar cane pan ..	1	
	Groundnut cake ..	8 mds.	
	Supers ..	22 mds.	
	Banku paddy ..	20 seers.	
Total of Shimoga District ..	..	5,208 4 6

Work done through Agricultural Co-operative Societies During 1926-27—concl'd.

Name of Range	Kind of Articles sold	No or quantity	Amount	
Chikmagalur ..	<i>Kadur District—</i>			
	Ammonium sulphate ..	} worth	1,630 13 2	
	Supers ..			
	Groundnut cake ..			
	Tarikere ..	Ploughs ..	3	} 49 0 0
		Nahan mill ..	1	
Groundnut cake ..		21- mds.		
Cocoanut seeds ..		1010		
	Total of Kadur District ..	..	2,063 4 2
Hassan ..	<i>Hassan District—</i>			
	Mysore ploughs ..	4	} ..	
	Groundnut cake ..	113 Mds. 9 lbs.		
	Ammonium sulphate ..	57- lbs.		
	Sunnhemp ..	100 seers.		
	Holenarsipur ..	Local Hullubele ragi ..	200 seers.	} 773 6 9
		Mysore plough ..	1	
		Eureka plough ..	1	
		Cultivator ..	1	
		Spare parts ..	2	
		H. 22 Ragi ..	200 seers.	
		Irrigated Ragi ..	400 seers.	
		Ammonium sulphate ..	18 Mds 5 lbs.	
Supers ..	32½ mds.	} 278 5 5		
Groundnut cake ..	17¾ lbs.			
	Total of Hassan District ..	..	1,051 12 2
Challakere ..	<i>Chitaldrug District—</i>			
	Groundnut seed ..	46 mds.	} 126 0 0	
	Doddahatti seed ..	7 mds.		
	Mysore plough ..	1		
	Total of Chitaldrug District ..	..	126 0 0
	Grand Total ..	..	8,449 4 10

D. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Assistant Director of Agriculture.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIVE STOCK SECTION FOR THE YEAR 1926-27.

Personnel.—Mr. K. Krishniengar was in charge of the Live Stock Section till the 3rd August 1926, when I took charge of the same as per G. O. No. 454-5—C. B. 102-25, dated Bangalore, the 31st July 1926.

Office.—The office staff was curtailed by one hand out of three clerks, and two peons out of five, due to retrenchment ordered by Government in their order No. I. C. 6640-1—A. and E. 228-25-2, dated Bangalore the 25th March 1926 and order No. I. C. 39-40—A. & E. 228-25-4, dated Bangalore, 3rd July 1926 respectively, early during the year and the services of the remaining peons were also dispensed with from 1st May 1927 as a measure of retrenchment effected by the transfer of the Amrit Mahal office from Mysore to Bangalore with which was incorporated the office of the Live Stock Section also as per G. O. No. D. 10962-3—A. & E. 146-26-5, dated 7th June 1927. I visited the Bombay Presidency Agricultural Show held at Poona during October 1926, and also attended the Sheep Show held at Kolar in the month of June 1927 and inspected each Farm more than once during the year.

Hebbal Dairy.—The Dairy continued to be in charge of Mr. Arcot Devaraj, Agricultural Inspector. The strength of the Dairy on 1st July 1926 was 41 which was increased by only five before the year closed, (*Vide* statement attached Appendix A.) The total production of milk during the year was 15829. 4 lbs. as against 10867 lbs. in the past year.

The individual record of cows is shown in appendix B. There were three breeding bulls on the Farm for service as in the year 1925-26 and the number of cows served was 168 as against 154 and the popularity of the Breeding Bulls has been well maintained.

Ensilage was the chief fodder as before for all cattle, the total quantity produced being 75½ tons. As the rainfall was not well distributed, the fodder crops could not be grown well. The Agricultural Inspector, besides being in charge of the Dairy, took classes in Live Stock and Agriculture at the Hebbal Agricultural School and delivered 112 lectures in all, of which 75 related to Theory and 37 to Practice. He also attended the Poona Agricultural Show held in October 1926 along with the students of the Diploma classes and spent only four days there in studying the various courts in detail as the time at his disposal was very limited. The sugarcane farm at Mangeri and Sugar Factory at Belapur were also visited on their way back to Bangalore, besides Nugad, Dharwar, Davanagere etc., where various agricultural operations were going on.

Veterinary Hospital, Hebbal.—The Hospital continued under the charge of Mr. P. S. Shama Rao, Veterinary Inspector throughout the year. In addition to Hospital work, he held classes on Veterinary Science at Agricultural School, Hebbal and delivered 276 lectures in all, of which 153 were practical and 123 theoretical.

The number of animals treated at the Hospital during the year was 2933 as against 615 in the preceding year in addition to 31 cases treated on out door work. The classification of animals treated in the Hospital is as follows :—

Cattle	..	..	..	1,355
Buffaloes	..	..	..	47
Sheep and Goats	..	..	..	1,478
Horses and Ponies	..	..	..	1
Asses	..	..	..	6
Dogs	..	..	..	45
Birds	..	..	..	1
Total				2,933

The following is the list of cases treated for different diseases:—

General diseases	..	..	..	149
Respiratory	..	..	..	7
Circulatory	..	..	..	1
Generative	..	..	..	49
Digestive	..	..	..	322
Lymphatic	..	..	..	83
Nervous	..	..	..	1
Skin	..	..	..	1,051
Surgical	..	..	..	107
Specific	..	..	..	..
Visual	..	..	..	27
Injuries	..	..	..	1,136
				Total
				.. 2,933

The number of operations done at the Hospital was 97, of which 27 were major and 70 minor and the number of castrations 270, of which 42 were in Hospital and 228 in the adjoining villages, during the course of his tour. He toured in all in 111 villages during the year as against 99 in the past year and the No. of calves inspected was 79 against 53 and the condition of the calves was satisfactory.

Hebbal Sheep Farm.—The work on the Sheep Farm continued on the same lines as before under the charge of Mr. Arcot Devaraj, Agricultural Inspector, who is also incharge of the Dairy.

The strength of the Farm which was 127 at the beginning of the year rose to 131 as detailed below at the end of the year:—

Merino Rams	..	..	..	1
Merino Ewes	..	..	..	4
Merino Ewe lambs	..	..	..	..
Merino Ram lambs	..	..	..	..
Half bred Rams	..	..	..	1
" " Ewe lambs	..	..	..	21
" " Ram lambs	..	..	..	19
Quarter bred Ewes	..	..	..	13
" " Rams	..	..	..	1
5/8 Bred Ewe lambs	..	..	..	2
" " Ram lambs	..	..	..	2
Double half Ram	..	..	..	3
" " Ewes	..	..	..	..
Country Ewes	..	..	..	55
Ewe lambs	..	..	..	7
Ram lambs	..	..	..	2
				Total
				.. 131

The births and deaths etc. are given in Appendix C. The number of half-bred rams and ewes born were only 46. No new Merino Rams were imported during the year and the old ones did not survive long and this greatly hampered the breeding work of the Farm. The lack of grazing due to unsatisfactory rainfall during the year was greatly felt. However, deaths during the year were low when compared with that in the preceding year. (*Fide* Appendix C for cause of death) The whole flock was vaccinated against Anthrax as a preventive measure. Some of the sheep were exhibited at the last *Xmas* show held in Bangalore during December 1926 and demonstrations in clipping and dipping were held at the show. The following is the result of clipping done on the Farm—

		Merino Rams		Merino Ewes		½ bred		¼ bred		Country	
		lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.
Average weight	..	4	8	4	11½	..	1	8	1	0	0
Highest	..	..	..	5	14	..	2	4	2	0	0
Lowest	..	..	..	4	6	..	0	10	0	8	8

The average for Merino Rams and half bred is left out as the Merinos were small in number and the ½ bred adults were distributed to the other Farms.

Yellachihally Sheep Farm.—Mr. H. Shankaranarayan, Agricultural Inspector, continued to be in charge of the Farm. The strength which stood at 204 on 1st July 1926 rose to 212 at the end of the year as follows.—

Merino Ram	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ewes	..	..	..	..	..	2
Half Bred Ram	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ewe	..	..	..	..	..	..
lambs	..	..	..	..	..	12
Ram lambs	..	..	..	..	..	10
Quarter Bred Ram	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ewes	..	..	..	..	..	24
lambs	..	..	..	..	..	17
Ram lambs	..	..	..	..	..	15
Double half bred Ram	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ewe	..	..	..	..	..	..
$\frac{5}{8}$ bred Ewe lambs	..	..	..	..	..	3
Ram lambs	..	..	..	..	..	3
$\frac{3}{8}$ bred Ewe lambs	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ram lamb	..	..	..	..	..	1
Country Rams	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ewes	..	..	..	..	..	102
Ewe lambs	..	..	..	..	..	11
Ram lambs	..	..	..	..	..	6
						212
					Total	212

Lambing and breeding.—Fresh consignment of Merino Rams was not received for the past two years and the whole breeding work of the Farm was confined to one old merino ram, one cross bred and two country rams. The pure bred ram of the farm was too old to produce any appreciable qualities expected of the lambs born to him and this was the chief cause for getting a large number of coloured and unhealthy lambs which, in consequence, only weighed as much as a country lamb instead of more, otherwise. In about a month and a half, the Merino Half-bred and 2 country rams took 17, 46, and 21 ewes out of 24, 60, and 42 ewes allotted for each respectively. As the number of rams was insufficient, two country rams from Kolar were sent to this Farm, with a view to producing a stock that could either be distributed among sheep breeders or replenishing the foundation stock on the Farm. These covered 21 ewes. Appendix D shows the details for 49 deaths that occurred during the year.

Clipping work of the Farm.—This was taken up in the last week of December 1926 and continued till the end of January 1927 with the following results.—

	Merino	$\frac{1}{2}$ bred	$\frac{1}{4}$ bred	Country
Highest	9.14	3.0	2.0	1.12
Lowest	5.8	3.0	0.14	0.6
Average	6.11	3.0	1.4	0.11

Dipping work.—All the sheep were dipped only once during the year in April 27 due to scarcity of water in the Farm well.

Farm Work.—Sunflower, Jola and Horsegram were the chief crops grown during the year and the sowing of seeds had to be repeated on account of uneven and scarcity of rainfall. The total quantity harvested was 32 cart loads of fodder Jola (which may be estimated at 16,000 lbs.) and was retained for the use of the Farm. The whole crop of horsegram was allowed to be grazed by the Farm sheep and about 25 pallas of sunflower seed was realised out of the 2nd sowing of which 10½ pallas were sold for Rs. 115.

Manure.—About 50 cart loads of sheep manure were collected and the quantity estimated is 25,000 lbs. on an average of 500 lbs. a cart; excepting about 15 cart loads sold in auction for Rs. 12-4-0, the rest of the manure was utilized for the farm lands.

Grazing Ground.—Brush harrow was worked in all possible places as usual in the kaval. Different varieties of foreign grasses viz. Atriplex, Numularia Trifolium-minus, Trichinium Alopecuroideum, Trichinium Mangessii, Kikiyu, Natal and Huban

clover were put in separate places. All except Natal grass failed to grow on account of continuous drought after sowing. About 40 lbs. of seed collected from previous sowings were sown this year in different cultivated plots in competition with the local grasses and though the rains failed this year also, this stood drought better than the other grasses.

PLANTATIONS.

Algerota Plantation.—Out of 110 plants grown in the nursery 2 years ago, 64 were transplanted in a square plot in September 1926 with a space of 12 feet each way. All the plants are growing well and were pruned once during the year. All these are useful for sheep as feed to replace concentrates.

Babool Plantation.—One hundred and thirty pits were dug up in a plot of about 1½ acres after clearing all jungle plants and about 100 plants were put in. As the pods and leaves of this plant are much relished by the sheep, it is intended to continue this plantation in the coming years with advantage.

General.—During the year of report, the Inspector's quarters at Yelwal was repaired and a new sheep pen was constructed on the farm using all the reinforced concrete materials collected a few years back. Propaganda work in Sheep extension in the district was taken up by the Inspector only about the middle of December 1926 after the appointment of a fieldman to assist him. He visited in all 14 villages in the taluks of Seringapatam and Krishnarajpete and clipped 208 sheep in all. Fifty sheep were dipped in Kymac solution. Thirty five half-bred rams and 4 ewes were distributed.

Babbur Sheep Farm.—Mr. H. Venkatramaniah, Agricultural Inspector, was in charge of the Farm during the year.

The strength of the Farm at the beginning of the year was 103 which rose to 111 on 1st July 1927 as per details shown below.—

Merino Hybrids.—						
	Ram	..	..	..	..	1
¼ bred	Ewes	..	..	..	..	44
	Ewe lambs	..	..	..	..	21
¼ bred	Ewe lamb	..	..	..	..	1
Double half bred	Ewe lambs	..	..	..	..	20
"	"	Ram lambs	..	..	..	12
Country	Ewes	..	..	..	..	6
"	Ewe lambs	..	..	..	..	3
"	Ram lambs	..	..	..	..	3
						111
					Total	.. 111

The seasonal conditions during the 1st half of the year were very unfavourable for the sheep which suffered a good deal during the latter part of the year due to failure of rains and inadequate grazing afforded in consequence. Added to this, Anthrax broke out in May 1927 and 15 sheep succumbed to it, the rest of the sheep were vaccinated against Anthrax by the Civil Veterinary Department. All the sheep were dipped twice in *Kymac*.

Accommodation for the flock.—Two temporary pens were put up in addition to the existing one which will also be extended during the next year. The strength of the flock at the beginning of the year was 103. There were 64 births and 27 deaths during the year and 50 sheep were disposed of by transfers and sales. The strength at the end of the year was 111, including 21 received from Hebbal.

Propaganda work by the Inspector.—This consisted of instructing the sheep breeders of the district firstly to take up white sheep rearing and secondly, to introduce the Merino crosses. Out of 17 head of Merino double half-stock born on the Farm, one ram was supplied to one Mr. Ranganna of Hunchonahalli and two to Mr. Gundappa of Halkurki, Tiptur taluk and the rest were sent to Kolar Sheep Breeders' Association for distribution.

This farm is exclusively maintained for rearing only double half breds and these have excelled the half breds both in the quality and quantity of wool produced. The highest yield of an adult double half ram was 2.14 and that of double half ewe 2.6. The Inspector in charge attended the District Conference at Chitaldrug as also the Taluk Conferences at Hiriur, Challakere, Jagalur, Davangere and

Harihar. In all these places, samples of wool produced from all breeds were exhibited together with the wool clipping machine and *Kymac Sheep Dip* and in almost all places clipping machine was demonstrated. A small sheep show was also arranged at Chitaldrug and Hiriyyur and in both the places the double half bred ram of Mr. Ranganna won the gold medals and certificates of merit were awarded for the sample of wool exhibited. Sheep dipping demonstration was also held and lectures on sheep Husbandry were delivered at all the conferences except Chitaldrug. This has resulted in numerous applications for country white ewes and cross bred rams.

Kolar Sheep Breeders' Association.—Mr. C. Narasinga Raju, one of the Senior Agricultural Inspectors, continued as Secretary to the Association and was assisted by a junior Agricultural Inspector and Fieldman borne on the permanent establishment as before. As the services of the temporary Fieldman were dispensed with, early in the year due to an order of Government retrenching his services, there was considerable delay in appointing a new incumbent to carry on the work as fresh sanction of Government had to be obtained to continue the post of the temporary Fieldman in question. The new Fieldman joined duty in the month of October 1926. The staff toured in all in 654 villages as against 730 in 25-26 on propaganda work. At the last Xmas show held in Bangalore during December 1926, a special Court was opened for exhibiting the activities of the Association which attracted great many visitors. In spite of inadequate staff and other facilities, the work on the whole may be said to be more satisfactory than that of the previous years. The Sheep Breeding extension work in Kolar District is mainly done by the members of the Kolar Sheep Breeders' Association. The work of the Association has been appreciated by the Textile Argus, Bradford, England—a Journal devoted to matters on wool trade and has commented as follows.—“The Kolar Sheep Breeders' Association has been carrying on systematic breeding with half bred Merino rams, and got together good white cross bred flocks. A great improvement has been effected in the wool.”

The membership of the Association rose from 119 to 141, and the strength of the sheep under its control from 4,851 to 5,163. The increase is rather poor when compared with that of last year, due to adverse seasonal conditions, poor lamb crop and heavy mortality from Sheep Pox. The demand for high class breeding stock continues to be heavy. Orders for 46 Rams and 55 Ewes were registered and only 37 Rams and 9 Ewes were supplied with great difficulty. During the year, the ram flock at Kolar was replenished by 38 yearling Half bred Rams from the Government Farm, of which 21 died owing to an outbreak of contagious “Pleuro Pneumonia.”

Demand for machine shearing is increasing. 2,733 sheep were machine shorn which is 31 per cent more than that of the last year. On account of scarcity of water and prevalence of Sheep Pox during summer in many of the villages, the number of sheep dipped has fallen down by 9 per cent 4,264 sheep were treated with *Kymac dip*.

It is encouraging to note that the co-operative marketing of wool started last year has been well received. During the past year 175 lbs. of wool were graded and sold through the Association while it increased to 926 lbs. during the current year. The cross bred wool fetched 0-9-9 per lb. at Cawnpore, while the country first grade wool was sold at Rs. 0-5-6 per lb. and the 2nd grade at 0-4-8 per lb. in the local market. Out of 312 lbs. of cross bred wool produced by the Association, 125 lbs. were used by the local *kambly* weavers and 187 lbs. were sold to Cawnpore Mills. There is a great scope for developing this line of work if better facilities were given for timely shearing of a greater number of flocks.

In connection with the District Conference, the Association held its annual Sheep Show at Kolar on the 29th June 1927. The number and quality of stock exhibited were greater and of higher quality than those of the last show. The show attracted several people from all over the district except from the taluks of Bagepally and Goribidnur. One hundred and sixty six animals exhibited by 24 members were on the show ring. Prizes in the shape of medals and money, to the value of Rs. 78 were awarded. The challenge shield for the best flock presented by Mr. W. Davison changed hands this year and was won by Mr. Rama Reddy, Gannerahally. The gold medal for the second best flock was awarded to Mr. Lakshmana Reddy, Sabbanahally.

General.—Under the scheme for the grant of subventions for breeding bulls, 3 applications were received against which the number of subventions granted was 2. The breeding bulls maintained at the Veterinary Hospitals of Shimoga, Chickmagalur and Kolar were sold as they were unfit for further breeding and one of the breeding bulls of the Tumkur Veterinary Hospital was castrated and transferred to the Babbur Farm as a bullock. Sanction of Government has also been obtained to purchase new bulls in place of those sold. A new bull has already been supplied to the City Municipal Council, Hassan at a cost of Rs. 337-1-0 as per Government Order No. 10329-30--A and E 292-26-2 dated Bangalore, 26th May 1927. The No. of coverings by all the breeding bulls stationed at the several Veterinary Hospitals in the state was 1,603 during the year, as against 1698 in 1925-26.

Financial.—The total receipts and expenditure under different heads of the Hebbal Dairy and several Sheep Farms during the year are as shown in Appendix E.

A. A. MONTEIRO, LT.,
Amrit Mahal Superintendent,
I-C Live Stock Section.

APPENDIX A.

Strength statement of the Hebbal Dairy for the year 1926-27.

Particulars	Strength on 1st July 1926	Increase			Total	Decrease			Total	Strength on 1st July 1927	Remarks
		Births	Purchases	Transfers		Deaths	Sales	Transfers			
Cows	13	..	..	3	16	1	..	..	1	15	
Heifers	19	5	..	..	24	1	..	3	20	20	
Bulls	5	4	..	..	9	1	..	..	1	8	
Buffaloes bulls	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	
Breeding Bulls	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	
Total	41	9	..	3	53	3	1	3	7	46	

APPENDIX B.

Milk Yield of the Hebbal Dairy for the year 1926-27.

Register No.	Name of cow	July 1926	August 1926	September 1926	October 1926	November 1926	December 1926	January 1927
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
41	Lalita	104 8	83 8	33 0	..	..	..	..
40	Leela	182 12	115 0	113 8	113 0	90 0	103 8	252 8
71	Sumitra	223 8	180 0	133 8	113 8	105 8	113 0	74 8
..	Laxmi	184 8	137 8	114 0	112 0	107 0	112 0	62 8
..	Garuda	259 0	191 0	168 8	156 8	158 8	138 0	121 0
..	New cow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	Sita	259 8	199 0	183 0	189 0	181 8	165 0	128 0
83	Malathi	..	240 8	231 0	222 0	211 8	216 8	203 8
52	Kaveri	..	..	213 0	241 8	233 0	159 0	199 0
18	Meenakshi	..	..	174 0	242 8	238 0	241 8	221 0
37	Sarada	..	..	57 0	361 0	337 8	276 0	237 8
97	Gasanthi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	Dwaraki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Suseela	..	..	..	..	..	36 0	9 8
50	Kamala	..	..	..	..	in calf.	..	..
	Total	1,213 12	1,146 8	1,420 8	1,751 0	1,662 8	1,660 8	1,509 0

Register No.	Name of cow	February 1927	March 1927	April 1927	May 1927	June 1927	Total
		10	11	12	13	14	15
		lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
41	Lalita	81 8	281 0	247 8	221 0	158 0	1,210 0
40	Leela	218 8	234 0	223 0	217 0	177 0	2,039 12
71	Sumitra	20 0	..	..	..	..	963 8
..	Laxmi	..	..	..	..	..	829 8
..	Garuda	104 8	108 8	85 8	64 8	40 0	1,595 8
..	New cow	..	..	..	26 0	11 8	37 8
..	Sita	107 8	109 0	78 8	..	..	1,600 8
83	Malathi	167 8	114 0	85 8	48 8	23 0	1,763 0
52	Kaveri	164 8	85 8	..	..	..	1,295 8
18	Meenakshi	192 0	190 8	60 0	..	..	1,569 8
37	Sarada	202 8	290 8	116 0	8 0	..	1,786 0
97	Gasanthi	..	144 8	224 8	211 8	174 0	754 8
100	Dwaraki	..	80 0	143 8	120 8	5 8	349 8
15	Suseela	..	..	..	..	..	45 8
50	Kamala	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1,258 8	1,537 8	1,263 8	917 0	589 0	15,829 4

APPENDIX 'B'—continued.

The performance of the Hebbal herd for 1926-27.

Reg. No.	Name	In the cow roll	Date of calving and sex	Yield during lactation	Average over all lactations	Progeny on hand	Remarks
				lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.		
15	Suseel-Seetha..	5 yrs. 10 mts.	13th October 22 Bull 25th October 23 Heifer. 25th October 24 do 30th Sept. 25 Heifer still born.	2,723 0 1,573 12 2,190 12 1,795 8	2,070 75	2 Heifers.	
18	Meenakshi-Laxshmi.	5 yr. mts...	4th January 22 Bull.. 31st January 23 Heifer. 20th December 23 Heifer. 22nd November 24 Bull. 6th October 25 Heifer. 7th September 26 Bull.	1,460 4 1,290 8 1,350 8 1,113 8 1,315 8 1,559 8			1,348 0	2 Bull calves and 1 Heifer calf.
37	Sarada-Sarasawathi.	2 yrs. 1 mts. ..	17th April 24 Bull .. 31st February 25 Heifer. 22nd September 26 Heifer.	1,438 4 1,633 0 1,785 8	1,618 8	1 Bull calf and 2 Heifer calves.	
40	Leela ..	6 yrs. 7 mts. ..	5th January 21 Heifer 25th January 22 Bull.. 22nd January 23 Heifer. 25th January 24 Bull 16th December 24 Bull 10th January 26 Heifer	2,746 0 2,866 0 2,134 2 2,637 8 2,125 4 2,331 0			2,456 8	1 Heifer calf and 2 Bull calves.
41	Lalita-Leela ..	3 yrs. 4 mts. ..	15th December 26 Bull. Still milking 23rd March 24 Heifer. 3rd February 25 Bull. Calf died 27th December 25 Bull 17th February 27 Heifer. Still milking	1,522 4 1,783 8	1,662 0	1 Heifer and 1 Bull calf.	
50	Kamala-Seetha.	3 yrs. 0 mts. ..	6th July 24 Bull .. 31st May 25 Heifer ..	2,156 0 1,380 8			1,768 4	1 Heifer calf.
52	Kaveri-Rani ..	2 yrs. 3 mts. ..	24th April 25 Free-Martins. 2nd September 26 Heifer.	1,312 0 1,295 8	1,303 12	3 Heifer calves.	
71	Sumitra-Seetha.	1 yr. 2 mts. ..	3rd May 26 Heifer ..	1,517 0			1,517 0	1 Heifer calf.
83	Malati-Leela ..	0 yr. 10 mts. ..	1st August 26 Heifer.	Still milking	..	Do	
..	Garuda ..	Purchased ..	With heifer calf ..	..	..	Do	
..	Seetha ..	Do ..	Do ..	1,512 8	1,512 8	Do	
..	New cow ..	Do ..	With bull calf ..	Did not give milk.	..	1 Bull calf.	
..	Laxshmi ..	Do ..	9th May 27 Heifer .. With heifer calf ..	37 8 1,408 0	18 12 1,408 0	1 Heifer calf. Do	
97	Vasanthi ..	0 yr. 4 mts. ..	11th March 27 Bull ..	Still milking	..	1 Bull calf.	
100	Dwaraki ..	0 yr. 4 mts. ..	13th March 27 Bull ..	Calf died	..	..

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the births and deaths of Sheep at Hebbal for the year 1926-27.

Particulars	Births	Deaths	Cause for deaths
Merino Ewe lambs	2	..	....
Merino Ram lambs .. ..	..	2	Died of gastro enteritis.
Merino Ram .. ..	..	1	do do
Merino Ewe .. ..	..	1	Rupture of the double colon.
Half bred Ewe lambs	28	9	Died of rupture of gall bladder, gastroenteritis, curdle milk in the stomach, carditis and premature birth.
Half bred Ram lambs	18	5	Abcess in the Liver, Apilapcy rupture of gall bladder and gastroenteritis.
Quarter bred Ewe .. ..	..	1	Died of Plearasy.
5-8 bred Ewe lambs	1	..	....
do Ram lambs]	4	..	....
Double half Ram .. ..	..	1	Died of
Country Ewes	3	5	Died of old age and debility.
Country Ram lambs	1	..	....
Total	57	25	

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the deaths occurred at Yellachihalli Sheep Farm during the year 1926-27.

Breeds		No. of sheep died	Cause for deaths
Merino Ewe	..	1	Pneumonia.
Half bred Ram	..	1	Heart disease.
Half bred Ewe lambs	..	2	Killed by wild beasts.
Half bred Ram lambs	..	1	Asphyxia.
Quarter bred Ram	..	1	Parasitic worms.
Quarter bred Ewe lambs	..	2	Tympanites.
Quarter bred Ram lambs	..	2	Killed by wild beasts.
Double half Rams	..	2	Heart disease.
Country Ewes	..	23	12 Anthrax, 4 Diarroeaa, 7 want of milk in dams.
Country Ewe lambs	..	8	Diarroeaa and low condition.
Country Ram lambs	..	6	Pneumonia.
Total		49	

APPENDIX E.

Hebbal Dairy.

Expenditure			Receipts		Remarks
No.	Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount	
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1	Temporary establishment charges.	492 5 0	Sale of Dairy produce	318 10 9	
2	Feed	1,473 0 0	Sale of cattle	10 0 0	
3	Ensilage	719 12 0	Bull service fees collected	168 0 0	
4	Seeds	30 9 4	Miscellaneous sales	0 6 0	
5	Oils	45 12 0	Approximate value of manure used for farm.	750 0 0	
6	Construction and repairs	40 0 0	Approximate value of crop used for feed of cattle.	244 0 0	
7	Miscellaneous	41 10 0			
8	Contingencies	32 7 0			
	Total	2,875 7 4	Total	1,491 0 9	

APPENDIX E.

Sheep Farms.

No.	Expenditure			Receipts				
	Particulars	Hebbal	Babbur	Yellachihalli Sheep Farm	Particulars	Hebbal	Babbur	Yellachihalli Sheep Farm
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Temporary establishment charges.	601 12 0	262 11 0	1,730 10 0	Sale of sheep	120 0 0	33 4 0	301 0 0
2	Feed	775 0 0	59 0 0	1,052 13 6	Sale of manure	..	..	12 4 0
3	Medicine	27 0 0	27 0 0	59 4 0	Miscellaneous sales	2 8 0	0 8 0	4 8 0
4	Seeds	7 0 0	..	98 15 6	Sale of wool	72 7 0	175 0 0	95 10 0
5	Machinery	258 2 0	258 0 0	127 10 8	Approximate value of manure utilised for farm.	135 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
6	Construction and repairs.	76 15 0	32 2 0	956 4 5	Approximate value of crops grown and used for seed.	..	..	480 0 0
7	Purchase of Live Stock.	..	196 11 6	700 0 0	Sale of Farm bullocks.	..	..	144 0 0
8	Miscellaneous	12 10 0	22 15 0	112 1 9				
9	Purchase of oils	..	..	51 10 0				
10	Contingencies	..	87 12 0	210 15 0				
	Total	1,758 7 0	946 3 6	5,100 4 10	Total	329 15 0	328 12 0	1,157 6 0

REPORT OF WORK DONE IN THE AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING SECTION DURING THE YEAR 1926-27.

During the year, 100 Mysore ploughs were purchased and fitted up. A few types of ploughs were tried on the Hebbal Farm and compared in work with the Mysore plough. The results of trials are appended in a tabular form. Three of them were of local manufacture and the other two were from Industrial Works, Satara. All except the Turn Wrest ploughs were modelled on the pattern of the Mysore plough. A comparison of the results showed, that in point of scouring the Mysore plough was the best, and in regard to out-turn and quality of work the plough manufactured by the Central Industrial Workshop was nearly equal to it. Next in order of merit may be mentioned the plough manufactured by Petrie Hay and Co. The Bhadravati plough did not work properly, neither the inversion nor the scouring being good. A few chilled shares manufactured by the Central Industrial Workshop were tried on the Farms, and proved in certain instances to wear better. A few of them got broken in use and the cause seems to lie in the material becoming more brittle in the process of chilling. This is a point for consideration in the manufacture of chilled shares.

A number of indigenous Agricultural implements were manufactured and supplied for a few Schools where teaching in Agriculture was established for the middle classes. A levelling scraper of a small pattern for the Eastern Division and a ground-nut seed drill for a passed student of the Agricultural School were manufactured at the Hebbal workshops. Fire doors and gratings for the jaggery boiling furnaces were supplied for a few raiyats in the Bangalore District. A jaggery mould was made and supplied to the Nagenahalli Farm.

Sugar-cane Mills.—The old Massey Mill at the Babboor Farm was repaired and the cane milling was carried out without trouble. The small milling outfit was sent from the Hebbal Farm to the Nagenahalli Farm and crushed the canes of the Farm. During the last Christmas Exhibition, three new bullock-driven mills were fitted up and demonstrated in comparison with an old Nahan Mill. Comparative data were collected and tabulated as shown in the appendix. They are all modelled on the pattern of the Nahan Mill, two of which were of local manufacture and the third made by Messrs. Kirloskar & Co. Of the local products, the Madurai Mill is decidedly superior in manufacture and performance. It can replace the Nahan Mill, provided its durability is certified and the makers guarantee the replacements of worn parts for a period of three years. The same may be said of the Kirloskar Mill. At the request of Mr. Aswathanarayana Rao retired Engineer, for setting right the power Mill, his estate at Yedatore was visited, the needful was done, and cane crushing was done in the power mill.

Furnaces.—The Hebbal Improved Furnace was demonstrated in the Cubbon Park, during the last Exhibition at Bangalore and evoked a good amount of interest. As a result, a number of furnaces were built by the Agricultural Inspector in the Bangalore District. Through my direct supervision, a furnace was built for the Manager, Maharaja Mills, Malleswaram and one was built for Mr. Aswathanarayana Rao, the retired Engineer, who duplicated it by building one himself. A number of furnaces of the type were built in the Kolar District by a passed student of the Agricultural School.

Irrigation.—The Hebbal Tank having received a small supply during the previous rains, duty of Water Experiments were continued for the summer crop of paddy. The experiments for estimating the quantity of water supplied to sugarcane in the Babboor Farm were not conducted, as there was precarious supply of water in the Vanivilas Sagara.

Pumping operations in the Nagenahalli Farm being unsatisfactory every year on account of the pump being old, and unfit for use, a new pump was purchased for the farm. It will be worked by the old Campbell Oil Engine for lifting water from the Devaroy Channel, when the low level channel gets dry. At the request of Mr. C. Venkata Rao, the Retired Amrut Mahal Superintendent an improved crude

oil pumping outfit of Petter's design was installed in his estate at Nanjangud. As desired by him, a Ramachandra lift was also fixed for comparing the performances of the two lifts. At my request the gentleman arranged for the demonstration of the outfits to a few landholders of Chamrajnagar from where a number of applications were received. Advice was rendered in two cases for deepening wells which showed tendencies of caving in. The one was for a raiyat at Malur near Channapatna and the other was for Mr. C. Venkata Rao. A portable pumping set known as the "Eureka" pumping set was sent by the "Manufacturer's Exchange" of Madras for a test. It was tested on the Hebbal Farm and has been lent to a raiyat at Yelahanka to be tried on a cultivated area.

Departmental Machinery.—The engines of the Farm were used, as usual for sugar-cane milling, irrigation and silage cutting. Except the small pumping outfit purchased recently for pumping water to the Hostel, the rest of the Machinery on the Farm are very old and not reliable in work. As suggested in my last year's report, the question of purchasing new sets has to be considered.

The Austin tractor went entirely out of commission and there will be no gain in getting it repaired any further. On a provision made by the Economic Board, a Fordson tractor, a disc plough and a mould board plough were purchased for the Department. The Tractor and the disc plough were lent out for ploughing four estates and the results of the work are shown separately. There are three more applications unserved and they could not be attended to as the tractor was during the whole ploughing season working in one place or another.

The lorry functioned without trouble, except for slight replacements. All the four tyres having been worn out, were renewed. It was used, as usual, in carrying materials of the Sections of the Department and was placed, for about three months at the disposal of the Executive Engineer, Kadur Division, for transporting building materials to the Balehonnur Coffee Farm.

Building Work.—The important constructions during the year were:—

- (1) Constructing a Dining Hall for the Agricultural School Hostel, Hebbal Farm.
- (2) Constructing Masonry Cisterns in the compound of the Agricultural Office.
- (3) Constructing two Bee-hive sheds in the compound of the Agricultural Office.
- (4) Constructing a Store-house in the wet lands of the Babboor Farm.
- (5) Constructing a combined Cattle stall and implement shed on the Nagenahalli Farm.
- (6) Improving the Sheep-pen at the Yelachihalli Farm.
- (7) Improving the Inspector's Quarters at the Yelachihalli Farm.
- (8) Constructing temporary sheds on the Balehonnur Coffee Farm.
- (9) Erecting a barbed wire-fencing around the Balehonnur Coffee Farm.
- (10) Constructing two temporary cattle stalls at the Virus Depot in Bangalore.
- (11) Repairs to the buildings in the the compound of the Virus Depot.

In addition to plants and estimates for the above, plans and estimates were prepared for other schemes, chief among them being:—

- (1) Constructing School and Farm buildings in the Ramakrishnapur Estate.
- (2) Constructing a Jaggory boiling house on the Nagenahalli Farm.
- (3) Converting the existing office block on the Nagenahalli Farm into a School.
- (4) Constructing blocks of Cooly sheds on the Nagenahalli Farm.
- (5) Constructing a cattle stall at the Yelachihalli Sheep-Farm.
- (6) Constructing cooly sheds at the Yelachihalli Sheep-Farm.

School Work.—The three classes of the Agricultural School were taught in Engineering as usual and the period of instructing occupied 23 hours per week. I have been doing this, single-handed, and experience much difficulty in carrying out other programmes along with teaching. Through the removal of the carpenter, the practical classes in carpentry were not properly conducted. The apparatus for the surveying and the workshop classes are very inadequate, and thorough instruction could not therefore be imparted.

The general arrangements during the Exhibition held at Bangalore in last December were supervised. Fodder cutting through power, cane milling and jaggory boiling, and areca drying were demonstrated.

Staff.—The temporary staff was sanctioned as on the previous year. It is regrettable that the Government has not yet felt the necessity of expanding the Engineering Section of the Department. Of the permanent staff, one assistant mechanic was employed full time in the Chemical laboratory.

I was on tour for 50 days. The period that my staff was on tour are as under.—

	Days.
Draftsman	32
Mechanic	12
Engine Driver	159
Assistant Mechanic	8

The Babboor Farm was visited twice during the year for checking the stores of the Farm. The Government having ordered that accounts should be maintained on the Public Works Department system, the work of maintaining accounts has increased and my time has been much taken in looking into accounts, for want of a competent accountant.

M. G. SINGRACHAR,
Agricultural Engineer.

Statement of Plough Trials made in the Hebbal Farm, Bangalore.

Name of plough	Nature of furrow	Inversion	Scouring	Furrow dimensions	Draught in cwt.	Remarks
* Bahadur (Bar point).	Not clean ..	Not Good..	Not Good..	9" × 5"	2½ to 3	* Clearance between Bar point and share is too much and results in roots of grass sticking in work of share impeded.
Petrie Hay ..	Clean ..	Good ..	Good ..	9½" × 5"	2½ to 3½	
Bhadravati ..	Not clean ..	Not Good..	Not Good..	8" × 4½"	1¾ to 2¼	
C. I. Workshop ..	Clean ..	Good ..	Good ..	8" × 5½"	2½ to 3½	
Mysore ..	Clean ..	Very Good.	Very Good.	9½" × 5"	2 to 3	

Statement of the Bullock-Driven Sugarcane Mill.

Type of Mill	Time worked in minutes	Quantity of cane crushed in lbs.	Quantity of juice extracted in lbs.	Percentage of extraction	Draft in cwt.	Crushing outturn per hour	Remarks
Kirkoskar Mill ..	17	100	75	75.0	1½	353	
	34	157½	114½	72.7	1½	278	
	26	125½	94	75.3	1½	290	
Madurai Mill ..	21	100	74	74	1½	286	Fast feed Mill well tightened.
	22	100	76½	76.5	1½	273	
	33	165½	121½	73.4	1½	301	
	28	125½	97½	77.7	2	269	
C. I. W. Mill ..	18½	100	67	67	2	324	Fed very fast Mill tightened.
	13	100	68½	68.5	2½	162	
	32	157½	115	73	2½	295	
Nahan Mill	165	117½	71.4	1½	..	
	..	50½	37½	74	1½	..	

Statement of the average result of the types of the Bullock-Driven Mill.

Type of Mill	Quantity of canes crushed in lbs. per hour	Percentage of extraction	Draft in cwt.
Kirkoskar Mill ..	307	74.3	1½
Madurai Mill ..	290	75.4	1½
C. I. W. Mill ..	360	69.5	2½
Nahan Mill ..	..	72.7	1½

Statement of duty of water experiments on the Summer crop of Paddy.

Transplanted on 4th February 1927. Experiment 1 Plot 1—30 Acre. Harvested on 27th May 1927.

No. of Plot	Number of irrigators	Acro inches of irrigation	Rainfall	Total supply in acre in inches	Yield in lbs.		Yield per acre		Remarks
					Grain	Straw	Grain	Straw	
1	70	191.10	2.90	194.00	65	180	1,950	5,400	Weights taken are not completely dry weights.
2	19	51.87	2.90	54.77	74	136	2,220	4,050	
3	31	84.63	2.90	87.53	65	150	1,950	4,500	
4	31	84.63	2.90	87.53	49	153	1,470	4,590	
5	59	161.07	2.90	163.97	100	177	3,000	5,310	
6	19	51.87	2.90	54.77	89	149	2,670	4,470	
7	19	51.87	2.90	54.77	40	114	1,200	3,420	
8	31	84.63	2.90	87.53	102	178	3,060	5,340	
9	41	111.93	2.90	114.83	78	152	2,340	3,360	

Average results of the duty of water Experiments for the Summer Crop of 1926.

	Yield	Grain	Straw
Irrigation whenever necessary	..	2,430	4,690
Irrigation once in 3 days	..	2,160	4,810
Irrigation once in 5 days	..	2,030	3,980

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

1. 5. 9. when necessary.
3. 4. 8. once in three days.
2. 6. 7. once in 5 days.

Results of Tractor Ploughing.

Name of Estate	Taluk in which situated	Total area ploughed	Total cost of ploughing	Approximate rate per acre	Remarks
Mr. Kurupad's Estate	Bangalore	20	Rs. a. p. 103 4 4	Rs. a. p. 5 3 0	Sandy loam.
Adikamataka Colony	Bangalore	23	123 13 10	5 9 0	Virgin land overgrown with Lantana.
Mr. Krishnaamoorthy Naidu's Estate	Yelabanka	35	105 1 0	4 11 0	Soil more sandy.
Kamakrishnapur Estate	Anekal	35	The tractor is still in work.		

Districtwar statement of work done in the Western Division during 1926-27.

Names	Shimoga	Kadur	Hassan	Chitaldrug	Total
IMPLEMENTS.					
Meston plough	30	8	5	..	43
Kirloskar plough	59	12	..	497	568
Little Morvel plough	..	..	1	..	1
Malnad ploughs	17	2	..	13	32
Kolar Mission ploughs	11	6	..	2	19
Mysore do	1	2	21	5	29
Eureka do	9	2	13	6	30
Verity do	..	2	..	6	8
Cultivators	..	7	..	..	7
Do tynes	6	12	..	..	18
Nahan mille	28	1	4	2	35
Sugar cane pans	2	..	..	..	2
Chaff Cutters	..	2	..	..	2
Spare parts	..	..	..	..	..
	271	103	143	3,257	3,774

Districtwar statement of work done in the Western Division during 1926-27.

Kind of manure	Shimoga		Kadur		Hassan		Chitaldrug		Total	
	Tons.	Mds.	Tons.	Mds.	Tons.	Mds.	Tons.	Mds.	Tons.	Mds.
MANURE.										
Ammonium Sulphate ..	3	9	20	..	12	35	9	55	45	19
Supers ..	2	68	83	40	28	54	2	41	117	43
Groundnut cake ..	4	59	1,038	66	79	40	20	67	1,143	72
Bone Meal ..	..	..	2	40	16	..	..	10	18	50
Sulphate of potash ..	..	..	9	40	5	33	..	..	14	73
Paddy Mixture ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..

Districtwar statement of work done in the Western Division during 1926-27.

Kind of seed	Shimoga		Kadur		Hassan		Chitaldrug		Total	
	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers
Kaddi Sanna Paddy ..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..
Alur Sanna ..	..	..	389	..	37	..	..	..	426	..
Dry land ..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..
B. H. 24 ..	591	..	18	..	407	..	..	..	1,016	..
Chintamani sanna ..	..	..	234	..	..	..	..	..	234	..
Banku paddy ..	4,007	..	937	..	321	..	..	..	5,265	..
Halubalu ..	..	..	307	..	950	..	306	..	1,563	..
Black scented ..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	40	..
Hullubele Ragi ..	..	..	..	..	399	..	..	..	399	..
H. 22 Ragi ..	..	..	750	..	1,585	..	55	..	1,990	..
Local Hullubele Ragi ..	..	..	..	..	608	..	..	..	608	..
H. 40. Ragi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	50	..
H. 13. Ragi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	50	..
Irrigated Ragi ..	..	..	..	..	639	..	..	..	639	..
M. M. 1 Ragi ..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	15	..
Sunn hemp ..	292	..	..	..	2,651	..	700	..	3,643	..
Dhaincha ..	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	306	..
Crotalaria Striata ..	8	..	..	..	112	..	..	..	120	..
Onion seeds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Wheat (P. 4 and P. 12 and Spelt) ..	..	..	28	..	32½	..	..	..	60½	..
Jola ..	..	..	..	..	151	..	1,390	..	1,541	..
Sugar cane sets—										
H. M. 544 ..	10,00,570	..	88,000	..	1,200	..	500	..	11,80,270	..
H. M. 320 ..	820	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	820	..
H. M. 553 ..	9,640	..	2,415	..	9,165	..	..	..	21,220	..
Java ..	8,190	..	250	..	9,600	..	..	..	17,950	..
J. 33—a ..	..	..	..	..	55,000	..	3,39,000	..	3,94,000	..
			Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Potatoes ..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	6½	..
Turmeric ..	24	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	36	..
Groundnut ..	15	..	35	..	7	..	489	..	546	..
Cotton Sel. 69 ..	26	..	..	..	..	..	2,655	..	2,681	..
Doddahatti ..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	8	..
D. A. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15	..
Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gadag Cotton ..	..	..	8 Mds.	..	..	..	136	..	144	..
M. A. Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	3½	..
M. F. Chillies ..	11 Ozs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 Ozs.	..
Cardamom Seedlings ..	900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	900	..

Districtwar statement showing work done in the Western Division during 1926-27.

	Shimoga	Kadur	Hassan	Chitaldrug	Total
DEMONSTRATIONS.					
Ploughing ..	64	47	123	72	306
Cultivating ..	8	5	5	..	18
Kapile Basketting ..	..	..	..	2	2
Disc Harrow ..	..	2	..	..	2
Salt Water Selection ..	..	..	9	..	9
Jaggery boiling ..	18	6	19	11	54
Economic Transplantation ..	220 acres	56 acres	200 acres	..	476 acres
Copper sulphate packets ..	..	..	6	336	494

TABLE I.

Financial Statement of the Central Implement Depot for 1926-27,

Items	Outstandings on 1st July 1926			Issues in 1926-27			Total dues		
	Depots	Parties	Total	Depots	Parties	Total	Depots	Parties	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bangalore (Credit sales.)	10,726 0 11	1,319 6 2	12,045 7 1	9,958 12 7	182 5 0	10,141 1 7	20,684 13 6	1,501 11	222,186 8 8
Mysore (Credit sales.)	6,196 11 10	297 9 6	6,494 5 4	14,432 14 0	411 9 5	14,844 7 5	20,629 9 10	709 2 11	21,338 12 9
Tumkur (Credit sales.)	4,918 10 4	227 9 8	5,146 4 0	1,909 2 6	277 7 6	2,186 10 0	6,827 12 10	505 1 2	7,332 14 0
Kolar (Credit sales.)	6,535 9 7	579 0 2	7,114 9 9	8,193 0 8	62 0 0	8,255 0 8	14,728 10 3	641 0	215,369 10 5
Shimoga (Credit sales.)	5,930 14 1	325 15 0	6,306 13 1	14,762 3 4	60 1 2	14,822 4 6	20,743 1 5	386 0	21,129 1 7
Hassan (Credit sales.)	2,765 2 11	546 15 3	3,312 2 2	2,075 4 0	....	2,075 4 0	4,840 6 11	546 15 3	6,387 6 2
Kadur (Credit sales.)	1,910 12 1	76 14 3	1,987 10 4	3,285 1 4	....	3,285 1 4	5,195 13 5	76 14 3	5,272 11 8
Chitaldrug (Credit sales.)	10,178 0 9	64 0 4	10,242 1 1	16,920 11 0	967 6 0	17,888 1 0	27,098 11 9	1,031 6	429,130 2 1
Outside the Province (Credit Sales.)	....	9 0 0	9 0 0	....	385 6 0	385 6 0	....	394 6 0	394 6 0
Total ..	49,211 14 6	3,446 6 4	52,658 4 10	71,537 1 5	2,346 3	73,883 4 6	1,20,748 15 11	5,792 9 5	1,26,541 9 4
issue on Hire Purchase System,	....	3,246 5 7	3,246 5 7	....	1,549 15 11	1,549 15 11	....	4,796 5 6	4,796 5 6
Cash sales ..	....	....	....	....	1,239 14 0	1,239 14 0	....	1,239 14 0	1,239 14 0
Grand Total ..	49,211 14 6	6,692 11 11	55,904 10 5	71,537 1 5	5,136 1	76,673 2 5	1,20,748 15 11	11,828 12 11	1,32,577 12 10
Deduct Value of Stock in all Depots,	36,419 8 6	....	36,419 8 6	1,504 5 11	....	1,504 5 11	37,923 14 5	....	37,923 14 5
Balance Outstanding.	12,792 6 0	6,692 11 11	19,485 1 11	70,032 11 6	5,136 1	75,168 12 6	82,825 1 6	11,828 12 11	94,653 14 5

Items	Collections in 1926-27			Outstandings at the end of June 1927		
	Depots	Parties	Total	Depots	Parties	Total
	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bangalore (Credit sales) ..	14,155 9 10	378 15 0	14,534 8 10	6,529 3 8	1,122 12 2	7,651 15 10
Mysore ..	14,925 11 10	328 8 5	15,254 4 3	5,703 14 0	380 10 6	6,084 8 8
Tumkur ..	3,659 7 5	44 10 2	3,704 1 7	3,168 5 5	460 7 0	3,628 12 5
Kolar ..	10,072 9 2	244 13 6	10,317 6 8	4,656 1 1	306 2 8	5,052 3 9
Shimoga ..	16,086 14 8	314 5 2	16,401 3 10	4,656 2 9	71 11 0	4,727 13 9
Hassan ..	1,848 8 9	19 7 9	1,868 0 6	2,991 14 2	527 7 6	3,519 5 8
Kadur ..	2,202 5 5	....	2,202 5 5	2,993 8 0	76 14 3	3,070 6 3
Chitaldrug ..	11,198 8 8	415 14 2	11,614 6 10	15,900 3 1	615 8 2	16,515 11 3
Outside the Province ..	....	394 6 0	394 6 0	....	....	....
Total ..	74,149 11 9	2,141 0 2	76,290 11 11	46,599 4 2	3,651 9 3	50,250 13 5
Issues on Hire Purchase System	....	1,451 11 9	1,451 11 9	....	3,344 9 9	3,344 9 9
Cash sales ..	....	1,239 14 0	1,239 14 0	....	....	....
Grand Total ..	74,149 11 9	4,832 9 11	78,982 5 8	46,599 4 2	6,996 3 0	53,595 7 2
Deduct Value of Stock in all depots	....	....	....	37,923 14 5	....	37,923 14 5
Balance Outstanding.	74,149 11 9	4,832 9 11	78,982 5 8	8,675 6 9	6,996 3 0	15,671 8 9

TABLE II.

Statement showing the various Implements & Spares disposed of in the Central Implement Depot during the year 1926-27.

Serial No.	Name of Districts	Verity Ploughs	K. M. No. 8 ploughs	K. M. No. 9 ploughs	Eureka ploughs	Kirlosker No. 9 ploughs	Kirlosker No. 11 ploughs	Kirlosker No. 15 ploughs	Kirlosker No. 100 ploughs	Mysore ploughs	Mahnad ploughs	K. M. cultivators	Verity cast shares (Bhadra-vathi make)	Verity cast shares (Kirlosker make)	Verity steel shares (C. I. W. make)	Verity cast Landsides (C. I. W. make)	K. M. plough Landsides (local)	K. M. plough Mould boards (Local)	K. M. F4 steel shares (Imported)	K. M. F6 steel shares (Imported)	K. M. F4 chilled shares (Local)	K. M. F6 chilled shares (Local)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Bangalore..	..	239	77	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	54	123	55
2	Mysore ..	..	5	..	52	..	..	..	..	18	..	50	..	..	35	..	..	..	77	28	55	12
3	Tumkur ..	1	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	8	33	16
4	Kolar ..	..	24	10	6	..	..	..	..	5	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	6	33	16
5	Shimoga ..	..	3	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	6	45	9
6	Hassan ..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	12	..	..
7	Kadur ..	..	2	..	20	..	..	..	..	12	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	6	..	..
8	Chitaldrug.	1	..	..	5	64	51	51	114	2	..	..	1,425	514	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..
9	Outside the Province..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	2	279	95	134	64	51	51	114	37	24	99	1,500	514	35	7	19	6	407	150	306	92

Serial No.	Names of Districts	Repaired K. M. shares	K. M. slip points (Local)	Eureka plough shares	Eureka plough points	Eureka plough landsides	Eureka plough Mouldboards	Kirlosker No. 9 plough shares	Kirlosker No. 11 plough shares	Kirlosker No. 15 plough shares	Kirlosker No. 100 plough shares	Kirlosker No. 9 patent plough shares	Kirlosker No. 9 plough brackets	Kirlosker No. 11 plough brackets	Kirlosker No. 9 plough handles	Kirlosker No. 9 plough Mouldboards	Kirlosker No. 15 plough Mouldboards	Kirlosker No. 9 plough wheels	Kirlosker No. 11 plough wheels	Kirlosker No. 15 plough wheels	Mysore plough C. B. P3. W. shares
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
1	Bangalore..	23	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
2	Mysore ..	..	..	36	85	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
3	Tumkur ..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Shimoga ..	..	..	12	12	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Hassan ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Kadur ..	..	..	29	45	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Chitaldrug.	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	350	190	12	24	6	6	5	16	6	14	3	3	..
9	Outside the Province..	..	..	5	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	23	8	89	154	17	12	600	350	190	12	24	6	6	5	16	6	14	3	3	25

Serial No.	Names of Districts	Mysore plough C. B. P2 W. shares	Mysore plough slides	Mysore plough bar points	Mahnad plough shares	Tynes for six-stovel cultivators	Mahnad plough blades	Meston cast shares (Bhadra-vathi make)	Spring tooth cultivator tynes	Nahan sugar-cane mills	Wooden bushings	Ladle frames	Fine wove wire	Nahan mill cover	Nahan mill standards	Round pans	Reversible disc harrow	Kirlosker hand chaffcutter	Kirlosker circular chaffcutter	Kirlosker Mote No. 1	Kirlosker Mote wheel	Kirlosker small ridger	Kirlosker 2 wheeled hand-hoe	Kirlosker leveler No. 2
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66		
1	Bangalore..	6	..	12	..	..	..	230	5	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Mysore ..	..	20	6	..	6	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Tumkur ..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kolar ..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	15	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Shimoga ..	..	..	..	50	100	..	373	30	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	24	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Kadur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Chitaldrug.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Out side the Province	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	6	27	26	50	136	6	468	230	85	26	12	12	1	12	8	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1

Statement showing details of Kamblihula work done in Kolar District for the year 1926.

No.	Village	Months	Caterpillars	No.	Village	Months	Caterpillars
KODIKANUR BLOCK.				SULIKUNTE BLOCK.—concd.			
1	Kodikanur	1,525	1,03,510	59	Magalubale	134	1,160
2	Hodalavadi	35	18,289	60	Hanohala	16	....
3	Barandahalli	34	26,462	Total			
4	Moorandahalli	255	8,592			2,612	4,965
5	Arehalli	2,438	84,782	BUDIKOTE BLOCK.			
6	Hoovahalli	2,420	35,825	61	Budikote	897	..
7	Joovahalli	14,079	31,400	62	Kodegurki	62	..
8	Hograe	125	31,380	63	Chintagumpalli	35	..
9	Sivapura	280	25,405	64	Pacharahalli	51	..
Total				65	Yachamanalli	27	..
		21,192	3,65,145	66	Mathenahalli	11	..
DIMBA BLOCK.				67	Upuvapuram	5	..
10	Dimbhamanalli	299	12,397	68	Tirthabundhalli .. ..	..	..
11	Dimba	582	11,548	69	Bommganalli	33	..
12	Kuteri	1,445	4,350	70	Thammehalli	128	..
13	Singondanalli	462	13,177	71	Hunkaldoddi	125	..
14	Benjanahalli	954	12,250	72	Jothihalli	132	..
15	Chick Hasala	1,495	8,430	73	Marandahalli	20	..
16	Dodda Hasala	368	6,180	74	Sanganahalli	39	..
17	Hudukula	1,590	6,505	75	Junjanahalli	374	..
18	Pakralli	328	5,904	76	Kondahalli	288	..
19	Byranakanalli	574	15,419	77	Ukoonda	727	..
20	Holerahalli	259	3,781	78	Koramanalli .. ..	..	..
Total				Total			
		8,357	99,941			2,952	..
ANIGANALLI BLOCK.				GAMMERAHALLI BLOCK.			
21	Aniganalli	169	6,826	79	Gammerahalli	6,512	18,380
22	Vatrakunte	385	39,250	80	Hosahalli	352	8,678
23	Alganahalli	1,059	4,107	81	Krishnapur	543	9,146
24	Nayakralli	238	29,011	82	Pilligondahalli	281	3,414
25	Bavarahalli	2,039	6,014	83	Wodrahalli	812	13,040
26	Mavalli	425	7,459	84	Nornahalli	436	14,207
27	Chickankondanalli	1,439	32,196	85	Bettaguru	1,247	17,580
28	Beerandahalli	1,097	31,850	86	Venkatapura	90	11,347
29	Manohahalli	680	20,362	87	Kondahalli	780	10,505
30	Challaganahalli	772	26,900	Total			
31	Margalli	78	50,400			11,026	106,295
Total				Total			
		8,381	224,275			37,078	..
BOWRINGPET BLOCK I.				PADMAGHATTA BLOCK.			
32	Ithandahalli	10	6,480	88	Padmaghatta	8,488	..
33	Yelaburgi	2,418	4,753	89	Kurabarahalli .. ..	..	..
34	Thimmapura	2,488	4,950	90	Kasir Reddihalli	382	..
35	Nernahalli	1,919	4,740	91	Alanguru	2,866	..
36	Kavarnahalli	2,100	540	92	Maraheru	2,814	..
37	Thammehalli	2,862	..	93	Yeluvahalli	3,769	..
38	Karehalli	14,082	35,765	94	N. Woddahalli	4,908	..
39	Benganur	940	14,939	95	Kappalamadagu	700	..
40	Nerikere	2,309	1,227	96	Chickpadmaghatta	4,441	..
41	Dasarahoshalli	598	..	97	Sreerangapura .. ..	..	..
42	Soregowdanakote	350	9,340	98	Batrahalli .. ..	..	..
43	Desihalli	752	..	99	Munenahalli	3,944	..
Total				100	Patarahalli	1,773	..
		31,835	82,709	101	Veerasundra	2,993	..
BOWRINGPET BLOCK II.				102	Marenahalli .. ..	..	..
44	Inam Hosahalli	294	1,427	Total			
45	Madivala	27	568			37,078	..
46	Ombathguli	123	44	BYRAKUR BLOCK.			
47	Karamangala	837	621	103	Byrakur	870	2,014
48	Dodankondanalli	4,908	676	104	Pethandahalli	974	2,186
49	Kanambale	1,720	1,380	105	Bevinahalli	139	8,222
50	Yeluvahalli	50	816	106	Siddanahalli	124	43,139
51	Tyaranahalli	7	78	107	Kempapura	74	41,860
Total				108	Halekeppa	1,295	10,637
		7,966	5,606	109	Tatikal	4,247	21,883
SULIKUNTE BLOCK.				110	Yachanahalli	684	2,100
52	Guttahalli	72	200	111	Kezleri	672	2,372
53	Honnahalli	217	..	112	Ubbandahalli	2,310	3,188
54	Byadabale	1,056	..	113	Kondahalli	2,011	..
55	Siddanahalli	570	1,500	114	Kurubarahalli	748	2,254
56	Kuppanahalli	237	..	Total			
57	Madamangala	81	1,280			14,148	1,39,855
58	Sulikunte	229	825				

Statement showing the details of Kampli hula work done in Kolar District
for the year 1926.—*concl'd.*

No.	Village	Months	Caterpillars	No.	Village	Months	Caterpillars
KUMMASANDRA BLOCK.				KAMASANDRA BLOCK —concl'd.			
115	Kumsundra	6,000	..	122	Koodagallu .. ..	..	..
116	Pedambballi .. ..	..	..	123	Nagasettihalli	32	..
117	Thamenahalli .. ..	..	..	124	Kottapalya	1,000	..
118	Reddihalli .. ..	..	..	125	Kadregowdanakote .. ..	..	..
119	Pichapalli	3,042	3,460				
120	Kamadenahalli .. ..	..	..		
121	Chimalabundahalli	500	..		Total ..	10,574	3,460

ABSTRACT.

Blocks	Months	Caterpillars
Kodikanur	21,191	3,65,145
Dimba	8,357	99,941
Aniganahalli	8,381	2,42,775
Bowringpet I	31,835	82,709
Bowringpet II	7,966	5,606
Subkunte	2,612	4,965
Budikote	2,952	.....
Gammerahalli	11,026	1,06,295
Padmaghatta	37,078	.....
Byrakuru	14,148	1,39,855
Kummasandra	10,574	3,460
Total ..	1,56,120	10,32,251

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOTANICAL
SECTION FOR THE YEAR 1926-27.

Selection and Breeding work on ragi, sugar-cane, groundnut, potato, castors and grasses were continued on the Hebbal Farm as in previous years. Work on cotton and jola was continued on the Babbur Farm and the results of the work done there will form Part II of this report.

Season.—The total rainfall for the year was 29.17 inches distributed over 63 days. From March to June 7.82 inches of rain fell in 19 days and the showers were not heavy enough to fill tanks. During the cropping season 17.94 inches fell in 30 days. Drizzles on 15 days were of not much use to the crops. After the 16th of October till the harvest in December there was no rain and the crops suffered badly on account of this severe drought. The drought was on the whole trying for the dry land crops.

	Rainfall		Rainy days				
	Inches	Number of days	Below 20 cents	Below 50 cents	Below 1 inch	Over 1 inch	Over 2 inches
July ..	1.15	4	0.06	0.47	0.62	..	..
August ..	2.08	8	0.54	1.54	..	..	..
September ..	8.70	18	0.70	1.55	0.65	2.95	2.85
October ..	6.01	..	0.30	0.56	..	..	5.15
November ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Selection and Breeding Work.—**A. Ragi.**—(1) In the standard varieties test c 8 a Gudubele ragi has given more grain than the local Hullubele, but generally it does not yield so well. Of the various indigenous varieties local variety of Hullubele seems to be one of the best for this part of the State. It produces good grain and fine straw. Selections from Hullubele are yielding very valuable strains of pedigree seeds. The others have not produced more than 94 per cent of Hullubele yield. Results of the tests are tabulated in table III.

(2) A large number of pedigree strains have been under observation for over 10 to 14 years and some of them have been giving uniformly good results. Fourteen of the best strains were grouped together in 1921 for further trials. Table II and III give the results for six years. During the past season every one of them have given better results than the local Hullubele. A number of them are far superior to H.22 ragi also. H.22 has done well in the districts but amongst the best of our selections it occupies a very low rank. A percentage comparison of these strains is given in table III. Average yield of grains for six years in percentage is as follows:—

H.2	..	..	..	119.0 ± 9.1
H.40	..	..	..	117.5 ± 13.7
H.22	..	..	..	115.6 ± 7.8
H.19	..	..	..	114.6 ± 6.5
H.39	..	..	..	113.0 ± 11.1
H.72	..	..	..	112.9 ± 12.5
H.3	..	..	..	112.7 ± 10.0
H.46	..	..	..	111.7 ± 4.4
H.59	..	..	..	109.7 ± 8.2
H.73	..	..	..	109.5 ± 3.6
H.18	..	..	..	109.5 ± 5.7
H.13	..	..	..	109.1 ± 7.2
H.10	..	..	..	103.2 ± 9.1
H.22	..	..	..	103.0 ± 7.8
Local Hullebele	..	..	..	100.0

Some of these strains ripen a fortnight before H.22 and produce about 14 to 16 per cent more yield. Generally they produce more straw than the Hullubele ragi.

It is easy to keep an H.22 plot pure on account of the violet colour of the earheads. With varieties having green heads it is rather difficult to keep the seed plots pure as most of the selections are similar to one another. And unless seed plots are maintained in several localities under strict supervision it is not possible to supply and maintain a steady supply of pure seeds to the raiyat. Otherwise the pedigree strains soon get mixed with various kinds of seeds of the locality and get lost. I wish to urge once more the necessity for multiplying the valuable seeds we have evolved. Under ordinary cultivation and care many of them would greatly increase food production by 10 per cent to 20 per cent. Taking 2.25 million acres as the average area under ragi and 5.5 million pallas of ragi as the average production per year, the total value of the crop will be about 4.8 crores of rupees. Calculating on this basis every per cent of increase over the present crop yield represents a potential increase of 4.8 lakhs of rupees. And some of the rest which are superior to the local one by 20 per cent would therefore represent a potential wealth of 96.0 lakhs to the State. Our experience with H.22 ragi has shown us that we can extend the cultivation of any new type over 1,00,000 acres in about 10 years. Even a modest area of this extent represents an increase in production which would represent nearly 4 lakhs in money value. Results of scientific observation, experiment and research are now available. Utilization of these results for bettering the condition of the cultivator depends upon organised efforts. I therefore beg to urge once again the urgent necessity for opening seed farms in several parts of the State. Such farms will maintain themselves and the cost to the Government will be only the initial expenditure.

Local Hullubele is used as the standard variety for all comparisons. Results of experiments have shown us that it is superior to many other varieties cultivated in the State by about 25 per cent to 35 per cent in some cases. Our experiments clearly show us that in some parts of the State very poor varieties of ragi are grown and that by introducing better varieties and pedigree seeds there is a possibility of increasing the yields by 50 per cent. A survey of the ragi areas with a view to locate the zones of popular varieties has become very necessary for extending selection and breeding work on ragi.

(3) Many early ripeners have been maintained. Their yields are very low but they would be very useful for raising crops during seasons of scanty and late rainfalls.

(4) Out of a large number of plant selections made in the Districts many of them are very heavy yielders. For the last six years a few of them are invariably giving better yields than the local Hullubele.

			Per cent yield of grain.	
			1925	1926
Local Hullubele	..	..	100.0	100.0
C. 574	..	..	124.6	124.7
C. 537	..	..	112.5	121.2
H. 77	..	..	109.0	109.9
H. 94	..	..	117.0	109.4
H. 71	..	..	118.0	109.7

Yields of other selections have been given in the tables annexed. Many of them are full of promise *vide* tables IV to IX.

(5) As there was not sufficient water in the tank and the springs in the wells failed, no work was done on kar ragi and irrigated ragies. Seeds have been preserved.

B. Sugar-cane.—As the tank was dry in 1926 sugar-cane tests were not continued. A few clumps of all varieties and seedlings were maintained for seed purposes.

In 1927 owing to better conditions all the tests have been restarted and at present the canes have made a good growth. Observations on the various varieties and seedlings are being continued.

Seedlings H. M. 544, H. M. 553 and H. M. 320 continue to give satisfaction to many growers and their cultivation is spreading in different parts of the State.

Raising new seedlings which was dropped in 1924 has been taken up again. Five-hundred new seedlings have been raised from various parent canes and planted.

C.—GROUNDNUTS.

(1) *Varietal Tests.* They were started in 1917 with a collection of the most important commercial varieties found in India. Virginia was included in the tests in 1920. Results are tabulated in Table X. Local Sogatoor was used as the standard for comparison. It is quite superior to all the imported varieties. The average yield of all spreading varieties is 74 ± 15.0 per cent compared with 100 per cent yield of local Sogatoor. And the average yield of erect varieties is only 41 ± 14.4 per cent. The erect varieties are very poor yielders on our dry lands and are useful only in areas of short seasons. It is very interesting to note that the range of variations due to seasonal conditions is almost same for both types of groundnuts, being about 15 per cent or about 250 lbs. per acre.

		Averages of 10 years tests per cent yields.	
<i>Spreading Varieties.—</i>			
1.	Local Sogatoor	.. ..	100.0 \pm 12%
2.	Carolina	.. ..	93.7 \pm 13%
3.	Barbados	.. ..	90.3 \pm 11%
4.	Virginia	.. ..	83.9 \pm 20%
5.	Transval	.. ..	86.1 \pm 17%
6.	Mauritius	.. ..	87.0 \pm 19%
7.	Big Japan	.. ..	76.9 \pm 16%
8.	Ponducherry	.. ..	75.3 \pm 18%
9.	Brazil	.. ..	73.3 \pm 18%
<i>Erect Varieties.—</i>			
10.	Spanish	.. ..	45.9 \pm 18%
11.	Small Japan	.. ..	36.8 \pm 13%

(2) Spacing experiments were laid out in 1921 to find out the optimum distance for sowing groundnuts. Table XI shows the results of sowing Sogatoor at distances varying from 3" to 18". Close sowing has given greater yields and sowing 6" to 9" seems to be the best methods of sowing under our dry land conditions :—

Sogatoor.	Average for 6 years.
3"	.. 110.0 %
6"	.. 131.3 %
9"	.. 120.9 %
12"	.. 100.0 %
18"	.. 67.3 %

N. B.—Results for 3" and 18" are only for one year.

Whether for spreading or for erect varieties close sowing seems to be conducive for greater production. *Vide* Table XII.

Experiment conducted in 1921 :—

	6"	9"	12"	18"
Spanish (Erect variety)	.. 116.6 %	132.3 %	83.3 %	64.9 %
Mauritius (Spreading variety.)	153.1 %	120.0 %	100.0 %	93.3 %

All the varieties under observation were sown in triplicates 6" and 12" apart with Local Sogatoor sown at 12" apart as a standard check. The results of 6 years experiments are given in Tables XIII, XIV and XV. On an average 6" sowing has given

about 24 per cent more yield than 12" sowing both in spreading and erect varieties. A simple change in the system of sowing would readily increase production by about 24 per cent. The area under cultivation in the State is fluctuating about 100,000 acres. And a slight change in the system of sowing alone would bring in over 2 to 3 lakhs of rupees to the hands of the raiyats. I beg to suggest that the method of sowing in rows 6"—9" apart may be taken up for demonstration in the Districts:—

				Averages for 6 years-yields in per cent		
				12" rows	6" rows	Difference in favour of 6" rows
Spreading Varieties—						
Sogatoor	..	..	100.0	122.5	22.5
Carolina	..	..	88.5	114.3	25.8
Barbados	..	..	85.0	108.9	23.9
Transwal	..	..	85.2	111.9	26.7
Mauritius	..	..	83.6	104.6	21.0
Virginia	..	..	75.4	111.5	36.0
Brazil	..	..	75.1	96.9	21.1
Ponducherry	..	..	74.6	101.0	26.4
Big Japan	..	..	74.4	92.7	18.3
	Averages	..	82.4	107.1	24.7	
Erect Varieties—						
Small Japan	..	..	32.4	54.2	21.8
Spanish	..	..	57.5	81.2	23.7
	Averages	..	44.9	67.7	22.8	

Hebbal Groundnut No. 1 (Hg. No. 1).—This has again given very good results. Seeds have been multiplied and distributed to many members of the Agricultural and Experimental Union for preliminary tests in various localities. The demand was very great for this seed but we had not enough to distribute. It will take two or three years more to secure sufficient seed for wide distribution. It has the erect habit of growth but unlike the Spanish and Small Japan which have small pods and pale green leaves H. G. No. 1 has a vigorous growth having dark green leaves and big pods like the popular groundnuts on the market. The yields also compare favourably with the spreading varieties and it is practically free from leaf-spot disease which is so harmful to the groundnut crop:—

				Yields per acre in lbs.
<i>Erect Varieties.</i>				
Small Japan	..	..	..	374
Spanish	..	..	..	308
Check. H. G. No. 1	..	..	..	759
<i>Spreading Varieties.</i>				
Sogatoor	..	..	..	1,224 lbs.
Virginia	..	..	..	1,296
Check. Erect variety-H. G. No. 1	..	..	..	1,314

As a result of Hybridization work started in 1921 many new strains have already been selected and 54 of the most promising ones are being multiplied. In all over 9,000 plants were studied and harvested separately during the season. The best of them H. G. No. 2 is very promising and it is being multiplied.

Further Breeding work has been carried on an extensive scale. The progenies of the various crosses made during the last season have been sown and several thousand plants are now under observation. Very important and valuable results have been obtained in this work.

Through the courtesy of the Department of Agriculture, United States of America, seven of their best varieties of groundnuts were secured during the year. The samples of seeds were very good specially those of Valencia and Tennessee. On sowing most of them were found to be erect varieties but the best of them were found to be wanting

in vigour under our conditions and highly susceptible to the leaf-spot disease. From this experience as in many other cases it is now quite clear that the future development of our crop plants depends upon the evolution of better plants locally by judicious breeding. The exotic varieties will be very useful in providing materials for such a work.

D. Potato.—Two hundred seedlings were under observation. The drought and attack of *Epilachna* beetle damaged the plots greatly. The seedlings have been graded and planted during the present season.

Again this year potato fields round about Bangalore are flowering and setting seeds freely. Arrangements have been made to secure as many fruits as possible for raising fresh seedlings. It is only by raising seedlings we can evolve new varieties to withstand disease and to increase production.

E. Castors and Avars—The dry season arrested the growth of castors and avars. Seven selections of castors and three types of avars have done fairly well. There is not enough of space on the Farm to multiply the seeds for distribution.

F. Grasses and Legumes.—Pure strains of Exotic and indigenous grasses have been continued. Seeds of velvet beans and *Sesbania egyptica* are now available for distribution. The Algaroba plants have grown into handsome trees and have borne the first crop of pods.

G. Laboratory and Class work.—Cytological investigations on groundnuts were continued. A beginning has been made to study the cytology of ragi and local cottons.

Some time was spent in preparing and arranging the exhibits in the District Board Exhibition held in Bangalore.

Class work in the Hebbal School was attended to as in previous years. I was again appointed this year by the Madras University to examine the B. Sc. students in Agricultural Botany.

Government in their review of the administration report of the department for 1924-25 made the two following remarks:

1. "Sufficient attention should be devoted to Paddy Breeding."
 2. "The question whether soil under channels was not being impoverished to a greater extent than under tanks might be investigated, and"
- in their review of the Administration Report for 1925-26 stated
3. "that the Director reports that paddy breeding could not be taken up during the year for want of necessary staff. Government consider that this cannot be accepted as a sufficient justification for not giving attention to this very important work in the Botanical Section."

I have already made a separate report to the Director on these points.

In regard to the question of investigations on soil fertility I beg to submit that it is beyond the scope of the Botanical Section and that the problem legitimately belongs to the Agricultural Chemist.

During the two years 1924 and 1925 the whole work of the Botanical Section in Bangalore, Hebbal and Babbur and the teaching work in the Agricultural School was under the single Assistant in the section. In addition to the work he was already attending to, it was impossible for him to take up fresh responsibilities.

Since the department was started very valuable work has been done in the improvement of paddy crop. The results of cultural and manurial experiments have been published in a Bulletin. After the department was organised in 1914 varietal tests were conducted on the various Government Farms and the best of them suited to various localities have been distributed. Manurial and varietal tests of indigenous and imported varieties are still being continued. In 1921 during my visit to the Coimbatore Paddy Breeding Station by a special arrangement with the then Paddy specialist Mr. Parnell, I selected the most likely ones that would suit our purpose and tested them on the Hebbal Farm. As a result of these preliminary trials six varieties were introduced from the "Paddy Breeding Station" Coimbatore in 1923. G. B. 24 and Coimbatore No. 1 were sent over to Nagenahalli Farm for trials. Since then they have done well under the canal conditions and G. B. 24 has become popular in some parts. In the experimental plots at Marthur the varieties were badly mixed and all the varieties were separated as far as possible in 1922 to secure a collection of pure seeds. A large number of individual plant selections were also made. These

and many other selections have been maintained on the Hebbal Farm. Owing to lack of space, labour and sufficient staff, further extension of the work has not been possible. I have already submitted in my report to the Director the minimum requirements for continuing paddy breeding.

In British India there is a separate establishment for dealing with every crop and the operations are directed by an officer on the Imperial service grade. They have separate Farms and necessary facilities to do the work. In this department at present there are only two assistants working on all crops and conducting the teaching work in the Agricultural School. It is hardly necessary for me to bring to your notice the great personal inconvenience and strain on these officers that the present work is putting them to. The distribution of work is as follows.—

Senior Assistant Botanist.—Class work at Hebbal—three days in the week—6 hours.

Working at Hebbal and Bangalore—on ragi, sugar-cane, groundnut, potato, casters, avares and grasses.

Junior Assistant Botanist.—Working on cottons and jola at Babbur.

There is no working place, no clerical help or assistants to relieve me from teaching work or give me aid in laboratory investigations. In spite of these handicaps the work turned out by this section, I beg to submit compares favourably with any high class work elsewhere in India. To support this statement I need only refer to the various Government reports and other official publications.

To take up more work, at least one assistant and a sufficient establishment is necessary for every important crop in the State. Without further addition to the present staff it is not possible to extend the activities of the section, and I beg to submit that if additional work is thrust on the present staff it would only lead to inefficiency, a state of affairs which every investigator tries his best to prevent.

In conclusion I desire to bring to the notice of the Director good work done by all the members working in this section.

V. K. BADAMI,
Senior Assistant Botanist,

TABLE I.—II B. F. 4.
Ragi—Standard Varieties.

Agri. R.—B. S.

No.	Variety	Type	Average Yield of	
			Grain per acre	Straw per acre
			lbs.	lbs.
	Local Hullubele Check	Green open	761.5	1113.9
1	C. 33 white	White open	476.1	784.2
2	C. 9 H. K.	Green open	648.7	1098.5
3	C. 11 (a) R. J.	Violet branching	433.3	785.1
4	C. 11 (b) Jade Sangha	Green C. branching	618.5	877.7
5	C. 2 Madayangiri II	Green open	627.8	1011.1
6	C. 1 Madayangiri I	Violet open	683.3	1122.2
7	C. 401 Hull Ragi	Green open	600.0	1061.1
8	C. 39 Naya Ragi	V. compact early	438.8	716.6
9	C. 10 Jenu mudda	Green closed	727.8	988.8
10	C. 8 Gudubele	Green compact	811.1	1038.9
11	C. 310 (a) Channrayapatna long	Violet open long branching	822.6	1116.6
12	C. 310 (b) " "	Green open "	683.3	1105.5
13	C. 7 Kare gidda	V. open	794.4	1261.3
14	C. 3 Majjige Ragi	White closed	405.5	605.6

TABLE II.
Ragi—Pedigree Seed—Tests, yields in %.

No.	Variety	1921		1922		1923		1924		1925
		Grain	Straw	Grain	Straw	Grain	Straw	Grain	Straw	Grain
	Local Hullubele Check	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	H. 18 (D. 1-18)	110.5	126.9	97.1	111.8	113.8	120.2	118.1	114.6	112.1
2	H. 3 Hullubele 3-38	112.3	169.4	107.0	121.9	133.9	107.2	118.9	107.8	106.5
3	H. 22 Madayangiri I-5	102.1	111.8	98.8	123.8	119.0	132.4	96.2	108.3	96.1
4	H. 2 Hullubele 2-24	110.5	101.7	133.3	123.3	128.8	135.0	108.1	118.6	116.0
5	H. 13 Madayangiri II-4	105.2	141.1	116.1	130.0	96.6	104.6	106.1	116.7	113.6
6	H. 10 Hasaru kambi 7	108.6	99.9	109.1	126.0	104.9	121.2	89.9	92.0	111.4
7	H. 19 Doddaragi 6-5	120.1	115.3	108.0	114.2	114.4	132.1	110.1	128.6	109.8
8	H. 32 Doddaragi	125.6	118.9	111.0	123.5	121.4	128.6	113.3	114.8	102.8
9	H. 43 Hullubele G. S. of 1915	115.9	111.6	126.4	115.4	125.0	113.2	122.0	131.4	118.1
10	H. 39 Hullubele S. of 1916	109.5	105.3	114.4	102.1	129.1	128.7	109.7	119.3	93.6
11	H. 72 Hasaru kambi	...	...	108.7	107.4	130.7	159.2	105.4	102.5	101.2
12	H. 46 Hullubele S.	...	...	105.6	128.2	127.6	158.1	95.6	92.1	126.1
13	H. 59 M. G. II 4	...	...	123.4	112.1	109.4	104.4	113.1	101.6	101.6
14	H. 73 L. H. 7 Spikes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113.2

Per cent yield of		Remarks
Grain	Straw	
100.0	100.0	
64.5	69.6	
94.7	106.9	
67.8	71.6	
82.8	82.1	
87.6	90.7	
91.4	98.6	
75.5	94.1	
55.8	65.4	
92.6	90.2	
104.8	94.3	
93.3	96.0	
84.7	101.2	
94.3	106.1	
47.8	49.6	

113

Straw	1926		Average for 6 years	
	Grain	Straw	Grain	Straw
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
110.9	110.7	120.4	109.5 ± 5.7	117.4
97.4	102.9	118.5	112.7 ± 10.0	120.8
107.6	105.9	90.0	108.0 ± 7.8	112.3
104.1	117.8	105.9	119.0 ± 9.1	114.6
117.8	117.0	91.4	109.1 ± 7.2	116.8
120.5	101.7	98.5	103.2 ± 9.1	108.8
119.3	126.1	105.8	114.6 ± 6.5	119.2
114.8	116.7	99.9	115.6 ± 7.8	116.7
86.2	125.9	95.5	117.5 ± 13.7	108.8
85.8	121.8	119.6	113.0 ± 11.1	110.6
96.2	108.5	102.6	112.9 ± 12.5	118.5
137.4	101.1	75.8	111.7 ± 4.4	118.3
113.9	100.9	98.2	109.7 ± 8.2	105.0
128.3	105.9	116.4	109.5 ± 8.6	122.8

230

TABLE III.—II. B.—F. 6.
Ragi-Pedigree seed-Tests.

No.	Variety	Type	Average yield of		Per cent yield of		Remarks
			Grain per acre	Straw per acre	Grain	Straw	
			lb	lb			
1	Local Hullubele Check	Green open	920.4	1,410.4	100.0	100.0	/
	H. 18 (D. 1-18)	Do	996.6	1,576.6	110.7	120.4	
2	H. 5 Hullubele 3-38	Do	1,020.0	1,650.0	102.9	118.5	
3	H. 22 Madayangiri I-5	Violet open	1,033.3	1,303.3	105.9	90.0	
4	H. 2 Hullubele 2-28	Green open	1,110.0	1,523.3	117.8	105.5	
5	H. 13 Madayangiri II-4	Green open loose	1,063.3	1,290.0	117.0	91.4	
6	H. 10 Hasarukambi 7	Green open	930.0	1,350.0	101.7	93.5	
7	H. 32 Doddaragi	Do	1,066.6	1,430.0	116.7	99.9	
8	H. 19 Doddaragi 6-5	Do	1,160.0	1,503.3	126.1	105.8	
9	H. 39 Hullubele S. of 1915	Do	1,143.3	1,693.3	121.8	119.6	
10	H. 40 do N. S. of 1915	Do	1,223.3	1,406.6	125.9	95.5	
11	H. 72 Hasarukambi	Green open loose	1,043.3	1,540.0	108.5	102.5	
12	H. 46 Hullubele S.	Green open	926.6	1,133.3	101.1	75.8	
13	H. 59 M. G. II-4	Green loose	926.6	1,353.3	100.9	93.2	
14	H. 73 L. H. 7 spikes	Green open	1,006.6	1,650.0	105.9	116.4	

TABLE IV.—II. B.—F. 8.
Ragi-Pedigree seed-Tests.

No.	Variety	Type	Average yield of		Per cent yield of		Remarks
			Grain per acre	Straw per acre	Grain	Straw	
			lb	lb			
1	Local Hullubele check	Green open	742.2	1140.0	100.0	100.0	
	H. 47 Hullubele	Do	690.0	876.6	99.6	76.4	
2	H. 57 Mg. I-5	Violet open	570.0	763.3	83.9	74.4	
3	H. 58 do	Do	603.3	873.3	86.2	79.1	
4	H. 62 L. H.	Green open	703.3	1,090.0	94.2	93.6	
5	H. 69 L. H. P. S.	Do	676.6	1,100.0	87.3	91.2	
6	H. 71 Hasarukambi	Green loose	836.6	1,180.0	109.7	100.3	
7	H. 92 do	Green open	730.0	986.6	99.5	87.9	
8	H. 94 L. H.	Do	796.6	1,193.3	109.4	111.0	
9	H. 86 L. H. 9 Spks.	Do	600.0	920.0	58.4	79.6	
10	H. 80 L. H. P. S.	Do	790.0	886.6	98.7	79.7	
11	H. 82 Hullubele	Do	773.3	980.0	102.5	83.5	
12	H. 77 L. H. P. S.	Do	853.3	1,096.6	109.9	90.5	
13	H. 87 Mg. I.	Violet open	553.3	1,013.3	68.6	80.6	
14	H. 70 Mg. II.	Do	663.3	913.3	82.1	74.9	

TABLE V.—II. B.—F. 10.
Ragi-Pedigree seed-Tests.

No.	Variety	Type	Average yield of		Per cent yield of		Remarks
			Grain per acre	Straw per acre	Grain	Straw	
			lb	lb			
1	Local Hullubele check	Green open	101.6	281.8	100.0	100.0	
	H. 45 Hullubele	Do	151.1	382.2	269.0	178.2	
2	H. 55 L. H.	Do	128.9	453.3	169.7	196.0	
3	H. 64 Hullubele	Do	151.1	324.4	149.1	112.3	
4	H. 67 Madayangiri	Violet open	79.9	293.3	77.8	106.8	
5	H. 68 L. H. P. S.	Green open	151.1	555.5	129.6	182.0	
6	H. 6 Jenumudda	Green compact	91.5	560.0	78.2	205.3	
7	H. 81 L. H. P. S.	Green open	114.2	405.7	155.5	144.0	
8	H. 60 Nix.	Do	131.9	386.7	141.7	140.6	
9	H. 56 Hullubele	Do	91.1	435.5	91.8	193.9	
10	H. 52 L. H. 8 Spks.	Do	102.2	551.1	93.5	185.5	
11	H. 51 Mg. I-5	Violet open	97.7	506.6	86.2	180.7	
12	H. 49 D. 6-3	Green open	124.4	622.2	110.3	212.5	
13	H. 89 Mg.	Violet open	108.9	386.6	75.7	135.9	
14	H. 84 L. H. P. S.	Green open	100.8	306.6	123.3	123.4	

TABLE VI.—II. B. F. 12.

Ragi-new plant selections.

No.	Variety	Type	Per cent yield of		Remarks
			Grain	Straw	
	Local Hallubele check ..	Green open ..	100·0	100·0	
1	H. 28 Gudubele ..	Green compact ..	90·2	104·5	
2	H. 75 L. H. P. S. ..	Green open ..	151·8	194·1	
3	C. 474 from Rajaghatta ..	Violet open ..	105·4	111·9	
4	C. 530 Hain ragi ..	Green loose ..	172·4	171·9	
5	C. 574 Green open branching ..	Do ..	124·7	150·6	
6	C. 571 Hain ragi ..	Violet open ..	92·1	142·4	
7	C. 417 Mg. II ..	Green loose ..	118·9	134·0	
8	C. 462 Kaddimarakalu ..	Green open ..	102·2	194·3	
9	C. 532 Mg. ..	Violet open ..	92·7	100·4	
10	C. 270 Shimoga District 8 ..	Violet compact ..	63·3	82·6	

TABLE VII.—II. B.—F. 14.

	Local Hallubele check ..	Green open ..	100·0	100·0
1	C. 362 Bile chowliga ..	Do ..	184·5	169·4
2	C. 271 Shimoga District 10 ..	Green compact ..	106·7	84·0
3	C. 401 Hulragi ..	Green open ..	105·0	114·0
4	C. 421 Karigidda ..	Violet compact ..	70·3	160·2
5	C. 422 do ..	Do ..	72·2	78·8
6	C. 563 Car ragi ..	Do ..	75·0	27·0
7	C. 592 White ragi ..	White open ..	35·3	99·7
8	C. 412 Dodda ragi ..	Green open ..	101·3	128·2

TABLE VIII.—II. A. F. 2.

	Local Hallubele check ..	Green open ..	100·0	100·0
1	C. 514 Hain ..	Do ..	115·0	121·9
2	C. 652 do ..	Violet compact ..	123·8	119·6
		II. A. F. 7.		
1	C. 425 Bile ragi ..	Green open ..	134·0	129·2
2	C. 322 Dodda ..	Do ..	122·9	97·5
3	C. 541 L. H. ..	Do ..	111·0	100·3
		II. A. F. 9.		
1	C. 572 Green open ..	Green open ..	110·7	113·3
2	C. 391 Hain ..	Do ..	115·2	120·2
		II. A. F. 11.		
1	C. 469 Hallubele ..	Green open ..	112·0	108·2
		II. A. F. 13.		
1	C. 426 Bile ragi ..	Green open ..	107·7	114·5

TABLE IX.—II. A. F. 17.

1	C. 426 Bile ragi ..	Green open ..	114·2	107·7
2	C. 528 Hain ..	Green loose ..	128·0	118·8
3	C. 537 L. H. ..	Green open ..	121·2	115·5
4	C. 542 do ..	Do ..	148·6	131·4
5	C. 394 Hain ..	Do ..	136·1	122·9
6	C. 357 Bile chowliga ..	Do ..	149·7	129·5

1926		Average for ten years			Remarks
lbs.	o/o age	lbs.	o/o age		
21	22	23	24	25	
1,730	100	1,670.7	100±12.1		
1,780	100	1,543.9	98.7±13.2		
1,611	93.1	1,497.1	90.3±11.1		
1,166	67.3	1,489.0	83.9±20.5		
1,383	77.0	1,423.6	86.1±16.7		
1,417	81.9	1,422.0	87±19.0		74±16
1,266	73.1	1,254.5	76.9±16.0		
1,266	73.1	1,237.4	75.8±18.6		
1,266	73.1	1,181.6	73.3±18		
965	21.0	757.7	45.9±18		41.8±14.4
999	23.0	617.7	36.5±13.2		
		1,281.2	77.7±20.2		

TABLE X.

GROUNDNUT VARIETAL TESTS (1917 to 1926).

Sowing distance 12" apart. Acre yields are in lbs.

No.	Variety	1917		1918		1919		1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		lbs.	% age	lbs.	% age	lbs.	% age	lbs.	% age	lbs.	% age	lbs.	% age	lbs.	% age	lbs.	% age	lbs.	% age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Sogatoor ...	733	100	1,675	100	1,361	100	1,058	100	2,633	100	1299	100	2,062	100	1,756	100	2,400	100
2	Carolina ...	724	98.7	1,404	83.9	1,235	90.7	1,322	124.9	2,207	83.8	964	78.4	1,700	82.4	1,713	97.5	2,460	102.0
3	Barbados ...	678	92.4	1,419	84.7	1,285	90.7	1,265	119.5	2,316	87.9	920	70.3	1,450	70.3	1,594	90.7	2,483	103.4
4	Virginia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,403	192.6	1,440	54.6	988	76.1	1,450	70.3	1,408	80.1	2,567	106.9
5	Transwal ...	628	85.6	1,166	69.6	1,089	80.0	1,390	130.4	2,050	77.8	839	64.5	1,450	70.3	1,768	100.6	2,538	105.5
6	Mauritius ...	780	99.5	1,017	60.7	1,140	83.7	1,403	132.6	2,293	87.0	920	70.8	1,375	65.6	1,558	88.7	2,367	96.6
7	Big Japan ...	597	73.2	1,235	78.7	1,134	83.3	1,150	108.6	2,383	88.6	1,150	88.5	937	45.4	1,187	67.5	1,616	67.3
8	Ponducherry ...	638	87.0	1,298	77.4	1,089	80.0	1,104	104.3	1,050	39.8	1,150	88.5	975	47.2	1,204	68.6	2,100	87.5
9	Brazil ...	499	68.0	1,232	73.5	817	59.7	1,219	115.2	1,333	50.6	1,104	84.9	1,050	50.9	1,280	72.8	2,016	84.0
10	Spanish ...	151	20.6	874	44.6	695	46.6	769	71.7	661	25.8	759	50.4	1,262	61.2	1,006	68.6	1,000	41.6
11	Small Japan ...	127	17.3	699	41.1	726	53.3	429	40.6	600	22.7	429	33.0	1,137	55.1	912	51.9	716	29.3

TABLE XI.

SOGATOOR.

In all the years the yields are averages of five plots in lbs. per acre.

Spacing	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Averages for 6 years
							Per cent
3"	2,673.2 114.3%	1,478.8 105.7%	.....	.....	.....	.....	110.0
6"	2,458.8 105.1%	1,640.2 117.2%	1,032.3 145.4%	2,097 160.5%	2,613 142.0%	1,217 118.1%	131.3
9"	2,592.6 110.9%	1,371.3 98.0%	935.5 131.8%	1,806 138.2%	2,242 121.9%	1,264 125.0%	120.9
12"	2,337.4 100 %	1,398.1 100 %	709.7 100 %	1,306 100%	1,839 100%	1,080 100%	100.0
18"	1,853.8 79.3%	941.0 67.3%	.....	.....	.....	.....	67.3

TABLE XII.

In each year the yields are averages of five plots in lbs. per acre.

Spacing	Spanish 1921	Mauritius 1921
6"	1,613.5 116.6 per cent	2,120.6 153.3 per cent
9"	1,830.9 132.3 do	1,659.6 120.0 do
12"	1,152.5 83.3 do	1,385.0 100.0 do
18"	898.8 64.9 do	1,290.8 93.3 do

TABLE XIII.

Spacing experiments in groundnuts 6" and 12" apart rows. --Yield of pods in lbs. per acre.

No.	Variety	1921		1922		1923		1924		1925		1926		Average of six years	
		12"	6"	12"	6"	12"	6"	12"	6"	12"	6"	12"	6"	12"	6"
		lbs	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Sogatoor	2,638	3,083	1,299	1,500	1,951	2,227	1,524	1,988	2,400	3,300	1,730	2,088	1,922.8	2,363.5
2	Carolina	2,206	2,916	945	1,533	1,503	1,714	1,459	19,66	2,450	3,183	1,722	1,972	1,714.1	3,205.6
3	Barbados	2,316	2,708	920	1,216	1,303	1,701	1,326	1,863	2,488	2,833	1,611	2,250	1,659.8	2,091.1
4	Transval	2,050	2,625	838	1,690	1,628	2,032	1,574	1,963	2,533	2,733	1,333	1,750	1,659.5	2,117.1
5	Mauritius	2,293	2,833	920	1,216	1,497	1,773	1,390	1,726	2,367	2,600	1,417	1,972	1,647.3	2,020.8
6	Virginia	1,430	3,020	999	1,600	1,475	1,847	1,098	1,718	2,567	3,200	1,167	1,555	1,456.0	2,156.6
7	Brazil	1,833	2,283	1,131	1,433	1,433	1,589	1,092	1,468	2,016	2,718	1,477	1,630	1,417.5	1,852.6
8	Ponduchery	1,550	2,413	1,160	1,600	1,107	1,452	1,085	1,223	2,100	3,153	1,477	1,703	1,411.5	1,940.6
9	Big Japan	1,875	2,333	1,150	1,433	1,277	1,630	1,044	1,331	1,616	2,346	2,477	1,553	1,406.5	1,771
10	Small Japan	446	600	429	716	1,064	1,608	736	1,088	716	1,301	465	663	642.6	995.0
11	Spanish	...	...	759	983	1,312	1,753	1,021	1,389	1,000	1,540	542	1,553	926.8	1,438.6
	Averages	1,814.2	2,481.4	955	1,343.6	1,418.1	1,756.4	1,213.5	1,620.2	2,022.5	2,623.0	1,310.7	1,698.5	1,442.2	1,904.6

TABLE XIV.

Spacing experiments in Groundnut—6" and 12" apart rows.

Figures are in per cent yields having local Sogatoor sown 12" apart as the standard 100 per cent.

No.	Variety	1921		1922		1923		1924		1925		1926		Average for six years	
		12"	6"	12"	6"	12"	6"	12"	6"	12"	6"	12"	6"	12"	6"
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
1	Sogatoor	100	117.3	100	115.4	100	114.1	100	130.3	100	137.5	100	120.4	100	122.45
2	Carolina	84.1	110.7	72.7	118.0	77.0	87.8	95.7	129.0	102.0	130.5	99.5	110.8	88.5	114.3
3	Barbados	87.9	102.8	70.8	93.6	65.7	87.2	87.0	122.2	103.4	118.0	93.1	130.0	85	108.9
4	Transval	77.8	99.9	64.4	123.9	83.4	104.1	103.2	123.8	105.5	113.8	77.0	101.1	85.2	111.9
5	Mauritius	87.1	107.6	70.8	98.6	76.7	91.1	86.6	113.2	98.6	108.3	81.9	113.9	83.6	104.6
6	Virginia	64.7	114.7	76.0	123.9	75.6	94.6	72.0	112.7	106.9	133.3	67.4	89.6	75.4	111.5
7	Brazil	50.6	86.7	85.0	110.3	75.6	81.4	71.6	96.3	84.0	113.0	85.3	94.2	75.1	96.9
8	Ponduchery	58.8	91.7	88.5	123.9	56.7	74.4	71.1	86.8	87.5	131.3	85.3	98.4	74.6	101.0
9	Big Japan	71.2	89.6	88.5	110.3	65.4	88.5	68.5	87.3	67.4	97.7	85.8	89.2	74.4	92.7
10	Small Japan	17.0	22.7	38.0	55.1	54.5	83.6	41.7	71.3	21.8	54.2	26.8	38.3	82.4	54.2
11	Spanish	...	...	50.7	71.9	67.8	89.6	67.0	91.1	41.6	64.1	31.3	38.2	57.5	81.2
	Averages	68.9	94.2	72.70	103.6	64.5	90.4	78.5	106.2	83.5	109.2	75.7	97.7	78.9	99.7

TABLE XV.
Groundnut spacing experiments.
Six years averages.

	12"	6"	12"	6"	Difference between 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " and 6" in per cent
	lbs. P. Ac.	lbs. P. Ac.	%	%	
Sogatoor	1,922.8	2,363.5	100.0	122.5	22.5
Carolina	1,714.1	2,205.6	88.5	114.3	25.8
Barbados	1,659.8	2,211.8	85.0	108.9	23.9
Transval	1,659.5	2,117.1	85.2	111.9	26.7
Mauritius	1,647.3	2,020.8	83.6	104.6	21.0
Virginia	1,456.0	2,156.3	75.4	111.5	36.1
Brazil	1,417.5	1,852.6	75.1	96.9	21.8
Ponduchery	1,411.5	1,940.6	74.6	101.0	26.4
Big Japan	1,406.5	1,771.0	74.4	92.7	18.3
Average for spreading varieties.	1,588.6	2,048.8	82.4	107.1	24.7
Small Japan	642.6	995.0	32.4	54.2	21.8
Spanish	926.8	1,433.6	57.5	81.2	23.7
Average for erect varieties..	784.7	1,214.3	44.9	67.7	22.8
Total average	1,442.4	1,897.0	75.6	99.9	24.3

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. D. 7658—G. G. 36-27-3, dated 24th January 1928.

Administration Report.

Reviews the — of the Government Gardens Department for the year 1926-27.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Government Gardens Department for the year 1926-27, received with letter No. 831, dated 31st October 1927, from the Superintendent, Government Gardens in Mysore.

ORDER NO. D. 7658—G. G. 36-27-3, DATED 24TH JANUARY 1928.

Recorded.

2. *Experimental and Scientific Work.*—Experimental work in fruit culture was carried on chiefly in the Palace Orchard and to some extent, in the Botanic Gardens, Bangalore, and at the Horticultural Farms in Bangalore and Mysore. Plant breeding experiments and manurial tests were conducted in the case of certain vegetable and other crops.

The opening of the Central Fruit Nursery and the training imparted in the Horticultural School to persons desirous of learning practical gardening will, it is hoped, give considerable impetus to gardening in the State. It is gratifying to note that the demand for avenue plants is steadily on the increase. The Avenue Nursery started in the Horticultural Farm, Bangalore, has been meeting this demand to a great extent.

Numerous plants of horticultural and botanical interest were introduced during the year under review. Several seeds and plants of economic importance like fodders, oils, drugs, timber, etc., were imported during the year under review and steps were taken to acclimatize them. Another important feature was the publication of bulletins and notes on subjects of horticultural interest, like the cultivation of flowers, vegetables, fruits, methods of fruit preservation, methods of dealing with plant diseases, etc.

Successful work was done by the department in checking the spread of American blight in apples.

3. *Maintenance and Improvement of Gardens.*—With a view to effect improvement in the management of Government Gardens in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore by bringing them under a single control and to ensure their development on scientific lines, Government ordered the transfer of these gardens to the control of the Gardens Department with effect from 1st July 1926. In Government Order No. D. 9426-65—G. G. 79-26-2, dated 30th April 1927, orders were issued sanctioning the establishment for the management of these new gardens.

Seasonal conditions were not favourable for about six months in the year.

Considerable improvements were effected in the Lal-Bagh including the installation of ornamental electric lights along the main drive. Attempts are being made to have suitable lay out of the gardens newly transferred to the department.

Government are glad to notice that the District Board of Mysore sanctioned a sum of Rs. 200 for starting an Avenue and Fodder Nursery at Daria Daulat Bagh during the year under review.

4. *Nandi Hill Station.*—The Nandi Hill Station continued to grow in popularity; and the number of visitors increased from 592 in 1925-26 to 664 during the year under review. Among the distinguished visitors from outside, special mention may be made of the visit of Mahatma Gandhi and of his stay on the hills for a little over two months.

No. D. 7658—G. G. 36-27-3, DATED 24TH JANUARY 1928.

Considerable improvements were effected on the Hill Station for the convenience and comfort of visitors. The establishment of the Nandi Hill Station was revised in Government Order No. I. C. 837-8—A. & E. 301-25-5, dated 3rd August 1926. The total receipts of the Hill Station amounted to Rs. 3,334-15-10 as against an expenditure of Rs. 10,999-12-6.

5. *General.*—The work of the department during the year under review continued to be satisfactory.

N. RAMA RAO,
*Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.*

To—The Superintendent, Government Gardens.

PRESS TABLE.

Encl.—P. H. B. M.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT GARDENS
DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1926-27.

I was in charge of the Department throughout the year under report.

Government passed orders (G. P. No. I. G. 129-186—A. & E. 302-25-6, dated 8th July 1926) directing the transfer of 32 gardens in Bangalore and 15 gardens in Mysore attached to important Government Institutions to the control of this Department with effect from 1st July 1926 with a view to effect improvement in those gardens and to ensure their development on scientific lines. The establishment for these gardens was revised (G. O. No. D. 9426-85—G. G. 79-26-2, dated 30th April 1927) when the appointment of three Overseers was sanctioned for supervising these gardens.

Later on, the control of the Karapur gardens was also transferred to this Department from May 1927.

In January 1927 Government sanctioned the re-opening of the Horticultural School, the starting of the Central Fruit Nursery and the establishment of two Wasteland Trial Plantations under Economic Development Works (G. O. No. D. 2542-45—G. G. 10-26-4, dated 8th October 1926).

The work of the Department has vastly increased, the number of charges now being 74 against 28 in 1925.

The establishment of the Nandi Hill Station was revised during the year (*vide* G. O. No. T. C. 837-8—A. & E. 301-25-5, dated 3rd August 1926).

The season during the year under report was unfavourable for cultural operations. Drought prevailed over a period of six months from November to April. Its effect was felt not only on the gardens and parks but also on the crops in the Horticultural Farm where the summer crops had to be almost abandoned.

I was on tour for 75 days.

I. ESTABLISHMENT.

(1) Mr. H. Subbaraya, one of the Garden Overseers, was granted leave without allowances for one year and his place was filled up by Mr. C. Rangunatha Rao, Garden Overseer who was acting as Daroga, Nandi Hill Station.

(2) The main features of the revision of the Establishment of the Nandi Hill Station were the following:—(a) The designation of Daroga was changed to that of Supervisor; an allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem was sanctioned to the Supervisor. Mr. P. M. Govindarajulu Naidu, an Overseer from the Water Works Department, was appointed to this place. (b) The designation of Store Keeper was changed to that of Steward. (c) The appointments of the Head Cook on Rs. 30 and Assistant Cook on Rs. 18 per mensem were abolished and instead the post of a Brahmin Attender on Rs. 20 was created. The salaries of the menial staff were raised. The re-organisation of the establishment resulted in a saving of Rs. 63 per annum.

The following appointments were made under Economic Development Scheme:—

(a) Assistant Economic Botanist, Mr. M. Narayan Reddi, B.Sc., on Rs. 200.

(b) Horticultural Instructor, Mr. S. Vairavanathan, B.A., on Rs. 75 per mensem.

II. ECONOMIC WORK.

A.—Introduction and Propagation of Economic Plants.

1. INTRODUCTION OF ECONOMIC PLANTS.

Several additions consisting of seeds and plants of economic importance, such as fodders, oils, drugs, green manures, beverages, and timbers besides fruits and vegetables, were made by importation. The details are given in Appendices A, B and C but the following subjects deserve special mention in this report:—

Prosopis chilensis from Washington. Its leaves and pods are useful as cattle fodder and the flowers yield honey.

Melenis minutiflora from Washington; it is a fodder grass.

Sheep's Burnett and Early Sugar-cane from Australia are the chief among the new fodders introduced.

Hydnocarpus Wightiana from Honovar; it yields an oil used in the treatment of leprosy. It is considered even better than *Hydnocarpus anthelmintica* which was imported in 1925-26.

Coffea excelsa—a heavy yielding variety of Coffee imported from Washington.

Acer rubrum from Germantown, America; it yields maple sugar.

Aleurites Fordia and *A. Montana* from Phu-Ho, China. The seeds yield oil used in the manufacture of candles.

Indigofera australis from Melbourne; it is a useful green manure plant.

Gluta travancovica from Shencottah; it is a valuable timber tree.

Carya alba from Dresher Penna, America. This yields almond oil useful in medicinal preparations.

The following varieties of economic seeds were imported for the use of Wasteland Trial Plantations and for distribution in the Districts:—

Cerantonia siliqua (St. John's Bread), from Egypt; both pods and leaves form valuable food for cattle of all kinds. The bark contains gum and tannin.

Sterculia diversifolia (Currajong) from Australia; the leaves form excellent cattle food.

Dalbergia Sissoo from Saharanpur. Besides its valuable wood, the tree furnishes leaves which are used as cattle food. This variety is considered to be better than the one which exists here.

Prosopis pubescens and *P. Juliflora* (The Mesquit or Algaroba Bean); the leaves and pods are useful for feeding cattle. Nearly 1,500 seedlings of *Prosopis saxony* were sent to the Palace Department for being planted in the ground near the Palace Orchard.

A small number of each of the following fruit plants were imported from Australia but they were unfortunately received dead:—Blackberry, Strawberry, Mayberry and Loganberry.

The following fruit plants were imported from Allahabad and Saharanpur:—

Sweet Lime, Monkey fruit, Mulberry, Papaya, Pear, Phalsa, Litchi, Pomegranate, Pumelo, Jaffa Oranges, China guava, Jack fruits; and from Khaltoo:—Oranges, Navel, Thompsons improved, Golden nugget, Malta Ruby Blood, St. Maichel, Nagpur, Bermeg and Joffa, Pumelo marsh, Pernambuco, Lemon Lisbon, Pear Doyenne-du-comice, Fig Turkey.

2. ACCLIMATISATION OF ECONOMIC PLANTS.

The Economic Plants which were acclimatised were:—*Juniperus procera* (Pencil cedar); *Prosopis Saxony*; various green manure plants such as *Tephrosia candida* (Boga medeloa), *T. Hookeriana*; *Crotalaria striata*, *C. Incana*, *C. usaramcensis*; *Indigofera erecta*, *I. hirsuta* and *I. endecaphylla*; *Cyphomandra betaceae* (Black seeded Tree Tomato), *Elceis guineensis*, African Oil Palm, vars; Abepa, Abobe and Abedam;

Eucalyptus botryoides, *E. Crebra*, *E. acuminoides*, *E. eugenoides*, *E. Bosistiana*, *E. paniculata*, *E. Muelleriana*, *E. Saligna*; *Hydnocarpus anthelmintica*; *Ceratonia Siliqua*; *Berthalotzia nobilis* (Brazil nut); *Aleurites montana* (Indian Walnut); *Taraktagenos Kurzii* (Chaulmugra oil tree).

3. PROPAGATION OF NEW ECONOMIC PLANTS.

The following new economic plants were propagated during the year under report :—

Angaphora intermedia obtained from Melbourne. It yields a most valuable timber.

A dozen varieties of *Eucalyptus*.

Melaleuca styphelloides and *M. hypericifolia* which are varieties of Cajput Oil plant.

Taraktagenos Kurzii which yields Chaulmugra oil, a useful specific in leprosy.

Cinnamomum Camphora (Camphor), *Ceratonia Siliqua* (St. John's Bread), *Sterculia Diversifolia* (Currajong).

B.—Experimental Work.

1. FRUITS.

The Central Fruit Nursery was opened in the Government Botanic Garden on a piece of land, about three acres in extent, on the eastern side of Lal-Bagh. The area was trenched and the land was brought into formation.

The work connected with the development of Fruit Culture is carried on as before in the Botanic Garden, Palace Orchard and in the Horticultural Farms at Bangalore and Mysore. A brief description of the work under each subject is given below.

Apples.—The Australian Rome Beauty apples are becoming very popular with fruit growers who are freely going in for the cultivation of this variety. This is evident from the fact that about 6,000 plants were imported from Australia during the year by this Department for private parties. The other good varieties which are also grown, though not to the same extent, are Allington Pippin, Cleopatra and Jonathan.

Mangoes.—About 1,000 mango seeds from selected trees of best Badami variety from Gangehalli Estate, Tavareker., have been sown in the Nursery in Lal-Bagh.

Out of the 120 varieties of exotic mangoes in the Palace Orchard the following seven varieties, *viz.*, Madeans, Burdos, Krotolchota, Khanshibian, Burbujan, Gopalbhog, and Madan flowered for the second time, but only Burdos yielded fruits.

Neelum, Sundarsha and two other varieties introduced from Chittoor two years ago bore fruits for the first time.

The following varieties are fruiting well. Thothapuri, Walajapasand, Dilpasand, Kulkond, Badami and Mulgoa.

The mango collection has been increased by the addition of 200 plants of different varieties which were got from Chittoor, Darbangha, Alipore and Poona.

Navel Oranges.—The Navel Orange plants (46) in the Palace Orchard imported from Australia are doing well.

Grape Vines.—Nearly 100 vines of different varieties were imported from Australia and were planted in the Palace Orchard in August 1926 and 96 vines of Gros Colman in February 1927.

Bananas.—The whole area containing the Banana collection of 50 varieties in the Horticultural Farm was trenched and manured.

Allahabad Guavas.—The plants in the Horticultural Farm yielded good fruits. About 70 grafts were raised from the plants and sold.

Papayas.—The plants suffered very much from excessive moisture during the last rainy season.

Cocoanuts.—The plants were attacked by Rhinoceros Beetles which were picked by means of toothed and pointed irons and destroyed. The plants are now putting forth fresh leaves and some of the varieties are bearing nuts.

Pomegranates.—The Nagpur variety is fruiting well.

Among the numerous tropical fruit plants in the Economic garden the following have fruited during the year :—

Anonas, Butter fruit, Koko plum, China Guava, Hill guava, Brazilian Cherry, Sapodilla, Mulberry, Litchi, Phyllanthus emblica and P. distichus, Macadamia ternifolia (African nut), Rauwolfia canescensw, Vangueria edulis, Grewia telixæfolia, Spondias mangifera, Zizyphus vulgaris, and Averrhoa carambola.

2. VEGETABLES.

Plant breeding work—has been started on some of the crops such as Maize and Peas in the Horticultural Farm. The characters of the varieties of Maize are being studied in the field with a view to evolve a good-sized table variety which would satisfy the needs of the market. Sugar Corn is a good table variety but it is small in size while Golden Beauty is of fairly big size but is mainly useful for the production of flour. These two varieties of Corn have been grown in separate plots and selections have been made from them.

Good selected seed of Bangalore Peas were sown in separate plots. Selections have been made keeping in view the improvement of the two qualities, viz., earliness and yield.

Selections have also been made on the other crops grown in the Farm, such as Brinjals, Tomatoes, etc.

Removing alkalinity in the soil.—Ragi is grown as a rotation crop in the farm to remove alkalinity in the soil. About 250 good heads, each head containing ten ears, were selected. The seeds from these heads will be grown in separate plots and further selections will be continued.

Experiments with Bitumal Paper Mulch.—Bitumal Paper Mulch was tried on Cabbage and Cauliflower. The Cabbages in the experimental plot matured earlier than in the check plot and the crop also was comparatively better. The average weight of each Cabbage was 12 lbs. against 10 lbs. in the check plot.

The Cauliflower crop was very early in the experimental plot and each flower weighed about 6½ lbs. against 5 lbs. in the check plot.

When Bitumal Paper Mulch is applied to a crop, hoeing and weeding become unnecessary and watering is also lessened, and hence labour is minimised. The mulch ensures earlier and comparatively heavier crops.

The following important vegetable crops were raised in the Farm. They were cultivated both for trial and commercial purposes :—

Cabbages.—Five varieties of Cabbages were tried and three of them, i.e., Bloomsdale Large Late Flat Dutch, Premium Large Late Drumhead, and Bloomsdale Early Dwarf Flat Dutch, proved to be the best and were readily saleable. The average yield was about Rs. 320 per acre, and this is the minimum that could be expected at a season when the market is flooded with cabbages. Last year the crop was sold at Rs. 985 per acre.

Cauliflower.—“Snowball Early” was the best of the varieties grown on account of its high productiveness and pure white compact heads.

Knol-khol.—“Short-top-green” and “Green Vienna” were grown successfully.

Leeks.—“Musselbey” was cultivated with good results. It yielded at the rate of Rs. 408 per acre.

Beet-root.—“Egyptian Dark-Red” grew very well with well developed roots. Each root weighed from 4 to 5 lbs.

Beans.—The three varieties, “Dwarf,” Canadian wonder,” and “Butter wax” gave good results. The crop was reserved for seed purposes and seeds were supplied to the Seed Depot for sale.

Brinjal.—Of the varieties “Giant of Benares,” “Long green” and “Erangere” which were grown in the Farm, “Erangere” was much appreciated by the public on account of its delicious flavour.

Capsicums.—Eight varieties were cultivated but the results were not successful on account of heavy rains and consequent water logging in the plots.

Maize.—"Moro," "Golden Beauty" and "Sugar Corn" were successfully grown all round the year. Of the three varieties "Sugar Corn" is the best table variety.

Potatoes.—Two varieties of potatoes, viz., "Whitch Hill" and "British Queen" were grown in the Farm and the yield was ten times the seed rate. It would have been much higher but for the unusual attack of beetles which ravaged the whole crop just at the time of the formation of tubers in spite of strong preventive measures.

Other indigenous vegetables such as Sponge gourd, Bottle gourd, Cucumbers and Greens were grown for seed purpose.

There has been a great demand, both for seed and vegetables, from the public at the Farm which is becoming very popular.

3. FODDERS.

Elephant or Napier Grass.—This grass is flourishing very well and has attained a height of 12 feet and is now flowering. It yields at 100—120 tons per acre per year. The grass is well relished by cattle and about 5,000 lbs. of fodder was fed to the Farm cattle.

Hubam Clover.—Hubam Clover grew luxuriantly to a height of six feet and gave good results. Seeds have been supplied to the Palace and Agricultural Departments.

Russian Sun-flower.—This was also cultivated with good results. About 1,000 lbs. of seeds are available for sale. *Spineless Cactus*.—The cultivation of this has been extended.

Lucerne.—The old crop was removed and a new plot, about one acre in extent, was put down under this useful fodder which is now growing very well.

Miscellaneous crops.—Green manure crops such as Indigoferas, Tephrosias and Crotalarias, and also Befri, a famine food, were cultivated successfully. Seeds of these varieties have been collected and stocked. Seeds of *Sesbania egyptiaca* have also been collected.

Three varieties of *Hibiscus Sabdariffa* were grown and 150 lbs. of seeds have been stocked.

About 100 lbs. of *Accacia Farnesiana* seeds were collected and out of these 50 lbs. were supplied for the use of Wasteland Trial Plantations.

4. AVENUE NURSERY.

An Avenue Nursery was started in the Horticultural Farm to raise avenue plants the demand for which has been steadily increasing. The following plants were raised and supplied to various agencies in the State :—

Jacaranda mimosæfolia, *Poinciana regia* (Gulmore) *Swietenia macrophylla* (large leaved mahogany), *Cassia marginata*, *C. grandis*, *C. florida*, *Dalbergia Sissoo* and *Gliricidia maculata*.

C.—Improvements in the Horticultural Farm.

The main storm water drain which had been silted was deepened to a depth of about a foot and to a length of 660 yards.

The rank vegetation on the eastern and southern sides of the Farm was cleared and the area was brought under cultivation.

The old open pipe system through which pumped water was running was altogether given up after arranging for water supply by gravity.

Season.—The season during the year under report was unfavourable to the Farm crops as the drought was very severe. The total rainfall was 28.32 inches spread over 69 days against 25.05 inches in the previous year. The rainfall was less than ten cents on 18 days and more than one inch on seven days. September and October were the wettest months.

Owing to the drought and uneven rainfall many vegetable crops such as Cabbage, Cauliflower, and new Australian fodders such as Clovers, Saltbushes and Grasses, failed to germinate though the seeds were of good vitality. The sewage supply to the Farm during the summer was short as the private garden owners on either side of sewage drain continued to take sewage water for their gardens and consequently the hot weather crops had to be almost abandoned.

Finance.—The total income of the Farm during the year amounted to Rs. 8,663-6-9 of which a sum of Rs. 6,057-6-3 has been remitted to the Treasury and the balance of Rs. 1,812-4-6 represents outstandings. During the year a sum of Rs. 554 was collected from the amount outstanding. The expenditure on all items including establishment and improvements amounted to Rs. 5,722-7-3 thus showing a profit of Rs. 2,940-15-6. The details of receipts and expenditure are shown in Appendix D.

The Farm produces were, as usual, exhibited at both the Horticultural Shows at Lal-Bagh, and also at the District Board Exhibition at the Cubbon Park, Bangalore. The Judges greatly appreciated the exhibits and awarded a gold medal to the Farm.

III. SCIENTIFIC WORK.

BOTANIC GARDEN.

(a) *Introductions.*—Numerous plants of horticultural and botanical interest were introduced. The lists are attached to the report (*vide* Appendix B and C). The following are the important ones:—

Trees.—*Bignonia catalapa*, *Bignonia speciosa*, *Acacia eculata*, *Acacia melanoxylon*, *Acacia fimbriata*, *Casuarina suberosa*, *Callistemon parviflora*, *Eucalyptus ficifolia*, *Cordia sebestina*, *Lagerstroemia Thorelli*, and *Acer rubrum*.

Shrubs.—*Hamiltonia suaveolens* (blue), *Bauhinia Kappleri*, *Jasmines* seven varieties, *Blumea lacinata*, and *Dombeya Gagiana*.

Bulbous Plants.—*Dahlia* "Coltness Gem" (the best dwarf bedding variety) from England, *Hanging Begonias*, four varieties, *Dahlia Mignon* from Holland (seven varieties), *Galtonia candicans* (which flowered here for the first time), *Ranunculus french*, and 24 varieties of assorted bulbs from Australia.

Orchids.—*Orchids*, eight kinds, chief of them being *Phalænopsis Schelleriana* from Calcutta.

Roses.—48 varieties of *Rose* plants from England.

Foliage plants.—*Dracaena Draco* from Kew.

Annuals.—*Tithonia speciosa* from Suttons, Calcutta.

(b) *Propagation.*—The following are among the new plants propagated during the year besides the regular stock of plants replenished for planting and sale.

Climbers.—*Bougainvillea Mrs. Butt* and *Scarlet Queen* (two new and very fine crimson red varieties) and also seedlings of the existing varieties of *Bougainvilleas*.

Shrubs.—*Brunfelsia americana* from Kew, *Crossandra* (yellow variety), *Plumbago capensis* var. *alba*, *Dalechampia Rozeliana* from Kew.

Trees.—*Cassia renigera*, *Cassia javanica*, *Brownea rosea* and *Dalbergia Sissoo* from Gwallior.

Palms.—*Areca rubra*, *Cocos Weddeliana*, *Kentia Canterburyana*, *Geonoma gracilis*, *Phoenix canariensis*, *Trachycarpus excelsa*.

Avenue Trees.—*Jacaranda mimosaefolia*, *Lagerstroemia flos-reginæ*, *Cassia fistula*, *Peltophorum ferrugineum* and *Sterculia colorata*.

Florists' flowers.—New English *Roses*; *Begonias*, tuberous rooted; *Angelonia grandiflora alba*; *Petunia*, delicate purple from the Bangalore Residency; *Rex Begonia* seedlings; *Gloxinia* hybrids; *Dalphinium hybrida* and *formosum*; *Gladiolus* seedlings; *Richardia* seedlings; *Gesnera* hybrids; *Achimenes* new varieties; *Gerbera Jamesonii* hybrids; *Salvia splendens*, *Fire Ball*.

Tropical Foliage Plants.—*Dracaena argentea striata* and *Victoræ*, *Bougainvillea variegata* from seeds of the variety *Mrs. Fraser*, *Diffenbachia Sanderæ* from Kew.

Seed Collection.—During the year under report 315 lbs. of seeds (248 lbs. of ornamental creepers, Shrubs and trees, 61 lbs. of Florists' Flowers and 6 lbs. of Economic plants) were collected for sale and for supplying in exchange to other botanical and horticultural institutions.

Seed Testing.—About 350 varieties of seeds that were sent out were tested for purity and germination.

Botanic Garden Works.—A garden calendar giving hints on the seasonal cultivation of flowers, vegetables and fruits and also dealing with plant diseases, is published every month in the local paper, *The Daily Post*, for the benefit of the public. This is greatly appreciated by persons interested in gardening, as also the articles published on season flowers, particularly of ornamental trees and orchids.

A very useful note on the cultivation of flowering plants and vegetables giving information on the kind of soils, seasons of sowing and planting, etc., was published in the *Bangalore Directory* and 150 copies obtained for distribution.

A note on Fruit Preservation was published and copies were distributed during the Horticultural Shows.

Notes on the cultivation of Apples, Cocoanuts and Casuarina were prepared for publication.

The hand-lists of flower and foliage plants were revised and statements of flowering and fruiting periods of shrubs, trees and annual and perennial flowers in Bangalore, Mysore and Seringapatam were brought up-to-date.

The pot garden scheme in which the flowering period of annuals and perennials are noted was maintained as in the previous year.

Great progress was made in the important work of labelling of the botanical collections in the garden. One thousand one hundred and seventy-six zinc labels and 2,910 wooden labels were put in.

The names of plants which were added to the botanical collections were noted in the Register of Genera.

The Planting Register has been maintained with numbers and names of plants put down.

Botanical specimens were issued to Colleges and Schools. A large number of village and middle schools took advantage of the concession shown to them in the sale of plants and seeds at half rates.

Periodical visits were made to the Botanic Garden by professors and teachers of botany with their students. The final year B.Sc. students of the Coimbatore Agricultural College visited the garden with their Professor and were shown round the works in detail.

The Superintendent examined six companies of European Girl Guides in Natural Science in the Austin Shield competition.

Herbarium.—One hundred and sixty-four new specimens were collected in the garden and elsewhere and added to the Herbarium. The number of specimens pressed were 160, and 113 new specimens were mounted. One thousand and seventy-five old specimens were poisoned in the most up-to-date method as practised in Kew against insect attack.

Twenty-five pressed specimens of Cryptogams were sent to Leipzig Herbarium.

Nearly 300 specimens of Indian Flora collected by Professor Dr. B. B. Marcovitch of Russia during his tour in India were identified for him when he visited the Herbarium in Lal-Bagh.

Specimens sent by various persons were identified for them.

Some new specimens were added to the Carpological Collection and the collection of woods.

The collection of drawings and photographs were increased by the addition of 45 botanical drawings and 60 photographs.

Library.—Eleven books on Horticulture and Natural Science were added to the Library. The books have been classified and are being catalogued on a plan similar to the Dewey system.

The members of the Mysore Horticultural Society are making use of the Library as usual.

The details of Journals received in the institution are given in appendix E and E (1).

Bureau of Economic Botany.—Reference slips on several economic subjects taken out from various journals were put into the Ledger Cabinets and several typed extracts on economics were also added.

As usual there was a large number of enquiries on Economic plants, Fruits, Vegetables, Plant diseases, etc., which were answered by correspondence.

Plant Pest Control.—Since the very serious disease of American Blight has been eradicated by the continued effort of this Department, fruit growers are now freely going in for the cultivation of Apples. This can be seen from the fact that over 6,000 fruit plants were ordered from Australia during the year by this Department.

The newly planted Australian apple plants in private gardens were attacked by White Ants, Mildew and Cockchafer Beetles, and they were promptly treated and the trees were saved by the Department.

The Department has helped private growers of Citrus fruits who are adopting preventive measures and are thus saving their plants from the attacks of the serious pest, the Citrus Borer.

The spraying staff of the Department treated during the year 20,963 trees for various diseases. The details are given in Appendix F.

Fumigatorium.—All the in-coming and out-going plants were fumigated with Hydrocyanic gas.

The Department took part in the District Board Exhibition held at the Cubbon Park and showed the public interesting and instructive exhibits connected with Horticulture.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WORKS.

Horticultural schemes worked by the Gardens Department.

1. SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE.

The Horticultural School was opened in January 1927. There were forty-one applicants for admission; twenty-one appeared on the selection day and out of these seventeen were admitted into the school. The majority of these students have completed S. S. L. C. course. Three students stopped away after the first terminal examination, thus bringing the total number of students in the school to fourteen.

Two scholarships of Rs. 12 each have been given by the Bangalore District Board, and one each by that of Mysore and Hassan, besides the two scholarships of Rs. 15 each granted by the Government.

Three students, two from Mysore and one from Hyderabad, have been admitted for practical training in gardening.

The subjects taught in the first year are Horticulture, Botany, Entomology, Physics, Chemistry, Drawing and English Composition. The practical work includes Plant Propagation, Fruit and Vegetable culture, Flower gardening, Surveying, Plant Disease work and Workshop practice. Observation classes are held once a week.

The first terminal examination was held during the last week of April in the following subjects:—Theoretical and Practical Horticulture, Botany, Entomology, English Composition, Physics and Drawing. All the students with the exception of three did well in the examination.

2. CENTRAL FRUIT NURSERY.

A plot of ground, three acres in extent, on the eastern side of the Lal-Bagh, was selected for the Fruit Nursery. The cart track which was running over this plot was diverted and the whole area was fenced, levelled and formed.

3. FRUIT PRESERVATION.

Mango fruits (Badami variety) have been preserved in the form of slice, pulp and syrup. Samples of preserved fruit were exhibited at the Horticultural Show held in honour of the visit of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin.

A note on the method of bottling of fruits was published and distributed to persons who were interested in the subject.

The second fruit preservation outfit which was ordered from England in March 1927 did not arrive, as the steamer in which it was shipped broke down on the way and was undergoing repairs at Gibraltar.

4. WASTELAND TRIAL PLANTATION.

Two Wasteland Trial Plantations, each consisting of a nursery and a ten acre plot, were opened, one at Garudan Ookad, near Seringapatam on the Bangalore-Mysore Road and the other at Tumkur.

About 4,000 pits were dug in each plantation. A live hedge consisting of *Agave Sisalana* (Sisal Hemp), *Acacia Farnesiana* (Fragrant Acacia) and *Fourcroya gigantea* (Mauritius Hemp) was planted around each of the plantation.

A shed for the use of malis and for keeping tools, seeds, etc., was erected in each of the two plantations.

The nurseries were fenced with wire. Beds were laid out and seeds of Economic plants were sown.

The seedlings were transplanted into the pits over an area of five acres in the plantation at Mysore.

In connection with the selection and supervision of these two Wasteland Trial Plantations, the Assistant Economic Botanist was on tour for fifteen days.

5. DATE CULTIVATION.

An order was placed for 100 Date suckers with the Fruit Specialist to the Government of the Punjab who was arranging to get suitable varieties of Dates from Basra for his own use.

Arrangements were also made to get some good selected varieties of Dates from Egypt.

IV.—OFFICE AND SALE ROOM.

Office.—The correspondence in the Office has enormously increased, the number of inward and outward letters having been 2831 and 2733 respectively, as compared with 1687 and 1969 of the previous year. The number of files has increased from 115 in the previous year to 204 in the year under report.

Sale Room.—The total issues of plants during the year as compared with the previous one are shown below :—

				1925-26	1926-27
Plants and Bulbs	..	..	..	18,655	18,367
Seeds	..	..	..	667 lbs.	594 lbs.
Seeds	..	..	..	2,375 pkts.	2,615 pkts.
Cuttings	..	..	..	2,638	2,895

The correspondence in the Sale Room has also increased greatly. There were 3,361 inward and 4,976 outward letters as against 1017 and 2987 letters respectively.

The sale proceeds during the year amounted to Rs. 5,629-4-0 as against Rs. 5,458-9-0 in the previous year.

A great portion of the time of the staff was occupied in giving technical information to the customers.

Visitors' Books.—Two visitors' Books were opened, one for the Superintendent's Office and the other for the Sale Room.

V.—MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENT OF GARDENS.

A list of the gardens which are under the control of the Department is furnished in Appendix G.

Season.—The season during the year under report was again very unfavourable for garden operations inasmuch as drought prevailed for six months in the year.

BANGALORE.

THE LAL-BAGH.

Maintenance.—The Lal-Bagh has kept up its high reputation as a place of public resort besides being a centre of botanical and horticultural activities.

The several sections of the garden such as the Fernery, Shade garden, Pot garden, Statue garden, Band-stand garden, Japanese garden and Rose garden were maintained in excellent condition.

The several varieties of acclimatised new Roses were planted in the Rosary which made a splendid show during the flowering seasons. The new varieties of Bougainvilleas, Mrs. Butt and Scarlet Queen bore very attractive flowers and formed welcome additions to our old collection of 12 varieties. In the summer the various flowering trees made a most striking show.

The collection of plants in the Fernery was improved by the addition of several new varieties of palms, crotons, etc.

Several varieties of Orchids obtained from the Nilgiris and from Shimoga were added to the existing collection of orchids, among which *Phalenopsis amabilis*, *P. Javanica*, *P. Schilleriana*, *Dendrobium nobile*, *Aerides Crispum*, and *Rhyncostylis* made a most brilliant show which many visitors appreciated.

Standard Bougainvilleas were planted with flower beds in between, on either side of the road leading to Glass House from Band stand. These have added very much to the beauty of the garden. Highly ornamental plants such as *Brownea rosea*, *Brownea grandiceps*, *Amherstia nobilis* were planted on the lawns in front of the Restaurant in a formal style.

Varieties of Bamboos, Iris, Agapanthus and Camellias were planted in the Japanese garden which has become a very attractive portion of the Lal-Bagh.

The Tank Bund was improved by planting several ornamental creepers on bare patches as well as large groups of ferns in shady places.

The articles published in The Daily Post when trees such as *Cochlospermum gossypium*, *Peltophorum ferrugineum*, *Amherstia nobilis*, *Brownea rosea* and *B. grandiceps*, *Cassia renigera*, *C. fistula*, *C. nodosa* and *C. grandis*, were in flower at Lal-Bagh attracted many visitors to Lal-Bagh.

The two half yearly Horticultural Shows were held in the Glass House as usual.

Economic Garden.—The plants yielding drugs, rubbers, fibres, green manure, etc., planted in previous years are thriving.

The Tropical Fruit garden is maintained in good condition. The details are noted under Fruit Cultivation.

Buildings, Roads, etc.—A water closet which was a great necessity was added to the office buildings. The Bulb-store was fitted up with expanded metal on the side which was open towards the in-door nursery. The windows in the Plant-house in the garden were also fitted with expanded metal to provide safety.

Necessary repairs and renewals for the water pipes in the garden were done.

The glass roof in the middle of the Office Buildings was repaired.

Painting of the garden seats, fountains, etc., was done.

All the buildings in the garden were repaired and colour washed.

The roads and foot-paths were repaired with gravel wherever necessary.

The bed of the pond in the Japanese garden was cemented and rockeries were built on the sides.

An ornamental parapet wall to the north of the Glass House was constructed and the ground around the Glass House was formed. This work has improved the locality very greatly.

The old parapet walls which were in a dilapidated condition were rebuilt to a length of 130 feet.

Special repairs were done to the old Deer Enclosure and an expanded metal gate was put up to prevent dogs from getting into the enclosure.

The open space in front of the Main Gate and the road leading to the Glass House were repaired with laterite.

The East Main Drive was widened by two feet on both sides and two circles were laid out at the junctions.

The boring work with the Calyx Core Drill in the plot near the Central Fruit Nursery was stopped after going down 60 feet and striking a little water as the drill was wanted for use elsewhere. The boring has yet to be continued to at least a depth of 100 feet before any definite conclusion could be arrived at.

Ornamental Electric Lamp Posts.—Nineteen Ornamental Electric lamp posts were put up all along the main drive. The effect of these lights specially at the Main Gates where there are six lights fixed on the pillars is very grand.

Birds and Animals.—All the animals and birds were well looked after. There was considerable increase among Pigeons, Rabbits and Guinea Pigs. The surplus stock was sold.

The larger monkeys such as Arabian Baboon, Mandril and Ourang Outang were shifted to their new and more comfortable home near the Lotus Pond.

Refreshment Stalls.—The Indian and European Refreshment Stalls were kept up by contractors as usual.

Finance.—The total cost of the maintenance of the Lal-Bagh amounted to Rs. 34,141-4-8 while the receipts amounted to Rs. 6,018-6-0.

PARKS AND MINOR GARDENS.

CUBBON PARK.

In spite of the adverse seasonal conditions, the Cubbon Park was maintained in good condition throughout the year. The lawns, shrubberies, and flower beds around the Public Offices, Sheshadri Memorial Hall, Museum and in the Statue garden were very attractive. The roads and foot-paths were maintained in good condition. The parapet walls and other structures were kept in good repair. The park has become very popular, large crowds gathering during Band days.

The following new works were done during the year :—

1. A new garden on the site selected for the Statue of His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore, at the end of the vista formed by the Morton Bay Chestnut avenue was laid out with beautiful lawns and flower beds.

2. A foot-path on either side of the Morton Bay Chestnut avenue was formed and kerb stones were fixed on the road edges.

3. The hollow among the Java Fig trees near the New Statue garden was partially filled up.

4. A Riding course named after the Hon'ble Mr. S. E. Pears, the British Resident in Mysore, was opened, starting from the Queen's Statue and leading up to the eastern side of the Band-stand.

5. The road to the west of the Public Office building was realigned parallel to the building and was widened by five feet.

6. A row of *Polyalthia longifolia* (Madras Asoka) plants were planted on the lawn to the west of the Public Office on the outer side, while a row of *Bougainvilleas* (Mrs. Fraser) was planted on the inner side. The shrubbery in front of the porch was removed and flower beds were laid out in their place, replacing the circle in the middle of the lawn with an oval larger in area to allow for the easier turning of cars.

7. The road around the Band-stand was widened.

8. The kerb stone edging on King's Road was lowered as it was too high and a new avenue of *Colvillea racemosa* was planted to take the place of the *Sterculia alata* plants.

9. A number of ornamental flowering trees and shrubs were planted in suitable places in the park.

10. A lot of damage done to the railing between the Public Offices and the Museum as well as to the plants in the neighbourhood by the holding of the District Board Exhibition was repaired.

Finance.—The total cost of the maintenance of the Cubbon Park amounted to Rs. 12,540 while the receipts were Rs. 1,570-4-0.

MINOR GARDENS IN BANGALORE.

Kumara Park.—The garden in this place with its extensive grounds were maintained in good condition. A Bougainvillea hedge was planted along the wirefence on the eastern side. A number of dead mango trees were removed and the grounds were cleared of rank vegetation such as Lantana. Some ornamental trees and shrubs were planted.

NEW GARDENS.

Government in their order No. I. C. 129-186—A. & E. 302-25-8, dated 8th July 1926 sanctioned the transfer of 32 gardens in Bangalore and 15 in Mysore, attached to important Government Institutions, to the control of this Department from 1st July 1926.

The management of the Karapur Camp grounds was also transferred to this Department from May 1927.

The chief among the above gardens where special improvements were carried out are the following :—

Carlton House.—A Sunk-garden was formed here with a fountain in the middle of it. A flight of steps on the western side of the Sunk-garden was also built in stone. Numerous ornamental trees and shrubs were planted.

Industrial Workshop.—The open yard in front of the building was laid out with an oval lawn in the centre and a shrub border was planted along the compound wall on the southern side. It was also arranged to have the gate shifted so that it might be opposite to the big arch of the Work-shop entrance.

Government Press.—The garden in the front has been relaid with lawns and foot-paths. A row of Jacarandas was planted on the northern side of the compound. A shrubbery was also formed along the eastern compound wall.

Ladies' Club.—An avenue of *Polyalthia longifolia* plants along the eastern compound wall and of *Spathodias* on the southern compound wall were planted. A lot of shrubs were planted along the compound walls. The slopes on either side of the drive were formed properly and turfed. Some of the old and ugly mango trees were removed. The whole ground was vastly improved.

Victoria Hospital.—Pits were dug all along the northern compound wall and Komarac and Rose apple plants were planted. About 8 pits were dug up by the eastern side of the tennis court and ornamental shrub plants were planted therein. Ornamental trees were also planted in different suitable places near the Officers' Quarters. The *Plumbago* hedge around the triangular garden in front of the Hospital was removed.

Minto Ophthalmic Hospital.—Rows of trees along the compound walls were planted and several old pot plants were removed.

Collegiate High School and District Office Compound.—The Tennis courts in front of the building were removed. Avenue trees (*Peltophorum*) in both the compounds were planted.

Maternity Hospital.—Several old and unnecessary trees were removed and the grounds were cleaned.

MYSORE.

Season.—The year under report was very unfavourable for garden operations on account of severe summer as a result of which young and delicate plants suffered much. The gardens and parks were maintained in a highly satisfactory condition during the Birthday and Dasara seasons with clean lawns and bright flower beds.

Curzon Park.—All the four blocks were kept neat and tidy. New shrubberies were planted by the side of the Fort-wall and the western side of the Plant-house.

A new foot-path was opened with a bower at the end and a garden bench was put up under the arch. Creepers were planted all along the slopes of the drains, shrubberies and Canna beds were laid out at suitable places.

Gordon Park.—The appearance of the Park was improved by removing old and ugly trees and by planting 84 ornamental trees, such as Colvillea, Spathodea, Peltophorum, Gold Mohur and Rain Tree. Trees were planted to screen out-houses from the sight of the public. Fifty ornamental flowering shrubs were also planted in suitable places. Considerable damage is done to the plants by cattle as the park is open all round.

Government House.—A number of ornamental trees such as Colvillea, Peltophorum, etc., which were planted in suitable places are thriving well. Flower beds, lawns, shrubberies, etc., were maintained in excellent condition.

Fort Garden.—The garden was very much improved by weeding the lawns, pruning and manuring the shrubberies and renewing the soil in flower beds.

The following gardens were maintained in good condition and a number of trees, shrubs and creepers were planted in suitable places :—

1. Lake View.
2. Railway Office.
3. Indian Guests' Quarters.
4. Maharaja's College grounds.
5. Park House.
6. Hardinge Circle.
7. Fair Lawn.
8. University Gardens.
9. Padmalaya.
10. Sheshadri House and
11. Secretariat Staff Compound.

New Gardens.—The following gardens were taken charge of during the year and ornamental planting was done in almost all the gardens :—

1. Staff Quarters.
2. New Mansion Grounds.
3. Old Travellers' Bungalow.
4. University Offices.
5. The Maharaja's College Hostel.
6. The Maharani's College.
7. The Maharani's College Hostel.
8. The Government Collegiate High School.
9. The Chamarajendra Technical Institute.
10. The Training College.
11. The Wellington Lodge.
12. The Krishnarajendra Hospital.
13. Vani Vilas Maternity Hospital.
14. Law Courts.
15. Exhibition Grounds.

The Annual Garden Competition was held during the Dasara festival. The gardens were divided into two classes, viz., (1) Public and (2) Residential. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore was graciously pleased to give away the prizes.

New Mansion Grounds.—The area of the grounds is about 1,200 acres. The trees (3,000) planted for landscape effect suffered for want of water as the two lakes which are the source of supply were completely dried up.

Improvements.—The larger improvements could not be taken up for want of funds. The following were the minor improvements done during the year :—

1. Planting 160 fruit trees in the Terraces.
2. Planting 350 Ornamental trees in groups.
3. Planting 75 shrub plants on the maidan in front of the Mansion by the side of the main road.
4. Planting shrubberies on the last Terrace.
5. The main road which was undulating was uniformly graded by the Public Works Department and in consequence most of the large Avenue trees (Gulmore and Neem trees) had to be transplanted and it was a source of gratification to see that there

was not a single failure among them. Some of them had to be moved twice as the ground was not ready till after some time.

6. A Clerodendron hedge was planted to a length of 2,800 R. Ft. on the left of the main road.

7. Roads and paths were formed and levelled in the first Terrace.

8. The Lawns on the top and first Terrace were weeded and kept tidy.

9. A lot of ornamental trees and shrubs were raised in the Nursery and these were not only used for planting in these grounds but a number of them were issued to other gardens also.

The total expenditure on garden works amounted to Rs. 8,723-9-0.

Sales.—A sum of Rs. 1,288-0-6 was realised by the sale of plants, seeds, etc., in Mysore.

Finance.—The total expenditure on the Parks and Gardens in Mysore amounted to Rs. 9,733-12-0 while the receipts were Rs. 1,288-0-6.

SERINGAPATAM.

DARIA DOWLAT BAGH.

The rainfall as registered at the Daria Dowlat Bagh amounted to 25·84 inches against 20·37 during the previous year. The number of rainy days was 50, distributed over a period of 10 months of which September 1926 was the wettest month, when 9·11 inches were gauged. The heaviest shower was on the 8th September 1926, when 2·90 inches were recorded.

Some of the tropical foliage plants suffered during the drought in the summer.

The garden was maintained in a splendid condition throughout the year. The vegetable plot on the lower eastern portion of the garden was converted into a fruit plantation. One hundred and fifty plantain suckers, 100 lime seedlings and 24 Pine-apple suckers were planted.

The following improvements were effected during the year :—

Some old and ugly trees were cut down on the approach road at the entrance and *Polyalthia longifolia* plants were planted.

Bignonia venusta creepers were planted to cover the barbed wire fencing on both sides of the approach road.

Acalypha Hamiltoniana was planted to serve as an edge to the shrubberies.

Eight manure pits were dug up and filled in with the leaf sweepings in the garden.

The beds in the Nagarkhana road were altered to be in keeping with the rest of the old beds in the same line.

Bauhinia Galpinii plants were planted in the *Areca lutescens* avenue between the palms.

District Board Nursery.—The District Board sanctioned a sum of Rs. 200 for starting an avenue tree and fodder plant Nursery at Daria Dowlat Bagh this year. About $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of land in the vegetable plot was laid out for this purpose and about 5,000 plants were raised here and issued to the Amildars of Seringapatam, Mandya and Yedatore for planting in the roads and for planting *topes* on the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Several School-masters in Seringapatam Taluk made use of this opportunity and took plants for planting in their school premises.

Finance.—The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,357-15-0 while there was an income of Rs. 762-14-4.

GUMBUZ GARDEN.

In spite of water difficulty during the summer, the garden was maintained in good condition throughout the year.

A sum of Rs. 1,600 was sanctioned for improvement in this garden.

The following are the special improvements carried out during the year :—

1. Lime seedlings were planted in the Arecanut plot.
2. Twenty-five Pine-apple suckers were planted.

3. Forty-eight Pomeles were planted on either side of the central main road.
 4. Twenty-five Fig plants are planted in the western portion of the garden.
 5. All the Guava plots were thinned and cultivated.
 6. Twenty-eight Sapodilla and 30 Litchi plants were planted.
 7. Fifty grafted Champacas were planted in the eastern and southern roads on both the sides.
 8. Four Honey suckle and 2 Petraea volubilis plant were planted on the left side of the Nagarkhana.
 9. Bignonia magnifica creepers were planted on the banks of the channel.
 10. Drains were opened in different places and the drainage in the garden was thus improved.
 11. Ten new manure pits were dug up in suitable places.
 12. A Nine feet road was formed on the eastern side from the eastern road to southern Drive road.
 13. A number of old and useless mango trees were removed.
- Finance.*—The income during the year was Rs. 801-3-0 while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,597-7-0.

THE MYSORE SEWAGE FARM.

Maintenance.—The Farm which is a municipal concern continued to be under the management of the Gardens Department during the year.

Vegetable Culture.—The total area under cultivation was 11 acres. The following are the important vegetables grown at the Farm:—

1. *Maize.*—Maize 'Moro' and 'Golden Dent' were cultivated; they gave better results than the local variety. The net profit was Rs. 135—150 per acre against Rs. 18 for the local variety.

2. *Beans.*—The acclimatised seeds of 'Golden Butter Wax' were grown and they gave a net profit of Rs. 108 per acre. There is a good demand for this vegetable.

3. *Cabbage.*—Of the 4 varieties tried, 'Cape Early Sugar Loaf' proved to be the best for commercial purposes. A $\frac{1}{4}$ acre plot gave 1,320 large hard heads weighing 4-8 lbs. each. The net profit was Rs. 448 per acre. This crop thrives well from July to December.

4. *Cauliflower.*—'The Large White Cape' and 'Early Cape' were tried and the quality was found to be inferior.

5. *Beet-root.*—Egyptian Dark Red Turnip rooted proved successful. Each root weighed from 4-6 lbs. The demand for this vegetable is great.

6. *Knol-Khol.*—Two varieties, White and Purple, were grown successfully. Each Knol-khol weighed from 3-5 lbs. The demand for this vegetable is also great.

7. *Tomatoes.*—Several varieties were cultivated successfully.

8. *Carrot.*—The varieties 'Half Long Chantony' and 'Half Long Nantes' were grown with good results.

The other vegetables tried successfully were:—

Cos Lettuce, Peas (English), Turnips, English Radish, Capsicum, Brinjal, Lady's Finger, Ash-Gourds and Greens of different kinds.

Fruit Culture:—1. *Papayas.*—Four varieties are growing well; plants have been propagated.

2. *Bananas.*—The following varieties, e.g., Menasubale, Rasabale, Nendrabale, Rajabale, Madrasbale, Boodubale, and Mudrangabale are bearing fruits. The yield and quantity are very satisfactory.

3. *Pomegranates.*—Both sweet and sour varieties did well.

4. *Pumeloes.*—These have just commenced to bear fruits.

5. *Figs.*—The plants suffered from high winds. The quality of fruits was not satisfactory.

6. *Jack.*—These are bearing fruits which are greatly in demand.

7. *Allahabad Guavas.*—They are yielding good sized fruits which are finding a ready sale in the market.

8. *Grape vines*.—"Black Hamburg" did well. The fruits are very sweet and are rose-scented.

9. *Cocoanuts*.—They are thriving well and some of the varieties have commenced to bear fruits.

Fodders.—Among fodders Lucerne, Rhodes grass, Elephant grass and Russian Sun Flower were cultivated successfully.

Betel Vines.—The drainage of the betel vine plots was improved at a cost of Rs. 900. Forty two more new plots were leased out during the year. The total area leased out from the beginning till the end of last year came to 33 acres.

The land rent collected during the year amounted to Rs. 585-13-3 against Rs. 379-12-9 of the previous year.

Sisal Hemp.—Weeding and other operations were attended to in the plantation and blanks were filled up.

Avenue Nursery.—The total number of plants raised in the nursery was 5,600 of which 911 plants valued at Rs. 455-8-0, were issued to Palace, Municipality, Government Gardens and the District Board.

The working of the nursery proved to be remunerative. The amount spent on maintenance of the nursery is Rs. 648-13-0 and the net income was Rs. 1,031-6-0.

Improvements.—Improvements were not undertaken on a large scale for want of funds. The following small works were attended to :—

1. Cleaning roads, plots, and septic tanks.
2. Cleaning Jungle growths and weeds and ant-hills.
3. Opening out drains.
4. Painting the railings.
5. Gravelling roads.

Funds for fencing the Farm and improving the drainage system should be provided for working the Farm on more remunerative lines.

Finance.—The income during the year under all items was Rs. 6,374-1-9 of which Rs. 5,374-1-9 were actually realised and Rs. 1,000 were outstanding on supplies made and on standing crops. Statement C shows the details of income derived, budget grant and actual expenditure incurred during the year. An income of Rs. 5,011 was earned during the previous year against a budget grant of Rs. 5,000 whereas Rs. 5,374-1-9 were actually realised and remitted to the Municipal Treasury during the year under report against the budget grant of Rs. 5,000 showing an improvement over that of last year. Statement I Shows that a profit of Rs. 2,555-9-9 was realised even when all permanent charges of the Farm, Avenue Nursery as also labour charges incurred on the cultivation of crops are taken into calculation.

Statement J shows the expenditure incurred and income derived from the inception of the Farm to the end of the year under report. It also shows how the Farm has progressed from the commencement to the end of the year under report.

General remarks.—The following seeds and suckers were obtained from Lal-Bagh for the use of the District Board and they were distributed amongst its members.

No.	Items	Seeds	Roots
1	Acacia Farnesiana	2 lbs.	..
2	Russian Sun Flower	25 "	..
3	Rhodes Grass	1 "	600
4	Guinea Grass	1 "	500

Cultural instruction as to how to grow the above were furnished to those members to whom the seeds and suckers were supplied.

VI. HILL STATIONS.

The Nandi Hill Station is growing in popularity as a health and pleasure resort.

As stated in the beginning of the report the establishment of the Nandi Hill Station was revised during the year.

Season.—The rainfall on the Hill was below the average. The total rainfall was 20.18 inches against 28.98 inches of the last year. December, January and February were rainless months and September had the heaviest rainfall amounting to 9.24 inches.

The number of visitors to the Hill and receipts during the last five years are as follows :—

Year	Number of visitors	Receipts		
		Rs.	a.	p.
1922-23	589	2,819	2	6
1923-24	558	2,141	5	6
1924-25	581	2,723	11	9
1925-26	592	4,018	10	0
1926-27	664	3,334	15	0

There were a few cases of Plague in the villages at the foot of the hills at the beginning of the season and this scared away a number of the usual visitors to the hill from Madras who cancelled their booking of rooms. The whole of Oaklands (Cunningham Bungalow) was placed at the disposal of Mahatma Ghandi and his party for a month and a half during the season. These accounts for the decrease in the income.

Out of 664 visitors, 171 Europeans and 346 Indians were from within the State and 147 Indians from outside.

Conveniences and Comforts.—The conveniences and comforts of the visitors were well looked after. The water level in the Amrutasarovara tank went down owing to the failure of N. E. Monsoon. The supply and condition of water was satisfactory. As usual bacteriological examination was done every month by the Public Health Institute and the results of the examination were put up on the notice board for the information of visitors.

A Dispensary was opened as usual, during the season *i.e.*, from 15th March to 15th July. A small fee was levied on visitors for medical attendance and supply of medicine. The total number of visitors who were treated on the hills was 211. The fees realised from this amounted to Rs. 48-10-0.

A Police Out-Post was opened on the hill on the 15th March and was closed on 30th June 1927.

The roads and buildings, furniture, and crockery, etc., were maintained in excellent condition.

New Crockery and Cutlery were added. A lot of unserviceable articles such as Lamps, Crockery, Cutlery, etc., were removed and sold.

New angle iron and wirenet screens were put up for the Tennis Court in place of the old and unserviceable screens. The Badminton Court was widened.

A good stock of Oilmanstores was kept by the Department. A Provision store was opened by a contractor during the season.

The European and Indian Hotels were maintained throughout the year.

The leading Newspapers and Journals were subscribed for during the season.

A Postman was on duty on the hill during the season.

Cupressus macrocarpa and some ornamental trees were planted along the circular road around the Cubbon Bungalow.

The Camphor and other plants planted last year near the Amrutasarovara are thriving well.

All the foot-paths were kept in good order and a large amount of jungle clearing was done.

Finance.—The total expenditure on the Nandi Hill Station amounted to Rs. 10,999-12-6.

A statement showing the receipts and expenditure is appended (*vide* Appendix H.)

Distinguished visitors.—Mahatma Gandhi arrived on the hill on the 20th April 1927 when, he was received by the Superintendent. He stayed there till the end of June. The whole of Cunningham bungalow was placed at his disposal. His requirements were carefully attended to. He left the Hill Station with his health vastly improved.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore with staff paid a visit to the Hill Station on the 31st December 1926 when the Superintendent explained various things connected with the Hill Station. His Highness the Yuvaraja Sahib accompanied by His Highness Teeka Sahib of Kapurthala and party visited the Hill on the 7th January 1927. The Superintendent made all arrangements for their stay, received them on the Hill and showed them round the interesting places. On the 18th May 1927 the Dewan of Mysore accompanied by Sir M. Visvesvaraya visited the Hill Station, when also the Superintendent made arrangements for their stay and explained matters about the Hill Station. The distinguished visitors expressed their great satisfaction of the Hill Station work.

VII.—THE MYSORE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Mysore Horticultural Society maintained its prosperous condition as in the previous year. The membership was 138 as it stood in June 1927.

The Half-yearly shows were held in the first week of August 1926 and February 1927.

The Show in the Cut flower section was excellent on both the occasions. The arrangement showed marked taste, in Table Decorations while the Vases, Baskets and Bouquets were quite attractive.

The quality of exhibits in the Fruit and Vegetable Stalls was good.

Summer Show.—The number of entries in each group was below the average of the previous years though considering the seasonal conditions, the exhibits were not disappointing, while some of them were of a very high standard.

Winter Show.—In spite of the adverse seasonal conditions owing to the complete failure of the North East Monsoon the exhibits were far above the average.

Some new varieties of foliage plants such as *Dracaena Deremensis Bauseii*, *Raffia humilis*, Japanese variety, were exhibited by the Government Botanic Gardens.

The Roses and Carnations were excellent among the perennials.

The exhibits in the annuals section were also very good. The best cultivated exhibit of flowers was *Cineraria* for which a special cup was awarded to its Exhibitor.

As in the previous year, a Scientific tent was opened by the Garden Department. Important Economic plants such as Fibres, Rubbers, Perfume plants, Medical plants, green manuring Fodders, etc., were arranged in front of the tent. Other exhibits such as tools, seeds, Economic products, Insecticides, Manures and Botanical Drawings were arranged inside.

Mrs. Pears gave away the prizes in the Summer Show and Amin-ul-Mulk Mr. Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, in the Winter Show.

The value of prizes given away in both the Shows amounted to Rs. 18,99-14-0. The total receipts and expenditure of the shows were Rs. 1,938-1-0 and Rs. 2,797-0-5 respectively.

The Society is beholden to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for having awarded a big silver cup and also to —

Hajee Sir Ismail Sait, κt.
 Sir Charles Todhunter, κ.c.s.i.,
 Lady Todhunter,
 Lady Banerji,
 Lover of Flowers (Anonymous.)
 Mr. Hanumantha Rao, Cubbon Park Tiffin Rooms,
 Messrs. Spencer and Co., and
 Messrs C. Krishnaiya Chetty and Sons.,

for the silver cups, etc., donated by them.

VIII—GENERAL REMARKS.

The following were among the distinguished visitors to the different sections of the Department :—

(a) *Government Botanic Gardens* :—

1. Professor Dr. B. B. Marcovitch, Institute of applied Botany,
Leningrad, Russia.
2. General Sir Afsur-ul-milk, Hyderabad.
3. Right Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry.
4. The Hon'ble Mr. S. E. Pears, I.C.S., C.S.I., C.I.E.,
British Resident in Mysore.
5. Amin-ul-mulk, Mirza M. Ismail, Esq., B.A., C.I.E., O.B.E.,
Dewan of Mysore.

(b) *Daria Dowlat Bagh and Gumbuz Gardens* :—

1. His Highness the Maharaja of Navanagar.
2. H. H. Begum Saheb of Decca (Bengal).
3. The Hon'ble the British Resident in Mysore.
4. His Excellency the Governor of Madras.
5. The Dewan of Mysore.
6. His Highness the Teecka Saheb of Kapurthala.
7. Dr. Sir P. C. Ray.

(c) *Horticultural Farm* :—

1. C. S. Balasundram Iyer, Esq., B.A., Member of Council.
2. R. B. Plumer, Esq., Bar-at-law, Chief Justice of Mysore.
3. Mr. U. Ziada, Horticultural Department, Egypt.

(d) *Nandi Hill Station* :—

1. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
2. His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore accompanied by His Highness the
Teecka Saheb of Kapurthala.
3. Mahatma and Mrs. Gandhi.
4. Right Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry.
5. The Dewan of Mysore.
6. Sir M. Visvesvaraya, K.C.S.I.

Finance.—The total expenditure on the Government Gardens Department including the different sections controlled by it during the year was Rs. 1,57,099-1-4 and the income amounted to Rs. 25,207-3-8. The statement of details is given in Appendix K.

Conclusion.—The work of the Department which was already heavy increased nearly two fold during the year under report and I feel that the members of the staff on the whole have done their utmost to cope with the increased work and have tried to make the Department a success in all its various sections.

H. C. JAVARAYA,

Offg. *Economic Botanist and Superintendent,*
Government Gardens in Mysore.

APPENDIX A.

Outward Exchange List of Plants, Seeds, etc., 1926-27.

No.	Address	
1	Superintendent, Palace, Bangalore	One thousand and forty-six plants. Six packets of seeds.
2	The Residency, Bangalore	One hundred and eighty-eight plants of kinds.
3	The Range Forest Officer, Bangalore	Three hundred Prosopis seedlings.
4	The Curator, Parks and Gardens, Mysore	Six pounds seeds of kinds. Twenty-four plants of kinds.
5	Mokhtesar, Palace Estates and Gardens, Mysore	Twelve Dozen plants of kinds.
6	The District Forest Officer, Mysore	Half Gunny bag of Forest seeds.
7	The District Forest Officer, Shimoga	Thirty-six plants of kinds. Two dozen packets of kinds.
8	Mr. C. M. Cariappa, Sivasamudram	Six plants of kinds.
9	St. John Hunt, Esq., Coffee Planter, Kimnargodi, Mudigere.	Two plants Bougainvillea.
10	G. R. Hilson, Esq., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Lawly Road, P. O. Combatore.	Four ozs. Hubum Clover.
11	C. Tadulingam, Esq., Government Lecturing Botanist, Coimbatore.	Two plants.
12	N. Srinivasalu Chetty, Esq., Madras	One dozen packets seeds of kinds.
13	The Superintendent, State Gardens, Baroda	Twelve plants of kinds.
14	The Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Alipur, Calcutta.	Fourteen plants of kinds.
15	Miss Carleton, Chanpatia, Behar	One packet Spinach seeds.
16	Miss Wernigg, Port Blair, Andaman Islands	Six Orchids of kinds.
17	The Superintendent, Government Botanic Gardens, Maymayo, Burma.	Two packets seeds.
18	Forest Botanist, Forest Research Institute, Dehradun.	One packet tree seeds.
19	Director, Ministry of Agriculture, Horticultural Section, El. Giza, Egypt.	Eight pounds of tree seeds.
20	C. M. Day, Esq., Zomba, B.E.A.	Six orchids and a collection of creeper seeds.
21	Botanist, in charge of Agricultural Explorations, United States. Department of Agriculture, Washington.	One Collection of tree seeds and six packets of Pigeon Peas of vars.

APPENDIX B.

Inward Exchange List of Plants, Seeds, etc., 1926-27.

No.	Address	
1	The Conservator of Forests in Mysore, Bangalore	Twenty-five seedlings of Camphor. Five pounds Cassia auriculata seeds.
2	R. V. Seshaiya, Esq., Natural Science Laboratory, Tirupati.	Three plants of kinds.
3	N. Sreenivasula Chetty, Esq., Washermanpet, Madras.	Eight seeds of Couroupita Guianensis. Thirteen fruits of Couroupita Guianensis
4	B. S. Nirody, Esq., Orchid House, Egmore, Madras.	Two plants Bread fruit seedless.
5	N. Venkata Rao, Esq., Coffee Planter, Mangalore	Nine plants of seedless Bread fruit.
6	A. B. Madappa, Esq., Mercara	Thirty Ferns of kinds. Fifty-four Ferns of kinds. Twenty-two Ferns of kinds.
7	The Superintendent, Victoria Gardens, Byculla, Bombay.	Half pound Cassia seeds of vars. One packet Michelia Champaca.
8	The Secretary, Agricultural-Horticultural Society of India, Alipur, Calcutta.	Six plants Amherstia nobilis. Sixteen plants of kinds. Six plants Phælonopsis Schilleriana. Six plants Tacsonia coccinea.
9	The Superintendent, State Gardens, Baroda	Two plants camænsia maxima.
10	The Superintendent, State Gardens, Gwalior	Five pounds Dalbergia sissoo seeds.
11	Campbell Dudley, Esq., Namunukula, Ceylon	Fourteen orchids of kinds.
12	The Director, Botanic Gardens, Melbourne	Sixty packets seeds of kinds.
13	The Director, Ministry of Agriculture, Horticultural Section, Cairo, Egypt.	Five pounds seeds Ceratonia Siliqua.

APPENDIX C.

Donation List of Plants, Seeds, etc., 1926-27.

No.	Address	Entry No.	
1	The Hon'ble Mr. S. E. Pears, C.S.I., C.I.E., The Residency, Bangalore.	..	Ten Tree seedlings. Forty two Ferns of sorts. One Solamun Wendlandi.
2	The Director of Agriculture in Mysore, Bangalore.	95-27	One small bag Jeerika seeds.
3	Mrs. Mayes, Bangalore	44-27	Ten bulbs Liliunis.
4	A. F. Kunden, Esq., c/o Mr. Harvey, Bombay Tailoring Co., Bangalore.	72-27	One packet seeds of ceratonia siliqua.
5	A. K. Yegnarayana Iyer, Esq., M.A., Deputy Director of Agriculture in Mysore, Bangalore.	38-27	Three hundred and ninty-six cuttings of grape vine from Poona.
6	D. W. Meppen, Esq., Kadur	39-27	One hundred and fifty-four S. Mesua ferrea.
7	The Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara Coast Division, Honavar.	2-27	Hydrocarpus wightiana 1 lb.
8	The Curator, Llyod Botanic Gardens, Darjeeling.	26-27	Adenantha pavonina 24 seeds.
9	Miss Wernigg, Port Blair	84-27	Twenty-two packets of kinds.
10	The Director, Botanic Gardens, Singapore	4-27	Thirty-six packets seeds of kinds.
11	Miss Carleton, Chanpatia	10-27	Anacardium occidentale 18 lbs.
12	The Director, Botanic Gardens, Melbourne, Australia.	88-27	Two packets seeds of kinds.
13	The Conservator of Forests, Entebbe, Uganda.	8-27	One packet Pulwa seeds.
14	The Agricultural Engineer, Pho-Ho	27-27	Sixty packets seeds of kinds.
15	The Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.	48-27	Four packets seeds of kinds.
16	The Director, Royal Horticultural Society Gardens, Wisley, Ripley, Surrey.	66-27	Two packets seeds of kinds.
17	The Botanist in charge, Agricultural Explorations, United States Departments of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington.	70-27	Five hundred S. Aleurites Fordii. Five hundred S. Aleurites montona. Forty two packets seeds of trees and shrub.
18	The Government Botanist, Department of Agricultural and stock, Brisbane, N.S.W.	50-27	Fifty-six packets seeds of Herbaceous plants.
		62-27	Fifty packets seeds of kinds.
		1-27	Prosopis Chilensis ¼ lb.
		9-27	Melinis Munitiflora ¼ lb.
		16-27	Coffea excelsa 13 oz.
		102-27	Bauhinia Kapperi ½ oz.
		99-27	One packet Gliricidia sepium. One packet Phytalacca dioca. One packet Celtis sinensis.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing Receipts, Budget Allotments and Actual Expenditure
of the Horticultural Farm, Bangalore, 1926-27.

No.	Particulars of receipts	Amount	Particulars of expenditure	Budget allotment	Actual Expenditure
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	By sale of crops, fodder, etc.	5,331 12 2	1. Establishment	1,632 0 0	1,555 11 0
2	By Book adjustment	725 10 1	2. Seeds and other charges.	368 0 0	367 13 9
			3. Cooly labour	3,500 0 0	3,499 1 0
			4. Contingencies	300 0 0	299 13 6
	Total	6,057 6 3	Total	5,800 0 0	5,722 7 3

APPENDIX E.

Donation List of Library, 1926-27.

No.	Name of Periodical	Source
1	Bulletin of Miscellaneous information	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.
2	Bulletins, etc., of Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, Honolulu, Hawaii.	United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.
3	Bulletins, etc., of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Berkeley, California.	University of California.
4	Bulletins and Memoirs of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Cornell University.	Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.
5	Bulletins, etc., of the Department of Agriculture Dominion of Canada.	The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.
6	Bulletins of Bermuda Department of Agriculture.	Department of Agriculture, Bermuda.
7	Brooklyn Botanic Garden Record	The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Lancaster United States of America.
8	Crops and Grass Lands	The Agricultural Service, Bureau for calcium cyanide.
9	Experiment Station Record	United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.
10	Inventory of seeds and Plants imported by the office of Foreign plant introduction Bureau of Plant Industry.	United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.
11	Journal of Agricultural Research	United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.
12	Mycologists resident in the British Empire ..	The Imperial Bureau of Mycology.
13	Philippine Agricultural Review	Philippine Bureau of Agriculture.
14	Philippine Agricultural Bibliography	Do
15	Queensland Agricultural Journal	Department of Agriculture and Stock, Brisbane.
16	Report of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of California.	The Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station.
FROM JULY 1924—JUNE 1925.		
17	Report (Sixteenth Annual) of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden 1926.	The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.
18	Report on the Department of Agriculture Barbados 1925-26.	Director of Agriculture, Barbados.
19	Report on the Agricultural Department, Government of the Gold Coast 1925-26.	Department of Agriculture, Government of the Gold Coast.
20	The Planters' Chronicle	U. P. A. S. I. Madras.

APPENDIX E.—(1).

List of Journals Subscribed, 1926-27.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. The Gardeners' Chronicle. | 4. Curtis's Botanical Magazine. |
| 2. The Journal of the Indian Botanical Society. | 5. The Review of Applied Mycology. |
| 3. The Journal of Pomology. | 6. The Mysore Economic Journal. |
| | 7. Homes and Gardens. |

APPENDIX F.

Statement Showing the treatment of Plant Diseases during the year 1926-27.

No.	Diseases	Number of Gardens	Number of plants treated	Plants attacked	Treatment
1	Citrus stem borer ..	19	4,408	Lime, Lemon, Orange, Pumelo, Citron, etc.	Attacked shoots were pruned and burnt; and adults were killed by inserting into the hole a piece of cotton dipped in a mixture of 2 parts of Chloroform and 1 part of Creosote and then the hole was closed with grafting wax.
2	Green Bug and Sooty Mould.	23	783	Fruit trees, Aegle marmelos, Nox vomica, Various creepers, Citrus, Coffee, etc.	Sprayed with Fish Oil Rosin Soap Solution.
3	Mealy Bugs ..	26	1,441	Acalyphas, Hibiscus, Coleus, Fruit trees-Crotons, Palms, etc.	Sprayed with Fish Oil Rosin Soap Solution.
4	Plant Lice ..	11	518	Cabbage-Chrysanthemum, Citrus-Hibiscus, etc.	Sprayed with Fish Oil Rosin Soap Solution and Tobacco Decoction.
5	Various Scale Insects	20	1,936	Foliage plants, Roses Apples, Orchids, Meyenias, Coleus.	Sprayed with Lime Sulphur Solution.
6	Other Stem boring Insects.	7	86	Apple, Roses, Murraya, Forest trees, Cassias.	Sprayed with a mixture of Chloroform and Creosote.
7	White-ants. ..	14	1,556	Forest and ornamental trees and ant hills.	Ant hills were fumigated with "Ant Exterminator" and trees were smeared with a mixture made of red earth, Cow-dung and precipitated sulphur in a little tar water.
8	Leaf eating Caterpillars.	14	2,244	Chrysantemum, Oak, Cabbage, Dombeya, Forest trees.	Hand picked and sprayed with a mixture of arsenate of lead solution and Rosin sticker.
9	Cockchafer beetles ..	11	1,855	Roses and Apples ..	Hand picked and sprayed with a mixture of Bordeaux and Arsenate of Lead solution.
10	Flea Beetles ..	3	43	Grape vines ..	Hand picked and sprayed with Lead Arsenate solution.
11	Brown Bugs. ..	9	187	Hibiscus, Coffee and Thuunbergia creepers.	Sprayed with Fish Oil Rosin Soap solution.
12	Leaf eating beetles ..	2	110	Roses ..	Hand picked and sprayed with a mixture of Bordeaux mixture and Arsenate of Lead solution.
13	Mildew ..	15	3,862	Grape, Rose and Apples.	Sprayed with Bordeaux mixture
14	Other Fungus diseases.	6	416	Roses and Grape vines.	Sprayed with Bordeaux mixture
15	Mango Hoppers ..	8	48	Mango trees ..	Sprayed with Fish Oil Rosin Soap solution.
16	For all diseases ..	..	2,470	Various plants ..	Fumigated with Hydrocyanic Acid Gas.
	Total ..	201	20,963		

APPENDIX G.

List of Gardens, Parks and Farms 1926-27.

I. BANGALORE.

(a) *Government Botanic Garden.*

Lal-Bagh.

(b) *Public Park.*

Cubbon Park.

(c) *Farm.*

Horticultural Farm.

(d) *Minor Gardens.*

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. "Kumara Park." | 17. District Office. |
| 2. "Ballabrooie." | 18. Collegiate High School. |
| 3. Electric "A" Station. | 19. Engineering School. |
| 4. Guests Quarters. | 20. Central College. |
| 5. Chief Commandant's Office. | 21. Central College Hostel. |
| 6. Senior Surgeon's Office. | 22. Central Observatory. |
| 7. Geological Office. | 23. Public Health Institute. |
| 8. Carlton House. | 24. Victoria Hospital. |
| 9. Ladies' Club. | 25. Minto Ophthalmic Hospital. |
| 10. Government Press. | 26. Police Training School. |
| 11. Central Industrial Workshop. | 27. Government Middle School. |
| 12. Executive Engineer's Office. | 28. Tippu Sultan's Palace. |
| 13. Chief Electrical Engineers Office. | 29. Sanskrit College. |
| 14. Revenue Survey Office. | 30. Central Book Depot. |
| 15. New Public Offices. | 31. Sandalkoti. |
| 16. Maternity Hospital. | 32. Vani Vilas Institute. |
| | 33. Vaccine Institute. |

II. MYSORE.

(a) *Public Parks.*

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Gordon Park. | 3. Curzon Park. |
| 2. Hardinge Circle. | |

(b) *Minor Gardens.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Private Secretary's Quarters. | 15. Training College. |
| 2. Government House. | 16. Krishnarajendra Hospital. |
| 3. Durbar Surgeon's Quarters. | 17. Chamarajendra Technical Institute. |
| 4. Indian Guests' Quarters and blocks. | 18. Maharani's College. |
| 5. "Padmalaya." | 19. Maharani's College Hostel. |
| 6. "Seshadri House." | 20. Vani Vilas Maternity Hospital. |
| 7. Representative Home. | 21. Central Railway Office. |
| 8. University Gardens. | 22. Maharaja's Collegiate High School. |
| 9. "Lake View." | 23. Maharaja's College. |
| 10. North Fort Garden. | 24. University Offices. |
| 11. New Mansion Grounds. | 25. Maharaja's College Hostel. |
| 12. Staff Quarters. | 26. Exhibition Grounds. |
| 13. Old Travellers Bungalow. | 27. Law Courts. |
| 14. Wellington Lodge. | |

APPENDIX G.—concl'd.

(c) Farm.

Sewage Farm, Mysore.

III. SERINGAPATAM.

1. Daria Dowlat Bagh. | 2. Gumbuz Gardens.

IV. KARAPUR.

Karapur Camp Gardens.

V. KRISHNARAJASAGARA.

1. Terrace Gardens. | 2. Plant Nursery.

VI. WASTELAND TRIAL PLANTATIONS.

1. Garudana Okada Plantation. 2. Tumkur Plantation.

Total 74 charges.

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing Receipts, Budget Allotment and Actual Expenditure of the Nandi Hill Station for 1926-27.

No.	Receipts	Amount	Expenditure	Budget Allotment	Actual expenditure
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bungalow rent ..	2,833 0 0	Establishment ..	5,472 0 0	5,196 0 0
2	Rickshaw hire ..	0 8 0	Travelling allowance..	250 0 0	75 2 0
3	Chair hire ..	74 8 0	Improvements to	500 0 0	500 0 0
4	Motor-shed rent ..	75 8 0	grounds and Build-		
5	Water-supply ..	162 4 6	ings.		
6	Maity charges ..	14 8 0	Maintenance charges..	2,000 0 0	1,999 15 0
7	Tennis Court fees ..	3 0 0	Contingencies ..	628 0 0	627 14 6
8	Aerated water ..	30 4 0	Dispensary ..	600 0 0	600 0 0
9	Linen hire ..	13 13 0	Urgent improvements.	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
10	Reading Room fees ..	7 8 0			
11	Garden produce ..	11 4 8			
12	Sale of Grass ..	14 0 0			
13	Recoveries on break-	1 0 0			
	ages.				
14	Indian Hotel profit ..	24 3 8			
15	Medical fees ..	48 10 0			
16	Sale of old articles ..	15 0 0			
17	Ground rent for tents..	6 0 0			
	Total ..	3,334 15 10	Total ..	11,450 0 0	10,999 12 6

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure from the commencement of the Farm to the end of 1926-27.

No.	Years						Expenditure			Income		
							Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	1917-18	..	..	..	..	..	806	0	0	.....	
2	1918-19	..	..	..	..	..	2,996	0	0	1,308	0	0
3	1919-20	..	..	..	..	..	3,922	0	0	1,684	0	0
4	1920-21	..	..	..	..	..	3,829	0	0	2,059	0	0
5	1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	4,158	0	0	2,142	0	0
6	1922-23	..	..	..	..	..	3,076	0	0	2,256	0	0
7	1923-24	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	0	0	1,915	0	0
8	1924-25	..	..	..	..	..	6,918	0	0	3,697	0	0
9	1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	0	0	5,011	0	0
10	1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	0	0	5,374	0	0
Grand Total						..	40,705	0	0	25,446	0	0

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Receipts, Budget Grant and Actual Expenditure for the year 1926-27.

Receipts	Amount		Total	Expenditure	Amount		Total
	Rs.	a. p.			Rs.	a. p.	
1. By sale of vegetables, fruits, and other crops.	3,770	10 6	3,770 10 6	1. <i>Establishment Charges</i> —			
2. <i>By Miscellaneous items</i> —				(a) Supervision and Office.	1,671	0 0	2,637 5 0
(a) Sale of grass ..	720	8 6	1,603 7 3	(b) Permanent Malis, Ploughmen, etc.	843	5 0	
(b) Sale of toddy trees and leaves.	49	0 0		(c) Supervising Bee- tle vine grounds.	123	0 0	
(c) Hire of Sewage water.	139	8 0		2. <i>Temporary Labour</i> —			
(d) Land rents from Betel-vine plots.	585	13 3		(a) Cultivation ..	906	12 0	1,556 12 0
(e) Other Sundry items.	25	9 6		(b) Avenue Nursery	150	0 0	
(f) Income from cattle pound.	83	2 0		(c) Improvements to Farm.	500	0 0	
Grand Total ..	..	..	5,374 1 9	3. <i>Contingencies</i>—	..	..	805 15 0
				Grand total ..	..	..	5,000 0 0

APPENDIX K.

Statement showing Receipts, Budget Allotments and Actual Expenditure of the Government Gardens Department in Mysore for 1926-27.

Receipts	Amount	Expenditure	Budget allotment	Actual expenditure
	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
		<i>Superintendence—</i>		
		Salaries	9,300	9,505 13 0
		Establishment	3,956	4,225 5 0
		Technical Establishment	9,894	9,066 0 0
		<i>Travelling Allowance—</i>		
		Officers	650	465 11 0
		Establishment	300	716 14 0
		Contingencies	1,300	1,100 15 0
		Total ..	25,400	25,080 10 0
		I. BOTANIC GARDENS, LAL-BAGH, BANGALORE.		
I. By sale proceeds of fuel and crops in Lal-Bagh.	389 2 0	1. Establishment	7,236	7,370 9 0
By sale proceeds of Sale Depot.	5,629 4 0	2. Non-pensionable labour	7,080	6,853 0 0
		3. Cooly labour	2,084	2,242 8 0
		4. Menagerie and Aviary	4,500	4,479 0 0
		5. Seeds and Plants	1,000	942 13 10
		6. Sale Depot	2,500	2,499 1 4
		7. Maintenance of Buildings and Roads.	3,500	3,482 6 6
		8. Contingencies	2,700	2,791 10 0
		9. Urgent Improvements	2,000	1,988 11 0
		10. Special repairs to Roads	1,500	1,491 9 0
Total ..	6,018 6 0	Total ..	34,100	34,141 4 8
		II. PARKS AND MINOR GARDENS.		
II. By sale of crops, fuel, etc., Cubbon Park, Mysore	3,621 2 10	1. Establishment	14,676	12,729 0 0
Parks, Daria		2. Non-pensionable labour	15,276	15,201 11 0
Dowlat Bagh,		3. Improvements and other charges.	13,998	12,733 13 6
Seringapatam.		4. New Statue Garden at Cubbon Park and Diversion of Roads.	4,800	4,728 6 0
Total ..	3,621 2 10	Total ..	48,750	45,392 14 6
		III. HORTICULTURAL FARM, BANGALORE.		
III. By sale of crops, fodder, etc.	6,057 6 3	1. Establishment	1,632	1,555 11 0
		2. Seeds and other charges	368	367 13 9
		3. Cooly Labour	3,500	3,499 1 0
		4. Contingencies	300	299 13 6
Total ..	6,057 6 3	Total ..	5,800	5,722 7 3
		IV. SPRAYING OPERATIONS.		
		1. Establishment	840	840 0 0
		2. Contingencies	560	559 8 6
		Total ..	1,400	1,399 8 6

APPENDIX K.—*concl'd.*

Particulars of receipts	Amount	Particulars of Expenditure	Budget allotment	Actual expenditure
	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
V. By sale of vegetables, etc.	5,374 1 9	V. SEWAGE FARM MYSORE. 1. Establishment 2. Temporary Cooly Labour 3. Contingencies	5,000	2,637 5 0 1,556 12 0 805 15 0
Total ..	5,374 1 9	Total ..	5,000	5,000 0 0
		VI. NEW MANSION GARDENS, MYSORE. 1. Improvements 2. Maintenance 3. Contingencies	8,000	7,949 7 0
	..	Total ..	8,000	7,949 7 0
VII. By sale of crops, fuel, etc.	801 3 0	VII. GUMBUZ GARDEN, SERINGAPATAM. 1. Establishment 2. Temporary labour 3. Contingencies 4. Improvements	684 274 200 1,600	684 0 0 274 0 0 198 0 0 1,597 7 0
Total ..	801 3 0	Total ..	2,758	2,753 7 0
		VIII. KRISHNARAJASAGARA GARDENS. 1. Nursery Improvement 2. Terrace Garden 3. Maintenance of Nursery	3,445 7,200 750	2,820 3 0 5,197 3 0 750 0 0
	..	Total ..	11,395	8,767 6 0
		IX. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. 1. Central Fruit Nursery 2. Horticultural School 3. Wasteland Trial Plantations	5,850 3,150 3,600	4,009 1 11 3,039 1 0 2,844 1 0
	..	Total ..	12,600	9,892 3 11
X. By Bungalow rent, etc.	3,334 15 10	X. NANDI HILL STATION. 1. Establishment 2. Improvements to Grounds and Buildings. 3. Travelling Allowance 4. Maintenance Charges 5. Contingencies 6. Dispensary 7. Urgent Improvements	5,472 500 250 2,000 628 600 2,000	5,196 13 0 500 0 0 75 2 0 1,999 15 0 627 14 6 600 0 0 2,000 0 0
Total ..	3,334 15 10	Total ..	11,450	10,999 12 6
Grand Total ..	25,207 3 8	Grand Total ..	1,66,653	1,57,099 1 4

H. C. JAVARAYA,
Offg. Economic Botanist and
Superintendent, Government Gardens in Mysore.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. R. 4243-54—L. R. 10-27-4, dated 1st December 1927.

Administration Report of the Revenue Department.

Reviews the ——— for the year 1926-27.

READ—

Letter No. C. Per. A. 15 of 1927-28, dated the 13th October 1927, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the Administration Report* of the Revenue Department for the year 1926-27.

*(Printed as an annexure.)

ORDER NO. R. 4243-54—L. R. 10-27-4, DATED 1ST DECEMBER 1927.

Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, B.A., was the permanent Revenue Commissioner till 1st February 1927. On his appointment as Third Member of Council on that date Mr. P. G. D'Souza, B.A., B.L., was appointed the permanent Revenue Commissioner. Messrs. B. Ramaswamaiya and Syed Taj Peeran acted as Revenue Commissioners for short periods when Mr. Balasundaram Iyer went on Special Duty and Mr. D'Souza was on privilege leave, respectively.

The cadre of Assistant Commissioners was increased by one so as to provide for a full time Personal Assistant to the Bangalore Deputy Commissioner. A separate District Excise Officer was provided for this District and the charge of the Bangalore Taluk was transferred tentatively for a year to the Dodballapur Sub-Division Officer.

2. *Rainfall and Seasonal Conditions.*—The rainfall was more than that of the previous year in three Malnad Districts and in the Mysore District and less in the other Districts.

In the Mysore District, the mungar rains were illdistributed and the hingar rains were not sufficient or timely in and around the Chamrajnagar Taluk. The situation in the Chamrajnagar and Nanjangud Taluks caused some anxiety. Special grants had therefore to be sanctioned for sinking temporary wells and kattes, for deepening old wells and for Village Improvement Works. Prompt action was also taken to throw open State Forests for cattle grazing. A sum of Rs. 18,222 was spent on relief measures out of Rs. 26,250 allotted, and takavi and land improvement loans were given to the extent of Rs. 15,697 out of the sum of Rs. 28,600 sanctioned. Land revenue amounting to Rs. 9,206 was also remitted.

The failure of the hingar and mungar rains in parts of the Bangalore District and the unsatisfactory nature of the mungar rains in parts of the Kolar District affected the crops in certain localities. Though the conditions did not develop into acute distress, there was difficulty for drinking water and special grants were sanctioned for sinking temporary wells. Tank maintenance and restoration works were started to provide labour for the cooly classes and village works were also taken up in the affected parts in the Bangalore District. Out of the sum of Rs. 45,000 sanctioned for the District a sum of Rs. 26,166-13-0 was spent on relief measures, including a sum of Rs. 20,667 for takavi and land improvement loans and excluding tank maintenance works, for which figures have not been furnished. Land revenue amounting to Rs. 10,302 was remitted in 55 villages.

In the Kolar District a sum of Rs. 2,850 was spent on well works out of Rs. 9,000 allotted for the purpose. A sum of Rs. 24,640 was disbursed as loans against an allotment of Rs. 28,500 and remission of land revenue amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 38,138-14-10 was sanctioned in the affected parts.

Remission of land revenue estimated at Rs. 1,742 was also granted as a special case in villages in the Tiptur and Maddagiri Taluks.

No. R. 4243-54—L. R. 10-27-4, DATED 1ST DECEMBER 1927.

3. *Condition of Cattle.*—The total cattle mortality for the year was 95,012. Rinderpest, anthrax, black-quarter, foot and mouth and other infectious diseases were responsible for 35,954 deaths. Black-quarter prevailed in a severe form in the Tumkur District and simultaneous inoculation was carried on to a large extent to prevent the spread of this disease. The number of cattle that died of accident was larger than in the previous year, viz., 50,703 against 38,082.

4. *Cultivation.*—An extent of 48,304 acres was taken up for cultivation during the year, as against 48,855 acres in the previous year and an extent of 20,465 acres was relinquished against 18,622 acres. There was thus on the whole an addition of 27,839 acres to the area under occupation. The net area cropped during the year was 64,28,714 against 63,75,999 acres in the previous year. Fifty three thousand eight hundred and sixty one acres of Amrut Mahal Kaval lands were available for cultivation at the beginning of the year. A further extent of 4,319 acres was surrendered to the Revenue Department during the year and of the total area 3,227 acres were disposed of for cultivation.

5. *Darkhasts.*—The number of darkhasts pending disposal at the end of the year was less than that pending at the end of the previous year. Out of 26,939 darkhasts dealt with, 19,964, or 74 per cent, were disposed of during the year, against 69.9 per cent during the previous year. Although these figures disclose some improvement, Government are not satisfied with the amount of attention paid to this branch of Revenue business. Complaints of delay in the disposal of darkhasts are being constantly received and it is seen that the number of cases pending for more than 2 years has increased in the Tumkur District and in certain parts of the Bangalore and Kolar Districts. With the facilities now available for phoding lands and greater promptitude on the part of officers, it is hoped that the outturn of disposals during the current year will be more satisfactory.

6. *Grants to Depressed Classes.*—Under the rules governing concessions to the landless and depressed classes, 2,355 darkhasts, involving 27,153 acres were sanctioned during the year, against 1,848 darkhasts, involving 8,372 acres in 1925-26, and 616 darkhasts, involving 4,538 acres, in 1924-25. There has thus been a steady increase in the grant of lands to these people. Steps have also been taken to establish Adikarnataka colonies and Co-operative Societies.

7. *Avenue Trees and Topes.*—Special efforts were made during the year, particularly in the Mysore District, to encourage the planting of new trees, and the occasions of the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja and the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy were taken advantage of to plant trees on a large scale.

8. *Accidental fires.*—There were 517 accidental fires during the year against 449 reported in the preceding year, resulting in a loss of 37 human lives and 459 head of cattle. The estimated value of the properties and cattle destroyed amounts to Rs. 3,15,045 against Rs. 2,12,180 in the year previous. The largest number of fires occurred in the Shimoga District. Necessary relief was given to the sufferers in deserving cases as promptly as possible. With a view to reducing the frequency of accidents by fire, Government have in their Order No. R. 50-104—L. R. 299-25-4, dated the 17th October 1926, approved of the proposal of the Revenue Commissioner to grant loans to raiyats under the rules for the grant of land improvement loans and takavi, for building tiled houses in rural areas in place of thatched ones and to extend the concession to non-agriculturists also on proper security.

9. *Jamabandy, Demand, Collection and Balances.*—The Jamabandy was completed before the end of February only in the Districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Kadur and Chitaldrug. The delay that occurred in certain taluks of the remaining Districts is attributed to special reasons.

The total demand for the year under Land Revenue, including miscellaneous and arrears at the beginning of the year, was 1,40,03,709 against 1,40,18,890 in the previous year. The reduction in demand is due to the arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year being less than those outstanding at the beginning of the previous year. The demand for the year was, however, more, viz., 1,27,37,413 against 1,25,16,358. This was due to increase in occupancy and to the increased assessment due to the revision settlement in certain taluks in Bangalore and Mysore Districts and the resettlement of coffee lands granted on temporary tenure.

The whole of the current demand was collected in the Davangere Taluk and Kumsi Sub-Taluk. This is creditable. In 21 Taluks and 4 Sub-Taluks the collection under this head was 95 per cent and more. The collections under current demand and arrears during the year were in excess of those of the previous year by Rs. 73,910 and the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 12,20,236 against Rs. 12,68,842 at the end of the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 48,606. The balances were, however, heavy in the Districts of Mysore, Tumkur, Hassan and Kolar. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to issue necessary instructions for the early collection of the arrears.

No. R. 4243-54—L. R. 10-27-4, DATED 1ST DECEMBER 1927.

10. *Execution of Co-operative Society Decrees.*—Out of 3,814 decrees of the value of Rs. 6,15,884 to be executed, 2,247 of the value of Rs. 3,67,538 were disposed of. The accumulation of arrears is attributed to the lack of interest and co-operation on the part of moribund societies in tracing defaulters, and their properties and to frequent stay orders issued by the Department at the instance of defaulters when the amount is about to be recovered. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is requested to issue Circulars to the Societies and his departmental officers for better co-ordination of work. With a view to facilitate recoveries Government have issued orders permitting the entertainment of Special Shekdars for the execution of these decrees whenever necessary, recovering $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the collections to meet the charges of the establishment.

11. *Coercive Processes.*—In the Government review on the report for last year, it was observed that it was possible to reduce the number of coercive processes considerably by timely and closer supervision of the work by superior officers and by the adoption of precautionary measures in a few cases in each taluk before the collection season, and the Revenue Commissioner was asked to issue necessary instructions. No information is given as to the action taken in this direction. It is, however, a matter for some satisfaction that there has been a decrease in the number of processes issued and that a larger percentage of revenue (85.5) was collected than in the previous year (84 per cent) without resort to coercive procedure, which, in the bulk of cases, was confined to the issue of notices of demand.

12. *Loans and Advances.*—Out of a sum of Rs. 1,58,000 sanctioned by Government including a special grant of Rs. 33,000 for Takavi and Land Improvement Loans, a sum of Rs. 1,49,300 was distributed among the Districts, and loans amounting to Rs. 1,34,915 were actually disbursed to parties during the year. There were 1,332 applications for loans for a sum of Rs. 1,47,503 against 1,051 in the preceding year for Rs. 1,82,880. The collection under this head was not satisfactory, the percentage having fallen from 73.7 per cent in the previous year to 66.63 during the year under report. The Revenue Commissioner will be requested to issue instructions for the prompt collection of these loans and advances as the instalments fall due.

13. *Special Schemes.*—The Village Panchayet Regulation, II of 1926, having come into force from February 1927, the Village Improvement Committees ceased to function and their work was assigned to the new Village Panchayets. It is reported that 7,996 Village Panchayets were formed during the year, of which 3,514 have taken action to levy taxes under the Regulation. The value of work done by the villagers at their own cost during the year under report for school and other buildings, road repairs, construction of wells and removal of lantana and prickly pear amounted to Rs. 45,635. No information is given as to the progress made in reviewing the system of periodical labour for executing works of common utility, but it is hoped that endeavours in this direction are being energetically pursued.

There were in all 137 village forests at the end of the year with an area of 45,230 acres against 104 at the beginning with 41,217 acres each with its own Panchayet, except in the case of those newly formed in Bangalore and Mysore Districts. Government however, regret to note that not much work was done by these Forest Panchayets and that many did no work at all. The Officers of the Forest Department should also interest themselves in the work of the Panchayets and the Chief Conservator of Forests is requested to issue suitable instructions in this behalf.

The working of the Tank Panchayet Scheme is also said to be unsatisfactory. Many of the Panchayets have only a nominal existence. They were either still-born or ceased to function after a brief spell of activity. The Revenue Commissioner has referred to certain defects in the present system and to several alternative suggestions for infusing greater life into these bodies. Government will await his definite proposals in the matter.

Under the Large Landed Estates Scheme, 15 applications involving an extent of 1,019 acres 25 guntas were sanctioned during the year. As experience, however, showed that the concessions under this scheme were too often abused and did not result in stimulating to any appreciable extent the growth of large estates with improved methods of cultivation on modern lines, the scheme itself was abolished in Government Order No. R. 8191-205—L. R. 17-26-9, dated the 7th June 1927.

14. *Conferences.*—District Conferences were held at the headquarter towns of all Districts under the revised rules relating to the holding of conferences issued in Government Order No. L. 6237-97—L. B. 116-26-3, dated the 7th March 1927. Taluk Conferences were held in all the Taluks except in the case of Kolar and Hassan Districts. The Conferences were accompanied by lectures on several subjects and practical demonstrations in silk rearing, hand-spinning, etc. Exhibitions were also arranged in some places and a Christmas Fete and an Exhibition of Arts, Industries and Agriculture on a fairly large scale were held under the auspices of the Bangalore District Board. A Provincial Ayurvedic Conference was also held at Chitaldrug.

No. R. 4243-54—L. R. 10-27-4, DATED 1ST DECEMBER 1927.

15. *Tanks*.—A triennial programme of major tanks to be executed during the next three years was approved by Government in Government Order No. 724-74, dated 17th October 1926. Four hundred and sixty-three major and 265 minor tanks were restored during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,80,215 and Rs. 1,28,106 respectively, and the value of the earth work done by the raiyats to the major and minor tanks was Rs. 49,986 and Rs. 34,062 respectively. The Deputy Commissioners inspected 196 major and 237 minor tanks and the Sub-Division Officers 417 major and 788 minor tanks. As stated by the Revenue Commissioner the inspection of tanks on the whole leaves much to be desired. In addition to the existing standing orders, instructions have been issued for the proper inspection of all tanks by the Revenue and Public Works Officers, for their taking due notice of defects and rectification thereof in time. It is hoped that these will be strictly observed and steps will be taken to see that tanks are kept up to proper standard.

16. *Inspections*.—The Revenue Commissioner states that the inspection of boundary marks is treated as a mere routine, that there are areas in which neglect of inspection is pronounced and that this will be rectified by issue of instructions. The action taken in the matter should be reported to Government in due course. Two hundred and twenty-four out of 233 rain-gauge stations and all the Trigonometrical Stations except two were inspected during the year. The minimum of touring required under the old rules was maintained by all except ten Sub-Division Officers. The Deputy Commissioners toured for more than the required number of days with the exception of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, whose short itineration of two days is attributed to the frequent change of officers in charge of this District. It is reported that the Deputy Commissioners have inspected the Taluk and Sub-Taluk Offices and records. Revised instructions have been issued as regards the touring of Revenue Officers, the number of days to be toured and matters requiring their attention in the places visited.

With a view to prevent loss of Government money in Treasuries such as recently occurred in the Mysore Taluk Treasury, separate instructions have also been issued regarding the inspection of Treasuries by the Revenue Officers.

Government have perused with interest the appreciative remarks on the work of the District Officers recorded by the Revenue Commissioner in the concluding portion of his report. Admittedly the work of Revenue Officers, though they have been relieved of magisterial duties, is growing in other directions and the report contains welcome evidence of increased activity in regard to revenue collections, disposal of darkhasts, planting of avenues and development of Village Panchayets. It is however obvious that there is great scope for improvement. With the adoption of more businesslike habits, systematic touring and sympathetic insight into the conditions and requirements of the raiyat population it is not difficult to attain not only a higher degree of promptitude in the disposal of revenue business but more substantial progress in the working of the several special schemes of rural improvement. Government look for further and more earnest endeavour in these directions.

The Revenue Commissioner has submitted an interesting report, and it is hoped that he will submit detailed proposals concerning the general questions of policy and system upon which he has made tentative observations and suggestions in the course of the report.

N. MADHAVA RAO,

Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
The Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—P. S. R. N.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1926-27.

PART I:

1. *Revenue Commissioner.*—Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, B. A., continued to be Revenue Commissioner and *ex-officio* Muzrai Commissioner, except for a short period when he had gone on Special Duty from 27th July 1926 to 31st August 1926, when Mr. B. Ramaswamiya officiated as Revenue Commissioner. On his appointment as Third Member of Council, Mr. P. G. D'Souza, B.A., B.L., who was appointed to the office took charge on the afternoon of the 31st January 1927. During the absence on privilege leave of Mr. D'Souza from the afternoon of the 20th June 1927, Mr. A. K. Syed Taj Peeran, B.A., acted as Revenue and Muzrai Commissioner.

Mr. M. Chennaraj Urs, B.A., LL.B., continued to be the First Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner throughout the year. Mr. K. Guru Dutt, B.A., the Second Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner was on privilege leave for a short period from 26th April 1927 to 24th May 1927 when Mr. S. Kuppusami Iyer, B.A., Manager of the office was placed in charge of the duties of the Second Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner. Mr. K. Guru Dutt, B.A., was transferred as Sub-Division Officer of Kolar and Mr. B. A. Narasimha Iyengar, B.A., B.L., took his place on the 28th May 1927.

2. *District Charges.*—The following statement shows the names of the officers who were in charge of the several districts during the year :—

No.	District	Name of Officer	From	To
1	Bangalore ...	Mr. B. Venkoba Rao ...	1st July 1926 ...	3rd September 1926.
		„ H. V. Ramaswami ...	4th Sept. 1926 ...	10th September 1926.
		„ T. Govinda Rao ...	11th Sept. 1926 ...	9th December 1926.
		„ S. Hiriannaiya ...	10th Dec. 1926 ...	5th April 1927.
2	Kolar ...	„ G. B. Heblikar ...	6th April 1927 ..	30th June 1927.
		„ S. Hiriannaiya ..	1st July 1926 ...	2nd December 1926.
		„ A. K. Syed Taj Peeran ..	3rd Dec. 1926 ...	25th February 1927.
		„ M. N. Balaraj Urs ..	26th Feb. 1927 ...	7th March 1927
3	Tumkur ...	„ A. K. Syed Taj Peeran...	8th March 1927 ...	18th June 1927.
		„ T. G. Rama Iyer ...	19th June 1927 ...	30th June 1927.
4	Mysore ..	„ K. V. Anantaraman ...	1st July 1926 ...	30th June 1927.
5	Hassan ..	„ A. V. Ramanathan ...	1st July 1926 ...	30th June 1927.
		„ B. Nanaswami Rao ...	1st July 1926 ...	30th April 1927.
6	Shimoga ..	„ S. Venkatarangam ...	1st May 1927 ...	30th June 1927.
		„ A. K. Syed Taj Peeran ...	1st July 1926 ...	25th November 1926.
		„ B. T. Kesaviengar ..	26th Nov. 1926 ...	26th May 1927.
		„ D. C. Subbarayappa ...	27th May 1927 ...	6th June 1927.
7	Kadur ...	„ B. T. Kesaviengar ...	7th June 1927 ...	30th June 1927.
		„ G. B. Heblikar ...	1st July 1926 ...	25th August 1926.
		„ D. Srinivasiengar ...	26th August 1926 ...	8th November 1926.
		„ G. B. Heblikar ...	9th Nov. 1926 ...	11th December 1926.
		„ H. V. Ramaswami ...	12th Dec. 1926 ...	10th June 1927.
8	Chitaldrug ...	„ G. B. Heblikar ...	11th Jan. 1927 ..	4th April 1927.
		„ H. V. Ramaswami ...	5th April 1927 ...	30th June 1927.
		„ S. Venkatarangam ...	1st July 1926 ...	17th November 1926.
		„ D. Srinivasiengar ...	18th Nov. 1926 ...	30th June 1927.

There were transfers of Deputy Commissioners in all the districts except Tumkur and Mysore. There was only one transfer in each of the Hassan, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts, and two in the Kolar District, but the changes were very frequent in the Bangalore and Kadur Districts, due to the exigencies of the service.

3. *Charges of Assistant Commissioners.*—There were no changes of officers during the year in the marginally noted sub-division and treasury charges. Of the changes that occurred in the other sub-division and treasury charges, those in the Kolar, Hassan and Chitaldrug Sub-Divisions were very frequent, more than three officers having worked in those sub-divisions during the year. With

1. Bangalore Sub-Division
2. Chikballapur
3. Tumkur Treasury "
4. Mysore Sub-Division
5. Nanjangud "
6. Saklespur "
7. Tirthahalli "
8. Sagar "

a view to prevent the dislocation of work owing to such frequent transfers, Government have directed that officers in charge of Revenue Sub-Divisions should not except under unavoidable circumstances, be disturbed until they have been in a charge for four years and that this principle should be kept in view as far as possible when postings of these officers are made; but owing to the composite character of the cadre and frequencies of vacancies, the insufficiency of reserves, a strict adherence to this rule has not always been practicable.

The six Probationary Assistant Commissioners that were appointed in January 1925, completed their probationary period in January 1927 and were duly confirmed. All were absorbed in regular charges.

The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, having urged the necessity for a full time Personal Assistant to his district, Government in their Order No. 3495-96—C. B. 220-16-2, dated 17th May 1927, sanctioned the proposal, thereby increasing the cadre of Assistant Commissioners by one. The Civil Officer who was also the Personal Assistant was appointed District Excise Officer for the Bangalore District in addition to his duties as Civil Officer and as a consequence of these changes, the charge of the Bangalore Taluk was transferred tentatively for a year to the Sub-Division Officer, Dodbhallapur Sub Division, *vide* Government Order No. 150-152—Ex. 92-26, dated 24th June 1927.

4. *Taluk Charges.*—There were no changes of officers during the year in 34 taluk and sub-taluk charges. In ten taluks, changes were effected in the very beginning of the official year and in three more at the end of the year. In the other taluks also the changes were not very frequent. Government have recently directed that except under unavoidable circumstances Amildars should not be disturbed until they have been in a taluk for four years. This rule is being kept in view while transfers are ordered.

During the year, six Revenue Probationers were appointed, of whom five belong to the backward communities. These have been attached to the districts and are undergoing the prescribed training.

Of the two Revenue Probationers that were appointed in 1925, in place of Messrs. N. Madhava Rao and Mir Saifder Hussein who were appointed as Probationary Assistant Commissioners, one fully qualified himself and was absorbed during the year. As the other Probationer has yet to pass an examination, the period of probation in his case has been extended by a year and he is now attached to the Bangalore District Office.

During the year, the post of Manager, Revenue Commissioner's Office, was included in the Amildari cadre which was accordingly raised by one.

Proposals have been sent up to Government with this office letter No. C. 3668—25-26, dated 19th March 1927, for the conversion of the existing sub-taluks into taluks at an extra cost of about Rs. 4,300 per mensem and the orders of Government thereon are awaited.

PART II.

5. *Rainfall.*—The subjoined statement shows the average rainfall in each district during the calendar year 1926 and the official year 1926-27 as compared with the average corrected up to 1920 (as Per G. O. No. G. 12747-12806—G. M. 188-23-1, dated 18th March 1924).

No.	District	Rainfall during 1926 (Calendar)	Rainfall during 1925 (Calendar)	Rainfall during 1926-27	Rainfall during 1925-26	Normal average corrected up to 1920
1	Bangalore	27'66	26'04	23'49	27'00	30'95
2	Kolar	28'52	27'67	21'43	30'07	28'21
3	Tumkur	24'05	25'81	21'91	23'33	26'15
4	Mysore	25'00	24'77	25'73	22'65	28'16
5	Hassan	40'08	39'99	44'96	32'63	38'73
6	Shimoga	56'06	65'90	57'40	50'61	56'98
7	Kadur	71'71	76'88	77'70	60'63	73'45
8	Chitaldrug	19'40	22'44	15'56	23'93	21'95
	Average for the State ...	36'56	38'69	36'02	34'01	38'07

The rainfall during the calendar year 1926 was slightly more than that of the previous year in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Hassan, but less in the other districts. The highest record of rainfall was in the malnad taluks of Sringeri, Nagar, Tirthahalli, Sagar and Sorab with 151'82, 118'63, 118'27, 77'11 and 51'63 inches as against 159'72, 117'38, 135'79, 99'59 and 61'84, respectively in the previous year.

The rainfall during the official year 1926-27 was more than that of the previous year in the districts of Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga, but less in the remaining four maidan districts, Chitaldrug District faring worst with a fall of only 15'56 inches. The average rainfall for the whole State either for the calendar year 1926 or for the official year 1926-27 was less than the normal average corrected up to 1920.

The Mungar rains were timely and fairly well distributed in the districts of Tumkur, Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Kadur generally while they were not so good in Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Hassan. The Hingar rains were not also sufficient in some taluks of the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Kadur Districts. In the Hassan District, there was a failure of the Hingar rains almost throughout the district and in the Shimoga District these rains were scanty. The Hingar rains though timely in Chitaldrug District were insufficient generally in all the taluks and particularly in the taluks of Challakere, Hiriyur, Molakalmuru and Holalkere. The north-east monsoon was a total failure throughout the Tumkur, Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts and in the Kadur Taluk of the Kadur District resulting in the failure of the second dry crops. In the Shimoga District, the north-east monsoon was scanty causing anxiety. Owing to the inadequate rainfall in Bangalore District, many of the big tanks did not receive the usual supply of water. The Arkavathi valley was also affected and consequently the Hessarghatta Reservoir from which the supply of water to Bangalore is drawn did not receive an adequate supply to meet its usual requirements with the result that wet cultivation under other tanks had to be stopped and their water reserved to supplement the supply from the Hessarghatta Reservoir. The rainfall in the Vedavati basin in the Chitaldrug District being scanty, the Vani Vilas Sagara did not contain sufficient water to meet the usual requirements and hence continuous supply of water could not be given to the atchkat lands under the channels as per mamool in the summer months of the year. The assessment on the lands had consequently to be reduced by a rupee per acre.

The failure of rains from August to November 1926 in certain parts of Nelamangala, Dodballapur, Hoskote and Anekal Taluks caused some anxiety but the situation was eased by the copious rains that fell in the month of May 1927.

Both the rains were unsatisfactory in the Kolar District causing great anxiety though the showers of September 1926 saved the situation to some extent in parts of the district. In the Tumkur District, the year commenced with favourable indications, the September rains bringing a substantial supply of water to tanks but the north-east monsoon was almost a failure seriously affecting the dry crops and but for the fact that wet cultivation was fairly assured throughout the district, the economic condition of the people who had not recovered from the effects of the scarcity of previous years would have been very serious. The later rains in the months of May and June 1927 helped the agricultural operations.

In the Mysore District, the Mungar rains were scanty, disappointing and ill distributed affecting crops and causing anxiety and distress in the Chamarajnagar and Nanjangud Taluks. The conditions continued to cause anxiety up to the end of May 1927, when the good showers changed the situation for the better. In the Hassan District, the failure of the Mungar rains caused some anxiety which was however relieved by the copious rains that fell in the month of July 1926, but this was followed by a complete failure of the Hingar rains in the months of September, October and November 1926, causing grave anxiety. Several big tanks in the Belur, Arsikere, Arkalgud and Channarayapatna Taluks did not receive an adequate supply of water. The tense situation was relieved only by the heavy rains that fell during May 1927.

The Hingar rains though more plentiful than in the previous year in Kadur District proved untimely and disappointing in the taluks of Kadur, Tarikere and Narasimharajapura Sub-Taluk. In the Kadur Taluk, there was a complete stoppage of rain from October 1926 to March 1927 and in Tarikere Taluk rains held off when they were badly wanted and consequently the area cropped and also the outturn under wheat was less than in the previous year. During the latter part of the year some anxiety was felt on account of the rains having withheld but the heavy showers in May and June 1927 relieved the situation in most of the taluks.

The situation in the maidan districts during the year under report was on the whole very disappointing and large remissions had to be sanctioned under distress rules as noted in the paragraph under Distress.

6. *Seasonal Conditions.*—The rainfall in the Bangalore District during the year was less than that of the previous year and much below the normal average in all the taluks except Bangalore, Nelamangala and Kankanhalli. The failure of Hingar rains affected all the dry crops in parts of Nelamangala, Doddballapur, Hoskote and Anekal Taluks. The outturn of crops except horse gram remained the same as in the previous year. All the taluks except Bangalore, Channapatna and Closepet (sub) fared badly and got only about 2 to 8 annas crop under paddy and almost the same under ragi. In the Kolar District, the early rains in the beginning of the calendar year were not satisfactory and the Hingar rains were practically a total failure in the whole district more especially in the taluks of Malur, Chintamani, Goribidnur, Bagepalli, Gudibanda, Sidlaghatta, Kolar and Bowringpet. Though the seasonal conditions did not develop to the acute stage of distress, still they were very unsatisfactory. In many parts, difficulty was felt for drinking water especially in the summer months of the current year. Special grants were sanctioned for sinking temporary wells in affected parts. In the Tumkur District excepting the Swati and Vishakha rains, which were a complete failure, the other rains were satisfactory. The outturn of paddy was slightly better than in the previous year, owing to the heavy rains of September 1926 which filled many big tanks that had not received any appreciable supply for a number of years. The outturn of ragi was the same as in previous year owing to the failure of north-east monsoon. There was no distress in the district but in a couple of villages of Maddagiri and Tiptur the wet crops totally failed. In the Mysore District, the Mungar rains were disappointing and ill-distributed and the Hingar rains were not sufficient or timely in the Chamarajnagar Taluk and parts of the taluks adjoining it. But the yield of paddy was better than that of the previous year being 9'84 while it was 8'01 during the previous year. There was a slight decrease in the yield of ragi during the year being 8'69 as against 8'77 of the previous year. But the situation in Chamarajnagar and Nanjangud Taluks gave much anxiety till May 1927 and much difficulty for drinking water for men and cattle was felt. Special grants were sanctioned by Government for sinking temporary wells and kattes, for deepening

old wells and for village improvement works. The Mungar rains in the Hassan District were throughout scanty. The outturn of paddy was not much above 8 annas while that of ragi was slightly over 8 annas except in Manjarabad, Belur and Hole-Narsipur Taluks. There was an appreciable decrease in the yield of horse gram, the average outturn being 4.1 as against 8.75 in the previous year due to the failure of the Hingar rains throughout the district which caused anxiety. In the Shimoga District, the south-west monsoon brought good rainfall. Although the north-east monsoon was not favourable, it did not adversely affect the agricultural operations. The average outturn for the whole district under paddy and ragi was better than the outturn in the previous year. The outturn of paddy was over 12 annas in the Shimoga, Shikarpur, Sorab and Thirthahalli Taluks and the yield of ragi in Channagiri was 12 annas. Horse gram suffered in some parts of the district owing to insufficient rainfall in September and October 1926. In the Kadur District, the Mungar rains were well distributed in all parts except Chikmagalur and the Hingar rains though plentiful were untimely in Kadur, Tarikere and Narasimharajapura Taluks. The average yield of paddy and ragi was 9 annas in both cases as against 10 annas in the previous year. The average outturn of paddy in Narasimharajapura Sub-Taluk was only two annas owing to the failure of rains just when they were most required. In the Chitaldrug District, the early rains were well distributed all over the district and the Hingar rains were generally insufficient and particularly so in certain parts of Challakere, Holalkere, Hiriyur and Molakalmuru Taluks. The rains failed completely in all the taluks in November and the standing crops suffered to some extent. There was a decrease in the average yield of both paddy and ragi in the district due to unfavourable seasonal conditions. Cotton fared the worst in Hiriyur, Chellakere and parts of Chitaldrug Taluks owing to the failure of the November rains.

Seasonal Conditions—Distress.—Owing to the failure of Mungar and Hingar rains in parts of Bangalore District and the unsatisfactory nature of Mungar rains in parts of Kolar and Mysore Districts and the failure of Hingar rains in parts of Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts, conditions became rather acute bordering on distress and there was actual distress in some parts of Bangalore and Mysore Districts. A serious situation was apprehended especially in the affected parts of the Mysore District and specially in Chamrajnagar Taluk but it was happily averted by the heavy rains that fell during the month of May 1927. The Dewan toured in the affected parts of the Chamarajnagar Taluk during the month of January 1927 and the Revenue Commissioner also toured in the affected parts of Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore Districts in the month of February 1927 and submitted reports to Government on the situation.

Bangalore District.—Signs of distress appeared in parts of Doddballapur, Nelamangala, Hoskote and Anekal Taluks of the Bangalore District. All the dry crops were affected. There was some difficulty felt for drinking water for both men and cattle. The situation was eased by the copious rains that fell in the months of April and May 1927. To provide labour to cooly classes, tank maintenance and restoration works were started and test relief works taken up in the affected parts. Takavi and Land Improvement Loans were freely given and funds sanctioned for sinking temporary wells and hondas and for granting subsistence loans.

A sum of Rs. 45,000 was allotted for relief measures in the affected taluks of the district and a sum of Rs. 26,166-13-0 was expended as noted in the margin.

	During 1926-27.		
	Allo- ment Rs.	Expen- diture Rs.	a. p.
Takavi and Land Im- provement loans.	33,000	20,667	8 0
Temporary wells ...	6,500	3,999	5 0
Subsistence loans ...	1,500	1,500	0 0
Tank Maintenance works.	2,000		Not fur- nished
Total ...	45,000	26,166	13 0

Government sanctioned the remission of half wet and garden assessment estimated at Rs. 10,302-7-11 in 55 villages in the taluks of Doddballapur, Nelamangala, Anekal and Hoskote, in their Order No. R. 63-5—R. M. 29-26-12, dated 5th July 1927.

Kolar District.—There was some anxiety felt at the beginning of the year in parts of Malur, Chintamani, Bagepalli, Kolar, Sidlaghatta and Goribidnur Taluks and Gudibanda Sub-Taluk owing to insufficiency of both the Mungar and the Hingar rains and the fact that these tracts had suffered also in the previous year. The difficulty for drinking water was acutely felt throughout the area. But for the heavy rains that fell during September 1926, the situation would have been worse and the later rains in May when conditions were reaching the acute stage, eased the situation in almost all parts of the district. Temporary as well as permanent wells were sunk in all places wherever they were most needed.

A sum of Rs. 9,000 was allotted for sinking wells in the affected taluks of the district and a sum of Rs. 2,849-0-5 was spent on well works which had been completed and the balance of the amount could not be utilised as the remaining well works for which estimates had been sanctioned were not completed before the close of the year. An allotment of Rs. 23,500 was also sanctioned for the grant of Takavi and Land Improvement loans, and a sum of Rs. 24,640 was disbursed as loans during the year. Except for the great need for drinking water that was felt there was no actual distress anywhere in the district.

About 373 villages in the Kolar, Bowringpet, Chintamani, Sidlaghatta, Bagepalli, Goribidnur and Malur Taluks having received little or no water supply in tanks, Government in their Order No. R. 169-171—R. M. 29-26, dated 23rd June 1927, sanctioned a remission of half wet and garden assessment aggregating Rs. 38,138-14-10.

Tumkur District.—There was no distress during the year in the district. In two villages of Maddagiri and two of Tiptur Taluk wet crops totally failed and as a special case, Government sanctioned remission of half wet and garden assessment estimated at Rs. 1,741-15-0 in their Order No. R. 7089-90—R. M. 29-26-10 dated 28th April 1927, to afford relief to the affected raiyats.

The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur, sanctioned a remission of Rs. 330-0-0 in two villages of the Maddagiri Taluk and in respect of Nonavinkere Tank in Tiptur Taluk which was also declared as eligible for the concession, no remission was sanctioned as the list was not received before the close of the year.

Mysore District.—In the Mysore District, the seasonal conditions in Nanjangud and Chamarajnagar Taluks gave much anxiety. The standing crops suffered greatly for want of sufficient rains. Much difficulty was felt for drinking water for men and cattle in many villages and fodder also become scarce. The situation especially in Chamarajnagar Taluk caused great anxiety till May 1927 when the situation improved on the advent of good showers. Prompt action was taken to give relief to the people in the affected parts. Takavi and Land Improvement loans were freely given and funds sanctioned for sinking temporary wells and for starting village improvement works. Subsistence loans were also granted. Prompt action was also taken to throw open State Forests for free grazing of cattle. Coercive steps for collection of revenues were suspended in the affected parts. One hundred and four works at an estimated cost of Rs. 43,055 were started to afford labour. About 1,255 labourers found employment daily on the several works in the Chamarajnagar Taluk, but their number however fell to 277 by the middle of April 1927 after the advent of rains.

A sum of Rs. 20,250 was allotted for relief measures in the affected parts of the district and a sum of Rs. 18,222 was spent.

Government in their Orders Nos. R. 4676-8—R. M. 38-26-3, dated 2nd February 1927 and R. 7190-1—R. M. 43-26-17, dated 30th April 1927, sanctioned remission of half wet garden assessment which were estimated at Rs. 13,846-6-0 in the Chamarajnagar and Nanjangud Taluks; but on the application of the general principles to individual cases, the amount to be remitted came only to Rs. 9,206-14-7 as contained in Government Order No. R. 14-25—L. R. 14924-74, dated 3rd October 1925.

Hassan District.—In the Hassan District beyond the complete failure of the Hingar rains in the months of September, October and November 1926, which caused some anxiety there was no distress in any part of the district. The situation was improved by the heavy rains that fell during the month of May 1927.

Chitaldrug District.—No signs of distress appeared anywhere in the district, but there was some difficulty for drinking water for both men and cattle in certain

parts owing to the failure of the Hingar rains. The crops also suffered to some extent and scarcity for fodder for cattle was felt in some parts. But the rains in May and June 1927 were copious and the situation improved although anxiety was being felt even in the beginning of this official year in parts of Challakere, Molakalmuru and Hiriyur Taluks. Prompt steps were taken to deepen the existing wells and to sink new ones in the affected parts. A sum of Rs. 2,000 was allotted for sinking temporary wells, out of which a sum of Rs. 828-2-0 was spent. The District Board also spent Rs. 11,723 for sinking new wells and deepening existing ones in the affected localities. Prompt action was taken to throw open the State Forests for free grazing of cattle in the affected parts.

The various relief measures adopted in all the districts proved effective and considerably mitigated the suffering of the people in the affected parts.

It may be mentioned that the policy pursued in Mysore to assist the people when the rains fail and the condition of the agriculturists is affected is not quite in accordance with the provisions of the Famine Code which allows the starting of relief operations only after more or less famine conditions have been proved to exist. But Revenue Officers in Mysore have been instructed to submit reports as soon as there is room for anxiety in any part of the State carefully watch the situation, take timely action to help the people to supplement the want of employment by a liberal expansion of Public Works, Local Fund Works, grant of loans and if widespread scarcity is likely to result, do everything to put heart into the people and suspensions of revenue and remissions are granted if such a measure becomes necessary to lighten the burden of the people. The wisdom of these measures has been fully demonstrated by the fact that no great deterioration in the condition of the agricultural classes is allowed to result, panicky immigrations are avoided and the people are able to resume agricultural operations and return to normal conditions as soon as the seasonal prospects improve. Proposals have been submitted to Government to make necessary provision in the Famine Code for such preliminary operations.

During the year, the markets in all the places were well supplied and the prices of food stuffs remained the same as in the previous year. Public health was generally good all over the State except for the prevalence of Plague and Cholera in parts of Kolar, Tumkur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts, Small-pox in parts of Shimoga District and Plague and Malarial Fever in parts of Kadur District. The cattle were on the whole healthy except for the prevalence of rinderpest in parts of Kolar District and contagious diseases in parts of Shimoga District. There was ample supply of fodder for cattle.

7. *Prices.*—The appended Statement No. I shows the average prices in seers per rupee of rice (2nd sort), ragi, cholam and Bengal gram that prevailed in the several districts during the year under report as compared with the previous year.

The price of rice showed very little fluctuation in all the districts as compared with the previous year's prices. There was a slight decrease in the prices of ragi only in the Bangalore and Mysore Districts and in all the other districts except Tumkur and Hassan where it remained the same as in the previous year there was a slight rise. There was a rise in the price of Bengal gram in all the districts except in Tumkur and Mysore Districts consequent partly on the failure of the Hingar rains in many parts of the State. All the prices of agricultural produce are to a great extent influenced by the prevailing prices throughout India making allowances for movement of grains cost of transportation and as they have now reached a level which represents the figure resulting from the operation of the ordinary laws of supply and demand under normal condition in India, the prices do not show much marked fluctuation nor divergence from the average prices in India as a whole after taking into account special factors in regard to transportation, etc., I have already referred to.

8. *Wages of Labour.*—The appended Statement No. II shows the rates of daily wages of labour, skilled and unskilled, and of cart hire that prevailed in the several districts during the year under report as compared with the previous year.

There was a slight increase in the rates of wages of skilled labour in the Bangalore District and a slight increase in the rates of wages of unskilled labour in the Mysore and Tumkur Districts. The rates of wages both skilled and unskilled remained constant in the other districts. All industries have been passing through

a severe crisis and under present conditions there is not much scope for increase of wages having regard to the small margin of profit and no marked fluctuations of wages are therefore possible. As regards the rate of cart hire there was a slight increase in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts. A slight decrease in the rate of cart hire was observed in the districts of Mysore and Hassan. There was no variation in the remaining districts.

Labour was generally available in all the districts except in parts of the Shimoga District. The average number of labourers employed in the Mysore Iron Works including Tramways and Mines was about 5,000. Paucity of labour was felt for some time in parts of the Nagar Taluk owing to the emigration of coolies in large numbers to coffee and tea estates and the employment of a large number of them on local fishery in the South Canara District. On the whole, except in the interior parts of the malnad, there is no scarcity of labour supply at present and there is free movement of people to meet the demand for labour in new areas. The people of the State however do not take advantage of these opportunities and all fresh extra supply of labour is drawn from the adjacent parts of British India. The tea plantations are being largely supplied by labour from the West Coast. Some organization to promote the adjustment of the requirement of individual and other enterprises by means of local labour as far as possible has to be devised and the matter has to be further investigated by the Industries Department. The larger extension of irrigation works that we have undertaken have given rise to a new problem as while the local people do not readily come forward for this work there is a good deal of agitation when outside labour is employed

9. *Emigration and Immigration.*—No abnormal movements of the people either from or into any of the districts in search of food or labour are reported during the year. From the Sira Taluk, a few labourers emigrated during the off-season to Bhadravathi, Marikanive and coffee estates to earn better wages. In spite of the unfavourable seasonal conditions that prevailed in the Chamarajnagar Taluk and parts of T.-Narsipur, Nanjangud and other taluks, no unusual outside movement of the people was noticed as the labourers found employment locally in Railways and distress works started for their relief. There was the usual exodus of coolies from Nagamangala, Nanjangud and Chamrajnagar Taluks, into the coffee and tea estates of the Nilgiris and other parts. Excepting the usual movement of coolies from Arkalgud to Coorg and other malnad parts; and from the South Kanara District and parts of Hassan and Channarayapatna Taluks to the coffee and cardamom estates in the Hassan and Kadur Districts there was no abnormal movement of people in search of food or employment. In the Shimoga District the usual influx of coolies from the South and North Canara Districts continued during the year. The Iron Works, Bhadravati, the Bhadra Right Bank Channel Works, the Manganese Industry and operations of the Forest Department continued to import coolies as usual and these works also attracted some labourers from the maidan parts of the State. A few families from Bijapur District came in search of employment to this district as there was distress prevailing in their native home.

In the Kadur District, there was as usual immigration of coolies from South Kanara and Malabar Districts of the Madras Presidency to the coffee and tea estates of this district and emigration from the maidan parts of the district to the iron mines in the Tarikere Taluk. In Chitaldrug District, there were no abnormal movements of the people excepting that about a dozen families mostly agriculturists from the bordering Bellary District came and settled temporarily in Sokke Hobli of Jagalur Taluk; and they all went back on hearing of good showers in their district. As usual, some people had immigrated in search of employment into Davangere Town from the adjoining parts of British India. A few agriculturists have come recently from the Madura and Ramanad Districts of the Madras Presidency with a view to settle down in the State. Particulars showing the tracts where lands are available have been obtained and furnished to them. Their applications will be brought to disposal as soon as they select the place where they propose to settle down.

10. *Cattle Mortality.*—The appended Statment No. III shows the loss of cattle from various causes in the several districts during the year as compared with that of the previous year.

	1925-26	1926-27	
Bangalore	2,654	4,231	The total number of deaths from all causes was 95,012 as against 95,678 in the previous year thus showing a decrease of 666 deaths during the year. The prevalence of rinderpest, anthrax, black-quarter, foot and mouth and other infectious diseases was responsible for the death of 35,954 cattle as against 48,461 in the previous year. Decrease in mortality is perceptible in the districts of Shimoga, Hassan and Chitaldrug, whereas in the remaining districts (*) the mortality was abnormally heavy so much so that it was 70 per cent more than that of the previous year particularly in the Kolar District where it was more than 200 per cent. The Deputy Commissioners complain that sufficient quantity of serum was not supplied to the Veterinary Inspectors at the proper time with the result that inoculation work was very much hampered. In the Tumkur District, the increase in mortality was due to a severe form of black-quarter that broke out in the early part of the year in many parts of the district; and "simultaneous inoculation" was carried on to a large extent. The Veterinary Department is stated to have done good work in the Hassan and Kadur Districts as in other places in arresting the spread of contagious diseases among cattle by conducting simultaneous inoculation of cattle. The Veterinary Inspector in Mudgere Taluk in addition to his usual work distributed in his tours some medicine to the raiyats for being administered to their animals when taken ill by common diseases.
Kolar	2,260	5,722	
Tumkur	3,392	6,195	
Mysore	3,484	5,457	
Kadur	2,800	4,153	
Total	14,290	24,758	

There was a general decrease in the number of cattle killed by wild beasts in all the districts excepting in Shimoga, where the figure under this head was 3,751. The mortality was highest in the Sorab Taluk being 723, and the taluks of Sagar and Nagar with 590 and 531 respectively come next. The number of cattle that died of accidents and other causes was abnormally higher during the year being 50,703 as against 38,082 in the previous year and the increase under this head was shared by all the districts. In the malnad districts complaints are being made by the raiyats that a large number of cattle are destroyed by wild animals and some special facilities have to be afforded in those parts to enable the raiyats to overcome these ravages.

11. *Material Prosperity of the People.*—In spite of insufficient rainfall in Bangalore and Kolar Districts the ill-distributed rainfall in some parts of the Mysore District and the failure of north-east monsoon in the Tumkur, Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts and the unsatisfactory character of the Hingar rains in Kadur District both the agriculturists and the cooly classes fared fairly well, except in some parts of the State. The outturn of crops was fair and the prices which, in general continued to be high and stationary, should have brought a fairly good return to the agriculturist. Non-agriculturists with fixed income suffered as usual. Commercial crops such as cotton, oil-seeds and coffee continued to command high prices during the year. The cooly classes, artisans and other professional classes found sufficient employment. On the whole, the average economic condition of the people was maintained and though the average standard of earning power and living among agriculturist classes is very low, there are no signs that such a standard is likely to be further lowered immediately. There is a great deal of unemployment among the so called educated classes, and as new avenues of employment are not easily created the pressure on the Government service is very large and some methods have to be devised to provide other sources of employment to such people either by providing intensive cultivation, or by developing new industries and extending trade. Without increased production we have now reached a stage when if the existing population is to depend on the present opportunities for employment even the present low standard cannot be kept up.

Public Health.—The accompanying Statement No. IV shows the number of births and deaths in all the districts during the year under report as compared with those of the previous year. The total number of births during the year for the State was 1,04,658 as against 1,02,164 in the previous year, the increase being 2,494 and the total number of deaths was 78,927 as against 81,137 in the previous year. Taking individual districts into consideration, it is seen that there was an increase in the number of births in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Hassan while in the remaining districts, a slight decrease is observed. The mortality was greater than in the previous year in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Shimoga while a slight decrease in the death-rate is observed in the remaining districts during the

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year. Plague prevailed in all the districts, in a somewhat severe form in the districts of Bangalore and Kolar carrying away as many as 5,325 victims as against 7,062 during 1925-26. Decrease in the number of deaths from Plague during the year is noticeable in the districts of Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug. Every precaution was taken to check the spread of the epidemic. Cholera prevailed in all the districts claiming 1,062 victims as against 28 in the preceding year. The number of deaths from Cholera was greater during the year in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Shimoga. There were only 58 deaths from Small-pox in the Shimoga District during the year as against 197 during the previous year. In the Kolar District, the spread of the infection of Cholera is attributed to the Jatra at Viduraswatha in Goribidnur Taluk. It is reported that owing to the outbreak of Plague and Cholera, important Jatras at Nandi in the Chikballapur Taluk and Gadidam in the Bagepalli Taluk were stopped. In the Koratagere (Sub and Maddagiri Taluks, inoculation against Cholera was carried on briskly with the result that the spread of the disease was arrested. The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, reports that the failure of the north-east monsoon was one of the causes for the spread of epidemics during summer months and that the supply of water in the tanks and wells was seriously affected and the public health suffered very much and that all epidemics (Plague, Cholera, Small-pox and Influenza) made their appearance in the various parts of the district and claimed large numbers of victims. It is further stated that owing to the scarcity of water and indiscriminate contamination of sources of drinking water during Jatras and festivals, Cholera broke out in an epidemic form during March and April 1927.

In the Hassan District, special attention was paid to the improvement of health conditions in the malnad tracts; and anti-malarial survey was also undertaken during the year in the Saklespur Town, while the subject of infantile mortality is said to be receiving increased attention.

11. (a) *Accidental Fires.*—The appended Statement No. V shows the number

Sira	...	...	1 Child
Hunsur	...	...	1 Child
Gundlupet	...	...	1 Child
Chamrajnagar	...	...	3 Boys
Belur	...	...	4 Lives
Shimoga	...	...	2 "
Channagiri	...	...	5 "
Honnali	...	...	11 "
Shikarpur	...	...	1 "
Sagar	...	...	1 "
Tirthahalli	...	...	1 "
Kadur	...	...	2 "
Hiriyur	...	...	1 "
Holalkere	...	...	1 "
Jagalur	...	...	1 "
Harihar	...	...	1 "
Total	...	...	37 "

of accidental fires that occurred, the number of human lives lost and the value of property and cattle destroyed in all the districts during the year under report, as against the year preceding. There were 517 accidental fires during the year as against 449 in the year 1925-26, resulting in all in a loss of 37 human lives as shown in the *margin and of 459 head of cattle. The estimated value of property and cattle destroyed is Rs. 3,15,044-10-0 as against Rs. 2,12,181-14-0 in the previous year. The increase under all the heads except the number of cattle occurred chiefly in the Shimoga District where the largest number of fires, *i.e.*, 151 occurred, resulting in the heaviest

loss both of human lives and of 89 head of cattle and the loss of property is estimated at Rs. 1,95,416. Necessary relief to the sufferers in deserving cases was promptly given and the value of the concessions given in the Shimoga District in the shape of free grant of timber, etc., amounted to Rs. 4,413-5-0. The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, reports that Takavi Loans to the extent of about Rs. 1,500 were granted to the sufferers from the accidental fires for enabling them to put up tiled houses instead of thatched houses. The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, reported that a cash grant of Rs. 175 was given by the Central Flood Relief Committee which was distributed to the villages of Tyavangi village in Channagiri Taluk who had suffered most by losing their children and property, besides the grant of building materials. The Flood Relief Committee also sanctioned Rs. 200 to another sufferer in the Koppa Taluk. Government in their Order No. R. 47-8, dated 12th June 1927, sanctioned the recovery in three equal instalments of kadayam due by the sufferers from the accidental fire in Dandraghatta village from the year 1927-28 in view of their destitute and homeless condition.

12. *Extent of Assessed Waste Lands Available for Cultivation and Lands taken up and Relinquished.*—The appended Statement No. VI shows the extent of assessed waste lands available for cultivation in the several districts at the beginning of the year under report and the extent and assessment of lands taken up and relinquished as compared with the preceding year.

Lands taken up during the year.—A total extent of 48,304 acres was taken up during the year as against 48,855 acres in the previous year. The decrease is

specially noticeable in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore, Hassan and Shimoga which is partly attributed to unfavourable seasonal conditions and partly to the inferior quality of the lands now available. An extent of more than 1,000 acres was newly taken up in each of the taluks of Sidlaghatta, Goribidnur, Bagepalli, Maddagiri, Sira, Pavagada, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Challakere, Molakalmuru and Hosdurga.

Relinquishments during the year.—The total area relinquished during the year was 20,465 acres as against 18,622 acres in the previous year. The increase is mostly noticeable in the Kolar, Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts. The increase is attributed to the adverse seasonal conditions of the year as also to the poor quality of the soil in some of the districts.

Net Result.—Taking into account the lands taken up during the year and the relinquishments, there was on the whole an addition of 27,839 acres to the area under occupation.

The following statement shows the extent of assessed waste lands available for cultivation, extent relinquished and the net increase or decrease during the years :—

No.	Year	Area (in acres) of assessed land available for cultivation at the beginning of the year	Area (in acres) taken up during the year	Area in acres resigned during the year	Net increase or decrease
1	1914-15	929,054	56,253	13,409	42,794
2	1915-16	699,708	62,600	12,374	50,226
3	1916-17	864,395	61,892	10,226	51,666
4	1917-18	814,838	48,593	16,252	32,941
5	1918-19	771,261	27,579	10,426	17,153
6	1919-20	807,928	29,808	29,532	276
7	1920-21	789,852	39,107	14,908	24,199
8	1921-22	751,483	34,371	20,676	13,695
9	1922-23	735,609	56,453	22,143	34,310
10	1923-24	710,316	52,670	21,988	30,682
11	1924-25	682,357	36,337	21,251	15,086
12	1925-26	677,413	48,855	18,622	30,233
13	1926-27	661,633	48,304	20,465	27,839

From the above figures, it will be seen that on the whole, the extent of land under occupation has been increasing and in spite of the fact that the more valuable lands have all been taken up, there is a tendency to take up inferior lands also. The question as to whether any special facilities should be afforded to encourage more applications for such lands and show concessions so as to induce the people not to give up inferior lands owing to bad seasons is being investigated.

13. *Darkhasts.*—The appended Statement No. VII gives particulars regarding receipts, disposals and pendency of darkhasts in the several districts during the year under report.

Eight thousand three hundred and ninety-six applications were pending at the beginning of the year and 18,543 more were received making a total of 26,939 for disposal during the year. Of these, 19,874 were disposed of—11,720 by grant and 8,154 by rejection, leaving 7,065 darkhasts pending disposal at the end of the year under report as against 8,396 at the end of the previous year.

The percentage of disposal in the several districts during the year as compared with the previous year is as noted in the margin. There was a general improvement in the percentage of disposal in all the districts except Kolar (where there was a very slight fall) and Shimoga but as the general average is high in these districts the fluctuations call for no special comments. Out of 26,939 darkhasts that had to be dealt with in all the districts, 19,964 or 74.1 per cent were disposed of during the year under report as against 69.9 per cent during the year 1925-26.

The Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore, Kadur and Chitaldrug have not furnished particulars regarding the extent and assessment of the

	1925-26.	1926-27.
Bangalore	... 64.8	74.3
Kolar	... 76.9	76.2
Tumkur	... 48.2	70.0
Mysore	... 79.2	81.8
Hassan	... 69.0	69.5
Shimoga	... 82.7	80.9
Kadur	... 69.4	73.3
Chitaldrug	... 68.7	67.0

lands involved in respect of pending applications. The information furnished by the other Deputy Commissioners is noted below :—

District				Extent		Assessment		
				A.	G.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kolar	...	...	...	10,327	38	17,900	10	0
Hassan	...	...	...	5,422	24	5,400	0	0
Shimoga	...	..	..	4,199	34	3,309	0	0

The statements received from the Deputy Commissioners show that the pendency of darkhasts for over two years is particularly heavy in the following taluks :—

	1926-27	1925-26		1926-27	1925-26
Bangalore	.. 21	163	Sira	.. 23	16
Nelamangala	.. 12	23	Gubbi	.. 50	40
Kankanhalli	.. 21	24	Tiptur	.. 28	43
Channapatna	.. 12	..	Koratagere	.. 22	..
Kolar	.. 13	..	Turuvekere	.. 66	..
Chintamani	.. 11	21	Arsikere	.. 67	42
Bagepalli	.. 18	..	Mudgere	.. 35	84
Chiknayakanhalli	.. 29	40	Hiriyur	.. 30	..

It is gratifying to note that there are only a very few cases of more than two years pending disposal in the Mysore and Shimoga Districts. Instructions are being issued frequently by this office with a view to the very early disposal of all these long pending cases and the records are examined during the inspections. Now that mojinidars have been posted to all the taluks for phod work, it is hoped that all the arrears will be brought down soon.

It is reported that there are about 48,198 acres of Government waste lands commanded by the Krishnarajasagara High Level Canal and that there is keen demand for these lands as the construction of the canal has been sanctioned by Government. The Committee appointed by Government in their Order No. R. 6045-9--L. R. 12-26-23, dated 29th March 1927, to report in the matter of disposal of these lands have recently submitted their report to Government.

The preparation of the 'A' and 'B' lists has been completed in all the taluks of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts and the lists have also been revised. In a few villages of the Yedatore, Krishnarajpete, Chamrajnagar, Arkalgud and Shimoga, the lists are stated to be still under preparation. During the inspection of some offices it was noticed that in spite of the clear instructions issued from time to time the Government Order on the subject had not been properly understood by some of the Amildars and a fresh Circular No. D(1) Dis. 136—27-28, dated 26th July 1927, was issued explaining in detail how the lists should be prepared. A scrutiny of a large number of cases showed that sufficient check was not exercised over the inclusion of valuable lands in the 'A' lists to enable the village officials and other interested persons to obtain them without paying the proper price.

Orders of Government have since been received on the proposals submitted by this office for co-ordinating and simplifying the procedure for prompt disposal of darkhasts and it is believed that when the new rules are issued, there will be less delay in the grant of lands while Government interests will be more effectually safeguarded.

14. (a) *Amrit Mahal Kavals*.—The total extent of Amrit Mahal Kaval lands available for disposal on the 1st July 1926 was 53,861 acres and 19 guntas. During the year under review, an extent of 4,318 acres and 35 guntas was surrendered to the Revenue Department for disposal for cultivation. The three Hadlus in the Aspatre Kaval of the Hunsur Taluk and the Beili Betta Amrit Mahal Kaval mentioned in the last year's report were taken possession of by the Revenue Department during the year under report. An extent of 923 acres out of the Birur Amrit Mahal Kaval in the Kadur Taluk has been ordered to be surrendered to the Revenue Department in Government Order No. D. 8-12—A. M. 69-26-2, dated 1st July 1927.

The proposals submitted to Government in regard to the retransfer to the Amrit Mahal Department of portions of certain kaval lands which were found to be unfit for cultivation and which involve an area of 13,551 acres 28 guntas are being further investigated as required by Government. They will be duly submitted to Government on receipt of information called for from the Deputy Commissioners concerned.

Out of the area newly surrendered to the Revenue Department during 1926-27 an extent of 830 acres and 32 guntas has been phoded during the year in the Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts. No special establishment was engaged during the year on kaval sub-division work in any of the districts.

An extent of 3,227 acres and 21 guntas as against, 2,894 acres and 1 gunta in the previous year was disposed of for cultivation during the year under report and a sum of Rs. 20,298-9-4 was realised as noted in the statement. The assessment on the lands given out for cultivation was Rs. 1,387-6-0. An area of 22,052 acres and 26 guntas was temporarily leased out for grazing purposes in the Tumkur, Hassan, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts for a fee of Rs. 1,292.

Statement showing the particulars of Amrit Mahal Kavals disposed of for cultivation during the year 1926-27.—

Serial No.	District	Total extent of Amrit Mahal Kaval Lands available for disposal on 1st July 1926		Extent ordered to be surrendered to the Revenue Department during 1926-27		Area actually phoded during the year 1926-27		Total extent sold during the year 1926-27		Total price realised
		A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7
		A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bangalore	...	...	There are no		Amrit Mahal	Kavals in this	district.		
2	Kolar	...	...	...	...	Do	...	1,429	36	13,643 10 4
3	Tumkur	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	0	800 0 0
4	Mysore	...	...	3,100	0	...	...	462	11	1,105 0 0
5	Hassan	...	...	13,657	12(a)	618	35(b)	...	...	...
6	Shimoga	...	...	1,220	11	500	0	...	...	...
7	Kadur	...	...	2,492	10	100	0	...	44 35	969 12 0
8	Chitaldrug	...	...	...	...	(923) (c)2	...	612	18	3,780 3 0
	Total	...	...	53,861	19	4,318	35	830	32	20,298 9 4

Serial No.	District	Assessment levied on the area sold	Areas ordered to be retransferred and those proposed to be retransferred to the Amrit Mahal Department as unfit for cultivation		Remaining extent of kaval lands fit for cultivation and available for disposal at the end of the year 1926-27	Extent of lands given out for grazing as per G. O. No. R. 2156-64--L. R. 30-24-7, dated 16th September 1924	Amount realized as grazing fees
			8	9				10	11	12
		Rs. a. p.	A.	G.	A.	G.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bangalore	...	There are no		Amrit Mahal	Kavals in this	district.
2	Kolar	...	...	...	Do	...	...
3	Tumkur	...	836	10 0	15,518	7	2,010 38
4	Mysore	...	...	...	8,585	2	Not furnished
5	Hassan	...	...	9,337	36	4,456	0(d)
6	Shimoga	...	...	...	600	0	2,061 11
7	Kadur	...	60	0 0	...	...	482 0 0
8	Chitaldrug	...	...	...	2,547	15	1,689 28
	Total	...	483	12 0	13,605	26	721 0 0
		...	1,380	6 0	13,551	28	40,290 34
		...	...	...	...	...	22,052 26
		...	...	...	...	...	1,292 0 0

- (a) Out of this, 100 acres are said to be fit for cultivation (which has since been ordered to be disposed of) and the remaining extent is proposed to be reserved as gomal to Mohadeenpur village.
- (b) This forms the area originally granted to Messrs. Batterly & Co. under the Sulekere Tank for sugar-cane cultivation
- (c) Action is being taken to subdivide this. (c)2. This portion of the Birur Amrit Mahal Kaval has not yet been made over to the Revenue Department.
- (d) This excludes 1,120 acres 11 guntas which are proposed to be reserved as gomal to Mohadinpura village.

Most of the remaining extent of kaval lands surrendered to the Revenue Department are of poor quality. Hence progress in the disposal of such lands is necessarily slow. But steps are being taken to put them up for sale whenever there is a demand.

14. (b) *Lands Removed from the Date Reserve Lists.*—An extent of 2,150 acres and 3 guntas was disposed of as against 1,520 acres and 1 gunta in the previous year and a sum of Rs. 12,263-3-9 was realised as detailed in the subjoined statement.

Statement showing the lands removed from Date Reserve Lists.

District	Extent surrendered up to the end of the year 1926-27	Extent surrendered during the year	Total	Extent available for disposal on 1st July 1925	Extent actually phoded during 1926-27	Extent sold during the year 1926-27	Amount realised by the sales in 1926-27	Assessment levied on the area sold during the year 1926-27	Area fit for cultivation and available for disposal at the end of the year 1926-27
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A. G.		A. G.	A. G.		A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. G.
Bangalore ...	72,017 3	Nil	72,017 3	72,017 3	Nil	397 15	8,873 10 0	392 15 0	71,619 28
Kolar ...	26,731 36	do	26,731 36	26,731 36	do	104 39	174 8 0	...	26,626 37
Tumkur ...	86,021 15	do	86,021 15	86,021 15	do	319 1	1,723 0 0	1,723 0 0	85,702 14
Mysore ...	53,062 14	do	53,062 14	53,062 14	do	376 5	2,206 6 9	...	52,686 9
Hassan ...	Not available	do	Not available	Not available	do	136 15	3,188 0 0	177 0 0	Not available
Shimoga ...	29,957 9	do	29,957 9	29,957 9	do	59 5	...	...	29,898 4
Kadur ...	10,138 33	do	10,138 33	10,138 33	do	...	...	...	10,138 33
Chitaldrug ...	21,763 8	do	21,763 8	21,763 8	do	766 8	1,097 9 0	431 12 0	20,997 5
Total ...	2,99,691 38	do	2,99,691 38	2,99,691 38	do	2,159 3	12,263 3 9	2,714 11 0	2,97,669 10

There has not been any appreciable progress in the disposal of these lands in spite of the fact that a very large area is available for cultivation. In order to achieve substantial results, Government have sanctioned liberal concessions to applicants for lands under these rules (*vide* Government Order No. R. 3285-95—L. R. 92-22-93, dated 6th December 1926). In pursuance of this, circular instructions have been issued in this office No. R. Dis. 109 - 26-27, dated 4th February 1927, to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts to give wide publicity to these concessions with a view to see that they are largely availed of by the public. In view of this, better progress might be expected in the next year.

In the course of my inspections, it came to my notice that attempts were made to take advantage of these concessions to the detriment of Government interests and valuable lands given away for inadequate price. Action was taken promptly to revise these grants and the resulting loss to Government minimised. Necessary steps are being taken to see that valuable lands are not given away without proper inspection by responsible officers.

14. (c) *Disposal of disafforested area.*—1. *Bangalore District*—During the year under report, no forest area was disafforested for cultivation by the Forest Department in the Bangalore District. An extent of 150 acres which had been disafforested during the last year is reported to have been given away to 34 deserving Adikarnataka applicants.

2. *Chitaldrug District.*—An extent of 3,384 acres, 19 guntas has been disafforested and made available for cultivation out of the Jodimatte State Forest in the Chitaldrug Taluk and the Gowdanahalli State Forest in the Hiriyur Taluk. Out of this, exclusive of the areas (890 acres 34 guntas) sold during the previous years, an extent of 253 acres 23 guntas was disposed of for cultivation in the Chitaldrug Taluk during the year, and a sum of Rs. 569-1-0 was realised thereby. The assessment fixed in respect of these lands during the year amounted to Rs. 151-12-0.

15. *Darkhasts under Special Rules*—*Darkhasts for lands overgrown with lantana and prickly pear.*—There were 57 applications to be disposed of under this head, 41 in the Bangalore District, 14 in the Hassan District and 2 in the Chitaldrug District. Out of these 14 applications involving an extent of 560 acres and 32 guntas were sanctioned in the Bangalore and Hassan Districts during the year under report. No applications were received under this head during the year in the Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur Districts.

The question of granting more liberal concessions (to applicants under the Lantana Eradication Rules) than those allowed in the Government Orders of 1910 and 1920 has been ordered by Government to be further investigated by the Revenue Commissioner. A special report in this behalf has been ordered to be submitted to

Government in July 1928 (*vide* Chief Secretary's letter No. R. 139—L. R. 66-22-13, dated 7th July 1927). The main difficulties in the way of inducing the people to take up lands overgrown with lantana are firstly the cost of such removal which contributes a very serious drain on the resources of the persons applying for such lands making it more profitable to purchase lands already under cultivation and the fact that the lands are situated in tracts where there is either scarcity of population or the climatic conditions are not altogether favourable. When there is little demand for ordinary lands in such localities it is not possible to expect much enthusiasm in the case of lantana infested lands. I have therefore been in favour of dealing with each case on its merits and showing special concessions suited to the circumstances of each case.

No darkhasts for the grant of lands under the following heads were received during the year in any district:—

(1) Grant of lands for temporary cultivation for growing food and fodder crops; and

(2) Sisal hemp cultivation.

Grant of gomal lands for gram cultivation.—Except in the Kolar District, no lands were granted for this purpose.

An extent of 1,497 acres and 23 guntas of gomal land with an assessment of Rs. 2,384-6-0 was granted for gram cultivation during the year under report in the marginally noted taluks of the Kolar District.

	Extent		Assessment		
	A.	G.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bowringpet ...	53	9	100	4	0
Srinivasapur ...	16	0	39	6	0
Chintamani ...	48	8	96	8	0
Sidlaghatta ...	242	12	441	4	0
Bagepalli ...	1,137	34	1,707	0	0
Total ...	1,497	23	2,384	6	0

Grant of tank-bed lands for cultivation.—The following statement gives the extent and assessment of tank-bed lands given out for cultivation in the several districts:—

District	Taluk	Extent		Assessment			Remarks
		A.	G.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bangalore ...	Bangalore ...	10	0	15	0	0	
	Hoskote ...	26	17	71	0	0	
	Total ...	36	17	86	0	0	
Kolar ...	Kolar ...	61	26	164	0	0	
	Bowringpet ...	78	36	150	0	0	
	Srinivasapur ...	4	39	9	7	0	
	Chintamani ...	8	15	16	12	0	
	Goribidnur ...	23	9	46	7	0	
	Chikballapur ...	10	0	15	0	0	
	Bagepalli ...	56	39	114	0	0	
	Sidlaghatta ...	25	27	49	4	0	
Total ...	269	31	564	14	0		
Tumkur ...	Tumkur ...	8	38	10	10	0	
	Tiptur ...	48	21	84	15	0	
	Sira ...	572	0	425	0	0	
	Maddagiri ...	169	11	199	6	0	
	Pavagada ...	83	4	36	12	0	
Total ...	881	34	756	11	0		
Mysore ...	Nanjangud ...	18	30	33	0	0	
	Malvalli ...	14	0	14	15	0	
	Nagamangala ...	3	0	3	0	0	
Total ...	35	30	51	8	0		
Hassan ...	Hassan ...	23	6	52	0	0	
	Total ..	23	6	52	0	0	

District	Taluk	Extent	Assessment	Remarks
Shimoga ...		Nil		
Kadur ...	Kadur ...	77 21	135 10 0	
	Total ...	77 21	135 10 0	
Chitaldrug ...	Chitaldrug ...	66 6	70 15 0	
	Hiriyur ...	369 18	135 12 7	
	Challakere ...	666 22	216 10 0	
	Jagalur ...	70 6	79 15 6	
	Hosdurga ...	1,999 0	1,999 0 0	
	Total ...	3,171 12	2,502 5 1	Out of the Vani Vilas Sagara submerged area.
	Grand Total ...	4,495 31	4,149 0 1	

There has been a considerable decrease in the extent of lands taken up for cultivation in all the districts, except Bangalore. It is very difficult to determine beforehand when such tank-beds may be made available for cultivation and as it is possible to throw them open only at the end of the monsoon season this measure has to be considered only as a means of helping the people to raise some crops when the rains fail and fluctuations in the area call for no comment.

Military Settlement Scheme.—An extent of 1,060 acres 17 guntas was sanctioned under this scheme in the several districts as noted below.—

	Acres.	Guntas.
Bangalore ...	545	19
Kolar ...	69	8
Tumkur ...	130	5
Mysore ...	257	12
Hassan ...	3	2
Shimoga ..	45	11
Kadur		Nil
Chitaldrug ..	10	0
Total ...	1,060	17

The number of applications pending at the close of the year is as noted in the margin. The pendency is heavy in the districts of Bangalore and Mysore. In their Order No. G. 840-2—Mily. 187-24-6, dated 30th July 1927, Government directed that no lands should be granted to the Military applicants in the Krishnarajasagara special area and the two blocks set apart for military men in Alambadi Kaval, Krishnarajpete Taluk, and in Krishnapur, Hunsur Taluk, were exhausted. The applicants have been advised to apply for lands in other tracts.

In their Order No. G. 10839-49—Mily. 230-26-2, dated 5th April 1927, Government directed that the benefit of the scheme could no longer be shown to natural born or domiciled subjects of His Highness the Maharaja unless they had served in the Mysore Army. At the time of the receipt of this order, there was a large number of applications, already received from persons who had served in the British Indian Army. Government have been addressed as to how such cases should be disposed of.

In addition to 850 and odd applications that were received from Government from time to time, 124 applications were received with Government Order No. G. 12109-11—Mily. 223-26-5, dated 17th May 1927, and were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts for report. The lands applied for by Military men are found to be generally not available, with the result that the applications have to be rejected more often than complied with and needless correspondence is caused. It is proposed to put up a detailed statement of all grants so far made and take special measures to deal finally with the remaining cases. Investigation will also be made as to how far the conditions of the grant have been complied with.

Eksal Tenure—The extent of land granted in certain taluks of Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts under this tenure is noted below :—

District	Taluk	Extent granted		Assessment realised		
		A.	G.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kolar	Sidlaghatta	173	15	1,074	4	0
	Chikballapur	31	23	71	12	0
	Total	204	38	1,146	0	0
Tumkur	Tumkur	20	10	78	0	0
	Total	20	10	78	0	0
Mysore	Krishnarajpete	17	23	10	13	0
	Madya	553	6	547	0	0
	Malvalli	494	31	304	11	0
	Seringapatam	20	0	15	0	0
	Krishnarajasagara area	202	4	1,310	0	0
Total	1,287	24	2,177	8	0	
Hassan	Channarayapatna	8	24	not furnished.		
	Total	8	24	.....	
Chitaldrug	Hiriyur	375	2	39	15	0
	Total	375	2	39	15	0
Grand Total		2,896	18	3,441	7	0

There were no grants under this head in the other districts.

Kumri cultivation.—This cultivation is said to prevail only in the malnad taluks of Sagar and Nagar in the Shimoga District. There are in all 27 colonies inhabited by the Kunbi settlers who number about 1,400. At the commencement of the year there were in all 290 families and 7 more families were newly settled in the Karur and Bharangi hobbles, during the year under report. Excluding the two families which became extinct, there were at the end of the year 295 families with a total population of 1,455, of whom 781 were adults. The total extent of land under cultivation at the end of the year was 1,111 acres and 37 guntas with an assessment of Rs. 2,373-14-0 as against 1,095 acres and 35 guntas assessed at Rs. 2,342-2-0 in the previous year. In addition to this, an extent of 139 acres of dry land forming the old kumarid area was given to the settlers for temporary cultivation subject to the payment of full assessment of 8 annas per acre. The wells sanctioned by Government for the use of the residents of this settlement are said to have been almost completed. It is reported that most of the Kunbis have settled down as permanent agriculturists and are thriving fairly well.

It is not likely nor is it desirable to extend this method of cultivation even in the malnad as it is most wasteful and efforts will be directed to encourage permanent settlements. There are serious difficulties in this direction, viz., these tracts are very remote in a region of heavy rainfall, with no proper communications and little population. The entire problem as to how to develop the agricultural resources of the tracts bordering on the western ghats and the malnad taluks generally has to be studied with reference to present conditions and some schemes of colonisation have to be worked out.

Large Landed Estate Scheme.—During the year under report, 15 applications involving an extent of 1,019 acres 25 guntas were sanctioned. As the scheme was abolished in Government Order No. R. 8191-205—L. R. 17-26-9, dated 7th June 1927, in view of the fact that the concessions were too often made a cloak to obtain valuable lands without paying a proper price and have not resulted in attaining the objects of bringing into existence a new class of landlords carrying on cultivation on a large scale on modern lines, all the pending applications are ordered to be disposed of under the ordinary Darkhast Rules.

Lands Granted to the Landless and Depressed Classes.—The concessions sanctioned in Government Order No. R. 4850-8—L. R. 261-22-141, dated the 29th March 1924, and other orders are said to have been given wide publicity in all the districts of the State.

During the year under report, 2,355 darkhasts involving 27,153 acres 4 guntas (as noted in the margin) were sanctioned in the several districts of the State. Instances have come to my notice where even these concessions have been greatly abused, and I have issued instructions to prevent grants of lands to the detriment of Government interests without placing obstacles in the case of deserving persons to benefit by the concessions. As contemplated in Government Order No. D. 8681-93—C. S. 122-26-2, dated the 9th April 1927, steps are being taken to establish Adikarnataka Colonies and Co-operative Societies (through the Department of Co-operation) in the Bangalore District. All possible facilities are being given to people of this class.

	No.	Extent.	
		A.	G.
Bangalore	545	6,136	33
Kolar	270	1,317	34
Tumkur	701	13,200	0
Mysore	671	3,467	0
Hassan	39	133	9
Shimoga	28	467	20
Kadur	16	63	10
Chitaldrug	85	2,370	18
Total	2,355	27,153	4

Tea Cultivation.—No applications for lands for tea cultivation were received during the year 1926-27 in any district except Kadur.

In the Hassan District, it is reported that a tea syndicate has commenced operations on a large scale to plant tea on the Kadamane Coffee Estate in the Manjarabad Taluk by bringing in labour from outside.

During the year under report, an extent of 846 acres and 10 guntas (as detailed in the margin) was granted for tea cultivation in the Kadur District to the marginally noted persons. Applications for grant of 1,500 acres of lands from Messrs. Nagappa Setty, K. G. Gurjar, Ganesha Rao and Kalegowda are in various stages of correspondence.

Mr. S. L. Mathias	410	6	Government Order No. R. 5150-6—L. R. 356-26-2, dated 18th March 1927.
„ W. H. Read	112	32	
„ E. W. Fowka	74	35	Granted by the Deputy Commissioner.
„ Aralaguppe Chandre gowda	248	17	
Total	846	10	

So far the majority of the applications have been made by Europeans who first started the enterprise by converting existing coffee estates into tea. In order to demonstrate the feasibility of the industry special facilities were offered to the first applicants and as a result a large area more than 1,000 acres has been actually brought under tea and arrangements are being made to extend the area.

Efforts are now being made to induce Indian Planters to undertake tea cultivation and certain grants have been made; but having regard to the large capital required even for a small size factory special assistance has to be rendered to Indian planters. Instructions have also been given to the Deputy Commissioner, to scrutinize all applications carefully to stop the grants in cases where the land is obtained with purely speculative objects and to have precise information in regard to suitability of lands, possibilities of expansion and special facilities required in the different zones where applications have been received for such lands, *i.e.*, there is a prospect of new plantations being started. As the coffee industry, in spite of high prices has reached a more or less stationary stage it is very necessary to introduce a new industry into these malnad parts and the enterprise shown is a matter of great gratification. The rates of assessment fixed for tea lands are in my opinion very moderate.

BLOCK SYSTEM OF IRRIGATION UNDER VANI VILAS SAGARA.

16. *Extent under the Blocks.*—The total extent of irrigable area under the channels was limited to 10,180 acres according to Government Order No. R. 7401-6—L. S. 46-24-2, dated 13th June 1925.

Exclusion and inclusion.—The inclusion of an extent of 176 acres 24 guntas under the atchkat and exclusion of a corresponding extent of 175 acres 36 guntas therefrom were ordered but this could not be given effect to during the year as orders were issued only at the end of the official year.

Area under Occupation.—An extent of 10,101 acres 30 guntas was under occupation at the beginning of the year. As a result of 146 acres having been resumed

in sales held for the recovery of land revenue the net area under occupation amounted to 9,955 acres 30 guntas at the end of the year.

Extent of Lands Granted during the Year.—No lands have been disposed of for cultivation during the year.

Extent of Unauthorised Irrigation.—An extent of 341 acres and 37 guntas was unauthorisedly irrigated by means of channel water. Seven hundred and thirty takrar takhtas had to be dealt with during the year. Six hundred and forty of these were disposed of, leaving a balance of 120 at the end of the year. The reduction reflects much credit on the local officers as the cases concerned a series of years and special efforts had to be made to dispose them of there being little evidence in the majority of cases excepting the lists sent up by the Public Works Department which were often received after a considerable lapse of time. Penal water-rate amounting to Rs. 8,381-3-7 was levied in respect of some of the cases (in which records had been completed). Steps are being taken to bring the remaining cases to disposal early.

Area under Select Crops.—The following statement shows the area under select crops during the year under report.

Statement showing the crops harvested under the Vani Vilasa Sagara, during Karthika and Vaisakhi, 1926-27.

Year	Paddy	Ragi	Jola	Sugar-cane	Horse gram	Chillies	Tobacco	Garden	Cotton	Other crops	Total
	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
1926-27											
Karthika ...	194 15	2,856 17	80 26	216 22	65 31	250 37	475 38	164 25	280 25	1,037 8	5,623 4
Vaisakhi ...	289 7	32 4	64 12	448 9	...	122 11	13 10	180 37	127 19	1,105 34	2,403 23
Total for 1926-27	483 22	2,888 21	164 38	664 31	65 31	373 8	489 6	345 22	408 4	2,143 22	8,026 27
Total for 1925-26	6,700 10	3,760 30	70 38	143 0	645 15	342 38	871 0	510 20	650 25	242 28	13,938 4

The perceptible decrease in area is due to inadequate supply of water in the reservoir.

As the lake did not receive an adequate supply of water, irrigation had to be considerable restricted and as the people want water mostly during summer for growing paddy which is not being done on any large scale during the monsoon months, the question of a mere economical distribution of water so as to lighten the demand for water during the summer months is under consideration.

Demand, Collection and Balance.—The demand for the year under report was Rs. 76,414-9-1 as against Rs. 84,943-15-4 in the previous year. The decrease in the demand was chiefly due to the concession granted by Government, *viz.*, reduction of the water-rate from Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 5-8-0 temporarily for the year 1926-27 (*vide* Government Order No.6700-4—L. R. 13-26-4, dated 18th April 1927).

Including the balance of Rs. 15,494-12-0 at the beginning of the year, the demand for the year amounted to Rs. 91,909-5-1. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 49,663-3-0 including remissions was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 42,246-2-1 at the close of the year. Out of this balance, a sum of Rs. 23,455 relates to the 12 villages at the tail end of the channels for the payment of which, time till November 1927 has been granted.

17. *Area under Occupation and Crops.*—The appended Statement No. VIII shows the area under occupation and the area cropped in the several districts as compared with the previous year.

There was an increase of 12,607 acres in the extent under occupation as compared with the previous year, the increase having been contributed by all the districts except Hassan. The decrease in the Hassan District is said to be due to relinquishments for want of timely and adequate Mungar rains resummptions and also to fact that 'Phut Kharab' which had been erroneously included under area under occupation has now been excluded.

The area cropped also increased in all the districts except Mysore, Hassan and Kadur. The decrease of 31,032, 6,646 acres and 301 acres in the Mysore,

Hassan and Kadur Districts respectively, is attributed to want of timely and adequate Hingar and Mungar rains. Although for the whole of the Shimoga District there was an increase in the extent under crops, an appreciable decrease (*viz.*, 1,790 and 773 acres respectively) is noticeable in the cultivated area in the Tirthahalli and Nagar Taluks. This is explained as due to labour difficulty and lack of resources on the part of the raiyats in the Malnad. In the Hiriya and Jagalur Taluks of the Chitaldrug District also, there was a decrease in the area cropped due to the scanty Mungar rains. The increase under both the heads in the other districts is attributed to the timely rains in the year as also to the quicker disposal of darkhasts and the throwing open of larger areas for cultivation by granting liberal concessions in the case of darkhasts received from the landless people and Depressed Classes.

There was a slight fall in the percentage of current fallows from 20.4 to 20.18 during the year under report. The percentage of lands left fallow was the least, *viz.*, 98 in the Krishnarajpete Taluk of the Mysore District and heaviest in Pavagada Taluk of the Tumkur District, *viz.*, 57.2 (as against 65.15 in the previous year) per cent which is accounted for by the general condition in these taluks, Pavagada being most susceptible to the vicissitudes of the seasons.

The following table classifies the several taluks according to the percentage of fallows :—

District	Fallows under 5 per cent	Between 5 per cent and 10 per cent	Between 10 per cent and 25 per cent	Above 25 per cent
Bangalore	Channapatna	Dodballapur	Bangalore Hoskote Nelamangala Kankanhalli Magadi Anekal Devanhalli Closepet	
Kolar	Talukwar details	not furnished by	the Deputy Commissioner	Sira
Tumkur	.....	.....	Tumkur Maddagiri Chiknayakanhalli Gubbi Tiptur Kunigal Koratagere Turuvekere Chamrajnagar Seringapatam Hunsur Gundlupet Nanjangud Mandya	Pavagada (57.2 per cent highest.)
Mysore	Mysore Krishnarajpete (98 per cent lowest)	Heggaddevankote T.-Narsipur Malvalli Nagamangala	Hassan Alur Arsikere Channarayapatna Hole-Narsipur	Manjarabad Belur
Hassan	.....	Arkalgud	Shimoga Nagar	Shikarpur Sorab Sagar Tirthahalli
Shimoga	.....	Channagiri Honnali	Chikmagalur Kadur Koppa Chitaldrug Holalkere Jagalur	Tarikere Narasimharajpura Mudgere Challakere Hiriya Molakalmuru Hosdurga
Kadur	.....	.....
Chitaldrug	.....	Davangere		

The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, has not furnished talukwar details of fallow lands. With regard to the remaining districts, it is seen that in two

Taluks of the Tumkur District, 2 of Hassan, 4 of Shimoga, 3 of Kadur and 4 of Chitaldrug, or in all, of 15 Taluks, more than 25 per cent of the lands under occupation were lying fallow. As the majority of the lands in the State are rainfed, the extent of uncultivated lands is greatly determined by the rainfall but at the same time if the raiyats know how to utilize their resources better considerable improvement can be made and this is a direction in which the Agricultural Department and the Agricultural Board should undertake necessary investigations.

18. *Area under select crops.*—The appended Statement No. IX shows the extent of cultivation under the select crops—paddy, ragi, cholam, horsegram, sugarcane and cotton in the several districts and the difference in acreage under these crops as compared with the previous year.

It will be seen therefrom that there was a slight increase of 4·01, 0·41, 2·92 and 7·94 per cent respectively in the areas cultivated with ragi, horsegram cholam and sugarcane whereas there was a fall of 1·13 per cent in the area under paddy. These variations are due particularly to the unsatisfactory character of the rains. The Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Chitaldrug have mainly contributed to the fall under the paddy crop owing to insufficient and ill-distributed rainfall. Except in the Chitaldrug and Tumkur Districts, there was a general decrease in the extent cultivated with cotton.

The area under ragi has increased in all the Districts except Bangalore and Hassan which show a slight decrease.

The large decrease in the area under horsegram in the Bangalore, Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts was chiefly due to the rise in the area under other crops and to want of timely rains to sow this crop. The cultivation of cotton received a set back during the year in all the cotton growing Districts except Chitaldrug and Tumkur (where there was an increase) of 14,895 and 2,282 acres respectively. This is explained to be due to adverse seasonal conditions.

19. *Outturn of crops.*—The appended statement No. X shows the yield in annas of the select crops *viz.*, paddy, ragi, horsegram, cholam and sugarcane in the several Districts during the year under report, as compared with the previous year.

The average yield during the current year under all these crops except horsegram and cholam slightly exceeded 8 annas, the yield under horsegram and cholam being only 5·72 and 7·63 annas respectively. The Districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Chitaldrug got only about 6 to 7 annas crops under paddy. The average yield under ragi shows an improvement in only two Districts, *viz.*, Hassan and Shimoga. The horsegram crop produced was less than that of the previous year in all the Districts. The highest yield under this head was only eight anna crop in the Kadur District while the average for the State was less than 6 annas. The yield of cholam in the Tumkur, Hassan and Shimoga Districts and sugarcane in Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts was somewhat less than that of the year previous.

A sixteen anna crop is reported to have been realised only in a few taluks as detailed below:—

Paddy	...	...	...	...	Mudgere
Ragi	...	...	...	...	Mudgere and Narasimharajapur
Sugarcane	...	...	...	...	Krishnarajpete, Mudigere and Narasimarajapura.

But having regard to the special conditions of these areas where rainfall is abundant especially in the malnad and the low standard of cultivation, the good yield of these crops does not materially influence the economic condition of the State taken as a whole.

On the whole the outturn of the crops in the State cannot be said to be satisfactory.

20. *Alienation of State Lands.*—As will be seen from the appended statement No. XI, a total extent of 332 acres 24 guntas of land with an assessment of Rs. 219-9-11 was alienated for non-agricultural purposes during the year as against 223 acres and 14½ guntas assessed at Rs. 153-1-4 in the last year in the several districts. Of these 117 acres 32 guntas were for village sites and village extensions, 138 acres and 5 guntas for irrigation, water supply and tank works and 76 acres and 12 guntas for other purposes, such as burial grounds, buildings etc.

PART III.

21. *Jamabandy*.—The following statement shows the dates of commencement and completion of Jamabandy in the Districts:—

District	Jamabandy		No. of days		No. of taluks settled	
	Date of commencement	Date of completion	For District	Average for each Taluk	Before the end of February	After the end of February
Bangalore ..	24th November 1926	8th March 1927	106	10'6	9	1
Kolar ..	25th November 1926	23rd February 1927	167	16'7	11	...
Tumkur ..	20th November 1926	23rd February 1927	98	9'8	10	...
Mysore ...	26th October 1926	26th April 1927	161	12'38	10	3
Hassan ...	6th December 1926	9th June 1927	76	9'5	6	2
Shimoga ..	22nd November 1926	8th April 1927	85	9'44	6	3
Kadur ...	26th December 1926	10 February 1927	49	8'16	6	...
Chitaldrug ...	6th December 1926	20th February 1927	74	8'22	9	...

The Jamabandy was completed before the end of February only in the Districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Kadur and Chitaldrug. The delay in the completion of the Jamabandy of the Bangalore Taluk is stated to be due to the fact that the Civil Officer who was in charge of the Bangalore Taluk and was also Personal Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner could not devote undivided attention to the work. The delay in the completion of Jamabandy of a few villages in the Malvalli Taluk till April is stated to be due to the Shanbhogue having absconded with the accounts. The inordinate delay in the completion of Jamabandy in Manjarabad and Arkalgud Taluks before the collection season is attributed to the delay in the preparation of Village Accounts. The Shanbhogs who were responsible for the delay were properly dealt with. The Jamabandy in 3 taluks of Shimoga District *viz.*, Honnali, Sagar and Nagar could not be completed before the Khist bandi on account of the visit of the Dewan Sahib in January 1927 and the election of members to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council in March 1927. There is a general improvement on the character of the jamabandi work, more attention being devoted to ascertain the requirements and grievances of the people on the spot besides the financial scrutiny of Government demand in regard to the various items of revenue.

22. *Raiyats' Receipt Books*.—The number of raiyats' receipt books issued in the several Districts is noted below:—

Bangalore	...	1,325	Hassan	...	5,000
Kolar	...	7,313	Shimoga	...	5,142
Tumkur (except Maddagiri)	...	10,602	Kadur	...	2,662
Mysore	...	19,989	Chitaldrug	...	6,944
				Total	58,977

The number of patta books issued during the year was 58,977 as against 75,704 during 1925-26. The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, reports that except the Amildar of Dodballapur the others have not furnished information under this head.

The Tumkur, Mysore, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts show an increase in the issue of patta books during the year under report. It is complained by the Deputy Commissioners that on account of the inadequate supply of patta books by the Superintendent of Government Printing the sales were poor and that it also retarded the collection work. As in the previous year, the Amildar of the Maddagiri Taluk has not furnished the required particulars. The Deputy Commissioners Sub-Division Officers and Amildars are reported to have examined a fairly good number of pattas at the time of Jamabandi and other tours.

23. *Revenue money orders.*—The following statement shows the number of revenue money orders and the amount of remittances made in the several Districts during the year under report as compared with the previous year:—

No.	District	1925-26		1926-27	
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	Bangalore	586	6,600 0 0	701	7,508 10 11
2	Kolar	376	3,528 0 0	436	5,308 14 4
3	Tumkur	421	3,953 14 2	379	3,646 3 0
4	Mysore	1,541	27,241 0 10	1,557	26,291 14 2
5	Hassan	192	2,796 2 3	196	3,270 5 4
6	Shimoga	43	1,208 7 9	39	266 2 11
7	Kadur	13	220 13 8	16	384 2 6
8	Chitaldrug	35	1,167 15 6	65	1,235 13 5
	Total	3,207	46,716 6 2	3,389	48,912 2 7

The total number of remittances during the year under report was 3,389 as against 3,207 of the previous year, showing an increase of 182 and the total amount remitted is also Rs. 2,195-12-5 in excess of that of the previous year. Except in Tumkur and Shimoga, the remittances have increased when compared with the last year. As in the previous year, the largest number of remittances and the largest amount remitted were in the Mysore District.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, reports that the system has not made satisfactory progress and become sufficiently popular in this Malnad District owing to the inadequacy of the Post Offices located in the district, smaller number of shikmidars, hissedars in survey numbers and landholders, and fewer complications in titles to pay kandayam than in the Maidan.

24. *Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Mohatarfa.*—The appended statement No. XII shows the demand, collection and balance under Land Revenue and Mohatarfa for the whole State during the year under report as compared with the preceding year, 1925-26. The total demand for the year under Land Revenue was less than that of the previous year 1925-26 by Rs. 15,181; this is due to the arrears outstanding at the commencement of the year being less than those outstanding at the commencement of the previous year. The collections during the year were in excess of those of the previous year by Rs. 73,910. The balance at the end of the year 1926-27 was Rs. 12,20,236 as against Rs. 12,68,842 at the end of the previous year showing a decrease of Rs. 48,606.

The total demand under Mohatarfa for 1926-27 was Rs. 2,66,881 as against Rs. 275,449 during 1925-26 thus showing a decrease of Rs. 8,568. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 2,42,370 was recovered inclusive of remissions, leaving a balance of Rs. 24,511 at the end of the year as against Rs. 26,046 at the end of the previous year.

25. *Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue.*—Three statements, No. XIII, XIII (b) and XIII (c) are appended, one showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue inclusive of Land Revenue Miscellaneous, another of Land Revenue proper only and the third, of Land Revenue Miscellaneous only in the several districts.

Demand.—The statement given in the margin shows the variations in current demand in the several districts. It will be seen that there was an increase under Land Revenue Proper in all the Districts except Chitaldrug where there was some fall; under Land Revenue Miscellaneous there was increase only in the Districts of Bangalore, Shimoga and Kadur and in the other five Districts there was a fall. Taking the whole State into consideration, there was an increase of current demand under Land Revenue proper by Rs. 2,58,434 and a decrease of Rs. 67,379 under Land Revenue Miscellaneous, the net result being an increase of Rs. 2,21,055

District	Land Revenue proper	Land Revenue Miscellaneous	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore ...	58,660	82,639	91,499
Kolar ...	16,573	-12,003	4,570
Tumkur ...	92	-10,011	-9,989
Mysore ...	1,47,319	-98,630	87,689
Hassan ...	11,096	-7,926	3,170
Shimoga ...	7,419	11,312	18,751
Kadur ...	16,931	19,413	36,344
Chitaldrug ...	-9,606	-1,123	-10,929
Total ...	2,58,434	-67,379	2,21,055

under Land Revenue as compared with the demand for the year 1925-26.

The increase of current demand in the several districts is chiefly due to increase in occupancy. In the Districts of Bangalore and Mysore, it is also due to the introduction of revised rates of assessment consequent on the revision of settlement in the Taluks noted in the margin. The resettlement of coffee land granted on temporary tenure sanctioned in Government Order No. 3724-35—L. S. 10-25-13, dated 28th December 1926 also increased the demand to some extent in the Districts of Hassan and Kadur. The decrease under Land Revenue current demand in the Chitaldrug District is reported to be due to the temporary reduction of water-rate under Vani Vilas Sagara. The increase of current demand under Land Revenue Miscellaneous in the Districts of Bangalore, Shimoga and Kadur is reported to be due to larger realisations by sales of lands and Amarayi. The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, mentions that the upset price recovered in respect of lands granted for tea cultivation in the Mudgere Taluk added substantially to the increase in demand in his District. The fall under this head in the Kolar District is attributed to a fall in the realisations under Amarayi and in the Tumkur and Hassan Districts under sale proceeds, of Government lands. The marked decrease in the Mysore District is stated to be due to conversion into wet assessment of the temporary water-rate in the Taluks of Krishnarajpete and Yedatore and transfer of the same during resettlement from the head Land Revenue Miscellaneous to Land Revenue Proper in the Taluks of Gundlupet, Chamrajnagar and Malvalli.

Collections.—Statement No. XIII (a) shows the percentage of collections out of arrears as well as current demand in the several Districts during the year under report as compared with previous year.

(i) *Out of Arrears.*—The percentage of collections reached for the State is 82·8 as against 79·8 in the previous year. The highest percentage reached was 89·3 in the Kadur District the next in order being Mysore District (85·5). The lowest percentage was 77·5 in the Bangalore District. In five Districts, *viz.*, Bangalore Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Shimoga, a higher percentage of arrears than that in last year was collected.

(ii) *Out of Current Demand.*—The percentage of collections under current demand for the State was 92·1 as against 92·3 in the previous year. The highest percentage reached was 94·9 in the Shimoga District and the lowest 88·3 in the Tumkur District. The collections in the Districts of Kadur (94·1) Chitaldrug (93·9), Bangalore (93·7) and Kolar (93·3) may also be considered as satisfactory. In Hassan and Mysore Districts only 91·7% and 89·8% respectively was realised. In two Districts, *viz.*, Tumkur and Mysore, the collections fell below 90% though there was perceptible improvement in these Districts as compared with the previous year. The Tumkur District is only gradually recovering from the effects of the severe distress it had passed through in the previous years and the raiyats have therefore been shown much indulgent consideration. In the Mysore District the seasonal conditions in the Chamrajnagar Taluk not having been satisfactory, special concessions were shown to the people.

The Amildars and the Deputy Amildars of the Taluks and Sub-Taluks noted below collected 95 per cent or more of the current demand under Land Revenue inclusive of Land Revenue Miscellaneous:—

1	Kumsi Sub-Taluk	...	100'0	14	Channapatna	..	...	97'5
2	Davangere	...	100'0	15	Magadi	..	...	97'2
3	Holalkere	...	99'1	16	Tarikere	..	...	96'9
4	Harihar Sub-Taluk	...	99'0	17	Srinivaspur	..	...	96'7
5	Kankanhalli	...	98'7	18	Alur Sub-Taluk	..	...	96'7
6	Gundlupet	...	98'2	19	Chikballapur	..	...	96'4
7	Mulbagal	...	98'1	20	Chitaldrug	..	...	96'2
8	Jagalur	...	97'9	21	Gudibanda Sub-Taluk	...	...	96'2
9	Nagar	...	97'9	22	Nagamangala	..	...	96'0
10	Devanhalli	...	97'7	23	Anekal	..	...	95'9
11	Closepet Sub-Taluk	...	97'7	24	Honnali	..	...	95'4
12	Scrab	..	97'7	25	Koppa	..	..	95'4
13	Hosdurga	..	97'6	26	Nelamangala	..	...	95'0
				27	Bagepalli	..	...	95'0

The Amildar of Davangere and the Deputy Amildar of Kumsi Sub-Taluk deserve special mention for having collected the entire demand for the year.

The collections under current demand in the Districts of Bangalore, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug were good during the year, as the collection in none of the taluks was less than 90 per cent of the demand except in Hiriya where 71'0 per cent was collected. The collections in the Kolar and Hassan Districts may be also considered fair as in nine Taluks out of the 11 (including Sub-Taluk) in the former and five Taluks out of the eight in the latter District, more than 90 per cent was collected. Though the percentage of collections reached in the Mysore District was only 89'8, in ten out of the 13 Taluks more than 90 per cent was collected. Excluding the collections in the Chamrajnagar Taluk (71'6) which suffered owing to adverse seasonal conditions, the average for this District would be over 90 per cent. In the Tumkur District the collections were more than 90 per cent in four Taluks and one Sub-Taluk and less than 90 per cent in the remaining four Taluks and one Sub-Taluk. No reasons have been given for the poor collection in these Taluks but the Deputy Commissioner states that he has called for the explanation of the Amildars and the Deputy Amildar concerned, and I have already indicated the causes that have generally contributed to the poverty of the results in this District.

In the marginally noted three Taluks the collections were less than 80 per cent.

Malur	...	78'5	The poor percentage in Malur Taluk is explained as due
Chamrajnagar	...	71'6	to the constant changes of Amildars and to some extent
Hiriya	...	71'0	to unfavourable seasonal conditions. With regard to

Chamrajnagar, the adverse seasonal conditions and the consequent distress affected the collections. The reasons for the low percentage in Hiriya are reported to be due also partly to adverse seasonal conditions and the consequent withholding of the payments in the earlier khists in the expectation of grant of remissions and partly to the grant of time in the payment of assessment on certain lands in the channel area up to November of the current year.

Balance.—Out of a total demand for the year under Land Revenue inclusive of Land Revenue Miscellaneous, amounting to Rs. 1,40,03,709, a sum of Rs. 1,70,765 was either remitted or written off as irrecoverable and a sum of Rs. 1,26,72,708 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 12,20,236 outstanding at the end of the year as against Rs. 12,68,842 in the previous year. The balances in the Districts of Mysore (302,950), Tumkur (239,612), Hassan (163,614) and Kolar (157,155) are very heavy.

In the following taluks the balances outstanding are very heavy being more than Rs. 25,000:—

	Rs.		Rs.		
Chamrajnagar	...	62,245	Malur	...	37,083
Gubbi	...	51,658	Hole-Narsipur	..	35,974
Yedatore	..	51,150	Bangalore	...	35,656
Hiriya	...	46,548	Tumkur	...	31,318
Krishnarajpete	...	44,898	Sringapatam	..	29,545
Tiptur	..	40,024	Arsikere	...	28,491
			Manjarabad	..	27,728

The Deputy Commissioners will be requested to issue necessary instructions to Amildars to collect the arrears before the next collection season.

26. *Mohatarfa*.—Statement No. XIV shows the demand, collection and balance of revenue under Mohatarfa for the year under report as compared, with the previous year 1925-26.

Except in the Shimoga District where there was some increase in demand, in all the other districts there was decrease in demand the result being that the demand for the State for the year fell by Rs. 3,670 as compared with the previous year. The decrease was largest in Chitaldrug District, being Rs. 2,145, Hassan coming next with Rs. 1,144. No reasons have been assigned for this decrease in the two districts. But the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore explains it to be due to more people of the Landless classes taking to agriculture as a result of the liberal policy adopted by Government in throwing open lands in Amrit Mahal Kavals and date reserves for cultivation free of cost or at concession rates to depressed classes and Military men, and similar causes seem to be in operation in other Districts also.

Out of a total demand of Rs. 2,66,881 inclusive of arrears, a sum of Rs. 2,42,370 inclusive of remissions was realised leaving a balance of Rs. 24,511 outstanding as against Rs. 26,046 in the previous year. The percentage of collections to the total demand was 90·8 as against 90·6 in 1925-26.

Since 1st February 1927 the realizations under Mohatarfa are being credited to the funds of the respective Village Panchayets as per Government Order No. L. 2500-14—L. B. 26-26-40, dated the 5th October 1927.

27. *Supari Cess*.—There was no fresh demand under this head during the year as the levy of the Cess was abolished in Government Order No. R. 7289-8919—A. & E. 121-22-4, dated 12th June 1923. A small balance of Rs. 12-11-0 is reported to be outstanding in the Shimoga Taluk at the end of the year in respect of Shanbhogi Service Inam lands in Bidare village, the resumption of which is stated to be under correspondence. It is not necessary to repeat this item in future Administration Reports, as the impost has been abolished.

28. *Salt*.—The following statement shows the demand, collection and balance of salt revenue during the year :—

District	Demand including arrears	Collections including Remissions			Balance
		Rs.	a.	p.	
1. Bangalore
2. Kolar	...	50	8	0	...
3. Tumkur	...	35	0	0	...
4. Mysore	...	229	0	0	...
5. Hassan
6. Shimoga.
7. Kadur	...	10	0	0	...
8. Chitaldrug	...	2,400	0	0	...
Total for 1926-27	...	2,724	8	0	..
Total for 1925-26	...	2,809	2	0	...

The full demand was realised. The fall in revenue is attributed to non-receipt of applications for working salt pans. The question as to the measures to be adopted to check the progressive fall under this head for the past 2 decades is being investigated.

28(a) *Execution of Co-operative Society Decrees*.—Out of a total number of 3814 decrees of the value of Rs. 6,15,834 that had to be executed during the year, 2,247 decrees of value of Rs. 3,67,538 were finally disposed of leaving a balance of Rs. 1,567 of the value of Rs. 2,48,346 pending.

The temporary staff of 4 Shekdars sanctioned in Government Order No. I. C. 5084-6—C. S. 33-225-10, dated 24th January 1925 continued to work in the

Districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur. The period of their appointment having terminated during the year, Government in their order No. D. 7344-46, dated 4th March 1927, extended the continuance of the staff till the end of June 1928. They executed during the year under report 274 decrees the amount recovered being Rs. 69,351. At the close of the year, Government in their Order No. 11228-38—C. S. 59-25-5, dated 19th June 1927 issued revised orders in the matter of entertainment of Special Shekdars for the execution of Co-operative decrees whenever necessary and authorised the recovery of a sum equal to 2½ per cent of the collections made by the Shekdars, from the Societies concerned to meet the charges of the Special Establishment.

The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, reports that lack of interest and co-operation on the part of the mofussil Co-operative Societies in the execution of their decrees contributed to some extent to the accumulation of arrears. He also states that the stay of execution proceedings by the Officers of the Co-operative Department at the instance of defaulters at a time when the amount is about to be recovered not only retards the progress of execution proceedings but also causes inconvenience and embarrassment to the Officers of the Revenue Department. It is hoped that the circular issued by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in this behalf sometime back will be strictly followed in future. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District also complains of lack of co-operation on the part of Societies in tracing defaulters and their properties etc., and also of the indiscriminate grant of loans by the Societies without full enquiry as to the solvency of members thus making execution proceedings difficult. There is a tendency to rely too much on the Revenue Department for the recovery of these dues, no interest being taken by the Co-operative Societies concerned and to a certain extent by the Officers of that Department to help the Revenue Officers to discover the whereabouts of the defaulters and their properties. As in the case of Civil Court decrees the Revenue Department should be made responsible merely for the execution of the decrees and it is not proper to throw upon them the obligation to trace out assets etc. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that undue pampering of such Societies in the long run is very prejudicial to the movement and affects the self-help, mutual trust and good will conjoint risk that form the very foundation of the Co-operative movement.

29. *Coercive Processes.*—The appended statement No. XV gives the details of coercive processes adopted for the realisation of Land Revenue in the several Districts of the State and the amounts realised thereby.

85.50 per cent of the amount was collected without having recourse to the issue of any kinds of processes and the remaining 14.50 per cent only after the issue of processes at the end of the Revenue year.

The total number of coercive processes of several kinds issued during the year was 1,66,603 as against 1,82,799 of the previous year showing a decrease of 16,191 and the total amount realised was Rs. 18,38,307 as against Rs. 19,83,887 in the previous year.

The number of demand notices issued under Section 158 of Land Revenue Code was 1,16,525 as against 1,25,113 and about 84.34 per cent of the total amount collected by all kinds of processes was recovered by the issue of demand notices alone

The number of sale Notifications under Section 159 was 43,670 as against 49,776 in the previous year and sales were actually held in 11,704 cases as against 14,874 in the previous year. The number of cases in which sale took place was large in the Mysore, Tumkur and Kolar Districts being 4550, 2279 and 1691 respectively. The total extent of occupancies or alienated holdings sold under Section 159 was 40,870 acres 10 guntas bearing an assessment of Rs. 95,992-2-8 and the amount realised was Rs. 2,61,753-8-2. Coercive measures are adopted only in extreme cases and though the collections are strictly made every precaution is taken to see that the powers to issue coercive processes are not exercised so as to involve unnecessary hardship to the people. The Revenue Officers want more powers, but experience has shown that if the Amildars are sufficiently energetic, collections can be made without resort to such measures except in a very limited scale.

The marginally noted statement shows the extent and assessment of lands that had to be resumed for want of bids, in the Districts of Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur, but the Deputy Commissioners of other Districts have not furnished information in this respect. The area so resumed is very large in the Arkalgud Taluk, being 1,388 acres 12 guntas assessed at Rs. 1,640-12-0 due to the fact that the lands are owned in many cases by persons from Coorg who leave them when they do not find them profitable.

	A.	G.	Rs.	a.	p.
Hassan (7 Taluks) ...	3,435	4	4,272	2	0
Shimoga (7 Taluks) ...	1,175	5	1,940	1	0
Kadur (4 Taluks) ...	1,058	28	1,491	14	0
	5,663	37	7,704	1	0

The total number of cases in which the distraint and sale of movable property under Section 160 Land Revenue Code was resorted to during the year and the recoveries made thereby were 6081 and Rs. 33,034-6-4 respectively as against 7,525 and Rs. 35,345-5-10 in the year previous. The number was the largest in Mysore being 2,058 and the smallest was in the Kadur District being only 192.

The sale of defaulters' right, title and interest in immovable property other than the land on which the arrear was due was held only in 62 cases as against 385 in the previous year, the amount recovered thereby being Rs. 2,967-0-0 as against Rs. 5,612-1-1.

There were no cases of arrest and imprisonment under Section 163.

The number of processes of several kinds issued was large in the Districts of Mysore, Tumkur and Hassan being 52,582, 29,749 and 21,079.

PART IV.

30. *Miscellaneous Revenue Work.—Loans.*—Takavi advances under Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code and Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation :—

Government were pleased to provide a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 in the Budget for the year 1926-27 for the grant of Takavi and Land Improvement Loans in their Order No. Fl. C. 313-162—G. F. 190-26-1 dated 30th June 1926. Special grants aggregating Rs. 33,000 were also sanctioned by Government in the course of the year, subsequently in their orders dated 22nd February 1927 and 29th March 1927 for grant of Takavi and Land Improvement Loans particularly in areas where there was distress. Out of the total sum of Rs. 1,58,000 sanctioned by Government a sum of Rs. 1,49,300 was distributed among the districts and loans amounting to Rs. 1,34,915 were actually disbursed to the parties during the year. The appended statement No. XVI gives the details of the amounts sanctioned and advanced to the parties in each district under all the heads Takavi, Land Improvement and Irrigation Wells.

31. *Takavi Advances.*—As will be seen from the appended statement XVII, 1,332 applications for an aggregate sum of Rs. 1,47,503 had to be dealt with during the year, as against 1,051 applications for an aggregate amount of Rs. 1,82,880 in the year previous. In 842 cases, advances amounting to Rs. 59,084 were sanctioned as against Rs. 39,015 in 254 cases in the previous year and 327 applications for Rs. 54,949 were rejected leaving at the end of the year 163 applications for Rs. 33,470 pending disposal.

The instalments including arrears which fell due in the year amounted to Rs. 2,00,751-12-8 of which a sum of Rs. 1,33,771-13-5 was actually recovered leaving Rs. 66,979-15-3 outstanding at the end of the year. The percentage of collections to the demand was 66·63 as against 73·7 in the previous year. The collection was below 50 per cent in the following taluks and nothing out of Rs. 186-10-8 was collected in Arkalgud Taluk.—

Nelamangala	...	...	45'6	*Channarayapatna	...	...	32'20
*Channapatna	...	...	11'5	*Holerarsipur	..	..	35'50
Malur	...	...	41'15	Shimoga	..	..	22'05
Kolar	...	...	48'91	Sagar	..	..	28'17
Tumkur	...	...	41'9	Chikmagalur	..	..	39'6
Tiptur	...	...	48'5	Hiriyur	..	..	26'5
*Heggaddevankote	...	...	37'7				

The collection fell below 50 per cent during the previous year also in the taluks marked with an asterisk. The concession for grant of loans for building tiled houses in place of thatched ones in rural areas sanctioned in Government Order No. R. 50-104—L. R. 299-25-42 dated 17th October 1926 to shikmidars, labourers etc., is reported to have been availed of in Tumkur Taluk.

32. *Land Improvement Loans.*—The annexed statement No. XVIII furnishes particulars of Land Improvement Loans granted and recovered in the several Districts during the year. Seven hundred and ninety-eight applications involving an amount of Rs. 2,91,187 had to be dealt with during the year under report as against 753 applications for Rs. 2,37,035 in the year previous. Of these, 299 applications for an aggregate amount of Rs. 57,815 were sanctioned as against 240 applications for Rs. 43,025 in the previous year. The number of applications that were rejected was 319 for Rs. 1,33,447 leaving 180 applications for Rs. 99,925 pending disposal at the end of the year. The instalments including arrears which fell due in the year amounted to Rs. 1,66,641-5-8 of which a sum of Rs. 1,07,683-1-3 was recovered leaving Rs. 58,958-4-5 outstanding at the end of the year. The percentage of collections to the demand was 64·62 as against 64·23 in the previous year.

Collection was below 50 per cent in the following taluks :—

Dodballapur	..	..	29'1	Chamarajnaragar	...	...	25'65
Kolar	..	..	40'57	Yedatore	...	...	10'15
**Sidlaghatta	..	..	42'88	*T. Narsipur	...	...	45'5
Chikballapur	..	..	49'67	Arsikere	...	...	43'4
*Tiptur	...	...	36'0	Hole-Narsipur	...	...	41'86
Kunigal	...	...	18'2	Arkalgud	...	...	24'2
Turuvekere	...	...	49'0				

In the Taluks of Sidlaghatta, Tiptur and T. Narsipur, the collection fell short of 50 per cent during the previous year also.

33. *Irrigation Wells*.—It will be seen from the appended statement that more than 186 applications for an aggregate amount of Rs. 72,125 had to be dealt with under this head. No applications were received or sanctioned in Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur Districts and no information under this head has been furnished by the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur. Fifty-six applications for an aggregate amount of Rs. 14,855-0-0 were sanctioned leaving 42 applications for a sum of Rs. 27,800 pending disposal at the end of the year.

Out of a total demand of Rs. 43,857-14-10, a sum of Rs. 30,878-14-0 or 70·4 per cent was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 12,979-0-10. The balances outstanding under this head in Gubbi, Tiptur and Holalkere Taluks have not been collected and the collection was below 50 per cent in Koratagere and Harihar Sub-Taluks.

The attention of the Deputy Commissioners has been drawn to the necessity for the exercise of greater supervision in this behalf and they have been requested to impress upon the Amildars that the collection of loan dues is as important as that of Land Revenue and laches on the part of any Amildar in this behalf will count against his efficiency.

I am strongly of opinion that the entire system of Land Improvement and Takavi loans should be modified so as to suit present conditions and lead to a progressive improvement of the agricultural resources of the people. At present these loans are mainly utilised when conditions of distress prevail and not ordinarily as a means of extending the facilities for improved cultivation. There is also great delay in the investigation of applications for the grant of loans and my enquiries show that in many cases loans are not always obtained by the most deserving persons. Local Officers should be required to investigate in co-operation with the Agricultural Department the best means of using the allotment so as to add to the agricultural and other resources of the people in a systematic manner and Government should provide adequate allotments for the purpose. In the matter of recovery, watching the application of the loans, greater vigilance and strictness are necessary. A survey of existing resources and scope for expansion would be helpful but is likely to be costly.

34. *Village Panchayets*.—The Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation II of 1926 was brought into force in all the villages of the State from 1st February 1927. Simultaneously with this, the Village Improvement Committees wherever they existed ceased to function from that date and their work was assigned to the Panchayets.

Under the provisions of this Regulation and the rules framed thereunder 7,996 Village Panchayets (as detailed in the subjoined statement) were constituted during the year under report. Five hundred and seventy six Panchayets were given the privilege of electing their Chairmen but this power was exercised by 500 Panchayets only. The Deputy Commissioners appointed the Chairmen for 5,879 Panchayets. Three thousand five hundred and fourteen Village Panchayets are reported to have taken action to levy taxes under Section 36 of the Village Panchayet Regulation.

Establishment.—An Inspector and a Clerk were sanctioned by Government to attend to the work of Panchayets in each Taluk and Sub Taluk of all Districts in the State. Their services are reported to be used in training the Panchayets which are still in their infancy to do their functions as required by the Regulation, to hold meetings regularly and keep accounts.

Grants.—Government in their order No. L. 3305-13—L. B. 51-26-114 dated the 18th November 1926 sanctioned an allotment of one lakh of rupees out of the Rural Reconstruction grants to the several districts (as distributed in the margin) for distribution among such of the Village Panchayets as were in need of financial help. These sums are said to have been distributed among the Panchayets for works of public utility and a portion of these grants utilised for meeting the bills of incomplete works under the Old Village Improvement

	Rs.
Bangalore	13,000
Kolar	13,000
Tumkur	12,000
Mysore	20,000
Hassan	10,000
Shimoga	12,000
Kadur	8,000
Chitaldrug	12,000
Total	1,00,000

Scheme.

During the year under report, the value of work done by the villagers at their own cost, in the shape of School and other buildings, road repairs, well-construction and removal of lantana and prickly pear in the several Districts is as noted below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bangalore	5,206	10	8
Kolar	1,900	0	0
Tumkur	16,800	0	0
Mysore	11,400	0	0
Hassan	Not furnished.		
Shimoga	1,415	0	0
Kadur	8,913	0	0
Chitaldrug	Not furnished.		
Total	45,634	10	8

As per instructions conveyed in this office No. D(1). Dis. 1245—26-27 dated the 17th May 1927, action is said to have been taken in regard to the creation and promotion of village enterprise among the village population.

The Village Panchayet Scheme has only recently come into existence and its working is being carefully watched. As it would not be possible for the local Revenue Officers to guide and develop such a large number of Panchayets they have been instructed to select a few every year and raise them to a high standard while generally fostering and helping the movement in other cases.

Serial No.	District	No. of panchayets constituted	No. given the privilege of electing their chairmen	No. that elected their chairmen	No. in which chairmen were appointed	No. that levied taxes under section 36 of the Village Panchayet Regulation
1	Bangalore	755	156	111	627	577
2	Kolar	1,179	134	134	1,045	1,179
3	Tumkur	1,158	70	62	1,088	194
4	Mysore	1,838	28	28	1,810	859
5	Hassan	1,184	75	67	992	191
6	Shimoga	712	84	70	632	59
7	Kadur	453	Not furnished		..	67
8	Chitaldrug	717	29	28	685	388
Total		7,996	576	500	5,879	3,514

35. The Village Forest Scheme.—At the beginning of the year there were 104

(a) The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore has submitted revised figures for his district.

District	Taluk	5	A.	G.
Bangalore	Anekal	1	270	0
	Nelamaungala	1		
Mysore	Mysore	1	3,109	0
	Krishnarajapet	27		
Shimoga	Sagar	3	633	23
Total		33	4,012	23

village forests, comprising an area of 41,217 (a) acres and 26 guntas. Thirty-three village forests as noted in the margin, covering an area of 4012 acres, 23 guntas were sanctioned during the year. The abolition of four village forests in the Hunsur taluk on account of the thick and impenetrable growth of lantana and thorny bushes all over the area was recommended. The disafforestation of three blocks in the Maddagiri and Tiptur taluks on account of rocky nature of the soil and the proximity of the State Forests is stated to be under consideration. Thus at the end of the year there were in all 137 village forests with an area of 45,230 acres 9 guntas.

Proposals for the constitution of 13 village forests in the Bangalore District, 51 village forests in the Mysore District, 13 in the Shimoga District and two in the Kadur District are reported to be in various stages of investigation. Panchayets have been constituted for all the village forests except those newly sanctioned during the year in Bangalore and Mysore Districts. The appended statement shows the number of village forests in the several districts the amount at their credit and the work done by them during the year under report.

District	No. of Village Forests	Area	No. for which Panchayets have been formed	Amount at the credit on 30th June 1927	Remarks
		A. G.		Rs. a. p.	
Bangalore ...	7	3,033 21	7	36 0 0	Kalgondanahalli Village Forest collected Rs. 36 under Amrayi. The work of the other Village Forests was not satisfactory.
Kolar ...	34	12,169 20	34	...	The work done by most of these is very unsatisfactory and the financial condition is not in any way better.
Tumkur ...	12	4,361 8	12	...	None of the Panchayets has evinced any interest in doing any work.
Mysore ...	52	12,645 5	26	1,885 11 1	The work done by the Village Forest Panchayet in Kanganmaradi in the Seringapatam Taluk was recognised and a photo of H. H. the Maharaja was awarded as a prize for the good work done during the Taluk Conference. Village Forests in Nagamangala and Gundlupet Taluks and Village Forest Panchayet in Kyathanahalli did good work by planting trees. In the Bargi Village Forest a kalte was restored at a cost of Rs. 300 for the use of the cattle.
Hassan ...	7	2,066 21	7	3,620 2 6	Gendekatte Panchayet did good work as in previous years. The Panchayet at Madaghatta also did some good work. The others did no work during the year.
Shimoga ...	13	5,684 13	10	803 14 6	Kasarguppe, Balekoppa, Honnebyle Forest and four Village Forests in Channagiri are reported to have done some work. The others did not do any work.
Kadur ...	2	1,850 22	2	...	The Panchayets are not working satisfactorily.
Chitaldrug ...	9	3,553 10	9	...	There was no satisfactory progress in the working of the majority of the Village Forest Panchayets.

It will be seen from the above that most of the Village Forest Panchayets have not been evincing any interest. The Amildars however have been instructed to adopt suitable measures and see that these Village Forests are worked better.

Many of the schemes introduced for the betterment of the people show that if left to themselves, they do not take any interest in such schemes and that it is necessary to train them and help them to benefit themselves by means of such progressive measures.

36. *Avenue trees and topes.*—The following statement shows the number of trees newly planted in the several districts during the year:—

District				Number of trees planted during 1926-27		
				Ordinary	On the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore	
Bangalore	...	...	...	9,109	745
Kolar	...	...	...	5,140	9,757
Tumkur	...	..	..	12,964	1,116
Mysore	...	...	...	26,015	5,265
Hassan	...	...	...	7,763	4,887
Shimoga	...	...	...	3,505	...
Kadur	...	..	...	3,390	...
Chitaldrug	...	...	...	9,144	...
Total ...				1926-27 ...	77,030	21,770
				1925-26 ...	73,530	34,994

The total number of trees that were planted in the usual course during the year was greater than that of the previous year and the number of trees planted in the Mysore District was the largest.

The occasions of the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja and the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy were taken advantage of to plant trees and topes numbering 21,770.

In the Districts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Hassan, Shimoga, and Kadur, 2,214, 6,909, 4,106, 2,706, and 4301 pits respectively were dug up for planting trees. The Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Tumkur Districts report that with the co-operation of the Department of Public Works who arranged for pits of suitable and uniform size being dug up by the roadside for the purpose of planting, several trees and cuttings were planted. Plants received from nurseries were used in the Mysore and Shimoga Districts.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, reports that as an inducement to the villagers to attend to planting work, they were informed in some parts that they would be given pattas or sannads in respect of trees planted and reared by them so as to enable them to enjoy the usufruct and this measure has achieved best results in the Yedatore Taluk. Further three prizes one for each of the Taluks of Seringapatam, Nagamangala and Mandya were awarded at the last District Conference for the best planting work done. It is desirable to extend such a system to other districts also. The planting of treeless tracts is a matter of great importance and the concessions we now provide are not quite sufficient to make people come forward to undertake such planting. With the development of the Village Panchayets, it should be possible to do a good deal of work in this direction on a basis of communal work.

In the Districts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug, 6,860, 2,812, 1,250, 22,698, 4,951 and 12,018 trees respectively were numbered during the year. The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan reports that numbering of trees was in progress in the several Taluks of his District.

The over-hanging branches of 4,10,296 trees were lopped off during the year. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore reports that lopping of the over-hanging branches causing impediments on the roads was attended to on a large scale in the Taluks of Seringapatam, Nagamangala, Mandya, Chamrajnagar and Hoskote Taluks.

During the Huzur Jamabandy and other tours of inspection, the Deputy Commissioners and other subordinate Revenue Officers inspected a good number of trees and found them to be generally in good condition.

During my inspection tours also I issued necessary instructions to the Amildars for filling up the gaps and for protecting the existing plants.

Action is being taken to prevent goat bruising by getting the delinquents punished with fines and criminal prosecutions.

37. *Tank Panchayets.*—The following statement shows the number of Tank Panchayets that were in force at the end of the previous year, the number sanctioned or abolished during the year, and the number of Panchayets actually constituted up to the end of the year under report :—

No.	District	Number of Panchayets sanctioned			No. at the end of the year	No. of Panchayets actually constituted		
		Number of Panchayets sanctioned up to the end of the previous year	Number sanctioned during the year	Number abolished during the year		In previous years	During the year	Total
1	Bangalore	5	..	1	4	4	..	4
2	Kolar	15	..	..	15	9	..	9
3	Tumkur	60	..	1	59	59	..	59
4	Mysore	14	..	..	14	11	..	11
5	Hassan	9	1	..	10	4	..	4
6	Shimoga	8	2	..	10	6	..	6
7	Kadur	3	..	..	3	3	..	3
8	Chitaldrug	9	..	..	9	9	..	9
Total .. (1926-27		123	3	2	124	105	..	105
.. (1925-26		120	3	..	123	106	1	107

Out of a total number of 123 Tank Panchayets that were in operation till the close of the previous year, two, *viz.*, that at Kempasagara in Magadi Taluk, and the other at Kolar in Gubbi Taluk, were discussed during the year. Three Panchayets for (1) Kodihalli Doddakere in the Belur Taluk, (2) Ramadevaru Tank and (3) Hutcharaya Devarukere in Shimoga Taluk, were sanctioned by Government. The total number of Panchayets consequently stood at 124 at the end of the year under report. The total number of Panchayets actually constituted up to the end of the year was 105 as against 107 that were said to be working at the end of the previous year, two in Bangalore and Tumkur Districts having been abolished, as noted above.

Proposals for the formation of Panchayets in respect of eight tanks in various Districts, are under various stages of investigation and correspondence.

Bangalore	..	..	2
Kolar	..	..	1
Tumkur	..	..	1
Shimoga	..	..	3
Chitaldrug	..	..	1

The following statement indicates the nature of the work turned out by some of the Tank Panchayets which are reported to have worked tolerably well.

Serial No.	District and Taluk	Name of the Tank Panchayat	Number of meetings held	Realisations	Funds at credit	Nature of work done
1	BANGALORE DISTRICT. Doddballapur	Madhurekere	..	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. a. 900 1 0	..
2	TUMKUR DISTRICT. (i) Kunigal (ii) Sira	Kottagere .. Two Panchayets.	4 ..	.. ..	200 0 0 ..	Distribution of water. Details not furnished.
3	MYSORE DISTRICT. Gundlupet	Vijayapur Amanikere.	3	Details not furnished	..	It has planted 60 Hunge trees in the tank-bed and also arranged for the removal of silt from the tank.
4	HASSAN DISTRICT. (i) Hassan (ii) Channarayapatna	Shanka .. Hirisave ..	7 8	Other details not furnished ..	179 4 10	(By sale of grass and fishery.)
5	SHIMOGA DISTRICT. (i) Kumsi (ii) Channagiri	Madaghatta... Nallur ..	2 ..	12 0 0 (Sale of grass) ..	69 14 6 150 15 3	The Panchayat has done earth-work to the tank-bund and slopes and taken action for clearance of rank-vegetation at a cost of Rs. 29-8-0. (Not furnished.)
6	CHITALDRUG DISTRICT. Harihar	Tank Panchayat at Harihar	2	..	..	Removal of jungle growth and weeds from the bed of the tank.

The remaining Panchayets are reported to be not working satisfactorily either on account of want of co-operation among the villagers or to their not realising the advantages of the Scheme. Revenue authorities are endeavouring to popularise the Scheme among the villagers by explaining to them the advantages that they can derive by having a Panchayet and by proper working of the same, etc. It is suggested by the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Mysore and Chitaldrug that the duties of these Tank Panchayets may be transferred to the Village Panchayets wherever the interests of the two are not likely to come into conflict, while the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore thinks that best results will be achieved if the working of the Scheme is restricted to tanks the atchkat of each of which is confined to a single village. The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, thinks that the Scheme is unworkable in Malnad Taluks, as the lands being rainfed hardly depend upon tanks for water, and as the raiyats are scattered over large areas and cannot easily come together for deliberations etc.

It cannot be denied that the Scheme is on the whole not working satisfactorily and a readaptation of the same to existing conditions so that there may be at least a few efficient Panchayets working satisfactorily to serve as a model deserves consideration. One of the difficult problems of the future would be the regulation of some supply of water to lands under tanks and unless Government take the control wholly to themselves which is not a practicable proposition, it is necessary to have satisfactory Local Agency to undertake these duties and it behoves Revenue Officers to stimulate the spirit of co-operation and the capacity to combine in matters of common interest among villagers and train the Tank Panchayets to discharge their functions which if satisfactorily performed will greatly add to the economic resources of the people cultivating the lands.

38. *District and Taluk Conferences.*—Conferences were held in all the Taluks of the Districts except Kolar and Hassan, under the Presidency of either the Deputy Commissioner or the Sub-Division Officer. It is reported that no Taluk Conferences were held during the year in the Kolar District as the Taluk Boards were abolished from 1st February 1927. The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, reports that separate Taluk Conferences were not held in his District. District Conferences were held at the Headquarter Towns of all Districts during the year. Except in the Bangalore District where the Conference was held in December 1926, the Conferences in all the other Districts were held under the revised rules issued in Government Order No. L. 6237-97—L. B. 116-26-3, dated 7th March 1927.

These Conferences were more representative this year than in the previous years in-as-much-as the Village Panchayets were given a chance of sending their representatives for discussing their wants and grievances. As usual, lists of major and minor wants and other subjects of importance were discussed. Lectures were also delivered on several subjects, such as Rural Reconstruction, Agriculture, Education, Sanitation, Co-operative Society, Depressed Classes and practical demonstrations arranged in silk-rearing, Hand-spinning etc. The Village Panchayet Scheme was also explained to the people.

I opened two of the District Conferences, *viz.*, one at Tumkur and the other at Shimoga, and took the opportunity to discuss local wants with the people.

Section Conferences such as Educational, Agricultural, Co-operative, Adikar-nataka, Village Panchayet etc., were also held as adjuncts to these Conferences. In the Chitaldrug District, a Provincial Ayurvedic Conference was held under the Presidency of Rao Bahadur Dr. Rama Rao of Bangalore.

Exhibitions were arranged along with the Conferences where the best products in the Taluk, Agricultural and Industrial, were exhibited. In the Bangalore District, along with the Conference, a Christmas Fete, and an Exhibition of Arts, Industries and Agriculture were held under the auspices of the Bangalore District Board.

39. *Revenue Survey and Settlement—Original Operations—Measurement.*—Ten Inam villages were surveyed in detail and one resurveyed. The total number of fields dealt with was 1387 comprising an area of 4692 acres.

Classification.—Original classification of 8 as also the reclassification of 7 Inam villages were completed during the year. The total number of fields dealt with was 2720 comprising an area of 9960 acres. Original classification of three Inam villages was in progress. There is a very large number of such villages to be dealt with.

It is desirable that as far as possible every inam village should be properly settled as a great deal of the backwardness and poverty of the inam villages is due to a feeling of antagonism of interests between the land lord and persons holding lands in inam villages and in view of the undoubted advantages that would result by these means, it is necessary to adopt special measures, in this respect even though it may involve some extra cost to Government.

2. *Field work under the new Scheme—Measurement of numbers phoded.*—During the year, 8,592 numbers distributed over 3,132 villages and comprising an area of 40,431 acres were measured by the fieldmen attached to the Taluks. As many as 4,232 "Phode" records were disposed of by them in the course of eight months.

Classification.—In connection with the disposal of Phode Records, 6,135 numbers with an area of 31,696 acres and 12 guntas were classed.

3. *Settlement.*—Revision settlement was introduced into the Kankanhalli Taluk. The total increase in revenue from the revision is Rs. 18,279 or 17 per cent over the past collections (as per settlement report). Original and revision settlements were introduced into so many as 21 Inam villages distributed over 16 Taluks.

In their order No. 3,724-35—L. S. 10-25-23, dated 28th December 1926 Government also sanctioned the Revision Settlement of coffee lands granted on temporary tenure, the enhanced rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre being given effect to for the year under report.

40. *Inspection of Boundary Marks.*—The appended statement No. XX shows, by Districts, the number of boundary marks inspected by Shekdars and Amildars, the number found to be missing or in disrepair, the number set right and the cases in which the liability of the defaulting raiyats to make good the cost of repairs was enforced. The Deputy Commissioners of all the Districts except those of Hassan and Kadur report that they inspected a number of boundary marks during Jama-bandi and other tours and issued necessary instructions wherever required. I have a feeling that this work is treated as a matter of ordinary routine and instructions will issue to Amildars to pay more attention to it during their visit to villages. There are areas in which such neglect is more pronounced than in others. In such cases the Special Survey Establishment attached to each Taluk should also be made use of. I may mention that when the Record of Rights is introduced throughout the State, the measurement to be made in this connection will give a good opportunity for further rectifying the boundary marks.

During the year under report, 13,35,362 marks were inspected by the shekdars and Amildars as against 12,98,123 during the previous year, thus showing an increase of 37,239. Out of those that were inspected 81,026 marks were either in disrepair or were found missing and of these 58,005 marks were set right.

There were 440 cases in which the liability of the defaulting raiyats to make good the cost of repairs was enforced. Of these 430 cases referred to the Dodbal-lapur Taluk of the Bangalore District. In the Channagiri Taluk, a sum of Rs. 208 was recovered from defaulting raiyats. Thus a total sum of Rs. 288-3-3 was recovered from the defaulting raiyats towards the cost of such repairs.

41. *Frontier Boundary Marks.*—A large number of frontier boundary marks in the Districts, were inspected either by the Amildars or Sub-Division Officers and were found to be in good condition. The Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore, Kadur and Chitaldrug, report that they inspected some of the marks and found them in a satisfactory condition.

As regards discrepant boundaries in the Kyathagancherlu village, Pavagada Taluk referred to during 1924-25, it is stated that the matter is pending before Government.

The pending cases of discrepant boundaries in the Chitaldrug District referred to in the last year's Administration Report were transferred to the Revenue Survey Department for action as per Government Order No. R. 91-141—L. S. dated 1st July 1926.

42. *Arrears of Phod Work in the Districts.*—As per Government Order No. R. 91-141—L. S., dated the 1st July 1926, the District Surveyors working in the several Districts under the Revenue Department were transferred to the Survey Department. Mojinidars working under the control of the Survey Circle Officers

have now been attending to the phod work, one mojinidar being attached to each Taluk.

A set of rules for the phod work to be done by measurers was also issued by Government in their No. R. 4130-40—L. S. 27-26-4, dated 17th January 1927.

The services of the District Surveyor terminated in the Districts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Hassan and Chitaldrug from 7th January 1927, 20th January 1927, 1st July 1926 and 10th January 1927 respectively. Katcha phod work is being done by the shekdars in the Bangalore District. As many as 1,396 acres and 34 guntas of land have been phoded by the shekdars in the Chitaldrug District.

The appended statement shows the work turned out by the mojinidars in the several Districts.

Statement showing the phod work done by the Mojinidars in the several Districts.

Serial No.	District	No. of records dealt with	Area phoded		No. of phod records pending	Remarks
			A.	G.		
1	Bangalore ...	507	2,416	...	...	Information regarding the work turned out in the taluks of Bangalore, Hoskote, Nelamangala, Kankanhalli, Devanhalli and Closepet Sub-Taluk is not available.
2	Kolar ...	978	...	...	1,398	
3	Tumkur ...	416	3,257	29	139	Mojinidars have worked in all taluks except Pavagada and Turuvekere. Two mojinidars have recently been deputed to work in the Kunigal Taluk where phod work is in arrears.
4	Mysore ...	...	Details not furnished		...	
5	Hassan ...	318	779	5	...	(a) Includes the number of phod records of the Narasimharajpur and Koppa Taluk. (b) Does not include the area phoded in the Narasimharajpur and Koppa Taluks.
6	Shimoga ...	530	...	...	743	
7	Kadur ...	(a) 175	(b) 947	8	374	
8	Chitaldrug ...	...	10,929	32	...	

It is expected that the arrears of phod work will be speedily cleared by the mojinidars under the guidance of Survey Circle Officers. The working of the scheme is being watched.

43. *Tanks.*—The operations under the scheme for the restoration and repair of major and minor tanks in the State, continued as usual, to be carried on through the agency of the Public Works Department.

The accompanying statement No. XXI shows the actual number of major and minor tanks existing in the State, those restored or repaired, through Government Agency and the cost incurred by Government on this behalf—the value of earth-work done by the raiyats by way of duties of maintenance, those inspected by the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division Officers concerned and also the number of tanks that were in urgent need of repairs at the end of the year.

The total number of major and minor tanks in all the districts are reported to be 2,737 and 21,331 respectively as against 2,743 and 20,790 reported last year, the difference being due to the revised figures in respect of the Tumkur District, which the Deputy Commissioner states were furnished by the Executive Engineer of the Division. The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, has not furnished the figures under columns 4 to 9, in spite of being reminded in the matter. It is seen from the accompanying statement that 463 major and 265 minor tanks were restored during the year at a cost of Rs. 380,215 and Rs. 128,106 respectively. The value of earth-work done by the responsible raiyats to the major and minor tanks in all the districts was Rs. 49,986 and Rs. 34,062.

The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are reported to have inspected 196 major and 237 minor tanks during the year; and the Sub-Division Officers have inspected 417 and 788 major and minor tanks respectively. Two hundred and thirty-one major and 292 minor tanks were reported to be in urgent need of repairs at the end of the year.

A triennial programme of irrigation works to be executed during the next three years was approved by Government in their order No. 724-74, dated 17th October 1926.

The inspection of tanks leaves much to be desired. No accurate information is available as a rule in regard to the condition of a tank and even when defects are discovered timely action is seldom taken. Due to want of adequate attention in the past the condition of most tanks shows marked deterioration and unless more attention is paid to see that the tanks are all maintained in proper condition and sufficient amount set apart to remove the effects of past neglect there is great danger of our irrigation resources depreciating greatly. The new rule by which it is proposed to levy the full assessment of neglect from the raiyats and not only one year's assessment if properly enforced should produce good results in future provided the case of each tank is properly investigated and estimates are got ready to effect the necessary repairs and little time is lost over correspondence as regards the apportionment of liability and similar questions.

44. *Chowthayi Tanks*.—The appended statement No. XXI (a) gives the details of Chowthayi Tanks in the several Districts. There are no Chowthayi Tanks in Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts.

Out of 241 Chowthayi Tanks entitled to a remission of Rs. 5,219-3-3, 139 tanks were reported to have been in action during the year. One hundred and sixty-two tanks were inspected during the year. Chowthayi remission amounting to Rs. 1,987-0-3 in respect of 86 tanks, was either disallowed or withheld on account of their unsatisfactory condition. I am afraid that we have been too lenient in the past to the Chowthayidars and even in the case of tanks in action they are generally in a very neglected condition.

45. *Rainguage Stations*.—The following table shows the number of Rainguage Stations in the several Districts, and the number inspected during the year under report :—

No.	District	Number of Rain-guage Stations in the District	Number inspected
1	Bangalore	30	30
2	Kolar	29	29
3	Tumkur	42	37
4	Mysore	37	37
5	Hassan	26	26
6	Shimoga	24	22
7	Kadur	22	22
8	Chitaldrug	23	21
	Total	233	224

The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, inspected the rainguage station at Ramasagara and the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur, inspected all the rainguage stations in his District during the year. The Amildar of Gubbi did not inspect the rainguage stations at Dandinasivara and Chitnahalli, and the Deputy Amildar of Koratagere did not inspect those at Koratagere, Holavanahalli and Tovinkere. The stations at Koratagere and Holavanahalli were not inspected during the previous year also. The rainguage stations at Tirthahalli and the Civil Hospital, Shimoga, and those at Chitaldrug and Marikanve were also not inspected during the year.

The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, states that the rainguage station at Tyamagondlu was repaired during the year and enclosed with wire fencing, and that the station at Channapatna is in need of some petty repairs.

In the Kolar District, three fresh rainguage stations which had been ordered to be opened last year at Angala and Thimmasandra in Bowringpet Taluk, and at Vatadahosahalli in Goribidnur Taluk, were constructed during the year, but that they did not register any rainfall. Action is said to have been taken for repairing the station at Pulagurkote in Srinivasapur Taluk.

The Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur reports that the new rainguage received for the Kolala rainguage station in Tumkur Taluk, was fixed by the Public Works Department.

The raingauge near the District Offices, Mysore, is said to be out of order and the Zinc receiver is missing. It is contemplated to close this station.

The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga suggests the opening of a new station at Ripponpet in the Nagar Taluk, for which proposals are awaited. He adds that the shifting of the raingauge station at Sulekere to Kerebilachi village in the neighbourhood, and the shifting of the station at Honnali are under correspondence.

The raingauge station at Birur, Kadur Taluk, went out of order, but it was got repaired without delay. The two Government Raingauge stations at Gonibede and Hirebyle in Mudgere Taluk, were built during the year under report; but as the works were finished in the latter part of June 1927, they were not brought under working order during the official year. Government have accorded sanction to the installation of another raingauge station at Aldur,—Chikmagalur Taluk. The selection of a suitable site for its location is stated to be under consideration. The Deputy Commissioner states that in view of the heavy rainfall at Hariharpur in Koppa Taluk, a larger receiver was fitted up to the raingauge station at that place. It is very necessary that similar larger receivers should be supplied to the stations at Sringeri, Kalasa and Kotigehar in Mudgere Taluk. The Deputy Commissioner suggests that as there are only two stations at present in the Koppa Taluk, at least one more station at Sollebyle is very necessary in that Taluk and that he will take action in this matter.

It is reported that the raingauge station at Naikanhatti in Challakere Taluk was found to be in need of slight repairs and the same was attended to during the year at a cost of Rs. 13.

46. *Public Buildings.*—The existing accommodation in the following Taluk Offices is reported to be insufficient:—Devanahalli, Magadi, Kankanhalli, Hoskote, Dodballapur, Closepet, Mulbagal, Chintamani, Chikballapur, Bagepalli, Goribidnur, Kolar (estimate ready), T.-Narsipur, Nanjangud, Krishnarajapete, Mudgere, Sorab, Chitaldrug, Challakere, Davangere and also in the District Office, Chitaldrug.

The Taluk Office buildings at Dodballapur, Nelamangala, Hoskote, Channapatna, Closepet, Chikballapur, Goribidnur, Mulbagal, Sidlaghatta, Bowringpet Koratigere, Koppa, Kumsi and Thirthahalli are in urgent need of repairs. During the year, the Bangalore Taluk Office was provided with Electric lights and the Deputy Commissioner states that the Kankanhalli Taluk Office should also be provided with Electric lights. The District Office buildings at Bangalore and at Tumkur were white-washed and colour-washed as also the Taluk Office buildings at Koratigere, Tiptur and Gubbi. Two estimates aggregating Rs. 1,385 for providing additional accommodation in the Gubbi Taluk Office were countersigned by the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur and sent to the Executive Engineer. Three estimates amounting to Rs. 2,600 for extending the Barr Sepoys Guard-house attached to the District Office, Shimoga, for improving the Taluk Office at Tirthahalli and for constructing a vegetarian kitchen block to the Guests' Quarters there were countersigned by the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga and sent to the Executive Engineer. The Town Municipal Council of Davangere has agreed to purchase the existing Taluk Office building at Davangere for location of the Municipal Office at a cost of Rs. 20,000. The question of constructing a new building for the Davangere Taluk Office is under contemplation and the Chief Engineer has been requested to send up an estimate of cost. The question of shifting the Special Magistrate's Court to a rented building at Davangere is also under correspondence. The construction of a new Taluk Office building at Yedatore was commenced during the year. The construction of a new Taluk Office building at T.-Narsipur has been sanctioned but the work ordered to lie over for want of funds. The compound wall of the Taluk Office at Tumkur requires to be improved and a compound wall for the Taluk Office building at Nagamangala is stated to be necessary. A larger allotment of funds is necessary to improve the accommodation of Revenue Offices in general and much inconvenience is caused to the people in the despatch of business which is greatly affected by the insufficiency of accommodation. The up-keep and maintenance of First and Second Class Travellers' Bungalows were transferred to the charge of the Public Works Department during the year as per Government Order No. G. 3516—26 G. M. 37-26-6 dated 30th September 1926.

The construction of lines for the Barr Sepoys at Sidlaghatta and at Honnali are stated to be very urgently required.

The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, reports that the shifting of the District Forest Office from the District Office building to the New Public Office Buildings and the removal of the District Registrar's Office to the rooms thus rendered vacant relieved the congestion of the Registration Branch and that accommodation for the additional District and Subordinate Judge's Courts to be newly opened at Bangalore from 1st October 1927 has to be found.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, reports that as some of the rooms in the Public Offices are dark, sky-lights should be provided for all the rooms. The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, reports that the provision of separate accommodation to the Special Magistrate's Court at Saklespur now located in a Chattram, the provision of Urinals to both the Saklespur Sub-Division and Manjarabad Taluk Office and the construction of a separate Sub-Registrar's Office at Hassan, combining the Excise Bonded Depot and Excise Range Inspector's Office are necessary. The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur reports that better ventilation should be provided for the official quarters at Koppa, that it is necessary that a wooden ceiling should be provided in all the quarters as in the absence of such a ceiling the houses become very cold, damp and musty during the rainy season, and that some additions to the official quarters are also quite necessary. He also suggests that as the roof of the one storied portion of the District Office Building and of the Taluk Offices at Chikmagalur, Koppa and Mudigere are leaky and become damp in the monsoon, a corrugated iron ceiling may be provided below the Mangalore tiles.

With regard to the question of constructing quarters for officials in the Malnad, Government in their order No. 515-31 dated 5th September 1927 have directed that 119 houses of Type No. 1 may be constructed during the year 1927-28 and that the rest of the programme *i. e.*, the Construction of the houses of types Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, may, if possible, be taken up during the next two years 1928-29 and 1929-30.

The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug reports that a separate rented building is necessary for the Special Magistrate's Court at Chitaldrug, that it is very necessary to construct an additional block of buildings to provide sufficient accommodation much needed for the several Departments in the District Offices and that plans and estimates for the purpose are under preparation in the Executive Engineer's Office. An additional block to the Taluk Office at Chitaldrug is very necessary to relieve congestion in the main-building. Separate action will be taken on the various proposals made by the Deputy Commissioners in these matters.

47. *Takrar Cases*.—The number of Takrar Cases brought up for orders, the number disposed of during the year and the number pending at the close of the year are shown in the following table:—

No.	District	Number of cases that came up for orders	Number disposed of	Number pending
1	Bangalore	3,990 (includes pending cases at the end of 1925-26).	3,441	549
2	Kolar	1,944	1,209	735
3	Tumkur	2,707	1,526	1,181
4	Mysore	8,112	5,022	3,090
5	Hassan	1,875 (includes arrears).	965	910
6	Shimoga	1,869 (includes arrears).	1,223	646
7	Kadur	1,224	936	288
8	Chitaldrug	3,669	2,474	1,195
	Total	25,390	16,796	8,594
	1925-26	26,203	13,218	12,985

Out of 25,390 cases brought up for orders including those pending from the previous years, 16,796 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 8,594 pending at the close of the year, the percentage of cases disposed of being 65.83 as against 50.44 in the previous year.

Though the percentage of disposals is much better than that of the previous year, there is still room for further improvement. Periodical reports are being received from the Deputy Commissioners and are being carefully scrutinised and instructions are being given for reducing the number. Circular instructions have also been given in this office No. D. 1 Dis. 1246—26-27 dated 12th May 1927 with a view to prompt disposal. During my inspections of the Taluk and Sub-Division Offices, I have instructed the Officers to camp at suitable centres and dispose of cases quickly after necessary inspection and enquiry. It is hoped that substantial progress will be made before the next Jamabandy season.

The largest number of cases cropped up in the Mysore District and the smallest in the Kadur District. Only the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, has submitted full details under important heads.

Taking the Talukwar details of disposal, the percentage of disposal was very good (being cent per cent) in Chamrajanagar Taluk and fair (being more than 80 per cent) in Bangalore, Srinivasapur, Sidlaghatta, T.-Narsipur, Nagamangala, Gundlupet, Nagar, Mudigere, Challakere, Hiriya and Holalkere Taluks, and was very poor being less than 25 per cent in Krishnarajpete and Molakalmuru Taluks.

The number of cases pending is very large in the following Taluks :—

Krishnarajapete	...	...	738	Shikarpur	..	..	186
Mandya	...	...	440	Chennarayapatna	..	..	179
Sringapatam	...	...	424	Mysore	..	..	173
Malvalli	...	...	414	Yedatore	..	..	176
Gubbi	...	...	384	Arsikere	..	..	170
Nanjangud	...	...	288	Hunsur	..	..	147
Shimoga	...	...	270	Heggaddevankote	..	..	142
Hosdurga	...	...	270	Chiknaikanhalli	..	..	140
Kolar	...	...	266	Holalkere	..	..	133
Chitaldrug	...	...	232	Kankanhalli	..	..	125
Holenarsipur	...	...	210	Hiriya	...	...	120
Harihar	...	...	202	Kunigal	...	...	110
Tiptur	...	...	188	Bangalore	...	...	108
Arkalgud	...	...	187	Turuvekere	...	...	102

The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore reports that a number of cases in the Closepet Sub-Division were reported by the Survey Department late in the year and that he has issued instructions for their prompt disposal. The Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Kadur explain that the cause of delay in the disposal of Takrar cases is due to the non-appearance of parties. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, reports that the pendency in the Taluks of Krishnarajapete, Mandya, Sringapatam, Malvalli and Nanjangud Taluks is still heavy as a large number of cases cropped up in these Taluks.

48. *Sorting of Records.*—The accompanying statement No. XXII furnishes the details of progress made in the sorting and indexing of records in the several Districts during the year under report.

Out of 3,227 daftars, 1,85,084 papers and old English papers in 56 almirahs that had to be sorted during the year, 2,864 daftars, 1,83,490 papers and papers in five almirahs were sorted during the year. For record sorting work in each of the Sub-Taluk Offices of Koratagere and Turuvekere, an additional hand on Rs. 25-1-30 was sanctioned during the year tentatively. On the whole, the sorting work was fairly satisfactory except in the Mysore District Office where papers in 35 almirahs and 107 daftars of vernacular papers were still remaining to be sorted.

The indexing work was also generally good in the all Districts.

Three thousand six hundred and twenty four daftars 14,087 files and papers in five almirahs of English records were destroyed.

The Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division Officers have between themselves inspected all the Taluk and District records of all revenue offices under their charge. The Revenue Commissioner also inspected two District Office and 23 Taluk Office Records.

49. *Village Officers.*—The appended statement No. XXIII shows the punishments inflicted on Village Officers (Patels and Shanbhog) during the year under report as compared with the previous years 2,543 Patels as against 3,342 in 1925-26 and 1,043 Shanbhogs as against 1,157 in 1925-26 were punished during the year.

Of these, 2,352 Patels and 926 Shanbhogs were punished by fines as against 3,165 and 1,052 respectively in the previous year, 165 Patels and 97 Shanbhogs suspended as against 138 and 79 in the year 1925-26 and 26 Patels and 20 Shanbhogs dismissed as against 39 and 26 in the previous year.

Five Village Officers (three Patels and two Shanbhogs) were prosecuted for temporary misappropriation of Government money in the Bangalore District. One was convicted and one was acquitted. The other three cases are stated to be pending in the Court. Four other cases of misappropriation are stated to be under investigation in this District. Seven cases of prosecution were pending in the Kolar District during the year, 1 of 1924-25, 5 of 1925-26 and 1 of 1926-27. In two cases the accused were convicted, in two others the accused have absconded and the other three cases are reported to be under trial. Of the four cases pending in the Tumkur District at the end of 1925-26, conviction was secured in two cases, one case was discharged and one withdrawn. Two fresh cases are stated to have been launched during the year. In the Shimoga District, the one case of prosecution pending at the end of last year ended in conviction. Two fresh cases were reported. In one 'B' report was submitted and in the other the family of the Patel was deprived of the Hak. The other Deputy Commissioners have not furnished particulars regarding the number of prosecutions launched and disposed of during the year.

It will be seen that the punishments consisted mostly of fines. There was a conspicuous decrease in the number of Patels fined in all the Districts except Chitaldrug. It is reported that the punishment meted out to this class of Village Officers in the previous year had some deterrent effect upon them. The number of Shanbhogs fined decreased in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan and Kadur but increased in the Mysore, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts. The largest number of cases in which fines were inflicted was in the Chitaldrug District where as many as 501 Patels and 86 Shanbhogs were punished with fines during the year.

There was an increase in the number of suspensions during the year in respect of both Patels and Shanbhogs the increase being very marked in the Tumkur District where 58 Patels and 43 Shanbhogs were suspended as against 21 and 11 respectively during the previous year. The total number of dismissals both among Shanbhog and Patels was less than in the previous year. No Patel was dismissed in the Bangalore District and no Shanbhog was dismissed in the Shmoga and Kadur Districts during the year.

Three hundred and twenty five illiterate Patels were removed in the Districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug during the year as shown below :—

Kolar	...	...	...	...	101
Tumkur	...	...	...	...	15
Mysore	...	...	...	...	48
Hassan	...	...	...	...	92
Shimoga	...	...	...	...	9
Kadur	...	...	...	...	41
Chitaldrug	...	...	...	..	19
				Total ..	<u>325</u>

The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, reports that action is being taken to replace illiterate Patels by literate persons according to the orders of Government but has not given the exact number removed during the year. The progress in the removal is slow owing to the paucity of qualified men. The orders of Government are however being gradually followed up.

As a result of the action taken in the several Districts in accordance with Government Order No. R. 791-801--L. R. 86-12, dated 30th July 1924, 34 Shanbhogs and 37 Patels in the Kolar District, 19 Patels and 14 Shanbhogs in the Mysore District, 3 Shanbhogs and 2 Patels in the Kadur District and 14 Patels and 4 Shanbhogs in the Chitaldrug District either entered upon their duties or resigned their hak in favour of others. The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, states that no gumastas were removed during the year but that action is being taken to insist upon the 30 absentee barawardar Shanbhogs and Patels in his District either to enter upon their duties or resign their hak in favour of

others. The other Deputy Commissioners report that action is being taken in accordance with the orders of Government.

Government have in their orders Nos. R. 6238-48--L. R. 261-22-167, dated 21st April 1925 and R. 7909-16--L. R. 433-36-2, dated 6th June 1927 sanctioned a scheme for the training of Patels and Shanbhogs. Action is being taken to open training classes in Bangalore and Mysore as directed.

It may be said to the credit of the village officials that on the whole they have discharged their duties satisfactorily and been of great help to the Revenue Officers in their administration.

50. *Shekdars*.—The following statement shows the number of shekdars under the old and the new schemes at the close of the year :—

Name of District	Number under the old scheme	Number under the new scheme	Total
Bangalore	14	38	52
Kolar	9	46	55
Tumkur	9	41	50
Mysore	8	65	73
Hassan	4	36	40
Shimoga	11	29	40
Kadur	5	28	33
Chitaldrug	3	29	32
Total	63	312	375

The number of old scheme shekdars at the close of the year under report was 63 as against 66 in the previous year. There was a slight decrease in the Districts of Tumkur and Kadur, owing to the absorption of some probationary shekdars. In some of the districts some of the new scheme shekdars have been posted to the temporary appointment of Panchayet Inspectors and their places filled up by men in the clerical line.

Ten probationary shekdars three Brahmans and seven belonging to the backward communities were appointed during the year and are undergoing training.

The question of reducing the number of hoblies in the State by 25 and of having only two grades of shekdars to be hereafter designated Revenue Inspectors, one on Rs. 40 and the other on Rs. 50 and of starting the probationary shekdars entertained in pursuance of the shekdari scheme sanctioned in the Government Order of August 1924, on Rs. 50 is under the consideration of Government.

The work of the shekdars in the several districts is reported to be on the whole satisfactory.

51. *District, Sub-Division and Taluk Offices*.—The revival of the Revenue Head Munshi's place in the Chitaldrug District Office which had been repeatedly urged for the consideration of Government, was sanctioned with effect from 1st June 1927 in Government Order No. R. 4784-5—J. R. 236-26-2 dated 9th February 1927. An appointment on Rs. 25 in the District Office was however retrenched instead. With the exception of these two changes, there was no change in the strength of the permanent establishment of the District, Sub-Division and Taluk Offices. But some temporary additions were sanctioned during the year. As the volume of work in all Sub-Taluk Offices has increased in recent years, Government in their Order No. R. 1739-48—L. R. 66-26-22 dated 17th September 1926, sanctioned the entertainment of an additional gumasta on Rs. 25-1-30 for each Sub-Taluk Office temporarily pending the settlement of the question of conversion of Sub-Taluks into full Taluks. Final proposals have also been sent up to Government for the conversion of the present Sub-Taluks into Taluks at an extra cost of Rs. 4,300 per mensem (*vide* this office letter No. C. 3668—25-26 dated 19th March 1927.) In connection with the introduction of the Village Panchayet Scheme, Government in their order No. L. 3686-740—L. B. 119-26-1, dated 20th December 1926, sanctioned the entertainment of a clerk on Rs. 30 in each Taluk Office and on Rs. 20 in each Sub-Taluk Office from 1st February 1927 to 30th June 1927. This establishment has recently been ordered to be continued during the year 1927-28. The temporary

Disposal Number System Clerk sanctioned to the Sub-Division Offices in Government Order No. R. 12425-6—L. R. 469-17-3, dated 29th June 1918 was in Government Order No. R. 5679-80—L. R. 387-26-2, dated 14th March 1927 directed to be continued for a year and opinion was called for in the matter of abolishing the post now that the simplified system of Office Procedure is in full working order in all Sub-Division Offices. As the clerical work of the Sub-Division Offices has increased considerably in spite of the introduction of the Improved System of Office Procedure which has after all not materially reduced the work while the various activities of the State recently started in the shape of rural reconstruction and economic developments have added appreciably to the work of the Sub-Division, a recommendation has been made for making the posts permanent and orders of Government are awaited in the matter.

The question of standardisation of forms in use in all the offices of the Revenue Department is receiving attention. A set of all the forms has been collected, examined and classified in this office and has been sent to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts for suggestions, and it is proposed to reduce the number of forms moderately.

Two temporary hands given to the Mysore District Office for record sorting continued to work during the year.

In view of the heavy arrears of Income-tax work in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, a Special Shekdar for each of the Cities was sanctioned in Government Order No. 8268-70—I. T. 2-25-20, dated 25th April 1927. The special Shekdars sanctioned in the Government Order of 24th January 1925 for execution of Co-operative decrees have been directed to be continued till the end of 1927-28 (*vide* G. O. No. 7344-46—C. S. 105-26-2, dated 4th March 1927). The special establishment sanctioned for the Bangalore Taluk in Government Order No. R. 1210-2—L. R. 385-25-12 dated 30th August 1926 for investigating cases of leakage of revenue due to unauthorised conversion of agricultural lands to non-agricultural purposes, worked under the supervision of the Amildar from 8th October 1926 to 15th February 1927 and thereafter under the Survey Assistant Superintendent, Bangalore Circle, as per Government Order No. R. 4370-3—L. R. 385-25-17, dated 26th January 1927. The field work and mapping of whole survey numbers and portion thereof utilised for non-agricultural purposes is said to have been completed. The final report of the Survey Assistant Superintendent in the matter is awaited.

Unless a regular City Survey is undertaken, it does not seem to me possible to settle satisfactorily the relations of the Revenue Department and the Municipal Council in regard to agricultural and other revenue paying lands included within the cities and to place on a proper basis titles to landed property in cities. At present, we have no complete or accurate records of transfers of lands from time to time, conditions of such transfer, and how the Government is to be compensated for the loss of revenue. As the difficulties of solving these problems increase with time, the question of undertaking City Surveys deserves special attention.

The new system of Office Procedure was introduced into all the District and Sub-Division Offices with effect from 1st July 1926 and is said to be working satisfactorily. The working of the system is however being carefully watched.

The rules for transferring officials from Malnad to Maidan sanctioned in G. O. No. R. 5042-83—L. R. 442-10-2 dated 20th March 1912 were revised during the year (*vide* G. O. No. R. 6080-135—L. R. 408-26-2 dated 30th March 1927) and the power to transfer was vested in the Revenue Commissioner. Revised Rules for the grant of Special Localities Allowances involving an extra cost of about Rs. 6843 per annum were issued in G. O. No. Fl. 3290-349—S and A. 101-25-2 dated 27th October 1926.

The question of revising the salaries of the ministerial ranks in the several Revenue Offices which is being repeatedly urged deserves the favourable consideration of Government. Proposals were submitted for revising the pay and status of District Sheristedars so as to make these posts interchangeable with the posts of Amildars but could not be considered by Government owing to financial stringency. Orders of Government on the proposals that have been sent up for revising the scale of pay of the District and Sub Division Office establishments are awaited. The question of revising the pay of Taluk officials also was discussed at the last meeting of Deputy Commissioners and definite proposals have been called for from the Deputy Commissioners.

There is general complaint of inefficiency of work in all the Revenue offices due to the difficulty to secure suitable recruits and the discontentment of the officials in general. Unless the prospects of officials are improved, so as to secure a better class of men, I am afraid that our efforts to improve the System of revenue work will be greatly handicapped.

Government have in their order No. 4783-92 - C. R. B. 2-26-5 dated 5th March 1927 appointed a Committee with the Revenue Commissioner as Chairman for examining the question of revising the minimum qualifications prescribed for the several classes of appointments with a view to improve the efficiency of service. The question is under the consideration of the Committee.

52. *Revenue Commissioner's Office.*—Mr. S. Kuppasami Iyer, B.A., continued to be the Manager except for a short period from 26th April to 24th May 1927 when he was in independent charge of the duties of Mr. K. Guru Dutt, B.A., during his absence on privilege leave. During this period Mr. M. Lakshminaraniah, Head Clerk of the office, acted as Manager.

Government in their order No. R. 392-3 - L. R. 312-25-7 dated 23rd July 1926, were pleased to revise the scale of pay of the clerical establishment of this office as noted in the margin.

REVISED SCALE.

1 Manager	...	150-10-200
1 Head-clerk	...	100-5-125
13 Clerks (I) Division.		40-4-100
		with efficiency
		bar at Rs. 80.
13 Clerks (II Division).		30-3-60

Government in their order No. G. O. camp R. 144-5 dated 21st June 1927 were also pleased to include the post of the manager of this office in the Amildari cadre and the pay of the appointment also changed accordingly to Rs.150-251-250.

Excluding demi-official letters, confidential papers and unregistered correspondence and periodicals the quantity of work turned out in the office during the year as compared with the previous year is as noted below :—

		Receipts	Disposals
Petitions	1925-26	1,336	1,057
	1926-27	1,367	1,351
General	1925-26	4,254	4,612
Currents	1926-27	5,273	4,965
Appeals	1925-26	391	381
	1926-27	364	326

It will be seen that there is a progressive increase in the correspondence dealt with in the Revenue Commissioner's Office. Here too, the work is greatly affected as the qualifications of the bulk of the officials are somewhat below the average and there is urgent need to introduce a better class of men into the office.

The number of papers pending at the end of the year both in the office and outside was 2793 as against 2469 on 30th June 1926. The pendency in the office was mostly due to non-receipt of replies from subordinate officers. Besides routine reminders, special reminders are being sent to the Deputy Commissioners in cases which are pending for a long time. Consolidated lists of references for which replies are due are also being sent from time to time. During inspections, such cases are also being examined. Replies are still slow in coming. The District and Sub Division Offices need closer supervision. More systematic work and increase in pace of work is required.

It may be seen that the number of appeals shows little fluctuation and that there was an increase in the correspondence under the other heads chiefly under currents which increased by 1019 cases.

The increase was due partly to fresh items of work such as the record of rights scheme, the village panchayet scheme, toll gates, levy of cess on coffee lands, etc., and special committees and partly to distress and applications from Military men for lands. The work in the office was heavy throughout the year. With a view to reduce unnecessary correspondence both in this office and elsewhere I proposed to Government some measures of decentralization some of which have met with the approval of Government.

It may be recalled that the Government resolved to have a Revenue Commissioner for performing more effectively some of the duties pertaining to Revenue Administration which were till then being performed by Government themselves.

The work that has to be dealt with in this office requires much original thought and careful scrutiny and it would be considerable help to the Head of the Department if the office is better equipped and manned than it is at present.

The office is capable of much improvement as already mentioned and needs reorganisation.

53. *Treasuries.*—The District Treasuries at Kolar, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug were inspected twice during the year by the Deputy Commissioners concerned. The Deputy Commissioners of Tumkur, Mysore and Hassan inspected their District Treasuries only once.

2. All the Taluk Treasuries except that at Hole-Narsipur and those in Bangalore District were inspected twice by the District Treasury Officers, in accordance with the instructions conveyed in the Government Order of the 24th January 1924. The Hole-Narsipur Taluk Treasury was inspected only once by the District Treasury Officer and it is stated that a second inspection was not made on the ground that there was not sufficient interval between the inspections, the treasury having been inspected by both the Deputy Commissioner and the Sub-Division Officer within the latter half of the second half year. The Sub-Treasuries in the Bangalore District were inspected by their respective Sub-Division Officers and also by the Officer in charge of the State Huzur Treasury. All the Sub-Treasuries except two in the Tumkur District and two in the Kadur District have been inspected by the Sub-Division Officers.

The Deputy Commissioners of Kolar, Bangalore and Mysore inspected 9 Taluk Treasuries each; the Deputy Commissioner Tumkur inspected 8; the Deputy Commissioners of Hassan, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts inspected 7 each and the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur all the five in his District. Surprise visits were also paid by three Deputy Commissioners to some of the Sub-Treasuries.

A shortage of Rs. 13,000 in the Mysore Taluk Treasury having been reported, immediate enquiries were instituted and as a result the then shroff, the Head gumasta and the previous Taluk Sheristedar were arrested. The case is going on against them in the City Magistrate's Court, Mysore, and it is stated that it could not be completed till now owing to an application before the Chief Court for transfer of the case outside the District.

Another case of shortage of Rs. 404-8-6 in the Mysore District Treasury on 10th June 1927 was reported as being due to the carelessness on the part of the Deputy Shroff who made good the amount at once from his security deposit which was also reimbursed on 15th June 1927.

The pay of certain Taluk Sheristedars in the Hassan District was ordered to be stopped for some months on account of their delay in submitting the explanations for the encashments of Abstract Contingent Bills in contravention of the Comptroller's instructions.

The transport of remittances of Government treasure by motor busses was approved of by Government tentatively for a period of six months in their Order No. R. 6599-6608—R. M. 8-26-4, dated 12th April 1927 and rules regarding the same were issued in this office circular No. R. Dis. 171—1926-27, dated 1st June 1927.

Government have in their Order No. R. 1190-200—R. M. 10-27-1, dated 13th August 1927 issued revised instructions in regard to the inspection of Taluk Treasuries by the Sub-Division officers and the Deputy Commissioners.

Four District Treasuries and some Taluk Treasuries were inspected by the Revenue Commissioner. Calendar of periodicals and register of irregularities had been maintained properly. Insufficient supply of printed forms and registers and net bags for storing coin were brought to notice generally by all Treasury Officers.

54. *Trigonometrical Survey Stations.*—There was no change in the number of stations in the several Districts.

All the stations (except Dodgunta, situated within the limits of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and the Hebbe Hill station in Chikmagalur Taluk) were inspected by the local officers and were found to be in fairly good condition. But a few stations in Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore and Hassan Districts were in need of slight repairs for which action is being taken.

Government have sanctioned estimates for the repairs of the following stations and the local officers are reported to be taking necessary action for carrying out the repairs at an early date:--

No.	Station No	Name of Station	Taluk
1	308	Bangalore Base Line N. E. End S.	Hoskote.
2	311	Bangalore Base Line S. W. End S.	Bangalore.
3	317	Halsurbetta H. S.	Devanhalli.
4	326	Savandrug	Magadi.
5	..	Adibetta	Mandya.
6	..	Narayananadurga	Krishnarajpete.
7	..	Haltibetta	Nagamangala.
8	1454	Desani H. S.	Arsikere.
9	1456	Mallappanabetta H. S.	Hassan.
10	..	Dindemane	Shimoga District.
11	..	Kalingarayan	....
12	..	Koramara	....

The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, states that the Trigonometrical survey station at Bananthimaribetta in Kankanhalli Taluk was destroyed by some persons under a mistaken belief that there was some treasure underneath it that the fact was duly reported to Government and that the question of repairing the station is under correspondence.

The trigonometrical stations at Hugadi, Vimaldi, Bisale and Kalavarangan in the Shimoga District, were repaired at a cost of Rs. 21 during the year under report.

The Deputy Commissioner of Kadur states that there is one Magnetic pole at Birur and that it is in good condition.

55. *Tours and Inspection of Sub-Division Officers.*—The appended statement No. XXIV shows the nature and extent of the touring and inspection work done by the Sub-Division Officers during the year.

The touring work of the marginally noted Sub-Division Officers fell short of the prescribed minimum viz., 180 days. The short itineration of the Sub-Division Officers, Bangalore and Shimoga is explained to be due to the fact that the former was the Civil Officer and Personal Assistant to Deputy Commissioner, and the latter the Treasury Officer and Personal Assistant to Deputy Commissioner respectively. The touring of the Sub-Division Officers of Nanjangud and Hole-Narsipur has fallen short by 2 days and one day respectively. No explanation is offered by the others for their short itineration.

The Sub-Division Officers of Sagar, Chikballapur, Tarikere, Hole-Narsipur and Gubbi camped out for 164, 158, 138, 136 and 126 days respectively. The Sub-Division Officer of Chikballapur visited the largest number of villages viz., 575, and the largest number of interior villages viz., 378.

The Sub-Division Officer of Maddagiri has not inspected any Taluk or Sub-Taluk Offices; but he has inspected the records of three Taluk Offices in his charge. No inspections of taluk Offices or records were done by Messrs. Mekhri and Tirunaraniengar, Sub-Division Officers of Dodballapur and Shimoga during the period they were in charge of their Sub-Divisions, as the former had just taken charge and the latter proceeded on leave shortly afterwards. The Sub-Division Officers of Gubbi, Mysore, Nanjangud, French-Rocks, Thirthahalli, Sagar, Chitaldrug and Davangere have inspected all the Taluk Offices in their charge.

No inspection of Sub-Registry Offices was conducted by the marginally noted Sub-Division Officers.

Except the Sub-Division Officers of Tumkur, French-Rocks, Mysore, Hassan, Saklespur, Shimoga and Thirthahalli, the others have not given definite information with regard to the inspection of village accounts and boundary marks in spite of instructions. The Deputy Commissioners will be requested to instruct them to do so in future at least.

Some improvement is observed in the itineration work of the Sub-Division Officers as regards the number of days camped out. A great deal of improvement is possible in the manner in which the Sub-Division Officers now carry on their inspections. Many of them cannot resist the temptation to cover as large an area as possible and the old practice of such officers remaining in the interior of their Sub-Divisions for as many days as possible and attending to matters on the spot is now required to be regularly followed by them. The scrutiny of their diaries is now specially directed to the following points, *viz.*, the number of remote and interior villages visited by them, the matters finally attended to by them or investigated during these inspections and the work done in ascertaining the wants and grievances of the people and in helping them to meet them.

56. *Touring and inspection work of Deputy Commissioners.*—The appended statement No. XXV shows the touring and inspections of the Deputy Commissioners.

Except the Deputy Commissioner in charge of Bangalore District whose total itineration fell short of the required minimum *i.e.*, 120 by two days all the other Deputy Commissioners have toured for more than the required number. The short itineration of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, was probably due to the fact that there were frequent changes in the charge of the District during the year. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, toured the largest number of days, *viz.* 216 days and spent 100 days in camp. The Deputy Commissioners of Chitaldrug, Tumkur, Kolar, Shimoga, Hassan and Kadur have toured for 211, 199, 188, 193, 187 and 124 days and camped out for 146, 105, 128, 70, 97 and 110 days respectively.

The largest number of villages, *viz.*, 627 was inspected by the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore and the smallest by the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur. Next to the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur, inspected the largest number of villages, *viz.*, 415.

All the Deputy Commissioners report that they have inspected the Taluk and Sub-Taluk offices and records in their Districts. Beyond giving a vague account of the inspection of village accounts and raiyats' receipt books, no further information is furnished by the Deputy Commissioners as regards the results of these inspections. It is hoped that accurate information will be given of this item of work in future.

With a view to systematise touring work of Revenue officers, detailed instructions were issued in this office No. C. Per. M. 10-3, dated 21st October 1926 and C. 4776—26-27, dated 16th June 1927 so that their inspection work may be distributed according to well arranged programmes more or less uniformly over the whole year which should be published as far as possible in advance. Government have also in their No. R. 234-43—L. R. 118-26, dated 24th June 1927 issued revised instructions regarding the touring of Revenue Officers. The submission of monthly statements of itineration and inspection work done by the Deputy Commissioner has been directed to be submitted quarterly in Government Order No. R. 4991-9—L. R. 25-26-23, dated 14th February 1927.

57. *Revenue Commissioner's Tour.*—During the year under report, Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer toured for 70 days (including the days of halt at Mysore during the Dasara week). Mr. B. Ramaswamiah who acted as Revenue Commissioner for a month, toured for 10 days, and Mr. P. G. D'Souza toured for 65 days. Mr. A. K. Syed Taj Peeran who took charge of the office on the 20th June 1927, was away at Mysore for 10 days in connection with the meetings of the Budget session of the Mysore Legislative Council. The total number of villages inspected was 111.

The following offices were inspected during the year, and detailed notes of inspection drawn up in the case of each of the offices were sent to the Deputy Commissioners concerned for taking necessary action :—

District Offices.—Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore, Hassan and Chikmagalur.

District Treasury.—Kolar, Hassan Mysore and Chickmagalur.

Sub-Division Offices.—Mysore, Chickballapur, Hole-Narsipur and Closepet.

Taluk Offices.—Chamarajanagar, Kankanhalli, Channapatna, Devanhalli, Chickballapur, Bagepalli, Chintamani, Mysore, Bangalore, Nelamangala, Gubbi, Tumkur, Tiptur, Kadur, Chickmagalur, Mudigere, Belur, Arkalgud, Arsikere, Hassan, Channarayapatna, Krishna-arajapete, Mandya and Malvalli.

Sub-Taluk Offices.—Alur, Closepet, and Gudibanda.

Special Land Acquisition Office.—Krishnarajasagara.

The Bangalore District Office was inspected twice, as per instructions received from Government.

The Muzrai Institutions at Mysore, Melkote, Belur, Halebid, Chunchangiri Sravanbelagola, Kankanhalli, Seringapatam, Ghati Subramanya and Sivaganga were also inspected.

CONCLUSION.

In spite of the separation of judicial and executive functions to a large extent, the work of the revenue officers shows no signs of diminution. On the contrary the introduction of new schemes is constantly adding to it. Though there are now several special departments to deal with the numerous activities of a progressive Government, the Revenue Department forms as it were the co-ordinating agency and the primary medium for close relation between the people and the various Government Departments. Though the existence of special departments and the absence of any regular instructions to determine the relationship of the various departments may have occasionally led to a want of harmony and some delays, yet on the whole all the departments have worked in a cordial spirit and the results achieved are primarily due to this close association. Frequent conferences and tours of higher officers have also helped this unifying process. The difficulties of Revenue Officers are not always adequately appreciated. There is a great deal of routine work which itself is sufficient to absorb the activities of an ordinary man. He is also expected to study local conditions and promote both the interests of the Government and of the people. In any matter he can only act in co-operation through other departments and this often leads to delay for which he is often blamed. On the whole I think the Revenue Officers have proved themselves equal to the new conditions and carried out the intention of Government in regard to the numerous new schemes introduced from time to time. The position of the Deputy Commissioners is one of special difficulty and responsibility. The awakening of political consciousness among the people demands specially sympathetic attitude in regard to popular aspirations while in the exercise of authority he may be very often brought into conflict with local factions and interests. The District Administration has on the whole proceeded throughout the State very satisfactorily and much credit is due to the Deputy Commissioners who have shown themselves equal to the changing conditions and contributed materially by the introduction of very useful measures to the prosperity and happiness of the people in the taluks.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Revenue Commissioner.

APPENDICES.

(Para 7.)

No. I.—Statement showing the average prices of principal food grains in seers per rupee.

Serial No.	District	Rice 2nd sort		Ragi		Cholum		Bengal gram	
		1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27
1	Bangalore	4.50	4.50	9.40	9.75	4.80	5.00	6.04	5.50
2	Kolar	4.50	4.58	10.50	9.82	6.30	5.42	6.00	5.56
3	Tumkur	4.50	4.50	9.50	9.50	7.50	7.50	5.50	6.00
4	Mysore	4.71	4.80	8.40	9.00	7.50	9.00	5.50	6.00
5	Hassan	5.00	5.00	9.00	9.00	8.00	8.00	5.00	5.00
6	Shimoga	5.20	5.00	10.30	10.25	11.50	10.00	5.30	4.60
7	Kadur	5.30	5.25	9.50	9.40	9.50	9.30	6.20	5.00
8	Chitaldrug	4.81	4.56	10.75	10.25	10.22	9.63	7.20	5.97
	Total	4.82	4.77	9.67	9.62	8.16	7.98	5.90	5.44

(Para 8.)

No. II.—Statement showing the wages of labour and the rates of cart-hire per day.

No.	District	Daily wages for skilled labour		Daily wages for unskilled labour		Cart-hire per day	
		1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27
1	Bangalore	8 annas to Rs. 2-8-0	8 annas to Rs. 3	6 annas to Re. 1	6 annas to Re. 1	Rs. 2 to Rs. 5	Rs. 2 to Rs. 5
	Kolar	12 annas to Rs. 2	8 annas to Rs. 2	4 annas to 12 annas	4 annas to 12 annas	Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3	Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8-0
3	Tumkur	Re. 1 to Rs. 2	Re. 1 to Rs. 2	Do	4 annas to Re. 1	Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8-0	Re. 1 to Rs. 3
4	Mysore	12 annas to Rs. 3	8 annas to Rs. 2	Do	6 annas to Re. 1	Re. 1-4-0 to Rs. 5	Re. 1-4-0 to Rs. 4
	Hassan	8 annas to Rs. 3-4-0	Re. 1 to Rs. 2	6 annas to 12 annas	6 annas to 12 annas	Re. 1 to Rs. 3	Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 2-13-0
6	Shimoga	12 annas to Rs. 3	12 annas to Rs. 3	7 annas to 12 annas	8 annas to 12 annas	Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3	Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 5
	Kadur	8 annas to Rs. 3	8 annas to Rs. 3	6 annas to Rs. 2	6 annas to Rs. 2	Re. 1 to Rs. 3-8-0	Re. 1 to Rs. 3-8-0
8	Chitaldrug	8 annas to Rs. 2	8 annas to Rs. 2	4 annas to Re. 1	4 annas to Re. 1	Re. 1 to Rs. 3	Re. 1 to Rs. 4
	Average	8 annas to Rs. 3-4-0	8 annas to Rs. 3	4 annas to Rs. 2	4 annas to Rs. 2	Re. 1 to Rs. 5	Re. 1 to Rs. 5

(Para 10.)

No. III.—Statement of cattle mortality.

Serial No.	District	Died of sickness		Killed by wild animals		Died of accidents and other causes		Total	
		1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27
1	Bangalore	2,654	4,231	659	525	3,493	6,078	6,806	10,834
2	Kolar	2,260	5,722	241	239	2,394	3,234	4,895	9,195
3	Tumkur	3,092	5,195	759	676	3,381	7,100	7,242	12,970
4	Mysore	3,434	5,457	1,289	1,033	6,271	8,314	11,044	14,854
5	Hassan	7,501	5,134	732	625	4,221	6,164	12,454	11,807
6	Shimoga	21,479	2,703	3,452	3,751	5,228	6,604	30,150	13,058
7	Kadur	2,800	4,153	1,693	1,291	3,558	3,680	8,096	9,124
8	Chitaldrug	5,191	3,359	305	266	9,496	9,545	14,932	13,170
	Total	48,461	35,951	9,135	8,355	38,092	50,703	95,678	95,012

(Para 11.)

No. IV.—Statement of births and deaths.

Serial No.	District	Births during		Deaths during		Plague deaths during		Cholera deaths during		Remarks
		1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	
1	Bangalore	14,881	14,061	7,902	7,793	440	630	...	24	
2	Kolar	13,440	14,596	8,888	9,139	279	772	2	290	
3	Tumkur	15,484	18,329	9,121	9,259	213	352	...	204	
4	Mysore	23,761	23,862	19,573	18,224	2,144	990	9	23	
5	Hassan	7,929	8,815	9,827	7,937	1,206	141	5	4	
6	Shimoga	9,687	9,076	10,897	13,029	1,128	1,374	...	482	
7	Kadur	4,191	4,085	6,173	5,964	149	147	...	4	
8	Chitaldrug	12,731	11,911	8,841	7,582	1,503	869	12	31	
	Total	102,164	104,658	81,137	78,927	7,062	5,325	28	1,062	(b) 58 small-pox in addition.

(Para 11.)
Statement No. V.

Sl. No.	District	No. of accidental fires	No. of human lives lost	No. of cattle lost	Value of cattle and property lost
					Rs. a. p.
1	Bangalore	38	...	7	9,225 0 0
2	Kolar	90	..	232	12,347 4 0
3	Tumkur	35	1	6	3,306 11 0
4	Mysore	38	5	88	8,775 8 0
5	Hassan	58	4	12	9,334 4 0
6	Shimoga	151	21	89	1,95,418 0 0
7	Kadur	44	2	4	49,631 8 0
8	Chitaldrug	63	4	21	27,006 7 0
	Total	517	37	459	315,044 10 0
	1925-26	449	18	291	212,181 14 0

(Para 12.)

Statement No. VI.—Statement showing the extent of assessed waste lands available for cultivation.

District		Area of assessed land available for cultivation at the beginning of the year.	Area taken up during the year	Difference in the area taken up, as compared with the previous year	Assessment of lands taken up during the year	Difference in the assessment of lands taken up, as compared with the previous year	Area resigned during the year	Difference in the area resigned, as compared with the previous year	Assessment of lands resigned during the year	Difference in the assessment of lands resigned, as compared with the previous year	Net Increase or Decrease	
											Area	Assessment
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.
Bangalore	1926-27	31,922	3,589	-316	4,927	-327	112	-617	218	-649	3,477	4,709
	1926-26	83,543	3,905	1,279	5,254	1,855	629	256	947	272	3,276	4,407
Kolar	1926-27	97,500	9,550	-3,322	15,751	-2,214	2,240	1,192	4,589	2,806	7,310	10,892
	1925-26	109,325	12,872	5,979	17,995	6,511	1,048	-1,014	2,063	-544	11,824	15,912
Tumkur	1926-27	121,956	8,487	2,363	4,399	803	4,378	-572	3,857	-149	4,109	544
	1925-26	123,131	6,124	1,982	4,096	710	4,950	647	4,006	1,793	1,174	90
Mysore	1926-27	78,018	2,713	-1,536	3,511	-606	1,681	-8	1,372	-217	1,132	2,159
	1925-26	71,397	4,249	1,633	4,017	1,263	1,639	-509	1,689	-462	4,660	2,428
Hassan	1926-27	65,981	3,076	-1,280	2,892	-531	5,171	1,116	6,424	1,487	-2,034	-2,532
	1925-26	66,239	4,355	1,152	3,423	384	4,055	1,631	4,937	1,698	301	-1,514
Shimoga	1926-27	107,941	5,614	-1,834	9,163	-2,229	2,958	-105	4,697	-519	4,655	3,466
	1925-26	111,344	7,448	635	10,392	-3,610	3,063	895	5,216	1,821	4,395	5,176
Kadur	1926-27	64,628	3,303	669	4,967	952	2,163	-318	2,325	-1,375	1,140	2,042
	1925-26	64,761	2,634	-1,792	4,016	-2,274	2,481	-546	4,300	481	163	-255
Chitaldrug	1926-27	91,657	11,972	4,705	3,871	792	1,862	1,055	639	329	10,110	3,282
	1925-26	98,023	7,267	1,550	3,079	1,270	507	-3,986	260	-1,034	6,460	2,819
Total	1926-27	661,653	48,304	-551	48,511	-3,760	20,465	1,843	2,4971	1,783	27,839	23,510
	1925-26	677,413	48,855	12,518	52,271	6,399	15,622	-2,629	23,238	4,055	30,293	29,034

(Para 13.)

Statement No. VII.—Darkhasts.

Serial No.	District	Number pending at the beginning of the year	Number received during the year	Total	No. disposed of			Number pending			
					By grant of land	By rejection	Total	At the end of the year	For more than 2 years	For more than 3 years	
1	Bangalore	1,407	2,649	4,056	1,275	1,740	3,015	1,041	45	39	
2	Kolar	1,647	6,014	7,661	3,501	2,245	5,746	1,825	46	14	
3	Tumkur	2,152 (a)	1,844	3,996	1,439	1,319	2,758	1,238	161	65	
4	Mysore	816	1,975	2,791	1,367	910	2,277	514	14	...	
5	Hassan	594	1,191	1,785	764	476	1,240	645	25	51	
6	Shimoga	415	1,484	1,919	1,108	444	1,552	367	8	1	
7	Kadur	479	1,363	1,842	898	465	1,363	494	42	6	
8	Chitaldrug	866	2,018	2,884	1,363	665	1,938	951	43	17	
	Total for	1925-27	8,396	18,513	26,909	11,720	8,154	19,874	7,065	353	193
		1925-26	7,472	17,394	24,866	5,650	6,341	17,386	7,480	613	315

(a) The figure furnished by the Deputy Commissioner under this head is 2,152 as against 1,230 as per last year's balance.

(Para 17.)

Statement No. VIII.—Area under occupation and crops for 1926-27.

No.	District	Area under occupation during the year 1926-27	Difference as compared with the previous year	Net area cropped during the year 1926-27	Difference as compared with		Percentage of fallow (Col. 8 a Col. 6) to areas under occupation	Population per square mile
					The previous year	The average for the preceding 5 years		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Bangalore	853,331	6,480	733,545	8,697	207,826	14.00	269
2	Kolar	704,621	10,016	617,331	6,718	97,687	12.30	231
3	Tumkur	12,79,058	2,421	946,629	62,582	...	25.90	190
4	Mysore	15,00,126	2,574	1,347,701	-31,032	23,878	10.20	269
5	Hassan	830,248	-24,544	636,850	-6,646	-1,065	23.29	219
6	Shimoga	772,659	1,627	574,919	1,753	9,470	25.59	122
7	Kadur	664,827	1,863	414,636	-301	-1,706	26.50	120
8	Chitaldrug	15,17,666	11,870	11,57,044	10,944	78,996	23.70	136(x)
	Total	80,22,536	12,607	64,28,714	52,715	421,064	20.18	194

(x) Figure for 1924-25 has been adopted, as the Deputy Commissioner has not furnished the information either for 1925-26 or 1926-27.

(Para 18.)

Statement No. IX.—Area under Select Crops.

S. No.	District	Paddy		Ragi		Horse gram	
		Area cultivated during 1926-27	Difference as compared with the previous year	Area cultivated during 1926-27	Difference as compared with the previous year	Area cultivated during 1926-27	Difference as compared with the previous year
1	Bangalore	42,543	-1,499	4,60,609	-483	54,522	-2,430
2	Kolar	41,108	-337	3,14,635	10,661	53,025	1,485
3	Tumkur	47,330	7,818	4,05,318	42,301	1,01,442	3,591
4	Mysore	1,32,344	-3,764	5,42,623	23,379	2,93,347	7,605
5	Hassan	1,06,081	-2,484	2,39,240	-5,457	58,322	-1,868
6	Shimoga	2,20,257	8,999	1,08,862	4,076	38,145	-709
7	Kadur	91,661	-4,356	92,861	8,118	29,920	-455
8	Chitaldrug	16,917	-7,305	1,43,289	10,989	74,033	-4,343
	Total	6,98,741	-7,921	23,27,438	93,537	7,03,656	2,286
	Percentage Increase or decrease		-1.14		4.01		.41

S. No.	District	Cholum		Sugarcane		Cotton	
		Area cultivated during 1926-27	Difference as compared with the previous year	Area cultivated during 1926-27	Difference as compared with the previous year	Area cultivated during 1926-27	Difference as compared with the previous year
1	Bangalore	513	-217	3,895	-373	...	...
2	Kolar	2,267	-1,948	7,381	703	...	...
3	Tumkur	36,239	-523	1,589	128	7,362(a)	2,284
4	Mysore	2,02,931	-17,394	5,781	230	1,966	-807
5	Hassan	14,301	922	6,342	1,832	1,270	-109
6	Shimoga	88,205	5,963	7,395	-109	11,647	-1,848
7	Kadur	27,486	30	1,900	...	961	-836
8	Chitaldrug	2,71,321	31,958	1,651	435	73,514	14,895
	Total	6,43,293	18,841	35,844	2,316	96,722	13,536
	Percentage Increase or decrease		2.92		7.94		13.99

(a) According to final forecast for 1926-27 received from the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur.

(Para 19.)

Statement No. X.—Outturn of Select Crops in terms of annas.

No.	District	Paddy		Ragi		Horse gram		Cholum		Sugar-cane	
		1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27
1	Bangalore	6.80	6.80	8.70	8.70	7.60	5.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
2	Kolar	7.10	7.00	10.50	10.00	10.20	5.00	8.20	9.00	8.91	10.00
3	Tumkur	7.50	8.50	7.50	7.50	7.00	3.80	8.00	5.80	7.00	8.00
4	Mysore	8.77	9.84	8.77	8.63	9.62	7.69	7.54	8.00	9.54	8.30
5	Hassan	8.75	10.20	8.63	9.00	8.75	4.10	9.40	7.10	9.28	9.10
6	Shimoga	11.30	11.33	7.77	8.22	6.62	5.44	7.30	5.63	9.44	10.22
7	Kadur	10.00	9.00	10.00	9.00	11.00	8.00	10.00	9.00	11.00	11.00
8	Chitaldrug	8.00	7.60	8.50	8.12	8.50	6.75	8.75	6.50	8.00	6.50
	Average for the State	8.59	8.77	8.80	8.65	8.86	5.72	7.65	7.63	8.90	8.89

(Para 20.)

Statement No. XI.—Alienation of State Lands.

Serial No.	District	Sanctioned by Government and the Revenue Commissioner		Sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioner		Total		Remarks
		Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment	
		A. G.	Rs. a. p.	A. G.	Rs. a. p.	A. G.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Bangalore.	11 30	11 12 0	5 18	...	17 8	11 12 0	10 acres 15 guntas for village extension, 1/2 acres 33 guntas for burial ground and 2 acres for building purposes.
2	Kolar ...	8 14	11 11 7	24 0	...	32 14	11 11 7	21 acres 58 guntas for village extension and 10 acres 16 guntas for building purposes.
3	Tumkur ...	127 38	122 2 6	...	...	127 38	122 2 6	For village extension, for Pathagonahalli tank for feeder channels and for Tumkur town Water-supply.
4	Mysore ...	36 19	26 6 0	...	...	36 19	26 6 0	17 acres 6 guntas for village extension, 2 acres 13 guntas for burial ground, 16 acres for timber depots and 1 acre for a rice mill.
5	Hassan ...	6 18	6 11 10	20 15	2 0 0	26 28	8 11 10	Chiefly for village extension.
6	Shimoga ...	10 6	10 6 0	6 16	9 2 0	56 22	19 8 0	6 acres 33 guntas for burial ground, 8 acres 5 guntas for building purposes, 21 acres 4 guntas for village extension, 10 acres 7 guntas for Bhadra channel, 9 acres 32 guntas for Military parade ground, and 4 guntas for the opening of a cart-track.
7	Kadur ...	1 30	8 6 0	...	...	1 30	8 6 0	For village extension etc.
8	Chitaldrug	27 4	18 0 0	6 19	3 0 0	33 23	16 0 0	For village extension, burial grounds and Adi-Karnataka batties, etc.
	Total ...	229 34	205 7 11	102 28	14 2 0	332 22	219 9 11	

(Para 24.)

Statement No. XII.—Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue (including Land Revenue Miscellaneous) and Mohatarfa for 1925-26 and 1926-27.

No.	Items	Land Revenue including miscellaneous			Mohatarfa		
		1925-26	1926-27	Increase (+) Decrease (-)	1925-26	1926-27	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Arrears at the beginning of the year.	15,02,532	12,66,296	- 2,36,236	30,215	25,817 *	- 4,398
2	Demand for the year ...	125,16,358	127,37,413	+ 2,21,055	2,45,234	2,41,564	- 3,670
3	Total ...	1,40,18,890	1,40,03,709	- 15,181	2,75,449	2,66,881	- 8,568
4	Remissions including arrears written off as irrecoverable.	1,51,250	1,10,765	- 40,485	...	...	...
5	Net recoverable demand ...	1,38,67,640	1,38,92,944	+ 25,304	...	...	...
6	Collections (actual) ...	1,25,98,798	1,26,72,708	+ 73,910	+ 2,49,403	242,370	- 7,033
7	Balance ...	12,68,842	12,20,236	- 48,606	26,046	@ 24,511	- 1,535
8	Percentage of collections (items 6 to 5).	90.9	91.3	...	* 90.6	90.8	...

* Revised figures.

† Including remission also.

@ To total demand.

(Para 25.)

Statement No. XIII.—Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue Miscellaneous for 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Serial No.	District	Year	Demand		Total	Remissions including amounts written off as irrecoverable		Net recoverable demand	Actual collections			Balance at the end of the year	Percentage of collection out of current demand to (cls. 12+8 to 6)
			Arrears at the beginning of the year	Demand for the year		Out of previous years	Out of current demand		Of previous year's arrears	Out of current demand	Total		
1	Bangalore	{ 1925-26 { 1926-27	7,675 81,225	15,01,584 25,98,083	15,79,259 16,74,306	2,433 19,064	3,138 3,096	15,73,628 16,61,156	50,405 52,510	14,49,008 14,89,417	14,92,408 15,42,327	81,225 1,16,929	96.2 93.7
2	Kolar	{ 1925-26 { 1926-27	3,05,705 1,37,354*	17,86,465 17,93,085	20,94,170 19,50,389	34,289 5,434	46,579 14,634	20,13,302 19,67,071	2,07,392 1,51,504	16,08,232 16,56,311	18,10,624 18,09,915	2,02,676 1,57,156	92.4 93.8
3	Tumkur	{ 1925-26 { 1926-27	3,24,740 2,92,719	16,69,487 16,59,504	19,34,396 19,59,227	5,615 13,054	32,683 1,352	19,54,798 19,37,221	2,44,804 2,32,869	14,17,275 14,63,740	16,62,079 16,37,609	2,32,719 2,39,612	86.6 86.3
4	Mysore	{ 1925-26 { 1926-27	3,76,995 3,46,986*	24,07,785 24,95,426	27,84,780 26,42,410	11,662 19,200	24,843 24,843	27,71,853 27,96,367	3,01,477 2,77,631	31,36,203 22,17,786	24,27,630 24,95,417	3,44,173 3,02,950	89.3 89.8
5	Hassau	{ 1925-26 { 1926-27	1,84,440 1,53,149	15,67,000 16,70,170	17,51,440 17,33,319	4,765 4,961	67 226	17,46,508 17,18,188	1,44,285 1,11,641	14,49,174 14,36,976	15,96,459 15,54,519	1,53,149 1,63,614	92.5 91.7
6	Shimoga	{ 1925-26 { 1926-27	96,340 88,208*	14,87,489 15,06,240	15,64,829 15,39,448	2,431 13,097	181 319	15,63,217 15,69,082	68,791 65,453	14,35,243 14,28,472	14,94,374 14,98,925	86,243 95,107	95.9 94.9
7	Kadur	{ 1925-26 { 1926-27	89,617 59,397	10,24,131 10,60,475	11,18,948 11,19,872	1,385 32,44	54 ...	11,12,569 11,17,628	80,550 51,046	9,73,612 9,98,601	10,53,162 10,49,647	59,897 67,981	95.0 94.1
8	Chitaldrug	{ 1925-26 { 1926-27	46,761 49,258	10,70,407 10,59,479	11,17,168 11,08,736	759 3,063	3,789 1,337	11,13,670 11,04,386	37,319 36,087	10,37,028 99,3,362	10,64,412 10,29,449	49,258 74,887	96.3 93.9
	Total	{ 1925-26 { 1926-27	15,02,532 12,85,296	1,26,16,368 1,27,27,413	1,40,18,890 1,40,08,709	64,689 64,157	66,561 44,678	1,36,67,640 1,38,92,944	11,34,963 9,84,141	1,14,63,634 1,16,98,567	1,25,96,797 1,26,72,708	12,68,842 14,30,336	92.3 92.1

* Revised figures furnished by the Deputy Commissioners after verification of Kulwar balances, etc.

Para 25.

Statement No. XIII (a).—Percentage of collections under Land Revenue inclusive of Land Revenue Miscellaneous in 1925-26 and 1926-27.

No.	District	Year	Percentage of collections including remissions out of arrears to the demand under arrears.	Percentage of collection including remissions out of current demand to current demand.	Percentage of total collections including remissions to total demand.	
1	Bangalore	...	{ 1925-26	68'1	96'2	94'9
		...	{ 1926-27	77'5	93'7	92'8
2	Kolar	...	{ 1925-26	79'1	92'2	90'3
		...	{ 1926-27	81'1	93'3	92'1
3	Tumkur	...	{ 1925-26	77'5	86'6	85'0
		...	{ 1926-27	83'6	88'3	87'6
4	Mysore	...	{ 1925-26	83'1	88'3	87'6
		...	{ 1926-27	85'5	89'8	89'3
5	Hassan	...	{ 1925-26	80'8	92'5	91'3
		...	{ 1926-27	78'8	91'7	90'5
6	Shimoga	...	{ 1925-26	73'9	95'9	94'6
		...	{ 1926-27	79'5	94'9	94'0
7	Kadur	...	{ 1925-26	91'7	95'0	94'5
		...	{ 1926-27	89'3	94'1	93'9
8	Chitaldrug	...	{ 1925-26	81'4	96'2	95'6
		...	{ 1926-27	79'4	93'9	93'2
	Total	...	{ 1925-26	79'8	92'3	90'9
		...	{ 1926-27	82'8	92'1	91'3

Statement No. XIII (b)—Showing Demand, Collection and Balance under Land Revenue proper.

No.	District	Year	Demand		Total	Remissions including amount written off		Net recoverable demand	Actual collections		Relater at the end of the year	Percentage of collections of current demand to current demand (column 12 +8 to 5)			
			Arrears at the beginning of the year	Demand for the year		Out of previous year	Out of current demand		Out of arrears of previous demand	Out of current demand			Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	Bangalore	{ 1925-26	62,002	13,94,527	14,56,529	1,849	2,798	4,647	14,50,782	41,794	13,42,630	13,84,424	86,274	96.4	
		{ 1926-27	66,358	14,51,387	15,17,745	9,498	2,664	11,162	15,06,583	46,911	14,13,798	14,13,798	92,795	98.8	
2	Kolar	{ 1925-26	2,74,411	15,67,004	18,41,415	34,237	46,316	78,553	17,62,862	1,48,678	1,48,678	15,83,593	1,73,240	92.4	
		{ 1926-27	1,70,106	16,86,577	17,58,683	7,642	14,637	22,279	17,31,406	1,46,306	1,46,306	14,63,468	15,98,834	1,32,572	92.4
3	Tumkur	{ 1925-26	3,06,516	15,25,775	18,32,291	6,584	34,659	39,243	17,93,127	9,31,955	9,31,955	12,01,084	15,23,089	2,70,094	80.5
		{ 1926-27	2,70,088	15,25,797	17,95,885	11,766	1,962	13,717	17,89,168	2,16,830	2,16,830	13,51,672	15,68,702	2,13,466	89.7
4	Mysore	{ 1925-26	2,45,749	21,20,618	23,66,367	5,676	980	6,656	23,59,711	9,03,897	9,03,897	19,13,188	21,17,085	4,42,625	90.2
		{ 1926-27	2,49,980	23,07,937	25,57,917	9,676	33,682	38,358	25,24,669	2,18,300	2,18,300	20,66,687	22,79,987	2,44,802	90.5
5	Hassan	{ 1925-26	1,60,406	14,61,368	16,21,774	4,162	63	4,225	16,07,543	1,33,523	1,33,523	13,56,988	14,90,612	1,17,061	92.8
		{ 1926-27	1,17,061	14,72,479	15,89,540	3,460	226	3,686	15,86,854	93,537	93,537	13,62,852	14,62,389	1,38,456	91.89
6	Shimoga	{ 1925-26	90,641	14,37,398	15,27,974	2,136	170	2,306	15,25,668	64,497	64,497	13,81,162	14,45,659	80,609	96.1
		{ 1926-27	80,009	14,44,782	15,24,741	2,865	302	3,167	15,21,574	1,61,691	1,61,691	13,77,916	14,29,507	84,067	95.4
7	Kadur	{ 1925-26	94,431	9,86,001	10,80,432	1,487	9	1,496	10,51,136	78,140	78,140	9,16,215	9,94,365	95.0	
		{ 1926-27	56,731	9,84,334	10,41,065	1,985	...	1,985	10,37,728	49,128	49,128	9,23,590	9,73,048	93.7	
8	Chitaldrug	{ 1925-26	32,210	3,56,430	3,88,640	746	2,051	2,797	3,85,923	47,711	47,711	3,22,627	3,50,388	96.7	
		{ 1926-27	35,565	3,46,624	3,82,189	2,397	1,386	3,683	3,78,526	27,848	27,848	3,93,411	3,21,459	54.5	
Total	Total	{ 1925-26	12,49,464	1,14,27,031	1,26,76,495	64,677	96,046	1,39,723	1,25,36,772	9,70,201	9,70,201	1,05,34,793	1,14,04,994	10,41,778	92.9
		{ 1926-27	10,45,960	1,17,15,465	1,27,61,425	38,283	44,718	93,006	1,26,68,419	6,50,511	6,50,511	1,07,97,213	1,16,47,724	10,20,696	92.5

(x) Revised figures furnished by Deputy Commissioners.

(Para 25).

No. XIII (c)—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue Miscellaneous.

No.	District	Year	Demand		Total	Remissions including amounts written off as irrecoverable		Net recoverable demand	Actual collections			Balance at the end of the year	Percentage of collections out of current demand (Cols. 12 + 8 to 5)	
			Arrears at the beginning of the year	Demand for the year		Out of previous years' arrears	Out of current demand		Out of arrears of previous year	Out of current demand	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Bangalore	{ 1925-26 { 1926-27	14,773 24,867	1,05,057 1,41,696	1,23,830 1,56,565	584 1,586	295 404	979 1,980	1,24,851 1,54,573	6,511 5,897	94,373 1,24,530	1,07,984 1,26,329	14,667 26,144	91.6 89.8
2	Kolar	{ 1925-26 { 1926-27	31,294 27,446(x)	2,21,461 2,08,438	2,52,755 2,36,704	2,052 842	463 197	2,315 1,039	2,50,440 2,35,665	18,714 16,238	2,02,323 1,94,913	2,21,042 2,11,061	29,39 24,254	91.6 89.6
3	Tumkur	{ 1925-26 { 1926-27	18,204 22,631	1,49,722 1,33,711	1,61,926 1,55,342	231 1,219	24 ...	255 1,289	1,61,671 1,55,053	12,943 17,039	1,26,191 1,11,908	1,39,040 1,28,907	22,631 26,146	87.8 83.6
4	Mysore	{ 1925-26 { 1927-27	1,31,216 97,006(x)	2,71,167 1,87,487	4,16,413 2,84,483	6,186 9,524	85 1,191	6,271 10,715	4,12,142 2,73,778	97,580 64,331	2,14,015 1,51,059	3,10,585 2,16,430	1,01,547 58,343	74.2 81.2
5	Mossur	{ 1925-26 { 1926-27	34,015 36,098	1,05,816 97,681	1,39,651 1,38,769	603 1,501	4 2	607 1,502	1,39,044 1,32,257	10,756 16,104	92,140 85,026	1,02,946 1,02,130	36,098 30,157	87.3 86.1
6	Shimoga	{ 1925-26 { 1926-27	5,669 1,99(x)	50,196 61,608	55,865 67,707	296 262	11 17	306 249	55,549 67,458	4,234 3,862	45,081 50,536	99,315 54,418	6,234 13,040	89.8 82.2
7	Kadur	{ 1925-26 { 1926-27	3,346 2,616	58,130 77,543	61,515 80,169	45 269	45 ...	93 259	61,423 79,900	2,410 1,918	56,317 74,651	58,807 76,599	2,616 3,801	95.5 96.7
8	Chitaldrug	{ 1925-26 { 1926-27	14,471 13,673	1,13,977 1,14,854	1,28,448 1,26,527	13 660	688 50	701 716	1,27,747 1,25,811	9,603 8,239	1,04,405 99,751	1,14,074 1,7,990	13,673 17,821	92.2 88.4
	Total	{ 1925-26 { 1926-27	2,53,088 2,20,336	10,29,326 10,21,948	13,42,594 12,42,254	10,012 15,899	1,515 1,860	11,527 17,769	13,30,867 12,24,525	1,04,762 1,33,630	9,591,041 8,91,364	11,02,803 10,24,944	2,27,064 1,99,541	86.4 87.4

(x) Revised figures furnished by Deputy Commissioners.

(Para 26.)

Statement No. XIV.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Mohatarfa for 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Serial No.	District	Year	Arrears at the beginning of the year	Demand for the year	Total Demand	Collections including remissions	Balance	Percentage of collections to total demand
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Bangalore	{ 1925-26 { 1926-27	1,519 1,173	26,991 26,982	28,510 28,155	27,337 26,531	1,173 1,624	95.9 94.2
2	Kolar	{ 1925-26 { 1926-27	3,644 2,489 (x)	19,439 19,186	23,083 21,675	20,603 19,652	2,480 2,023	89.3 90.7
3	Tumkur	{ 1925-26 { 1926-27	7,674 7,034	46,195 45,287	53,869 52,321	46,835 46,569	7,034 5,752	86.9 89.0
4	Mysore	{ 1925-26 { 1926-27	10,082 7,737 (x)	44,524 44,446	54,606 52,183	46,131 44,637	8,475 7,546	84.4 85.5
5	Hassan	{ 1925-26 { 1926-27	3,200 2,756	24,540 23,396	27,740 26,152	24,984 23,001	2,756 3,151	90.1 87.9
6	Shimoga	{ 1925-26 { 1926-27	1,243 1,313	15,846 16,751	17,089 18,064	15,776 16,851	1,313 1,213	92.3 93.3
7	Kadur	{ 1925-26 { 1926-27	959 491	11,547 11,509	12,506 12,000	12,015 11,172	491 828	96.0 93.1
8	Chitaldrug	{ 1925-26 { 1926-27	1,894 2,324	56,152 54,007	58,046 56,331	55,722 53,957	2,324 2,374	96.0 95.8
	Total	{ 1925-26 { 1926-27	30,215 25,317	245,234 241,564	275,449 266,881	249,403 242,370	26,046 24,511	90.6 90.8

(x) Revised figures furnished by the Deputy Commissioners concerned.

(Para 29.)
Statement No. XV.—Coercive Processes.

District	Notice of demand under Section 158 of the Land Revenue Code.				Sales of occupancy or alienated holding under Section 169				Distrainment and sale of movable property under Section 160					
	Number of cases in which notices were issued	Amount of arrears for which notices were issued	Amount of arrears recovered	Number of notices issued	Number of cases in which notices took place	Amount of arrears on which sale was resorted to	Lands of which the occupancy was sold	Area	Assessment	Amount of arrears recovered by sale	Number of cases	Arrears on account of which distraint was resorted to	Arrears on account of which sale was resorted to	Amount of arrears realised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bangalore	10,892	Rs. a. p. 2,20,689 0 4	Rs. a. p. 1,40,273 13 4	4,731	496	Rs. a. p. 41,171 14 1	6,646.1	Rs. a. p. 7,116 0 0	18,136 11 4	560	Rs. a. p. 5,624 2 9	Rs. a. p. 306 14 4	Rs. a. p. 8,418 4 0	
Kolar	10,927	3,13,407 0 0	1,71,411 0 0	5,483	1631	51,375 0 0	3,368.35	11,704 9 8	28,989 0 0	924	7,607 0 0	5,563 0 0	4,714 0 0	
Tumkur	20,802	4,00,212 7 0	2,67,788 7 3	7,765	2,279	79,484 3 7	10,574.21	2,798 2 11	22,272 7 7	1,170	14,287 15 11	1,938 0 0	5,504 13 6	
Mysore	35,894	6,82,012 3 7	3,86,039 0 1	14,624	4,650	2,51,607 7 0	12,127.24	31,756 3 10	1,30,325 15 2	2,063	16,660 13 10	9,612 14 4	13,466 12 2	
Hassan	16,378	2,98,071 6 2	2,19,550 11 3	4,197	864	38,451 6 4	4,288.56	6,300 14 0	3,169 7 8	526	6,440 8 0	1,249 10 2	1,920 10 8	
Shimoga	7,036	2,63,733 3 5	1,92,895 15 11	2,446	241	41,915 2 0	1,313.27	5,692 6 5	9,661 0 6	381	4,357 16 8	286 4 11	909 1 4	
Kadur	6,557	1,78,106 0 0	95,673 0 0	9,953	732	53,825 0 0	2,412.0	5,709 0 0	38,595 0 0	192	1,735 0 0	198 0 0	1,893 0 0	
Chitaldrug	8,141	20,825 15 6	66,473 15 10	2,106	791	80,364 9 0	2,735.25	2,012 13 10	9,303 13 11	350	2,679 4 8	...	1,644 18 8	
Total 1925-27	116,925	2,547,857 0 0	1,540,351 15 6	48,670	11,704	687,700 10 0	4,0870.10	95,992 2 8	2,61,763 8 2	6,081	59,581 12 5	19,061 11 9	38,081 6 4	
Total 1925-26	125,118	3,110,932 5 5	1,681,675 12 4	49,776	14,874	706,678 5 3	69,256.4	1,48,664 13 6	2,61,256 0 9	7,525	82,478 14 11	7,285 14 10	36,945 5 10	

District	Arrest and Imprisonment under Section 168				Arrest and sale of movable property under Section 169				
	Number of cases	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons imprisoned in Civil Jail	Amount of arrears for which process was served	Number of coercive processes (cols. 5, 6, 12, 16 and 19)	Total amount of arrears collected by issue of processes (cols. 5, 11, 15, 18 and 22)	Percentage of number of sales (cols. 12 and 16 to total number of processes, Col. 23)	Percentage of amount recovered by processes under Section 169 and 163 (Cols. 11, 15, 18 and 22 to total collections)	Percentage of amount recovered by processes under Section 163 (Cols. 11, 15, 18 and 22 to total collections)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bangalore	3	...	...	...	15,126	Rs. a. p. 186,834 12 8	7.3	10.55	11.7
Kolar	25	...	...	...	18,007	206,163 0 0	14.71	14.00	1.67
Tumkur	12	...	...	...	93,749	304,985 8 4	11.6	11.58	2.04
Mysore	16	...	...	...	52,582	630,724 11 5	12.78	23.35	5.02
Hassan	3	...	...	...	21,019	245,106 1 7	6.60	2.39	0.29
Shimoga	3	...	...	...	9,763	403,506 1 9	6.37	6.19	0.60
Kadur	3	...	...	...	9,705	135,582 0 0	2.0	38.1	3.7
Chitaldrug	3	...	...	...	10,597	77,422 10 5	10.77	14.14	1.06
Total 1926-27	62	...	...	...	1,66,608	13,48,807 14 2	10.71	16.83	2.86
Total 1925-26	385	...	...	...	1,82,799	19,33,667 4 10	12.46	15.38	2.69

(Para 30.)

Statement No. XVI.—Statement showing the allotments sanctioned and the amounts actually advanced on account of Takavi and other loans.

Sl. No.	District	Amount allotted	Takavi		Land Improvement		Irrigational wells		Remarks
			Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed	Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed	Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Bangalore	32,500	17,242	16,202½	14,900	14,000	350	350	
2	Kolar	28,500	8,850	7,865	2,300*	2,350	14,600	13,455	(*) Includes a sum of Rs. 500 for subsistence loans and Rs. 1,000 for drinking water wells.
3	Tumkur	20,900	6,000	6,045	11,000	10,475	...	...
4	Mysore	28,600	14,575	14,575	14,045	14,022	...	...
5	Hassan	12,000	1,975	1,975	10,650	9,690	...	...
6	Shimoga	13,000	6,490	6,490	8,675	8,509	...	...
7	Kadur	11,000	2,50	2,500	3,625	2,975	...	...
	Chitaldrug	2,700	2,700	2,800	2,400	2,475	1,060	700	
	Total	1,49,300	59,582	57,922½	71,675	62,487	16,000	14,505	

(Para 31.)

Statement No. XVII—Takavi Advances.

No.	District	Loan applications pending at the close of previous year and those received during the year		Advance sanctioned during the year		Loan applications pending at the close of the year		Amount that had to be recovered during the year	Amount actually recovered during the year	Percentage of recovery to demand
		No.	Aggregate amount	No.	Aggregate amount	No.	Aggregate amount			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Bangalore	499	36,587 0 0	399	17,242 0 0	65	9,385 0 0	5,774 14 3	3,877 4 1	67.2
2	Kolar	170	26,695 0 0	84	7,865 0 0	18	3,240 0 0	49,351 0 0	34,051 0 0	69.99
3	Tumkur	110	14,191 0 0	73	6,045 0 0	12	1,925 0 0	1,05,704 10 10	72,338 4 6	68.1
4	Mysore	385	29,795 0 0	194	14,677 0 0	46	7,165 0 0	4,248 11 6	2,863 10 8	54.47
5	Hassan	31	5,060 0 0	16	1,975 0 0	2	350 0 0	6,665 14 7	3,851 1 6	57.70
6	Shimoga	70	14,000 0 0	44	6,490 0 0	6	1,260 0 0	14,428 9 8	8,374 15 0	58.05
7	Kadur	37	16,625 0 0	13	2,500 0 0	10	9,225 0 0	2,256 10 11	2,062 5 3	83.9
8	Chitaldrug	30	5,650 0 0	19	2,800 0 0	4	850 0 0	11,223 4 11	6,908 1 5	61.5
	Total	1,332	1,47,503 0 0	842	59,084 0 0	163	33,470 0 0	2,00,751 12 8	1,33,771 13 6	66.63

(Para 32.)

Statement No. XVIII—Loans for Land Improvement.

No.	District	Applications pending at the close of the previous year and those received during the year		Loans granted during the year		Loan applications pending at the close of the year		Amount that had to be recovered during the year i.e., the demand inclusive of previous year	Amount actually recovered during the year	Percentage of recovery to demand
		No.	Aggregate amount	No.	Aggregate amount	No.	Aggregate amount			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Bangalore	116	43,005 0 0	43	14,000 0 0	33	23,000 0 0	10,899 0 11	6,966 8 11	63.3
2	Kolar	46	12,875 0 0	22	3,350 0 0	5	3,650 0 0	13,533 0 0	8,655 0 0	63.95
3	Tumkur	192	46,000 0 0	47	10,475 0 0	18	10,250 0 0	58,444 13 7	42,201 8 10	72.22
4	Mysore	254	85,462 0 0	96	16,675 0 0	78	34,000 0 0	34,048 0 9	17,535 10 11	51.50
5	Hassan	154	47,490 0 0	39	9,630 0 0	20	14,050 0 0	13,457 13 8	7,470 3 11	55.5
6	Shimoga	43	14,275 0 0	23	8,250 0 0	3	2,400 0 0	15,510 2 0	10,171 11 6	65.53
7	Kadur	54	23,400 0 0	17	2,975 0 0	17	10,925 0 0	11,650 6 1	9,133 5 3	76.4
8	Chitaldrug	23	5,650 0 0	12	2,400 0 0	6	1,670 0 0	9,663 0 8	5,548 15 11	61.2
	Total	798	2,91,187 0 0	299	57,815 0 0	186	99,925 0 0	1,66,641 5 8	1,07,643 1 3	64.62

(Para 33.)

Statement No. XIX.—Loans for Irrigation Wells.

Sl. No.	District	Loan applications pending at the close of the previous year and those received during the year		Loans sanctioned during the year		Loan applications pending at the close of the year		Amount that had to be recovered during the year i. e., the demand inclusive of previous years	Amount actually recovered during the year	Percentage of recovery to demand
		No.	Aggregate amount	No.	Aggregate amount	No.	Aggregate amount			
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Bangalore ...	44	19,550 0 0	3	350 0 0	9	5,350 0 0	3,024 8 3	2,326 4 3	76.6
2	Kolar ...	132	48,525 0 0	50	13,455 0 0	28	19,950 0 0	29,491 0 0	20,390 0 0	69.13
3	Tumkur ...				Not furnished.			5,897 4 8	3,858 4 11	52.4
4	Mysore ...				Nil.			26 8 8	13 4 6	50.0
5	Hassan ...				Nil.					
6	Shimoga ...				Nil.			25 8 1	25 8 1	10.0
7	Kadur ...				Nil.					
8	Chitaldrug ...	10	4,050 0 0	3	1,050 0 0	5	2,500 0 0	5,393 1 2	4,255 8 3	79.1
	Total ...	166	72,125 0 0	56	14,855 0 0	42	27,800 0 0	43,857 14 10	30,878 14 0	70.4

(Para 40.)

Statement No. XX.—Statement showing the particulars of the inspection of the boundary marks in the several Districts.

Serial No.	Name of the District	Number of marks inspected by the Shekdars and the Amildars during the year	Number of marks found to be in a state of disrepair or missing	Number of marks set right	Number of cases in which the liability of defaulting raiyats to make good the cost of repairs was enforced	Amount recovered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Rs. a. p.
1	Bangalore ...	1,98,923	6,973	4,110	430	73 11 3
2	Kolar ...	2,91,567	24,445	24,204	9	4 8 0
3	Tumkur ...	2,48,698	8,780	8,433	...	...
4	Mysore ...	2,24,805	25,796	9,235	...	...
5	Hassan ...	59,727	3,151	3,151	...	...
6	Shimoga ...	73,664	4,406	4,047	...	...
7	Kadur ...	1,37,818	1,005	1,004	1	208 0 0
8	Chitaldrug ...	1,00,160	6,470	3,821	...	2 0 0
	Total ...	13,35,362	81,026	58,005	440	288 3 3

(Para 43.)

Statement No. XXI.—Tanks.

District	Year	Total number of tanks		Tanks restored or repaired during the year				Value of earthwork done by rayats		Number of tanks inspected during the year				Number of tanks in urgent need of repair		
		Major	Minor	Number	Major	Minor	Number	Amount spent by Government	Minor tanks	Major tanks	By the Deputy Commissioner	By the Deputy Commissioner	By the Sub-Division Officers	By the Sub-Division Officers	Major	Minor
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Bangalore	{ 1925-26	385	1,451	16	Rs. 6,108	160	Rs. 53,317	Rs. 4,575	56	45	72	17	12			
	{ 1926-27	385	1,451	78	34,925	42	33,401	3,073	27	54	102	60	20			
Kolar	{ 1925-26	547	2,073	6	32,767	21	58,486	2,899	63	192	875	...	...	
	{ 1926-27	547(x)	2,073	...	...	...	...	1,730	24	240	515	...	...	
Tumkur	{ 1925-26	404	1,024	60	42,471	17	14,514	15,108	30	...	...	72	61	
	{ 1926-27	338(y)	1,465(y)	18	91,061	58	24,510	28,906	24	...	...	72	61	
Mysore	{ 1925-26	199	1,419	32	28,657	63	21,003	2,297	25	...	...	41	25	
	{ 1926-27	199	1,419	130	1,54,431	20	25,013	3,600	40	...	...	...	...
Hassan	{ 1925-26	305	4,798	6	8,382	44	20,526	8,169	16	62	93	28	84			
	{ 1926-27	305	4,798	9	19,777	44	16,282	2,543	31	66	63	35	76			
Shimoga	{ 1925-26	566	7,231	16	5,984	36	5,057	1,250	27	35	78	24	51			
	{ 1926-27	566	7,231	92	15,221	38	4,229	376	14	17	80	34	110			
Kodur	{ 1925-26	118	2,619	53	19,176	69	11,077	4,740	26	9	6	10	30			
	{ 1926-27	118	2,619	79	28,125	53	20,184	5,826	11	16	...	...	...
Chitaldrug	{ 1925-26	169	180	17	17,704	21	8,065	4,020	35	54	44	10	18			
	{ 1926-27	169	180	97	906	15	3,654	3,734	25	44	29	30	25			
Total	{ 1925-26	4,743	20,790	316	1,61,199	424	1,32,045	38,958	280	397	918	202	281			
	{ 1926-27	4,747	21,231	463	3,80,216	463	1,28,106	49,886	196	417	237	231	292			

(x) The particulars under columns 4 to 9 are not furnished by the Deputy Commissioner.
 (y) The Deputy Commissioner states that these figures are furnished by the Executive Engineer this year.

Statement No. XXI (a).—Chowthayi Tanks.

Serial No.	District	Total number of tanks	Amount of remission to which the tanks would be entitled		Number of tanks		Number of tanks inspected	Tanks for which concession was withheld	Amount withheld		Remarks
			Rs.	a. p.	In action	Out of action			Rs.	a. p.	
1	Bangalore	28	815	8 5 (i)	14	14	16	14	351	0 5	
2	Kolar	133	2,371	0 0 (ii)	83	50	104	31	960	8 0	
3	Tumkur	62	1,200	15 10 (iii)	27	35	26	38	646	7 10	
4	Mysore	13	690	15 0	13	...	13	...	...	...
5	Hassan	4	66	0 0	1	...	3	...	29	0 0	
6	Shimoga	1	74	12 0	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	241	5,219	3 3	139	102	162	86	1,987	0 3	

(i) The amount varies from that of the previous year. The difference is not explained by the Deputy Commissioner.
(ii) The Deputy Commissioner reports that the number of tanks now furnished, which differs from the figure of the last year, i. e., 135 is correct.
(iii) The amount varies from that of the previous year. The difference is not explained by the Deputy Commissioner.

(Para 49.)

Statement No. XXIII.--Punishment of Village Officers during 1926-27.

Serial No.	District	Patels				Shanbhogs				Total					
		Number fined		Number suspended		Number dismissed		Number fined		Number suspended		Number dismissed			
		1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27		
1	Bangalore	280	186	10	13	...	290	199	130	96	10	9	1	141	106
2	Kolar	375	178	20	14	2	399	194	270	173	12	10	4	286	186
3	Tumkur	276	231	21	58	8	305	294	200	161	11	43	2	213	210
4	Mysore	533	316	29	40	8	570	361	142	151	26	21	9	177	177
5	Hassan	739	473	27	14	8	774	492	83	81	11	5	...	94	89
6	Shimoga	390	329	12	2	6	408	333	67	95	2	3	2	71	98
7	Kadur	207	138	13	15	5	225	157	95	83	4	4	8	107	87
8	Chitaldrug	365	501	6	9	3	371	513	65	86	3	2	...	68	90
	Total	3,165	2,352	138	165	39	3,842	2,543	1,052	926	79	97	26	1,157	1,043

(Para 56.)

Statement No. XXV.--Tours and inspections by Deputy Commissioners, during 1926-27.

Serial No.	Districts	Name of Officer in charge	Number of days camped out			Number of days spent on tour	Number of Taluk and Sub-Taluk Offices visited for inspection	Number of villages visited for inspection	Number of Taluk and Sub-Taluk Offices examined	Number of village accounts examined	Number of Taluk and Sub-Taluk Offices where records were examined	Number of raiyats' receipt books examined.
			Within the District	Without the District	Total							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Bangalore	Mr. B. Venkoba Rao 1-7-26 to 3-9-26.	10	...								
		" H. V. Ramaswamy 4-9-26 to 10-9-26.	...	...						
		" T. Govinda Rao 10-9-26 to 3-12-26.	15	8	118	118	10	921	10	A fair number	9	...
		" S. Hiriannaiya, 9-12-26 to 5-4-27.	45	18	(on tour)							
		" G. B. Heblikar 5-4-27 to 30-5-27.	35	5								
2	Kolar ...	" S. Hiriannaiya ...	20	19	89	68	11	70	1			
		" A. K. Syed Taj Peeran.	68	16	84	125	11	141	5			
		" T. G. Rama Iyer ...	5	...	5	...	10	...	6	in Bowring-pet and Mulbagal Taluks.	5	A fair number
3	Tumkur	" K. V. Anantaraman.	78	27	106	199	10	415	10	20% of accounts of Tumkur and Gubbi Taluks.	10	do
4	Mysore ...	" A. V. Ramanathan.	86	14	100	216	11	627	11	A large number	10	A good number.
5	Hassan ...	" R. Nanasami Rao 1-7-26 to 30-4-27.	61	26	77	151	4	165	6	A fair number	...	A few.
		" S. Venkatarangam 1-5-27 to 30-6-27.	17	3	20	36	7	84	8	do	1	
6	Shimoga	" A. K. Syed Taj Peeran 1-7-26 to 25-11-26.	13	25	38	91	9	106	4	...	4	...
		" B. T. Kesaviengar 26-11-26 to 26-5-27.	28	2	25	84	9	169	...	More than 20% of Honnali, Nagar and Kumsi	1	
		" D. C. Subbaravappa 27-5-27 to 7-6-27.	...	34	70	193	18	293	...	More than 20%	9	
		" B. T. Kesaviengar 8-6-27 to 30-6-27.	...	7	7	18	...	18	4	Nagari and Kumsi	4	
7	Kadur ...	" G. B. Heblikar ...	35	7	42	46	1	125	1	More than 20%	1	
		" D. Srinivasiengar.	17	10	27	29	2	15	7	...	2	
		" H. V. Ramaswami.	34	7	41	49	4	39	4	More than 20%	4	A large number
8	Chitaldrug	" S. Venkatarangam 1-7-26 to 17-11-26.	41	16	57	79	8	165	3	A large number	6	A good number
		" D. Srinivasiengar 18-11-26 to 30-6-27.	54	35	89	132	6	179	6	do	2	do

N.B.- There is some discrepancy in the figures now furnished by the Deputy Commissioners, and those furnished in their monthly statements.

S O.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No P. 3353-4—Cts. 134-27-3, dated 20th December 1927.

Civil Justice.

Reviews the Report on the Administration of——in the State for the year 1926-27.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in Mysore, for the year 1926-27, received from the Registrar, Chief Court, with his letter No. Roc. Petn. 34-26-27, dated 14th October 1927.

ORDER No. P. 3353-4—CTS. 134-27-3, DATED 20TH DECEMBER 1927.

Recorded.

2. *Number of Courts.*—Including the Additional Sub-Court at Mysore, which was ordered to be continued till the establishment of a Small Cause Court at that place, there were at the close of the year, 3 District Judges' Courts, 4 Subordinate Judges' Courts and 23 Munsiffs' Courts.

3. *Village Courts.*—The total number of Courts in existence at the end of the year was 175, of which 126 against 118 were actually working.

4. *Original Work.*—(a) *Institutions.*—There was a slight fall in the number of institutions, *viz.*, from 37,822 in the year 1925-26 to 37,239 in the year under review. Of these, 15,594 suits were ordinary and 21,645 Small Causes against 15,749 and 22,073 respectively, in the previous year.

(b) *Disposals.*—The disposals during the year were 15,978 ordinary suits and 22,396 Small Causes against 16,481 and 22,273 in the previous year. The number of suits pending at the close of the year has slightly increased from 17,147 to 17,193. The total number for disposal of applications for setting aside *ex-parte* decrees and orders of dismissal has risen from 4,048 in 1925-26 to 4,124 in the year under review. Government hope that there will be an improvement in this respect in future years.

(c) *Duration.*—The average duration of contested suits showed a slight increase from 549.19 days in 1925-26 to 551.6 days during the year, in the case of ordinary suits and from 231.26 days to 267.2 days in the case of Small Cause suits, and the average duration for both kinds taken together rose from 436.84 to 442.8. Government hope that with the establishment of the Additional Courts recently sanctioned, suits will be disposed of more expeditiously and the average duration will be greatly minimised, special attention being paid to old suits. The Chief Court is requested to issue suitable instructions for showing the disposal of old suits and to review the progress achieved in the next year's report.

5. *Execution of Decrees.*—Including 28,318 pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 71,480 applications for execution of decrees against 69,451 in 1925-26. The number of applications disposed of was 42,153 against 41,133 in the previous year, leaving 29,327 pending at the close of the year, which is more than that of last year. It is hoped that the work of the Execution Department will receive greater attention and better results will be achieved during the current year. It is satisfactory to note that there was a slight decrease in the percentage of applications that proved wholly infructuous, *viz.*, from 60 in the previous year to 58.7 during the year under review.

No. P. 3353-4—Cts. 134-27-3, DATED 20TH DECEMBER 1927.

6. *Appeals in Subordinate Appellate Courts.*—The number of appeals filed or received by transfer in the Courts of the District Judges and Sub-Judges was 747 against 996 in 1925-26. Including 770 pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 1,517 appeals against 1,846 in 1925-26. Of these, 573 appeals against 934 in 1925-26 were disposed of, leaving 944 appeals pending disposal against 912 in 1925-26. Though the institutions are very much less than in the year previous, the disposals have, besides not keeping pace with the institutions, been considerably less than in the previous year. It is explained that this heavy fall in the disposals of appeals, which is comparatively high in the Mysore and Shimoga Divisions, is due to a larger number of Sessions cases in the Mysore Division and to the preference given to some of the old appeals of 1917-18, 1923-24 and 1924-25 in both the Mysore and Shimoga Divisions. The average duration, however, showed a fall from 406·77 days in 1925-26 to 381·87 days in the District Judges' Courts and from 438·01 days to 377·84 days in the Sub-Judges' Courts. It is hoped that as a result of the relief afforded through the additional courts, all old appeals will be finally disposed of during the current year. The Chief Court is requested to issue suitable instructions for exhibiting the disposal of old cases and to review progress in the next year's report.

7. *Chief Court.*—The Chief Court had before them for disposal 1,965 cases of all classes as against 1,792 in the year 1925-26, and of these they disposed of 708 cases in the year under review, against 724 in the previous year. The number of cases disposed of was thus less than the number in the preceding year, which itself was less than in the two previous years.

(i) *First Appeals.*—The number of appeals filed during the year was 313 (including 1 refiled) against 409 in 1925-26. One appeal was transferred to the District Judge, Bangalore Division. Including 725 appeals pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 1,037 appeals against 902 in the year previous. The number disposed of was 180, leaving 857 appeals pending disposal. The disposals during the year did not show any perceptible increase over those in the previous year (177) and also fell far short of the institutions.

(ii) *Second Appeals.*—The number of second appeals filed was 155 against 238 in 1925-26. Including 180 appeals pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 335 second appeals against 331 in the previous year. Of these 153 appeals were disposed of against 151 in 1925-26, leaving 182 pending disposal as against 180 in 1925-26. The disposals very nearly kept pace with the institutions. Government trust that the recent appointment of a Fourth Judge to the Chief Court will help greatly to reduce the arrears in the Chief Court both in the case of first and second appeals. Information regarding the disposal of old appeals may be furnished in the next year's report.

(iii) *Average Duration.*—The general average duration showed a marked rise in the case of both first and second appeals, the figures being 647·48 days against 541·8 days in 1925-26, in the case of first appeals and 273·67 days against 180·77 days in the previous year in the case of second appeals. This is explained as due to a larger number of old cases having been disposed of during the year than in the preceding year.

8. *Inspections.*—The Chief Judge inspected all the District Judges' Courts and Subordinate Judges Courts and 18 Munsiffs' Courts. The District Judges inspected all the Courts in their Divisions.

9. *General.*—Orders were passed during the year on some of the recommendations of the Laws Delays' Committee and as a result 7 additional Civil Courts, both temporary and permanent were established and a Fourth Judge to the Chief Court was appointed temporarily for a year to clear off the existing arrears with effect from 14th October 1927.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

To—The Registrar, Chief Court.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE
IN MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1926-27.

PART I.

CHIEF COURT.

1. *Personnel*.—There was no change in the personnel of the Judges of the Chief Court, Mr. R. B. Plumer having continued as the Chief Judge and Mr. C. S. Doraswami Iyer and Mr. D. K. Rama Rao as the Puisne Judges throughout the year under report. Mr. C. S. Doraswami Iyer was on privilege leave for 27 days from the 20th June 1927, and no acting arrangement was made during that period.

2. *Receipts and Charges*.—The receipts for the year under report amounted to Rs. 52,380-13-6 against Rs. 63,234-14-4 in 1925-26, Rs. 52,659-1-0 in 1924-25, Rs. 57,448-10-0 in 1923-24 and Rs. 43,382-0-0 in 1922-23. The figures show that the receipts were unusually large in 1925-26 due mainly to the very large number of enrolments as advocates, namely 48, against only 17 in the year under report and 26, 38 and 25 in 1924-25, 1923-24 and 1922-23, respectively.

The charges were Rs. 130,961-14-0 against Rs. 125,665-11-0 in 1925-26, Rs. 126,075-3-6 in 1924-25, Rs. 131,726-0-1 in 1923-24 and Rs. 121,516-12-0 in 1922-23. The increase of Rs. 5,296-3-0 under charges, as compared with the previous year is accounted for by the increases under the heads Travelling Allowance to Officers and to Establishment and the Purchase of Books, the increase under travelling allowance being due to the special tour made by Mr. Justice C. S. Doraswami Iyer, referred to in paragraph 11 (c) of Part III *infra*, and also increase under purchase of books owing to the sum of Rs. 2,625 having been allotted for the purchase of the reprints of the Mysore Law and Chief Court Reports.

3. *Sittings*.—The total number of Sittings during the year was 226, including 10 Full Bench sittings and 84 Single Judge's sittings, against 229 in 1925-26, 195 in 1924-25, and 177 in 1923-24.

4. *First Appeals Instituted and Value*.—The number of appeals filed during the year was 313 (including 1 refiled) against 409 in 1925-26, 447 in 1924-25, 454 in 1923-24 and 443 in 1922-23. Only 1 appeal was transferred to the District Judge, Bangalore, leaving 312 of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,15,152-6-4 for disposal by the Chief Court.

5. *First Appeals disposed of and their Value and Duration*.—Including 725 appeals pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 1,037 appeals against 902 in 1925-26, 854 in 1924-25 and 845 in 1923-24.

During the year under report, 180 appeals of the aggregate value of Rs. 185,424-4-11 were disposed of against 177 in 1925-26, 260 in 1924-25, and 309 in 1923-24.

The number of appeals disposed of within a year of institution was 49 with an average duration of 209·04 days, the number disposed of after more than a year being 131 with an average duration of 811·03 days. The general average duration of all the 180 first appeals disposed of was 647·48 days, against 541·8 days in 1925-26, the rise in the duration being accounted for by a larger number of old appeals having been disposed of than in the year which preceded, *viz.*, 2 of the year 1922-23, 56 of 1923-24 and 57 of 1924-25 as against 48 of 1925-26 and 17 of 1926-27.

Disposals are shown in detail in Statement No. X, Part I.

6. *First Appeals Pending*.—The number of appeals pending at the end of the year under report was 857, against 725 at the end of 1925-26 and 594 at the end

of 1924-25, the increase at the end of the year under report being due to the fact that only 1 appeal was transferred in the year, to the District Judge, Bangalore, against 101 in 1925-26 and 129 in 1924-25.

Of the 857 appeals pending, 44 relate to 1923-24, 202 to 1924-25, 317 to 1925-26 and 294 to 1926-27.

7. *Second Appeals Instituted and Value.*—The number of Second Appeals filed was 155 of the aggregate value of Rs. 60,994-12-0, against 238 in 1925-26, 177 in 1924-25 and 119 in 1923-24, the number filed in 1925-26, viz., 238, having been the largest on record since the year 1915-16. Of the 155 Second Appeals filed 67 related to immovable property, against 95 in 1925-26 and 70 in 1924-25.

8. *Second Appeals disposed of and Value and Duration.*—Including 180 pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 335 second appeals against 331 in the previous year. Of these, 153 appeals of the aggregate value of Rs. 42,771-0-1 were disposed of, against 151 of the aggregate value of Rs. 37,972-6-11 in the previous year.

The number of second appeals disposed of within a year of institution was 123 with an average duration of 158·32 days, the remaining 30 having been disposed of after more than a year of institution, with an average duration of 447·98 days. The general average duration of the 153 second appeals disposed of was 273·67 days against 180·77 days in the previous year, the increased duration being due to the fact that 7 second appeals of 1924-25 and 104 of 1925-26 were disposed of as against only 42 of 1926-27.

The disposals are shown in detail in Statement No. X, Part I.

9. *Second Appeals Pending.*—The number left pending at the end of the year under report was 182 against 180 in the previous year. Of the 182 appeals pending, 2 relate to 1924-25, 68 to 1925-26 and 112 to 1926-27.

10. *Aggregate and Average Value of appeals disposed of and the Cost of Litigation.* The information is given in the table below.—

Nature of appeals and year	Number disposed of	Aggregate value	Average value	Cost incurred by		Average cost per appeal
				Appellants	Respondents	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>First Appeals</i>						
1925-26	177	191,696 12 5	1,083 0 6	19,486 7 9	7,602 10 0	153 0 8
1926-27	180	185,424 4 11	1,030 2 2	20,795 1 0	9,853 6 10	170 4 3
<i>Second Appeals</i>						
1925-26	151	37,972 6 11	251 7 7	9,304 9 0	1,641 15 9	72 7 11
1926-27	153	42,771 0 1	279 8 9	9,637 6 8	2,033 9 6	76 4 6

The average cost of litigation for a first appeal, which was Rs. 170-4-3 (against Rs. 153-0-8), does not call for any remark being less than in the year 1924-25 (Rs. 179-7-7). The difference in the cost for a second appeal is not appreciable.

11. *Miscellaneous Appeals.*—The number of miscellaneous appeals filed was 109 (against 100 in 1925-26) and 96 in 1924-25) 9 of them being from appellate orders.

Including 40 pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 149 miscellaneous appeals (against 130 in 1925-26) out of which 104 (against 90) were disposed of, leaving 45 pending at the close of the year. The average duration of the 104 miscellaneous appeals disposed of was 110·10 days against 88·21 in the previous year.

12. *Other Miscellaneous work.* (a) *Civil Petitions and Civil Revision Petitions.* Including 121 Petitions pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 435 (against 419 in 1925-26) out of which 268 (against 298) were disposed of, leaving 167 pending.

(b) *Civil Referred Cases.*—There were 7 references during the year under report, all under the Income-tax Regulation. Inclusive of the 2 references pending from the previous year, there were 9 for disposal, out of which 3 were disposed of, leaving 6 pending.

13. *Appellate work as a whole.*—The civil appellate work of the Chief Court for the year under report as compared with that for the previous year, is shown in the adjoining table.—

Year	For disposal						Disposed of						Pending					
	First Appeals	Second Appeals	Miscellaneous Appeals	Civil Petitions and Civil Revision Petitions	References under the Code of Civil Procedure, Stamp Regulation, Income-tax Regulation, etc.	Total	First Appeals	Second Appeals	Miscellaneous Appeals	Civil Petitions and Civil Revision Petitions.	References under Civil Procedure Code, Stamp Regulation, Income-tax Regulation, etc.	Total	First Appeals	Second Appeals	Miscellaneous Appeals	Civil Petitions and Civil Revision Petitions	References under the Civil Procedure Code, Stamp Regulation and Income-tax Regulation, etc.	Total
1925-26	902	331	130	419	10	1792	177	151	90	298	8	724	725	180	40	121	2	1068
1926-27	1037	335	49	435	9	1965	180	153	104	268	3	708	857	182	45	167	6	1257

PART II.

COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT.

1. *Number and Jurisdiction of Courts.*—The temporary Additional Subordinate Judge's Court at Mysore having been ordered to continue pending the establishment of a Court of Small Causes at that station, there was no change in the number of Courts that existed at the close of the year, viz., 3 District Judges' Courts, 4 Subordinate Judges' Courts (including 1 temporary), and 23 Munsiffs' Courts (including the Additional Munsiffs' Courts at Bangalore and Mysore). There was likewise no change in the territorial, pecuniary or other jurisdiction.

2. *Receipts and Charges.*—The receipts, as compared with the previous year, were Rs. 10,22,060-4-0 against Rs. 10,62,077-1-6 in 1925-26. The figures for the other years namely, 1924-25, 1923-24 and 1922-23, were, respectively, Rs. 9,92,921-7-2, Rs. 9,75,136-0-10 and Rs. 8,73,609-14-4. The charges were Rs. 5,17,366-2-7 against Rs. 5,31,416-15-0 for 1925-26, Rs. 4,99,268-13-4 for 1924-25, Rs. 4,83,049-10-8 for 1923-24, and Rs. 4,52,399-9-9 for 1922-23.

3. *Institutions of Suits.*—Compared with the previous year, there was no noticeable fluctuation in the institutions, the figures being 37,239 against 37,822 in 1925-26, 36,397 in 1924-25, and 33,114 in 1923-24.

The institutions of ordinary and small cause suits, separately, in the several classes of courts are shown below.—

Classes of courts	1926-27		1925-26	
	O. S.	S. C.	O. S.	S. C.
District Judges' Courts	69	....	70	....
Subordinate Judges' Courts	216	4659	213	4926
Munsiffs' Courts	15309	16986	15466	17147
Total	15594	21645	15749	22073

4. *Institutions according to Population.*—Taking the population of the State as a whole, it is seen that one suit was instituted for every 157 persons (against 155 persons in the previous year and 161 in 1924-25).

5. *Classification of Suits filed.*—This is shown according to subject matter in Statement No. VII and according to graded value in Statement No. VIII.

Of 21,645 small causes filed, 16,953 were on contracts in writing, 919 on contracts not in writing, 1193 on accounts stated, 80 for money had and received, 2,061 for value of goods sold, 71 for wages, work and materials, 14 for breach of contract, 218 for rent, 126 for movable property or its value, and 10 for damages.

The aggregate value of suits, ordinary and small cause, was Rs. 79,28,507-1-4 (against Rs. 84,64,789-6-0 in 1925-26.) The number of suits capable of money valuation was 36,718 (against 37,436), the average value of a suit being Rs. 215-14-10 (against Rs. 226-1-9).

Of the small causes field, 1,038 were of values not exceeding Rs. 10 10,197 of values exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 50 8,032 of values above Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 100, and the remaining 2,378 of values exceeding Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 300, the average value of a small cause suit being Rs. 62-1-6 (against 61-4-2).

6. *Disposal of Suits.*—Exclusive of 5 suits transferred from one court to another, the opening balance for the year was 17,142. With 37,239 suits filed and received by transfer during the year and 1,187 refiled and remanded, and excluding 1 suit retransferred from the Additional Munsiff's Court, Mysore, to the Munsiff's Court Nanjangud, at the close of the year but not received in the latter court before the year closed, the total number of suits for disposal was 55,567 of which 26,722 were ordinary and 28,845 small cause.

The total number of ordinary and small cause suits disposed of was almost the same as in the previous year, namely, 38,374 (against 38,754), consisting of 15,978 (against 16,481) ordinary suits and 22,396 (against 22,273) small causes.

Of the ordinary suits disposed of 234 or 1·4 per cent were disposed of without trial, 10,523 or 65·8 per cent without contest, 5,218 or 32·6 per cent after contest, and 3 on reference to arbitration. Compared with the corresponding percentages of the previous year, there is no noticeable difference.

Of the small causes disposed of 474 or 2·1 per cent were without trial, 18,685 or 83·4 per cent without contest, and 3,237 or 14·4 per cent after contest, the percentages calling for no remarks. Of 18,685 disposed of without contest, 1,414 were compromised, 3,183 decreed on confession, 13,990 decreed *ex-parte* and 98 dismissed *ex-parte*. Of 3,237 contested disposals, 2,560 were in favour of plaintiffs and 677 in favour of defendants.

The disposals of ordinary suits and small causes taken together have been almost equal to the institutions taking refiled and remanded suits also into account, the disposals being 38,374 suits against 38,426 suits filed.

7. *Work done by the additional Munsiffs' Courts and the Additional Subordinate Judge's Court, in respect of ordinary and small cause suits.*

Court	For disposal			Disposed of					Pending			Average duration O. S. and S. C.	
	O. S.	S. C.	Total	O. S.		S. C.		Total	O. S.	S. C.	Total	Contested	Uncontested
				Contested	Uncontested	Contested	Uncontested						
Additional Munsiff's Court, Bangalore	400	163	563	159	1	85	2	247	240	76	316	601-1	214-3
Additional Munsiff's Court, Mysore.	390	128	518	207	..	75	21	303	183	32	215	859-9	251-2
Additional Subordinate Judge's Court, Mysore.	16	18	34	9	..	17	..	26*	7	1	8	808-5	..

*The Subordinate Judge has also disposed of 252 regular and miscellaneous appeals all except 5 being contested.

8. *Average disposals by Munsiffs.*—The number of suits disposed of after contest by all the Munsiffs in the State was 7,507 against 7,863 in 1925-26, and 7,762

in 1924-25, the average for a Munsiff being 326 against 341 in 1925-26 and 338 in 1924-25. The number of uncontested disposals were 25,662 suits, against 25,762 in 1925-26 and 24,678 in 1924-25, the average being 1,222 against 1,226 in 1925-26 and 1,175 in 1924-25. On the whole, each Munsiff disposed of on an average 1,442 suits, contested and uncontested, against 1,461 in 1925-26, and 1,410 in 1924-25, the average institutions (excluding readmitted suits) for the 23 Munsiffs' Courts being 1,404 suits against 1,418 in 1925-26 and 1,363 in 1924-25.

9. *Disposals of Suits by Subordinate Judges.*—The three Subordinate Judges (excluding the Temporary Additional Subordinate Judge, whose work is shown in paragraph 7 above) have, between them disposed of 206 ordinary and 4924 Small Cause suits, against 230 and 4,812, respectively, in the previous year.

10. *Disposals of Suits by District Judges.*—The District Judges of Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga, have disposed of 29, 13 and 7 ordinary suits against 42, 17 and 10, respectively, in the previous year.

11. *Average Duration of Suits.*—The duration of contested ordinary suits was almost the same as in the previous year, being 551·6 against 549·19 days in 1925-26, and 641·2 days in 1924-25. The duration of contested small causes was 267·2 days against 231·76 in 1925-26 and 274·1 in 1924-25. The duration of both the kinds taken together was 442·8 days against 436·84 in 1925-26 and 512·8 in 1923-24.

12. *Pending File.*—The number of suits pending on the last day of the year under report was about the same as of the previous year, namely, 17,193 against 17,147. The number pending in the respective classes of courts was 14,464 (against 14,071) in the Munsiffs' Courts, 2,593 (against 2,960) in the Subordinate Judges' Courts and 136 (against 116) in the District Judges' Courts.

13. *Value of Suits disposed of.*—The total value of suits disposed of was Rs. 76,36,525-6-7 against Rs. 83,37,900-3-5 in the previous year, the average value for a suit being Rs. 199-0-0 against Rs. 215-2-0.

14. *Miscellaneous Cases.*—Including 4,478 cases pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 13,098 cases (against 12,714). Of these, 1,183 (or 9 per cent) were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 2,941 (22·4 per cent) for setting aside *ex-parte* decrees, 222 (1·6 per cent) for review of judgment, and 306 (2·3 per cent) for permission to sue in *forma pauperis*, the remaining 8,446 relating to other matters. The percentages under the first two heads (applications for setting aside dismissal orders and *ex-parte* decrees) were, respectively 9·1 and 22·7 in 1925-26 and 10·3 and 25·8 in 1924-25 against only 9 and 22·4 in the year under report. The number of cases disposed of was 8,471 (against 8,236) leaving 4,627 (against 4,478) pending at the end of the year. The disposals are set out in detail in Statement No. IX, Part II.

15. *Execution of Decrees.*—Including 28,318 pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 71,480 applications for execution of decrees against 69,451 in 1925-26. The number of applications disposed of was 42,153 (against 41,133,) leaving 29,317 (against 28,318) pending. In spite of larger disposals the pending number has slightly risen owing to the fact that the number of applications for disposal was larger than in the previous year. There was a slight decrease in the percentage of applications that proved wholly infructuous, being 58·9 against 60 in the previous year.

Immovable property was sold in 3,017 cases and movables in 1,52. Out of 1,612 persons arrested, 236 were actually imprisoned. The amount realised in execution proceedings was Rs. 26,99,048-2-7 against Rs. 23,94,993-15-2 in 1925-26. The work on the execution side can be said to be more satisfactory than in the previous year. (*Vide* Statement No. XI for details.)

16. *Insolvency Applications.*—Including 370 pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 849 applications (against 805) for declaration of insolvency. Of these, 221 were granted and 16 rejected, 206 were withdrawn and 406 were pending. The gross realizations from the assets of the insolvents were Rs. 23,174-11-9 (against Rs. 22,639-6-4) and the amount paid to creditors was Rs. 20,915-3-2 (against Rs. 21,761-15-2.) The details are shown in Statement No. XII.

17. *Appellate work: Regular Appeals filed and disposed of.*—The number of regular Appeals filed or received by transfer in the courts of the District Judges and Subordinate Judges was 747 of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,92,805-7-4 (against 996 of the

value of Rs. 3,22,191-8-9). Including 770 pending from the previous year (deducting 142 transferred), there were for disposal 1,517 appeals (against 1,846 in 1925-26.) The disposals were 573 appeals (against 934 in 1925-26), leaving 944 (against 912) pending.

The disposals were as shown hereunder in the courts of the several District Judges and Subordinate Judges, during the year under report as compared with the previous year.

District Judge's Court.—		1925-26	1926-27	
Bangalore	.. ..	83	56	(-27)
Mysore	.. ..	210	118	(-92)
Shimoga	.. ..	134	73	(-61)
Subordinate Judge's Court.—				
Bangalore	.. ..	Nil.		
Mysore	.. ..	432	265	(-167)
Shimoga	.. ..	75	61	(-14)
		934	573	(-361)

The District Judge, Bangalore, has not furnished any explanation for the fall in disposals in his court.

The District Judge, Mysore, explains the fall in his court as having been due to the unusually heavy criminal work, *viz.*, 32 Sessions cases (against 16 in the previous year) and 164 (as against the usual average of 80) criminal appeals; in addition to the increase in the number of Execution, Miscellaneous and Insolvency cases disposed of during the year under report. As regards the fall in the Subordinate Judge's Court, Mysore, the District Judge states that the Subordinate Judge was mostly relieved of appellate work to enable him to devote more time for the disposal of old original suits, the appellate work having been done mostly by the Additional Subordinate Judge and the District Judge.

The decrease in the District Judge's Court, Shimoga, is stated to be due to there having been no presiding Judge from 23-10-1926 to 8-11-1926 coupled with fact that the court was specially engaged for 3 weeks in the trial of Original suit No. 11 of 1917-18 which was a very old suit. The decrease in the Subordinate Judge's Court, Shimoga, is explained to be due to the preference given to the disposal of 17 appeals of 1923-24 and 21 appeals of 1924-25 mostly relating to immovable property and to the posting of part-heard original suits to days that had been set apart for appeals to suit the convenience of parties and witnesses.

18. *Regular Appeals Pending.*—The number of appeals pending at the end of the year was 944 (against 912 in 1925-26, 1,036 in 1924-25, and 1,031 in 1923-24) Of the appeals pending, 94 (against 141) were in the District Judge's Court, Bangalore 186 (against 146) and 117 (against 136) in the District Judge's and the Subordinate Judge's courts, Mysore, and 394 (against 338) and 153 (against 151) in the District Judge's and the Subordinate Judge's Courts, Shimoga. There was a decrease of 47 appeals in the number pending in the Bangalore Division, partly due to only 1 appeal (against 31 in the previous year) having been transferred from the Chief Court. The increases in the Mysore and Shimoga Divisions were small, being 21 and 58 respectively.

19. *Average Duration of Regular Appeals.*—The average duration in the courts of the District Judges and in those of the Subordinate Judges is less, being, respectively, 381·87 (against 406·77) and 377·84 (against 438·01) days.

23. *Miscellaneous Appeals.*—Out of 205 miscellaneous appeals arising out of execution and miscellaneous proceedings, for disposal, (198 in the courts of the District Judges of Mysore and Shimoga and 7 in those of the Subordinate Judge and the Additional Subordinate Judge, Mysore), 93 were disposed of, leaving 112 pending.

21. *Work in the Munsiffs' Courts.*—The largest number of ordinary suits filed and disposed of was, as before, in the Munsiff's Court Nanjangud, the number under each of the heads being 1,244; the Munsiff's Court, Seringapatam, came next with 1,208 suits filed and 1,153 disposed of, followed by the Munsiff's Court, Hassan, with 1,013 and 1,068. In respect of small causes, the court of the Munsiff, Kolar Gold Fields, stood first both as regards institutions (1,760) and disposals (1,675), the court of the Munsiff, Seringapatam, having stood second as regards institutions (1,195) and

third as regards disposals (1,209), and that of the Munsiff, Hassan, third as regards institutions (1,186) and second as regards disposals (1,264). The First Munsiff, Mysore, disposed of the largest number of ordinary and small cause suits contested (516), the Munsiffs of Hassan and Kolar following next in order (with 506 and 495 suits, respectively).

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. *Income of the Department as a whole.*—The total receipts of the Judicial Department (Civil) including the Chief Court, were Rs. 10,74,441-1-6 against Rs. 11,25,311-15-16 and Rs. 10,45,580-8-2 in 1925-26 and 1924-25, respectively. The charges were Rs. 6,48,328-0-7 against 6,57,082-10-0 and Rs. 6,25,344-0-10 in the two previous years. The net savings on the working of the Department were, thus, Rs. 4,26,113-0-11 against Rs. 4,68,229-5-10 and Rs. 4,20,236-7-4 in 1925-26 and 1924-25.

2. *Process Department.*—The number of processes issued was 2,33,611 against 2,25,720 and 2,24,094 in 1925-26 and 1924-25, showing a continuous increase. There was, similarly, a continuous increase in receipts also, which were Rs. 150,173-11-0 against Rs. 1,48,102-4-0 and Rs. 1,39,860-4-0 in 1925-26 and 1924-25, respectively. The charges were Rs. 1,09,959-13-4 against Rs. 1,09,192-11-5 and Rs. 1,08,629-5-10 in the two previous years, resulting in a net saving of Rs. 40,213-13-8 against Rs. 38,909-8-7 in 1925-26 and Rs. 31,236-14-2 in 1924-25.

The percentage, for the whole State, of personal service of processes (other than warrants) has shown some improvement, being 70·8 in the year under report against 68·7 in 1925-26, but that of warrants executed was 77·3 against 78·1.

3. *Records.*—The reports of the District Judges show that the records of disposed of cases are being received and dealt with in the Central Record Rooms, in accordance with the rules and that there was no noticeable delay in the transmission of records to the Central Record Rooms by the courts concerned.

4. *Securities.*—Such of the officials as are required, under the rules, to furnish security are reported to have done so except a few of them in whose case necessary steps are being taken.

5. *Library.*—The Chief Court Library continues to be maintained in an efficient condition. Several new and up to date works, were added and the old editions of those replaced by later editions were sent for the use of the Subordinate Courts requiring them. The Libraries of the Subordinate Courts are reported to be in good condition.

6. *Law Reports.*—The work relating to Law Reports is up to date.

7. *Advocates and Pleaders.*—The number of advocates on the roll on the last day of the year under report was 401 including 17 newly enrolled. The number of enrolments as pleaders of the first grade was 42; the certificates of 240 pleaders of the first grade and 153 of the second grade were renewed during the year, the total number of the First and the Second Grade Pleaders being, respectively, 282 and 153.

8. *Inspections.*—During the year under report, all the subordinate civil courts in the three Judicial Divisions were inspected by the respective District Judges.

The Chief Judge inspected 25 Civil Courts, namely, those of the 3 District Judges, 4 Subordinate Judges (including 1 temporary) and 18 Munsiffs (including the 2 Additional Munsiffs), two of which (Seringapatam and Nanjangud) were inspected twice. Only the 5 courts of the Munsiffs, *viz.*, of Maddagiri, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Chitaldrug and Davangere, were not inspected during the year.

9. *Postings of Suits.*—The instructions issued in Circular Letter No. 256 dated the 24th July 1922 in regard to the postings and disposals of suits, are reported to be working satisfactorily. Supplemental instructions are being issued, as usual, whenever necessary.

10. *Village Courts.*—There were in all the 8 Districts 175 village courts at the end of the year under report (against 221 in 1925-26). The number of courts that actually worked was 126 (against 118).

11. *General.*—(a) The arrangement, tentatively sanctioned for a period of two years from July 1925, of the deputation of a Superintendent of the Comptroller's Office to work under the direct orders of the Chief Court, as the Auditor of Civil Courts, continued to work satisfactorily, and the arrangement has since been made permanent as recommended by the Chief Court. The accounts of 9 Civil Courts were audited during the year under report.

(b) The Report of the Laws' Delays Committee was printed and sent up for the consideration of Government, who have, recently, passed orders, in consultation with the Chief Court, and have given effect to some of the recommendations, while others are under the consideration of the Government and the Chief Court.

(c) With a view to institute a thorough enquiry into the questions relating to the feasibility or otherwise of a combination of the civil judicial and magisterial functions, re-adjustment of jurisdictions and other kindred matters, Mr. Justice C. S. Doraswami Iyer made a tour throughout the State, and his special report in the matter has since been placed before Government and is receiving consideration.

(d) The proposals, which had been under consideration for a long time, of improving the pay and prospects of the ministerial and process establishments, are now under the active consideration of Government and early orders are expected.

A. SREENIVASARAGAVACHARI,

Registrar.

Name of Province	Area	Population	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts	Number of Sub-Districts	Total number of officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction							Total number of cases decided			Total Receipts of the Courts	Total charges of the Courts	Remarks
					Judges of Chief Courts of Districts	Judges of other than Chief Courts	Judges of District Courts	Judges of other Sub-ordinate Courts	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts	Judges of District Courts	Original	Appeals	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Munsifs' Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	33,169	44,210	..	..	7,69,670	3,68,562	6 3
Sub-Judges' Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 (a)	5,156	6,435	326	5	1,60,589	4 0	85,327 8 6
District Judges' Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	49	422	247	88	91,850	8 6	83,476 3 10
Chief Court	29,456	58,59,962	3	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	333	375 (b)	52,380	13 6	1,30,981 14 0
*Total	29,456	58,59,552	3	9	..	3	..	3	..	27 (a)	38,374	51,067	906	468	10,74,441	1 6	6,48,328 0 7

*The entries to be made here will show the area and population of the entire Province, the average number of Districts and Sub-Districts for Civil, Criminal and Revenue purposes, the actual number of persons exercising jurisdiction, and the total work done by them, with the financial results.

(a) including one temporary Additional Sub-Judge's Court.
 (b) Include Miscellaneous Appeals, Revision Petitions (Civil Petitions, and Referred cases).

ANNUAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. IX—(Civil).

Statement showing the General Results of the Trial of Civil Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Mysore State during the year 1926-27.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts	Total number of Suits before the Courts	Number of suits disposed of											Average duration of suits	Remarks		
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces	Without trial	Without contest			With contest			Pending at the close of the year	Number of cases pending for more than three months	Contested			Uncontested	
				Compro-mised	Decreed on con-fession	Decreed ex-parte	Diamis-sed ex-parte	On reference to arbitration	Judgment for plaintiff whole or in part							Judg-ment for defend-ant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CIVIL COURTS.																
Munsiffs' Courts	47,633	..	537	2,126	5,193	17,659	146	1	1	5,405	2,102	14,464	7,971	437.4	78.6	
Subordinate Judges' Courts	7,749	..	170	348	722	2,993	8	..	1	736	178	2,593	1,076	468.1	125.7	
District Judges' Courts	185	..	1	6	8	..	..	..	..	23	11	136	128	947.8	171.7	
Total	55,567	..	708	2,480	5,923	20,651	164	1	2	6,164	2,291	17,193	9,773	442.8	85.4	

ANNUAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. IX—(Civil).

Statement showing the General result of the Trial of Civil Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Mysore State during the year 1926-27.

PART II.—CIVIL MISCELLANEOUS.

Class of Courts	Total number of cases before the Courts	Number of suits disposed of											Average duration of suits	Remarks		
		Transferred	Without trial	Without contest			With contest			Pending at the close of the year	Number of cases pending for more than three months at the close of the year	Contested			Uncontested	
				Compro-mised	Decreed on con-fession	Diamis-sed ex-parte	On reference to arbitration	Judgment for plaintiff whole or in part	Judg-ment for defend-ant							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CIVIL COURTS.																
Munsiffs' Courts	10,945	..	759	136	919	2,936	584	..	..	841	1,311	3,759	2,222	..	..
Subordinate Judges' Courts	1,618	..	116	14	161	240	91	2	1	98	190	625	478	..	..
District Judges' Courts	535	..	38	5	70	34	19	..	..	67	59	243	180	..	..
Total	13,098	..	933	155	1,150	2,910	694	2	1	1,007	1,560	4,627	2,880	..	..

ANNUAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. X—(Civil).
 Statement showing the Business of the Civil Appellate Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1926-27.
PART I—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of Courts	Total number of appeals before the Court	Transferred	Appeals summary rejected	Dismissed for default or otherwise prosecuted	Heard <i>ex-parte</i>				Contested				Pending	Of these pending more than three months	Average duration of Appeals	Objections filed	Remarks
					Confirmed	Modified	Reversed	Remanded	Confirmed	Modified	Reversed	Remanded					
ORIGINAL DECREES. <i>Civil Courts.</i>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Subordinate Judges' Courts	596	..	..	7	6	2	..	..	204	63	20	28	270	195	377-84	7	
District Judges' Courts	921	..	6	10	11	..	..	..	135	29	42	15	674	529	381-87	4	
Appeals from original decrees	1,037	..	..	42	3	..	..	..	83	24	21	7	857	795	647-48	5	
Chief Court	335	..	..	17	37	..	..	..	41	21	31	6	182	160	273-67	3	
Total	2,889	..	5	73	53	2	..	..	463	137	114	56	1,983	1,679	..	19	

ANNUAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. X—(Civil).
 Statement showing the Business of the Civil Appellate Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1926-27.
PART II—APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

Class of Courts	Total number of appeals before the Court	Transferred	Appeals summary rejected	Dismissed for default or otherwise prosecuted	Heard <i>ex-parte</i>				Contested				Pending	Of these pending more than three months	Average duration of Appeals	Objections filed	Remarks
					Confirmed	Modified	Reversed	Remanded	Confirmed	Modified	Reversed	Remanded					
ORIGINAL ORDERS. <i>Civil Courts.</i>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Subordinate Judges' Courts	7	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	2	2	262-2	..	
District Judges' Courts	198	..	..	5	..	..	1	2	44	3	12	12	110	78	260-39	..	
Appeals from original orders	140	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	56	2	35	..	45	30	110-10	..	
Chief Court	9	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	354	..	3	7	11	..	1	2	107	5	49	12	157	110	..	..

ANNUAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. XII--(Civil).

Statement showing the number and result of Applications and Proceedings under Regulation No. VI of 1911 in the Mysore State in the year 1926-27:

Class of Courts	Applications for a declaration of insolvency										Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year		Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed		Remarks					
	Total number for hearing*		Transferred to other Courts and withdrawn, etc.		Granted		Rejected		Pending at the close of the year		Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which Proceedings were finally closed during the year		Admitted			Satisfied		Realized during the year		Disbursed during the year
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12	14	15	16				
Munsiff's Courts	..	370	65	41	112	11	..	..	141	11	7	31,789 14 0	18,378 2 10	19,635 8 3	19,457 13 4					
Subordinate Judges' Courts	..	429	140	17	36	..	..	..	236	6	..	2,829 14 0	514 12 0	3,539 3 6	1,457 5 10					
District Judges' Courts	..	50	1	8	8	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	849	206	66	155	16	..	..	406	17	7	34,619 12 0	18,892 14 10	23,174 11 9	20,915 3 2					

*That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 9. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. P. 3694-703—Cts. 117-27-3, dated 7th January 1928.

Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice.

Reviews the — for the year 1926-27.

READ—

The report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the State for the year 1926-27, received from the Registrar, Chief Court, with his letter No. P. 35, dated 15th November 1927.

ORDER No. P. 3694-703—CTS. 117-27-3, DATED 7th JANUARY 1928.

Recorded.

2. *Offences Reported.*—There was a small decrease in the number of offences reported, *viz.*, from 18,452 in 1925-26 to 18,449 during the year under report; but there was an increase in the number of offences returned as true from 17,030 in 1925-26 to 17,327 during the year under report. Including 5,975 persons pending trial from the previous year, the total number of persons brought to trial during the year under report was 35,209 against 35,132 in the previous year. Of these the cases of 28,017 persons or 79 per cent were disposed of against those of 29,157 or 82·9 per cent in the previous year. Seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven persons or 27·9 per cent were convicted and 19,435 or 69·3 per cent were acquitted or discharged, the respective percentages for the previous year being 26·3 and 72·2. The cases of 7,192 persons were left pending at the end of the year.

3. *Average Duration.*—The average duration of cases in the courts of the Stipendiary Magistrates rose from 45·8 days in 1925-26 to 49·7 days, the rise in the Bangalore Division being very perceptible, *viz.*, from 32·9 to 47·1 days. In the courts of the Bench Magistrates also, the average duration rose from 36·8 days in 1925-26 to 45·1 days in the year under review, the average duration in the court of the Bench Magistrates at Honnali still continuing to be high, *viz.*, 115 days, though it fell from 160 days in 1925-26 to 115 days in the year under report. The District Magistrate, Shimoga, explains that it was due to the irregular attendance on the part of the Honorary Magistrates and that much difficulty is experienced in getting suitable men to serve on the Benches. The working of this Bench Court may be watched for some time more and if no improvement is possible, the court will have to be abolished. It is hoped that the pendency of cases in all criminal courts will be reduced considerably during the current year.

4. *Witnesses.*—The number of witnesses that appeared before the Courts of Magistrates was 58,786. The number actually examined in the Courts of the Magistrates was 48,639 or 82 per cent in the year under report against 43,183 in 1925-26 and the number that were detained for more than three days decreased from 113 in 1924-25 to 80 in 1925-26 and to 55 in the year under report.

5. *Heinous Offences.*—There was a general fall under this head except under homicides which rose from 15 in 1925-26 to 35 in the year under review, and robberies which rose from 16 in 1925-26 to 48 in 1926-27.

6. *Sessions Work.*—Including the 17 cases pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 130 cases during the year against 129 in 1925-26. Of these, 123 cases were disposed of, leaving 7 cases pending at the end of the year. It is satisfactory to note that the disposals exceeded the institutions and that there was a fall in the average duration of cases from 43·5 days in 1925-26 to 39·3 days in the year under report.

7. *Trial by Jury.*—The number of cases tried by Jury was 22 against 27 in 1925-26, the Judges agreed with the verdict of the Jury wholly in 20 cases and partly in one case and the remaining case in which the Judge wholly disapproved of the verdict was referred to the Chief Court under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.

8. *Preventive Jurisdiction.* - Eighty-three persons against 45 in 1925-26 were ordered to give security and 3 were imprisoned against 23 in 1925-26, for default of furnishing security. The number of persons sentenced to short terms of imprisonment increased from 636 in 1925-26, to 729 in the year under report, and, as observed by the Chief Court, this calls for serious attention on the part of the District Magistrates and other Magistrates concerned. It is satisfactory to note that a larger use of section 562 Criminal Procedure Code was made, the number of persons dealt with thereunder being 82 against 40 in 1925-26 and 64 in 1924-25.

9. *Appellate work of Subordinate Courts.*—The total number of appellants before Magistrates as well as Sessions Judges was 1,133 against 1,075 in the previous year. Of these, the appeals of 750 persons were before Magistrates and those of 383 before Sessions Judges. The Magistrates disposed of the appeals of 659 persons against 675 in 1925-26, and the Sessions Judges disposed of the appeals of 331 persons against 310 in the year previous. The number of appeals disposed of in the Courts of Magistrates showed a fall, while the number disposed of in the Courts of Sessions showed a slight rise. The average duration of appeals showed a further fall in the Magistrates' Courts, viz., 29·7 days against 37·7 in 1925-26 and 44·4 in 1924-25; while it rose in the Sessions Courts from 34·7 days in 1925-26 to 48·1 in the year under report. The District Magistrates disposed of 13 cases as against 10 in the previous year.

10. *Chief Court Work.*—The number of appeals filed in the Chief Court was 131 against 113 in 1925-26. Of these 33 were transferred to the Sessions Judge, Bangalore Division, for disposal. Including 21 from the previous year, there were in all for disposal 119 appeals against 127 in 1925-26. Of these 92 appeals were disposed of against 106 in 1925-26, leaving 27 pending at the end of the year. There was thus a fall in the disposal. There was a very slight reduction in the average duration of appeals, viz., from 52·65 in 1925-26 to 51·75 in the year under review.

11. *Work of the Special Magistrates.*—Including the cases pending from the previous year, there were 9,459 cases for disposal in all the Special Magistrates' Courts. Of these 8,072 cases were disposed of against 6,891 in the year 1925-26, leaving 1,367 cases pending disposal. The percentage of disposals during the year was 85·5 against 85 in the year previous. The number of cases pending for over six months rose in the Bangalore, Shimoga and Mysore Districts. The Magistrates concerned should be asked to dispose promptly of all old cases and reduce pendency during the current year.

12. *Bench Courts.*—The Honorary Bench Courts disposed of 7,272 cases against 7,261 in 1925-26, leaving 1,398 cases pending. The number of cases pending for over six months was 58 in Shimoga District, 48 in Hassan District, 26 in Bangalore District and 22 in Tumkur District. The reasons for such long pendency have not been furnished and the District Magistrates are requested to issue suitable instructions so as to reduce duration of cases.

13. *Inspections.* The Chief Judge inspected the Courts of the District Magistrates of Mysore, Kolar, Tumkur and Shimoga and eight Special Magistrates' Courts with First Class Powers, and Mr. Justice D. K. Rama Rao inspected the Courts of the District Magistrate, Bangalore, and of the City and First Class Magistrate, Bangalore. The District Magistrate, Mysore, inspected all the Courts in the District except the Special Magistrate's Court, Hunsur, and the Bench Courts at Yedatore, Heggaddevankote and Seringapatam. The other District Magistrates inspected all the Courts in their districts except the Bench Courts at Sidlaghatta, Sringeri and Davangere.

No. P. 3694-703—Cts. 117-27-3, DATED 7TH JANUARY 1928.

14. *General.*—During the year under report, Mr. Justice C. S. Doraswami Iyer was requested to examine, among others, the question of providing sufficient work for the Special Magistrates and of combining civil and criminal functions in the same officer. His report was received and Government passed orders combining the cadres of Special Magistrates and Munsiffs. Detailed proposals of the Chief Court as to the scheme of itinerant Magistrates recommended by him in his report are awaited.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

To—The Registrar, Chief Court.
The District Magistrates of Districts.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—D. K. M.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN
MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1926-27.

PART I.—CHIEF COURT.

Institution of Appeals.—During the year under report 131 appeals were filed against 113 in the previous year; 119 were filed by accused persons against convictions and 12 by Government from orders of acquittal; 33 of the former were transferred to the Sessions Judge, Bangalore Division, and the rest, namely 86, were retained in the Chief Court along with the 12 Government Appeals.

2. *Disposals of Appeals.*—(a) *from convictions and* (b) *from acquittal orders.*—(a) Inclusive of 20 appeals from convictions pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 106 appeals, against 117 in the previous year; 85 appeals were disposed of, involving 122 persons, the sentences imposed on 84 being upheld, on 15 reduced or altered and on 10 reversed, while the appeals of 13 persons were rejected. The Government Advocate appeared in 45 appeals in support of convictions. Twenty-one appeals involving 31 persons were left pending at the end of the year.

(b) There were for disposal 13 appeals (against 10 in 1925-26) from orders of acquittal; in 5 appeals involving 5 persons the orders of the lower courts were upheld, in 2 appeals involving 3 persons they were reversed, and 6 appeals involving 8 persons were left pending at the close of the year. The details are given in statement No. 6.

3. *Average Duration of Appeals.*—There was a slight reduction in the duration of appeals, being 51.75 days against 52.65 in 1925-26.

4. *Cases under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.*—There were no references of the kind as no sentences of death were passed by any of the Sessions Judges during the year under report.

5. *Memorials to His Highness the Maharaja.*—No memorials were submitted during the year under report.

6. *References under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.*—Inclusive of 1 case of 1 person pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 2 cases of 2 persons; the accused in 1 case was convicted and that in the other acquitted; no case was left pending at the end of the year.

7. *Miscellaneous Appeals.*—Out of 5 cases involving 5 persons instituted during the year under report, 4 cases of 4 persons were disposed of leaving 1 case of 1 person pending at the close of the year.

8. *Revision.*—i) The number of copies of judgments of the inferior courts submitted to the Chief Court for perusal was 1,149 against 1,246 in the previous year.

(ii) *Revision Cases.*—The number of cases referred for revision to the Chief Court was 19 involving 33 persons, and in 1 case of 1 person the records were called for by the Chief Court. With 8 cases of 34 persons pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 28 cases of 68 persons, out of which 21 cases of 48 persons were disposed of, leaving 7 cases of 20 persons pending at the end of the year.

(iii) *Revision Petitions.*—Including 74 petitions pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 382 petitions for revision at the instance of parties, the number of persons involved being 707. Two hundred and fifty-seven petitions of 417 persons were disposed of, leaving 125 petitions of 290 persons pending at the end of the year.

The details are shown in statement No. 6.

9. *Petitions.*—Including 4 pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 105 petitions out of which 100 were disposed of leaving 5 pending.

10. *Appellate work as a whole.*—The following statement shows all the appellate work done by the Chief Court on the Criminal side during the year under report, as compared with the previous year:—

Year	For Disposal								Disposed of								Pending							
	Appeals	Cases under Section 374 Cr. P. C.	References under S. 307 Cr. P. C.	Miscellaneous appeals	Revision cases	Revision petitions	Petitions	Total	Appeals	Cases under S. 374 Cr. P. C.	References under S. 307 Cr. P. C.	Miscellaneous appeals	Revision cases	Revision petitions	Petitions	Total	Appeals	Cases under S. 374 Cr. P. C.	References under S. 307 Cr. P. C.	Miscellaneous appeals	Revision cases	Revision petitions	Petitions	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1925-26	127	2	3	4	43	316	72	567	106	2	2	4	35	242	68	459	21	...	1	...	8	74	4	108
1926-27	119	...	2	5	28	382	165	641	92	...	2	4	21	257	100	476	27	...	...	1	7	125	5	155

The disposal were slightly larger than in the previous year, being 476 cases against 459.

PART II.—COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT.

1. *Number of Courts and Jurisdiction.*—The court of the Temporary Special First Class Magistrate, Yelandur, sanctioned for the trial of the Honnur Rioting case, worked from the 14th of July 1926 to the 28th of September 1926. The Munsiff Magistrate, Kolar Gold Fields, was empowered, in March 1927, to take cognizance of all criminal cases falling under the Rules for the Special Sanitation of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board Area, issued under Sections 34 and 35 of the Mysore Mines Regulation No. IV of 1906. On account of an increase in the work of the Bench Court at Bangalore City, a Second Bench Court was established in May 1927. The number of courts that exercised original jurisdiction on the last day of the year under report was 116 consisting of the courts of 3 Sessions Judges, 4 Assistant Sessions Judges (including 1 temporary), 8 District Magistrates, 16 First Class Magistrates, 15 Second Class Magistrates, 1 Third Class Magistrate, and 69 Benches, including the Amildar and Second Class Magistrate, Yelandur, the Deputy Amildar and Third Class Magistrate, Sringeri, and the Second Bench Court, Bangalore City, but excluding the Temporary Special First Class Magistrate, Yelandur, whose court terminated on the 28th September 1926.

There was no change in the jurisdiction of courts during the year under report.

2. *Receipts and Charges.*—The Receipts and Charges were, respectively, Rs. 78,207-7-4 against Rs. 74,510-9-1 and Rs. 2,05,096-1-3 against Rs. 2,27,600-4-9 in the previous year. All the districts except Shimoga and Chitaldrug, showed increase under receipts, mainly under the heads Stamps and Fines. There was a decrease under charges in the districts of Tumkur, Hassan, Shimoga and Chitaldrug, due to the fluctuation in the salary and travelling allowance of Magistrates.

3. *Offences reported.*—While there was little or no decrease in the number of offences reported; namely 18,449 against 18,452 in the previous year, there was an increase in the number of cases returned as true, being 17,327 against 17,030.

4. *Persons brought to trial.*—Including 5,975 persons pending from the previous year, the total number of persons brought to trial during the year under report was 35,209 against 35,132 in the previous year. Of the persons brought to trial, the cases of 28,017 (79.0 per cent) were disposed of against those of 29,157 (82.9 per cent) in the previous year. Seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven persons (or 27.9 per cent) were convicted and 19,435 (or 69.3 per cent) were acquitted or discharged, the respective percentages for the previous year being 26.3 and 72.2. The details are given in Statement No. 2.

5. *Offences under the Indian Penal Code.*—There has been a continued decrease in the number of persons tried for offences affecting the human body, being 11,647 during the year under report against 11,885 in 1925-26 and 12,890 in 1924-25. Of these, the cases of 9,565 persons, against those of 9,844 in 1925-26, were disposed of; 736 persons or 7.6 per cent were convicted and 8,690 or 90.8 per

cent were acquitted or discharged, the respective percentages for the previous year being 7.0 and 92.2.

In respect of offences against property the percentages of convictions and acquittals were 29.1 and 67.1 against 34.1 and 62.8 in the previous year.

6. *Offences under Special and Local Laws.*—The number of persons convicted under this head was 4,411 against 4,233 and of those acquitted or discharged 1,623 against 1,736, the respective percentages being 69.5 and 25.5 against 70.3 and 28.8 in 1925-26.

7. *Heinous Offences under the Penal Code.*—In the table annexed are shown the number of persons accused of different kinds of heinous offences with the number of cases they were involved in as compared with the respective figures of the previous year. The figures show that there has been an increase under the heads grievous hurt, robbery and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, the increase under the first two heads being in the Kadur District and that under the last head in the Mysore District for which the District Magistrates have not offered any explanation.

District	Year		Rape		Theft		Cattle theft		Robbery		Dacoity		Receiving stolen property		Giving false evidence		Murder		Culpable homicide not amounting to murder		Grievous hurt	
	1	2	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
Bangalore	...	1925-26...	...	322	3	4	5	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	...	1926-27...	261	336	3	13	4	5	6	8	...	...	3	5	2	2	5	8	...	...	20	33
Kolar	...	1925-26...	...	288	3	24	2	4	2	4	7	...	11	...	8	1	4	6	...	...	191	39 ^a
	...	1926-27...	271	173	6	40	11	3	11	3	4	...	9	5	4	1	3	..	4	4	16	27
Tumkur	...	1925-26...	...	85	1	37	2	2	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	..	3
	...	1926-27...	100	163	...	47	2	3	2	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	8	...	...	..	3
Mysore	...	1925-26...	...	352	...	18	3	4	3	4	...	...	6	7	15	24	...	..	...	...	17	30
	...	1926-27...	263	406	...	20	2	4	2	4	...	...	7	12	10	16	...	..	13	27	25	41
Hassan	...	1925-26...	...	72	...	22	1	8	1	8	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	...	...	..	3
	...	1926-27...	76	89	...	14	1	3	1	3	...	...	2	3	...	..	5	...	1	1	..	3
Shimoga	...	1925-26...	...	50	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	13
	...	1926-27...	33	39	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	..	13
Kadur	...	1925-26...	...	273	2	3	3	2	2	2	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	4	4
	...	1926-27...	89	206	...	...	24	73	24	73	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	6	...	...	59	173 ^b
Chitaldrug	...	1925-26...	...	128	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	4	4	4	5	...	..	...	...	..	2
	...	1926-27...	67	91	...	...	3	7	3	7	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	..	...	...	..	2
Total	...	1925-26...	6	1,244	6	120	16	32	16	32	7	...	27	19	32	36	14	19	1	1	292	106
	...	1926-27...	6	1,186	6	134	48	101	48	101	4	...	22	23	24	28	16	22	19	33	130	292

^a No of cases are given irrespective of whether the accused therein was convicted or not for the Kolar District.
^b There is no explanation for the large increase. Simple hurt seems to be included.

8. *General Results of Magisterial work.*—The number of persons tried by Magistrates was slightly more than in the previous year, being 35,148 against 35,066. (*Vide* statement No. 4). Coupled with an increase in the number of persons convicted, 7,712 (27.5 per cent) against 7,584 (26.0 per cent), there was a decrease in the number of persons acquitted or discharged, 19,316 (69.0 per cent) against 20,930 (71.8 per cent). The number of persons, convicted on summary trial was 2,489 against 2,605 or 32.2 against 34.3 per cent of the total number convicted.

There was an increase in the number of persons awaiting trial at the close of the year under report as compared with the previous year, being 7,181 against 5,933 contributed by the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore, Shimoga and Chitaldrug, mainly as a result of the increase in the number of pending cases at the end of the year, which was 2,765 against 2,390 in the previous year, 1,367 against 1,338 being in the courts of Stipendiary Magistrates and 1,398 against 1,052 in the Bench Courts. The number of cases pending over 6 months were 88 against 83 in the Bangalore District, 28 against 18 in the Shimoga District, 24 against the same number in the Kadur District, and 18 against 14 in the Mysore District in the courts of the Stipendiary Magistrates, while those in the Bench Courts were 58 in the Shimoga District, 48 in the Hassan District, and 26 and 22 in the Bangalore and Tumkur Districts.

Out of a total of 15,344 cases involving 27,921 persons disposed of by Magistrates, 7,272 cases involving 11,259 persons (against 7,261 cases involving 12,025 persons in the previous year) were disposed of by the Bench Courts, and the rest by the courts of Stipendiary Magistrates other than District Magistrates. Except in the Districts of Shimoga and Hassan, where there are many old cases pending the work in the Bench Courts in the other Districts was on the whole fair.

The District Magistrates disposed of 13 cases of 17 persons, against 10 cases of 13 persons in the previous year.

9. *Average Duration.*—In the courts of Stipendiary Magistrates the average duration was 49.7 days against 45.8 in 1925-26 and 49.4 in 1924-25. It was 47.1 days against 32.9 in the Bangalore Division, 48.5 against 49.7 in the Mysore Division, and 58.6 against 66.3 in the Shimoga Division. No explanation has been furnished for the increase in the Bangalore Division.

In the case of the Bench Courts the rise in the average duration was still more perceptible, being 45.1 days against 36.8 and 35.7 in the two previous years. It was 44.8 days against 32.5 and 41.0 against 41.1 and 52.1 against 44.3 in the Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga Divisions, respectively.

Some individual instances of high average duration are given below :—

First Class Magistrate's Court, Shimoga,	...	...	70 days
Second Class do do	...	...	63 ..
First Class do Chitaldrug	...	...	83 ..
Second Class do do	...	...	70 ..
Do do Davangere	...	...	90 ..
Bench Court, Honnali	...	...	115 ..
Do Davangere	...	...	76 ..
Do Challakere	...	...	70 ..

In respect of the continued high average duration in the Bench Court, Honnali, the District Magistrate, Shimoga, explains again, as he did in the previous year, that it was due to irregular attendance on the part of the Honorary Magistrates and adds that much difficulty is experienced in getting suitable men to serve on the Benches. The District Magistrate, Chitaldrug, has not given any reason for the high average duration in his district, but it may perhaps be due to the disposal of long pending cases made over to the newly constituted courts of Special Magistrates on the introduction of the Separation Scheme into the District in the previous year.

10. *Witnesses.*—Out of 58,786 witnesses that appeared before the courts of Magistrates in all the eight districts, 48,639 (82 per cent) were examined against 43,183 in 1925-26 and 47,855 in 1924-25, the number of those detained for over 3 days being 55 against 80 in the previous year. The amount of travelling allowance and batta paid to witnesses was Rs. 1274-8-2 against Rs. 1907-11-9.

11. *Sessions work.*—There were 17 cases involving 42 persons pending at the beginning of the year in all the Courts of Sessions with 113 cases involving 205 persons instituted during the year under report, there were for disposal 130 cases concerning 247 persons against 129 cases of 293 persons in the previous year. One hundred and twenty three cases involving 236 persons were disposed of, against 112 cases of 251 persons in 1925-26, leaving 7 cases of 11 persons pending at the end of the year. The disposals by the Courts of Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga were 47, 44 and 32 cases, respectively, against 55, 24 and 33.

12. *Trial by Jury.*—The number of cases tried by Jury was 22 against 27 in 1925-26 and 17 in 1924-25. The Judges agreed with the verdict of the Jury wholly in 20 cases and partly in 1 case, and the remaining 1 case, in which the Judge wholly disapproved of the verdict, was referred to the Chief Court under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.

13. *Trial with the aid of Assessors.*—Out of 90 cases tried with the aid of Assessors (against 81 in 1925-26), the Judges agreed with the Assessors in 76 cases, differed from 1 assessor in 5 cases and from 2 or more assessors in 9 cases.

14. *Average Duration of Sessions Cases.*—There was a reduction from 43·3 days in 1925-26 to 39·3 days in the year under report.

15. *Witnesses in the Courts of Sessions.*—In Sessions Cases, the number of witnesses examined were 1,376 against 1,361 in 1925-26; 585 in the Bangalore Division, 500 in the Mysore Division and 291 in the Shimoga Division. The allowance paid to them amounted to Rs. 2,617-9-4 against Rs. 1,759-5-0 in 1925-26, the amounts paid being, respectively, Rs. 1,249-13-4, Rs. 552-8-6 and Rs. 815-3-6 in the Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga Divisions.

16. *Trial of European British Subjects.*—During the year under report there were no cases for trial in which European British Subjects were concerned.

17. *Preventive Jurisdiction.*—In the exercise of the preventive jurisdiction vested in Magistrates, 83 persons, against 45 in the previous year, were ordered to give security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour and 3 were imprisoned, against 23 in 1925-26, for default of furnishing such security.

18. *Fines and Compensation.*—The number of persons fined was 6,162 against 5,810 in 1925-26. The fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 50,323-12-5 against Rs. 47,184-14-0 and those realised to Rs. 42,977-3-2 against Rs. 41,603-13-5, showing an increase under each head. The amount paid by way of compensation was less than in the previous year, *viz.* Rs. 1,432-0-0 against Rs. 3,077-8-0.

19. *Punishments.*—The information is furnished under detailed heads in Statement No. 5. No person was sentenced to death during the year under report, while 2 persons were so sentenced in the previous year. There was a decrease in the number of persons sentenced to transportation for life, being 5 against 11 in 1925-26 and 7 in 1924-25. But there was a rise in the number of persons sentenced to short terms of imprisonment of 15 days and under from 636 in 1925-26 to 729 in the year under report, in spite of the observations of Government in reviewing the administration reports of previous years and calls for the serious attention on the part of the District Magistrates and other Magistrates concerned. A larger use, however, was made of the provisions of Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, the number of persons dealt with thereunder being 82 against 40 in 1925-26 and 64 in 1924-25.

20. *Miscellaneous Proceedings.*—There were before the courts 2,468 miscellaneous proceedings concerning 3,662 persons, against 3,031, concerning 5,043 persons in 1925-26, the number of persons discharged and convicted being, respectively, 2,282 and 497 leaving out of account the number of persons concerned in the cases relating to 337 applications for transfer of which 130 were granted and 173 rejected. The number of miscellaneous proceedings left pending at the end of the year was 883 against 1,822 in 1925-26. The number of persons convicted of having made frivolous or vexatious complaints was 4 against 3 in the previous year and 16 in 1924-25.

21. *Appellate and Revisional Jurisdiction of Sessions Judges and Magistrates.*—The appellate courts had to deal with the appeals of 1,133 persons against 1,075 in the previous year. The appeals of 710 persons were before Magistrates and of 383 before Sessions Judges, out of which they respectively disposed of those of 659 and

881 persons (against 675 and 310 in 1925-26) as shown in detail in Statement No. 6. The number of Criminal Appeals disposed of by the Sessions Judges of Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga, were, respectively, 28, 164, and 38, against 8, 188 and 36 in 1925-26.

There was, again, a marked reduction in the average duration of appeals disposed of in the Courts of Magistrates, *viz.*, 29.7 days against 37.7 in 1925-26 and 41.4 in 1924-25, but it was somewhat higher in the Courts of Sessions Judges, being 48.1 against 34.7 and 37.3 in 1925-26 and 1924-25, respectively, and the rise being in all the three Divisions, *viz.*, 49.8 against 41.7 in Bangalore, 44.0 against 36.7 in Mysore, and 64.8 against 27.7 in Shimoga. On the side of revisional jurisdiction, the Sessions Judges and Magistrates had to deal with the cases of 682 persons (against 674) the details regarding which are given in Statement No. 6.

22. *Records.*—The reports of all the districts, except those of Kolar and Kadur which do not contain information on the subject, show that the work of sorting and destruction of records is being attended to in accordance with the rules. The reports of the Bangalore and Mysore Districts show that there are still 13,196 and 7,615 records, in the respective districts, to be dealt with, and that the temporary clerks sanctioned for the purpose in each of those districts are attending to the work. In the Chitaldrug District the work in the Bench Courts at Chitaldrug, Hosadurga and Challakere is reported to be not up-to-date and that the attention of the Honorary Magistrates has been drawn to it.

23. *Inspection.*—The inspection work of District Magistrates is shown below:—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Courts inspected.</i>
Bangalore	All courts.
Kolar	All courts except the Bench Court, Sidlaghatta.
Tumkur	All courts.
Mysore	All courts except that of Special Magistrate, Hunsur, and the Bench Courts at Yedatore, Seringapatam, Heggaddevankote.
Hassan	All courts.
Shimoga	All courts.
Kadur	All courts except the Bench Court, Sringeri.
Chitaldrug	All courts except the Bench Court, Davangere

PART III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. *Inspection by the Judges of the Chief Court.*—The Chief Judge inspected 12 criminal courts, namely those of the District Magistrates of Mysore, Kolar, Tumkur and Shimoga, and of 8 Special Magistrates with First Class powers, and Mr. Justice D. K. Rama Rao inspected the courts of the District Magistrate, Bangalore, and of the City and the First Class Magistrates, Bangalore.

2. *General.*—(i) During the year under report there was roughly one criminal court for every area of 254 (against 258 in 1925-26) square miles of territory and 50,517 (against 51,403) inhabitants. The total number of cases disposed of by all the courts of original jurisdiction was 15,344 (against 14,877 in 1925-26) which gives an average of 132 cases (against 130) for each court. The total number of offences reported was 18,449 (against 18,452) giving an average of one offence for every 317 persons (the same number as in the previous year) in the State, but the number of regular cases instituted works out at one case for every 372 (against 396) persons. Out of every 166 persons (against 166) one was brought to trial, but one person out of 748 (against 762) was actually convicted.

(ii) During the year under report, Mr. Justice C. S. Doraswami Iyer toured throughout the State with a view to institute a thorough enquiry in regard to certain matters referred to him by Government such as providing sufficient work for all the Special Magistrates, the system of itineracy of Special Magistrates in certain localities, the association of stipendiary Magistrates with Honorary Bench Magistrates, abolition of the Bench Courts, etc., and his special report having been since placed before Government, orders have been passed on most of the recommendations.

(iii) The temporary Special First Class Magistrate's Court established at Yelandur for the trial of the accused persons in the Honnur Rioting case, worked from July to September 1927 and disposed of the case. The court examined 183 witnesses, and out of the 46 accused persons 36 were convicted and the rest acquitted or discharged.

(iv) The arrangement of holding the court of the Special Second Class Magistrate, Shimoga, once a fortnight at Tirthahalli for the trial of second and third class cases arising in that taluk, is reported to be working satisfactorily, and the District Magistrate, Shimoga, considers it beneficial to extend the arrangement to certain other taluks of his district, and abolish the Bench Courts in those taluks as the work of the latter courts leaves much to be desired. This question has been considered in the special report of Mr. Justice Doraswami Iyer, referred to above.

A. SREENIVASARAGAVACHARI,

Registrar.

ANNUAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 1—(Criminal).

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Mysore State on the last day of the year 1926-27, with the cost of Tribunals.

Name of State	Area	Population	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts		Number of Districts		Number of Sub-Districts		Total number of officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction				Total number of cases decided				Total Receipts of the Courts	Total Charges of the Courts	Remarks
			Number of Chief Courts	Number of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts	Judges of Chief Courts	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Court	Judges of other Courts	Judges of District Courts	Judges of other Subordinate Courts	Judges of Chief Courts	Judges of District Courts	Judges of other Subordinate Courts	Regular	Miscellaneous	Original	Appeals				Regular	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Territory subject to the Chief Court																			
Criminal ...	29,456 square miles.	58,59,952	3	8	...	3	3	8	4	101	15,521	2,202	654	593 (a)	78,207 7 4	2,05,096 1 3	(a) Including 523 revision cases and petitions, etc.		

The entries to be made here will show the area and population of the entire State, the average number of Districts and Sub-Districts for Civil, Criminal and Revenue purposes, the actual number of persons exercising Jurisdiction, and the total work done by them, with the financial results.

ANNUAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2---(Criminal)

Statement of offences reported and persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Mysore State in the year 1926-27.

Description of offences	Number of persons										Struck off under C. L. 144	Remarks	
	Number of offences reported	Number of cases returned as true	Number of cases brought to trial during the year	Under trial during the year including pending from previous year	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted	Died, escaped or transferred to another province	Remaining under trial	Dealt with under Section 562	10			11
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do relating to the Army and Navy Chapter VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do against the public tranquillity do VIII	289	283	282	2,358	811	360	25	1,062	...	...	...	...	...
Do by or relating to public servants do IX	2	2	2	13	2	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants do X	58	54	54	106	56	20	3	28	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence and offences against public justice do XI	91	89	87	145	69	43	...	42	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to coin and Government Stamps do XII	7	7	7	10	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Do relating to weights and measures do XIII	57	56	54	57	15	31	1	11	...	...	...	...	...
Do affecting the public health, safety convenience, decency and morals do XIV	59	59	56	104	48	24	...	32	...	...	...	...	...
Do relating to religion do XV	14	14	14	56	47	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Do causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children; exposure of infants and the concealment of births do XVI	184	175	174	274	132	70	5	54	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.	18	17	17	22	11	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	1,547	1,437	1,406	3,980	2,775	291	42	866	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal force and assault	243	232	201	746	547	46	7	146	...	...	...	...	...
Kidnapping, forcible abduction slavery and forced labour	2,733	2,557	2,486	6,386	5,086	301	61	988	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	67	60	58	206	125	10	...	65	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences	20	20	20	31	13	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Theft	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extortion	2,579	2,203	2,102	4,218	1,598	1,444	94	1,019	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery and dacoity	15	11	11	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal misappropriation of property	151	140	134	536	302	60	13	154	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust	19	17	17	33	24	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving of stolen property	280	233	229	301	129	61	8	98	...	...	...	...	...
Cheating	53	53	53	87	45	28	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	184	115	115	170	91	30	1	39	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	2	2	2	15	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	293	265	262	618	456	34	1	126	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal trespass	1,063	922	832	2,674	1,766	273	37	594	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks Chapter XVIII	32	31	31	76	36	16	1	18	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage do XIX	77	77	77	172	107	12	2	47	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation do XX	148	144	142	506	346	10	...	137	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance do XXI	2,100	2,027	1,997	3,863	3,133	216	11	507	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under special and local laws do XXII	6,109	6,033	5,892	7,508	4,411	411	28	1,167	...	...	...	...	...
Total	18,449	17,927	16,788	46,209	19,435	7,827	380	7,172	82	341	1	Not received.	

*That is the total of the columns 6 to 12. Persons transferred from one Court to another are not to be entered in this Column.

ANNUAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 3--(Criminal).

Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Mysore State during the year 1926-27.

Nature of Proceedings	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year						Remarks
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints, summarily dealt with under Chapter XX Section 250 ...	13	20	14	3		Pending	
2. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI (c) and Section 485 ...	7	7	5	1		1	
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII ...	302	349	182	129		35	
4. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIII Section 339 ...	3	3	3	3		...	
5. Contempts of Courts under Chapter XXXV and Sections 512 and 552 ...	7	7	3	4		...	
6. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace, Sections 106, 107, 108, 112, 119 and 123.	70	286	124	6		106	
7. Security for Good behaviour under Chapter VIII Sections 109, 110, 112, 119 and 128 ...	71	173	42	50		81	
8. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapters X and XI ...	12	20	12	7		1	
9. Possessions, Chapter XII ...	371	1,453	910	99		454	
10. Maintenance Chapter XXXVI ...	70	73	52	6		15	
11. Proceedings under the Lunacy Regulation ...	128	130	12	114		34	
12. Offences under the breach of contract ...	979	1,050	843	39		128	
13. Proceedings under Section 518, 523, etc. ...	7	7	3	1		3	
14. Sanction to prosecute, Section 195 ...	26	36	28	6		3	
15. Bail applications ...	64	87	56	28		173	
16. Under the Legal Practitioners' Regulation ...	1	1	1	1		1	
17. Transfer applications ...	387	387	1	...		180	
Total	3,468	3,652	2,282	497		883	

ANNUAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 4--(Criminal).

Statement showing the General Result of Criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the Mysore State, during 1926-27.

Sub- class Magis- trates	Total number of persons under trial (b)	Persons whose cases were disposed of										Struck off under C. I., 141 dated 9-2-29					
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province		Discharged or acquitted		Convicted		Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year		Number of cases disposed of during the year (c)			Average number of days, during which each case lasted	Number of witnesses examined	Dealt with under sec- tion 302, Crl. P. C.		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					11	12	13
Special Magistrates under Section 42.	2																
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	31,190	194	12,700	2,785	640	187	4,612	8,061	49.7	31,188	79	43					
Stipendiary Magistrates do	13,941	131	6,614	2,480	1,845	...	2,569	7,324	45.1	17,443	1	288					
Bench of Magistrates	6	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	3.5	2	...	...			
District and Divisional Magistrate—Cases referred under Section 349, C. P. C.	11	2	...	7	...	...	...	9	22.0	6	2	...		
Chief Magistrates of Districts	247	119	...	115	...	...	...	123	30.8	1,375	...	...			
Courts of Sessions (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	36,395	390	19,435	5,336	2,489	189	7,192	15,521	47.4	50,016	83	341					

(a) Include cases decided by Sessions Judges on references under Sections 18 and 36, Criminal Procedure Code.

(b) That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 8. The cases of persons transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year, if not decided.

(c) Omit cases in which the accused died, escaped or was transferred.

ANNUAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5--(Criminal).
Statement showing the Punishment inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Mysore State in the year 1926-27.

Class of Tribunal	Persons sentenced to--										Detail of Punishment										Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School													
	Death	Transportation	Penal servitude	Imprisonment			Whipping	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour	Fine					Imprisonment					Whipping														
				Simple	Hard	Life				Rs. 10 and under	Rs. 50 and under	Rs. 100 and under	Rs. 500 and under	Rs. 1,000 and under	Above Rs. 1,000	Total amount of fine imposed during the year	Total amount of fine realized during the year	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.		16 days and under	6 months and under	2 years and under	7 years and under	Above 7 years	10 stripes and under	20 stripes and under	30 stripes and under					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29						
Stipendiary Magistrate sitting singly...	1,120	151	...	2,187	5 ^a	79	8	1,309	725	118	84	...	1,397	40 ^b	12	5,92,245	15	2	1,396	4	0	392	740	144	...	...	44	11	3	...	
Benches of Magistrates District Magistrates--Case referred under section 349, C. P. C.	369	77	...	3,986	6	...	...	3,728	257	1	...	...	...	10,460	0	0	9,991	4	0	95	12	0	382	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Magistrate of Districts	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	0	25	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts of Sessions	34	13	...	8	...	1 ^c	...	...	2	2	3	1	...	2,480	0	0	715	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	1,568	244	...	6,162	60	83	8	5,037	966	121	97	1	1,60,923	12	5,42,977	3	2	1,482	0	0	729	864	166	29	...	7	46	11	3	...	
Total

^a Includes 148 sentenced also to imprisonment.
^b Includes 88 do do do
^c Includes 7 do do do
^d Includes 28; do do do
^e Referred Case.
^f Includes fines realized during the year though imposed in previous years.

ANNUAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 6—(Criminal.)
Statement showing the Results of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Mysore State during the year 1926-27.

Tribunals	Number of persons														Remarks
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Court	Died, escaped, transferred to another Province	Appeals or applications rejected	Sentence or order confirmed	Sentence enhanced	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered	Sentence reversed	Proceedings quashed	New trial or further enquiry ordered	Referred for revision to the Chief Court	Pending trial	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted			
	750	13(a)	28	279	..	48	259	1	31	..	91	297			
To Chief Magistrates of Districts* ..	383	..	15	196	5	32	69	9	5	..	52	481			
The Courts of Sessions ..	153	..	13	84	..	15	10	..	..	..	31	..		
By persons convicted ..	16	..	..	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	51.75		
By Government from judgment ..															
of acquittal ..															
Total ..	1,302	13(a)	56	564	5	95	341	10	36	..	182	39.3			
	443	..	189	60	..	5	14	1	110	..	64	..			
By Chief Magistrates of Districts ..	239	..	31	108	..	..	18	..	38	4	40	..		
By Courts of Sessions ..	775	2(a)	130	131	3	67	79	9	44	..	310	..			
By Chief Court ..	1,457	2(a)	350	299	3	72	111	10	192	4	414	..			
Total ..	2,759	15(a)	406	863	8	167	452	20	228	4	596	..			
Grand Total ..															

*Or other Magistrates authorized to hear appeals under Section 407, C. P. C.
†That is the total of columns 3 to 12. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year if not decided.

ANNUAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 13--(Criminal.)
Statement showing use of Jurors and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Mysore State in the year 1926-27.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts	Established or average number of Jurors or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications	Number of cases tried by Jury	Number of cases tried with the aid of Assessors	Jury trials					Assessor's trials				Remarks
				Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors	Number of cases in which Judge differed from--				
				Wholly	Partially	Whose cases he referred under Section 307, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 307, C. P. C.		One assessor	Two assessors	All assessors		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bangalore Division	...	10	37	10	...	...	...	..	32	4	1	..	(a)
Mysore do	...	7	33	6	1	...	1	..	26	1	6	..	(b)
Shimoga do	...	5	20	4	...	1	1	..	18	..	2	..	
Total	...	22	90	20	1	1	2	...	76	5	9	..	

(a) Three cases were withdrawn and in 1 case the accused was convicted on his own plea of guilty;
(b) In 5 cases assessors were not called and 2 cases were withdrawn.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. D. 7793-I. & C. 166-27-3. dated 26th January 1928.

Report of the Working of the Department of Industries and Commerce.

Reviews the --- for 1926-27.

READ—

The Administration Report on the Working of the Department of Industries and Commerce during the year 1926-27, received with letter No. Per. 1-27, dated 6th November 1927, from the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore.

ORDER No. D. 7793-I. & C. 166-27-3, DATED 26TH JANUARY 1928.

Recorded.

2. *General Industrial Position.*—The Director proposes to publish a review containing a comprehensive survey of the general industrial position in the State and states that he has collected statistical materials for the purpose. This publication will serve a very useful object; the Director is requested to arrange for its early issue.

3. *Assistance to Private Enterprise.*—During the year the Department helped in the erection of 46 industrial installations by private enterprise, involving the investment of capital to the extent of Rs. 2,85,700. Including 18 applications pending at the close of the previous year there were 85 applications for financial aid under the Industrial Loans Rules. Of these 33 applications involving a sum of Rs. 72,286-10-0 were sanctioned; 32 applications were either rejected or withdrawn, leaving 20 applications pending disposal at the close of the year under review.

The total amount advanced from the time the system of Industrial Loans was introduced up to the end of June 1927, was Rs. 11,47,832-15-10 out of which Rs. 7,05,535-15-7 have been recovered, and Rs. 13,794-11-10 written off as irrecoverable. A sum of Rs. 1,39,589-4-2 has been recovered towards interest. Of the balance of Rs. 4,28,502-4-5 outstanding a sum of Rs. 2,21,458-9-6 had not fallen due for repayment before the close of the year.

The Director reports that since 1924-25 more of private capital is being invested in enterprise receiving financial help from Government. This is an encouraging feature which, it is hoped, will be maintained in future.

The Director is requested to mention in the future annual reports, the number of new industrial installations erected as compared with the number erected in each of the two previous years, to indicate the course of development under the different kinds of plants.

In the course of his report, the Director has drawn attention to the fact that only about 70 per cent of installations, started with the aid of Government, are now in working order and that the rest have failed for one reason or another. The Director has investigated the causes of failure in such cases and Government hope that the experience gained in the past will prove of value in eliminating chances of failure in future undertakings.

The outstandings at the close of the year were heavy, but it is satisfactory that the Director has made a complete enquiry into all cases of outstanding loans, with a view to take suitable action warranted by the circumstances of each case. Each case should be pursued with all possible expedition till a final decision is obtained. The Director considers that a part of the outstanding loans may prove to be irrecoverable.

Every effort should be made to minimise the amount to be written off. Government hope that with greater discrimination in the selection of industrial enterprises to be undertaken and with larger attraction of private capital into business, there will be less need for direct financial aid by Government and that occasions for writing off loans or foregoing interest will be comparatively rare in future.

4. *Management of Government Industrial Concerns.*—All the concerns run by the Department worked at a loss with the exception of the Government Soap Factory. Government note that the Director is taking steps to remedy the defects responsible for the unsatisfactory working of the concerns. It is satisfactory that the Manufacturing and Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts and Balance Sheets of the concerns have been appended to the report. The introduction of a better system of Cost Accounts, the disposal of accumulated stocks the writing down of other assets should to a large extent remedy the present defects and Government hope that there will be an improvement in the future financial position of these concerns as anticipated by the Director.

All these concerns are not only engaged in the work of manufacture but also in affording training to young men taken as apprentices. The training sections should, as far as possible, be separated from the manufacturing branches, so that the results of the working of the purely commercial parts of the concerns may be clearly brought out. Government have recently in their Order No. D. 6984-5—I. & C. 242-27-1, dated 5th January 1928, enunciated certain principles for affording these concerns some latitude in employing a part of the profits made by them for the expansion of their business.

Central Industrial Workshop.—It is satisfactory to note that the Workshop executed some important work orders including a filter press for a firm in the Vizagapatam District, transmission machinery and steel trusses for the Mysore Match Manufacturing Company at Shimoga and sluice shutters and operating mechanism for the Hydro Electric Works at Sivasamudram. It is reported that an improved sugar-cane mill has been made and that its working has yielded satisfactory results.

In Government Order No. D. 10648-51—I. & C. 362-26-7, dated 31st May 1927, Government have sanctioned the amalgamation of the workshops of the Military and Electrical Departments with the Central Industrial Workshop and the amalgamation has resulted in a material reduction of overhead charges. With this advantage and with the increased volume of work handled by the combined concern its future financial position should be satisfactory. As regards the outstandings, the Director is requested to take prompt and vigorous action to collect them. Endeavours should also be made to execute in the workshop, as far as possible, all works which are required for Government Department.

Government Art Workshop.—The output and sales of this concern were better than in the previous year, though the net result of its working was a loss. The Director reports that arrangements have been made to produce a class of goods more acceptable to the market and to train apprentices in making such articles. It is essential that endeavours should be made to economise the cost of production of such articles and to bring their prices within the reach of the buying public and to improve the financial position of the concern.

Government Weaving Factory.—Government observe that the working of this concern has not been satisfactory for a number of years. The training section should be separated from the manufacturing branch and the attention of the latter devoted to the popularisation of new processes, appliances and patterns, limiting production of goods to the minimum necessary for the attainment of these objects. Government consider that in view of the fact that weaving is after agriculture perhaps the most important occupation of the people in the State, special efforts are needed to introduce improved methods and appliances for weaving in the districts. Government have under consideration proposals for the revival of District demonstration parties for the popularisation of improved machinery.

Demonstration parties were employed for encouraging hand spinning and weaving of the yarn produced as subsidiary occupations in rural parts. With the same object in view Government have recently sanctioned an experimental spinning station at Badanaval village in the Nanjangud Taluk, to serve a tract where the production

No. D. 7793—I. & C. 166-27-3, DATED 26TH JANUARY 1928.

of home spun had long been known and practised by the people. Government trust that with the help and guidance given by the All India Spinners' Association, the Department will be able to make the scheme a success and to give extended application to the experience gained.

District Workshops.—It is satisfactory to note that District Workshops are gaining in popularity. The Director is requested to consider how best the efficiency of the existing workshops might be improved and which other places, in view of their industrial activities, require to be provided with workshops.

Well Boring Section.—The employment of boring sets and drills for the provision of drinking water and, if possible, of water for irrigational purposes is still in its initial stage. The experience of its working in other parts of India would seem to point to the fact that this method of sinking wells is, under certain conditions, full of potentialities. Government have recently sanctioned the purchase of a Calyx Drill suited for work in the dry districts of the State and proposals are under consideration for provision of additional equipment for this important work and for adopting a regular programme of well sinking work in all the Districts.

5. *Special Schemes.*—Proposals for the manufacture of Alkali (by the Electrolytic process) are under consideration. The Director is requested to furnish additional information called for on his proposals for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. He is requested to report at an early date the measures to be adopted for improving the conditions relating to cardamom trade.

6. *Minor and Cottage Industries.*—A detailed survey of the conditions of the existing minor and cottage industries is essential for deciding upon the lines on which attempts can be made to improve them. The Director is requested to have the survey carried out as promptly as possible on the lines settled, with the assistance of the District Economic Superintendents.

Industrial Education.—The working of the District Industrial Schools at Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Chitaldrug and Hassan and of the Trade Schools at Channapatna and Dodbhallapur has to be examined, with a view to ascertain what measures should be adopted to improve them and to extend their usefulness. It is under consideration accordingly to arrange for a special inspection of these institutions by a competent officer.

The Advisory Committee for the Chamarajendra Technical Institute has been reconstituted and under its guidance Government trust that further improvements will be effected in the working of the Institute as well as of the Government Art Workshop at Bangalore.

Trade.—Interesting statistics of the trend of trade under the different classes of articles have been furnished in the report. The Director is requested to mention in the future reports the reasons as far as they are ascertainable, for the variations in the volume and value of the more important exports and imports.

7. *Working of the Petroleum Regulation.*—Twenty-three licenses for the storage of non-dangerous petroleum and 48 for that of dangerous petroleum, two licenses for the transport of non-dangerous petroleum and 11 for that of dangerous petroleum were issued during the year, license fees being Rs. 2,547 as against Rs. 3,226 in the previous year. The question of allowing owners of motor vehicles to store dangerous petroleum up to 20 gallons without license, as in British India, is separately under consideration.

8. *Weights and Measures.*—In the Weights and Measures Regulation No. III of 1902 there was no provision for insisting on the use of only certified measures and weights and the law was accordingly amended during the year. Revised rules to be issued under the amended regulation are separately under the consideration of Government. It is proposed to introduce the scheme in the first instance in one of the City Municipalities and steps are being taken to provide an adequate supply of certified measures of capacity and to evolve a satisfactory organisation to work the rules with efficiency and smoothness. The seamless measures manufactured by the Mysore Premier Metal Factory have not come as largely into use as was expected, the reason being probably that cheaper, though less durable, measures are in the market.

9. *Labour.*—In Government Order No. 1267-1317—C. B. 84-26-2, dated 11th October 1926, the Director of Industries and Commerce was appointed as the Officer

No. D. 7793—I. & C. 166-27-3, DATED 26TH JANUARY 1928.

to deal with questions relating to labour. Action have been taken for the early introduction of legislation for regulating the grant of compensation to workmen; the bill is under consideration by the Select Committee of the Legislative Council. The Director's proposals for the enactment of a law relating to the registration of Trade Unions for which there is no proper legislative provision at present are separately under consideration. Draft rules under the Factories Amendment Regulation No. VI of 1925, were published with Notification No. D. 5848—I. & C. 67-26-9, dated 22nd January 1927. The Director's proposals for the appointment of Inspectors and certifying surgeons to administer the Factory Law are also under consideration.

10. *General.*—In Government Order No. O. 7152-'63—Seri. 92-26-1, dated 25th February 1927, the control of the Sericultural Department was transferred from the Director of Agriculture to the Director of Industries and Commerce as a stage has been reached in sericulture where problems of reeling and markets require greater attention than to those connected with expansion of mulberry.

The Report submitted by the Director gives a lucid account of the operations of the Department in the year under review and Government are glad to note that the difficult questions arising in the administration of the Department have on the whole received adequate attention, and that strenuous efforts are being made to rectify defects brought to light by experience.

N. RAMA RAO,
*Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.*

To—The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.

Exd.—P. S. R. N.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE
DURING THE YEAR 1926-27.

I. Personnel.

Mr. Mohamed Zahiruddin Mecci was in charge of the Department of Industries and Commerce till his untimely death in January 1927. Mr. S. G. Sastry, Industrial Chemist was in charge of the Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce from 9th January 1927 to the 28th of that month when I took charge of the Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce and remained in charge of the post till the end of the official year.

Mr. S. G. Sastry was on leave for a period of one month and 24 days from the 19th April 1927 and during this period, Mr. H. K. Rama Iyengar, Superintendent, Commercial Intelligence was placed in administrative charge of the Government Soap Factory. Mr. G. S. Girimaji Rao, Superintendent of Industries, Bangalore Division, was on leave from 1st April 1927 till the close of the year. Mr. R. Ananthasubramanyam, Industrial Assistant, was attending to the duties of Superintendent, in addition to his own, till the middle of June when Mr. V. T. Bhagavachar was appointed to be in charge of the Division.

Mr. Mecci was on tour for a total period of 37 days during the time he held charge of the Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce. The total number of days spent on tour by me was 36.

Scope of the Report.

I propose to restrict this report to the work actually carried out by the Department reserving for separate publication a review of the present condition of Industries in the State. With a view to obtain a comprehensive view of the general industrial position without at the same time creating any suspicion that particulars of a private or confidential nature were sought to be elicited, a statistical form based on the Industrial Census of the United States of America was printed and circulated among all Industrial Establishments with instructions as to how the form was to be filled up.

The Officers of the Department have personally visited each of the concerns and have explained the object, the Department has in view and the nature of the information required. I am glad to state that a large majority of the works in the State have furnished the information wanted and have in several instances availed themselves of the assistance of our officers for filling up the forms. These forms are now being scrutinised and tabulated and the information available will be classified under different industries and published with a review for general information at an early date.

The Work of the Department.

The work of the Department may be classified into (1) assistance to private enterprise in the erection and working of private installations with which may be included the provision of financial aid under the Industrial Loan Rules, (2) the management and working of the concerns under the control of the Department, (3) investigation of new industries for which facilities are available in the State, (4) supervision and control of Industrial Schools and Home Industries Classes receiving Government aid, (5) commercial inquiries and review of the trade of the State, and (6) other work entrusted to the Department such as the administration of the

Factories Regulation along with inquiries relating to the condition of Labour, the working of the Petroleum Regulation, the Patents and Designs Regulation, the extension of Post and Telegraph Offices in the State, etc.

1. Assistance to Private Enterprise.

During the year under review, 46 industrial installations were erected for private persons by the Officers of the Department. The installations consisted chiefly of Rice Mills (13), Oil Mills (6), Pumping Plants (6), Flour Mills (4), Coffee Pulper (1), Groundnut Decorticators (5), Power Loom (1), Workshop (1), Printing Press (1), Art Litho Press (1), Steam Engine (1), Electric Lighting equipment (2), Sugar-cane Mill (1), Ginning Factory (1), Saw Mill (1) and Tile Factory (1). In five existing factories the power plants were extended. The Industrial Development of the State is progressing as may be expected along lines marked out by its agricultural resources. The details of the installations erected and the localities in which this work was undertaken is given in the enclosed Statement (I). It is estimated that the total private capital invested in industrial enterprises through these installations is Rs. 2,85,700, of which the amount borrowed from Government under the Industrial Loan Rules was Rs. 51,205, or about 18 per cent.

Since the establishment of the Department in 1913, 378 industrial installations have been erected by its Officers in aid of private enterprise in which it is estimated a total amount of Rs. 20, 15,980 of capital has been invested. The total amount of loan advanced by Government under the Industrial Loan Rules during this period is Rs. 10,65,049. A Statement (II) giving particulars of the installations erected, the amount of private capital invested, and the loans sanctioned during each year since the inception of the Department, is enclosed with this Report along with a Chart showing the proportion borne by the loans obtained from Government to the total investment. It will be observed that during the years immediately following the establishment of the Department a good deal of private capital was invested in industrial enterprises and that from 1916-17 to the end of 1923-24, the amount invested in installations corresponded more or less to the amount of loan obtained from Government. Since the year 1924-25, however, the proportion of capital found privately has largely increased. It should be remembered that the figures relate only to industrial works covered by the Loan Rules and erected by the Officers of the Department and are not applicable to the general Industrial Development of the State. Even so, they furnish a measure of the genuine industrial awakening among the people. During the early years of the Department a highly optimistic view of the returns from industry was entertained by the public and private enterprise was encouraged to invest money in industrial ventures. Undertakings which did not possess the necessary requisites of finance or business ability or were located in unfavourable environments failed and a spirit of caution was engendered among the people. During recent years, the preliminary conditions of industrial success have been more correctly estimated and a gradually increasing amount of private capital is being invested in minor industrial undertakings in all parts of the State.

An endeavour has been made to ascertain by inquiry and inspection, the number of installations actually at work at present out of the undertakings started with the aid of the Department. It is reported that out of 378 originally started, 262 works, *i. e.*, about 69 per cent are in working condition. The Statement II enclosed shows the number of undertakings of each description now working as compared with the number originally started. It will be observed that the largest number of failures have occurred under Pumping Plants where only 38 are at work as against 81 started. The plants have failed either owing to the unfavourable site of the power unit, failure of water-supply, unsuitability of soil, or the expensiveness of lift irrigation. The geological conditions of the State preclude the possibility of largely extending lift irrigation plants except under very favourable circumstances and pumping plants are now put up only where water-supply is assured and the soil is suitable for growing sugar-cane or an equally remunerative crop. Failures have also been very common in the case of sugar-cane crushing installations of which only 5 are reported to be working as against 16 originally started. The use of

motive power for crushing sugar-cane and the manufacture of jaggery from the juice involves a complicated organisation ensuring a continuous supply of good cane, as soon as it is cut from the fields, as well as efficient boiling arrangements and most of the plants started originally have suffered ship-wreck owing to failure to fulfil these requirements. The failures in respect of flour mills are due to excessive multiplication of plants quite out of proportion to the business available leading to the weeding out of economically inefficient undertakings. In regard to other industries the failures, when they have occurred, are due to easily traceable causes such as lack of finance or disputes between partners and wherever such impediments are avoided or have been overcome, the installations have thriven and are at present yielding a substantial income to their owners.

Provision of Financial aid under the Loans Rules.

Eighteen applications for an aggregate loan of Rs. 88,240 were pending at the close of the year 1925-26 and 67 applications for a total loan of Rs. 2,89,052-10-0 were received during the year under review. Thirty-three applications involving a sum of Rs. 72,286-10-0 were sanctioned and thirty-two applications for an aggregate amount of Rs. 1,70,740 were rejected or withdrawn. Twenty applications involving a sum of Rs. 1,34,266 were under various stages of inquiry at the close of the year. Two statements giving further details of the applications are enclosed. (Statements III and IV).

Since the introduction of the Loan Rules in 1913, 341 applications for an aggregate sum of Rs. 13,53,428-14-6 have been sanctioned by the different authorities empowered to sanction such applications of which, however, 49 applications involving an amount of Rs. 2,05,595-14-8 were withdrawn leaving a balance of 292 applications in respect of which a sum of Rs. 11,47,832-15-10 was actually disbursed. Of the loans sanctioned, 204 were loans for the purchase of machinery under the Hire Purchase System and the balance *i.e.*, 88 formed what are called "Takavi" Loans.

It may be stated that out of the loans sanctioned 186 accounts have been closed by the end of June 1927—136 Hire Purchase Loans and 50 Takavi Loans—and out of a sum of Rs. 4,79,966-7-2 due on the accounts, a sum of Rs. 4,69,042-8-4 was recovered and Rs. 10,923-14-10 written off. There are at present 106 accounts still open—68 Hire Purchase and 38 Takavi—in respect of which a sum of Rs. 2,39,364-4-3 has been recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 4,28,502-4-5 still due. Of the latter amount, a sum of Rs. 2,21,458-9-6 had not become due at the end of the year under review.

Looking at the figures from another aspect, a sum of Rs. 7,05,535-15-7 has been recovered by Government out of the loan of Rs. 11,47,832-15-10 advanced in aid of industrial enterprise and a sum of Rs. 13,794-11-10 has been written off as irrecoverable leaving a balance of Rs. 4,28,502-4-5 due under principal. The recoveries referred to do not include an amount of Rs. 1,39,589-4-2 collected towards interest on the loans advanced. Two statements giving full particulars of the loans closed and open as well as the amounts recovered under principal and interest are enclosed. (Statements V and VI).

It is necessary to mention that the total amount of Rs. 4,28,502-4-5 shown above as still outstanding includes a sum of Rs. 75,024-3-8 which does not form part of any loan advanced by the Government under the Loan Rules. It represents the amount due by the Mysore Premier Metal Factory, Ltd., out of an aggregate amount of Rs. 82,784-0-8 which was part of the sale price due by the Company for the acquisition by it of the Government Metal Factory. The outstandings due by the Company are included under the Industrial Loan Accounts under the orders of Government with a view to watch periodical recovery. Ignoring for the present the amount due by the Premier Metal Factory, the amount due under the Takavi Loan Rules is Rs. 3,53,478-0-9 of which Rs. 1,54,436-5-1 was due by the end of June 1927 and Rs. 1,99,011-11-8 had not yet become due.

In view of the heavy outstandings overdue I reviewed, after I took charge, the present position of each borrower and the working condition of his installation. A Register has been prepared incorporating the information collected. Properties

seized from a number of concerns have been disposed of realising only a small proportion of the loans advanced and other installations which owe large arrears are likely to be shut down. A separate report will be submitted to Government reviewing the situation and it seems sufficient to explain here that when the accounts of 106 loans now outstanding are closed, Government will have to write off a much larger amount of the arrears than they have done up to now. A careful review of each of the loans aggregating to the total amount of Rs. 3,53,478-0-9 now outstanding shows that a sum of not less than Rs. 99,654-0-8 is likely to prove irrecoverable. It has been already mentioned that the total realisations on account of interest on the loans advanced amount to Rs. 1,39,589-4-2. It would seem that at least three-fourths of the recoveries made nominally on account of interest are in effect re-payments towards the principal of the loans advanced by Government. The financial cost to Government of the policy of promoting the rapid industrial development of the State adopted since 1913 may be roughly considered as about equal to the interest that Government would have to pay if the money advanced towards Industrial Takavi Loans had to be borrowed. I trust that Government will not consider that this is too high a price to pay for accelerating Industrial Development. Moreover, the greater readiness with which private capital is now invested in industrial enterprise to which reference has already been made is not only a sufficient justification of the policy pursued by Government, but also a guarantee that the concerns started within recent years with a considerable proportion of private capital are not likely to impose any burden on Government.

The Management of Departmental Concerns.

The Department has an Industrial Workshop, an Arts and Crafts Workshop together with a Depot, a Weaving Factory and a Soap Factory under its management. Since the transfer of the control of the Sericultural Department to the Industries Department with effect from March 1927, the Government Filature at Mysore has been added to the concerns under the direct management of the Department. All the concerns are required to carry on work under commercial conditions, but they have all been working at a loss almost since their inception with the exception of the Soap Factory. My main endeavour since I took charge of the Department has been directed towards the removal of the defects in their working, the introduction of a simplified system of Cost Accounts, the disposal of old stocks in which a good part of their working capital is locked up and the writing down of the value of their stores to correspond with current market rates. This work is being attentively pursued and I expect that before the close of the current year all the concerns will have been established on a sound basis.

The Central Industrial Workshop.

The Central Industrial Workshop is under the immediate control of Mr. B. G. Appadorai Mudaliar, Industrial Engineer. It dealt with 446 work orders of the estimated value of Rs. 1,04,213 and completed 314 work orders valued at Rs. 55,823-13-11. The total value of work done was about Rs. 74,528-5-9. The results of operation ended in a loss of Rs. 8,256-7-11 of which a sum of Rs. 511-5-11 is the expenditure incurred by the Workshop for its participation in the Exhibition organised by Bangalore District Board at the end of December 1926. An abstract of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account is enclosed.

The Workshop carried out over Rs. 31,000 worth of work for private parties and among the important work done under this head may be mentioned, a filter press made for a firm at Anakapally in the Vizagapatam District, spiral gears for Sri Rama Krishna Oil Mills, Steel trusses for the Vokkaligara Sangha, and transmission machinery and steel trusses to the Mysore Match Manufacturing Company at Shimoga. Among the works executed by the Workshop for Government Departments may be mentioned cast iron railings for the Krishnaraja Circle at Bangalore and sluice shutters and operating mechanism for the Hydro-Electric Works at Sivasamudram. A Power attachment to the ordinary bullock driven sugar-cane mill made in the Workshop has given satisfactory results under tests carried out under the auspices by the Agricultural Department and it is proposed

to manufacture during the current year a dozen attachments for sale to the public as it is expected to prove an efficient appliance in the holdings of raiyats where a prime-mover is available. There were 35 apprentices under training in the Workshop during the year.

The chief defects in operating the Workshop are, the establishment charges are too heavy, and wages bill is not adjusted to the work on hand, the wage earners being treated as more or less permanent. A large part of the working capital is absorbed in machinery manufactured during the war period which it is not possible to sell at present and heavy outstandings have been allowed to continue against Government Departments and private individuals.

With a view to reduce the overhead charges, the Workshop of the Military Department and that of the Electrical Department were amalgamated with the Central Industrial Workshop at the close of the year and the assets of the Workshop have been carefully revalued and written down to correspond with current prices. Vigorous steps are being taken to collect outstandings. The Establishment charges of the combined Workshop have been reduced resulting in a saving of Rs. 18,000 per annum and the wages bill is distributed on the work done daily so as to serve as an effective check against excessive or unnecessary employment of wage earners. It is expected that with the improvements effected the Workshop will be able to meet its charges during the current year.

The Art Workshop and the Industrial Depot.

The value of the output of the Art Workshop during the year was Rs. 38,511 as against Rs. 25,934 in 1925-26 and the total sales effected during the period under review was Rs. 39,795 as compared with Rs. 32,409 in the previous year. Of the total number of 567 work orders, 426 were completed during the year. The average number of men employed in the concern is 80, of whom 30 were apprentices under training. The result of the working of the concern ended in a loss of Rs. 5,089. The sales in the Industrial Depot during the year amounted to Rs. 18,086-4-2 as against Rs. 22,000-7-11 in 1925-26. The goods belonging to private artisans sold on commission amounted to Rs. 14,320, the rest of the sales representing Depot Stock.

The Art Workshop was established to furnish a training in art and design as applied to various industrial crafts and to improve, if possible, the old handicrafts that are capable of artistic treatment. It cannot be said to have fulfilled its object mainly because the Workshop has not been placed under the charge of any expert handicraftsman. This defect was remedied during the close of the year by the appointment of Mr. H. Wolinski and I expect that the Art Industries of the State will receive a healthy stimulus from the work that will in future be done at the Art Workshop. The sales at the Depot have declined from year to year chiefly because the line of goods offered has been uniform for many years and no attempt has been made to extend the market beyond Bangalore. A diversification and improvement in the goods made at the Workshop is expected to enhance the sales at the Depot and a beginning will be made to test the demand in other important cities in India.

The Government Weaving Factory.

The factory is equipped with 33 hand-looms and 3 power looms. The latter are worked by means of an electric motor. The factory is placed in charge of the Textile Assistant, Mr. M. Krishna Rao. It worked for 291 days in the year under review and produced goods valued at Rs. 22,030-11-11. The average number of weavers employed is 50. Twenty apprentices are under training, of whom 10 are in receipt of scholarships paid by Government, District Boards, etc. The goods produced consisted chiefly of sarees of silk and gold thread, mercerised sarees, silks of various shades, bed sheets and towels. The total sales during the year amounted to Rs. 32,215-6-0. The result of working the factory ended in a loss of Rs. 6,027.

A new tappet was devised for producing figured designs which was copied among the local weavers and an adjustment to facilitate changing over from one design to another, was also introduced. Demonstrations of the use of improved

weaving appliances were held at the Exhibition organised by the Bangalore District Board, and at nine Conferences held under the auspices of District and Taluk Boards, and improved appliances to the total value of Rs. 3,096-4-0 were sold to weavers.

The Weaving Factory has to be thoroughly overhauled and re-organised. The work in the training section should be systematised in accordance with a carefully prepared syllabus and the factory section should get into more intimate touch with the requirements of the market. Proposals for the re-organisation of the factory and the appointment of a selling agent have been submitted to Government. Heavy stock considerably depreciated in value had accumulated at the factory and a good part of the stocks has recently been cleared by auction under the orders of Government.

The Government Soap Factory.

During the year under report 18½ tons of toilet soaps and 39¾ tons of washing soaps were made in the factory. The total sales during the year amounted to Rs. 1,31,598 and the operations resulted in a profit of Rs. 4,957 exclusive of a sum of Rs. 9,173 set apart towards depreciation and interest on capital.

The selling Agency of Messrs. Md. Musa Haji Ebrahim & Co., terminated during the year and the factory carried out sales directly. During the latter half of the year, Messrs. Ramjanally Ebrahim & Co., were appointed selling Agents for the Bombay Presidency and Messrs. Best & Co., for the Madras Presidency and the adjoining Indian States.

The factory introduced a new variety of soap with a scent milder than the standard sandal soap under the name of "Ananda Soap" and the packing of both the toilet and washing soaps was largely improved.

Well Boring.

The Well Boring Section is under the direct charge of the Industrial Engineer. Seventeen Bore-holes were put down during the year to a total depth of 628 feet, of which 455 feet were through hard rock. A statement showing the work done is enclosed (Statement VII). The equipment consists of three Musto's Boring Sets worked by manual labour as well as an old type of power driven Calyx Core Drill. The Musto's Sets were provided with attachments for being worked by motor power at a cost of Rs. 12,046. The Boring Sets proved very useful in minimising the scarcity of drinking water in the Bangalore Municipality in the first half of the year. The most note-worthy work done during the year was a bore-hole put down for the Chikballapur Municipality to a depth of 135 feet which yielded a water-supply of 600 gallons per hour and another hole sunk through rock to a depth of 35 feet at Dodballapur estimated to give a daily supply of 1,500 gallons. In spite of the success obtained in a few outstanding instances, the experience of working these sets has proved conclusively that Musto's Sets when employed in drilling through hard rock are both inefficient and expensive and their best results are achieved in putting down bore-holes through soft soil or highly disintegrated rock. When employed in localities suited to their working conditions, they yield satisfactory results.

Sericulture.

The Sericultural Department was transferred to the control of this Department with effect from March 1927. A separate report has already been submitted in regard to the work of that Department.

District Workshop.

At the commencement of the year there were three Workshops under the control of the Department situated at three District Headquarters, namely Shimoga, Kolar and Hassan. The Workshop at Hassan was incorporated into one Local

Industrial School and converted into a Training Section with a view to afford freer scope for development to a private workshop started at the place with the aid of the Department. The Shimoga Workshop has been gaining in popularity and a request has recently been made for its further expansion. The realisations credited to the Treasury since its establishment in 1918-19 amount to Rs. 38,775 as against the total expenditure of Rs. 54,412 on the Workshop. The total book value of the assets is estimated at Rs. 29,026 and a sum of Rs. 3,179 is set apart as reserve for depreciation. The Kolar Workshop has not yet been able to meet its expenses. The total receipts during the year under report was Rs. 1,825 and the loss on working was Rs. 542. This is mainly due to the fact that the Workshop is not suitably equipped to take up all the work that is available for it. This has been recognised by the District Board who have recently resolved to make a grant for its expansion.

Investigation and Enquiries.

A scheme for the manufacture of alkali by Electrolytic process was submitted for the consideration of Government. The scheme was recently examined at a meeting of the Industries and Commerce Board where an unanimous decision was reached that a recommendation may be made to Government to pioneer the industry at a cost of about a lakh of rupees on the ground that the industry would provide an outlet for the utilisation of the electric energy available, there was a local market for one of the chief products, and a fair prospect of a basic chemical industry being established in the State.

The prospects of manufacturing sulphuric acid were also examined and a brief note embodying information as to the quantity of acid consumed locally was furnished. The subject is still under investigation.

A Note containing a brief summary of the investigations conducted in other parts of India on the prospects of manufacturing paper out of bamboo along with the views of the Government of India expert about the feasibility of starting the industry in the State was submitted for the consideration of the Standing Committee of the Economic Conference.

The question of providing current finance for the coffee crop was referred to a Committee with the Director of Industries as Convenor. The present methods in vogue for the finance of the crop with the views of the coffee growers on the subject have been investigated and a Note prepared for the consideration of the Committee. The present condition of the trade in cardamom engaged the attention of the Department. The cardamom grown in the State is exported to Haveri in the Bombay Presidency where it is cured and sold to the merchants in Bombay. There are too many middlemen between the grower and the consuming markets and the grower does not derive the full value of his crop. The subject of establishing a Growers' Union on the lines of the Travancore Cardamom Association is under investigation.

Economic Conference.

Last year the Economic Conference placed certain grants at the disposal of the Department to carry out the following items of work:—

Industrial Survey.—Proposals were submitted to Government regarding the lines on which the contemplated survey may be made. Government have recently passed orders approving of the work being taken in certain select industries during the year.

Tourists Advertisement.—With a view to attract an increasing number of tourists it was decided to print posters picturing the historic sites and noted scenery in the State. Mr. Pavanjee, the Artist of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, was placed on special duty to paint the views selected and an order has been placed with the Art Litho Press to print the pictures which will be exhibited in the important Railway Stations and chief Cities in India.

Hand-spinning.—The Department has given special encouragement for the development of the subsidiary occupation of hand-spinning. Government approved of the proposals of the Director for the manufacture of approved type of charkas

in the Art Workshop for sale to the public at a fixed price of Rs. 1-12-0, the Department bearing the transport charges and for the entertainment of 10 Demonstrators for work in the eight districts and the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore. These Demonstrators were given training in the Gandhi Ashram in the Salem District in the methods of organising the hand-spinning industry. Suitable circulars were addressed to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts in this behalf and the Spinning Demonstrators were placed under the control of the Economic Superintendents. As a result of the efforts made by the Department 1,824 charkas were supplied during the year.

Dye House.—Government sanctioned the purchase of an Airograph machine as well as the necessary equipment to put up a Dye House at the Government Weaving Factory. The machinery were ordered last year. They have just arrived and are being erected in the new premises of the Government Weaving Factory.

Industrial Education.

The Chamarajendra Technical Institute is the most important institution imparting instruction in Arts and Crafts in the State. It is under the charge of Mr. H. G. Alderton. The pay of the staff was revised during the year.

The number on the roll on the 30th June 1927 was 408 against 380 on the corresponding day of the previous year. The average monthly number on the roll and average daily attendance were 350.11 and 270.28 respectively as against 296.48 and 217.24 of the previous year.

The number admitted during the year is 283 and the number left was 255, of whom only 10 students left with permission after finishing the course.

The following table gives the strength in the several classes on the 30th June 1927 as compared with those on the 30th June 1926 :—

Sections	Number on roll on 30th June 1926	Number on roll on 30th June 1927
Cabinet making	105	92
Smithy and Fitters	57	49
Batten	19	13
Inlaying	17	16
Wood Carving	15	19
Engraving	19	24
Metal Work	10	8
Arts and Modelling	58	48
Workshops	43	43
Vocational Class	37	96
Total	380	408

Receipts and Expenditure.—An Abstract of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Arts, Industries and Crafts Sections is given below :—

Items of Receipts	Amount	Items of Expenditure	Amount
	Rs. s. p.		Rs. s. p.
Labour paid into Treasury.	1,639 5 1	Establishment	26,221 3 0
Fees	81 1 2	Scholarships	7,674 8 0
		Tools and wastages	1,716 12 11
		Library, prizes, contingencies, experiments, etc.	1,167 5 2
	1,720 6 3		36,779 13 1

The Institute has a Workshop at the credit of which all the stock of raw materials etc., is held. The materials are issued to the Training Section for practice work and the products are credited to Workshop stock for sale. The labour charges are assessed at standard rates and the total amount is credited to the Treasury under Education. The cost of the materials wasted in early training is only charged to Education. The total value of the articles manufactured in the Workshop during the year was Rs. 27,892-1-6 as against Rs. 21,907-14-1 in 1925-26.

With a view to further improve the working and usefulness of the Chamara-jendra Technical Institute and the Arts Workshop, a Committee was appointed by Government at the close of the year under the Chairmanship of Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I.

Apart from this Institute, there are under the control of the Department, four District Industrial Schools where instruction is imparted under carpentry, smithy and rattan work, at Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Hassan and Chitaldrug. There are further two trades schools, one at Channapatna and another at Dodbhallapur, specialising in wood carving and weaving respectively and another school at Sagar where sandalwood carving is taught besides smithy and carpentry work.

The following table gives particulars of the strength, attendance output, sales and realisations of the different schools during the year:—

Sl. No.	Name of school	Strength	Attendance	Scholarships paid Amount			Output	Sales	Realisations
				No.	Rs.	a. p.			
1	Channapatna ...	84	75	70	2,812	14 2	3,591	3,435	3,435
2	Shimoga ...	96	95	28	741	2 0	516	1,096	1,670
3	Sagar ...	32	23	24	532	6 0	1,323	1,413	1,101
4	Hassan ...	36	23	27	546	14 0	1,786	1,622	1,420
5	Chikmagalur ...	25	21	...	697	0 0	2,341	2,144	2,390
6	Dodbhallapur ...	47	36	34	1,002	7 0	2,711	3,401	3,062
7	Chitaldrug ...	32	22	25	618	2 0	1,050	1,330	1,200

Besides the Industrial Schools under the management of the Department there are five Aided Industrial Schools at Tumkur, Kolar, Bangalore, Melkote and Hole-Narsipur. The number of students, the subject taught, the grant sanctioned by Government and the total expenditure of each of the schools are as follows:—

No. of students.	Subjects taught.	Grant and scholarships granted.
43	1. Wesleyan Mission School, Tumkur— Carpentry, Rattan, Smithy and Machine Works	... Rs. 155 plus Rs. 18 = P.M. = Rs. 2,196 = P.A.
64	2. Mission School, Kolar— Carpentry	... Rs. 110 plus Rs. 25 = P.M. = Rs. 1,620 = P.A.
18	3. Industrial School, Melkote— Carpentry and Weaving	... Rs. 110 plus Rs. 25 = P.M. = Rs. 1,620 = P.A.
13	4. Weaving Industrial School, Hole-Narsipur— Weaving and Carpentry	... Rs. 85 = P.M. = Rs. 1,020 = P.A.
	5. S. L. N. Institute, Bangalore— Carpentry, Rattan, Weaving, Toy Works and Drawings.	Rs. 250 = P.M. = Rs. 3,000 = P.A.

With a view to encourage industrial occupation at home, of women belonging to classes whose social conditions do not permit of their working in public, three Aided Home Industrial Classes have been started in Bangalore and one at Mysore. Particulars of the strength of the classes, the subjects in which instruction is given and amount of grant per month is given below:—

Name of the Institute	Subjects taught	No. of students attending the classes	Monthly grant sanctioned to the Institute
Sarada Sthree Samaj, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	Rattan work ...	12	Rs.
	Tailoring ...	12	48
Marathi Girls' School, Basavangudi, Bangalore.	Rattan work ...	12	
	Tailoring ...	12	48
Gosha Ladies' School, Bangalore ...	Rattan work ...	12	
	Spinning ...	12	
	Weaving ...	12	75
Home Industries Institute, Mysore ...	Handspinning ...	10	
	Embroidery...	13	
	Sewing ...	13	
	Hand-knitting and crochet.	13	75
	Machine knitting ...	13	
	Matchbox making ...	20	

Trade and Commerce.

The quantity and value of the rail-borne trade of the State for the year 1926-27 is estimated as follows, as compared with that of the previous year:—

Year	Import		Export		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1925-26	10,928,735	11,36,72,933	7,253,008	10,42,31,625	18,181,743	21,79,04,608
1926-27	10,318,038	11,63,00,358	7,603,807	10,49,73,349	17,921,945	22,12,73,708

Food, Drink and Tobacco.

As compared with the previous year, there was a noticeable shrinkage in the quantity and value of rice imported from 15.61 lakhs of maunds valued at Rs. 125.77 lakhs to 12.65 lakhs of maunds valued at 101.06 lakhs of rupees. Salt imported by rail suffered a fall in quantity, from 7.94 lakhs of maunds to 7.89 lakhs and a decline in value, from 29.41 lakhs of rupees to 24.65 lakhs of rupees. In the export trade there was a large increase in the volume and value of the exports under the food grains, as ragi, javari, paddy, etc., from 12.01 lakhs of maunds valued at rupees 58.80 lakhs of rupees to 17.93 lakhs of maunds valued at 100.19 lakhs of rupees giving evidence of a prosperous agricultural year. Betelnuts exported remained much the same as in the year before and there was a decline in value chiefly due to a fall in price. There was an improvement in the exports of jaggery and brown sugar but the rise in value was only slight as the price was on downward trend. The quantity of cardamoms exported increased from 7,133 maunds to 7,635 maunds but the value declined from 17.11 lakhs to Rs. 14.08 lakhs.

Raw Materials and Produce unmanufactured.

As compared with the year 1925-26, the imports of coal in 1926-27 showed a decrease in quantity by about 350,000 maunds from 25.74 lakhs of maunds to 22.21 lakhs of maunds. There was a slight advance in the imports of hides and skins raw, from 91,387 maunds to 97,320 maunds but the value declined from Rs. 23.73 lakhs to Rs. 23.30 lakhs. There was a decline in the total quantities and values of vegetable oils imported into the State during the year. Of the Textile materials imported raw cotton recorded an increase from 2 to 2½ lakhs of maunds although the total increase in value was only 3½ lakhs of rupees from 90 lakhs to 93.53 lakhs.

There was a phenomenal increase in the exports of groundnuts from 381,000 maunds to 611,500 maunds in 1926-27 and the rise in value was from Rs. 30,26,000 to Rs. 49,00,000. The exports of castor and cotton seeds also showed a slight advance. There was a heavy fall in the exports of copra, from 1½ lakhs of maunds valued at 45.69 lakhs of rupees to 95,760 maunds valued at 27.31 lakhs of rupees.

The export of raw silk declined from 11,349 maunds valued at Rs. 75.32 lakhs to 9,106 maunds valued at Rs. 66.87 lakhs.

Articles Mainly Manufactured.

There was an increase in the imports under chemicals and drugs in 1926-27 as compared with the previous year, the total value being Rs. 44.59 lakhs as against Rs. 37.94 lakhs. There was a slight increase in the imports of alizarine and aniline

ii

axes but the value declined due to a fall in price. The imports of angles, bars and beams showed an improvement in volume along with a corresponding rise in value. Imports of electrical machinery rose from Rs. 5,80,000 in 1925-26 to Rs. 13,52,000 in 1926-27 while that of the mining machinery fell from Rs. 21,29,000 to Rs. 14,52,000. The imports of European yarn and twist slightly improved during the year. The trade in the imported piecegoods improved considerably the total value rising from Rs. 96,23,000 in 1925-26 to Rs. 109,33,000 in 1926-27.

The exports of cotton goods and yarn rose from Rs. 86,83,000 to Rs. 99,91,000 last year. Silk fabrics exported advanced from Rs. 2,52,000 to Rs. 7,93,000 and the exports of wollen goods rose in value from Rs. 10,10,000 to Rs. 22,91,000 as a result of the increasing activity of the Wollen Mills in Bangalore. The exports of unmanufactured leather fell from 71,252 maunds valued at Rs. 57,00,000 in 1925-26 to maunds 68,934 valued at Rs. 41,36,000 in 1926-27. Oil cakes exported from the State rose from 115,422 maunds to 2,81,674 maunds in 1925-27 and the rise in value was from Rs. 4,11,000 to Rs. 9,85,000.

Prices.

The course of prices of principal commodities of trade was free from violent fluctuations. A statement showing the course of prices of the chief articles of trade is given below:—

The price of rice remained at the same level as in the previous year, i.e., at Rs. 23-6-0 per palla and in the case of the other food grains as ragi and javare there was a fall in price. There was a rise in the price of dhal and Bengal gram.

There was a downward trend in the course of prices of the important vegetable oils. Groundnuts remained at the same rate as in the previous year (Rs. 15-3-0 per 210 seers). The price of gingelly rose from Rs. 54 to Rs. 68 per 255 seers and that of copra from Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-9-0 per 25 lbs. The price of brown sugar fell from Rs. 3-5-0 to Rs. 2-12-0 and that of jaggery from Rs. 3-5-0 to Rs. 2-10-0 per 28 lbs.

The price of coffee rose from Rs. 18-4-0 to Rs. 22 per maund of 28 lbs. There was a heavy fall in the price of cardamom from Rs. 89-8-0 to Rs. 57-2-0 per 24½ lbs.

Of the textile materials, cotton fell from Rs. 43 to Rs. 37 per maund (82½ lbs.). The price of raw silk stood at Rs. 8-15-3 per lb. in July 1926 and declined to Rs. 8-4-0 by November. Since then, it has risen gradually and stood at Rs. 10-2-6 at the end of the year. Cotton yarn fell from Rs. 8-15-0 to Rs. 7 per 10 lbs. The market for tanned leather was dull as the price fell from Rs. 80 to Rs. 60 per maund of 82½ lbs.

The general level of prices at the end of June 1927 was 62 per cent higher than the level which prevailed before the War in 1914. A statement comparing the prices of 54 commodities in common use gives the following results indicating the changes in the price level of different classes of commodities:—

Class of commodities	Number of commodities taken	Standard Index at 100 for each commodity in June 1914	Index for June 1927	Ratio
Food grains and pulses...	8	800	1,628	203
Oil and oil seeds ...	10	1,000	1,698	170
Other food articles ...	15	1,500	2,542	169
Textiles ...	6	600	863	144
Others ...	15	1,500	2,039	136
Total ...	54	5,400	8,770	162

Petroleum Regulation.

During the year under review 23 licenses were issued for the storage of non-dangerous petroleum and 48 for the storage of dangerous petroleum. The

number of licenses issued during the year for the transport of non-dangerous and dangerous petroleum stood at 2 and 11 respectively. The total amount of license fee collected amounted to Rs. 2,547. Seven Kerbside pumps have been working in Bangalore City and 3 in Mysore and petroleum required for their use is stored in underground tanks closeby. The popularity of these Kerbside pumps is steadily increasing and new pumps are being erected at Tumkur, Oorgaum and other places.

A reference was received from the City Municipal Council, Mysore, to the effect that much inconvenience was being caused to the owners of motor vehicles, as the Regulation permitted the storage of only 3 gallons of dangerous petroleum without a license. On enquiry it was learnt that the owners of such vehicles in British India are allowed to store up to 20 gallons without license. The authority appointed to register motor vehicles under the Motor Vehicle Regulation is empowered to stamp a proviso in the license that the owners are permitted to carry 20 gallons of dangerous petroleum. I have recommended to Government that a similar course may be adopted in Mysore.

Patents and Designs Regulation.

The Patents and Designs Regulation of 1925 and the rules issued thereunder have been brought into force and the necessary registers and forms have been printed. Ten applications for patents and 6 for registration of designs were received during the year. Five applications for patents and all the applications for designs were accepted before the end of the year. Eighteen applications were received for the grant of the renewal certificates for the continuance of the exclusive privileges under the Inventions and Designs Regulation of 1894 and the necessary certificates after scrutiny were issued in all the cases. The total amount of fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 1,208.

Government in their Order No. G. 4843-85—P. P. 72-25-28, dated 12th November 1926 authorised the Director to issue licenses in the State for establishing and working the wireless broadcast receiver stations. Six applications for licenses were received during the year and licenses were granted in all cases. The total amount of fee realised was Rs. 60.

Labour.

There were 6 labour disturbances in the Textile Mills at Bangalore resulting in strikes and lockouts. The duration of such disturbances ranged from a few hours to fortnight. The causes of these disturbances were reported to be dismissals of hands on account of retrenchment, refusal to pay bonus or gratuity, levy of excessive fines for trivial mistakes, victimisation and the demand for holidays. After the Director was appointed Labour Commissioner, I interceded with the management of the mills on behalf of the labourers. In the disorganised condition of labour it was difficult to formulate their grievances and to seek suitable remedies at the hands of the employers. The points of dispute however were amicably settled in all cases except in one where firearms had to be used by the Police resulting in some loss of life.

The growing consciousness of labour is well illustrated by the readiness with which associations of persons employed in certain trades are formed. They are now being Registered under the Charitable Societies Regulation. At present there are 4 such organisations in existance, three at Bangalore and one at Mysore. The Regulation is not intended to include such Unions and neither the safeguards necessary to prevent these getting into the control of undesirable persons nor the immunity from liability to damages which should be conferred if the Unions should have healthy development, is granted under the present law. It is desirable that an enactment analogous to the British Indian Trade Union Act should soon be passed in the State. In the absence of such legislation it is difficult for labour to organise itself on proper lines and their leaders suffer under serious disadvantages. Government have been addressed on the subject.

The frequency of labour disputes and the absence of suitable machinery to avert or terminate them satisfactorily point to the need of legislation facilitating

the institution of conciliation or arbitration Boards. The matter would seem to be engaging the attention of the Provincial Governments in India. Some action will have to be taken in Mysore also.

The draft rules to be issued under the Factories Regulation as amended have been published by Government for the information of the public. The draft rules are now being considered by the Industries and Commerce Board. The rules provide for the systematic inspection of factories by the Inspectors with necessary qualifications specially appointed for the purpose. The District Magistrates though they continue to be the Inspectors of Factories within their districts will not generally pass any original orders. Detailed proposals have been submitted to Government regarding the appointment of Inspectors and certifying Surgeons to administer the provisions of the New Regulation and the Rules.

Weights and Measures.

During the year under review, Government passed orders directing the stoppage of the manufacture of third instalment of 10,000 sets of seamless measures by the Premier Metal Factory, Ltd. The Factory have supplied 19,500 sets seamless measures and another 500 sets already made have not yet been supplied. The total number of sets of measures sent to the City Municipalities and the districts for sale to the public amounted to 5,000 sets; and 6,000 sets tested and stamped are kept ready for sale in the Central Industrial Workshop and the remaining sets are being tested. As pointed out in the last year's report the sale of these measures is very poor which is chiefly due to the fact that the price charged is prohibitive and the measures are too heavy to be easily handled.

The Weights and Measures Regulation was amended during the year enforcing the use of only certified weights and measures in the areas notified by Government under the amended Regulation. The draft rules proposed to be issued under the amended Regulation have been prepared and submitted to Government. Necessary action is being taken to make available to the public for sale an adequate number of sets of certified weights and measures in areas, where the amended Regulation may be brought into force in the first instance.

Exhibition.

The Department participated in the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition organised by the District Board of Bangalore during the last week of December 1926.

The Department also took part in the Madras Park Fair Exhibition held during the last week of December. Artware, lacquered articles, soaps and scents, silk goods were exhibited. Reference may also be made to the participation by Government Soap Factory in the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held at Ponneri where the Factory was awarded a Gold Medal for its exhibits.

Posts and Telegraphs.

The question of improving the Postal and Telegraph facilities in the State continued to engage the special attention of the Department. With a view to afford postal facilities to all places having a population of more than 1,000, lists of villages in urgent need of postal facilities were drawn up in consultation with the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, and the places were arranged in order of importance, having regard to their situation, population, and the distance from the nearest Post Office.

Twenty-five villages which were in urgent need of postal facilities were selected by Government and the Postal Authorities were addressed to open offices in the villages early. It is a matter of gratification that Post Offices have since been opened in all these villages.

At the beginning of the year there were in all 488 Post Offices, of which 4 were Head Offices, 106 Sub-offices, and 378 Branch Offices. The total number of

offices having telegraph facilities were 64, of which 49 were Taluk Headquarter Stations

Eight Experimental Branch Offices were made permanent. By the end of the year there were in all 510 Post Offices in the State, of which 4 were Head Offices, 106 were Sub-offices and 400 Branch Offices.

There was an increase in the total number of Combined Telegraph Offices in the State from 64 to 74. Fifty-seven Taluk Headquarter Stations in the State have so far been connected with the Imperial Telegraph System. When the new lines under construction from Shimoga to Honnali and from Bangalore to Hole-Narsipur are completed, 7 new places will have telegraph facilities. The number of Taluk Headquarter Stations in the State which are still to be provided with telegraph communications will be 16.

C. RANGANATHA RAO SAHIB,
Director of Industries and Commerce.

STATEMENT No. I.

Statement showing the Particulars of the new Installations in the Department during the year 1926-1927.

No.	Particulars of Installation	Name of person or locality	Capacity of Plant	Remarks
MYSORE DIVISION.				
1	Mr. Abdul Gani's Rice Mill	Gargeswari	3 Cwt. or 30 bags of rice per day.	A loan of Rs. 2,000 for improving the machinery has been granted.
2	Decorticating Factory	Srikanteswara Rice Mill, Ediga, Mysore.	250 bags of groundnuts	.....
3	Rice Mill	Mr. M. K. Ebrahim, Yedatore	10 Cwt. 75 bags per day	A Hire Purchase Loan of Rs. 10,500 has been granted for the purchase of Rice Mill Machinery.
4	Rice Mill	Messrs. P. S. C. Madar Sahib & Co., French Rocks.	Burmah No. 8. 10 Cwt. Rice Mill, 100 bags per day.	A Hire Purchase Loan of Rs. 7,000 has been granted on the security of Rice Mill Machinery.
5	Oil Expeller and Decorticators.	Messrs. Brahmappa Thavanappanavaru, Mysore.	150 tins of oil per day	A Hire Purchase Loan of Rs. 15,000 has been granted in previous years.
6	Power Saw Mills	Mr. B. Thammiiya, Bamboo Bazaar.	2 Frame Saws, 1 Bench Saw, 1-26 B. H. P. E. Motor and one 15 B. H. P. Motor.	A Hire Purchase Loan of Rs. 1,875 has been granted for the purchase of two Electric Motors.
7	Rice Mill	Mr. P. Ramasetti, Yedatore	75 bags per day	A Hire Purchase Loan for the purchase of Steam Boiler and Engine at Rs. 5,100 has been granted. Net amount of loan is Rs. 2,500.
8	Sugarcane Mill Repair Workshop.	Mr. Gicigowda, Durguppe, Seringapatam Taluk.	10 ft. Screw Cutting Lathe and 4 H. P. Oil Engine.	A Hire Purchase Loan of Rs. 180 for the purchase of 4 H. P. Oil Engine has been granted.
9	Power Loom Factory	Mr. D. Hanumanthappa, Mysore.	100 yds. of Check per day for 3 looms (Rs. 90).	A Hire Purchase Loan of Rs. 850 has been granted for the purchase of looms.
10	Rice Mill	Mr. Ambuddin, Hunsur	50 bags per day	A Hire Purchase Loan of Rs. 3,750 has been granted for the purchase of machinery. For want of some more parts, the erection is not yet completed and they are being made locally.
11	Printing Press	Mr. K. Narasimahiya, Mysore	3 H. P. Electric Motor	A Hire Purchase Loan of Rs. 375 net has been granted for the purchase of Electric Motor.
12	Fine Art Printing Press	Mr. Shambulingiah, Curzon Park, Mysore.	Printing Press Art Camera, etc.	A loan of Rs. 1,500 has been granted for the purchase of Printing Press.
13	Decorticating Factory	Mr. Kotturappa, Nanjangud	100 bags	.....
14	Rice Mill	Mr. A. Sampath Iyengar, Hole-Narsipur.	10 bags per day	.....
BANGALORE DIVISION.				
15	10 N. H. P. Steam Engine and Decorticator.	Mr. Abdul Rasheed of Sira	80 bags per day	.....
16	Steam Engine and Decorticator.	Mr. Surupchand, Chikballapur	80 bags per day	.....
17	10½ H. P. Crude Oil Engine and 3 Roller Sugar-cane Mill.	Mr. B. K. Garudachar, Kyalsanahalli.	120 Mds. of jaggery per day	.....
18	5 H. P. Oil Engine and Pump	Mr. Namasiyaya Setti, Woolahalli, Anekal Taluk.	120 gallons of water per minute.	.....
19	10 H. P. Electric Motor	Mr. Ramachendriah, Bangalore City.	.....	.....
20	20 H. P. Crude Oil Engine, Pug and Roller Mills.	Mr. Abdul Razack Sahib, Varthur.	500 tiles per hour	Government H. P. Loan Rs. 2,500.
21	2½ H. P. Oil Engine and Pump.	Govt. Stud Farm, Kunigal	35 gallons per minute	.....
22	7 H. P. Electric Motor and Toy Lathes.	S. L. N. Institute, Bangalore	.....	.....
23	6 H. P. Oil Engine and Pump	Mr. Ramappa, Madagondahalli, Devanhalli Taluk.	150 gallons of water per minute.	.....
24	3 H. P. Oil Engine and Pump	Mr. Venkataswamappa, Chikballapur.	120 gallons of water per minute.	.....
25	5 H. P. Oil Engine and Pump	Mr. Govindschar, Kadagodi	150 gallons of water per minute.	.....
SHIMOGA DIVISION.				
26	German Locomobile of Wolf's Patent.	Mr. H. V. Narayana Rao, Shimoga.	5 pallas of rice per hour.	Government loan nil.
27	8 H. P. Oil Engine and Flour Mill.	Mr. G. Narayana Rao, Shimoga	50 H. P. Engine. 1½ pallas of rice per hour	Do
28	50 H. H. P. Cold Starting Oil Engine.	Messrs. Mini Ebrahim Sahib & Co., Shimoga.	10 pallas of rice per hour	Do
29	8 H. P. Oil Engine and 4 Kilowatts Dynamo.	Messrs. Mini Ebrahim Sahib & Co., Shimoga.	.....	Do Electric Lighting Set.
30	Burmah No. 5 Rice Mill with German Loco Mobile.	Mr. Puttappa, Bhadravati	6 pallas of rice per hour	Government loan nil.
31	Burmah No. 5 Rice Mill with German Loco Mobile.	Messrs. Virupanna and Nagappa, Shiralkoppa.	6 pallas of rice per hour	Do
32	Burmah No. 3 Rice Mill, 26 H. P. Oil Engine.	Mr. Papiiah, Channagiri	4 pallas of rice per hour	Do H. P. Rs. 2,500.
33	24 H. P. Oil Engine and 4 Double Roller Gins.	Mr. R. T. Govinda Rao, Haribar	.....	Government loan nil.
34	12½ H. P. Oil Engine and 8 Kilowatts Dynamo.	Messrs. Bhavani Shankar Cinema Co., Shimoga.	.....	Government loan nil.
35	30 B. H. P. Portable Steam Engine.	Mr. Khasim Sah, Jagalur	.....	Do
36	18 B. H. P. Oil Engine and Flour Mill.	Mr. Basavannappa, Davangere	.....	Do
37	5 H. P. Oil Engine and Pump	Mr. Gurunanjappa, Sultanpur	80 gallons of water per minute.	Do
38	8 B. P. Oil Engine and Pump	Mr. Aswathnarayana Setti, Chitaldrug.	120 gallons of water per minute.	Do
39	Two Pumping Sets	Jagalur	.....	.....
40	Six Oil Expellers	3 of Messrs. Brahmappa Thavanappanavaru. 2 of Mr. Siddaramanna 1 of Mr. Bondaday Balappa.	150 tins of oil per day per each expeller.	.....
41	One Pumping Plant	Birur	.....	.....
42	Two Coffee Pulpers	Mudgere Taluk	.....	.....
43	12½ H. P. Oil Engine, Flour Mill.	Hosdurga	3,000 lbs. per hour	.....

STATEMENT II.

List of Installations put up by the assistance of the Department from 1913 to 1927.

Year	Pumping Plants	Rice Mills	Fleur Mills	Oil Mills	Tile Factories	Sugar-cane Mills	Other Industries	Total	Approximate cost	Amount of loan sanctioned	Remarks
									Rs.	Rs.	
1912-13 ...	3	2	3	5	13	53,794	..	Cost only for Sugar Mill
1913-14 ...	14	2	...	1	...	4	5	26	143,753	55,528	
1914-15 ...	6	4	3	2	...	...	7	22	150,645	76,912
1915-16 ...	16	3	4	1	1	4	10	39	278,220	83,352	
1916-17 ...	8	2	2	...	1	2	9	24	113,815	42,404	
1917-18 ...	4	2	7	3	...	...	11	27	133,473	1,85,520
1918-19 ...	1	8	2	1	3	...	6	21	66,620	93,029	
1919-20 ...	4	4	3	...	1	...	8	20	96,670	1,23,468	
1920-21 ...	...	4	8	...	2	...	8	22	50,230	76,122
1921-22 ...	...	3	...	2	...	...	6	11	52,700	49,935
1922-23 ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	5	8	32,435	41,996
1923-24 ...	3	4	2	...	...	...	6	15	65,375	80,082
1924-25 ...	7	5	7	4	...	...	22	45	250,450	48,257
1925-26 ...	7	10	1	5	...	2	15	40	242,000	67,352	
1926-27 ...	6	13	4	6	1	1	15	46	285,700	72,286	
Total ...	79	69	43	25	9	16	138	379	20,15,980	10,96,233	
Installations now working.	38	54	30	16	6	5	115	262	

STATEMENT III.

Statement of Loans applied for, sanctioned and otherwise disposed of during the year 1926-27.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number of applications			Amount		
		Hire Purchase	Loan	Total	Hire Purchase	Loan	Total
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Applications pending sanction during the year 1925-26.	10	8	18	37,240 0 0	51,000 0 0	88,240 0 0
2	Applications received during the year 1926-27.	24	43	67	79,452 10 0	2,09,600 0 0	2,89,052 10 0
	Total ...	34	51	85	1,16,692 10 0	2,60,600 0 0	3,77,292 10 0
3	Applications sanctioned during the year.	17	16	33	49,486 10 0	22,800 0 0	72,286 10 0
4	Applications pending sanction and enquiry.	6	14	20	33,016 0 0	1,01,250 0 0	1,34,266 0 0
5	Applications rejected or withdrawn.	11	21	32	34,190 0 0	1,36,550 0 0	1,70,740 0 0
	Total ...	34	51	85	1,16,692 10 0	2,60,600 0 0	3,77,292 10 0
	Total applications sanctioned during 1926-27.	17	16	33	49,486 10 0	22,800 0 0	72,286 10 0

STATEMENT IV.

Showing the details of loans granted during the year 1926-27.

Sl. No.	Name of the party	Place	Purpose for which the Loan is granted	Amount of the loan		Remarks
				Hire Purchase	Takavi	
1	Mr. B. Thammiah	Mysore	For a 15 H. P. Electric Motor	Rs. 750 0 0	Rs. a. p.	
2	" Abdul Rahiman	Bangalore	For a half H. P. Electric Motor and Lathe	250 0 0	.....
3	" D. Hanumanthappa	Mysore	Electric Motor and 4 Power Looms	850 0 0	.....
4	" Giri Gowda	Sringapatam	Do and 4 B. H. P. Amanco Engine...	360 0 0	.....
5	" Syed Ghouse Mohidin	Bangalore	Litho Press and Litho stores	500 0 0	.....
6	" A. Chandrappa	Tumkur	Gas Engine and Stone Grinding Mill	4,000 0 0	.....
7	" Abdul Ghani	Gargeswari	(To renew some parts in this rice mill)	.....	2,000 0 0	
8	" Mokandar Syad Ahamed Alia	Chikballapur	Improve sandlestick manufacture	.....	1,000 0 0	
9	" Syed Sab and others.	Bangalore	Improve Bicycle manufacturing, enamelling and repairing works.	.....	1,000 0 0	
10	" A. K. Khaleel	Bangalore	Portable Steam Engine and Boiler	5,000 0 0	.....
11	" P. Ramasetty	Yedatore	Instal a rice mill	12,000 0 0	.....
12	" H. S. A. Murigappa	Bhadravati	7 H. P. Electric Motor for the flour mill	700 0 0	.....
13	" K. N. Ramachandriah	Bangalore	Manufacture of caps	.....	300 0 0	
14	" N. Ramakrishniah	Sagar	Working capital	.....	500 0 0	
15	" Syad Ishak	Shimoga	2 Power Looms and Electric Motor	1,000 0 0	.....
16	" D. R. Madhavakrishniah	Bangalore	To equip his studio	.....	1,500 0 0	
17	" B. Shambulingayya	Mysore	Improve his Cart Factory	.....	500 0 0	
18	" Rahiman Khan	Tumkur	To revive his Furniture Factory	.....	500 0 0	
19	" N. Gopalachar	Shimoga	26 H. P. Electric Motor	1,875 0 0	.....
20	" T. Thammiah	Mysore	20 H. P. Hornsby Oil Engine	2,500 0 0	.....
21	" B. Abdul Razak	Bangalore	Developing his Workshop	.....	1,000 0 0	
22	" T. Srinivasan	Mysore	Do handloom manufacturing industry	.....	1,000 0 0	
23	" Ramakrishnasastri	Mysore	15 H. P. Electric Motor	900 0 0	.....
24	" Zahiruddin	Bangalore	To improve Boot and Shoe Factory	.....	500 0 0	
25	" Amiruddin Sab	Tumkur	Working capital for his flour and rice mills	.....	2,500 0 0	
26	" S. Papiiah	Channagiri	Improving toy and inlay industry	.....	2,000 0 0	
27	" Imdad Hussain	Mysore	2 Power Looms and Electric Motor 3 H. P.	1,200 0 0	.....
28	" Lakshminaraniah	Mysore	New Suction Gas Engine (Rice Mill)	.....	5,000 0 0	
29	" Y. Aswatha Narin Rao	Mysore	Sugar-cane Crushing Plant and a Flour Mill	12,000 0 0	.....
30	" S. P. Ramakrishniah Setty	French Rocks	To add more looms to his Weaving Factory	.....	1,000 0 0	
31	" Moodlappa and Venkataramiah	Mysore	Sinking a well, buying and installing, machinery	.....	2,500 0 0	
32	" R. Hirasingh	Bangalore	Hand-knitting Machine	450 0 0	.....
33	" K. Ponna Chetty	Mysore	8 H. P. Engine and Boiler	5,151 10 0	.....
33	" Bakshi Chahumia Sab	Madakeri			.....
Grand Total Rs.				49,486 10 0	22,800 0 0	
Total				72,286-10-0		

STATEMENT V.

Details of Loans Closed and Outstanding (30.6.1927).

Particulars	Amount advanced		Amount returned		Amount written off		Balance	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
A. Hire Purchase Loans—								
Number closed	136	2,70,916 7 2	2,66,666 8 4	4,249 14 10	.....	1,85,005 0 5	.....	.....
Number current	68	2,76,974 5 6	91,969 5 1	.....	.....	1,85,005 0 5	.....	.....
Total Number	204	5,47,890 12 8	3,58,635 13 5	4,249 14 10	.....	1,85,005 0 5	.....	.....
B. Other Loans—								
Number closed	50	2,09,050 0 0	2,02,376 0 0	6,674 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number current	38	3,90,892 3 2	1,44,524 2 2	2,870 13 0	.....	2,43,497 4 0	.....	.....
Total Number	88	5,99,942 3 2	3,46,900 2 2	9,544 13 0	.....	2,43,497 4 0	.....	.....
C. Closed Accounts—								
Hire Purchase Loans	136	2,70,916 7 2	2,66,666 8 4	4,249 14 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other loans	50	2,09,050 0 0	2,02,376 0 0	6,674 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Number	186	4,79,966 7 2	4,69,042 8 4	10,923 14 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
D. Current Accounts—								
Hire Purchase Loans	68	2,76,974 5 6	91,969 5 1	.....	.....	1,85,005 0 5	.....	.....
Other loans	38	3,90,892 3 2	1,44,524 2 2	2,870 13 0	.....	2,43,497 4 0	.....	.....
Total Number	106	6,67,866 8 8	2,36,493 7 3	2,870 13 0	.....	4,28,502 4 5	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	292	11,47,632 15 10	7,05,535 15 7	13,794 11 10	.....	4,28,502 4 5	.....	.....



STATEMENT VI.

Abstract of Loans sanctioned from September 1913 to June 1927.

Hire Purchase Loans	Amount of loan		Recoveries to end of June 1927		Amount written off		Balance due Principal
	Rs.	a. p.	Towards Principal		Towards Interest		
			Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
96 (a) Sanctioned by Government ...	4,62,862	10 0	2,11,945	0 0	49,134	0 4	1,73,614
<i>Withdrawn</i> ...	74,310	0 0	- 351	5 0	...	...	+ 351
18 (b) Sanctioned by Chairman, Industries and Commerce Board.	50,566	10 8	39,585	11 3	5,202	4 8	4,083
<i>Withdrawn</i> ...	5,725	0 0	...	...	...	...	...
129 (c) Sanctioned by Director, Industries and Commerce.	1,45,057	6 8	1,07,456	7 2	14,496	13 9	6,955
<i>Withdrawn</i> ...	30,560	14 8	...	...	...	...	...
243 - 39 = 204	6,58,486	11 4	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Withdrawn</i> ...	1,10,595	14 8	...	...	...	...	...
Other loans ...	5,47,890	12 8	3,58,635	13 5	69,182	7 9	1,85,005
55 (a) Sanctioned by Government ...	5,92,239	3 2	2,68,754	13 11	49,629	2 11	2,28,949
<i>Withdrawn</i> ...	55,000	0 0	...	...	...	...	...
11 (b) Sanctioned by Chairman, Industries and Commerce Board.	52,103	0 0	36,979	13 6	10,239	0 7	5,123
<i>Withdrawn</i> ...	10,000	0 0	...	...	...	...	...
32 (c) Sanctioned by Director, Industries and Commerce.	50,600	0 0	41,165	6 9	10,538	8 11	9,424
<i>Withdrawn</i> ...	6,94,942	3 2	...	...	...	...	...
98 - 10 = 88	95,000	0 0	...	...	...	...	...
Total - 243 plus 98 = 341	5,99,942	3 2	3,46,900	2 2	70,406	12 5	2,43,497
<i>Withdrawn</i> 49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net ... 292	11,47,832	15 10	7,05,535	15 7	1,99,589	4 2	4,28,502
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Balance due Rs. 4,28,502 4 5 made up of—
 (a) Over due Rs. 2,07,043 10 3
 (b) Not due Rs. 2,21,458 9 8

Rs. 4,28,502 4 5

STATEMENT VII.

Statement of Work done by the Well Boring Section during the year 1926-27.

No.	Party and locality	Depth of well	Particulars of bore-hole				Supply of water			Cost	Remarks
			In soil	In rock	Dia- meter of bore	Nature of casing	Before boring	After boring	Estimated yield in gallons		
1	Mr. Humza Hussain, C. & M. Station, Bangalore.	..	50'	..	Mud pipe 4"	..	..	Not known	Rs. a. p.	..	..
2	Mr. M. G. Rangiah, Malleswaram ..	48'	..	12'	Nil	Nil	Nil	10'	130 0 0	0	Figures by the Bangalore City Municipality.
3	London Mission Boarding, Bangalore ..	54'	..	25'	Nil	Nil	Nil	5'	Not known	0	The yield has gone down from 960 gals. to 100 gals. a day. (test recent)
4	Clayz Demonstration at Lal-Bagh ..	Nil	Nil	68'	6"	6" M.S. pipe	..	..	878 0 0	0	Cost of casing not included. Successful.
5	Chikballapur Municipal Well ..	..	100'	35'	6"	M. S. pipe	..	99'	1,644 4 4	4	1,046 13 8 Not successful.
6	Tiptur Municipal Well ..	50'	..	21'-5"	6"	Nil	..	23'	2,083 4 0	8	Work stopped. Not successful.
7	Maddur Municipal Well ..	..	11'	120'	6 1/2"	M. S. pipe	..	75 1/2'	400 0 0	0	Successful.
8	Dodballapur Mission Home Well ..	50'	..	35'	7"	Nil	Nil	35'	868 5 8	8	Blasting work is going on now 4' to 5' of fresh water in well to a diameter of 7'. Work under progress.
9	Do Municipal Well ..	44'	..	20 1/2'	6"	Nil	Nil	20 1/2'	772 6 6	6	Not successful.
10	Chamunddy Hill Works ..	34 3/4'	..	20'	6"	Nil	Nil	Nil	364 2 0	0	Good and work completed by putting up a pump.
11	Ramaswamy Pillay Mutt Work, Bangalore.	43'	4'	20'	6 1/2"	6" M.S. pipe	..	27'	327 10 0	0	Successful.
12	Batcha Sahib's Work, Bangalore-- No. 1 Well	41'	..	33 ft.	6"	..	1'	33'	..	..	..
13	Do No. 2 Well	42'	8'	17'	6 3/4"	7"	..	27'	..	..	..
14	Chitaldrug District Board Works-- No. 1 Ankonda	50'	..	2'	6"	Nil	1'	8'	2,000 gallons	0	Successful.
	Bethur No. 1	36'	..	6'	..	..	..	5'	Not tested but very good supply.	0	Do
	Do No. 2	36'	..	10'	..	..	1'	10'	Do	0	Do
	Do No. 3	25'	..	10'	..	..	..	5'	Do	0	Good
	Total	..	173'	455'-5"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Manufacturing Trading and Profit and Loss Account of the Central Industrial Workshop for the year ended 30th June 1927.

Particulars	By—			To—		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening Stock in trade 1st July 1926.—						
(1) Finished Stock	15,476	0	11			
Stock in Foundry	600	12	0			
Work in Process	64,388	18	9			
(2) Raw Materials consumed	26,421	13	2			
(3) Salaries and Establishment	15,263	6	0			
IV. Other Items.—						
WAGES.	25,869	3	3			
Power light and water	3,542	7	0			
Maintenance of Machinery	1,873	6	11			
Rent	1,500	0	0			
Audit Fee	800	0	0			
General Charges	3,085	3	7			
Printing and Stationery	488	1	6			
Postage and Telegrams	79	8	0			
Tools Scrapped	878	13	6			
Contingencies	345	0	8			
Legal Expenses	6	1	0			
Additions to Finished Stock	4,417	8	0			
Advertisement	30	0	0			
Carriage and Freight	183	8	6			
Loss	950	14	5			
Total	41,999	9	11			
Total	1,47,023	10	10			

Particulars	By—			To—		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Sales				98,857	0	8
(2) Miscellaneous Receipts				1,695	15	3
(3) Closing Stock-in-trade.—						
(1) Finished Stock	19,506	3	7			
(2) Work in Process	66,595	1	0			
(3) Stock in Foundry	122	0	1			
LOSS ON WORKING				64,322	8	5
Total				81,156	7	4

Balance Sheet of Central Industrial Workshop for the year ending 30th June 1927.

Particulars	Rs.			Rs.		
	a.	p.		a.	p.	
I. Capital.—						
Fixed	86,410	4	10			
Working	1,90,588	6	7	4,75,803	8	5
II. Sundry Liabilities.—						
(1) Medical Aid Fund	713	9	7			
(2) Audit Charges	460	0	0			
(3) Arrears of Wages	9	3	9			
(4) Suspense	498	8	0			
(5) Seized Machinery Account	6	0	0			
(6) Capital Sale Proceeds	220	1	0			
(7) Rent on Building Due	13,478	7	9	16,370	14	1
III.						
(1) Sundry Creditors				9,184	12	6
(2) Deposits				337	10	0
(3) Outstanding Payments				3,443	7	0
Total				8,05,140	4	0

GOVERNMENT SOAP FACTORY, BANGALORE.

Manufacturing, Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June 1927.

	Particulars			Particulars		
To—	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.
Opening stock in trade let July 1926—						
Finished stock	62,875	14	10			
Works in process	19,377	5	6			
Raw Materials consumed	56,423	2	7	39,310	7	9
Office salaries and establishment	8,168	2	0	14,310	7	0
Other items	37,788	6	1	111	5	0
Net profit	4,956	9	11			
	Total	...	...	Total	...	...
				1,88,609	8	11

Balance Sheet of the Government Soap Factory, Bangalore as on 30th June 1927.

	Capital and Liabilities			Property and Assets		
	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.
I. Government for Capital Expenditure—						
Fixed	79,680	15	8			
Floating	1,11,066	2	2	80,658	16	7
	Total	...	...	36,715	14	8
II. Liabilities—						
(a) Sundry creditors for goods supplied	498	11	0			
(b) Outstanding payments (e.g., establishment, wages and expenses).	8,774	9	8	2,616	5	4
	Total	...	...	1,616	3	1
III. Deposits and advances	10,868	13	5	375	15	8
IV. Profit and Loss Account—				292	12	0
Profits up to date	73,059	0	8	60,632	7	2
Less profits paid to Government	62,577	8	8	14,310	7	0
	Total	...	...	39,310	7	9
				1,14,268	5	11
				31,179	12	9
				65	0	0
				39,385	7	8
	Total	...	...	Total	...	...
				2,19,771	0	11

GOVERNMENT WEAVING FACTORY, BANGALORE.

Manufacturing, Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June 1927.

	Particulars			Particulars				
		Rs.	s.	p.		Rs.	s.	p.
To—								
I. Opening stock in trade on 1st July 1926—								
Finished stock		45,192	13	10				
Work in process		10,689	11	7				
Raw materials		18,503	5	5				
II. Purchases		18,912	11	10				
III. Office salaries and establishment, wages		12,542	1	10				
IV. Other items		41,290	14	7				
	Total	1,42,061	11	1				
By—								
I. Sales		55,841	11	9				
II. Miscellaneous receipts		816	0	9				
III. Closing stock in trade—								
Finished stock		25,578	4	9				
Work in process		6,183	14	3				
Raw materials		8,914	10	8				
IV. Net losses		46,475	1	7				
Details of losses								
(i) Loss on revaluation of stock and discount.		39,509	0	6				
(ii) Depreciation on machinery		1,804	4	0				
(iii) Working loss		11,861	18	1				
	Total	1,42,061	11	1				

Balance Sheet of the Government Weaving Factory for the year ended 30th June of 1927.

	Capital and Liabilities			Property and Assets				
		Rs.	s.	p.		Rs.	s.	p.
I. Government for Capital Expenditure—								
Fixed		24,791	0	0				
Experimental		3,507	13	2				
Floating		154,914	1	6				
Less losses written off		59,575	6	4				
II. Liabilities—								
(a) Sundry Creditors		6,987	2	2				
(b) Outstanding payments (Establishment wages and expenses).		3,126	5	6				
III. Deposits and Advances		6,150	0	0				
IV. Other items		2,629	15	1				
	Total	1,20,427	15	2				
I. Fixed Capital—								
1. Building less depreciation		5,876	8	6				
2. Machinery less depreciation		7,780	12	6				
3. Tools and plant		691	5	6				
4. Furniture and fittings		1,727	2	6				
5. Miscellaneous items		12,921	5	4				
II. Stock at cost—								
(i) Raw materials		4,107	5	8				
(ii) Work in process		2,153	8	10				
(iii) Finished goods		13,669	0	9				
III. Book Debts		9,725	13	6				
Less reserve for discounts and bad debts		6,012	11	6				
IV. Advances		112	4	6				
V. Cash and other balances		18,147	10	10				
VI. Profit and Loss Account		52,689	1	7				
	Total	1,20,427	15	2				

MYSORE ARTS AND CRAFTS DEPOT, BANGALORE.

Manufacturing, Trading, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June 1927.

Particulars	Particulars		
	Rs.	a.	p.
To—			
Opening stock in trade on 1st July 1926	19,233	11	3
Purchases	2,795	13	3
Office salaries and establishment	2,069	10	0
Other items	...	...	...
Total	24,129	2	6
By—			
Sales	3,107	1	11
Miscellaneous receipts	1,068	4	11
Closing stock in trade	14,022	4	1
Net loss:—	5,000	0	0
Details of losses:—	941	7	7
Loss on revaluation of stock and debts	...	...	...
Working loss	...	...	...
Total	24,129	2	6

Balance Sheet of the Mysore Arts and Crafts Depot, Bangalore, as on 30th June 1927.

Capital and Liabilities	Property and Assets		
	Rs.	a.	p.
I. Government for Capital Expenditure	43,745	10	8
Commission stock	65,321	1	10
II. Liabilities.—			
(a) Sundry Creditors for goods supplied	999	10	6
(b) Outstanding payments (e. g. establishment, wages and expenses)	1,124	1	7
Total	1,01,078	8	7
I. Fixed Capital Expenditure			
1. Buildings less depreciation	...	...	...
2. Machinery less depreciation	...	...	...
3. Tools net	1,501	7	0
4. Furniture and fixtures net	14,022	4	1
II. Stock (at realisable values or cost)	65,321	1	10
Commission stock	...	...	...
Work in process	...	...	...
Stock deficiency	9	14	5
Finished goods	...	...	...
III. Book Debts	R4, 2,944	12	2
Less reserve for discount and bad debts	R4, 327	15	10
IV. Advances	2,614	12	4
(Cash and other balances)	10,644	8	5
At office and treasury	8,739	13	10
Profit and Loss Account, old P. & L. a/c	1,308	3	1
Loss as per profit and loss a/c	5,941	7	7
Total	1,01,078	8	7

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. Fl. 4256-66--Regis. 13-27-3, dated 30th November 1927.

Report on the working of the Registration Department.

Reviews the — during the year 1926-27.

READ—

Letter No. Per. 30-26-27, dated 30th September 1927, from the Inspector-General of Registration in Mysore, submitting a report on the working of the Registration Department, during the year 1926-27, with the prescribed statistical statements.

ORDER No. FL. 4256-66--REGIS. 13-27-3, DATED 30TH NOVEMBER 1927.

Recorded.

2. During the year under report the following changes were ordered in the Rules under the Registration Regulation :—

(a) Article VI (a) of the table of Registration Fees was amended by remitting the minimum search-fee levied on copy applications in which the names of the claimants and executants and the nature of the documents and the date of registration are given.

(b) The District Registrars were empowered to deal with applications for refund of Registration fees recovered in excess of the scheduled rates up to a limit of Rs. 50 in each individual case, subject to a period of two years' limitation.

3. There was a small decrease of 2974 in the number of registrations with the result that the income for the year under report also went down slightly from Rs. 3,52,108 to Rs. 3,47,284 or by about 1·4 per cent. Except in the Districts of Kolar, Chitaldrug and Shimoga, where the number of registrations has increased, there has been a decrease in the other districts. The decrease is attributed to unfavourable seasonal conditions, depression in trade, tightness of money market, etc. There was a small increase of Rs. 1,158 in the expenditure of the Department raising from Rs. 1,55,952 to Rs. 1,57,110, due to payment of leave and travelling allowances.

4. All the Sub-Registry Offices were inspected during the year by the Inspector-General of Registration or by the District Registrars or by the *Ex-officio* Inspectors of Registration. Besides these usual inspections surprise visits were paid to 45 Sub-Registry Offices by the District Registrars and *Ex-officio* Inspectors of Registration and suitable action was taken wherever irregularities were noticed.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

To—The Inspector-General of Registration.
The Comptroller to Government,
The District Registrars.

PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—P. S. R. N.

No. PER. 30—26-27, (in Triplicate)
ENCL. STATISTICS I to VIII (in Duplicate)

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF
REGISTRATION IN MYSORE,
Bangalore, dated 29—30th September 1927.

From

S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI, Esq., B. A., B. L.,
Inspector-General of Registration in Mysore.

To

B. NAGAPPA, Esq., BAR-AT-LAW.,
*Legal Remembrancer and Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Law Department.*

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the following report in triplicate on the working of the Registration Department in Mysore during the year 1926-27, with the prescribed statistical statements in duplicate.

2. *Charge of the Department.*—Mr. B. Ramaswamaiya, B. A., B. L., was in charge of the Department from the beginning of the year till 11th April 1927, except during the period he was officiating as Revenue Commissioner for one month from 31st July 1926 to 31st August 1926, and also while he was on privilege leave for six days from 3rd January 1927 to 8th January 1927, in continuation of the Xmas and New Year holidays, when the late Mr. Md. Zahiruddin Mecci, B. A., Director of Industries and Commerce Department, and Mr. M. Abdul Hukh, B. A., the Head Quarters Assistant of my office were respectively in charge of the Department. I assumed charge of the Department on the afternoon of the 11th April 1927.

3. *Change of Rules.*—During the year under report, the following changes were made in the Rules under the Registration Regulation:—

(1) Article VI (a) II of the table of Registration Fees was amended by remitting the minimum search fee levied on copy applications in which the names of the claimants and executants, the nature of the document, and the date of registration are given.

(2) The District Registrars were empowered to deal with applications for refund of registration fees recovered in excess of the scheduled rates, up to a limit of Rs. 50 in each individual case, subject to a period of two years' limitation.

4. *Number of Sub-Registry Offices.*—During the year under report, the number of Special and *Ex-officio* Sub-Registry Offices, including the Yelandur Special Sub-Registry Office, remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 60 and 19 respectively.

5. *Registrations.*—The total number of documents registered during the year under report was 1,53,920 against 1,56,894 in the previous year, showing a small decrease of 2,974 or less than 2 per cent.

Out of the total number of documents registered 1,50,011 related to immoveable property; 1,25,632 thereof being compulsorily and 24,379 being optionally registrable. Out of the remaining 3,909 documents 2,973 related to moveable property and 936 were Wills.

Except in the Districts of Kolar, Chitaldrug and Shimoga, where the number of registrations has increased, there has been some decrease in other Districts. The District Registrars of Bangalore and Kadur where the decrease is very small have given no reasons. The District Registrars of Mysore, Tumkur and Hassan have attributed the decrease in the number of registrations mainly to unfavourable seasonal conditions, depression in trade, tightness of money market, etc.

6. *Aggregate value.*—The aggregate value of all kinds of documents registered during the year under report in Books I and IV amounted to Rs. 4,64,60,679 against Rs. 4,50,80,259 in the previous year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 13,80,420 or a little

Regn. R.

more than 3 per cent. The total value of the property as mentioned in the Wills registered in Book III during the year was Rs. 6,46,194 as against Rs. 6,32,711 in the previous year with an increase of Rs. 13,483 or about 2 per cent.

7. The following statement shows the number of documents relating to Co-operative Societies and other institutions registered during the year, and the loss to Government in the shape of fees on account of their being exempted either wholly or partly, from payment of fees:—

Nature of documents	Number	Amount of fees foregone		
		Rs.	a.	p.
1. Executed by or in favour of Mysore Palace ..	57	113	0	0
2. Executed by or in favour of Co-operative Societies ..	3,045	9,818	7	0
3. Executed by or in favour of Agricultural Banks ..	5	21	0	0
4. Loans taken to build or improve houses in Mysore City ..	10	50	12	0
5. Securing loans taken for purchase of machinery, etc. ..	..	....
6. Memo of title deeds deposited and received from Banks ..	99	1,693	4	0
7. House Building advances granted to Officers whose salary does not exceed Rs. 250.	47	196	8	0
Total ..	3,263	11,892	15	0

8. *Receipts.*—With the decrease in the number of registrations the income for the year under report also went down slightly from Rs. 3,52,108 to Rs. 3,47,284 the decrease being Rs. 4,824 or about 1.4 per cent.

9. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,57,110 as against Rs. 1,55,952 in the previous year, the small increase of Rs. 1,158 being mainly due to the payment of certain leave and travelling allowances.

10. *Net surplus.*—Exclusive of the earnings and expenditure of Rs. 3,099 and Rs. 1,488 respectively of the Yelandur Sub-Registry office, the net surplus in favour of the department was Rs. 1,88,563 or 56%— of the income against 56% in the previous year.

11. *Applications for Transfer of Revenue Registry.*—During the year under report 7473 applications were received and sent to the Revenue Authorities as against Rs. 7,867 in the previous year.

12. *Prosecutions.*—Only one case of false personation was instituted by the Sub-Registrar, Mulbagal, and it was disposed of the accused being convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 20 or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for 15 days.

13. *Inspections.*—All the Sub-Registry offices in the State were inspected by the Inspector-General or by the District Registrars or by the *Ex-officio* Inspectors of Registration.

All the 8 District Registry offices and as many as 36 Sub-Registry offices were inspected by the Inspector-General of Registration.

The following table shows the number of offices inspected by each Inspecting Officer:—

Serial No.	District	Number of Sub-Registry offices	Number inspected by		
			Inspector-General	District Registrars	<i>Ex-officio</i> Inspectors
1	Bangalore ..	11	1	11	11
2	Mysore ...	14	9	11	13
3	Kolar ...	11	9	9	9
4	Tumkur ...	10	4	9	10
5	Chitaldrug ..	9	3	8	8
6	Kadur ...	7	4	6	7
7	Hassan ...	8	1	7	8
8	Shimoga ..	9	5	8	9
	Total ...	79	36	69	75

The District Registrars of Bangalore and Mysore inspected their own offices also. My office was also inspected by the Head-quarters Assistant in detail.

Besides the usual inspections, surprise visits were paid to 45 Sub-Registry offices by the District Registrars and *Ex-officio* Inspectors of Registration. I also paid surprise visits to 4 Sub-Registry offices. Suitable action was taken wherever irregularities were noticed.

14. The Library of my office is properly arranged and kept.

15. *Conclusion*.—During the year under report, the working of the Department was on the whole satisfactory.

Proposals for having separate District Registrars, and for the improvement of the pay and prospects of Sub-Registrars, and also for the appointment of 3 more Probationary Sub-Registrars are pending orders of Government.

During the year under report, the scale of the pay of the establishment of the District Registry offices was ordered to be increased at a cost of Rs. 1,656 per annum with effect from 1st July 1927.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI,

Inspector-General of Registration.

APPENDIX I.

Statement of Registrations, receipts and expenditure in each Registration Office of the Mysore State during the year 1926-27.

Serial No.	Name of office	Total number of documents registered in Books I, III and IV	Total amount of ordinary fees	Total of other receipts	Total receipts	Total expenditure	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BANGALORE DISTRICT.							
1	Bangalore District Registry Office.	95	Rs. 2,379 0 0	a. 11 0	p. 3,189 11 0	Rs. 1,648 14 10	
2	Bangalore City Sub-Registry Office.	2,374	12,434 12 0	2,572 2 0	15,006 14 0	3,414 15 0	
3	Bangalore Taluk do ...	3,328	9,297 13 0	406 8 0	9,704 0 0	3,095 10 0	
4	Channarayana do ...	5,108	8,925 0 0	567 8 0	8,792 8 0	3,074 7 10	
5	Kankanhalli do ...	3,411	5,708 14 0	298 14 0	5,947 12 0	2,219 9 4	
6	Closepet do ...	2,279	4,030 12 0	111 12 0	4,142 8 0	2,441 11 6	
7	Magadi do ...	2,685	4,534 14 0	285 9 0	4,880 7 0	2,122 6 0	
8	Nelamangala do ...	1,985	3,764 14 0	192 0 0	3,956 14 0	1,813 0 0	
9	Dodballapur do ...	1,885	3,698 6 0	165 14 0	3,764 4 0	1,728 13 0	
10	Dewanbali do ...	1,664	3,284 14 0	159 0 0	3,437 14 0	1,362 3 0	
11	Hoskote do ...	2,023	3,969 12 0	296 1 0	4,265 13 0	1,897 8 11	
12	Anekal do ...	1,855	3,403 10 0	130 6 0	3,534 0 0	2,442 2 0	
	Total ...	28,687 0 0	64,692 9 0	5,930 0 0	70,622 9 0	27,781 5 5	
MYSORE DISTRICT.							
1	Mysore District Registry Office.	22	Rs. 485 8 0	a. 169 6 0	p. 654 14 0	Rs. 2,285 7 10	
2	Mysore Sub-Registry Office	4,498	11,842 6 0	1,592 5 0	13,434 11 0	2,677 7 4	
3	Yedotore do ...	4,516	11,111 8 0	755 14 0	11,867 6 0	2,495 9 0	
4	Hunsur do ...	2,290	4,156 6 0	400 12 0	4,557 2 0	2,147 7 0	
5	Heggaddevankote do ...	636	1,284 10 0	149 6 0	1,434 0 0	454 5 0	
6	Gundlupet do ...	2,733	4,916 0 0	152 13 0	5,068 10 0	2,051 6 6	
7	Nanjangud do ...	6,132	12,266 10 0	567 2 6	12,833 12 6	3,019 7 0	
8	Channarayana do ...	6,729	11,397 4 0	399 6 0	11,796 10 6	2,891 18 0	
9	T. Narsipur do ...	5,325	10,198 10 0	401 11 0	10,600 5 0	3,199 4 4	
10	Mandya do ...	5,623	9,019 14 0	373 10 0	9,393 8 0	3,098 15 0	
11	Malyalli do ...	6,227	9,241 4 0	886 14 0	9,628 2 0	2,937 8 0	
12	Krishnarajpete do ...	3,551	6,913 12 0	382 8 0	7,295 15 0	2,441 2 0	
13	Seringapatam do ...	3,149	8,775 10 0	664 7 0	9,440 1 0	2,342 11 0	
14	Naganangala do ...	2,477	3,686 4 0	146 6 0	3,832 10 0	2,079 7 0	
15	Yelandur do ...	1,825	3,003 0 0	96 7 0	3,099 7 0	1,487 13 0	
	Total ...	55,734 0 0	1,08,296 10 0	6,638 7 6	1,14,937 1 6	35,609 11 0	
KOLAR DISTRICT.							
1	Kolar District Registry Office	2	Rs. 17 13 0	a. 10 0 0	p. 27 13 0	Rs. 1,412 0 10	
2	Kolar Sub-Registry Office ...	2,197	3,644 6 0	184 2 0	4,028 8 0	2,146 8 0	
3	Bowingpet do ...	1,656	2,547 0 0	233 15 0	2,780 15 0	2,288 6 0	
4	Malur do ...	1,666	2,302 4 0	76 6 0	2,378 10 0	2,217 13 8	
5	Goribidnur do ...	1,703	3,661 6 0	235 3 0	3,796 9 0	2,018 5 11	
6	Bagepalli do ...	585	1,235 2 0	39 2 0	1,274 4 0	361 9 6	
7	Gudibanda do ...	202	329 10 0	9 7 6	339 1 6	420 0 0	
8	Chikballapur do ...	1,614	3,414 8 0	182 15 0	3,597 7 0	2,362 5 6	
9	Sidlaghatta do ...	1,636	2,879 8 0	202 5 0	3,082 0 0	1,864 4 10	
10	Chintamani do ...	1,615	2,636 8 0	106 9 0	2,743 1 0	1,959 3 6	
11	Srinivaspura do ...	1,197	1,744 12 0	64 15 0	1,809 13 0	1,903 12 0	
12	Mulbagal do ...	1,815	2,827 12 0	124 14 0	2,952 10 0	2,054 4 0	
	Total ...	15,768 0 0	27,340 9 0	1,470 0 6	28,810 9 6	21,006 9 9	
TUMKUR DISTRICT.							
1	Tumkur District Registry Office.	.....	.....	.....	.....	989 8 8	
2	Tumkur Sub-Registry Office	3,279	6,139 12 0	282 14 0	6,422 10 0	2,418 15 0	
3	Maddur do ...	1,633	2,820 4 0	90 0 0	2,910 4 0	1,828 5 6	
4	Chikmagalur do ...	1,422	3,436 4 0	126 4 0	3,561 8 0	1,505 14 0	
5	Sira do ...	1,281	2,623 6 0	113 9 0	2,736 15 0	2,166 5 6	
6	Gubbi do ...	2,358	4,147 8 0	131 5 0	4,278 13 0	1,749 5 6	
7	Tiptur do ...	1,759	3,871 14 0	173 4 0	4,045 2 0	2,476 13 6	
8	Pavagada do ...	629	1,236 4 0	64 6 6	1,350 10 6	385 7 0	
9	Kungl do ...	3,009	4,932 2 0	282 12 0	5,214 14 0	2,547 2 6	
10	Koratagere do ...	807	1,651 2 0	111 4 0	1,762 6 0	446 0 6	
11	Turavakere do ...	1,124	2,008 0 0	167 8 0	2,175 8 0	1,470 5 6	
	Total ...	17,301 0 0	32,916 8 0	1,542 2 6	34,458 10 6	17,983 14 2	

APPENDIX I.—concl'd.

Serial No.	Name of office	Total number of documents registered in Books I, III and IV	Total amount of ordinary fees	Total of other receipts	Total receipts	Total expenditure	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.							
1	Chitaldrug District Registry Office.	9	95 4 0	56 8 0	151 12 0	957 13 0	
2	Chitaldrug Sub-Registry Office.	1,567	4,524 0 0	227 11 0	4,751 11 0	2,252 1 6	
3	Challukere do ...	612	1,553 6 0	76 9 0	1,629 15 0	360 0 0	
4	Davangere do ...	1,843	5,436 4 0	282 10 0	5,738 14 0	2,173 9 0	
5	Harihara do ...	997	2,947 4 0	211 0 0	3,158 4 0	1,508 14 5	
6	Hirivur do ...	715	2,109 14 0	141 12 0	2,251 10 0	408 14 0	
7	Holalkere do ...	893	2,108 12 0	392 9 0	2,501 5 0	360 0 0	
8	Hosdurga do ...	757	1,837 2 0	120 13 0	2,007 15 0	362 3 0	
9	Jagalur do ...	322	2,262 6 0	111 13 0	2,374 3 0	417 1 2	
10	Molakalmuru do ...	322	809 4 0	39 9 0	848 13 0	414 6 0	
	Total ...	8,537	23,753 8 0	1,660 14 0	25,414 6 0	9,204 14 2	
KADUR DISTRICT.							
1	Kadur District Registry Office.	7	642 4 0	53 10 0	695 14 0	800 14 6	
2	Chikmagalur Sub-Registry Office.	1,862	6,064 4 0	645 6 0	6,709 10 0	1,744 2 4	
3	Kadur do ...	1,554	8,757 8 0	308 14 0	4,066 6 0	2,018 13 2	
4	Tarikere do ...	1,131	3,034 0 0	277 0 0	3,311 0 0	1,591 5 4	
5	Mudgere do ...	500	2,191 0 0	192 11 0	2,323 11 0	528 15 5	
6	Koppa do ...	230	1,176 12 0	390 6 0	1,567 2 0	429 2 7	
7	Narasimharajapura do ...	133	590 10 0	83 4 0	613 14 0	426 10 7	
8	Sringeri do ...	126	443 8 0	74 15 0	518 7 0	502 9 1	
	Total ...	5,543	17,779 14 0	2,026 2 0	19,806 0 0	8,087 9 0	
HASSAN DISTRICT.							
1	Hassan District Registry Office.	3	146 0 0	22 11 0	168 11 0	946 15 5	
2	Hassan Sub-Registry Office...	2,888	4,340 8 0	280 5 0	4,621 0 0	2,544 5 0	
3	Manjarabad do ...	940	2,814 2 0	249 15 0	3,064 1 0	1,551 14 0	
4	Belur do ...	1,337	2,646 2 0	150 7 0	2,796 9 0	1,84 6 6	
5	Arsikere do ...	2,086	5,438 10 0	312 12 0	5,751 6 0	2,259 15 0	
6	Channarayapatna do ...	2,712	5,475 14 0	257 10 0	5,733 8 0	2,185 8 6	
7	Hole-Narasipur do ...	1,909	3,077 10 0	158 12 0	3,236 6 0	1,790 14 6	
8	Arkalgud do ...	3,067	4,892 14 0	304 14 0	5,197 12 0	2,022 7 0	
9	Alur do ...	818	1,444 4 0	96 1 0	1,540 5 0	541 11 6	
	Total ...	15,760	30,276 0 0	1,833 10 0	32,109 10 0	15,678 3 5	
SHIMOGA DISTRICT.							
1	Shimoga District Registry Office.	6	26 8 0	38 3 0	64 11 0	959 11 8	
2	Shimoga Sub-Registry Office.	1,071	2,665 14 0	552 8 0	3,218 6 0	1,390 0 0	
3	Channagiri do ...	1,577	3,374 14 0	182 3 0	3,557 1 0	1,765 13 6	
4	Honnah do ...	1,041	2,713 12 0	145 7 0	2,859 3 0	1,691 4 6	
5	Shikarpur do ...	738	1,651 10 0	139 0 0	1,790 10 0	1,327 7 6	
6	Sorab do ...	619	1,821 10 0	223 10 0	2,045 4 0	1,270 3 8	
7	Sagar do ...	502	1,940 0 0	247 15 0	2,187 15 0	549 15 5	
8	Nagar do ...	246	870 12 0	79 11 0	950 7 0	380 9 6	
9	Tirthahalli do ...	609	3,407 14 0	594 6 0	4,002 4 0	1,498 18 0	
10	Kumsi do ...	181	469 12 0	109 11 0	579 7 0	333 15 0	
	Total ...	6,590	18,942 10 0	2,312 10 0	21,255 4 0	11,167 13 9	
	Total of 8 Districts ...	1,53,920	3,24,000 4 0	23,413 14 6	3,47,414 2 6	1,46,472 0 8	
	Inspector-General's Office ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,637 15 10	
	Grand Total ...	1,53,920	3,24,000 4 0	23,413 14 6	3,47,414 2 6	1,57,110 0 6	

MEMO.

	Rs. a. p.
1. Total receipts as per Statement Nos. IV and V ...	3,47,414 2 6
2. Deduct fees recovered for documents registered during the year ...	767 12 0
3. Balance ...	3,46,646 6 6
4. Add fees recovered on documents presented during the year but kept pending Registration. ...	637 1 0
5. Total actual amount credited to Government during the year ...	3,47,283 7 6

APPENDIX II

(Statement of Registrations in each Registration District Taluk) of the Mysore State during the year 1926-27.

Serial Number	Names of Districts (Talukhs)	Registrations affecting immovable property—Book I														Awards
		Compulsory							Optional							
		Number of offices	Instruments of gift	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards	Instruments of perpetual lease	All other instruments of lease (except perpetual lease which are compulsorily registered under Section 17, clause (f))	Total of compulsory registrations	Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100	Instruments of lease for one year or less and leases exempted under the proviso to Section 17, clause (f))	...	...	...	...
1	Bangalore District	12	270	8,422	13,394	745	90	700	23,692	3,856	...	...	239	9
2	Mysore	15	518	13,902	30,659	1,365	11	1,123	47,578	6,648	...	...	156	...
3	Tumkur	11	197	5,528	7,242	331	75	206	13,579	3,174	...	...	16	...
4	Kolar	12	180	4,541	6,630	267	101	265	10,964	4,246	...	...	17	4
5	Hassan	9	156	4,886	7,651	355	34	123	12,634	2,671	...	...	28	...
6	Chitaldrug	10	117	4,185	2,820	198	104	104	7,871	1,006	...	...	3	...
7	Shimoga	10	60	2,572	2,180	315	49	219	5,388	803	...	...	8	...
8	Kadur	8	60	2,434	1,807	157	11	59	4,526	801	...	...	3	1
	Total 1926-27	87	1,558	46,520	70,668	3,727	372	2,792	1,25,632	23,205	...	...	515	7
	Total 1925-26	87	1,499	46,768	73,079	4,270	856	2,570	1,28,542	23,083	...	...	631	...
Serial Number	Names of Districts (Taluk)	Registrations affecting movable property Book IV														
		Registrations affecting immovable property—Book I							Registrations affecting movable property Book IV							
		Other instruments registered under Section 18, clauses (a) and (b)	Miscellaneous documents other than certified copies of decrees and orders of courts	Certified copies of decrees and orders of courts	Total of optional registrations affecting immovable property	Total of registrations affecting immovable property	Instruments of gift of movable property	Instruments of sale of movable property	Obligations for the payment of money, Section 18, clause (f)	All other documents registered under Section 18, clause (f)	Total	Number of wills, Section 18 clause (e)—Book III	Written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills—Book III
1	Bangalore District	66	9	...	4,172	27,794	80	160	461	651	942	28,687				
2	Mysore	264	16	...	7,038	54,616	30	262	559	841	277	55,784				
3	Tumkur	107	24	...	3,311	16,890	38	102	169	308	102	17,301				
4	Kolar	41	6	...	4,372	15,356	33	38	192	263	149	15,708				
5	Hassan	79	6	...	2,784	15,438	17	127	157	301	41	15,760				
6	Chitaldrug	25	6	...	1,040	8,411	12	11	64	87	99	8,537				
7	Shimoga	11	3	...	828	6,166	35	160	185	270	54	6,590				
8	Kadur	4	3	...	884	5,860	10	40	101	151	82	6,548				
	Total 1926-27	567	68	23	24,379	1,60,011	157	890	1,868	2,973	956	1,73,920				
	Total 1925-26	315	470	37	24,416	1,62,956	190	964	1,987	3,031	945	1,60,894				

APPENDIX III.
Statement of operations other than Registrations in Books I, III and IV in each Registration District (Taluk) of the
Mysore State for the year 1926-27.

Serial Number	Names of Districts (Taluk)	Covers contain- ing wills depos- ited, Section 42	Covers contain- ing wills with- drawn, Sec- tion 44	Covers contain- ing wills opened, Section 45	Wills removed to Courts under Sec- tion 289 of the Indian Succession Act, copies being kept in Book III under Section 4	Powers-of-attorney authenticated		Registrations on payment of fines, Section 24	Registrations on payment of fines, Section 24	Copies of Court sale certificates filed, Section 29	Number of copies of memoranda of documents des- patched, Sec- tions 64 to 67	Number of regis- tered documents returned to pro- cessors after one month from the date of re- gistration	Remarks
						General	Special						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Bangalore District	4	1	1	1	1	*150	64	27	..	..	51	..
2	Mysore	2	1	..	..	4	166	101	97	..	..	60	..
3	Tumkur	..	..	..	..	1	30	70	21	..	..	8	..
4	Kolar	..	..	..	..	4	29	33	11	..	..	14	..
5	Hassan	..	..	..	..	4	190	51	19	..	..	21	..
6	Chitaldrug	..	..	..	..	8	9	18	11	..	..	16	..
7	Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	64	12	15	..	..	48	..
8	Kadur	..	..	..	..	5	29	16	11	..	..	83	..
	Total for 1926-27	6	2	1	1	20	497	367	152	..	..	270	..
	Total for 1925-26	11	1	3	1	13	476	388	160	3	3	256	..
Serial Number	Names of Districts (Taluk)	Referrals to Regis- ter, Section 73	Appeals against such order	Appeals against Regis- trations refused	Registrations ordered by Civil Courts, Sec. tion 74	Prosecutions, Section 88	Applications for		Number of copies or memoranda received from other offices, Sections 64 to 67	Copies of Court sale certificates filed, Section 29	Number of copies of memoranda of documents des- patched, Sec- tions 64 to 67	Number of regis- tered documents returned to pro- cessors after one month from the date of re- gistration	Remarks
1	Bangalore District	74	6	8	..	..	1020	914	218	858	221	918	..
2	Mysore	163	26	..	..	..	1406	1231	643	1405	644	1267	..
3	Tumkur	28	5	..	1	..	284	284	68	1392	48	394	..
4	Kolar	16	9	1	..	1	886	863	97	815	108	267	..
5	Hassan	63	4	1	..	..	351	306	117	410	112	270	..
6	Chitaldrug	24	4	1	..	..	260	173	78	171	97	356	..
7	Shimoga	25	2	4	..	..	342	324	49	165	46	290	..
8	Kadur	9	2	..	..	..	188	166	91	186	73	301	..
	Total for 1926-27	491	58	9	1	1	4222	3711	1949	4285	1244	4082	..
	Total for 1925-26	896	49	6	3	..	4284	5651	1768	2723	1835	4481	..

*4 Relate to Co-operative Societies.

†1 Relate to Co-operative Society.

Statement of fees realised on Registrations in Books I, III and IV in each Registration District (Taluk) of the Mysore State for the year 1926-1927.

Serial No.	Names of Districts (Taluk)	Fees on compulsory registrations—Book I										Fees on optional registrations—Book I				Awards	Other instruments registered under Section 19, clauses (a) and (b)											
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Bangalore District	Rs. a. 568 10	Rs. a. 26,450 5	Rs. a. 26,208 4	Rs. a. 4,180 0	Rs. a. 189 6	Rs. a. 1,425 4	Rs. a. 59,017 0	Rs. a. 2,121 3	Rs. a. 3,926 10	Rs. a. 145 6	Rs. a. 46 0	Rs. a. 62 9															
2	Mysore "	1,298 10	40,931 14	50,749 6	5,570 4	2,354 6	2,354 6	1,00,925 4	3,626 6	97 12	97 12	131 10																
3	Tumkur "	450 12	13,848 12	10,596 8	1,461 4	167 12	416 0	29,852 10	1,682 6	9 14	9 14	40 8																
4	Kolar "	358 8	10,752 12	10,596 8	1,105 0	156 4	658 0	23,022 0	2,282 6	40 14	40 14	31 8																
5	Hassan "	488 6	12,882 14	12,208 8	1,940 2	68 14	262 2	27,870 14	1,406 10	20 12	20 12	60 12																
6	Chitaldrug "	359 0	12,807 4	8,799 0	931 0	173 4	947 0	22,563 4	588 10	9 12	9 12	14 14																
7	Shimoga "	161 2	7,865 8	6,369 10	1,523 8	173 4	158 0	16,819 2	465 6	10 14	10 14	3 14																
8	Kadur "	284 6	9,527 0	5,058 0	1,833 0	39 4	213 0	16,404 10	450 14	8 6	8 6	2 12																
	Total for 1926-27	3,885 6	1,34,436 8	1,33,492 6	18,023 2	830 8	6,433 14	2,97,074 12	12,574 1	388 10	388 10	928 0																
	Total for 1925-26	3,751 0	1,32,876 10	1,33,037 14	19,428 2	861 12	5,159 0	3,00,114 2	12,731 2	8 0	448 4	208 14																
				</																								

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

G. O. No. Fl. 3882-92—G. F. 73-27-2, dated 15th November 1927.

The Government Savings Banks in the State.

Reviews the Annual Report on the working of ——— for the year 1926-27.

READ—

Letter No. 34—S. B., dated 18th October 1927, from the Comptroller, forwarding the Annual Report on the working of the Government Savings Banks in the State during 1926-27.

ORDER No. FL. 3882-92—G. F. 73-27-2, DATED 15TH NOVEMBER 1927.

The number of accounts both current and dead rose in the year under report from 44,900 in the year previous to 50,115, and the aggregate balance at their credit from Rs. 1,41,36,048 to Rs. 1,56,68,835.

2. The amount at the credit of the depositors has been steadily increasing for the past eight years and the figure at the close of the year under report represents the highest so far recorded, in spite of the fact that the rate of interest on full year deposits was reduced from 5 per cent to 4½ per cent from 1st September 1926, under Government Notification No. Fl. 1337—G. F. 48-26-1, dated 17th August 1926: The number of depositors having balances of and above Rs. 5,000 each has increased from 429 to 455 during the year under report. Excluding special deposits on behalf of Funds, the average balance at the credit of each such depositor was Rs. 13,479. The collecting Savings Banks at Bangalore and Mysore have maintained their level of usefulness and the result of working of this scheme since its inception has shown that the public of these places have largely availed themselves of the convenience afforded by it. With a view to provide similar facilities in other districts where they are likely to be appreciated, Government have in their Order No. Fl. C. 88-137—G. F. 267-26-11, dated 13th October 1927, extended the scheme to Shimoga, Tumkur and Davangere towns as a measure of experiment for a period of one year from 1st December 1927.

3. Delay in submission to the Comptroller of accounts on the part of some of the Treasuries is reported to be still continuing. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to warn the Treasuries concerned that severe notice will be taken, if accounts are not submitted punctually in future.

4. The system of nominations is not availed of by depositors as largely as may be desired. Government hope that this convenience will be better appreciated and utilised in future years.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
*Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.*

To—The Comptroller to Government.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

PRESS TABLE.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER TO THE GOVT. OF
H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,
Bangalore, dated 18th Oct. 1927.

FROM

S. SHAMANNA, Esq., B.A.,
Comptroller to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

TO

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Financial Secretary to the
Government of Mysore,
Bangalore.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the following report on the working of the Government Savings Banks in the State with the prescribed statistical returns for the year ending 30th June 1927.

2. *Annual Returns (Statement I).*—Of the seventy five treasuries in the State, fifty four treasuries sent their statements on or about the due date, viz., 25th July 1927, six treasuries in the first week of August, eight treasuries in the second week and six treasuries in the third week; and Yedatore Taluk Treasury was the last in sending its statement which reached this office on the 2nd September 1927 after the issue of several reminders and a telegram. The taluk treasuries at the District Head Quarters were permitted this year to open Savings Bank Accounts for depositing money relating to the Village Panchayat Funds.

3. *Statement II A.*—The number of accounts opened during the year was 7,065 and the number closed 1,850, the total number current at the close of the year being 28,713 with a balance of Rs. 1,55,81,417, at their credit.

4. *Dead Accounts.*—The number of accounts transferred to Dead Account during the year was 1906 and the number revived from Dead Accounts was 312. The total amount at the credit of Dead Account on 30th June 1927 was Rs. 87,418 as against Rs. 88,522 in the previous year.

5. *Statements III, VI and VIII.*—The total number of accounts both current and dead on the books at the close of the year under review was 50,115 as against 44,900 at the end of the year previous and the aggregate amount at their credit was Rs. 1,56,68,835 or Rs. 15,32,787 more than in the previous year, the average balance at the credit of each depositor being Rs. 313 as against Rs. 315 in the previous year.

6. Out of the total balance at the credit of the accounts, the amount deposited by the public excluding Special Deposits on behalf of funds was Rs. 1,18,65,012 which works up to an average balance of Rs. 261 at the credit of each depositor.

7. It is seen from a comparison of the figures shown in statement VI that the total amount at the credit of the depositors at the end of the year under review is *highest on record* and that it has been growing from year to year for the past eight years, though the rate of interest on full year deposits was reduced from 5 per cent to 4½ per cent from 1st September 1926 under Government Notification No. Fl. 1,337—G. F. 48-26-1, dated 17th August 1926.

8. *Transactions. (Statements II Band IV).*—The amount deposited during the year was Rs. 64,21,322 and that withdrawn Rs. 54, 56, 960. The deposits were more than the withdrawals in all districts except in State Huzur Treasury, the net increase being Rs. 9,64,362. The amounts deposited on account of Village Panchayats amounted to Rs. 664,099.

9. *Interest (Statement V).*—The amount of interest earned during the year was Rs. 607,386 as against Rs. 638,428 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the lower rate of interest allowed on deposits from September 1926 as per Government Order No. Fl. 1337—G. F. 48-26-1, dated 17th August 1926.

10. *Classification of Depositors (Statement VII).*—There has been an increase in the number of depositors under each class, the net increase in the total being 4,431 at the close of the year.

11. *Statement IX.*—The number of depositors having balances of and above Rs. 5,000 each on 30th June 1927 was 455 as against 429 in the previous year and the amount at their credit was Rs. 82,61,690 as against Rs. 80,70,039 in the year previous resulting in an increase of Rs. 1,91,651. Excluding Special Deposits on behalf of funds, the number of depositors with a balance of over Rs. 5,000 and the amount at their credit stood at 380 and Rs. 51,21,966 respectively, the average balance at the credit of each Depositor being Rs. 13,479.

12. *Collecting Savings Banks.*—The amounts at the credit of Collecting Savings Banks at Bangalore and Mysore Cities on 30th June 1927 were Rs. 197,197 and Rs. 1,53,188 respectively as against Rs. 191,489 and Rs. 108,942 in the previous year.

13. *Nomination.*—Forty-six applications were received during the year as against sixty-two in the previous year, the total number of nominations recorded to the end of the year 1926-27 being 318. Copies of circular on the subject have been supplied to the treasury officers to give wide publicity to the advantages of nomination.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

K. R. KRISHNASWAMIENGAR,

For Comptroller.

(Absent from Headquarters.)

STATEMENT I.—Showing the dates on which the Annual Statements
for the year 1926-27 were received in this office.

Sl No.	Name of Treasury	Due date	Date of receipt	Remarks
1	State Huzur Treasury ..	...	18th Aug. 1927	
2	C. S. B. Bangalore City ..	..	26th Aug. 1927	
BANGALORE DISTRICT.				
(i) Bangalore Taluk Treasury ..				
3	Hosakote Taluk Treasury ..	..	13th Aug. 1927	
4	Devanhalli do ..	..	23rd July 1927	
5	Devanhalli do ..	..	13th Aug. 1927	
6	Nelamangala do ..	..	30th July 1927	
7	Kankanhalli do ..	..	18th July 1927	
8	Anekal do ..	..	27th July 1927	
9	Dodballapur do ..	..	30th July 1927	
10	Channapatna do ..	..	26th July 1927	
	Magadi do ..	..	21st July 1927	
KOLAR DISTRICT.				
(ii) Kolar Taluk Treasury ..				
11	Kolar District Treasury ..	..	11th July 1927	
12	Mulbagal Taluk Treasury ..	..	26th July 1927	
13	Mulbagal Taluk Treasury ..	..	28th July 1927	
14	Chintamani do ..	..	16th July 1927	
15	Bagepalli do ..	..	11th Aug. 1927	
16	Goribidnur do ..	..	15th July 1927	
17	Sidlaghatta do ..	..	27th July 1927	
18	Malur do ..	..	16th Aug. 1927	
19	Bowringpet G. S. B. Taluk Treasury ..	..	3rd Aug. 1927	
20	C. S. B. Bowringpet do ..	..	3rd Aug. 1927	
21	Chikballapur do ..	..	28th July 1927	
	Srinivaspur do ..	..	13th Aug. 1927	
TUMKUR DISTRICT.				
(iii) Tumkur Taluk Treasury ..				
22	Tumkur District Treasury ..	..	23rd July 1927	
23	Tumkur District Treasury ..	..	26th July 1927	
24	Maddagiri Taluk Treasury ..	..	28th July 1927	
25	Chiknaikanhalli do ..	..	26th July 1927	
26	Sira do ..	..	23rd July 1927	
27	Gubbi do ..	..	29th July 1927	
28	Tiptur do ..	..	10th Aug. 1927	
29	Pavagada do ..	..	26th July 1927	
	Kunigal do ..	..	14th July 1927	
SHIMOGA DISTRICT.				
(iv) Shimoga Taluk Treasury ..				
30	Shimoga District Treasury ..	..	26th July 1927	
31	Shimoga District Treasury ..	..	26th July 1927	
32	Channagiri Taluk Treasury ..	..	27th July 1927	
33	Honnali do ..	..	26th July 1927	
34	Shikarapur do ..	..	26th July 1927	
35	Sorab do ..	..	26th July 1927	
36	Sagar do ..	..	28th July 1927	
37	Nagar do ..	..	26th July 1927	
	Tirthahalli do ..	..	26th July 1927	
KADUR DISTRICT.				
(v) Chikmagalur Taluk Treasury ..				
38	Kadur District Treasury ..	..	16th July 1927	
39	Kadur District Treasury ..	..	26th July 1927	
40	Kadur Taluk Treasury ..	..	28th July 1927	
41	Tarikere do ..	..	26th July 1927	
42	Koppa do ..	..	30th July 1927	
	Mudgere do ..	..	28th July 1927	
CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.				
(vi) Chitaldrug Taluk Treasury ..				
43	Chitaldrug District Treasury ..	..	26th July 1927	
44	Chitaldrug District Treasury ..	..	5th Aug. 1927	
	Hosdurga Taluk Treasury ..	..	29th July 1927	

25th July 1927.

STATEMENT I.—concl'd.

Sl. No.	Name of Treasury	Due date	Date of receipt	Remarks
CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.—concl'd.				
45	Jagalur Taluk Treasury ...	...	28th July 1927	
46	Challakere do ...	...	22nd Aug. 1927	
47	Holalkere do ...	...	2nd Aug. 1927	
48	Hiriyur do ...	...	3rd Aug. 1927	
49	Molakalmuru do ...	...	1st Aug. 1927	
50	Davangere do ...	...	26th July 1927	
MYSORE DISTRICT.				
	(vii) Mysore Taluk Treasury ...	...	1st Aug. 1927	
51	Mysore District Treasury ...	...	23rd July 1927	
52	C. S. B. Mysore City Taluk Treasury ...	...	26th July 1927	
53	Heggaddevankote do ...	...	27th July 1927	
54	Chamarajogar do ...	...	16th Aug. 1927	
55	Nanjangud do ...	...	26th July 1927	
56	Malvalli do ...	...	30th July 1927	
57	Gundlupet do ...	...	26th July 1927	
58	Krishnarajpete do ...	...	27th July 1927	
59	Mandya do ...	...	26th July 1927	
60	Hunsur do ...	...	29th July 1927	
61	T. Narsipur do ...	...	11th Aug. 1927	
62	Seringapatam do ...	...	17th Aug. 1927	
63	Nagamangala do ...	...	26th July 1927	
64	Yedatore do ...	...	2nd Sept. 1927	
HASSAN DISTRICT.				
65	Hassan District Treasury ...	...	27th July 1927	
66	Manjarabad do ...	...	11th Aug. 1927	
67	Belur do ...	...	30th July 1927	
68	Arsikere do ...	...	26th July 1927	
69	Channarayapatna do ...	...	11th Aug. 1927	
70	Hole-Narasipur do ...	...	26th July 1927	
71	Arakalgud do ...	...	17th Aug. 1927	

STATEMENT II A.—Statement showing the number of accounts and the balances at their credit during the years 1925-26 and 1926-27.

No.	District	Number of accounts on				Number of accounts opened during the year				Number of accounts received during the year				Number of accounts closed during the year				Number of accounts treated as dead during the year				Closing balance at credit of the accounts			
		30th June 1926		30th June 1927		1925-26		1926-27		1925-26		1926-27		1925-26		1926-27		1925-26		1926-27		On 30th June 1926		On 30th June 1927	
		Current	Dead	Current	Dead	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Current	Dead	Current	Dead	
1		8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18								
1	State Hazur Treasury	4,951	3,246	4,928	3,608	516	600	55	41	218	241	78	328	86,17,911	14,259	33,97,517	14,541								
2	Bangalore	1,814	185	1,664	179	194	502	4	7	92	108	78	51	6,36,186	126	5,93,632	226								
3	Kolar	2,809	2,892	2,992	4,511	288	934	21	28	202	191	114	147	8,91,261	6,487	10,85,363	6,738								
4	Tumkur	2,094	1,650	2,531	1,626	248	784	10	10	160	211	56	99	8,70,868	8,984	10,97,901	8,362								
5	Shimoga	2,114	3,019	3,124	3,124	310	1,028	16	37	199	186	16	142	18,18,010	16,697	20,48,062	16,770								
6	Kadur	1,081	1,418	1,441	1,441	164	362	18	27	102	130	35	60	11,27,963	9,941	12,72,673	10,087								
7	Chitaldrug	1,815	1,272	2,585	1,829	295	997	5	6	212	170	9	9	14,35,892	3,820	17,36,253	8,905								
8	Mysore	6,654	5,757	7,640	5,771	686	1,491	104	124	465	485	325	144	27,68,231	21,879	32,99,106	18,891								
9	Hassan	1,661	1,719	1,882	1,897	203	367	21	19	135	128	40	77	9,91,308	7,830	10,51,302	8,382								
	Total	24,262	20,615	28,713	21,402	2,667	7,065	253	312	1,781	1,850	762	1,096	1,40,47,526	88,522	1,66,81,417	87,418								

STATEMENT II B.—Statement showing the amounts deposited, paid, received from and transferred to Dead Accounts during the years 1925-26 and 1926-27.

No.	District	Amount deposited during the year		Amount paid during the year		Amount of interest earned during the year		Amount transferred to Dead accounts during the year		Amount revived from Dead accounts during the year	
		1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	State Hazur Treasury	15,11,094	12,23,836	8,19,265	15,46,805	1,83,965	1,47,411	7	808	241	422
2	Bangalore	2,10,776	2,61,811	1,51,691	2,26,914	22,766	22,725	66	127	5	27
3	Kolar	4,23,886	6,13,446	4,44,177	3,60,994	38,564	40,705	20	374	76	128
4	Tumkur	5,16,279	3,88,023	1,91,255	4,04,864	39,471	40,561	61	114	114	795
5	Shimoga	7,16,401	8,85,519	6,97,728	7,37,860	80,637	79,975	572	1,765	12,714	713
6	Kadur	2,86,759	3,19,756	1,75,945	2,28,562	49,094	48,583	251	308	113	167
7	Chitaldrug	2,84,177	4,73,477	2,32,610	67,794	63,365	67,794	9	124	46	38
8	Mysore	12,72,521	19,43,857	10,64,156	15,39,160	1,18,246	1,17,614	1,318	398	585	8,826
9	Hassan	3,50,492	4,11,277	3,92,401	3,92,401	42,377	41,745	69	1,875	136	844
	Total	66,62,056	61,21,322	40,28,167	51,56,960	6,36,428	6,07,38	2,545	5,843	13,980	6,450

STATEMENT III.—Statement showing the number of accounts at the end of each of the six official years from 1921-22.

No.	District	1921-22			1922-23			1923-24		
		Current	Dead	Total	Current	Dead	Total	Current	Dead	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	State Huzur Treasury ...	5,998	2,799	8,797	6,065	2,803	8,868	5,065	2,738	7,803
2	Bangalore ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,236	50	1,286
3	Kolar ..	2,757	1,572	4,329	2,619	1,839	4,458	2,511	2,110	4,621
4	Tumkur ...	1,881	1,432	3,313	1,880	1,463	3,343	1,938	1,487	3,425
5	Shimoga ...	2,290	2,795	5,085	2,286	2,888	5,124	2,320	2,881	5,201
6	Kadur ...	1,069	1,240	2,309	1,113	1,278	2,391	1,114	1,342	2,456
7	Chitaldrug ...	1,696	1,106	2,802	1,718	1,186	2,904	1,811	1,255	3,066
8	Mysore ...	5,716	4,403	10,119	7,098	4,505	11,603	6,929	4,997	11,926
9	Hassan ...	1,596	1,571	3,167	1,561	1,611	3,172	1,555	1,692	3,247
	Total	23,003	16,918	39,921	24,340	17,523	41,863	24,479	18,552	43,031
No.	District	1924-25			1925-26			1926-27		
		Current	Dead	Total	Current	Dead	Total	Current	Dead	Total
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	State Huzur Treasury ...	4,593	3,381	7,974	4,951	3,326	8,277	4,928	3,608	8,536
2	Bangalore ...	1,286	61	1,347	1,314	135	1,449	1,664	179	1,843
3	Kolar ...	2,315	2,299	4,614	2,308	2,392	4,700	2,992	2,511	5,503
4	Tumkur ...	1,991	1,505	3,496	2,034	1,550	3,584	2,531	1,626	4,157
5	Shimoga ...	2,424	2,928	5,352	2,444	3,019	5,463	3,181	3,124	6,305
6	Kadur ...	1,036	1,401	2,437	1,081	1,418	2,499	1,310	1,441	2,751
7	Chitaldrug ...	1,771	1,268	3,039	1,815	1,272	3,087	2,585	1,329	3,914
8	Mysore ...	6,655	5,536	12,191	6,654	5,767	12,411	7,640	5,777	13,417
9	Hassan ...	1,632	1,730	3,362	1,681	1,749	3,430	1,882	1,807	3,689
	Total	23,703	20,109	43,812	24,282	20,618	44,900	28,713	21,402	50,116

STATEMENT V.—Statement showing the amount of interest earned during each of the eight years ending with 1926-27.

No.	District	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
1	State Hazar Treasury	...	Rs. 1,18,627	Rs. 1,08,777	Rs. 1,13,841	Rs. 1,04,977	Rs. 1,17,045	Rs. 1,88,986	Rs. 1,47,411
2	Bangalore	...	28,496	26,154	...	18,626	19,570	35,038	22,766
3	Kolar	...	28,029	19,384	19,834	21,521	38,564	38,564	40,708
4	Tumkur	...	48,657	48,657	52,840	63,278	69,735	80,637	71,375
5	Shimoga	...	18,777	26,732	30,180	34,250	40,178	49,094	48,863
6	Kadur	...	28,135	21,434	21,035	39,268	57,535	63,365	67,794
7	Chitaldrug	...	98,447	76,843	79,543	85,239	97,414	1,18,246	1,17,614
8	Mysore	...	21,547	30,816	31,751	36,222	39,985	42,377	41,745
9	Hassan	...	4,15,198	3,61,900	3,79,747	4,96,439	6,00,342	6,38,428	6,07,366
	Total	...	3,61,900	3,61,900	3,79,747	4,96,439	6,00,342	6,38,428	6,07,366

STATEMENT VI.—Statement showing the balances at the end of each of the six official years ending with 30th June 1927.

No.	District	1921-22			1922-23			1923-24		
		Current	Dead	Total	Current	Dead	Total	Current	Dead	Total
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	State Hazar Treasury	Rs. 23,75,496	Rs. 13,327	Rs. 23,89,822	Rs. 26,10,607	Rs. 18,319	Rs. 26,28,926	Rs. 24,35,589	Rs. 12,663	Rs. 24,28,262
2	Bangalore	6,08,662	9,602	6,18,264	7,02,356	9,931	7,12,287	4,82,265	232	4,82,517
3	Kolar	4,28,774	6,408	4,35,182	4,73,896	6,279	4,80,175	8,17,693	6,015	8,23,708
4	Tumkur	9,40,310	23,238	9,63,548	12,13,432	28,160	12,41,592	4,08,121	9,089	4,17,210
5	Shimoga	6,90,539	9,796	6,10,335	6,95,005	9,781	7,04,786	13,81,473	28,010	14,09,489
6	Kadur	4,69,788	3,669	4,66,117	4,66,936	3,762	4,63,174	8,11,934	9,239	8,21,233
7	Chitaldrug	17,83,079	15,984	17,99,063	17,76,716	16,054	17,92,770	10,53,083	3,860	10,62,943
8	Mysore	6,67,507	6,823	6,74,330	7,61,578	6,982	7,68,560	19,43,190	17,610	19,60,800
9	Hassan	78,69,884	93,789	79,63,673	86,99,706	94,259	87,93,965	8,41,501	7,231	8,48,732
	Total	78,69,884	93,789	79,63,673	86,99,706	94,259	87,93,965	1,01,63,791	94,039	1,02,57,830

No.	District	1924-25			1925-26			1926-27		
		Current	Dead	Total	Current	Dead	Total	Current	Dead	Total
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1	State Hazar Treasury	Rs. 27,21,881	Rs. 14,498	Rs. 27,36,379	Rs. 36,17,011	Rs. 14,269	Rs. 36,31,280	Rs. 32,97,575	Rs. 14,641	Rs. 34,12,216
2	Bangalore	4,54,386	78	4,54,464	5,86,136	126	5,86,262	5,93,692	226	5,93,918
3	Kolar	8,78,114	6,861	8,84,975	8,91,261	6,457	8,97,718	10,86,858	6,753	10,93,571
4	Tumkur	4,46,320	9,036	4,55,356	4,79,368	8,983	4,88,351	6,79,901	8,932	6,88,833
5	Shimoga	15,76,759	27,889	15,84,648	18,18,010	15,697	18,33,707	20,48,062	16,770	20,64,832
6	Kadur	9,65,360	9,808	9,75,168	11,27,869	9,941	11,37,810	12,72,678	10,987	12,83,665
7	Chitaldrug	13,22,635	3,856	13,26,491	14,25,832	3,820	14,29,652	17,35,258	8,906	17,44,164
8	Mysore	4,32,402	21,097	4,53,499	27,63,231	21,879	27,85,110	32,99,106	18,831	33,13,937
9	Hassan	9,48,098	7,397	9,55,495	9,91,308	7,380	9,98,688	10,51,302	8,862	10,59,664
	Total	1,17,63,746	99,967	1,18,63,713	1,40,47,526	88,522	1,41,36,048	1,55,61,417	87,418	1,56,48,836

**'STATEMENT' VII.—Statement showing the classification of Depositors
on 30th June 1927.**

No.	District	Professional	Domestic	Commercial	Agricultural	Industrial	Others		Total
							Public	Funds	
1	State Huzur Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bangalore	1,764	289	573	183	225	3,230	305	6,592
3	Kolar	953	73	249	294	27	731	675	2,992
4	Tumkur	585	112	204	149	19	895	567	2,631
5	Shimoga	340	201	264	273	17	841	655	3,181
6	Kadur	520	76	63	47	30	349	279	1,310
7	Chitaldrug	546	187	101	141	30	864	716	2,575
8	Mysore	2,271	694	687	432	106	2,051	1,349	7,649
9	Hassan	487	147	139	235	15	638	171	1,892
	Total	8,066	1,779	2,286	1,854	467	9,539	4,671	25,713

**STATEMENT VIII.—Statement showing the Average Balance at the credit of each
Depositor at the end of 1925-26 and 1926-27.**

No.	District	1925-26			1926-27		
		Number of Depositors	Amount at credit	Average balance	Number of Depositors	Amount at credit	Average balance
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1	State Huzur Treasury	8,277	36,32,170	449	8,536	34,12,215	400
2	Bangalore	1,449	5,36,263	370	1,843	5,93,918	322
3	Kolar	4,700	8,37,743	191	5,603	10,92,586	198
4	Tumkur	3,654	8,79,851	245	4,157	11,05,203	266
5	Shimoga	5,463	15,33,707	366	6,305	20,64,632	327
6	Kadur	2,499	11,47,910	455	2,751	12,82,760	466
7	Chitaldrug	3,037	14,27,652	463	3,914	17,39,159	444
8	Mysore	12,411	27,50,110	225	13,417	38,17,497	217
9	Hassan	3,430	9,94,648	291	3,689	10,59,664	287
	Total	44,900	1,41,36,048	315	50,115	1,56,68,835	313

The total balance at the credit of the accounts 50,115 1,56,68,835
 Deduct Special Deposits on behalf of Funds 4,671 38,03,823
 Deposits made by the Public 45,444 1,18,65,012
 Average balance at the credit of each public depositor 261

STATEMENT IX.—Statement showing the number of depositors having balances of and above Rs. 5,000 each on the 30th June 1927, the total of such balances and the classification of such depositors.

Number	District	Professional		Domestic		Commercial		Agricultural		Industrial		Deposits made by the Public		Deposits made on behalf of funds		Total	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	S. H. Treasury	28	2,19,016	...	...	27	3,80,342	3	35,523	...	...	39	6,14,645	14	2,89,813	110	15,35,332
2	Bangalore	1	5,282	...	...	11	1,17,354	2	25,588	...	...	2	19,115	4	26,689	20	1,91,019
3	Kolar	4	23,811	...	...	13	2,24,371	2	27,063	...	...	5	76,726	3	38,667	27	3,30,833
4	Tumkur	3	25,718	...	...	2	10,362	1	16,681	...	...	14	5,65,257	...	...	20	5,53,131
5	Shimoga	9	74,363	...	...	28	4,03,391	12	1,64,679	...	...	21	1,24,917	3	3,23,024	73	11,67,474
6	Kadur	4	21,367	...	...	3	70,161	11	79,904	...	...	3	24,903	8	7,55,595	29	3,57,850
7	Chitaldrug	7	55,384	...	...	15	2,56,394	4	40,534	...	...	3	22,072	4	8,60,744	44	12,75,776
8	Mysore	21	2,50,460	...	...	9	1,45,380	11	1,87,251	...	...	11	1,77,341	34	1,40,003	116	16,02,338
9	Hassan	5	41,101	...	...	5	40,022	4	57,951	...	...	5	39,108	5	4,35,003	27	3,72,290
	Grand total	82	7,23,102	...	...	113	16,88,377	50	5,76,237	...	...	136	21,32,250	75	31,39,724	355	82,61,679
	Percentage	18	...	...	...	25	...	20	...	11	...	7	...	30	...	26	100

Total (457) Rs. 82,61,630
 Funds (75) 31,39,724
 Public Average Balance (380) Rs. 51,21,976
 13,473

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. FL. 4895-904—St. 11-27-3, dated 16th December 1927.

Administration Report.

Reviews the — of Stamps Department for the year 1926-27.

READ—

Letter No. Per. 40—26-27, dated 3rd October 1927, from the Commissioner of Stamps in Mysore, forwarding a report on the working of the Stamp Department for the year 1926-27.

ORDER NO. FL. 4895-904—ST. 11-27-3, DATED 16TH DECEMBER 1927.

Mr. B. Ramaswamaiya was in charge of the Department from the beginning of the year till the 11th April 1927, when Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari took charge of the Department, Mr. B. Ramaswamaiya being granted combined leave preparatory to retirement.

2. During the year under review several measures were adopted, the more important of them being—

- (1) the extension of the time limit of one year within which the application for refund or renewal of unused stamps to be made to the Deputy Commissioner under Section 54 of the Stamp Regulation to two years;
- (2) the levy of Mysore Stamp Duty from 1st May 1927, on all policies, assignment deeds and premium receipts issued by Insurance Companies registered outside Mysore but operating within the State;
- (3) the introduction in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, from 1st April 1927 of the Mysore Receipt Stamps in place of British one-anna unified stamps; and
- (4) the remitting of the stamp fee of one-anna leviable on certain classes of applications made to Revenue Officers coming under Schedule II (a) of the Court Fees Regulation.

3. The total Revenue from Stamps and the expenditure during the year under report were Rs. 20,94,560 and 2,04,337 against Rs. 20,81,944 and 1,96,201 respectively during the previous year. The increase of revenue is mainly due to the income received from the sale of Receipt Stamps to the Civil and Military Station. There was a slight decrease in the income from the sale of Court Fee and Copy Stamps and from duty and fines, and some increase from the sale of General Stamps, Receipt Stamps, Hundi, Share Transfer, Foreign Bills and National Stamps. The increase in expenditure was mainly under refunds but partly on Account of the payment of a portion of the price of new dies purchased for printing stamps of new denominations.

4. It is gratifying to note that during the year under report almost all the offices and courts were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners or by the *Ex-Officio* Inspectors of Stamps and that the Commissioner also inspected seven District and five Taluk Treasuries.

5. Out of a total demand of Rs. 57,504 on account of Institution Fees due to Government in pauper suits only a sum of Rs. 7,844 was recovered from the parties and a sum of Rs. 5,640 was written off the accounts as irrecoverable, leaving a heavy balance of Rs. 46,020 yet to be recovered.

No. FL. 4895-904—St. 11-27-3, DATED 16TH DECEMBER 1927.

Government regret to find no improvement in the recovery of these fees and reiterate their orders contained in the previous year's review about the prompt recovery of the amounts due.

B. NAGAPPA,
*Secretary to Government,
Law Department.*

To—The Commissioner of Stamps in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Comptroller to Government.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

PRESS TABLE.

EXD.—P. S. R. N.

W D 1873—GPB—495—21-12-27.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF
STAMPS IN MYSORE,

Bangalore, dated ^{1st}/_{3rd} October 1927.

FROM

S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Commissioner of Stamps in Mysore,
Bangalore.

To

B. NAGAPPA, Esq., BAR.-AT-LAW.,
Legal Remembrancer and Secretary
to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore, Law Department.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit herewith in triplicate, the following Report on the working of the Stamp Department in the State for the year 1926-27 together with the prescribed statistical statements in duplicate.

2. *Charge of the Department.*—Mr. B. Ramaswamaiya, B.A., B.L., was in charge of the Department from the beginning of the year till the 11th April 1927, except during the period he was officiating as Revenue Commissioner for one month from 31st July 1926 to 31st August 1926, and also while he was on privilege leave for six days from 3rd January 1927 to 8th January 1927 in continuation of Christmas and New Year Holidays, when the late Mr. Md. Zahiruddin Mecci, B.A., Director of Industries and Commerce, and Mr. M. Abdul Hukh, B.A., the Headquarters Assistant of my office were respectively in charge of the Department. I assumed charge of the Department on the after-noon of the 11th April 1927.

3. *Important changes and measures adopted during the year.*—The time limit of one year within which the application for refund or renewal of unused stamps to be made to the Deputy Commissioner, under section 54, was extended to two years by making necessary changes in Government Order No. Fl. 1021-9—S. R. 16-17-1, dated 29th August 1917.

2. Mysore Stamp duty was ordered to be levied from 1st May 1927, on all policies issued by insurance companies registered outside Mysore but operating within the State.

3. It was further decided that assignment deeds and premium receipts relating to the above policies are also liable to Mysore Stamp duty.

4. The stamp duty chargeable on policies of Official Branch of the Mysore State Life Insurance Scheme was ordered to be remitted and that chargeable on policies of Public Branch of the said scheme was remitted for a period of five years with effect from 1st February 1927.

5. Mortgage deeds executed by Government officials whose pay does not exceed Rs. 150 for securing the repayment of advance received from Government for the purchase of bicycles were exempted from stamp duty.

6. With a view to encourage industrial activities in the State, stamp fee on all petitions presented to officers of the Industries and Commerce Department was remitted with the exception of applications for grant of licenses under the Petroleum Regulation unless required by any law in force.

7. The stamp fee of one anna leviable on certain classes of applications made to Revenue Officers coming under Schedule II (a) of the Court Fees Regulation was remitted.

8. The stamp duty chargeable under Article 14 of Schedule IA on instruments cancelling Wills was remitted.

9. The Mysore Receipt Stamps were introduced in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, from 1st April 1927 in place of British one anna unified stamps.

St. R.

4. *Stock Branch.*—During the year under report the opening balance of plain water-marked papers used for General and Copy Stamps was 583,378 rolls, and of those used for Court Fees and Receipt Stamps was 130,699 sheets. 2,343,337 rolls of water-marked papers of General and Copy Stamps and 70,867 sheets of Court Fees and Receipt Stamps were purchased and added to the stock. Out of the total stock of 2,926,715 rolls for General and Copy Stamps and 201,566 sheets for Court Fees and Receipt Stamps, 1,376,046 rolls and 121,023 sheets respectively were issued to the Stamp Manufactory for printing stamps leaving a balance of 1,550,669 rolls and 80,543 sheets respectively at the end of the year.

5. *Three pie paper.*—The stock of these papers in the Central Depot at the beginning of the year was 63,569½ sheets. An unused stock of 73 rolls was received back from the District Treasuries. Out of the total stock of 63,642½ sheets, 7,530 sheets were issued to the Stamp Manufactory for printing Hundi Stamps leaving a balance of 56,092½ sheets.

6. *Manufacturing Branch.*—During the year under report 1,870,044 Court Fee Stamps, 594,500 General Stamps, 1,280,000 Receipt Stamps, 720,000 Copy Stamps and 15,000 Hundi Stamps of the value of Rs. 25,68,628, 10,93,500, 80,000, 91,250, 10,313 respectively were printed in the Stamp Manufactory and delivered to the Central Depot. Thus the total number of stamps manufactured was 4,479,544 of the total value of Rs. 38,43,691 as against 27,55,760 of the total value of Rs. 25,22,263 in the previous year. In addition to this 227,150 private documents and cheques, etc., were got impressed with the stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 32,632 against 2,26,792 documents with stamps of the value of Rs. 27,904 in the previous year. The increase both in the number and value of stamps manufactured was due to the fact that the stock of stamps that had run short on account of issue in large numbers in the previous year had to be replenished so as to keep stock sufficient for one year's supply.

7. *Central Depot.*—In the Central Depot there was an opening balance of 3,403,914 stamps of the total value of Rs. 35,65,445 and this with the number of stamps received from the Manufactory brought the total stock to 7,881,083 stamps of the value of Rs. 74,08,234 after deducting 2,375 damaged stamps of the value of Rs. 902 out of the total stock, 3,036,121 stamps of the value of Rs. 20,30,861 were issued to the Local Depots, the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury, and the Supervisor of the Stamp Superintendent's Office leaving balance of 4,844,962 stamps of the value of Rs. 53,77,373 at the end of the year.

8. *Stamps supplied to the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury.*—During the year under report 71,239 stamps of the value of Rs. 98,320 were supplied to the Pay and Accounts Officer, Civil and Military Station as against 91,272 stamps of the value of Rs. 1,88,798 in the previous year. Besides the above 256,000 Receipt Stamps of the value of Rs. 16,000 were also supplied as the use of Mysore Receipt Stamps were newly introduced in the Civil and Military Station since 1st April 1927. The value of stamps impressed upon documents received from the Collector, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore amounted to Rs. 6,804 as against Rs. 6,119 in the previous year.

9. *Receipts.*—The total revenue for the year under report from the sale of stamps and also from all other heads of stamp revenue amounted to Rs. 20,94,560 as against Rs. 20,81,944 in the previous year thus showing a small increase of Rs. 12,616. This increase of revenue is mainly due to the income derived from the sale of Receipt Stamps to the Civil and Military Station wherein the use of Mysore Receipt Stamps was introduced from 1st April 1927.

A sum of Rs. 15,755 is reported to have been foregone by Government on account of entire or partial exemption from stamp duty granted in respect of instruments relating to Co-operative Societies and other institutions.

10. *Court Fees Stamps.*—The realization from the sale of Court Fee Stamps was Rs. 11,37,894 as against Rs. 11,43,930 in the previous year showing a small decrease of Rs. 6,036.

11. *General Stamps.*—The total amount realised from the sale of General Stamps was Rs. 7,44,039 as against Rs. 7,39,217 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 4,822.

12. *Receipt Stamps.*—The sale of these stamps brought in Rs. 75,399 against Rs. 58,561 in the previous year resulting in an increase of Rs. 16,837 mainly due to the use of these stamps in the Civil and Military Station from 1st April 1927.

13. *Copy Stamps.*—The sale of these stamps yielded Rs. 64,687 against Rs. 69,621 in the previous year resulting in a decrease of Rs. 4,934.

14. *Hundi Share Transfer Foreign Bill and Notarial Stamps.*—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 18,983 against Rs. 14,873 in the previous year resulting in an increase of Rs. 4,110.

15. *Stamp duty and fines, etc.*—The stamp duty and penalty realised were Rs. 31,861 and Rs. 21,698 respectively as against Rs. 32,913 and Rs. 22,829 respectively in the previous year resulting in a decrease of Rs. 1,052 and Rs. 1,131 respectively.

16. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure of the Department for the year was Rs. 2,04,337 against Rs. 1,96,201 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 8,136 was under "Refunds which is a fluctuating item concurrently with the revenue of the Department and also on account of the payment of a portion of the price of new dies purchased for printing stamps of new denominations.

17. The net revenue of the Department was Rs. 18,90,226 or Rs. 4,483 more than that in the previous year.

18. *Inspections.*—During the year under report almost all the offices and courts were inspected either by the Deputy Commissioners or by the *Ex-officio* Inspectors of Stamps as shown in the accompanying Statement No. XII.

The Commissioner of Stamps inspected seven District Treasuries and five Taluk Treasuries during the year.

19. *Prosecutions.*—In the Tumkur District prosecution was instituted in one case for the evasion of Stamp Law and the accused was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 75. In another case of wilful evasion of Stamp Law in the Manjarabad Taluk orders have been passed by the Deputy Commissioner to prosecute the offender.

No cases are reported in any of the other Districts.

20. *Institution fees awarded in pauper suits.*—At the beginning of the year the amount due to Government under this head was Rs. 46,507. A sum of Rs. 10,997 was awarded during the year. Out of the total demand of Rs. 57,504, a sum of Rs. 7,844 was recovered from the parties and a sum of Rs. 3,640 was written off the accounts as irrecoverable leaving a balance of Rs. 46,020 yet to be recovered.

21. During the year under report, the offices of both the Superintendent of Stamps and the Superintendent of Stamp Manufactory were inspected by me and the accounts of the Superintendent of Stamps were also audited by the Comptroller.

The verification of stock both in the Central Depot and in the Manufactory for the year under report was since made by Mr. M. G. Mehkri, B.A., LL.B., Sub-Division Officer, Dodballapur Sub-Division deputed by the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District as per Government Order No. Fl. 6087-8—St. 28-25-2, dated 23rd April 1926 in the months of August and September 1927 respectively.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI,

Commissioner of Stamps in Mysore.

No. I—Comparative Statement of receipts and charges in the Stamp Department during the years 1925-26 and 1926-27.

No.	Particulars	1925-26	1926-27	Increase	Decrease
	A. RECEIPTS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Court Fee Stamps	11,43,993 12 0	11,37,893 12 0	.....	6,036 0 0
2	Copy Stamps	69,621 4 0	64,687 4 0	.....	4,934 0 0
3	General Stamps	7,89,216 11 0	7,44,089 2 0	4,822 7 0	.....
4	Receipt Stamps	58,561 6 0	76,398 9 0	16,837 1 0	.....
5	Hundi Stamps	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transfer Stamps	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Foreign Bills and Notarial Stamps.	14,872 11 0	18,992 10 0	4,109 15 0	.....
6	Stamp duty	82,918 2 0	81,860 12 8	.....	1,052 5 4
7	Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous.	22,829 1 0	21,697 10 7	.....	1,131 6 5
	Total	90,81,944 1 0	90,94,559 12 3	25,769 7 0	13,153 11 9
	B. CHARGES.				
1	Establishment—				
	Stamp Manufactory	4,689 9 0	4,730 13 0	41 4 0	.....
	Stamp Superintendent's Office	5,176 4 0	5,472 6 0	296 2 0	.....
2	Contingencies—				
	Stamp Manufactory	885 10 0	4,144 4 3	3,258 10 3	.....
	Stamp Superintendent's Office	25,927 12 0	24,763 0 3	.....	1,164 11 9
3	Refunds	1,05,764 0 0	1,11,654 6 3	5,790 6 3	.....
4	Discount on sale of stamps	53,753 0 0	53,671 13 11	.....	86 2 1
	Total	1,96,201 3 0	2,04,336 11 8	9,386 6 6	1,250 13 10

No. II.—Comparative Statement of stock and issue of plain water-marked papers in the Central Depot during the years 1925-26 and 1926-27.

No.	Particulars	Years	Opening Balance	Receipts	Total	Issues	Closing Balance
			Rolls.	Rolls.	Rolls.	Rolls.	Rolls.
1	General Stamps	1925-26	971,395	184,800	1,156,195	755,521	400,674
		1926-27	400,674	1,342,056	1,742,730	665,020	1,087,710
2	Copy Stamps	1925-26	119,356	724,348	843,704	661,000	182,704
		1926-27	182,704	1,001,281	1,183,985	721,026	462,959
3	Court-Fee Stamps	1925-26	32,089	76,680	108,769	19,000	89,769
		1926-27	89,769	70,862	160,631	101,009	59,622
4	Receipt Stamps	1925-26	36,583	20,097	56,680	15,750	40,930
		1926-27	40,930	5	40,935	20,014	20,921

No. III—Statement showing the number and value of stamps manufactured in the Stamp Manufactory and delivered to the Central Depot during the years 1925-26 and 1926-27.

No.	Particulars	Years	Stamps manufactured		Stamps delivered	
			Number	Value	Number	Value
				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	General Stamps ...	1925-26 ...	724,600	9,10,250 0 0	724,600	9,10,250 0 0
		1926-27 ...	594,500	10,93,500 0 0	594,500	10,93,500 0 0
2	Court Fee Stamps ...	1925-26 ...	363,160	14,62,450 0 0	363,160	14,62,450 0 0
		1926-27 ...	1,870,044	25,68,628 0 0	1,870,044	25,68,628 0 0
3	Receipt Stamps ...	1925-26 ...	1,000,000	62,500 0 0	1,000,000	62,500 0 0
		1926-27 ...	1,280,000	80,000 0 0	1,280,000	80,000 0 0
4	Copy Stamps ...	1925-26 ...	660,000	83,125 0 0	660,000	83,125 0 0
		1926-27 ...	720,000	91,250 0 0	720,000	91,250 0 0
5	Hundi Stamps ...	1925-26 ...	8,000	3,938 0 0	8,000	3,938 0 0
		1926-27 ...	15,000	10,318 0 0	15,000	10,318 0 0
	Total ...	1925-26 ...	2,755,760	2,522,263 0 0	2,755,760	25,22,263 0 0
		1926-27 ...	4,479,544	3,843,691 0 0	4,479,544	38,43,691 0 0
6	Private Documents ...	1925-26 ...	226,792	27,903 13 0	2,26,792	27,903 13 0
		1926-27 ...	227,150	32,631 10 0	2,27,150	32,631 10 0

No. VI—Comparative Statement of stamp duty realised on private documents, etc., during the years 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Sl.No.	Particulars	1925-26	1926-27	Remarks
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Bills of Exchange	6,531 14 0	6,024 2 0	
2	Conveyances	2,190 0 0	6,818 12 0	
3	Cheques and Receipt Forms	7,339 0 0	7,089 7 0	
4	Agreements	1,281 2 0	1,256 14 0	
5	Powers-of-attorney	141 12 0	191 4 0	
6	Other instruments	4,452 4 0	3,964 3 0	
	Total	21,936 0 0	25,344 10 0	
	The amount of stamp duty credited to the District Treasuries by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.	105 12 0	174 14 0	
	The amount of stamp duty credited to the State Huzur Treasury direct by the Comptroller.	551 10 0	326 12 0	
	The amount of stamp duty credited to the State Huzur Treasury direct by the parties.	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	Total	657 6 0	500 10 0	
	The amount of stamp duty credited in the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury.	6,118 11 0	6,803 11 0	

No. VII—Comparative Statement of detailed issues of stamps made to the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury during the years 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Denominations	1925-26		1926-27		Denominations	1925-26		1926-27	
	No.	Value	No.	Value		No.	Value	No.	Value
A. Court Fee Stamps		Rs. a.		Rs. a.	D. Copy Stamps		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
1 anna	27,000	1,687 8	12,600	787 8	3 anna	19,999	3,749 13	24,000	4,500 0
4 annas	1,350	337 8	990	247 8	Total	19,999	3,749 13	24,000	4,500 0
6 "	900	337 8	1,350	506 4	E. Foreign Bills	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8 "	4,500	2,250 0	3,400	2,700 0	F. General Stamps				
12 "	6,800	4,725 0	6,300	4,725 0	2 anna	100	12 8	300	37 8
1 rupee	12,600	12,600 0	9,000	9,000 0	6 "	1,500	562 8	2,500	937 8
2 rupees	1,980	3,960 0	810	1,620 0	8 "	1,000	500 0	Nil	Nil
3 "	1,260	3,780 0	450	1,350 0	12 "	4,000	3,000 0	1,500	1,125 0
4 "	540	2,160 0	270	1,080 0	15 "	Nil	Nil	100	93 12
6 "	450	2,700 0	90	540 0	1 rupee	400	400 0	200	200 0
10 "	300	3,000 0	25	250 0	1 1/2 "	100	195 0	150	187 8
15 "	205	3,075 0	125	1,875 0	1 3/4 "	700	1,050 0	750	1,125 0
20 "	145	2,900 0	100	2,000 0	2 "	100	200 0	100	200 0
25 "	100	2,500 0	30	750 0	2 1/2 "	250	562 8	200	450 0
30 "	105	3,150 0	100	3,000 0	3 "	450	1,125 0	300	750 0
35 "	100	3,500 0	90	3,150 0	4 "	250	750 0	250	750 0
40 "	115	4,600 0	60	2,400 0	4 1/2 "	200	800 0	100	400 0
45 "	200	9,000 0	45	2,025 0	5 "	150	675 0	200	900 0
50 "	1,250	62,500 0	450	22,500 0	6 1/2 "	525	2,625 0	350	1,750 0
100 "	100	10,000 0	...	.....	7 "	350	2,625 0	250	1,375 0
Total	59,500	1,38,762 0	36,285	60,506 4	10 "	300	3,000 0	150	1,500 0
B. Transfer Stamps					12 1/2 "	105	1,312 8	125	1,562 8
2 annas	Nil	Nil	36	4 8	15 "	250	3,750 0	130	1,950 0
4 "	72	18 0	36	9 0	20 "	125	2,500 0	45	900 0
8 "	...	...	36	18 0	22 1/2 "	100	2,250 0	120	2,700 0
12 "	72	54 0	36	27 0	25 "	100	2,500 0	100	2,500 0
1 rupee	...	...	90	90 0	40 "	100	4,000 0	Nil	Nil
2 rupees	36	72 0	90	180 0	45 "	Nil	Nil	45	2,025 0
3 "	36	108 0	90	270 0	50 "	75	3,750 0	55	2,750 0
4 "	36	144 0	90	360 0	100 "	75	7,500 0	50	5,000 0
5 "	36	180 0	90	450 0	Total	11,305	45,576 0	8,070	31,668 19
Total	268	576 0	594	1,408 8	G. Receipts Stamps				
C. Notarial Stamps					1 anna	Nil	Nil	266,000	16,000 0
8 annas	90	45 0	...	.....	H. Hundi Stamps				
1 rupee	90	90 0	...	.....	3 anna	...	...	50	9 6
Total	180	135 0	...	.....	6 "	...	...	50	18 12
					9 "	...	...	50	28 2
					12 "	...	...	50	37 8
					15 "	...	...	50	46 14
					1 1/2 rupee	...	...	25	28 2
					4 1/2 "	...	...	15	67 8
					Total	...	...	290	296 4
					Grand Total	...	...	327,239	1,14,319 12

No. VIII—Statement showing the stock, sale and balance of stamps in the State during the year 1926-27.

Particulars	Judicial						Non-Judicial									
	Court Fee		Copy Stamps		General Stamps		Receipt Stamps		Hundi Stamps		Transfer Stamps		Foreign Bills		Notarial Stamps	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Opening Balance... Central	1,196,320	18,20,525 1	4,699,53	57,494 3	838,888	15,17,909 11	582,728	36,420 8	14,769	19,896 15	2,272	2,281 8	505	672 4	49	73 8
Received from the Depot	686,431	10,83,015 7	384,500	48,082 8	4,989,905	69,4,558 6	1,027,584	64,224 1	19,068	10,626 18	1,728	3,465	1,116	972	Nil	Nil
Received from other sources:	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	46 10	1	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	1,884,751	29,03,540 6	844,453	10,5,556 10	1,337,789	22,11,609 11	1,610,318	10,0,644 9	32,827	36,523 12	4,000	5,746 8	1,621	1,644 4	49	78 8
Issued in exchange	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6	46 10	Nil	Nil	9	2 9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	7 8
Sold and credited to accounts:	661,785	21,37,893 12	517,496	64,667 4	636,774	74,40,39 2	280,777	61,288 9	16,562	14,763 12	1,930	3,061	1,177	1,157 6	Nil	Nil
Returned to the Depot	1	20	Nil	Nil	1	15	Nil	Nil	366	922 2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	661,786	11,37,913 12	517,498	64,667 4	6,36,781	7,44,100 12	980,777	61,296 9	16,957	16,688 7	1,590	3,054	1,177	1,157 6	5	7 8
Closing Balance ...	1,032,966	17,65,626 12	826,965	40,869 6	700,958	14,67,608 15	629,536	39,346	16,870	20,835 5	2,410	2,692	444	486 14	44	66

Statement showing the stock and sale of stamp

Particulars	Bangalore		Mysore		Kadur		Tumkur	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
General Stamps—								
Opening Balance ...	152,813	Rs. 4,19,783 12	218,885	Rs. 3,44,088 0	39,985	Rs. 1,12,760 12	128,853	Rs. 2,20,605 7
Received from Central Depot ...	119,637	2,12,119 0	136,313	2,19,503 2	18,650	15,750 0	66,780	63,800 0
Received from other sources ...	6	46 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	272,456	6,22,949 6	355,198	5,63,591 2	58,635	1,28,510 12	195,633	2,84,405 7
Issued in Exchange—								
Sold and credited to accounts ...	6	96 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Returned to Central Depot ...	124,547	1,55,368 0	187,432	2,24,197 11	28,433	44,698 13	76,184	72,055 0
Total ...	124,553	1,55,414 10	187,432	2,24,197 11	28,433	44,698 13	76,184	72,055 0
Closing Balance ...	147,603	4,67,534 12	197,765	3,39,393 7	30,202	83,811 15	119,449	2,12,350 7
Court Fee Stamps—								
Opening Balance ...	385,815	7,32,197 6	222,711	2,93,899 7	45,664	74,154 5	241,801	3,10,204 11
Received from Central Depot ...	31,829	2,04,965 15	201,957	3,42,407 0	23,845	32,748 12	51,710	61,925 0
Received from other sources ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	417,644	9,37,163 5	424,668	6,36,306 7	69,509	1,06,903 1	293,511	3,72,129 11
Issued in Exchange—								
Sold and credited to accounts ...	172,176	2,72,624 13	212,110	3,02,370 10	41,858	55,466 14	105,944	1,07,866 12
Returned to Central Depot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	172,176	2,72,624 13	212,110	3,02,370 10	41,858	55,466 14	105,944	1,07,866 12
Closing Balance ...	305,468	6,64,538 8	212,558	3,33,935 13	27,651	51,436 3	187,567	2,64,272 15
Receipt Stamps—								
Opening Balance ...	73,422	4,588 14	97,073	6,067 1	54,476	3,404 12	129,463	8,091 6
Received from Central Depot ...	211,200	13,230 0	307,200	19,200 0	51,200	3,200 0	128,000	8,000 0
Received from other sources ...	1	0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	284,623	17,788 15	404,273	25,267 1	105,676	6,604 12	257,462	16,091 6
Issued in Exchange—								
Sold and credited to accounts ...	262,567	16,410 7	251,444	15,715 4	61,571	3,848 3	79,361	4,960 1
Returned to Central Depot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	262,567	16,410 7	251,444	15,715 4	61,571	3,848 3	79,361	4,960 1
Closing Balance ...	22,056	1,378 8	152,829	9,551 13	44,105	2,756 9	178,101	11,131 5
Copy Stamps—								
Opening Balance ...	108,900	13,612 8	174,280	21,785 0	11,800	1,475 0	31,200	3,900 0
Received from Central Depot ...	86,000	10,750 0	52,500	6,562 8	11,000	1,375 0	50,000	6,250 0
Received from other sources ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	194,900	24,362 8	226,780	28,347 8	22,800	2,850 0	81,200	10,150 0
Issued in Exchange—								
Sold and credited to accounts ...	117,900	14,737 8	158,490	19,811 4	18,900	2,362 8	47,100	5,887 8
Returned to Central Depot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	117,900	14,737 8	158,490	19,811 4	18,900	2,362 8	47,100	5,887 8
Closing Balance ...	77,000	9,625 0	68,290	8,536 4	3,900	487 8	34,100	4,262 8
Hundi Stamps—								
Opening Balance ...	7,871	9,691 13	4,933	6,167 6	297	814 8	977	1,473 14
Received from Central Depot ...	13,745	12,456 9	4,468	3,690 4	125	143 12	400	253 2
Received from other sources ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	21,616	22,148 6	9,401	9,757 10	422	958 4	1,377	1,727 0
Issued in Exchange—								
Sold and credited to the accounts ...	11,753	10,553 4	4,451	3,924 3	158	128 14	177	138 9
Returned to Central Depot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11,753	10,553 4	4,451	3,924 3	158	128 14	177	138 9
Closing Balance ...	9,863	11,595 2	4,950	5,833 7	264	829 6	1,200	1,588 7

No. IX.

in the various districts during the year 1926-27.

Hassan		Chitaldrug		Kolar		Shimoga		Total 1926-27		Total 1925-26	
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
61,013 53,210 ...	Rs. a. 1,06,605 3 61,237 8 ...	68,141 36,550 ...	Rs. a. 99,878 9 50,487 8 ...	104,632 42,900 ...	Rs. a. 1,51,330 12 42,067 8 ...	44,516 23,865 ...	Rs. a. 71,957 4 29,568 12 ...	838,828 498,905 6	Rs. a. 15,17,009 11 6,94,553 6 46 10	681,519 819,750 801	Rs. a. 9,95,860 7 12,61,268 14 1,027 14
114,223	1,66,842 11	94,691	1,50,366 1	148,592	1,93,418 4	68,381	1,01,526 0	1,337,733	22,11,609 11	1,502,070	22,58,147 3
56,850 ...	65,556 14 ...	44,334 ...	61,693 8 ...	78,776 1	68,004 10 15 0	40,418 ...	52,464 10 ...	636,774 1	7,44,089 2 46 10 15 0	660,097 2,986	7,39,216 11 272 10 1,649 11
56,850	65,556 14	44,334	61,693 8	78,777	68,019 10	40,418	52,464 10	636,781	7,44,100 12	663,317	7,41,139 0
57,873	1,01,285 18	50,357	88,672 9	69,745	1,25,398 10	27,963	49,061 6	700,958	14,67,508 15	838,754	15,17,008 3
63,705 102,970 ...	1,05,633 13 1,08,011 4 ...	66,292 64,450 ...	81,450 8 1,07,060 0 ...	109,983 82,680 ...	1,26,961 9 1,06,173 12 ...	60,349 78,990 ...	96,023 6 1,19,723 12 ...	1,196,320 698,431 ...	18,20,525 1 10,83,015 7 ...	787,969 1,279,759 103	11,41,921 14 18,22,684 14 80 0
166,675	2,1,3,645 1	130,742	1,88,510 8	192,663	2,33,135 5	139,389	2,15,747 2	1,894,751	29,03,540 8	2,067,881	29,64,536 12
80,493 ...	96,044 6 ...	60,203 ...	80,591 7 ...	107,373 1	1,09,364 10 20 0	81,628 ...	1,13,574 4 ...	8,61,785 1	11,37,893 12 20 0	871,398 12	11,43,929 12 80 0 51 15
80,493	96,044 6	60,203	80,591 7	107,374	1,09,384 10	81,628	1,13,574 4	861,786	11,37,913 12	871,510	11,44,011 11
86,182	1,17,600 11	70,589	1,07,919 1	85,289	1,23,750 11	57,711	1,02,172 14	1,092,965	17,66,626 12	1,196,921	18,20,525 1
30,181 112,000 ...	1,886 5 7,000 0 ...	69,775 80,384 ...	4,360 15 5,024 0 ...	81,300 96,000 ...	5,081 4 6,000 0 ...	47,039 41,600 ...	2,939 15 2,600 0 ...	582,728 1,027,584 1	96,420 8 64,224 0 0 1	519,689 1,000,096 ...	82,480 0 62,506 0 ...
142,181	8,886 5	150,159	9,384 15	177,300	11,081 4	88,639	5,639 15	1,610,313	1,00,644 9	1,519,776	94,986 0
66,202 ...	4,317 10 ...	73,878 ...	4,617 6 ...	111,684 ...	6,980 4 ...	74,070 ...	4,623 6 ...	980,777 ...	61,298 9 ...	936,984 64	58,661 8 4 0
66,202	4,187 10	73,878	4,617 6	111,684	6,980 4	74,070	4,623 6	980,777	61,298 9	937,048	58,566 8
75,979	4,748 11	76,281	4,767 9	65,616	4,101 0	14,569	910 9	629,536	39,846 0	592,728	36,420 8
23,308 60,000 ...	2,913 8 7,500 0 ...	18,400 40,000 ...	2,300 0 5,000 0 ...	42,800 60,000 ...	5,850 5 7,500 0 ...	49,265 25,050 ...	6,158 2 3,125 0 ...	459,953 384,500 ...	57,494 2 46,062 8 ...	335,928 681,000 ...	41,990 6 85,125 0 ...
83,308	10,413 8	58,460	7,300 0	102,800	12,850 0	74,265	9,283 2	844,453	1,05,556 10	1,016,923	1,27,115 6
45,308 ...	5,663 8 ...	26,600 ...	3,325 0 ...	52,600 ...	6,575 0 ...	50,600 ...	6,325 0 ...	517,498 ...	64,687 4 ...	556,970 ...	69,621 4 ...
45,308	5,663 8	26,600	3,325 0	52,600	6,575 0	50,600	6,325 0	517,498	64,687 4	556,970	69,621 4
38,000	4,750 0	81,800	3,975 0	50,200	6,275 0	23,665	2,958 2	326,955	40,269 6	459,953	57,494 2
286 390 ...	824 11 183 2 ...	386 ...	922 2 ...	...	...	...	9 2 9 ...	14,759 19,068 ...	19,896 15 16,626 13 ...	18,705 15,351 183	18,132 14,261 25 1
616	1,007 13	386	922 2	...	...	...	9 2 9	33,827	36,523 12	29,189	32,419
23 ...	18 14 ...	386 ...	922 2 ...	...	...	...	9 2 9 ...	16,562 386	14,763 12 922 2	13,877 535	11,462 1 1,016
23	18 14	386	922 2	...	...	...	9 2 9	16,957	15,688 7	14,433	12,522
593	988 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,370	20,885 5	14,756	19,897

No. X—Comparative Statement of the detailed sale of Judicial Stamps during the years 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Particulars	1925-26			1926-27		
	Number	Value		Number	Value	
		Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
Court Fee Stamps—						
1 anna	182,750	11,421	14	178,842	11,177	10
4 annas	76,435	19,108	12	67,887	16,971	12
6 "	10,311	3,666	10	848,295	3,110	10
8 "	300,534	1,50,267	...	302,907	1,51,452	8
12 "	150,432	1,12,824	...	152,619	1,14,464	4
1 rupee	83,484	83,484	...	84,624	84,624	...
2 rupees	16,674	33,348	...	16,666	33,312	...
3 "	11,124	33,872	...	11,290	33,870	...
4 "	10,807	41,228	...	9,883	39,532	...
6 "	8,537	48,222	...	7,648	45,888	...
10 "	6,672	66,720	...	6,721	67,210	...
12½ "	510	6,375	...	365	4,562	8
15 "	3,826	57,390	...	3,865	57,975	...
17½ "	196	3,480	...	125	2,187	8
20 "	2,197	43,940	...	2,223	44,460	...
22½ "	86	1,935	...	69	1,552	8
25 "	1,135	26,375	...	1,192	29,750	...
27½ "	102	2,805	...	55	1,512	8
30 "	1,854	40,620	...	1,357	40,710	...
32½ "	28	910	...	15	487	8
35 "	389	13,615	...	403	14,105	...
37½ "	47	1,762	...	45	1,637	8
40 "	728	28,920	...	686	27,440	...
42½ "	10	425	...	16	680	...
45 "	195	8,820	...	203	9,135	...
47½ "	26	1,235	8	14	665	...
60 "	1,037	51,850	...	1,026	51,300	...
60 "	436	26,160	...	400	24,000	...
70 "	218	15,260	...	192	13,440	...
80 "	232	18,560	...	200	16,000	...
90 "	132	11,860	...	117	15,930	...
100 "	1,758	1,75,800	...	1,737	1,78,700	...
Total	871,398	11,43,929	12	861,785	11,37,893	12
Copy Stamps	556,970	69,621	4	517,498	64,687	4
Grand Total	1,428,368	21,13,551	...	1,379,283	12,02,581	...

No. XI—Comparative Statement of the detailed sale of non-Judicial Stamps during the years 1925-26 and 1926-27

Particulars	1925-26			1926-27		
	Number	Value		Number	Value	
General Stamps—		Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.
2 annas	47,028	5,878	8	41,477	5,184	10
3 " " " " " "	1,795	336	9	1,433	268	11
4 " " " " " "	209,812	52,453	...	193,544	49,886	...
6 " " " " " "	10,429	3,910	14	7,424	2,784	...
8 " " " " " "	100,577	50,288	8	97,466	48,733	...
Excise Agreement Forms—	3,670	2,261	...	3,433	2,184	14
9 annas	371	208	11	156	87	12
10 " " " " " "	10,377	6,485	10	10,855	6,471	14
12 " " " " " "	99,447	74,585	4	99,531	74,648	4
15 " " " " " "	229	214	11	101	94	11
1 rupee	16,886	16,886	...	13,440	13,440	...
1 " 2 annas	76	85	8	27	30	6
1 " 4 " " " " "	41,644	52,055	...	43,517	54,336	4
1 " 8 " " " " "	80,677	46,016	8	81,136	46,704	...
2 rupees	7,926	15,852	...	5,734	11,468	...
2 " 4 annas	8,058	18,130	8	10,041	22,592	4
2 " 8 " " " " "	22,775	56,937	8	24,426	61,065	...
3 rupees	13,925	41,775	...	13,855	41,595	...
3 " 8 annas	2,246	7,861	...	1,657	5,799	8
4 rupees	4,287	17,148	...	3,676	14,704	...
4 " 8 annas	1,189	5,350	8	1,168	5,256	...
5 " " " " " "	12,632	63,160	...	12,521	62,605	...
7 " " 8 annas	4,704	35,280	...	5,068	38,010	...
10 " " " " " "	3,793	37,930	...	3,533	35,339	...
12 " " 8 annas	1,857	23,212	8	2,265	27,562	8
15 " " " " " "	1,006	15,090	...	988	14,920	...
17 " " 8 annas	532	9,310	...	574	10,045	...
20 " " " " " "	455	9,100	...	442	8,840	...
22½ rupees	20	450	...	16	360	...
25 " " " " " "	648	16,200	...	681	17,025	...
27½ " " " " " "	10	275	...	10	275	...
30 " " " " " "	312	9,360	...	340	10,200	...
32½ " " " " " "	1	32	8	1	32	e
35 " " " " " "	24	840	...	19	666	...
37 " " " " " "	30	1,125	...	66	2,100	...
40 " " " " " "	52	2,060	...	56	2,240	...
42½ " " " " " "	7	297	8	4	170	...
45 " " " " " "	7	315	...	8	360	...
47½ " " " " " "	...	...	...	2	96	...
50 " " " " " "	314	15,700	...	297	14,860	...
60 " " " " " "	27	1,620	...	51	3,060	...
70 " " " " " "	24	1,680	...	28	1,960	...
80 " " " " " "	15	1,200	...	25	2,000	...
90 " " " " " "	6	540	...	11	990	...
100 " " " " " "	197	19,700	...	231	28,100	...
Total	660,097	7,39,216	11	636,774	7,44,029	9
Receipt Stamps—						
1 anna	936,984	58,561	8	960,777	61,298	9
Receipt Stamps sold to Civil and Military Station.	...	...	...	225,600	14,100	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	1,206,377	75,398	9
Hundi Stamps—						
2 annas	1	...	2	...	...	...
3 " " " " " "	614	115	2	747	140	1
4 " " " " " "	3	...	12	51	12	12
6 " " " " " "	2,435	913	2	2,023	758	10
8 " " " " " "	5	2	8	...	...	...
9 " " " " " "	4,398	2,473	14	4,926	2,770	14
12 " " " " " "	528	396	...	705	523	12
15 " " " " " "	1,491	1,897	13	2,183	2,046	9
1 rupee 2 annas	3,847	3,765	6	4,291	4,827	6
1 " 8 " " " " "	48	64	8	189	283	8
2 " 4 " " " " "	978	2,200	8	1,385	3,116	4
4 " 8 " " " " "	34	163	...	62	279	...
22 " 8 " " " " "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	13,877	11,462	11	16,562	14,763	12
Foreign Bills—						
2 annas	18	2	4	49	6	2
3 " " " " " "	384	72	...	488	91	8
4 " " " " " "	...	...	...	12	3	...
6 " " " " " "	214	80	4	223	85	8
8 " " " " " "	3	1	8	27	13	8
12 " " " " " "	106	79	8	189	141	12
1 rupee	20	20	...	32	32	...
2 " " " " " "	8	16	...	26	62	...
4 " " " " " "	4	16	...	25	100	...
6 " " " " " "	15	90	...	88	528	...
8 " " " " " "	...	...	...	13	104	...
Total	772	377	8	1,177	1,157	6
Share Transfer Labels—						
1 anna	140	8	12	24	1	8
2 annas	817	39	10	259	23	10
3 " " " " " "	92	4	2	50	9	6
4 " " " " " "	294	73	8	298	59	8
6 " " " " " "	173	86	8	203	101	8
12 " " " " " "	54	40	8	18	13	8
1 rupee	272	272	...	199	199	...
2 rupees	92	184	...	112	224	...
3 " " " " " "	113	339	...	37	111	...
4 " " " " " "	97	868	...	94	376	...
5 " " " " " "	315	1,575	...	386	1,930	...
Total	1,889	3,011	...	1,590	8,054	...
Notarial Stamps—						
1 rupee 8 annas	1	1	8	5	7	8
Total of Hundi, Share Transfer, Foreign Bills and Notarial Stamps.	16,539	14,872	11	19,834	18,992	10

No. XII—Statement showing the Stamp Inspection work done by the
Ex-officio Inspectors of Stamps during the year 1926-27.

Serial No.	District and taluk	Name of offices inspected	Date of inspection	Offices remaining uninspected
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bangalore ..	Chief Court of Mysore ..	25th June 1927	First Grade Magistrate's Court, Bangalore. Second Grade Magistrate's Court, Bangalore. City Magistrate's Court, Bangalore.
2	Do ..	Sub Judge's Court, Bangalore ..	18th June 1927	
3	Do ..	Bangalore District Office ..	24th June 1927	
4	Do ..	First Munsiff's Court, Bangalore	18th June 1927	
5	Do ..	Second do ..	17th June 1927	
6	Do ..	Bangalore Taluk Office ..	30th June 1927	
7	Do ..	Taluk Treasury ..	do	
8	Do ..	Bangalore Taluk Sub-Registry Office.	do	
9	Do ..	Bangalore City Sub-Registry Office.	do	
10	Nelamangala ..	Taluk Office ..	17th May 1927	
11	Do ..	Magistrate's Office ..	do	
12	Do ..	Bench Court ..	do	
13	Do ..	Taluk Treasury ..	26th January 1927	
14	Do ..	Sub-Registry Office ..	20th March 1927	
15	Dodballapur ..	Munsiff's Court ..	4th June 1927	
16	Do ..	Taluk Office ..	28th April 1927	
17	Do ..	Magistrate's Court ..	do	
18	Do ..	Bench Court ..	do	
19	Do ..	Taluk Treasury ..	5th February 1927	
20	Do ..	Sub-Registry Office ..	30th March 1927	
21	Devanhalli ..	Taluk Office ..	22nd June 1927	
22	Do ..	Magistrate's Court ..	do	
23	Do ..	Bench Court ..	16th March 1927	
24	Do ..	Taluk Treasury ..	22nd February 1927	
25	Do ..	Sub-Registry Office ..	16th March 1927	
26	Hoskote ..	Taluk Office ..	16th February 1927	
27	Do ..	Magistrate's Court ..	do	
28	Do ..	Bench Court ..	do	
29	Do ..	Taluk Treasury ..	20th January 1927	
30	Do ..	Sub-Registry Office ..	25th February 1927	
31	Anekal ..	Taluk Office ..	do	
32	Do ..	Magistrate's Court ..	do	
33	Do ..	Bench Court ..	do	
34	Do ..	Taluk Treasury ..	do	
35	Do ..	Sub-Registry Office ..	do	
36	.. ..	Registers of most of the Stamp Vendors in Bangalore Sub-Division.	..	
37	... ..	Registers, Dodballapur Sub-Division.	..	
38	Magadi ..	Taluk Office ..	16th June 1927	
39	Do ..	Municipal Offices ..	16th February 1927	
40	Do ..	Taluk Treasury ..	19th April 1927	
41	Do ..	Sub-Registry Office ..	21st April 1927	
42	Do ..	Bench Court ..	22nd April 1927	
43	Channapatna ..	Taluk Magistrate's Office ..	8th June 1927	
44	Do ..	Bench Court ..	do	
45	Do ..	Municipal Office ..	do	
46	Do ..	Taluk Office ..	do	
47	Closepet ..	Special Magistrate's Court ..	28th June 1927	
48	Do ..	Stamp Vendors' Register, Closepet.	do	
49	Do ..	Stamp Vendors, Maralvadi ..	26th November 1926	
50	Do ..	Stamp Vendors, Harohalli ..	25th November 1926	

STATEMENT No. XII—contd.

Serial No.	District and taluk	Names of offices inspected	Date of inspection	Offices remaining uninspected
1	2	3	4	5
51	Kolar	Munsiff's Court, Kolar	13th May 1927	
52	Do	Taluk Office	17th March 1927	
53	Do	Taluk Treasury	do	
54	Do	Sub-Division Office	do	
55	Do	Special First Class Magistrate's Court.	do	
56	Do	Special Second Class Magistrate's Court.	do	
57	Do	Sub-Registry Office	do	
58	Bowringpet	Taluk Treasury	19th June 1927	
59	Do	Taluk Office	do	
60	Do	Sub-Registry Office	do	
61	Do	Munsiff's Court Kolar, Gold Fields.	25th June 1927	
62	Chintamani	Taluk Office	do	
63	Do	Taluk Treasury	26th June 1927	
64	Do	Sub-Registry Office	20th October 1926	
65	Chickballapur	Sub-Division Office	Not furnished	
66	Do	Taluk Office		
67	Do	Taluk Treasury	22nd June 1927	
68	Do	Sub-Registry Office	23rd June 1927	
69	Do	Munsiff's Court	5th June 1927	
70	Mulbagal	Taluk Office	Not furnished	
71	Do	Taluk Treasury	13th March 1927	
72	Do	Sub-Registry Office	26th October 1926	
73	Sidlaghatta	Taluk Office	Not furnished	
74	Do	Taluk Treasury	21st June 1927	
75	Do	Sub-Registry Office	21st October 1926	
76	Malur	Taluk Office	Not furnished	
77	Do	Taluk Treasury	27th March 1927	
78	Do	Sub-Registry Office	21st March 1927	
79	Srinivasapur	Taluk Office	Not furnished	
80	Do	Taluk Treasury	29th May 1927	
81	Do	Sub-Registry Office	26th June 1927	
82	Bagepalli	Taluk Office	Not furnished	
83	Do	Taluk Treasury	26th February 1927	
84	Do	Sub-Registry Office	29th March 1927	
85	Goribidnur	Taluk Office	Not furnished	
86	Do	Taluk Treasury	23rd February 1927	
87	Do	Sub-Registry Office	7th May 1927	
88	Tumkur	First Munsiff's Court	21st May 1927	
89	Do	Second Munsiff's Court	24th May 1927	
90	Do	Taluk Office	29th October 1926	
91	Do	Taluk Records	17th April 1927	
92	Maddagiri	Taluk Treasury	24th December 1926	
93	Do	Special Magistrate's Court		
94	Do	Taluk Office	do	
95	Do	Sub-Registry Office	do	
96	Do	Munsiff's Court	21st May 1927	
97	Sira	Taluk Treasury	19th December 1926	
98	Do	Bench Court		
99	Do	Taluk Office	22nd June 1927	
100	Do	Sub-Registry Office	do	
101	Koratagere	Bench Court	7th March 1927	
102	Do	Taluk Office	17th June 1927	
103	Do	Taluk Office	do	
104	Do	Village Munsiff's Court	9th November 1926	
105	Pavagada	Sub-Registry Office	17th June 1927	
106	Do	Taluk Treasury	24th March 1927	
107	Do	Taluk Office	26th March 1927	
108	Do	Village Munsiff's Court	26th June 1927	
	Do	Sub-Registry Office	26th March 1927	

STATEMENT No. XII—contd.

Serial No.	District and taluk	Names of offices inspected	Date of inspection	Offices remaining uninspected
1	2	3	4	5
109	Kunigal	Taluk Treasury	12th December 1926	
110	Do	Taluk Office	22nd March 1927	
111	Do	Taluk Treasury	21st June 1927	
112	Do	Bench Court	31st May 1927	
113	Gubbi	Taluk Treasury	{ 14th November 1926 14th February 1927	
114	Do	Sub-Registry Office	15th February 1927	
115	Tiptur	Taluk Treasury	{ 15th November 1926 22nd February 1927	
116	Do	Sub-Registry Office	23rd February 1927	
117	Chiknayakanhalli	Taluk Treasury	{ 17th November 1926 26th March 1927	
118	Do	Sub-Registry Office	15th January 1927	
119	Turuvekere	Sub-Registry Office	8th March 1927	
VILLAGE MUNSIFF'S COURT.				
120		Urdagere	23rd July 1926	
121		Nonavinkere	18th June 1927	
122		Kadagattur	15th February 1927	
123		Midagesi	25th February 1927	
124		Bukkapatna	26th November 1926	
125	Chitaldrug	Munsiff's Court	22nd June 1927	
126	Do	Taluk Office	30th June 1927	
127	Do	Taluk Magistrate's Court	do	
128	Do	Sub-Division Office	1st April 1927	
129	Challakere	Taluk Magistrate's Court	15th June 1927	
130	Do	Taluk Office	do	
131	Holalkere	Taluk Office	26th June 1927	
132	Do	Taluk Magistrate's Court	do	
133	Do	Bench Magistrates' Court	do	
134	Davangere	Munsiff's Court	24th June 1927	1. Bench Magistrates' Court, Chitaldrug.
135	Do	Taluk Magistrate's Court	16th June 1927	2. Bench Magistrates' Court, Challakere.
136	Do	Bench Magistrates' Court	17th June 1927	3. Bench Magistrates' Court, Hiri-yur.
137	Do	Special Second Class Magistrate's Court.	29th June 1927	4. Bench Magistrates' Court, Mola-kalmuru.
138	Hosadurga	Taluk Office	24th June 1927	
139	Do	Taluk Magistrate's Court	do	
140	Do	Bench Magistrates' Court	do	
141	Jagalur	Bench Magistrates' Court	13th June 1927	
142	Do	Taluk Magistrate's Court	14th June 1927	
143	Do	Taluk Office	do	
144	Hiri-yur	Taluk Magistrate's Court	20th June 1927	
145	Do	Taluk Office	do	
146	Molakalmuru	Taluk Office	30th April 1927	
147	Do	Taluk Magistrate's Court	do	
148	Harihar	Bench Magistrates' Court	17th June 1927	
149	Do	Taluk Magistrate's Court	do	
150	Do	Sub-Taluk Office	20th June 1927	
151	Kadur	Amildar-Magistrate's Court	17th June 1927	
152	Do	Bench Magistrates' Court	do	
153	Do	Treasury Stamps	do*	
154	Chikmagalur	Munsiff's Court	9th June 1927	*1. Special Magistrate's Court, Chikmagalur.
155	Tarikere	Amildar-Magistrate's Court	16th June 1927	2. Amildar-Magistrate's Court, Chikmagalur.
156	Do	Bench Magistrates' Court	do	3. Bench Magistrates' Court, Chikmagalur.
157	Do	Treasury Stamps	do	4. Special Magistrate's Court, Tarikere.
158	Narasimharajapura	Munsiff's Court	6th June 1927	5. Sub-Division Magistrate's Court, Tarikere.
159	Do	Deputy Amildar-Magistrate's Court.	29th June 1927	6. Amildar-Magistrate's Court, Mudgere.
160	Do	Bench Magistrates' Court	do	7. Bench Magistrates' Court, Mudgere.
161	Koppa	Amildar-Magistrate's Court	16th April 1927	1. Bench Magistrates' Court, Kalasa.
162	Do	Bench Magistrates' Court	do	
163	Do	Treasury Stamps	17th April 1927	
164	Sringeri	Deputy Amildar Magistrate's Court.	31st March 1927	

STATEMENT NO. XII—contd.

Serial No.	District and taluk	Names of offices inspected	Date of inspection	Offices remaining uninspected
1	2	3	4	5
165	Sringeri ..	Bench Magistrates' Court ..	31st March 1927	
166	Hassan ..	Special First Class Magistrate's Court.	Not furnished	
167	Do ..	Bench Magistrates' Court ..	do	
168	Alur ..	Bench Magistrates' Court ..	28th June 1927	
169	Do ..	Sub-Taluk Office ..	do	
170	Hassan ..	Taluk Office ..	Not furnished	
171	Do ..	Amildar-Magistrate's Court ..	do	
172	Channarayapatna ..	Taluk Office ..	do	
173	Do ..	Taluk Treasury ..	do	
174	Do ..	Bench Court ..	do	
175	Do ..	Stamp Vendors ..	do	
176	Hole-Narsipur ..	Taluk Office ..	do	
177	Do ..	Taluk Treasury ..	do	
178	Do ..	Stamp Vendors ..	do	
179	Belur ..	Bench Court ..	do	
180	Do ..	Taluk Office ..	do	
181	Saklespur ..	Special Magistrate's Court ..	do	
182	Manjarabad ..	Taluk Office ..	do	
183	Do ..	Amildar-Magistrate's Court ..	17th May 1927	
184	Arsikere ..	Taluk Office ..	28th May 1927	
185	Do ..	Taluk Treasury ..	27th May 1927	
186	Do ..	Bench Court ..	28th May 1927	
187	Do ..	Stamp Vendors ..	do	
188	Arkalgud ..	Taluk Office ..	7th June 1927	
	Do ..	Taluk Office ..	8th June 1927	
189	Do ..	Bench Court ..	10th June 1927	
190	Do ..	Taluk Treasury ..	Not furnished	
191	Do ..	Stamp Vendors ..	do	
192	Shimoga ..	District Court ..	30th June 1927	Special First Grade Magistrate's Court, Shimoga. Special Second Grade Magistrate's Court, Shimoga. Bench Magistrates' Court, Shimoga Taluk Office and Records, Shimoga.
193	Do ..	Sub-Judge's Court ..	17th June 1927	
194	Do ..	Munsiff's Court ..	20th May 1927	
195	Channagiri ..	Bench Court ..	20th March 1927	
196	Do ..	Record Branch ..	18th March 1927	
197	Do ..	Accounts of Stamp Vendor Hunchi Basavannappa.	26th December 1927	
198	Honnali ..	Bench Court ..	28th March 1927	
199	Do ..	Record Branch ..	30th March 1927	
200	Do ..	Register of Stamp Vendor ..	28th March 1927	
201	Do ..	Register, M. K. Balaji Rao, Sub-Post Master.	30th March 1927	
202	Kumsi ..	Bench Court ..	8th April 1927	
203	Do ..	Revenue Branch ..	do	
204	Do ..	Accounts of Vendor Jois Krishnachar.	9th April 1927	
205	Tirthahalli ..	Record Branch ..	12th April 1927	
206	Do ..	Account of Stamp Vendor Mr. S. Balakrishna Rao, Sub-Post Master.	do	
207	Do ..	Account of Stamp Vendor Padmanabhaiya.	....
208	Nagar ..	Taluk Office ..	20th June 1927	Bench Magistrates' Court, Nagar.
209	Sagar ..	Special Second Grade Magistrate's Court.	29th June 1927	
210	Do ..	Munsiff's Court ..	12th June 1927	
211	Do ..	All the four Taluk Offices Records and Taluk Treasuries in Sagar Sub-Division.	Dates not furnished	
212	Shikarpur ..	Bench Court ..	do	
213	Do ..	Stamp Vendor ..	do	
214	Sorab ..	Bench Court ..	19th May 1927	
215	Do ..	Taluk Office ..	19th May 1927	
216	Do ..	Stamp Vendor ..	Not furnished	
217	Do ..	Stamp Vendor, Talaguppa ..	do	

STATEMENT No XII.—contd.

Serial No.	District and Taluk	Names of offices inspected	Date of inspection	Offices remaining uninspected
1	2	3	4	5
218	Sorab ..	Stamp Vendor, Jade ..	Not furnished	
219	Do ..	Stamp Vendor, Anavatti ..	do	
220	Mysore ..	Taluk Office Records ..	26th December 1926 and 2nd January 1927	
221	Do ..	Taluk Office ..	2nd July 1927	
222	Do ..	City Magistrate's Court ..	20th June 1927	
223	Do ..	Special Magistrate's Court ..	do	
224	Do ..	Bench Court ..	do	
225	Do ..	Assistant Commissioner and <i>Ex-officio</i> Magistrate's Court.	16th June 1927	
226	Yedatore ..	Taluk Office Records ..	13th December 1926	
227	Do ..	Taluk Office ..	23rd June 1927	
228	Do ..	Bench Court ..	6th March 1927	
229	Do ..	Hanasoge Village Munsiff's Court.	31st December 1926	
230	Hunsur ..	Taluk Office Records ..	10th May 1927	
231	Do ..	Taluk Office ..	do	
232	Heggaddevankote	Taluk Office Records ..	17th November 1926 and 5th May 1927	
233	Do ..	Taluk Office ..	15th March 1927	
234	Do ..	Bench Court ..	12th April 1927	
235	Gundlupet ..	Taluk Office Records ..	13th April 1927	
236	Do ..	Taluk Office ..	14th April 1927 and 26th June 1927	
237	Do ..	Bench Court ..	14th April 1927 and 26th June 1927	
238	Do ..	Amildar-Magistrate's Court ..	14th April 1927	
239	Do ..	Tondavadi Village Munsiff's Court.	Not furnished	
240	Chamrajnagar ..	Taluk Office Records ..	11th January 1927	
241	Do ..	Taluk Office ..	do	
242	Do ..	Bench Court ..	10th March 1927 and 21st June 1927	
243	Do ..	Amildar-Magistrate's Court ..	11th January 1927	Details not fur-
244	Nanjangud ..	Taluk Office Records ..	16th April 1927	nished.
245	Do ..	Taluk Office ..	16th April 1927 and 19th June 1927	
246	Do ..	Bench Court ..	3rd March 1927 and 19th June 1927	
247	Do ..	Special Magistrate's Court ..	3rd March 1927	
248	T. Narsipur ..	Taluk Office Records ..	18th April 1927	
249	Do ..	Taluk Office ..	18th April 1927 and 15th June 1927	
250	Do ..	Bench Court ..	18th April 1927 and 15th June 1927	
251	Do ..	Amildar-Magistrate's Court ..	18th April 1927	
252	Yelandur ..	Bench Court ..	16th November 1926 and 18th June 1927	
253	Do ..	Amildar's Court ..	16th November 1926	
254	Seringapatam ..	Taluk Office Records ..	26th June 1927	
255	Do ..	Taluk Office ..	31st May 1927	
256	Do ..	Bench Court ..	30th May 1927	
257	Krishnarajpete ..	Taluk Office Records ..	29th June 1927	
258	Do ..	Taluk Office ..	24th April 1927 and 30th June 1927	
259	Do ..	Bench Court ..	24th April 1927 and 30th June 1927	
260	Do ..	Amildar Magistrate's Court ..	24th April 1927	
261	Nagamangala ..	Taluk Office Records ..	23rd April 1927 and 17th April 1927	
262	Do ..	Taluk Office ..	23rd April 1927 and 24th May 1927	
263	Do ..	Bench Court ..	23rd April 1927 and 7th May 1927	Details not fur-

STATEMENT NO. XII—concl'd.

Serial No.	District and taluk	Names of offices inspected	Date of inspection	Offices remaining uninspected
1	2	3	4	5
264	Nagamangala ...	Amildar-Magistrate's Court ..	22nd April 1927	
265	Do ..	Devalapur Village Munsiff's Court.	Not furnished	
266	Mandya ..	Taluk Office Records ..	30th December 1926 and 19th May 1927	
267	Do ..	Taluk Office ..	7th December 1926 and 18th May 1927	
268	Do ..	Special Magistrate's Court ..	5th December 1926	
269	Do ..	Amildar-Magistrate's Court ..	do	
270	Do ..	Basral Village Munsiff's Court.	Not furnished	
271	Malvalli ..	Taluk Office Records ..	12th February 1927 and 21st September 1926	
272	Do ..	Taluk Office ..	22nd June 1927	
273	Do ..	Bench Court ...	26th June 1927	
274	French-Rocks ..	Sub-Division Office ..	19th June 1927	

No. XIII—Statement of prosecutions instituted for the evasion of Stamp Laws in the Mysore State during the year 1926-27.

No	District	Number of cases instituted	Number of persons			Account of fines imposed	Amount of rewards disposed	Remarks
			Brought to trial	Convicted	Acquitted			
1	Bangalore ...	Nil ...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Mysore ...							
3	Kadur ...	One ...	One	One	...	Rs. 75	...	
4	Tumkur ...							
5	Shimoga ...	Nil ...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Kolar ...							
7	Chitaldrug ...	One ...	One	Case still pending	...	...	...
8	Hassan ...							
Total ...		2	2	1	...	75	...	
Total for 1926-26 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...

No. XIV—Statement showing the unstamped or insufficiently stamped instruments on which duty and penalty levied by all Civil Courts and Deputy Commissioners during the year 1926-27.

No.	District	Civil Courts		Deputy Commissioners		Total		
		Duty	Penalty	Duty	Penalty	Duty	Penalty	Total
1	Bangalore ..	Details not	Furnished	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2	Mysore ...	Details not	Furnished	...	...	27,121 1 11	3,910 0	31,031 5 11
3	Kadur ...	Details not	Furnished	...	...	1,524 4 0	4,429 10 0	5,953 14 0
4	Tumkur ...	Details not	Furnished	...	...	508 12 0	2,218 15 3	2,722 11 3
5	Hassan ...	Details not	Furnished	...	...	1,078 11 8	3,101 4 0	4,179 15 8
6	Hassan ...	Details not	Furnished	...	...	283 9 0	1,416 12 0	1,700 5 0
6	Chitaldrug ...	227 14	2,884 10	361 3 0	330 12 0	589 1 0	2,215 6 0	3,804 7 0
7	Kolar ...	Details not	Furnished	Details not	Furnished	225 14 0	1,313 9 4	1,538 7 4
	Shimoga ...	140 8	1,621 12	398 15 6	476 4 0	529 7 6	2,098 0 0	2,627 7 6
Total ...		...	...	...	...	31,660 12 8	21,697 10 7	53,358 7 5

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

G. O. No. Fl. 4503-18—I. T. 27-27-5, dated 6th December 1927.

Administration Report of the Income Tax Department for the year 1926-27.

Reviews the——.

READ—

Letter No. C. 72—27-28, dated 17th October 1927, from the Commissioner of Income Tax in Mysore, forwarding the Report on the Administration of the Income Tax Department for the year 1926-27.

ORDER NO. FL. 4503-18—I. T. 27-27-5, DATED 6TH DECEMBER 1927.

Recorded.

2. *Administrative Changes.*—Mr. B. Ramaswamaiya continued to be the Commissioner of Income Tax till 11th April 1927, when Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari assumed charge of the Department, on the former proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement.

3. *Working of the Regulation.*—The noticeable changes made in the Income Tax Regulation and Rules are the following:—

Certain sections of the Regulation were amended with a view—

- (1) to assess the income of an association or club which is neither a company nor a firm nor a Hindu undivided family;
- (2) to remove difficulties in assessing partners of a registered firm individually to super-tax; and
- (3) to fix a limit of 6 months within which the Chief Court should be moved to require the Commissioner to state a case to it under section 66 (3) of the Regulation;
- (4) rules were issued prescribing the procedure for references to the Chief Court;
- (5) percentage of depreciation in regard to plant and machinery of the Gold Mining Companies, Kolar Gold Fields was fixed at a uniform rate of 6½ per cent instead of 7½ per cent and 5 per cent for different kinds of assets.

4. *Results of Working.*—There was a slight decrease in the number of cases assessed during the year, viz., 5,218 against 5,285 in the previous year and the number of unassessed cases at the end of the year under report was 81 against 26 in the previous year, the Bangalore and Mysore Cities and Taluks and the Kolar District, contributing chiefly to this increase. Assessment work should be speeded up.

5. Government are glad to observe that a larger percentage of persons served with notices to file returns or produce accounts compiled with the requisition of the department. The number of appeal and review petitions filed during the year was also less than in the year previous, being 556 and 58 as against 836 and 131 respectively in 1925-26.

6. *Demand and Collection.*—The current demand under Income Tax and Super Tax was Rs. 10,19,404 and Rs. 4,33,045 against Rs. 13,77,861 and Rs. 7,81,895 respectively in the year 1925-26. This large decrease is attributed mainly to the reduced income of Gold Mining Companies and Cotton Mills and partly to general trade depression and contraction in monetary dealings.

(a) *Income Tax.*—The total demand under income-tax including the balance on 1st July 1926 (Rs. 1,84,833) amounted to Rs. 11,67,852 and the net collections to Rs. 10,04,241 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,63,611. The arrears are still heavy and necessary steps should be taken for their speedy recovery.

(b) *Super Tax.*—Against a total demand of Rs. 4,70,954 including the balance of Rs. 37,911, the net collections amounted to Rs. 4,35,312.

No. FL. 4503-18—I. T. 27-27-5, DATED 6TH DECEMBER 1927.

As observed in the review on the previous year's report, the collections claimed by the Department do not agree with the figures of the Account Department. The procedure sanctioned by Government for the verification of departmental collections with Treasury figures should be strictly followed by all Income Tax Officers in future.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 89,201 as against Rs. 80,980 in the previous year. The increase is mainly under Law charges and the temporary establishment employed on account of the training of officials of the Department.

7. *Incidence of Taxation.*—The incidence of taxation was 2 annas 9'8 pies and 1 anna 2'2 pies under Income Tax and Super Tax respectively as against 3 annas 9'5 pies and 1 anna 11'7 pies in the previous year. Against 34 assesseees from whom Super Tax was collected in the preceding year there were only 22 assesseees in the year under report. The Income Tax Commissioner is requested to investigate the cause for this large variation.

8. *References to the Chief Court.*—Out of the four references pending before the Chief Court at the beginning of the year, three were disposed of, the decision in one being in favour of Government.

Of the nine applications under section 66 (2) for references being made to the Chief Court during the year under report, four were rejected and five were referred to the Chief Court. All these were pending disposal at the end of the year.

9. *Inspections.*—There was adequate inspection of Income Tax Offices by the Commissioner and all the Deputy Commissioners except the Deputy Commissioners of Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts. The inspection work in these two Districts should receive greater attention.

10. *Conclusion.*—Government record with satisfaction the observation of the Income Tax Commissioner that there is better mutual understanding between the officers of the department and the assesseees and that there is greater readiness on the part of the latter to comply with the requisitions of the Department.

The Administration of the Department was satisfactory during the year under report.

B. SRINIVASIENGAR,
Financial Secretary to Government.

To—The Commissioner of Income Tax in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Deputy Commissioners of Income Tax.

PRESS TABLE.

EX L.—P. S. R. N.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE INCOME-TAX DEPARTMENT,
MYSORE, DURING THE YEAR 1926-27.

I. ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

Personnel.—Mr. B. Ramaswamaiya, B.A., B.L., was in charge of the department from the beginning of the year up to 11th April 1927, except during the period he was officiating as Revenue Commissioner for one month from 31st July to 31st August 1926, and also while he was on privilege leave for six days from 3rd January to 8th January 1927, in continuation of Christmas and New Year Holidays, when the late Mr. Md. Zahiruddin Mecci, B.A., Director of Industries and Commerce and Mr. M. Abdul Hukh, B.A., Headquarters Assistant of my office were respectively in charge of the department. I assumed charge of the department on the afternoon of 11th April 1927.

2. There were no changes during the year in the jurisdiction of the Income-tax Officers, as also in the method of assessment and agency employed.

3. Messrs. S. Abdul Wajid, B. A., and G. Madhava Rao, B A., B.L., continued to hold the offices of the Deputy Commissioner of Income-tax and Assistant Commissioner of Income tax, Bangalore and Mysore Cities and Taluks respectively.

II. WORKING OF THE REGULATION.

4. (1) Sections 2, 3, 4, 25, 55, 56 and 66 of the Mysore Income-tax Regulation, V of 1923, were amended by Regulation, V of 1927. The effects of the amendments are as follow:—

(a) Provision was made for the assessment of income, etc., of an association or club which is neither a company nor a firm nor a Hindu undivided family.

(b) Removal of difficulties in assessing partners of a registered firm individually to super-tax.

(c) Fixing a limit of six months within which the Chief Court should be moved to require the Commissioner to state a case to it under section 66 (3) of the Regulation.

(2) (a) Rules framed by the Chief Court regarding references to it were approved by Government.

(b) Percentage of depreciation in regard to plant and machinery of the Gold Mining Companies, Kolar Gold Fields, was fixed at a uniform rate of 6½ per cent instead of 7½ per cent and 5 per cent.

5. To facilitate the working of the department and help the assesseees, the following measures were adopted during the year:—

(i) Six officials of the department were given training in checking the income-tax accounts.

(ii) Two officials of the department were sent to British India to undergo training in accounts under recognised auditors.

(iii) The office of the Special Auditor was continued for auditing the accounts of large concerns.

(iv) The office of the Temporary Inspector was continued to facilitate the investigation work of the districts.

(v) Handbooks in English and Kannada were published for educating the assesseees in Income-tax Law and Procedure.

6. Notices calling for returns of income under section 22 of the Regulation were issued in 10,559 cases against 12,227 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the amendment of Rule 16 and the elimination of names of persons whose income was below Rs. 1,800 per annum. Of the above, 10,440 were served and in 8,449 cases returns of income were filed against 12,198 and 9,192 respectively in the previous year. The number of returns accepted as correct was 1,933 against 3,297 in 1925-26. Accounts were called for in 4,596 cases and 4,024 persons produced the account books against 5,517 and 4,221 respectively in the previous year. Assessments were made

in 5,218 cases (including 82 companies and 5 firms) against 5,285 cases (including 81 companies and 3 firms) in the previous year and in 22 cases super-tax was levied. Applications under section 27 were received in 230 cases for revising the assessment, against 258 in the previous year. Of these, 83 were successful against 105 in 1925-26. At the close of the year 81 cases were pending assessment against 26 in the previous year. Of these, 47 relate to the Bangalore and Mysore Cities and Taluks and 20 to the Kolar District. The reasons assigned by the Deputy Commissioner of Income-tax, Bangalore and Mysore Cities and Taluks, for the pendency are that some new cases were not ripe for assessment before the close of the year and the remaining ones were kept for further enquiry.

III. GENERAL FINANCIAL RESULTS.

7. The statement appended below shows the demand, collection and balance for 1926-27 as compared with the previous year:—

				1926-27	1925-26
(i) INCOME-TAX.				Rs.	Rs.
Balance on 1st July	..	..	..	*1,84,833	2,38,890
Demand of the year	..	..	..	10,19,404	13,77,861
Miscellaneous and penalties	..	..	..	8,101	8,766
			Total	12,12,338	16,25,517
Refunds and rebates	..	..	..	44,486	2,55,332
Net demand	..	..	..	11,67,852	13,70,185
Net collections	..	..	..	10,04,241	11,67,474
Balance on 30th June	..	..	..	1,63,611	2,02,711
Excess collections, etc.	..	..	..	1,703	1,325
(ii) SUPER-TAX.					
Balance on 1st July	..	..	..	*37,911	37,938
Demand of the year	..	..	..	4,33,043	7,81,895
			Total	4,70,954	8,19,833
Refunds	..	..	..	..	64,629
Net demand	..	..	..	4,70,954	7,55,204
Net collections	..	..	..	4,35,312	7,16,136
Balance on 30th June	..	..	..	35,642	39,068

(*The difference between closing balance of 1925-26 and opening balance of 1926-27 is due to appeals, remissions, etc.)

The decrease in demand under Income-tax and Super-tax is mainly due to the fall of income of the several companies, especially of cotton mills and gold mining companies and to a lesser degree to trade depression, tightness of the money market, bad seasonal conditions and non-assessment of the incomes of the United Steel Companies, Limited, and of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company. The non-assessment of the income of the United Steel Companies is stated to be due to want of information which the company had to obtain from England and which was necessary for passing assessment orders while in the case of M. & S. M. Railway Company, it is due to their contention that their income is not subject to Mysore assessment. This matter has been referred to Government and their orders are awaited.

8. *Mining Companies.*—The tax demanded and collected from Mining Companies in the State are shown below:—

	Income-tax		Super-tax		Total	
	Demand	Collection	Demand	Collection	Demand	Collection
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4 Gold Mining Companies.	3,38,749	3,38,749	3,29,711	3,29,711	6,68,460	6,68,460
3 Other Companies in Kolar Gold Fields.	15,775	3,884	9,244	477	25,019	4,361
1 Manganese Company (Arrears of 1925-26).	21,577	21,577	18,452	18,452	40,029	40,029
1 Chromite Company ..	2,948	2,948	..	..	2,948	2,948
Total ..	3,79,049	3,67,158	3,57,407	3,48,640	7,36,456	7,15,798

The decrease in demand and collection is mainly due to the decrease in the production of gold and fall in its value and also to the non-assessment of the Mangane Company for want of some additional information.

IV. REMARKS ON THE RETURNS.

9. *Return No. I. Income-tax.*—The net demand (column 16) and the net collection in 1926-27 were Rs. 11,67,852 and Rs. 10,05,943 against Rs. 13,70,185 and Rs. 11,68,799, respectively. The decrease in demand and collection is under business. The reasons for this decrease are:—

(1) Last year the tax due on Royalties for that year and for the preceding years were collected;

(2) The tax from companies dealing in the manufacture of piece goods and from the gold mining companies fell heavily, the reasons being that the yield of gold was low and the value it fetched was also low;

(3) Depression in trade, bad seasonal conditions, tightness of the money market are the other causes for the fall in demand and collection.

In 1925-26 a sum of Rs. 2,55,332 was refunded against Rs. 44,486 during the year under report. This large decrease in refunds is due to the non-disposal of the claim of gold mining companies under section 49 of the Regulation pending decision of the Chief Court in Reference cases relating to the assessment of Royalties.

10. *Return No. II. Super-tax.*—The decrease in demand and collection under super-tax when compared with those of the previous year is large. The reasons for the fall are as noted in para 9 above.

11. *Return No. III.*—The net collections from companies decreased from Rs. 5,82,823 to Rs. 4,79,118. The decrease would have been heavier if the claim for refund of income-tax under section 49 had been disposed of during the year.

12. *Return No. IV.*—This calls for no remarks.

13. *Returns Nos. V. and VI.*—These returns call for no remarks.

14. *Return No. VII.*—The number of appeals filed during the year was 556 as against 836 during the previous year. The number of revision cases taken up under section 33 was 58 as against 87 in the previous year. Thus it will be seen that the number of appeals and revision petitions have fallen appreciably.

15. *References to Chief Court.*—(Columns 13 and 14 of Return No. VII.) At the end of last year four references were pending in the Chief Court. In two of these cases, the assesseees were successful, while in one case the decision was against the assessee, the fourth case is still pending decision.

During the year under report, four applications for reference to Chief Court were rejected and in five cases the prayer was granted and references made. All of these are pending disposal in the Chief Court.

An application under section 66 (3) of the Regulation filed in the Chief Court against the order of the Commissioner in the previous year was dismissed during the year. A similar application has been filed during the year under report.

16. *Return No. VIII.*—The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 89,201 as against Rs. 80,980 in the previous year. The bulk of the increase during the year of report is under Law charges and the establishment on account of the training of officials of the department.

V. INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.

17. The incidence of tax (according to gross demand) per head of population was 2 annas 9·8 pies against 3 annas 9·5 pies in the previous year and according to resultant demand 2 annas 9·4 pies against 3 annas 9 pies under income-tax. The average incidence of taxation under super-tax was 1 anna 2·2 pies against 1 anna 11·7 pies in the previous year.

VI. PROSECUTIONS.

18. There were no prosecutions during the year under report.

VII. INSPECTIONS.

19. The Commissioner inspected all the offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Income-tax and the Sub-Division Offices of Kolar, Chikballapur, Tumkur, Maddagiri,

Mysore, Hole-Narsipur, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Tarikere, Shimoga, Davangere and Chitaldrug and some of the Taluk Offices.

20. The Deputy Commissioner of Income-tax, Bangalore and Mysore Cities and Taluks, inspected the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Bangalore and Mysore Cities and Taluks and the Sub-Division Offices of Hole-Narsipur, Tarikere, Tirthahalli, Davangere, Gubbi and Chikballapur.

21. The Deputy Commissioners of Income-tax of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan and Shimoga Districts inspected all the Income-tax Offices under them. The Deputy Commissioner of Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts inspected only the office of the Income-tax Officer, Chikmagalur and Chitaldrug Sub-Divisions respectively.

CONCLUSION.

22. I am glad to be able to say that there is better mutual understanding between the officers of the department and the assesseees and as a consequence there is greater readiness on the part of assesseees to supply whatever information was wanted. It is trusted that this co-operation will continue in an ever-increasing measure and thus conduce to the smoother working of the department.

23. The Superintendents of the Gold Mining Companies in Kolar Gold Fields have co-operated with the officers of the department as usual and the thanks of the department are due to them.

24. I must add a word, in conclusion, to testify to the cheerful and willing work turned out by my office establishment during the year.

Bangalore,
1st October 1927. }

S. P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Commissioner of Income-tax.

I. T. 76]

RETURN No. I.

Classification of the Income-tax demand in the Mysore State in the year ending 30th June 1927.

Serial No.	Classification	Assessment for 1926-27
		Rs. a. p.
1	Salaries—	
	(a) paid by Government	68,651 14 11
	(b) ,, ,, local authorities	12,711 0 3
	(c) ,, ,, companies, other public bodies and associations	74,147 0 11
	(d) ,, ,, private employers	6,904 6 0
2	Interest on securities—	
	(a) on securities of the Government of Mysore	2,021 6 0
	(b) ,, debentures or other securities of a local authority or a company.	5,280 13 0
3	Income derived from property	20,229 15 1
4	,, ,, ,, business	7,34,837 9 3
5	Professional earnings	11,577 10 9
6	Income derived from other sources	95,388 11 10
7	Total of items 1 to 6	10,31,750 8 0
8(a)	Amount to be deducted on account of section 15	7,186 14 10
8(b)	Amount to be deducted on account of section 17	5,159 6 6
9	Resultant demand	10,19,404 2 8
10	*Arrears	1,84,833 15 5
11	Penalties—	
	(a) penal assessments under section 28 and section 25 (2)	51 9 0
	(b) ,, recoveries ,, ,, 46 (1)	6,204 8 4
	(c) other penalties and fines	5 8 0
12	Miscellaneous—	1,839 0 0
13	Total of items 9 to 12	12,12,338 11 5
14	Refund or rebate of tax—	
	(a) on interest on securities, under section 48	1,869 5 7
	(b) ,, dividends of companies, under section 48	11,781 12 1
	(c) to partners of firms, under section 48	3,797 3 0
	(d) under section 49	5,096 10 0
	(e) other refunds	21,941 7 11
15	Total Refunds	44,486 6 7
16	Net demand (item 13 minus item 15)	11,67,852 4 10
17	Deduct—arrears outstanding on 30th June of the year to which the statement relates.	1,63,611 9 6
18	Add—Excess collections and advance payments	1,703 1 6
19	Net collections	10,05,943 12 10

*If this figure differs from that in item 17 in the return of the preceding year an explanation should be given showing how much has been written off as irrecoverable and how much has been reduced in appeal or revision.

Serial No.	Districts	Balance on	Balance	Deduction on	Additions
		1st July 1926	carried forward to the demand of 1927-28	account of revision (a) 1 by 1 T. O. 2. Appellate authority 3 remission, etc.	(1) Received by transfer, (2) Omission to include in the previous year, etc.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bangalore and Mysore Cities and Taluks	1,07,217 15 1	92,835 1 1	16,916 10 11	1584 0 10
2	Bangalore District	866 11 0	709 7 4	.....	342 12 4
3	Kolar	31,200 0 0	30,665 0 0	535 0 0	.....
4	Tumkur	8,415 0 9	6,101 8 3	565 15 0	252 6 0
5	Mysore	9,047 14 6	8,069 10 6	1,142 5 0	184 1 0
6	Hassan	3,416 3 8	2,978 13 8	442 6 0	.....
7	Kadur	4,064 13 3	3,624 7 0	440 6 3	.....
8	Shimoga	28,574 8 0	27,839 9 0	737 8 0	2 9 0
9	Chitaldrug	12,408 6 7	11,995 6 7	418 0 0	.....
	Total	2,02,711 8 10	1,84,833 15 5	20,198 3 2	2,315 18 2

I. T. 77]

RETURN No. II.

Classification of the super-tax demand in the Mysore State in the year ending
30th June 1927.

Serial No.	Classification	Assessment for 1926-27
1	2	3
		Rs. a. p.
1	Demand for the year	4,33,043 2 0
2	Arrears *	37,910 15 0
3	Miscellaneous including penalties .. .. .	.....
4	Total of items 1 to 3	4,70,954 1 0
5	Refunds .. .. .	.....
6	Net demand (item 4 minus item 5)	4,70,954 1 0
7	Debit—Arrears outstanding on 30th June of the year to which the statement relates.	35,641 13 0
8	Add—Excess collections and advance payments .. .. .	.....
9	Net collections	4,35,312 4 0

* If this figure differs from that in item 7 in the return of the preceding year, an explanation should be given showing how much has been written off as irrecoverable and how much has been reduced in appeal or revision.

The arrear of Rs. 39,068-1-0 at the end of the year 1925-26, has been reduced by Rs. 1,157-2-0 as a result of appeal.

I. T. 78

RETURN No. III.

Classification of income-tax collected in the Mysore State in the year ending 30th
June 1927.

	Securities of the Government of Mysore	Securities other than those of the Government of Mysore	Companies	Registered firms	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Income assessed where tax has been collected	32,342 0 0	84,493 0 0	80,78,237 0 0	1,02,998 0 0	82,98,670 0 0
Gross tax collected	2,021 6 0	5,280 13 0	5,04,589 13 0	6,437 6 0	5,18,629 6 0
Refunds or rebates					
at 12 pies per rupee	371 13 0	451 12 0	19,019 7 7	290 5 0	20,163 5 7
at 9 pies per rupee	98 3 9	327 8 9	4,227 2 3	40 1 0	4,692 15 9
at 7½ pies per rupee	145 11 0	130 8 10	2,363 11 0	1,682 2 0	4,922 0 10
at 6 pies per rupee	150 0 0	.....	130 13 0	1,003 0 0	1,283 13 0
at 3 pies per rupee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total refunds or rebates	765 11 9	909 13 7	25,771 1 10	3,015 8 0	30,462 3 2
Net collections	1,255 10 3	4,370 15 5	4,79,118 11 2	3,421 14 0	4,88,167 2 10
Number of assesses (columns 4 and 5 only).	.....	.....	76	4	80
Number of persons to whom refund or rebate is given.	14	16	617	9	656

	Rs. a. p.
* Net collections	4,88,167 2 10
Add excess collections and miscellaneous	1,483 6 0
Add penalties (actual collections)	393 3 6
Total	4,90,043 12 4
Net Total	4,90,043 12 4

Classification of grades of income-tax collected in the Mysore State in the year ending 30th June 1927.

Serial No.	Grade of income	Collections on account of—				Deductions				Net income and tax collected	No. of assesses							
		Salaries	Income of Hindu undivided families	All income other than No. III and in preceding columns of this return (to include cases under section 34, also cases in which income and tax are enhanced on appeal after collection of the original demand, also additions for extra collections during the year on account of excess allowances originally granted for insurance premia, etc).	Gross total of collectibles	On account of refunds—(a) in cash—refund of tax paid after collection, (2) due through section 30 or section 32 or section 35, and (b) in cash or otherwise due on account of insurance premia, etc.	Due through section 17	Deductions regarding collectibles on account of salaries of previous year due to difference in rate	Income			Tax collected	Tax deducted	Income	Tax collected			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
I	Rs. 2,400 to 2,999	Rs. 7,42,063	Rs. 10,58,913	Rs. 4	Rs. 26,732	Rs. 416	Rs. 37,48,619	Rs. 58,240	Rs. 45,17,057	Rs. 69,493	Rs. 1,80,802	Rs. 2,655	Rs. 3,921	Rs. 63	Rs. 43,86,855	Rs. 63,152	1,565	
II	Rs. 3,000 "	Rs. 7,91,506	Rs. 12,393	Rs. 8	Rs. 38,526	Rs. 524	Rs. 32,36,561	Rs. 50,261	Rs. 40,63,393	Rs. 63,487	Rs. 1,08,690	Rs. 1,799	Rs. 0	Rs. 1	Rs. 32,56,808	Rs. 61,464	1,177	
III	Rs. 4,000 "	Rs. 7,93,808	Rs. 12,309	Rs. 9	Rs. 26,976	Rs. 421	Rs. 22,32,386	Rs. 31,245	Rs. 30,23,175	Rs. 46,976	Rs. 68,870	Rs. 1,074	Rs. 9	Rs. 7	Rs. 29,51,805	Rs. 46,681	680	
IV	Rs. 5,000 "	Rs. 7,79,187	Rs. 12,169	Rs. 6	Rs. 21,368	Rs. 343	Rs. 14,79,616	Rs. 21,066	Rs. 22,80,803	Rs. 35,579	Rs. 55,262	Rs. 1,118	Rs. 0	Rs. 0	Rs. 22,25,511	Rs. 34,459	466	
V	Rs. 6,000 "	Rs. 7,61,101	Rs. 11,610	Rs. 6	Rs. 15,622	Rs. 240	Rs. 14,93,683	Rs. 22,632	Rs. 24,18,466	Rs. 34,812	Rs. 61,761	Rs. 961	Rs. 6	Rs. 0	Rs. 21,62,045	Rs. 33,560	286	
VI	Rs. 7,500 "	Rs. 7,28,796	Rs. 11,610	Rs. 6	Rs. 15,622	Rs. 240	Rs. 16,71,235	Rs. 20,186	Rs. 21,00,052	Rs. 37,872	Rs. 61,941	Rs. 860	Rs. 8	Rs. 0	Rs. 23,49,011	Rs. 37,012	286	
VII	Rs. 8,000 "	Rs. 8,31,164	Rs. 7,468	Rs. 2	Rs. 8,064	Rs. 189	Rs. 7,27,655	Rs. 17,121	Rs. 10,66,923	Rs. 25,604	Rs. 37,866	Rs. 1,214	Rs. 0	Rs. 6	Rs. 10,29,057	Rs. 28,967	186	
VIII	Rs. 10,000 "	Rs. 12,499	Rs. 17,781	Rs. 6	Rs. 4,861	Rs. 119	Rs. 12,26,104	Rs. 23,371	Rs. 13,87,521	Rs. 46,684	Rs. 39,814	Rs. 1,248	Rs. 7	Rs. 0	Rs. 19,47,707	Rs. 45,494	189	
IX	Rs. 12,500 "	Rs. 14,599	Rs. 12,113	Rs. 2	Rs. 3,346	Rs. 78	Rs. 6,09,345	Rs. 11,697	Rs. 11,21,960	Rs. 26,934	Rs. 35,109	Rs. 1,476	Rs. 10	Rs. 0	Rs. 10,86,851	Rs. 25,488	90	
X	Rs. 15,000 "	Rs. 19,999	Rs. 17,769	Rs. 3	Rs. 22,004	Rs. 517	Rs. 10,86,221	Rs. 23,939	Rs. 18,18,707	Rs. 42,479	Rs. 60,451	Rs. 1,498	Rs. 10	Rs. 0	Rs. 17,57,766	Rs. 40,927	116	
XI	Rs. 20,000 "	Rs. 24,999	Rs. 2,86,624	Rs. 6	Rs. 8,925	Rs. 209	Rs. 7,87,838	Rs. 18,114	Rs. 10,83,382	Rs. 25,075	Rs. 59,132	Rs. 2,338	Rs. 15	Rs. 0	Rs. 10,84,230	Rs. 22,739	49	
XII	Rs. 25,000 "	Rs. 29,999	Rs. 7,118	Rs. 3	Rs. 0	Rs. 0	Rs. 4,19,124	Rs. 12,921	Rs. 6,47,402	Rs. 20,590	Rs. 3,998	Rs. 124	Rs. 15	Rs. 0	Rs. 6,48,404	Rs. 20,466	29	
XIII	Rs. 30,000 "	Rs. 39,999	Rs. 2,842	Rs. 0	Rs. 0	Rs. 0	Rs. 5,48,099	Rs. 17,025	Rs. 20,628	Rs. 11,9	Rs. 66,080	Rs. 1,415	Rs. 0	Rs. 0	Rs. 5,72,957	Rs. 18,219	17	
XIV	Rs. 40,000 "	Rs. 49,999	Rs. 5,819	Rs. 8	Rs. 0	Rs. 0	Rs. 1,20,890	Rs. 5,569	Rs. 2,46,694	Rs. 11,418	Rs. 24,571	Rs. 1,151	Rs. 32	Rs. 0	Rs. 2,31,063	Rs. 10,266	6	
XV	Rs. 50,000 and over	Rs. 94,466	Rs. 6,304	Rs. 0	Rs. 0	Rs. 0	Rs. 2,59,597	Rs. 16,224	Rs. 3,54,063	Rs. 23,378	Rs. 6,393	Rs. 299	Rs. 9	Rs. 0	Rs. 3,47,670	Rs. 23,979	12	
Messrs. Coutts & Co., Accountant-General, Madras.			Rs. 2,101	Rs. 8	Rs. 0	Rs. 0			Rs. 2,101	Rs. 8	Rs. 0	Rs. 0	Rs. 0	Rs. 0	Rs. 0	Rs. 9,101	Rs. 8	Rs. 0
Total		Rs. 77,82,976	Rs. 1,56,964	Rs. 6	Rs. 3,703	Rs. 0	Rs. 1,35,09,055	Rs. 3,68,922	Rs. 2,74,64,115	Rs. 5,92,582	Rs. 8,59,360	Rs. 20,082	Rs. 10	Rs. 9	Rs. 2,66,04,155	Rs. 5,08,368	Rs. 14	Rs. 2

Add excess collections and miscellaneous ... Total ... 5,08,368 14 2
 Add penalties (actual collections) ... Total ... 1,715 6 6
 Net Total ... 5,15,900 0 6

I. T. 80]

RETURN No. V.

Statement showing collection of super-tax in the Mysore State in the year ending 30th June 1927.

Class	Amount of income		Collection from individuals		Collection from companies		Collection from unregistered firms		Collection from Hindu undivided families		Total collection		Refunds	Net collection
			Number of assesses	Amount of tax	Number of assesses	Amount of tax	Number of assesses	Amount of tax	Number of assesses	Amount of tax	Number of assesses	Amount of tax		
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
I	50,001 to 1,00,000		5	6,959 9 0	6	4,559 8 0	1	508 1 0	...	...	12	11,327 2 0	...	11,327 2 0
II	1,00,001 to 1,50,000		...	...	2	9,631 8 0	...	...	...	...	2	9,631 8 0	...	9,631 8 0
III	1,50,001 to 2,00,000		...	...	1	7,459 8 0	...	...	...	...	1	7,459 8 0	...	7,459 8 0
IV	2,00,001 to 2,50,000		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V	2,50,001 to 3,00,000		...	...	1	18,452 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	18,452 0 0	...	18,452 0 0
VI	3,00,001 to 3,50,000		...	...	2	38,351 8 0	...	...	...	...	2	38,351 8 0	...	38,351 8 0
VII	3,50,001 to 4,00,000		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII	4,00,001 to 4,50,000		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX	4,50,001 to 5,00,000		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X	5,00,001 and more		...	...	4	3,50,090 15 0	...	...	...	...	4	3,50,090 15 0	...	3,50,090 15 0
	Total	...	5	6,259 9 0	16	4,28,544 10 0	1	508 1 0	...	...	22	4,35,312 4 0	...	4,35,312 4 0

Rs. a. p.

Add—Excess collections and miscellaneous 4,35,312 4 0

Add—Penalties (actual collections)

Total .. 4,35,312 4 0

I. T. 81]

RETURN No. VI.

Classified statement of receipts of super-tax in the Mysore State in the year ending 30th June 1927.

Serial No.	Sources of income	Companies		Other assesses		Total	
		No.	Amount of tax	No.	Amount of tax	No.	Amount of tax
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. a. p.		R. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	Banking	3	5,607 1 0	...	...	3	5,607 1 0
2	Buildings and land ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Chemical ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Cotton spinning and weaving	1	4,728 10 0	...	...	1	4,728 10 0
5	Cotton pressing, ginning and cleaning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Engineering ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Flour mills ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Insurance—Fire, Marine and Life	1	927 12 0	...	...	1	927 12 0
9	Iron and steel works ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Jute spinning and weaving ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jute pressing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Landing, shipping and warehousing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Mining, coal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Mining, other minerals including petroleum	7	3,66,348 9 0	...	...	7	3,66,348 9 0
15	Paper mills ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Printing and publishing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Steam navigation—Ocean ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Steam navigation—River ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Railway ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Tanneries and leather work ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Tramways ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Wollen mills	1	41,615 3 0	...	...	1	41,615 3 0
23	Others	3	9,317 7 0	6	6,767 10 0	9	16,085 1 0
	Total	16	4,28,544 10 0	6	6,767 10 0	22	4,35,312 4 0

Companies— 3
 1 Managing Agents 7,459 3 0
 1 Distillery and Sugar Factory 1,380 11 0
 1 Mines Power Station 477 9 0
 Total ... 9,317 7 0

Other assesses— 6
 2 Salaries 4,228 14 0
 1 Managing Agency 508 1 0
 1 Miscellaneous business 1,741 10 0
 1 Trade in dyes 181 14 0
 1 Jahgir 107 3 0
 Total ... 6,767 10 0

I. T. 82.]

RETURN No. VII.

District or Sub-Division	Number of assesses at close of previous year		Number of assesses at end of year under review		Appeals under section 30 (1)		Appeals under section 32 (1)		Cases of Review under section 33		References to Chief Court under section 66		Result of appeals, reviews and references		Number of cases of imposition of penalty under section 46 (1)	Number of cases in which recovery was made under section 46 (2) (b) (5)	Prosecutions		Amount remitted as irrecoverable		Remarks	
	Number of assesses at close of previous year	Number of assesses at end of year under review	Number filed during year	Number disposed of (including arrears of last year)	Number successful	Number filed during year	Number disposed of (including arrears of last year)	Number successful	Number of orders modified	Number	Number successful	Increase	Decrease	Number			Number successful	Out of arrears	Out of demand of year under review			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
The Mysore State	5,285	5,218	556	588	203	...	...	...	58	54	13	5*	2†	408 9 0	14,891 7 11†	1,476	356	...	11,890 13 1	...	...	4 of previous years disposed of during the year.
Total of previous year	6,197	5,286	886	838	967	1	1	...	87	131	10	6	3	29 12 0	1,07,960 5 4	2,760	869	...	3,896 14 9	...	...

*Details :-

Appeals.	Reviews:
(a) Number of cases in which tax was confirmed	315
(b) " " cancelled	114
(c) " " reduced	89
(d) " " remanded	68
(e) Other decisions, if any (nature of disposal to be specified)	7 (Six rejected and one withdrawn).
	2 (One tax enhanced and one staying order granted.)
	54
Total	588

I. T. 83]

RETURN No. VIII.

Statement of expenditure incurred in the Mysore State in the assessment and collection of the tax under Regulation, V of 1923
in the year 1926-27.

Districts or Sub-Divisions	Salaries	Establishment	Travelling allowance	Contingencies	Law charges	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income-tax Department ..	Rs. a. p. 13,594 2 0	Rs. a. p. 57,488 11 8	Rs. a. p. 8,041 4 4	Rs. a. p. 1,817 0 4	Rs. a. p. 8,260 12 0	Rs. a. p. 89,201 14 4
Total ..	13,594 2 0	57,488 11 8	8,041 4 4	1,817 0 4	8,260 12 0	89,201 14 4
Total of previous year ..	13,214 3 0	53,104 9 0	7,348 1 0	3,101 12 9	4,211 10 0	80,980 3 9

**Statement of Demand, Collection and Balance of the Income-tax
Revenue for 1926-27.**

Budget Heads	Demand	Collection	Balance
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
INCOME-TAX.			
Salaries and pension—			
Deduction by Government from salaries and pensions, etc. ..	64,431 8 1	64,376 2 1	55 6 0
Paid by local bodies and companies	85,993 15 2	85,993 15 2	..
Interest on securities—			
Deductions by Government from interest on State Securities ..	2,021 6 0	2,021 6 0	..
Tax on securities of local bodies and companies ..	5,280 13 0	5,280 13 0	..
Other sources—			
Ordinary collections ...	6,64,845 7 7	5,13,180 4 1	1,51,665 3 6
Fees, fines and penalties ..	8,040 0 0	8,040 0 0	..
Other items—	1,328 11 6	1,328 11 6	..
Recoveries from profits of mining companies	3,79,050 0 0	3,67,159 0 0	11,891 0 0
Recoveries from Railway Companies .. ..	..	..	..
Total ..	12,10,991 13 4	10,47,380 3 10	1,63,611 9 6
Super-tax ..	4,70,954 1 0	4,35,312 4 0	35,641 13 0

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

G. O. No. FL. 5942-52—Ex. 55-27-3, dated 24th January 1928.

Report on the Administration of the Excise Department.

Reviews the ——— for the year 1926-27.

READ—

Letter No. Ped. 19—26-27, dated 17—18th October 1927, from the Excise Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the report on the Administration of the Excise Department for the year 1926-27.

ORDER NO. FL. 5942-52—EX. 55-27-3, DATED 24TH JANUARY 1928.

Mr. B. Ramaswamaiya was in charge of the Department till 11th April 1927 and Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari took charge of the Office of the Excise Commissioner on 12th April 1927.

2. *Administrative Changes.*—During the year under review there were no separate District Excise Officers in any of the Districts, the Revenue Sub-Division Officers being in charge of the excise work also. The Deputy Commissioner, Kadar District, was in charge of the excise work of the Chikmagalur and Mudgere Taluks from 25th November 1926, owing to the transfer elsewhere of the Probationary Assistant Commissioner who was till then in charge of those two Taluks. In view of the magnitude and complexity of excise work in the Districts of Bangalore and Kolar, the separate posts of the District Excise Officers were revived towards the close of the year.

3. The following were the other more important changes sanctioned during the year:—

(1) The rate of duty on ganja was enhanced from Rs. 20 to Rs. 22-8-0 per seer of 80 tolas with effect from 1st July 1927.

(2) The age limit of persons to whom liquor and drugs could be sold was raised from 16 to 18 years on the recommendation of some of the Excise Licensing Boards and the sale of liquor and drugs to women was prohibited with effect from 1st July 1927.

(3) Education cess at the rate of six pies in the rupee on certain items of excise revenue was ordered to be levied in the Kadar District with effect from 1st July 1927.

(4) Deputy Commissioners of Districts were empowered to sanction the remission of irrecoverable arrears of Excise Revenue up to a limit of Rs. 100 and also secret service expenditure up to Rs. 25.

(5) Two additional Excise Inspectors were sanctioned on a temporary basis for the formation of Mobile parties in the Districts of Shimoga and Kadar for the suppression of illicit distillation.

4. *Manufacture of Country Spirits.*—Mr. A. S. Ismail took over the manufacturing contract for three years of which this was the first year. The existing system of valuation of the stock and block of the Government Central Distillery at Bangalore at the time of each change in the Arrack Manufacturing contract for the same being purchased by the in-coming contractor from the out going contractor is reported to be unsatisfactory and the question of revising the arrangement is under the consideration of Government. The Excise Commissioner brings to notice that Chikkere tank which supplies water to the Distillery is over-grown with weeds and lotus plants and that the surplus sewage water is allowed to flow into it. Early action should be taken to set the matter right in communication with the Public Works Department and the Bangalore City Municipality. Repairs to the installation of lights inside the Distillery premises which is reported to have gone out of order should have been attended to promptly. Separate metre for recording the power used by the contractor should be provided for early.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

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4. *Manufacture of Country Spirits.*—Mr. A. S. Ismail took over the manufacturing contract for three years of which this was the first year. The existing system of valuation of the stock and block of the Government Central Distillery at Bangalore at the time of each change in the Arrack Manufacturing contract for the same being purchased by the in-coming contractor from the out going contractor is reported to be unsatisfactory and the question of revising the arrangement is under the consideration of Government. The Excise Commissioner brings to notice that Chikkera tank which supplies water to the Distillery is over-grown with weeds and lotus plants and that the surplus sewage water is allowed to flow into it. Early action should be taken to set the matter right in communication with the Public Works Department and the Bangalore City Municipality. Repairs to the installation of lights inside the Distillery premises which is reported to have gone out of order should have been attended to promptly. Separate metre for recording the power used by the contractor should be provided for early.

There was a decrease in the quantity of arrack manufactured and issued during the year. The quantity of country spirits manufactured was 3,22,644 gallons as against 3,45,650 gallons in the previous year and the quantity issued (including 67,962 gallons issued to Civil and Military Station and denatured spirits) was 3,32,257 gallons against 3,42,603 gallons in the year 1925-26.

5. *Transport of Arrack.*—Government are glad to observe that the present system of carriage of liquor under departmental agency is working economically and satisfactorily. The total quantity of molasses arrack transported during the year was 2,48,285 gallons as against 2,69,063 gallons in the previous year. The quantity booked as wastage was 2,727 gallons or 1.1 per cent as against 3,207 gallons or 1.2 per cent in the previous year. The percentage of wastage has steadily gone down since the transport business was taken over under departmental agency and the Excise Commissioner has hopes of reducing the wastage further by resorting to better methods of transport. The Excise Commissioner's proposals in this behalf are awaited.

It is reported that a large number of bonded depots are located in private buildings, most of which, particularly in the Tumkur District, are unsuitable for the purpose. Government agree that the Depots should, wherever possible, be located in Government buildings in the premises of the Taluk Offices. The Excise Commissioner is requested to prepare a programme for their construction in consultation with the Chief Engineer and submit the same for the orders of Government.

There has been some increase in the quantity of proof liquor used for adjusting weak liquor in depots and that issued to shop-keepers on payment of duty and price, viz., 55 gallons as against 21 gallons during the previous year. The Excise Commissioner is requested to investigate into the cause of this increase and suggest suitable measures to obviate it.

6. *Consumption of Country Spirits.*—The report shows that the policy of reducing the number of licensed shops in response to local opinion is maintained and that consumption of country spirits is going down from year to year. The consumption of these liquors has fallen from 3,17,000 gallons in 1917-18 to 1,67,200 gallons in 1926-27. The consumption per hundred of population was 2.8 drams in the year under report as against 5.6 in 1917-18. The number of shops was 606 as against 752 in 191-718. The revenue derived from country spirits amounted to Rs. 25,92,540 as against Rs. 26,72,621 in the previous year thus showing a fall of Rs. 80,081.

Arrack.—The quantity of molasses arrack consumed during the year was 2,45,180 gallons as against 2,59,476 gallons in the previous year. The fall in the consumption of arrack is noticeable, in the Districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur, in the last of which it is attributed to keen competition between the licensees of arrack and special liquor shops. The Excise Commissioner is requested to see that there is no unhealthy competition between the licensees of arrack shops and those of special liquors. Effective steps should be taken to put down illicit distillation and malpractices with the help of the mobile staffs sanctioned for this purpose wherever there is reason to think that the decrease in consumption is due to these causes.

7. *Special Liquors.*—The consumption of bottled liquors consisting of jaggory arrack of 35 U. P. and special liquors of 20 U. P. amounted to 5,080 gallons and 5,840 gallons respectively as against 3,981 and 6,540 gallons respectively in 1925-26. The increase of 1,539 gallons of jaggory arrack in Bangalore and Kadur Districts is reported to be due to mismanagement of molasses arrack shops in Bangalore City and also to the competition between the licensees of molasses arrack and jaggory arrack shop-keepers in the Kadur District. The fall in the consumption of special liquors (amounting to 700 gallons) which is stated to be general in all Districts except Chitaldrug is attributed by the Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Hassan Districts, to the change in the method of supply of special liquors with effect from 1st July 1926, according to which the shop-keepers are required to obtain the liquors direct from the Distillery. The Excise Commissioner's report on the question of reverting to the old system of supply through the bonded depots is awaited.

8. *Rectified Spirits.*—The quantity of rectified spirits issued during the year from the Government Central Distillery, Bangalore, amounted to 3,329 gallons, of which 1032 gallons were issued free of duty and 2,284 gallons at concessional rates chiefly to the Mysore Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.

9. As the rate charged for the supply of rectified spirits for industrial purposes was much higher than the rate charged in British India for the same article, the manufacturing contractor reduced his price from Rs. 3-15-0 to Rs. 2-12-0 per gallon. Government note that as a result of this the Mysore Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., was able to offer its products at comparatively favourable rates and to secure a better market therefor during the year.

No. FL. 5942-52—Ex. 55-27-3, DATED 24TH JANUARY 1928.

10. *Denatured Spirits*.—The manufacturing contractor has been permitted to use spirits of 50 O. P. in the manufacture of denatured spirits instead of spirits of the strength of 60 O. P. in order to enable him to reduce the cost of denatured spirits.

11. The question of authorising the use of the methyl alcohol produced at the Mysore Iron Works as a denaturant in the manufacture of these spirits is under the consideration of Government and orders thereon will be passed shortly.

12. *Toddy*. The revenue from toddy was Rs. 33,84,015 as against Rs. 34,85,415 giving an incidence of Re. 0-9-3 as against Re. 0-9-5 per head of population during 1925-26. The number of shops also decreased from 2,573 to 2,547. The number of trees tapped was 3,47,978 as against 3,51,505 in the previous year. There was a decrease of 6,000 trees under date and bagani, partly made up by an increase of 2,473 trees under cocoanut and palmyra.

13. In some districts the fall is attributed to the paucity of tappable date trees within easy reach and consequential intensive tapping. The question of the growth and conservation of Date Plantations in the State is engaging the attention of Government. A Committee has been constituted to go into the matter thoroughly and Government await the result of the investigation to deal with this important problem.

14. *Malt and Foreign Liquors*.—The consumption of Beer decreased to 11,423 gallons from 12,077 gallons in the year previous while that of foreign liquors slightly increased from 23,060 gallons to 23,653.

15. *Ganja*.—The area under ganja cultivation and the out-turn during the year was 25 acres and 162 maunds and 9 seers respectively as against 30 acres, 218 maunds 36 seers in the year previous. It is reported that ganja produced during the year was of superior quality. The consumption of ganja declined by five per cent, *i.e.*, from 12,771 seers in 1925-26 to 12,030 in the year under report. This was due to the restriction imposed on the supply of ganja. The revenue realised was also less, *viz.*, Rs. 4,30,623 against Rs. 4,66,210 in the last year. The balance of stock at the end of the year decreased from 23,653 to 17,713 seers. Instances of shortage of ganja in sealed packets having come to notice, the Government Chemical Examiner has been entrusted with the work of scientifically investigating into the matter of driage under various atmospheric conditions and his report is awaited. As an experimental measure the ganja shops of Bangalore City and Taluk area were disposed of on a system of surcharge fees to prevent the smuggling of ganja. Government observe in the report that the introduction of surcharge system, the restriction imposed on the issues from the treasuries of ganja and the vigilance of the staff have tended to prevent smuggling and general fall in the consumption of the drug.

16. *Opium*.—The consumption of opium fell from 1,505 seers in 1925-26 to 1,362 seers during the year under review, the Kolar District contributing to a decrease of 122 seers. It is reported that issues in the Kolar District had to be restricted during the year as it was suspected that the increase during the last year in Kolar Gold Fields and other places was due to smuggling of the drug beyond the State. The consumption in the Bangalore City shops decreased from 161 seers to 137 seers, probably due to the working of the surcharge fee system introduced experimentally during the year. The Excise Commissioner is requested to submit a detailed report of its working during the current year.

17. *Financial results*.—As compared with the previous year there was a decline in Revenue Demand to the extent of Rs. 1,78,218. The decrease in the consumption of liquors has reflected not only in the decline of the principal items of duty but also on that of the rentals realised in the auction sales of excise privileges. The total demand for the year including the arrears of Rs. 3,61,453 amounted to Rs. 68,99,220, out of which Rs. 65,60,119 were collected and a sum of Rs. 19,240 was written off the accounts leaving a balance of Rs. 3,19,861 at the close of the year.

The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 1-2-2 as against Rs. 1-2-8 in the previous year.

18. Government note with satisfaction that the collection of the current demand was uniformly good in all the districts, but the percentage of collection of old arrears was 21.3 as against 35.6 in the previous year. The old arrears are heavy in the Districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and Kolar. The Deputy Commissioners of these Districts should devote special attention to the collection of arrears and see that they do not become irrecoverable on account of any laxity on the part of the District Staff concerned. Amounts definitely ascertained to be irrecoverable should be written off under proper sanctions instead of being allowed to accumulate and swell the arrear demand. The Excise Commissioner is requested to issue needful instructions for a continuous scrutiny of the arrears with a view to prompt action being taken for their reduction.

Government have again to observe that there is divergence between the collections as claimed by the Department and the Comptroller's booked figures. It is hoped that early steps will be taken by the Excise Commissioner for the reconciliation of the two sets of figures.

19. *Inamdars' Claims to Excise Revenue from Toddy.*—Claims relating to Jodi Kodiyal Karehalli, Bangalore District, and Jodi Hoskote Villages in Mysore District, which are reported to be pending before the respective Deputy Commissioners should be expedited.

20. Government have perused with interest the Excise Commissioner's report of the work of the Excise Licensing Boards and of the action taken on the recommendations calculated to minimise drink.

Out of the 38 Excise Licensing Boards constituted in the State, 20 Boards met more than once and the remaining 18 met only once. The recommendations of the Boards with regard to closure and change of sites of shops and raising the age limit of persons to whom liquor and drugs can be sold from 16 to 18 years were given effect to.

21. *Offences.*—Though the year witnessed some decrease in the total number of offences against excise laws and the offences relating to illicit distillation and possession of illicit liquor numbered 128 as against 148 in the previous year, there is considerable scope for detection work. The staff sanctioned for dealing with illicit distillation cases in the Shimoga and Kador Districts should show better results. The Excise Commissioner is requested to issue necessary instructions for the co-ordination of work between the special staff and range staff. Government have issued orders approving of the proposals of the Excise Commissioner for deputing the Superintendent, Excise Intelligence Bureau to check and guide the work of the Inspectors and also for granting a local allowance of Rs. 20 to each Inspector.

In appreciation of the good work done by him in connection with the detection of cases of illicit distillation of arrack, Mr. Venkatasubbaiya, Agent, under the Excise Contractor, Shimoga, was awarded a gold medal.

It is reported that illicit distillation cases are occurring also in the Muidan Districts resulting in the decrease of Excise Revenue. With a view to tackle important excise problems and to prevent malpractices affecting revenue and to ensure efficient scrutiny over the excise staff, the revival of the appointment of District Excise Officers in some districts is being pressed on the attention of Government. Separate District Excise Officers have been appointed in the Districts of Bangalore and Kolar. The proposal to revive District Excise Officers' posts in the Mysore and Shimoga Districts from next year will be considered.

22. *Inspection.*—Government observe that the inspection by the Excise Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners were on the whole satisfactory but there is room for improvement in this direction. The inspection work done by some Sub-Division Officers, *viz.*, those of Nanjangud, Hole-Narsipur and Saklespur was inadequate or unsatisfactory. The Sub-Division Officers of Bangalore, Dodballapur, Saklespur, Tirthahalli, Sagar, Tumkur, Tarikere and Saimoga did not pay sufficient attention to the inspection of groves. Government wish to strongly emphasise the need for the frequent and surprise inspections of groves and shops by the Sub-Division Officers in charge of excise work.

23. The chart annexed to the report showing variations in the excise revenue and in the consumption of several excisable articles is a new feature. It shows vividly the steady decline in revenue and consumption of arrack and toddy for the last 6 or 7 years. The report shows the several measures adopted by the Department from time to time towards the policies of securing the maximum of revenue with the minimum of consumption.

24. Government consider that the working of the Department during the year under report was satisfactory.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Financial Secretary to Government.

To—The Excise Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

PRESS TABLE. (Mysore and Bangalore)

OFFICE OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONER
IN MYSORE,

No. Ped. 19—26-27.

Dated Bangalore the 18th October 1927.

FROM

S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Excise Commissioner in Mysore.

TO

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
*Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Financial Department, Bangalore.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following report on the administration of the Excise Department of the State for the year 1926-27 together with the prescribed statistical statements :—

CHAPTER I—(PRELIMINARY).

1. *Personnel of the Department.*—Mr. B. Ramaswamaiya, B.A., B.L., was in charge of the department till 11th April 1927, except for one month in August 1926 when he officiated as Revenue Commissioner and for six days from 3rd to 8th January 1927 when he was on privilege leave, in continuation of the Christmas and New Year Holidays. During the first period, the late Mr. Zahiruddin Mecci, Director of Industries and Commerce, was in charge of the department, in addition to his own duties, Mr. M. Abdul Hukh, Headquarters Assistant being in charge of the current work of the office during the second period. Consequent on the grant of six months' combined leave to Mr. B. Ramaswamaiya, preparatory to retirement, I was appointed in his stead and have been in charge of the department from 12th April 1927.

Mr. M. Abdul Hukh, B.A., continued to be the Headquarters Assistant throughout the year.

2. *Changes in the District Officers.*—The judicial separation scheme having been introduced in all the districts, there were no separate District Excise Officers in any of the districts, the Sub-Division Officers of the several sub-divisions being in charge of the Excise work of their respective sub-divisions. As in previous years, the Sub-Division Officers of Kolar, Hole-Narsipur and Gubbi attended to the Excise work of the Bowringpet, Hassan and Kunigal Taluks respectively, though they had no revenue jurisdiction over those taluks. The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, was in charge of the Excise work of the Chikmagalur and Mudgere Taluks from 25th November 1926, Mr. N. Madhava Rao, Probationary Assistant Commissioner, who was in charge of these two taluks having been transferred to the Kolar Sub-Division.

3. The number of Excise Ranges and Sub-Ranges continued to be 41 and 113 respectively as in the previous year, the only change effected during the year being the abolition of the Dogli Hosur Sub-Range and the revival of the Sub-Range of Tirthahalli in the Shimoga District with effect from 1st December 1926.

4. The following were some of the important changes made during the year :—

(1) The rate of duty on ganja was ordered to be enhanced from Rs. 20 to Rs. 22-8-0 per seer of 80 tolas with effect from 1st July 1927.

(2) The age limit of persons to whom liquor and drugs could be sold was raised from 16 to 18 years and the sale of liquor and drugs to adult females was also prohibited with effect from 1st July 1927.

(3) Education cess at the rate of six pies in the rupee on certain items of Excise Revenue was ordered to be levied in the Kadur District with effect from 1st July 1927.

(4) Deputy Commissioners of Districts were empowered to sanction the remission of irrecoverable arrears of Excise Revenue up to a limit of Rs. 100 in each case (Government Order No. Fl. 5770—Ex. 38-26-3, dated 22nd January 1927). They were also empowered to sanction secret service expenditure up to Rs. 25 in each case (Government Order No. Fl. 6901-10—Ex. 7-26-5, dated 1st March 1927).

(5) Two additional Excise Inspectors on a salary of Rs. 67 plus 35 per mensem were sanctioned by Government in their Order No. Fl. 1864-5—Ex. 73-23-14, dated 26th August 1926, for the formation of mobile parties in the districts of Shimoga and Kadur for the suppression of illicit distillation.

(6) The revival of the post of the District Excise Officer in the large Revenue yielding districts of Bangalore and Kolar was sanctioned towards the close of the year (Government Order No. Fl. 150-152—Ex. 92-26, dated 24th June 1927 and Fl. 147-206—Ex. 92-26-4, dated 6th July 1927).

CHAPTER II—(COUNTRY SPIRITS).

5. *Manufacturing Contract.*—As stated in para 5 of the last year's report, Mr. A. S. Ismail was the manufacturing contractor during the year which was the first year of his triennial contract. The stock and block left over by the previous contractors were valued at a sum of Rs. 1,05,000 which was paid for by the in-coming contractor. The existing system under which the stock and block of the Distillery is valued somewhat arbitrarily and is purchased by the in-coming contractor from the out-going contractor at each change of contract having been found to be unsatisfactory, proposals for improvement have been submitted to Government. One of the Coffey stills being very old broke down and was replaced by a second-hand Illege's still by the new contractor. This and the other Coffey still were working during the year. The latter had gone out of order once but necessary repairs were effected. The old Lancashire boiler having been condemned as being unsatisfactory, the contractor has been permitted to instal a new boiler.

6. *Distillery Buildings.*—No permanent improvements were effected during the year, except the usual annual repairs to the building and some petty repairs to certain wash channels and the raising of the roofing for the installation of the Illege's still. The old pot-tiled buildings used as stores by the manufacturing contractor were demolished to make the premises look neat and tidy. Improvements were also effected to the room in front of the Distillery so as to make it suitable to locate the Police outpost.

Visitors.—Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, B.A., Member of Council, paid a visit to the Distillery on the 11th February 1927. Mr. K. John, Assistant Excise Commissioner, Travancore State, visited the Distillery on 3rd January 1927.

Supply of Water.—Except for the irregular supply of filtered water on a few days in summer, the supply of water was generally good. Necessary precautions had however been taken to have always a sufficient stock of water to guard against inconvenience arising from deficient supply of water. There was copious supply of water from the Chikkere tank throughout the year. It is reported that the tank is overgrown with weeds and lotus plants and that the surplus sewage water is allowed to flow into it. The attention of the Executive Engineer and the municipal authorities will be drawn thereto with a view to their taking necessary further action.

Electric Lighting.—There was a satisfactory supply of electric power throughout the year. The installation of lights inside the distillery premises is reported to have gone out of order and requires repairs. Separate meter for recording the power used by the contractor has yet to be provided for. The meter in the staff quarters also requires repairs and the attention of the Electrical department has been drawn to this.

7. *Manufacture and Issue of Spirits.*—The total quantity of spirits manufactured during the year amounted to 3,22,644 gallons as against 3,45,650 gallons in the previous year. Adding to this the old stock of spirits on 1st July 1926, the total stock amounted to 3,52,724 gallons out of which 67,962 gallons against 70,751 gallons were issued to the Civil and Military Station and 2,64,295 (including denatured spirits) gallons against 2,71,852 gallons to the State, thus leaving a balance of 20,467 gallons at the close of the year.

8. *Advances.*—The amount of price advanced to the manufacturing contractor for supplying liquors to the department was Rs. 2,18,678 as against Rs. 3,07,546 in the previous year. As against this sum, the amount recovered during the year from the licensees on account of price of arrack was Rs. 3,11,370 which included the gain from the sale of arrack amounting to Rs. 88,105.

9. *Carriage of Arrack.*—The transport of arrack and ganja from the Government Central Distillery, Bangalore, to the several Bonded depots and Taluk Treasuries continued to be under departmental agency during the year. The Civil suit filed against Government by Mr. B. D. Naidu, late arrack carrying contractor, ended in a compromise. The present system is working economically and satisfactorily.

10. *Transport of Liquors and Wastages.*—The total quantity of molasses arrack transported during the year was 2,48,285 gallons as against 2,69,063 gallons in the previous year. Appendix II shows the particulars of transactions of different kinds of liquors by districts in the several Bonded Depots of the State. Of the total quantity of 2,59,270 gallons including the stock of liquors on 1st July 1926 and proof liquor adjusted during the year, a quantity of 2,45,159 gallons was issued to shopkeepers and a quantity of 2,727 gallons as against 3,207 gallons was booked as wastage, thus leaving a balance of 11,384 gallons at the close of the year. The percentage of wastage booked during the year was 1.1 as against 1.2 in the previous year. There has been a steady improvement in the matter of wastage since taking over the transport business under departmental agency. As against the wastage of 3.4 per cent during the year 1923-24 which was the last year of the carrying contract, the wastage in the first year of departmental control was 1.5 per cent, in the second year, 1.2 per cent and in the third year 1.1 per cent. Even this percentage appears capable of further reduction if better and faster methods of transport by road, e.g., by the substitution of lorries for bullock carts and iron drums for the wooden casks are adopted. These questions are under careful investigation. To ensure greater control over wastage of liquor, both in the depots and in the several stages of transshipment, a separate Transport Inspector was sanctioned by Government in November 1926. A separate report on the working of the transport arrangements by the department will be submitted to Government.

11. *Bonded Depots.*—The number of depots for stocking and issuing liquor to retail shopkeepers was 61 as in the previous year. A large number of depots are located in private buildings and the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, observes that most of these private buildings used as Bonded Depots in his district are unsuitable for the purpose. The advantage of locating arrack Bonded Depots in Government buildings in the premises of the Taluk Offices cannot be over-rated and the question of constructing such buildings will have to be taken up more rapidly as funds permit.

12. *Proof Liquor.*—The total quantity of proof liquor used for adjusting weak liquor in depots and that issued to shop-keepers on payment of duty and price was 55 gallons as against 21 gallons during the previous year.

13. *Consumption.*—The following table shows the number of licensed shops, consumption of Country Spirits (Molasses arrack, Jaggory arrack and Special Liquors), the incidence of consumption and taxation per proof gallon during the past ten years :—

Year	No. of shops	Consumption proof gallons (in hundreds)	Consumption per hundred population	Incidence of taxation per proof gallon (in rupees)
1917-18	752	3,170	5.6	7.42
1918-19	756	2,970	5.3	11.43
1919-20	694	2,632	4.6	14.19
1920-21	680	2,403	4.2	14.26
1921-22	655	2,147	3.6	14.72
1922-23	644	1,903	3.2	16.05
1923-24	640	1,692	2.8	16.32
1924-25	634	1,700	2.9	15.98
1925-26	611	1,722	3.0	15.52
1926-27	606	1,672	2.8	15.51

Molasses Arrack.—The consumption of molasses arrack amounted to 2,45,180 gallons as against 2,59,476 gallons in the previous year, thus showing a decrease of 5.5 per cent or 14,296 gallons. In Hassan District, the consumption increased slightly by 135 gallons and in Tumkur it fell by 70 gallons. There was an increase of 5,264 gallons or 20 per cent in the Kolar District and of 1,363 gallons or 11 per cent in the Chitaldrug District. These increases were more than counter-balanced by the decline in the remaining four districts amounting to 20,983 gallons. In Bangalore, the fall was the heaviest being 16,136 or 20 per cent, Mysore, Kadur and Shimoga Districts showing a fall of 1,955 (4 per cent), 1,940 (6 per cent), and 957 (2 per cent) respectively.

The increase in the Kolar District is attributed to good seasonal conditions though the consumption in the Kolar Gold Fields remained almost steady as in the preceding year; and in the Chitaldrug District, to the employment of a larger number of coolies in the Ginning Factories at Davangere. The decrease in the Mysore District is ascribed to unfavourable seasonal conditions and to the disbandment of labourers on the completion of Nanjangud-Chamrajnagar Railway and also to the reduction in the selling price of toddy in Mysore City. In the Kadur District, it is reported to be due to keen competition between the licensees of arrack and special liquor shops due to which the consumption of the latter increased to some extent. The fall in the Shimoga District was noticeable in the taluks of Honnali and Tirthahalli. The prevalence of plague at Honnali, and illicit distillation of arrack in some places and the higher vend rates charged by the licensees of Tirthahalli are stated to be responsible for the fall. In the Bangalore District, the fall was the heaviest in Bangalore City being 13,937 gallons and it was stated to be due to the working of the shops by one contractor and to the prevalence of malpractices, such as smuggling, short measurement, etc.

14. *Incidence of Consumption.*—The incidence of consumption of arrack per head of population was 2.2 drams as against 2.3 drams in 1925-26 and the same in the cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields area was as noted on the margin. The incidence of taxation per gallon of arrack works at Rs. 9-14-8 or 0-3-1 per dram, while the actual retail rates varied from 0-3-0 to 0-5-0 per dram. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore the rate was, as in the previous year, 4 annas per dram which is the prescribed minimum. In the Kolar Gold Fields area, the minimum rate was reduced during the year from 0-4-0 to 0-3-0; nevertheless, the vend rate continued to be 4 annas per dram. The minimum selling rate of 0-3-0 per dram prevailed only in a few taluks (Bangalore, Kankanhalli, Kolar, Malur, Mulbagal, Krishnarajpete, Channagiri, Honnali, Shikarpur and Arkalgud) and the highest rate of 0-5-0 in the Shimoga Taluk. The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, observes that in the Chikmagalur and Tarikere Taluks which were disposed of in a group, the retail prices were forced up to 0-4-8 per dram, thus giving an impetus to illicit distillation.

15. *Sale of Bottled Liquors.*—The consumption of bottled liquors consisting of jaggory arrack of 35 U. P. and special liquors of 20 U. P. amounted to 5,080 gallons and 5,840 gallons respectively as against 3,981 gallons and 6,540 gallons respectively. As against an increase of 1,539 gallons of jaggory arrack in the districts of Bangalore and Kadur, there was a decrease of 440 gallons in the remaining districts, the Shimoga District alone contributing 250 gallons. The increase in Kadur District is reported to be due to the competition between the licensees of molasses arrack and jaggory arrack shopkeepers. In Bangalore City, there was an increase of 1,257 gallons, probably due to the mismanagement of arrack shops. The fall of special liquors amounting to 700 gallons or 17 per cent is spread over all the districts except Chitaldrug, where however, there was an increase of 40 gallons. The Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Hassan attribute the decrease to the change of system effected from 1st July 1926 by which the licensees are required to get the supply of special liquors direct from the distillery. The question of reverting to the old system of supplying special liquors through the Bonded Depots instead of requiring the licensees themselves to transport the liquors direct from the Government Central Distillery at their own cost is under consideration.

16. *Shops.*—During the year, 3 arrack shops in the Shimoga District and two shops in the Kolar District were closed. The number of shops licensed during the

year was 573 as against 578 during the previous year. No new shops were opened during the year. The number of shops licensed for the sale of special liquors remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 33.

Each arrack shop served, on an average, an area of 52.4 square miles and 10,226 persons as against 50.96 square miles and 10,138 persons.

17. *Revenue and Incidence of Taxation.*—The total revenue derived from country spirits amounted to Rs. 25,92,540 as against Rs. 26,72,621 in the previous year thus showing a fall of Rs. 80,081.

18. *Rectified Spirits.*—The quantity of rectified spirits issued during the year from the Government Central Distillery, Bangalore, amounted to 3,329 gallons as against 3,200 gallons in the previous year; out of which 1,932 gallons as against 798 gallons were issued, free of duty, to the marginally noted institutions and 2,284 gallons against 2,390 gallons at concessional rates to the Mysore Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Government Soap Factory and Mr. K. M. Naganna, and a quantity of 13 gallons to licensed chemists on payment of the full rate of duty. The number of licenses issued for possession of rectified spirits was 25 against 21 during the previous year, of which 19 licenses were issued to Chemists and Hospitals and the remain-

ing six licenses to Industrial concerns. The price of Rs. 3-15-0 charged by the new manufacturing contractor which is his contract rate being complained of by the Mysore Pharmaceuticals and certain Industrial concerns to be much higher than the rate charged in British India for the same article, the manufacturing contractor reduced his price to Rs. 2-12-0 per gallon.

19. *Denatured Spirits.*—The issues of denatured spirit increased from 450 gallons to 595 gallons during the year, the number of licenses issued for possession and sale of this spirit being 52 against 49 in the previous year. The question of using the methyl alcohol produced at the Mysore Iron Works as a denaturant in the manufacture of denatured spirits in the Government Central Distillery, is under correspondence with the manufacturing contractor and will be disposed of soon. With a view to enable the manufacturing contractors to reduce the cost of denatured spirits, he has been permitted to use spirits of 50° O.P. in the manufacture of denatured spirits instead of spirit of a strength of 60° O.P.

20. *The Mysore Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.*—A supply of 2,235 gallons of rectified spirits was obtained by the firm from the Government Central Distillery during the year as against 2,390 gallons in the previous year. The total stock including the balance on 1st July 1926 came to 2,245 gallons, of which a quantity of 2,237 gallons (including the wastage of 81 ounces) was used during the year in the manufacture of medicines and other preparations thus leaving a balance of eight gallons at the close of the year. The company was able to purchase alcohol at the reduced rate of Rs. 2-12-0 per gallon instead of Rs. 3-4-0 per gallon in the previous year. The grant of subvention was stopped with effect from 1st July 1926.

Medicinal and other preparations containing 75,099 rect. ounces were issued to the several local institutions as against 85,895 rect. ounces during the last year, the amount of duty collected thereon at half the rate being Rs. 3,856 as against Rs. 4,308 in the previous year. The quantity of medicinal preparations issued, free of duty, to the Kolar Gold Fields increased from 4,770 ounces to 6,531 ounces during the year.

The exports of medicinal preparations outside the State increased from 3,27,340 to 3,63,782 ounces, the amount of duty realised being Rs. 11,525 against Rs. 10,256 in the previous year. The quantity exported to Native States was 74,540 proof ounces as against 73,749 ounces in the previous year.

As a result of the supply of alcohol at a cheaper rate than in the last year, the company was able to offer its products at comparatively cheaper rates and was thus able to secure a better market during the year.

There was no case of any duty having been levied on imports of medicinal preparations containing alcohol into the State.

CHAPTER III--(TODDY).

21. *Shops.*—(Appendix V) There were in all 2,065 shops for the sale of date toddy and 482 shops for the sale of Bagani toddy during the year as against 2,070 and 503 shops respectively in the previous year. There was, on an average, one shop for every 11.6 square miles and 2,300 persons.

22. *Trees Tapped.*—Red paint was used for marking the toddy yielding trees during the year, green paint being however, used for marking cocoanut trees during the second half-year.

The following table shows the number of trees licensed both in the State and in the Madras Presidency as compared with that of the previous year :—

Year			Date	Cocoanut	Bagani	Palmyra	Total
1926-27	...	...	3,15,483	23,109	9,275	111	3,47,978
1925-26	...	...	3,19,847	20,665	10,911	82	3,51,505
Difference			—4,364	+2,444	—1,636	+29	—3,527

There was on the whole a decrease of 3,527 trees during the year, there being a decrease of 6,000 trees under Date and Bagani trees and an increase of 2,473 trees under Cocoanut and Palmyra trees.

The fall in the number of date trees licensed in Mysore (4,566) and Tumkur (1,056) districts is attributed to unfavourable seasonal conditions; the fall of 2,307 trees in Hassan District is attributed to intensive tapping, difficulty in procuring good tappable trees, seasonal conditions and malpractices in groves. The decrease in the districts of Bangalore (225) and Kadur (37) was slight and calls for no remarks.

The increase in the Kolar District by 2,550 trees is attributed to better working of the shops by the licensees of individual shops and the increase of 1,048 trees in the Chitaldrug District calls for no remarks since there was a fall of 1,172 trees in this district during the last year.

The number of Bagani trees licensed decreased in all the three malnad districts of Kadur, Shimoga and Hassan by 1,143, 321 and 172 trees respectively. This decrease is attributed to want of tappable trees and to the paucity of tappers in the districts of Hassan and Shimoga. The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, observes that there is much scope for detection work in the taluks of Chikmagalur and Mudgere, where there has been a decline in the number of trees licensed. The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, remarks that the continuous decline in the Bagani revenue and the number of trees applied for throughout the Bagani area is a serious problem requiring careful investigation by an experienced and capable wholtime Excise Officer. As directed by Government in their Order No. Fl. 2314, dated 23rd September 1927, proposals for the revival of the post of the District Excise Officer in the Shimoga District with effect from the next year, will be submitted in due course.

23. *Arrangement with Madras.*—The following table shows the number of trees tapped in Madras for the shops of the State and those tapped in the State for the shops in Madras according to the existing reciprocal arrangements with Madras :—

Year	Trees tapped in Madras for Mysore shops			Trees tapped in Mysore for Madras shops			
	Date	Cocoanut	Palmyra	Date	Cocoanut		
1926-27	17,748	8,671	111	15,678	1,029
1925-26	14,997	7,177	70	12,229	665

24. *Tapping for Domestic Consumption.*—The total number of Bagani trees allowed to be tapped free of tax for domestic consumption was 27 against 35 in the previous year—15 against 26 trees in the Hassan District, 4 against 6 trees in the Shimoga District and 8 against 3 trees in the Kadar District. The representations made by certain raiyats in Shimoga District for the grant of more trees for domestic consumption and for the abolition of marking of trees were considered to be not possible in the cause of temperance.

25. *Revenue and Incidence of Taxation.*—The total toddy revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 33,84,015 as against Rs. 34,85,415 which gave an incidence of taxation of 0-9-3 as against 0-9-5 per head of population during the previous year.

The realisations from tree-tax and shop rental were Rs. 9,29,214 and Rs. 23,71,259 as against Rs. 9,30,116 and Rs. 25,07,721 respectively. Tree-tax formed 27·4 per cent of the total toddy revenue and shop rental 70·7 per cent.

The amount of tree rent realised during the year was Rs. 83,542 as against Rs. 52,278 and this increase was due to the enhancement of the rate of tree rent from 0-4-3 to 0-8-0 per tree.

26. *Date Groves.*—The need for conserving and improving the existing date groves which are deteriorating for want of timely rains, over-working of trees, and other causes such as destruction by beetles, etc., has been urged by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts. The question being an important one, on which the toddy revenue of the State depends, Government ordered the constitution of a Committee, of which I am convener, to report on the question of the growth and conservation of date plantations in the State. The Committee held one meeting last June and will submit their report shortly. The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, reports that steps are in progress to improve the date plantations near Bowringpet by the clearance of jungle trees which are obstructing the growth of date trees and that plans and estimates have been called for the improvement of the plantation.

The Entomologist to Government who specially investigated into the causes of the destruction of date trees by beetles has since sent his report and this will be duly considered by the Committee referred to above.

CHAPTER IV—(MALT LIQUORS).

27. *Licenses.*—As in the previous years, there was only one beer tavern in the Kolar Gold Fields area licensed to sell draught country beer manufactured by the Bangalore Brewery, the tavern having been sold for Rs. 8,220 per annum on a triennial lease from 1st July 1926. The shop in the Bangalore City to sell bottled beer continued during the year. All the Railway refreshment rooms, were as in previous years, permitted to sell bottled beer.

28. *Consumption.*—The consumption of beer amounted to 11,423 gallons. as against 12,077 gallons. in the previous year, more than 75 per cent of this consumption being in the Kolar Gold Fields shop alone. The total revenue realised under this head amounted to Rs. 16,191 as against Rs. 13,634 in the previous year, the amount of duty being Rs. 7,371 as against Rs. 7,105 in the previous year.

29. *Akkibhoja (Rice Beer).*—There were no shops for the sale of Akkibhoja during the year, all the shops that were being licensed in the Tirthahalli Taluk in previous years having been ordered to be closed with effect from 1st July 1926. The revenue realised from this source was Rs. 7,362 in 1925-26.

CHAPTER V—(FOREIGN LIQUORS).

30. *Licenses.*—Fifty against forty-nine licenses were issued during the year for the sale of foreign liquors. Of these, 27 against 25 were occasional licenses. The number of licenses granted on 'Fixed Fees' remained the same as in the last year, viz., 7,—two wholesale, two hotel and boarding house and three ordinary refreshment room licenses. The number of 'Retail-off' licenses granted was 6 as against 7 in the last year, the shop at Chikmagalur having been abolished. The

licenses held by Messrs. Spencer & Co., for the ten railway refreshment rooms in the State were renewed during the year.

31. *Consumption.*—The consumption of foreign liquors slightly increased from 23,060 gallons to 23,653 gallons during the year and this was noticeable under 'Spirits.' Under 'Malt Liquors', there was a decrease of 116 gallons. While there was an increase in consumption in the districts of Bangalore (340 gallons.) Hassan (340 gallons) and Mysore (312 gallons), there was a decrease of 351 gallons in the Kolar Gold Fields area where the total consumption amounted to 13,101 gallons.

32. *Revenue.*—The revenue realised amounted to Rs. 13,978 as against Rs. 13,294 in the previous year, Rs. 10,678 being license fees and Rs. 3,300 being surcharge fees.

CHAPTER VI—(HEMP DRUGS).

33. *The Provincial Ganja Stores.*—The stock of ganja at the stores on 1st July 1926 was 23,653 seers and including the fresh stock of 6,456 seers received during the year from Goribidnur and 31 seers of confiscated ganja received from the districts and 213 seers of excess found in shelves, the total stock came to 30,353 seers. Out of this, 11,970 against 12,611 seers were issued to the several taluk treasuries for issue to the licensees, 450 against 300 seers were supplied to the Civil and Military Station and 200 seers to Coorg. Adding to this, a quantity of 18 seers issued to the Chemical Examiner for experimental purposes and 1 seer and 74 tolas of wastage the total issues during the year amounted to 12,640 seers, thus leaving a balance of 17,713 seers at the close of the year.

As instances of shortage of ganja in sealed packets were observed, it was ordered by Government that experiments should be conducted about driage and the resultant effect in the weight of ganja under various atmospheric conditions. The Chemical Examiner who was entrusted with the work of scientifically investigating into the matter has not furnished his report which is awaited.

34. *Cultivation of Ganja.*—In view of the large stock of ganja at the Central Stores, the cultivation of ganja this year was limited to 25 acres as against 30 acres in the previous year. Ten against 20 licenses were issued and only such survey numbers as formed a compact block were selected so as to admit of satisfactory watch and ward arrangements. Special attention was paid to the removal of male plants.

The outturn amounted to 162 maunds, 9 seers and 35 tolas or 6,489 seers and 35 tolas including a quantity of 33 seers and 35 tolas of 'D' class ganja which was subsequently ordered to be destroyed as being unfit for consumption. The average production per acre was 6.5 maunds as against 7.3 maunds in the previous year, the decrease in yield being reported to be due to failure of rains in the months of October, November and December 1926. The ganja produced was, nevertheless, superior to that of the last year.

The Special Ganja Inspector was in charge of the operations connected with the cultivation of ganja under the immediate supervision of the Sub-Division Officer, Chikballapur. A temporary establishment consisting of Excise and Police staff was as usual entertained for about 4 months for watch and ward, during the curing operations. The Superintendent, Excise Intelligence Bureau, paid frequent visits to the ganja fields at the time of curing operations to see that there was no smuggling of ganja from the fields.

The Committee appointed for the classification and valuation of ganja consisted of the Sub-Division Officer, Chikballapur Sub-Division, the Superintendent, Excise Intelligence Bureau and the Officer in charge of the Distillery and Transport arrangements. According to the Committee's classification, 42 per cent of the total outturn came under 'A' class, 47 per cent under 'B' class and 11 per cent under 'C' class. The remuneration paid to the raiyats was, as in the previous year, Rs. 1-6-9 per seer of 'A' class, Rs. 1-4-9 per seer of 'B' class and annas ten per seer of 'C' class ganja. The total amount paid was Rs. 8,278 as against Rs. 11,124 in the previous year.

The appointment of a separate Inspector to look after the Ganja work which was sanctioned as a temporary measure in 1924 having proved a great success both

for effective supervision and prevention of smuggling, Government have since approved of my recommendation to make the post permanent.

The question of supplying presses at Government cost and hiring the same to cultivators and the use of Kitson lights in the Ganja fields at the time of curing operations, which are urged by the local officers, will be further examined and necessary action taken in the matter.

35. *Licenses.*—There were 250 as against 254 shops in the previous year, the difference being due to the closure of four shops.

Each shop served, on an average, 117·8 square miles and 23,439 persons as against 115·9 square miles and 23,070 persons in the previous year.

36. *Consumption.*—The following table shows the particulars of consumption of ganja and the revenue derived therefrom during the past ten years :—

Year	No. of shops	Consumption in seers	Rate of duty			Incidence of taxation per seer (in rupees)
			Rs.	a.	p.	
1917-18	261	12,119	12	8	0	22·5
1918-19	258	11,171	15	0	0	16·6
1919-20	252	13,740	15	0	0	33·2
1920-21	254	14,753	17	0	0	32·7
1921-22	254	14,646	20	0	0	34·5
1922-23	255	13,150	20	0	0	37·4
1923-24	254	13,235	20	0	0	36·0
1924-25	254	13,971	20	0	0	35·3
1925-26	254	12,771	20	0	0	36·5
1926-27	250	12,030	20	0	0	35·8

The consumption of ganja declined by 5 per cent, or from 12,771 seers to 12,030 seers, due to the restrictions imposed on the supply of ganja. All the districts excepting Chitaldrug contributed to this decline which varied from 3 per cent in the Hassan District to 14 per cent in the Shimoga District. The increase in the Chitaldrug District was 7 per cent above the last year's consumption and is stated to be due to increased traffic in groundnut.

To prevent the smuggling of ganja and derive steady revenue from this source, the ganja shops of Bangalore City and taluk area were disposed of on a system of surcharge fee as an experimental measure. The working of the shops for the year shows that the consumption declined by 207 seers and the revenue from surcharge fee by Rs. 5,303.

The introduction of surcharge system, the restrictions imposed on the issues from the treasuries and the vigilance of the staff to prevent smuggling of the drug may be said to have contributed to the general fall in consumption. The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, observes that the margin of profit allowed to the licensees is very large and duty on ganja might be further enhanced. It may be mentioned that the rate of duty on ganja has been enhanced by Rs. 2-8-0 with effect from 1st July 1927, and the question of further enhancement will be considered.

The retail selling prices varied from 10 to 12 annas per tola, the minimum rate fixed being 10 annas per tola.

37. *Revenue.*—The realisations from duty and shop rent amounted to Rs. 4,30,624 against Rs. 4,66,210 in the previous year. The percentage of 'Duty' to the total revenue was 55·7 and the incidence of taxation was one anna and two pies as against one anna and three pies in the previous year.

CHAPTER VII—(OPIUM).

38. *Licenses.*—As in the previous year, there were 95 shops during the year licensed to sell opium.

39. *Consumption.*—The subjoined table shows the figures of consumption of opium and the number of shops licensed for the last ten years:—

Year	No. of shops	Issue price per seer			Consumption in seers
		Rs.	a.	p.	
1917-18	109	41	8	0	1,514
1918-19	107	45	0	0	2,052
1919-20	100	45	0	0	1,747
1920-21	99	50	0	0	1,559
1921-22	97	60	0	0	1,865
1922-23	97	63	0	0	1,947
1923-24	97	70	0	0	1,427
1924-25	96	70	0	0	1,609
1925-26	95	75	0	0	1,505
1926-27	95	75	0	0	1,362

As compared with the last year, the consumption of opium decreased by 143 seers during the year, the Kolar District contributing to a decrease of 122 seers. In the other districts, the fluctuations were not marked.

The issues in the Kolar District had to be restricted during the year as the increase during the last year in Kolar Gold Fields and other places was suspected to be due to smuggling of the drug beyond the State. The consumption of opium in the Bangalore City shops decreased from 161 seers to 137 seers, probably to the working of the surcharge fee system. The surcharge fees derived from the 3 opium shops amounted to Rs. 3,973 as against Rs. 3,264 which was the amount realised by the disposal of the shops under the auction system during the year 1925-26. It is too early to express any definite opinion on the merits of the surcharge fee system. The working of the system during the current year will be watched before adopting further steps.

The retail selling rates varied from Rs. 1-7-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 per tola as in the previous year.

40. *Revenue.*—The income from shop rentals was Rs. 23,968 as against Rs. 26,329 in the previous year, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 2,361. The gain from the sale of opium was Rs. 64,829 as against Rs. 67,238 in the previous year.

The incidence of taxation per head of population was 2'9 pies as against 3 pies in the previous year.

41. *Special Licenses.*—The number of licenses issued to Medical Practitioners for possession of opium for use in medicinal preparations was 17 as in the previous year, and under the Dangerous Drugs Rules, it was 17 as in the previous year.

CHAPTER VIII.

EXCISE OFFENCES AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

42. *General Results*—(Appendix XVII). During the year 2,469 cases were reported as against 2,518 cases in the previous year. Of these, 441 against 519 were heinous offences, 191 against 172 were cases of unauthorised cutting of leaves from date trees and the remaining 1,837 as against 1,827 cases related to breaches of license conditions.

Liquor Offences.—Illicit distillation and smuggling of arrack and illicit manufacture of toddy were the more important offences reported during the year under this head. Offences relating to illicit distillation and possession of illicit liquor numbered 128 as against 148 in the previous year. All the districts excepting Bangalore District reported such cases, the largest number being, as in the previous years, in the Shimoga District, viz., 91 cases as against 119, Kadur and Chitaldrug coming next with 17 and 12 cases as against 15 and 7 in the last year respectively. Kolar, Hassan, Mysore and Tumkur Districts reported a few cases, the number in each being 4, 2, 1 and 1, respectively. It is noted that cases are occurring in the maidan districts and greater vigilance should be exercised by the Excise staff to put down such cases.

As stated in para 42 of the last year's Administration Report, a special staff was sanctioned during the year exclusively for the detection of cases of illicit distillation in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts. The staff stationed at Shimoga reported 63 cases while that stationed at Kadur reported 8 cases. Better results could not be achieved owing to the frequent changes of Inspectors deputed for this work and also due to want of co-ordination of work between the special staff and the Range staff. The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, has observed that the Sub-Division Officers can hardly exercise efficient control over these officers who are more or less left to themselves without technical guidance and control. The question of improving the organisation of this party was closely examined by me and discussed with the Deputy Commissioners concerned. As the present system of deputing these Inspectors to work under Sub-Division Officers in localities where illicit distillation is rife is not conducive to efficient work, proposals have since been submitted to Government for deputing the Superintendent, Excise Intelligence Bureau, at sufficient intervals to check and guide the work of the Inspectors and offer his suggestions if any, to the Deputy Commissioners for the improvement of the work.

The salary now sanctioned for the Inspectors is not sufficiently attractive and to afford a wider choice of selection the grant of a local allowance of Rs. 20 in addition to horse allowance and travelling allowance admissible under the rules is also necessary. Proposals in this direction have been submitted to Government.

Illicit Tapping of toddy yielding trees.—One hundred and twenty-eight cases were reported as against 195 during the previous year. Ninety as against 151 were reported from the malnad districts and relate to the illicit tapping of Bagani trees (Shimoga 31, Kadur 35 and Hassan 24); and of the remaining 38 cases, 13 were from the Mysore District, 11 from Tumkur, 10 from Bangalore, and 4 from Chitaldrug. The fall in the number of detected cases in the malnad districts, coupled with the fact that there is a gradual fall in the number of Bagani trees licensed for tapping has to be attributed to slack detection work. The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, has stated in his report that the work of the Excise staff has not come under efficient scrutiny and leaves much to be desired. He adds that he is doubtful whether Sub-Division Officers can devote sufficient time for this work when they have other duties to perform and that on account of the inaccessible nature of the surrounding country, not much could be done by them in the way of inspections within the limited time at their disposal. Proposals for the revival of the post of the District Excise Officer for the Shimoga District will be submitted to Government in due time.

Smuggling of Liquor.—Eight cases of smuggling of arrack were reported, seven from the Bangalore District and the remaining one from the Kolar District. The former related to the smuggling of low duty arrack to high duty area in the Bangalore City. The necessity for greater vigilance is being impressed on the Excise staff to putting down such offences.

43. *Ganja Offences.*—The total number of cases reported during the year under this head was 178 as against 202 in the last year. Of these, 7 against 4 related to smuggling of the drug, 22 against 26 to illegal cultivation of ganja, 15 against 24 to illicit transport, possession and sale of the drug and the remaining 134 as against 143 cases to the breaches of license conditions.

Of the 7 smuggling cases reported during the year, 4 were from the Bangalore District and one from each of the Mysore, Hassan and Tumkur Districts.

44. *Opium Offences.*—The number of cases reported against the Opium law and the rules framed thereunder was 51 as against 54 during the previous year. With the exception of 3 cases, all the other offences were for breaches of license conditions. Of the three cases of illegal possession of opium two cases were reported from the Bangalore District and one from the Shimoga District.

45. *Date Leaf Cutting.*—One hundred and ninety-one cases of date leaf cutting, etc., were reported during the year as against 172 cases in the year previous. The largest number of cases were in the Chitaldrug (64) Tumkur (57) and Mysore (39) Districts.

46. *Theft of Arrack.*—A case of theft of 2 gallons and 6½ drams of arrack was reported from the Bonded Depot at Malur. This depot is located in a private building and on the night of 29th January 1927, some thieves first got into the

grain mandy adjoining the depot and failing to effect an entrance to the store room of the depot, they forced open the door of the tap room of the depot and stole a small quantity of 2 gallons and 6½ drams. The case is still under Police investigation. The Deputy Commissioner has promised to shift the depot to the Taluk Cutcherry.

47. *Departmental Disposal*.—Of the 2,835 cases affecting 4,076 persons taken up during the year, 269 cases involving 359 persons were placed before Magistrates and 2,229 cases affecting 3,174 persons were dealt with departmentally, leaving a balance of 337 cases affecting 543 persons pending at the close of the year as against 366 cases involving 572 persons in the previous year. The percentage of disposal was 88.1 as against 87.5 in the previous year.

Of the cases dealt with departmentally, 192 cases concerning 288 persons were struck off the file, 449 cases involving 606 persons ended in warnings, 1,585 cases against 2,277 persons were either compounded or disposed of with fines and 3 cases concerning 3 persons were ordered to be written off the accounts. The amount of fines imposed and composition fees accepted amounted to Rs. 9,721-11-3 as against Rs. 13,621-3-11 in the year 1925-26.

48. *Disposal by the Magistracy*.—Including the 47 cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were in all 316 cases affecting 437 persons for disposal by the Magistracy during the year under report. Of these, 216 cases concerning 276 persons ended in convictions, 36 cases concerning 63 persons ended in acquittal and 4 cases concerning 7 persons were struck off the file or otherwise disposed off leaving 60 cases involving 91 persons pending at the close of the year as against 47 cases concerning 78 persons in the previous year. The percentage of convictions was 84 as against 80 in the previous year. The punishments imposed were generally adequate and in cases of inadequate punishments, the Deputy Commissioners were requested to take necessary further action to secure enhanced punishments. The number of cases acquitted was, however, large in the districts of Shimoga (15 cases), Mysore (8) and Bangalore (5). Cases of perfunctory investigations, due to which the cases failed, have been duly noticed. In a certain case of smuggling of liquor it was found that the accused had been acquitted though sufficient evidence was forthcoming. An appeal has been preferred in this case to the Chief Court.

49. *Rewards*.—The total sum spent on account of rewards and secret service charges amounted to Rs. 689-2-6 against Rs. 1,013-11-0 in the previous year.

In appreciation of good work done by one Mr. Venkatasubbaiya, agent under the excise contractor at Shimoga, in connection with the detection of cases of illicit distillation of arrack, he was awarded a gold medal which was presented to him at the time of the Dewan's visit on 3rd January 1927.

50. *Excise Intelligence Bureau*.—Mr. P. Chikkanna Setty, was in charge of the Intelligence Bureau throughout the year except for two periods from 20th July to 20th August 1926 and from 3rd May to 30th June 1927, when Mr. Abdul Hukh, Headquarters Assistant to the Excise Commissioner, was in charge of the Bureau; Mr. Chikkanna Setty also attended to the supervision of ganja operations at Goribidnur during the curing operations.

The staff attached to the Bureau detected 26 cases as against 52 in the previous year. Of these, one case related to illicit distillation, 7 to illegal possession and import of arrack, 1 to illicit cultivation of ganja plants, 6 to short measurement and late vending of arrack, 7 to illicit tapping of date trees, and 2 to illegal possession and smuggling of ganja. The fifty-two cases reported during the last year included 35 cases of illicit distillation detected by the staff in the Kadur and Shimoga Districts. With the appointment of two separate Inspectors for the detection of illicit distillation cases in these districts, the Excise Intelligence Bureau staff ceased to have jurisdiction over such offences in those districts. This accounts for the low number of cases reported by the staff during the year. In connection with the heavy fall in the consumption of arrack in Bangalore City, one of the Assistant Inspectors of the Excise Intelligence Bureau staff had been deputed for some time to work in Bangalore City for detection of cases in the city area conjointly with the local staff.

There were regular monthly publications of the Excise supplement to the *Mysore Police Gazette*.

The relationship between the Bureau of the State and those in British India continued to be cordial.

51. *Inspection.*—Mr. B. Ramaswamaiya, who remained in charge of the department till 11th April 1927, toured in all the districts except Bangalore; and inspected Excise branches of the Deputy Commissioners' Offices in all these districts except Kadur and nine Sub-Division Offices, 15 Excise Range Offices, 17 Taluk Offices, 19 Bonded Depots and 9 Excise Sub-Range Offices. He visited the Government Central Distillery a number of times and the ganja fields at Goribidnur twice. He was on tour for 83 days.

After I assumed the charge of the department, I toured in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Kadur and Hassan and inspected the Excise branches of the Deputy Commissioners' Offices in the Bangalore and Kadur Districts and two Sub-Division Offices, 6 Range Offices, 8 Taluk Offices and 6 Bonded Depots. I was on tour for 40 days.

Appendix XX (a) shows the details of inspections by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Sub-Division Officers in charge of Excise work. All the Deputy Commissioners inspected a fair number of Sub-Division Offices, Taluk and Range Offices and Bonded Depots. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, inspected all the special shops excepting two. The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District states that he could not inspect the special shops. The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, is in charge of the Mudgere and Chikmagalur Taluks and he has to exercise supervision over the staff and attend to inspections of shops like Sub-Division Officers in charge of taluks. As regards this arrangement his own observations are—"I cannot say that this arrangement is working satisfactorily. In his other multifarious activities, the Deputy Commissioner has not got the time to attend to them carefully. There have been cases of improper sale of weak liquor, smuggling of liquor and complaint of fall of revenue from Bagani. The departmental revenue requires improvement. It seems desirable to have whole time Excise Officer or what is better to have another Revenue Sub-Division. The officer in charge of it will then have time to attend satisfactorily to the Excise work also of that Sub-Division and by this measure, the work of both the Revenue and Excise Departments will be greatly facilitated." It is obviously impossible for the Deputy Commissioner to attend to the details of the working of the department and I am requesting the Deputy Commissioner to submit definite proposals separately.

As regards the touring and inspections by Sub-Division Officers, the Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Hassan Districts consider that it was not satisfactory. The former observes that the inspection of date groves and shops by the Sub-Division Officer, Nanjangud, is poor or inadequate, being only 11 per cent and 14 per cent respectively. He left uninspected 3 arrack shops, 1 opium shop and 3 toddy depots, and the latter considers that the inspection work done by the Sub-Division Officers of Hole-Narsipur and Saklespur was not adequate and that the work turned out was poorer than it was in the last year.

The inspection of groves did not receive sufficient attention by the Sub-Division Officers of Bangalore, Dodballapur, Saklespur, Tirthahalli, Sagar, Tumkur and Tarikere, while no grove inspections were made by the Sub-Division Officer, Shimoga Sub-Division.

Frequent and surprise inspections of groves and shops by the Sub-Division Officers are very necessary to prevent the occurrence of illicit tapping and other kinds of offences.

CHAPTER IX.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

52. *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—The demand during the year under all items of Excise Revenue amounted to Rs. 65,37,766 (excluding Rs. 88,105 being the gain on manufacture of arrack) as against Rs. 67,15,984 during the previous year, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 1,78,218. Including Rs. 3,61,453 outstanding at the beginning of the year, the total demand for collection was Rs. 68,99,220. Of this, Rs. 65,60,119 were collected during the year and a sum of Rs. 19,240 was

written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,19,861 at the close of the year. The following table shows the variations under the several heads:—

Head of Revenue	1926-27	1925-26	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Duty on arrack, special liquors, proof, etc., beer and ganja.	17,49,661	18,65,458	—1,15,797
2. Rentals from arrack, special liquors, toddy, ganja, opium, beer, and foreign liquors.	36,80,575	37,69,351	—88,776
3. Tree-tax	9,29,141	9,27,649	+1,492
4. Tree-rent	83,542	47,579	+35,963
5. Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous.	30,018	38,709	—8,691
6. Gain on sale of opium	64,929	67,238	—2,409
Total	65,37,766	67,15,984	—1,78,218

Thus, the revenue declined both under the principal items of duty and rentals, the former on account of decrease in the consumption of liquors and the latter on account of lower rentals realised during the auction sales of Excise privileges than in the previous year.

53. *Collection Work.*—The percentage of collection, both old arrears and current demand, was 21·3 per cent and 99·5 per cent as against 35·6 and 99 per cent respectively. The percentage of collection by districts is noted on the margin. The collection of current arrears was uniformly good in all the districts, the current arrears outstanding at the close of the year being only Rs. 35,185 as against Rs. 57,934 during the previous year. A sum of Rs. 3,395 is reported to have been since collected sub-

Districts	Old	Current
1. Bangalore	11·0	99·3
2. Mysore	16·5	99·0
3. Kolar	36·2	99·9
4. Tumkur	14·3	98·9
5. Hassan	18·8	98·2
6. Kadir	23·0	99·8
7. Shimoga	38·6	99·9
8. Chitaldrug	40·7	99·9
Total	21·3	99·5

sequent to the closing of the accounts. The current arrears were large in Bangalore and Mysore Districts. A major portion of the arrears in the Bangalore District is reported to be pending adjustment from the security deposits. The heavy arrears in the Mysore District, were especially in Chamrajnagar and Yelandur Taluks owing to adverse seasonal conditions and drought which existed in these parts during the year under report.

Reviewing the collection work by taluks, it is *(a)* satisfactory to observe that 22 taluks against 18 taluks showed a nil balance in respect of the current arrears while 17 taluks had balances within Rs. 100 *(b)*.

* <i>(a)</i>		<i>(b)</i>	
1. Nelamangala.	12. Shimoga.	1. Dodballapur.	12. Hole-Narsipur.
2. Devanahalli.	13. Channagiri.	2. Mysore.	13. Tarikere.
3. Nanjangud.	14. Honnali.	3. Yedatore.	14. Shikarpur.
4. Seringapatam.	15. Sagar.	4. Heggaddevankote.	15. Sorab.
5. Malvalli.	16. Chitaldrug.	5. Mandya.	16. Nagar.
6. Krishnarajpet.	17. Hiriyyur.	6. Nagamangala.	17. Tirthahalli.
7. Bowringpet.	18. Hosadurga.	7. Srinivasapur.	
8. Chintamani.	19. Holalkere.	8. Mulbagal.	
9. Chikballapur.	20. Davangere.	9. Siddlaghatta.	
10. Tumkur.	21. Jagalur.	10. Bagepalli.	
11. Pavagada.	22. Molkalmuru.	11. Malur.	

Collection of Old Arrears.—The percentage of collection of old arrear was 21·3 as against 35·6 in the previous year. The percentage of collection was the highest in the Chitaldrug District and the lowest in the Bangalore District. The arrears are heavy in the districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and Kolar. It is feared that a larger portion of the arrears now swelling the accounts is irrecoverable and if the Sub-Division Officers scrutinise the Bakipatties and satisfy themselves that prompt action is being taken by the Amildars, much improvement can be effected. Apart from certain individual defaulters whose cases are pending in Civil Courts, the recovery of arrears in the remaining cases should receive systematic attention on the part of the Amildars, Sub-Division Officers and District Excise Officers.

The submission of remission records in cases where the amounts are irrecoverable should be expedited and no records should be allowed to lie over without any action being taken in the matter.

54. *Percentage of Charges.*—The departmental expenditure on account of salaries, etc., amounted to Rs. 4,17,660 as against Rs. 3,88,474 in the previous year. This gives a percentage of six to the total receipts as against 5·6 during the previous year. The increase in expenditure was under special charges for carriage of liquor from the Distillery due to the payment of Rs. 25,000 to Mr. B. D. Naidu, the late arrack carrying contractor in settlement of his claim, which he contested in the District Judge's Court.

55. *Incidence of Taxation.*—The incidence of Excise revenue per head of population was Rs. 1-2-2 as against Rs. 1-2-8 in the previous year.

56. *Inamdars' claims to Excise Revenue from Toddy.*—Of the five old cases pending disposal at the beginning of the year, one claim relating to Alur village in the Hiriyur Taluk was recognised by Government in their Order No. Fl. 6975-6—Ex. 102-25-4, dated 5th March 1927. The claims of Jodi Kodiyal, Karenalli and Kaglipur villages (arrack revenue) in the Bangalore District and of minor Inam villages of Mellahalli and Alkereagrahar and Jodi Hosakote village in the Mysore District were pending disposal at the close of the year. The claim of the minor Inam villages of Mellahalli and Alkereagrahar has since been recognised by Government. The remaining three were pending final disposal; one case relating to the claim of the Inamdar of Kaglipur village to the arrack revenue is before Government and the remaining two with the Deputy Commissioners of Districts for investigation.

The total amount refunded to the Inamdars whose claims to toddy revenue of their villages have already been recognised by Government was Rs. 77,403-8-0 against Rs. 76,268-0-0 in the previous year. Refund bills to the extent of Rs. 57,568-4-0 were sanctioned by the Excise Commissioner and the bills relating to the remaining amount of Rs. 19,835-4-0 were sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts in virtue of the power delegated under Government Order No. Fl. 4221-2—Ex. 76-25-4, dated the 27th February 1926.

CHAPTER X—(GENERAL).

57. *Consumption.*—The following table shows the consumption of liquor and drugs and the incidence of taxation per head of population for the last two years:—

Kind	Year	Consumption	Incidence of consumption per head	Incidence of taxation per head		
				Rs.	a.	p.
Arrack (Gallons) ...	1926-27	2,45,180	2·2 drams	0	6	8
	1925-26	2,59,476	2·3 drams	0	6	10
Toddy (No. of trees) ..	1926-27	3,47,978	7·7 seers	0	9	3
	1925-26	3,51,505	7·8 seers	0	9	6
Ganja (Seers) ...	1926-27	12,030	0·16 tolas	0	1	2
	1925-26	12,771	0·17 tolas	0	1	3
Opium ..	1926-27	1,362	0·2 tolas	0	0	2·9
	1925-26	1,505	0·2 tolas	0	0	3

58. *Excise Licensing Boards.*—Appendix XX shows the number of meetings held and the recommendations made by the several Excise Licensing Boards regarding the closure and the change of sites of Excise shops. Of the 38 Excise Licensing Boards, constituted under Government Order No. 6067-89—Ex. 92-23-7, dated 9th May 1926, 20 Boards met more than once and the remaining 18 Boards met only once and considered the location of Excise shops. The recommendations of the Boards regarding the closure of two shops and change of sites of eight shops were given effect to. The recommendation made by some of the Boards that the age limit of persons to whom liquor and drugs can be sold might be raised from 16 to 18 years, was approved by Government and the change incorporated in the Sale

Notification for the year 1927-28. The Municipal Council at Hassan has at the request of the Excise Licensing Board, agreed to put up a building for the toddy shop and depot. The building at Chintamani for the location of the Excise shops was completed during the year. The Excise Licensing Board of Chikmagalur resolved to levy surcharge fees on Special Liquors. The proposition about the closure of arrack and toddy shops on festival and pay days, brought forward by a member of the Excise Licensing Board, Bangalore City, was lost for want of a seconder.

59. *Closure of Shops.*—All the 31 Akkibhoja shops of the Tirthahalli Taluk, 5 arrack, 5 date and 21 Bagani toddy shops, one foreign liquor retail 'Off' shop and 4 ganja shops or in all 67 shops were closed during the year.

60. *Conviction for Drunkenness.*—The number of cases taken up by the Police for drunkenness under section, 510 Indian Penal Code, fell from 94 cases to 70 cases during the year. Convictions were secured in 61 cases, while 9 cases ended in acquittal. The Bangalore District reported 43 cases, Hassan District 11 cases, Chitaldrug District 8 cases, Tumkur 6 cases and Kadur and Shimoga Districts each one case.

61. *General.*—With a view to present in a clear form, the facts relating to the revenue realised from Excise and the variations in the consumption of several excisable articles, two charts are annexed to this chapter. The most outstanding feature of the figures as shown in the charts is the steady decline in revenue and consumption of arrack and toddy for the last 6 or 7 years. Whether this check on consumption is temporary, owing to the drought prevailing in several districts during the last few years or whether it indicates a permanent state of things, it is not possible to forecast as yet. But it can be said with certainty that the measures taken by Government during recent years in the direction of temperance, such as increases in duty, restrictions regarding hours of sale and sale to person below 18 years and reduction in the number of shops, have had a considerable share in keeping down consumption.

62. The revival of the post of District Excise Officers in the districts of Bangalore and Kolar, ordered with effect from 1st July 1927, was a much needed reform and it is hoped that Excise matters in these two important districts would receive greater attention. The Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga, Hassan and Kadur have also urged the revival of the post and it is hoped that Government will find it possible to revive the posts in the other districts gradually.

63. Proposals for the revision of the salary of the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors have been lately submitted to Government. This is a subject deserving sympathetic consideration of Government. My office was inspected by the Inspector of Office Systems and orders of Government about decentralisation of work and reduction of scriptory work have been given effect to. The improved system of office procedure has been introduced with effect from 1st July 1927. As this has considerably increased the work and responsibilities of the case workers, I would request that proposals for improving the pay and prospects of the officials of the office submitted to Government may be favourably considered and orders passed at an early date.

64. *Conclusion.*—I wish to add in conclusion, that the Deputy Commissioners of Districts co-operated cheerfully in maintaining the efficiency of the department at a high level.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI,

Excise Commissioner in Mysore.

APPENDIX I.

Manufacture and issues of Spirits from the Government Central Distillery,
Bangalore, during the year 1926-27.

No.	Particulars	Total quantity in Bulk		Quantity in terms of 35° U. P.	
		Gls.	Drs.	Gls.	Drs.
1	Balance on hand on 1st July 1926	30,080	4	37,198	45
2	Manufactured during 1926-27	3,22,644	34	3,28,150	33
	Total	3,52,724	38	3,65,349	27

Kind	Under Bond		Duty free	Duty paid	At concession rates	To C. & M. Station, Bangalore		Total in Bulk	
	Gls.	Drs.				Gls.	Drs.	Gls.	Drs.
Issues—									
Molasses Spirits ...	2,49,707	22	...	...	...	66,890	16	3,16,597	38
Jaggery Spirits ...	...	...	...	5,095	...	...	...	5,095	0
Special Liquors ...	...	...	...	5,515	...	...	...	5,515	0
D. D. Rum ...	...	...	...	...	...	960	0	960	0
Proof ...	54	0	...	...	...	...	...	54	0
Rectified Spirits ..	...	...	1,032	13	2,284	112	0	3,441	0
Total ..	2,49,761	22	1,032	10,623	2,284	67,962	16	3,31,662	38

					In bulk		In terms of 35 U. P.	
					Gls.	Drs.	Gls.	Drs.
Total issues	...	...	...	...	3,31,662	38	3,38,141	21
Taken for denaturing	...	...	...	...	595	0	1,464	31½
Wastages	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	179	43½
Total	...	...	...	...	3,32,257	38	3,39,785	45
Closing Balance	...	...	...	...	20,467	0	25,563	33
Price advanced to the manufacturing contractor for supplying under-bond	...	...	Rs. 2,18,677	11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Expenses incurred for transporting liquor under-bond	..	..	Rs. 43,979	5 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
DENATURED SPIRITS.								
Balance on hand on 1st July 1926	..	..	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured during the year 1926-27	...	...	...	...	595	0	.....	.....
			Total	...	595	0	.....	.....
Issues	...	...	...	...	595	0	.....	.....
Balances	..	..	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the transactions of liquors in the Bonded Depots during the year 1926-27.

District	Particulars of Receipts						Expenditure				Quantity sent from the G. C. D. in the latter part of the year but credited in 1927-28
	Opening balance	Quantity received from the Government Distillery during the year	Quantity of liquor sent from the Government Central Distillery in the latter part of 1926-27 and credited in 1926-27	Total quantity received from the Government Central Distillery	Excess found in the Depot	Proof adjusted : Total including opening balance	Issues on payment of duty	Total wastage	Returned to Government Central Distillery	Total expenditure		Closing balance
Bangalore	Gls. Drs. 2,105 284	Gls. Drs. 64,695 46	Gls. Drs. 284 6	Gls. Drs. 64,980 52	Gls. Drs. 1 361	Gls. Drs. 64,980 52	Gls. Drs. 64,830 24	Gls. Drs. 188 231	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 2,070 94	Gls. Drs. 111 9
Kolar	Gls. Drs. 1,422 36	Gls. Drs. 35,763 27	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 35,987 33	Gls. Drs. 0 124	Gls. Drs. 37,411 24	Gls. Drs. 35,677 0	Gls. Drs. 369 4	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 1,365 231	Gls. Drs. 112 20
Tumkur	Gls. Drs. 1,674 44	Gls. Drs. 8,829 46	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 9,503 42	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 9,504 43	Gls. Drs. 8,678 0	Gls. Drs. 160 434	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 765 504	Gls. Drs. 169 44
Mysore	Gls. Drs. 1,901 174	Gls. Drs. 43,045 42	Gls. Drs. 281 50	Gls. Drs. 43,326 22	Gls. Drs. 1 74	Gls. Drs. 44,956 81	Gls. Drs. 42,636 434	Gls. Drs. 490 413	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 1,828 254	Gls. Drs. 171 0
Hassan	Gls. Drs. 940 14	Gls. Drs. 16,765 22	Gls. Drs. 464 50	Gls. Drs. 17,229 72	Gls. Drs. 0 36	Gls. Drs. 18,008 84	Gls. Drs. 16,726 0	Gls. Drs. 287 134	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 1,024 43	Gls. Drs. 345 34
Kadur	Gls. Drs. 1,398 194	Gls. Drs. 26,448 9	Gls. Drs. 225 44	Gls. Drs. 26,673 8	Gls. Drs. 0 17	Gls. Drs. 26,843 25	Gls. Drs. 26,319 36	Gls. Drs. 402 181	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 1,690 45	Gls. Drs. 845 6
Shimoga	Gls. Drs. 1,981 12	Gls. Drs. 38,192 34	Gls. Drs. 122 23	Gls. Drs. 38,314 27	Gls. Drs. 0 12	Gls. Drs. 40,407 39	Gls. Drs. 37,933 0	Gls. Drs. 703 474	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 1,770 43	Gls. Drs. 1,203 12
Chitaldrug	Gls. Drs. 510 281	Gls. Drs. 13,224 11	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 13,345 34	Gls. Drs. 3 0	Gls. Drs. 13,860 231	Gls. Drs. 12,749 0	Gls. Drs. 144 344	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 966 40	Gls. Drs. 283 48
Total	Gls. Drs. 10,984 3	Gls. Drs. 2,46,945 33	Gls. Drs. 1,339 20	Gls. Drs. 2,48,285 2	Gls. Drs. 4 191	Gls. Drs. 2,59,270 91	Gls. Drs. 2,45,169 14	Gls. Drs. 2,727 194	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 11,363 391	Gls. Drs. 3,244 30
Bangalore	Gls. Drs. 24 34	Gls. Drs. 4 0	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 4 0	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 28 31	Gls. Drs. 6 38	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 22 164	Gls. Drs. ...
Kolar	Gls. Drs. 42 361	Gls. Drs. 2 0	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 2 0	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 44 361	Gls. Drs. 1 144	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 41 134	Gls. Drs. ...
Tumkur	Gls. Drs. 27 391	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 27 391	Gls. Drs. 1 4	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 26 351	Gls. Drs. ...
Mysore	Gls. Drs. 36 44	Gls. Drs. 12 0	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 12 0	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 48 44	Gls. Drs. 7 484	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 39 504	Gls. Drs. ...
Hassan	Gls. Drs. 16 284	Gls. Drs. 18 0	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 18 0	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 34 284	Gls. Drs. 20 201	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 14 0	Gls. Drs. ...
Kadur	Gls. Drs. 44 434	Gls. Drs. 4 0	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 4 0	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 48 434	Gls. Drs. 4 331	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 44 104	Gls. Drs. ...
Shimoga	Gls. Drs. 49 221	Gls. Drs. 11 0	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 11 0	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 60 231	Gls. Drs. 9 464	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 60 27	Gls. Drs. ...
Chitaldrug	Gls. Drs. 19 50	Gls. Drs. 3 0	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 3 0	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 22 50	Gls. Drs. 3 31	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 19 19	Gls. Drs. ...
Total	Gls. Drs. 261 264	Gls. Drs. 54 0	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 54 0	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 315 264	Gls. Drs. 54 33	Gls. Drs. 2 231	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 268 204	Gls. Drs. ...
Bangalore	Gls. Drs. 9 381	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 9 381	Gls. Drs. 2 0	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 7 381	Gls. Drs. ...
Kolar	Gls. Drs. 19 214	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 19 214	Gls. Drs. 19 44	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 0 124	Gls. Drs. ...
Tumkur	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 0 84	Gls. Drs. 0 84	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...
Mysore	Gls. Drs. 39 381	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 39 381	Gls. Drs. 39 381	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...
Hassan	Gls. Drs. 60 381	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 60 381	Gls. Drs. 60 381	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...
Kadur	Gls. Drs. 63 84	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 63 84	Gls. Drs. 63 84	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...
Shimoga	Gls. Drs. 19 191	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 19 191	Gls. Drs. 17 21	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...
Chitaldrug	Gls. Drs. 0 0	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...
Total	Gls. Drs. 212 191	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. ...	Gls. Drs. 238 191	Gls. Drs. 224 101	Gls. Drs. 84	Gls. Drs. 6 0	Gls. Drs. 230 191	Gls. Drs. 8 0

*This includes the quantity used for adjusting weak liquor in Bonded Depots.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the quantity of proof liquor used for adjusting weak liquor in several Bonded Depots during the year 1926-27.

No.	District	Quantity of proof used for				Remarks
		1925-26		1926-27		
		Gallons	Drams	Gallons	Drams	
1	Bangalore	3	6½	5	16	
2	Kolar	0	19½	0	44½	
3	Tumkur	2	10½	0	43½	
4	Mysore	2	0	7	43½	
5	Hassan	4	28½	19	36½	
6	Kadur	1	49½	1	21½	
7	Shimoga	4	50½	7	34½	
8	Chitaldrug	1	41	3	0	
	Total	21	2½	46	36	

APPENDIX IV.

Manufacture and issue of alcoholic preparations from the Mysore Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., during the year 1926-27.

No.	Particulars	Quantity	
		Gallons	Ounces
1	Opening balance (60° O. P.)	10	10½
2	Received from the Government Central Distillery during the year.	2,235	...
	Total ..	2,245	10½
3	Issues of spirits for manufacture	2,236	34½
4	Stand wastage .. ..	...	81½
	Total issues ..	2,236	115½
5	Closing balance	8	54½

Particulars of issues of alcoholic preparations.

S. No.	Name	Quantity		Rate of duty	Amount of duty derived
		Gallons	Ounces		
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	565	82'9	5 0 0	2,828 5 7
2	Madras	1,199	126'3	5 0 0	6,150 8 7
3	Bombay	42	72'6	5 0 0	216 0 0
4	Other Governments	465	140'5	5 0 0	2,330 2 6
5	Mysore State and Kolar Gold Fields (Duty free)	510	30'9	8 0 0	3,862 10 9

APPENDIX IX.
Statement showing the consumption of Foreign Liquors and the Revenue during the year 1926-27.

Serial No.	District	Kind of license	Number of licenses	Consumption					Revenue		
				Spirits	Wines	Ale, Beer and porter	Total	License Fees	Surcharge fees	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	Bangalore	...	4	Gls. Drs. 1,050 26½	Gls. Drs. 200 18	Gls. Drs. 1,059 29½	Gls. Drs. 2,310 23	Rs. a. p. 2,816 4 0	...	Rs. a. p. 2,816 4 0	
2	Mysore	...	6	991 20	159 21	1,529 18	2,680 8	3,760 0 0	...	3,760 0 0	
3	Kolar	...	28	3,366 23½	687 12	13,101 28½	17,155 13½	2,967 0 0	3,300 0 0	6,267 0 0	
4	Tumkur	...	1	54 42½	5 29½	76 12½	136 34	180 0 0	...	180 0 0	
5	Hassan	...	2	750 44½	...	...	750 44½	370 0 0	...	370 0 0
6	Kadur	...	1	103 18½	...	...	103 18½	180 0 0	...	180 0 0
7	Shimoga	...	1	96 26½	29 20½	153 46½	279 43½	215 0 0	...	215 0 0	
8	Chitaldrug	...	1	237 15	..	...	237 15	190 0 0	...	190 0 0
	Total for 1926-27	...	44	6,651 13½	1,081 50½	15,920 33½	23,653 46½	10,678 4 0	3,300 0 0	13,978 4 0	
	Total for 1925-26	...	47	5,996 27½	1,027 20	16,036 40½	23,060 37½	10,444 4 0	2,850 0 0	13,294 4 0	

APPENDIX X.

Excise Revenue for the year 1926-27.

District	Arrack				Special Liquors							Country fermented Liquors (Date and Bagani)							Hemp Drugs (Ganja)							
	Duty	Shop rental or license fees		Total	Duty	Shop rental or license fees		Total	Shop rental	Tree-tax	Tree-rent	Total	Duty	Shop rental	Total	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.																			Rs. a. p.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14													
Bangalore	3,99,763 1 6	3,24,758 0 0	7,23,511 1 5	23,344 0 0	19,700 0 0	43,044 0 0	3,86,228 11 10	1,02,123 12 0	3,179 1 3	4,91,531 9 1	40,160 0 0	29,792 8 0	69,952 8 0													
Mysore	2,63,029 3 1	1,87,592 0 0	4,50,621 3 1	8,735 2 11	10,488 0 0	19,283 2 11	4,74,398 4 3	1,52,138 8 0	18,932 3 0	6,55,468 15 3	43,200 0 0	42,439 4 10	85,639 4 10													
Kolar	1,96,207 0 0	1,10,494 13 7	3,06,701 13 7	7,827 1 6	6,264 0 0	14,081 1 6	3,40,902 8 8	1,90,318 8 0	10,300 4 6	5,41,721 5 2	43,220 0 0	18,756 0 0	60,976 0 0													
Tumkur	47,162 8 0	32,434 13 3	79,597 0 3	1,879 2 6	1,836 0 0	3,715 2 8	2,93,132 4 2	1,59,438 0 0	18,727 5 0	4,71,295 9 2	90,580 0 0	15,299 0 0	35,819 0 0													
Hassan	91,893 0 0	65,986 11 4	1,57,889 11 4	7,430 4 10	9,732 0 0	17,162 4 10	2,28,614 2 4	78,128 6 10	7,546 0 0	3,11,288 9 2	19,000 0 0	13,308 0 0	32,308 0 0													
Kadur	1,38,823 6 2	1,06,346 10 1	2,44,870 0 3	20,257 2 8	14,266 0 0	34,523 2 8	1,80,457 9 0	63,781 0 0	5,886 0 0	2,50,084 9 0	7,282 8 0	9,804 0 0	17,086 8 0													
Shimoga	2,08,631 8 0	1,46,489 11 0	3,55,071 3 0	9,625 11 7	7,854 0 0	17,479 11 7	1,37,401 15 8	39,142 12 0	4,425 14 8	1,80,970 10 6	38,940 0 0	37,743 0 0	76,683 0 0													
Chitaldrug	70,119 8 0	43,764 0 0	1,13,883 8 0	2,143 6 8	2,316 0 0	4,459 6 8	3,33,133 2 6	1,34,185 0 0	14,345 5 0	4,81,653 7 6	28,640 0 0	23,520 0 0	52,160 0 0													
Total	14,14,219 2 8	10,17,826 11 3	24,32,045 13 11	81,312 0 10	72,446 0 0	1,53,768 0 10	23,71,258 10 5	9,23,213 14 10	83,542 1 6	33,84,014 10 9	2,40,022 8 0	1,90,601 12 10	4,30,624 4 10													
District	Malt Liquors (Beer)				Opium		Foreign liquor license fees		Miscellaneous and confiscations		Other items if any		Gain on manufacture of arrack		Grand Total		Expenditure									
	Duty	License fees	Total	License fees	Gain on Opium	Total	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.								
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26														
Bangalore	7,371 0 0	600 0 0	7,971 0 0	5,510 0 0	...	5,510 0 0	2,286 4 0	2,442 4 2	6,441 2 4	...	13,52,689 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mysore	...	...	...	5,652 0 0	...	5,652 0 0	3,760 0 0	13,093 3 7	196 12 11	...	12,33,644 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kolar	...	8,220 0 0	8,220 0 0	6,955 0 0	...	6,955 0 0	6,387 0 0	2,069 3 7	12 13 8	...	9,47,134 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tumkur	...	...	...	672 0 0	...	672 0 0	180 0 0	2,883 15 9	2 7 4	...	5,94,166 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hassan	...	...	...	1,286 0 0	...	1,286 0 0	370 0 0	2,883 0 1	8 16 0	...	5,23,226 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kadur	...	...	...	1,380 0 0	...	1,380 0 0	180 0 0	3,596 15 3	82 5 8	...	5,51,553 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shimoga	...	...	...	1,795 8 0	...	1,795 8 0	215 0 0	1,792 2 2	35 4 5	...	6,34,032 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chitaldrug	...	...	...	768 0 0	...	768 0 0	190 0 0	5,644 11 3	6 1 5	...	6,58,765 2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Excise Commissioner's office-figures	...	...	...	...	64,829 0 11	64,829 0 11	...	77 12 10	...	89,106 6 9	1,53,012 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Comptroller's figures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7,371 0 0	8,820 0 0	16,191 0 0	23,968 8 0	64,829 0 11	64,829 0 11	13,568 4 0	34,383 4 8	6,735 14 9	89,106 6 9	66,48,224 5 5	4,17,649 16 1														

APPENDIX XI.
Statement showing the cultivation, output, issues and stock balance of ganja for the year 1926-27.

Name of Taluk	No. of licenses granted for cultivation	Area cultivated	Total receipt at the Ganja stores	Total stock on 1st July 1926	Expenditure	Balance of stock on 1st July 1927	Remarks
Gorihidnur	10	Acres. 25	Srs. 6,489 Tls. 35 Including 33 seers 35 tolas of unfit 'D' class Ganja— Deducing the above D Class Ganja ... 6,456 Confiscated Ganja ... 31 Excess ... 212 Total ... 6,700 Tls. 8	Srs. 23,652 Tls. 57 6,700 8 30,352 65 Total ... 12,639 74	Srs. 11,970 Tls. 0 To treasuries ... 450 To C. and M. Station ... 200 To Coorg ... 16 To Chemical Examiner ... 1 To Wastage ... 74 Total ... 12,639 74	Srs. 17,712 Tls. 71	

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the import and issues of Opium and gain in its sale proceeds during the year 1926-27.

Sl. No.	District	Opening balance on 1st July 1926 in the District Treasury	Receipts in the Treasury during the year 1926-27	Total	Issues from the District Treasury	Closing Balance	Gain on the sale of Opium	Remarks
1	Bangalore	Srs. 51 Tls. 0	Srs. 205 Tls. 0	Srs. 256 Tls. 0	Srs. 211 Tls. 0	Srs. 45 Tls. 0		
2	Mysore	Srs. 38 Tls. 40	Srs. 183 Tls. 0	Srs. 221 Tls. 40	Srs. 161 Tls. 0	Srs. 60 Tls. 40		
3	Kolar	Srs. 205 Tls. 0	Srs. 720 Tls. 0	Srs. 925 Tls. 0	Srs. 747 Tls. 0	Srs. 178 Tls. 0		
4	Tumkur	Srs. 20 Tls. 0	Srs. 20 Tls. 0	Srs. 40 Tls. 0	Srs. 30 Tls. 0	Srs. 10 Tls. 0		
5	Hassan	Srs. 18 Tls. 0	Srs. 60 Tls. 0	Srs. 78 Tls. 0	Srs. 53 Tls. 0	Srs. 25 Tls. 0		
6	Kadur	Srs. 27 Tls. 0	Srs. 60 Tls. 0	Srs. 87 Tls. 0	Srs. 53 Tls. 0	Srs. 34 Tls. 0		
7	Shimoga	Srs. 46 Tls. 0	Srs. 40 Tls. 0	Srs. 86 Tls. 0	Srs. 75 Tls. 0	Srs. 11 Tls. 0		
8	Chitaldrug	Srs. 21 Tls. 40	Srs. 20 Tls. 0	Srs. 41 Tls. 40	Srs. 19 Tls. 0	Srs. 22 Tls. 40		
	Total	Srs. 427 Tls. 0	Srs. 1,308 Tls. 0	Srs. 1,735 Tls. 0	Srs. 1,349 Tls. 0	Srs. 386 Tls. 0	Srs. 64,829 Tls. 0 11	

APPENDIX XIII.

Talukwar Demand, Collection and Balance Statement of Excise Revenue of the Several Taluks of the State for the year 1926-27.

Serial No.	Taluk	Demand				Collection and Remission				Balance				Percentage of collection								
		Arrears		Current		Total		Arrears		Current		Total		Arrears		Current	Total					
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.					
BANGALORE DISTRICT.																						
1	Bangalore	62,754	15 10	8,51,635	12 10	9,14,390	12 8	6,117	14 8	8,47,652	15 10	8,63,770	14 6	56,637	1 2	3,982	13 0	60,619	14 4	97	99.5	92.6
2	Hosote	2,133	0 9	68,371	5 3	71,505	0 3	66	8 0	68,437	5 3	68,490	13 3	2,067	2 9	947	0 0	3,014	2 9	31	98.6	96.7
3	Dodballapur	...	...	48,903	1 2	48,903	0 2	...	...	48,903	9 2	48,830	9 2	...	...	72	8 0	72	8 0	...	100	100
4	Nehemangala	315	15 6	40,404	1 11	40,404	1 11	...	...	40,404	1 11	40,404	1 11	...	...	785	2 0	1,101	1 6	...	98.8	98.8
5	Kankuballi	1,688	7 1	76,213	11 2	76,929	10 8	930	0 0	93,753	1 0	94,683	1 0	758	7 1	624	0 0	1,382	7 1	55	98.0	98.0
6	Channarayana	9,710	3 0	56,918	8 7	66,628	11 7	144	3 10	57,062	8 7	56,938	12 5	9,565	15 2	124	0 0	9,689	15 2	14	99.7	95.4
7	Mageshi	3,128	12 0	72,564	12 1	75,693	8 1	1,667	0 0	70,189	8 1	71,856	8 1	1,461	12 0	2,375	4 0	3,837	0 0	53	96.7	94.9
8	Anekal	755	8 0	42,286	7 6	43,041	15 6	...	...	42,286	7 6	42,286	7 6	795	8 0	...	...	795	8 0	...	100	98.2
9	Devanbali	80,627	8 2	13,62,671	13 6	14,43,292	5 8	8,925	10 6	13,43,761	2 6	13,52,689	13 0	71,601	13 8	8,910	11 0	80,512	8 8	11	99.3	94.3
Total																						
MYSORE DISTRICT																						
1	Mysore	13,155	2 4	5,26,206	15 3	5,39,462	1 7	1,503	8 0	5,26,201	15 3	5,27,795	7 3	11,661	10 4	15	0 0	11,666	10 4	11	99.9	97.8
2	Yedlore	48	8 0	56,127	6 1	56,172	14 1	25	8 0	35,077	6 1	35,102	14 1	20	0 0	50	0 0	70	0 0	44	99.8	99.8
3	Hunsur	14,339	15 4	79,353	0 8	93,688	10 0	1,63	8 0	78,968	10 8	79,192	2 8	14,176	7 4	365	0 0	14,561	7 4	1	99.5	84.4
4	Heggaddevankote	4,049	1 4	23,953	12 0	28,002	13 4	1,046	9 10	23,943	12 0	24,990	5 10	3,002	7 6	10	0 0	3,012	7 6	25	99.9	89.2
5	Grundpet	12,148	0 1	56,159	12 0	68,307	12 1	1,130	0 0	55,841	12 0	56,974	12 0	11,018	0 1	315	0 0	11,333	0 1	93	99.4	83.4
6	Channarayana	7,083	2 4	91,516	12 3	98,599	14 7	2,126	0 4	81,971	10 6	88,097	10 10	4,897	2 0	5,545	1 9	10,502	3 9	30	93.9	89.3
7	Nanjangud	5,986	6 7	1,11,765	11 8	1,17,732	2 3	2,091	10 6	1,11,765	11 8	1,13,857	6 2	3,874	12 1	566	0 0	1,287	9 7	13	100	96.7
8	T. Narasipur	731	9 7	43,748	4 0	44,479	13 7	10	0 0	43,182	4 0	43,192	4 0	791	9 7	...	...	1,287	9 7	13	98.7	97.1
9	Seringapatam	890	15 4	89,501	0 8	90,392	0 0	174	0 0	89,681	0 8	89,775	0 8	716	15 4	3	0 0	716	15 4	19	100	99.2
10	Mandya	4,091	0 0	45,740	1 0	49,831	0 0	4,091	0 0	45,737	1 0	49,868	1 0	460	4 2	...	...	460	4 2	...	100	99.04
11	Malavalli	150	4 2	40,443	6 11	40,831	11 1	...	...	40,443	6 11	40,443	6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100
12	Krishnarajpete	1,242	8 5	27,815	15 6	29,058	7 11	149	0 0	34,961	3 6	35,130	3 6	681	0 5	97	8 0	778	8 5	...	99.6	97.3
13	Naganangala	3,581	1 10	27,165	1 5	30,716	3 3	82	11 0	22,074	8 0	22,157	3 0	3,498	6 10	5,090	9 5	8,569	0 3	21	81.2	72.06
14	Yelandur	67,923	11 4	12,33,679	0 11	13,01,602	12 3	12,566	15 11*	12,22,189	13 6	12,34,756	13 5*	55,356	11 8	11,489	3 2	66,845	14 10	18	99.06	94.09
Total																						
KOLAR DISTRICT.																						
1	Kolar	910	13 0	72,248	13 4	73,159	10 4	24	8 9	72,114	3 1	72,138	11 10	886	4 3	134	10 3	1,020	14 6	0	99.8	96.6
2	Bowringpet	20,525	0 8	3,70,047	7 0	3,90,572	7 8	13,486	10 0	3,70,047	7 0	3,83,534	1 0	7,038	6 8	...	...	7,038	6 8	65	100	98.1
3	Chitranani	564	10 3	50,307	12 0	50,872	6 3	...	...	50,307	12 0	50,307	12 0	564	10 3	...	...	564	10 3	...	100	98.9
4	Srinivasapur	25	0 0	37,071	6 6	37,096	6 6	25	0 0	37,041	6 6	37,039	6 6	...	...	27	0 0	27	0 0	...	99.9	99.9
5	Mulbagal	639	11 5	55,738	10 0	56,378	5 5	240	1 5	55,698	10 0	55,938	11 5	399	10 0	40	0 0	439	10 0	37	99.9	99.9
6	Siddaghatta	2,126	14 3	37,383	5 6	39,510	4 9	1,472	3 4	37,383	5 6	38,834	9 10	654	10 11	21	0 0	675	10 11	...	98.9	98.2
7	Chickballapur	710	0 0	69,851	13 8	70,561	13 8	710	0 0	69,851	13 8	70,561	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100
8	Baggipati	728	6 8	55,497	0 8	56,225	7 4	536	0 0	55,487	0 8	56,023	0 8	192	6 8	10	0 0	202	6 8	73	99.9	99.6
9	Gorichur	31,431	11 2	1,47,871	4 6	1,79,302	15 8	4,436	5 5	1,47,440	4 6	1,51,876	9 11	26,995	5 9	431	0 0	27,426	5 9	14	99.7	84.7
10	Malur	5	0 0	42,868	11 1	42,871	11 1	...	...	42,786	11 1	42,786	11 1	...	...	80	0 0	80	0 0	...	100	99.8
Total																						
Total																						

* Includes remission of Rs. 1,112 2 10.

† This includes remission of Rs. 11,937 2 5.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.		16,112 9 6	70,611 7 5	1,872 9 5	70,611 7 5	72,084 0 10	14,640 0 1	14,640 0 1	8 1	100 0	83 1
1	Tumkur	7,131 9 3	56,841 1 8	421 3 5	56,182 13 8	56,604 1 1	6,710 5 10	7,368 9 10	5 9	98 9	88 5
2	Kurugal	8,082 13 3	50,295 14 8	1,273 3 0	49,493 14 8	50,777 2 10	6,809 9 10	7,611 9 10	15 7	98 4	86 9
3	Gubbir	13,008 8 1	1,18,357 2 10	4,054 3 0	1,18,071 2 10	1,22,125 2 10	8,954 8 1	9,240 8 1	31 1	98 8	92 0
4	Tiptur	3,118 13 11	46,550 10 0	80 8 0	46,055 2 0	46,135 10 0	3,038 5 11	3,533 13 11	2 6	99 9	92 9
5	Chikankanihalli	7,780 0 9	98,958 13 0	3,457 0 0	95,700 0 0	98,857 0 0	4,373 0 9	6,931 13 9	40 9	96 6	88 5
6	Sira	30,746 15 10	83,113 14 0	1,815 14 9	81,197 6 0	83,013 4 9	28,931 1 1	30,847 9 1	5 9	97 7	72 9
7	Maddur	2,238 8 0	64,883 9 2	344 8 0	64,883 9 2	65,228 1 2	1,894 0 0	1,894 0 0	14 4	100 0	97 9
8	Pavagada	88,169 14 7	5,88,712 10 9	12,618 15 0	5,82,195 7 9	5,94,814 6 9	75,550 15 7	82,068 2 7	14 3	98 9	87 8
	Total				*Includes remis	stion of lbs.					
HASSAN DISTRICT.		1,777 0 0	1,07,057 10 11	1,644 12 0	1,04,009 12 10	1,05,654 8 10	132 4 0	3,180 2 1	92 5	97 1	97 08
1	Hassan	1,407 8 0	1,11,295 1 10	344 0 0	1,10,948 1 10	1,11,290 1 10	1,063 8 0	1,412 8 0	94 4	98 7	98 7
2	Arsikere	1,750 7 4	61,277 2 1	706 1 7	60,937 10 1	61,693 11 8	1,044 0 9	1,363 13 9	40 3	99 1	97 8
3	Channarayana	1,844 8 0	52,068 14 3	...	52,044 14 3	52,044 14 3	1,844 8 0	1,868 8 0	...	99 9	96 5
4	Holenarasipur	903 4 0	33,719 4 0	9 0 0	33,505 7 0	33,514 7 0	894 4 0	2,204 13 0	0 99	96 0	93 4
5	Arkaland	820 2 3	83,104 8 10	121 6 3	82,573 4 1	82,694 10 4	698 12 0	1,230 0 9	14 7	99 3	98 5
6	Manjarabad	12,876 0 2	78,838 6 3	1,169 12 3	78,495 6 3	79,665 2 6	11,506 3 11	11,849 3 11	9 28	99 5	87 05
7	Beltre	21,178 13 9	5,26,457 12 2	3,895 0 1	5,20,512 8 4	5,24,507 8 5	17,183 13 8	23,129 1 6	18 8	98 9	96 9
	Total				*Includes remis	stion of Rs. 1241					
KADUR DISTRICT.		5,697 11 3	1,89,369 1 1	993 8 0	1,88,241 9 1	1,90,235 1 1	4,604 3 3	4,781 11 3	17 7	99 9	97 6
1	Chikmagalur	870 0 0	1,10,578 11 5	290 0 0	1,10,311 11 5	1,10,601 11 5	960 0 0	947 0 0	33 3	99 8	99 1
2	Kadur	54 0 0	1,03,056 8 8	617 6 1	1,03,054 8 8	1,03,054 8 8	54 0 0	96 0 0	...	99 9	99 9
3	Tarikere	1,645 7 7	78,498 8 9	49 4 0	78,352 5 9	78,969 11 10	1,028 1 6	1,174 4 6	37 5	99 9	98 5
4	Koppa	282 10 3	69,943 8 10	...	69,603 11 10	69,652 15 10	233 6 3	339 13 0	17 3	99 6	99 2
5	Mudgere	8,449 13 1	5,61,946 6 9	1,950 2 1	5,50,563 14 9	5,52,514 0 10	6,489 11 0	7,482 3 0	23 0	99 8	98 9
	Total				*Includes remis	stion of Rs.					
SHIMOGA DISTRICT.		6,044 6 7	2,06,930 2 8	1,090 0 0	2,06,930 2 8	2,10,020 2 8	4,954 6 7	4,954 6 7	19 08	100	97 6
1	Shimoga	74 5 8	96,173 0 11	74 5 8	96,173 0 11	96,247 6 7	...	...	100	100	100
2	Channugiri	64 15 8	54,922 2 0	1,404 6 0	54,922 2 0	54,987 1 8	687 14 0	662 6 0	68 7	99 9	98 5
3	Hontali	2,042 4 0	44,166 3 6	435 10 0	44,141 11 6	45,546 1 6	381 13 4	887 11 4	33 08	99 9	98 3
4	Shikarpur	1,317 7 4	53,801 6 1	14 0 0	53,785 8 1	54,231 2 1	12 9 9	28 1 3	100	100	100
5	Sorab	4 0 0	57,211 12 10	992 11 3	57,197 12 10	57,211 12 10	15 8 0	27 0 0	100	99 9	99 9
6	Sagar	1,005 5 6	27,280 3 7	11 0 0	27,274 11 3	28,267 7 4	27 0 0	28 1 3	100	99 9	99 9
7	Nagar	11 0 0	88,095 3 4	...	88,068 3 4	88,079 3 4	...	...	100	99 9	99 9
8	Purthaballi	10,563 12 9	6,43,149 15 8	4,087 1 1	6,32,503 4 11	6,36,589 6 0	6,486 11 8	6,559 9 8	38 6	99 9	98 9
	Total				*Includes remis	stion of Rs.					
CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.		3,978 11 2	1,18,020 9 4	746 14 2	1,18,020 9 4	1,18,767 7 6	3,231 13 0	3,231 13 0	19 0	100	97 9
1	Chitaldrug	6,646 8 8	75,363 9 3	6,511 2 11	74,839 9 3	81,350 12 2	135 5 9	659 5 9	98 0	99 3	99 2
2	Challakere	7,190 11 3	49,676 14 0	2,233 8 1	48,616 14 0	51,850 6 1	4,957 3 2	4,957 3 2	31 0	100	91 3
3	Hiriyar	...	41,069 1 4	...	41,069 1 4	41,069 1 4	...	...	...	100	100
4	Hesadurga	...	89,731 9 6	...	89,731 9 6	89,731 9 6	...	...	...	100	100
5	Hobalkere	...	1,89,999 9 2	1,455 15 6	1,89,999 9 2	1,89,999 9 2	...	...	...	100	100
6	Davangere	7,286 6 7	46,569 4 0	765 8 0	46,565 4 0	48,051 3 6	5,780 7 1	5,780 7 1	20 0	100	89 2
7	Jagalur	1,920 1 0	37,951 10 7	...	37,951 10 7	38,717 2 7	1,154 9 0	1,154 9 0	1 2	100	97 1
8	Molakalmuru	26,972 6 8	6,48,318 3 2	11,713 0 8	6,47,794 3 2	6,58,507 3 10	15,288 6 0	15,783 6 0	40 7	99 92	97 6
	Total				*Includes remis	stion of lbs.					

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance under several heads of Excise Revenue for the year 1926-27.

S. No.	Detailed head	Arrears	Demand	Total	Collections	Remissions	Balance	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Arrack shop rental	Rs. a. p. 91,747 1 8	Rs. a. p. 10,07,061 1 5	Rs. a. p. 10,98,828 3 1	Rs. a. p. 10,17,826 11 3	Rs. a. p. 8,288 8 10	Rs. a. p. 72,712 16 0	
2	Duty on arrack	.....	14,14,219 2 8	14,14,219 2 8	14,14,219 2 8	.....	.....
3	Special liquor license fees	.....	71,388 0 0	74,658 0 0	72,446 0 0	.....	1,612 2 9	
4	Duty on special liquors	.....	47,862 10 10	47,862 10 10	47,862 10 10	.....	.....
5	Do over proof	.....	6,735 14 9	6,735 14 9	6,735 14 9	.....	.....
6	Do jaggery arrack	.....	33,749 6 0	33,749 6 0	33,749 6 0	.....	.....
	Total	94,417 4 5	25,80,736 3 8	26,75,153 8 1	25,92,589 13 6	8,288 8 10	74,325 1 9	
7	Shop rental (date)	2,03,828 9 11	22,36,448 0 0	24,40,276 9 11	22,49,192 15 9	7,348 13 6	1,83,584 12 8	
8	Do (bagani)	4,041 13 2	64,491 0 0	68,532 13 1	64,997 4 11	401 7 9	3,534 0 5	
9	Inam shop rental	9,123 9 9	62,138 0 0	71,261 9 9	67,468 5 9	484 4 3	13,808 15 9	
10	Government tree tax (date)	9,414 5 1	8,16,193 8 0	8,25,607 13 1	8,16,266 2 10	1,621 14 4	7,719 11 11	
11	Do (bagani)	15 14 0	20,351 4 0	20,367 2 0	20,351 4 0	.....	15 14 0	
12	H. M. S. tree tax	.....	92,656 8 0	92,656 8 0	92,656 8 0	.....	.....
13	Tree rent (Excise)	.....	83,542 1 6	83,542 1 6	83,542 1 6	.....	.....
	Total	2,26,224 3 10	33,75,760 5 6	36,01,984 9 4	33,84,014 10 9	9,856 7 10	2,08,113 6 9	
14	Ganja shop rent	11,359 10 4	1,92,848 8 7	2,03,708 2 11	1,90,601 12 10	509 3 9	12,587 2 4	
15	Duty on Ganja	.....	2,40,022 8 0	2,40,022 8 0	2,40,022 8 0	.....	.....
	Total	11,359 10 4	4,32,871 0 7	4,43,730 10 11	4,30,624 4 10	509 3 9	12,587 2 4	
16	Opium license fees	970 1 2	24,467 8 0	25,437 9 2	23,968 8 0	114 0 0	1,365 1 2	
17	Gain on sale of opium	.....	64,829 0 11	64,829 0 11	64,829 0 11	.....	.....
	Total	970 1 2	89,296 8 11	90,266 10 1	88,797 8 11	114 0 0	1,365 1 2	
18	Beer license fees	1,608 13 0	8,820 0 0	10,424 13 0	8,820 0 0	.....	1,608 13 0	
19	Beer duty	.....	7,371 0 0	7,371 0 0	7,371 0 0	.....	.....
	Total	1,608 13 0	16,191 0 0	17,799 13 0	16,191 0 0	.....	1,608 13 0	
20	Foreign liquor license fees	175 6 8	13,392 13 4	13,568 4 0	13,568 4 0	.....	.....
21	Miscellaneous fines, etc.	26,697 12 4	30,018 5 2	56,716 1 6	34,363 4 8	471 6 10	21,861 6 0	
22	Proportional cost of the distillery	.....	88,105 6 9	88,105 6 9	88,105 6 9	.....	.....
23	Gain on manufacture of arrack	.....	1,31,516 9 3	1,58,389 12 3	1,36,066 15 5	471 6 10	21,861 6 0	
	Total	26,873 8 0	86,25,871 11 11	89,87,324 15 8	86,48,294 5 5	19,239 11 3	3,19,860 15 0	
	Grand total	3,61,453 4 9	+2,586 14 6	+2,586 14 6			+2,586 14 6	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the results of auction sales or disposal of shops of all kinds for the year ending 1926-27.

Serial No.	District	Arrack shop rental	Special liquors	Beer	Toddy shops			Intoxicating drugs			Akkibhoja
					Date	Baganj	Total	Ganja	Opium	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bangalore	Rs. 3,21,576	Rs. 16,720	Rs. 600	Rs. 8,89,004	Rs. ..	Rs. 3,89,004	Rs. 16,656	Rs. 1,878	Rs. 18,534	Rs. ..
2	Mysore	1,89,192	10,488	..	4,76,346	..	4,76,346	48,680	5,408	49,488	..
3	Kolar	1,03,332	6,264	8,220	3,39,348	..	3,39,348	18,780	6,960	25,740	..
4	Tumkur	31,068	1,836	..	2,88,138	..	2,88,138	15,036	672	15,708	..
5	Hassan	66,348	9,732	..	2,11,320	17,130	2,28,450	13,308	1,236	14,544	..
6	Kadur	1,05,972	14,256	..	1,48,128	32,154	1,80,282	9,804	1,380	11,184	..
7	Shimoga	1,45,737	7,776	..	1,21,848	15,207	1,37,055	37,482	1,792½	39,274½	..
8	Chitaldrug	48,764	2,316	..	3,24,456	..	3,24,456	23,520	768	24,288	..
	Total for 1926-27	10,06,989	71,388	8,820	22,98,598	64,491	23,63,079	1,78,266	20,494½	1,98,760½	..
	Total for 1925-26	10,13,310	67,392	6,072	23,79,306	70,788	24,50,094	2,14,716	26,532	2,41,248	7,362

APPENDIX XVII.—I. Classified Statement of offences against the Excise and Opium Laws reported in the several Districts of the Mysore State, during the year 1926-27.

No.	District	Offences relating to Foreign liquors, arrack and toddy Revenue										Offences relating to intoxicating drugs						Offences relating to Opium				Grand Total	Remarks				
		Smuggling	Illicit distillation and possession and sale of distilled spirits	Illicit manufacture of toddy	Illicit transport	Unlicensed sale	Possession without license	Adulteration or dilution	Use of false measure	Cutting of date leaves and trees	Other offences (breaches of license conditions)	Total	Illicit cultivation of ganja (hemp plant)	Smuggling	Illicit transport	Unlicensed sale	Possession without license	Other offences	Total	Smuggling	Possession of opium			Sale of opium	Other offences	Total	
1	Bangalore	7	10	16	10	6	4	...	9	157	219	6	4	2	2	2	...	25	39	...	2	10	12	270	
2	Mysore	...	13	5	5	6	5	39	412	485	2	1	2	2	2	30	39	15	15	539	
3	Kolar	...	4	4	2	4	3	6	95	118	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	13	17	...	...	...	2	2	137	
4	Shimoga	...	31	1	1	1	2	1	227	368	2	2	5	10	...	1	9	10	388	
5	Hassan	...	24	1	1	1	14	159	202	292	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	29	32	...	...	...	8	8	242	
6	Kadur	...	35	1	1	2	...	174	234	219	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	17	...	...	...	3	3	234	
7	Tumkur	...	11	9	3	1	3	57	180	219	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	18	...	...	...	3	3	237	
8	Chitaldrug	...	4	6	4	4	64	301	395	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	1	1	402	
	Total for 1926-27	8	128	43	31	23	5	191	1,655	2,240	22	7	4	4	7	4	134	178	...	3	...	...	48	51	2,469	
	Total for 1925-26	3	148	32	27	23	5	172	1,627	2,262	26	4	5	5	7	12	148	202	...	1	...	...	52	54	2,518	

APPENDIX XVIII.—Statement showing the retail prices of liquors and drugs in the Several Districts of the State, during the year 1926-27.

No.	District	Country Spirits		Fermented Liquor (Toddy)			Intoxicating drugs			Foreign Liquors			Country beer		Remarks
		Arrack	Special Liquors	Date	Cocconut	Bagani	Gauja	Opium	Spirits	Wines	Ale beer	Country beer	Per dram	Per bottle	
1	Bangalore	Rs. a. p. 0 3 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to	Rs. a. p. 2 8 0 to 3 10 0 to 2 8 0 to 2 8 0 to 3 8 0 to 3 10 0 to	Rs. a. p. 0 1 0 to 0 3 0 to 0 1 0 to 0 2 8 to 0 1 6 to 0 3 0 to 0 1 0 to 0 1 6 to	Rs. a. p. 0 3 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 1 6 to 0 2 6 to 0 4 0 to 0 2 6 to	Rs. a. p. 0 2 0 to	Rs. a. p. 0 10 0 to 0 12 0 to 0 10 0 to 0 12 0 to 0 10 0 to 0 10 0 to 0 10 0 to 0 12 0 to	Rs. a. p. 1 7 0 to 1 8 0 to 1 7 0 to 1 10 0 to 1 7 0 to 1 8 0 to 1 8 0 to 2 0 0 to	Rs. a. p. 4 8 0 to 10 0 0 to 4 0 0 to 7 10 0 to 4 8 0 to 8 0 0 to 5 8 0 to	Rs. a. p. 4 8 0 to 10 0 0 to 2 8 0 to 5 0 0 to 7 8 0 to 3 12 0 to	Rs. a. p. 1 0 0 to 3 0 0 to 0 12 0 to 0 14 0 to 0 8 0 to 1 1 0 to 0 10 0 to	Rs. a. p. 1 0 0 to 3 0 0 to 0 12 0 to 0 14 0 to 0 8 0 to 1 1 0 to 0 10 0 to	Rs. a. p. 0 9 0 0 0 0 0 10 0 0 12 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 14 0	Rs. a. p. 0 9 0 0 0 0 0 10 0 0 12 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 14 0	
2	Mysore	0 3 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to	3 8 0 to 3 8 0 to 3 8 0 to 3 8 0 to 3 8 0 to 3 10 0 to	0 1 0 to 0 3 0 to 0 1 0 to 0 2 8 to 0 1 6 to 0 3 0 to 0 1 0 to 0 1 6 to	0 3 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 1 6 to 0 2 6 to 0 4 0 to 0 2 6 to	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... 0 2 0 to	0 10 0 to 0 12 0 to 0 10 0 to 0 12 0 to 0 10 0 to 0 10 0 to 0 10 0 to 0 12 0 to	1 7 0 to 1 8 0 to 1 7 0 to 1 10 0 to 1 7 0 to 1 8 0 to 1 8 0 to 2 0 0 to	4 8 0 to 10 0 0 to 4 0 0 to 7 10 0 to 4 8 0 to 8 0 0 to 5 8 0 to	4 8 0 to 10 0 0 to 2 8 0 to 5 0 0 to 7 8 0 to 3 12 0 to	1 0 0 to 3 0 0 to 0 12 0 to 0 14 0 to 0 8 0 to 1 1 0 to 0 10 0 to	1 0 0 to 3 0 0 to 0 12 0 to 0 14 0 to 0 8 0 to 1 1 0 to 0 10 0 to	0 9 0 0 0 0 0 10 0 0 12 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 14 0	0 9 0 0 0 0 0 10 0 0 12 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 14 0	
3	Kolar	0 3 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to	3 8 0 to 3 8 0 to 3 8 0 to 3 8 0 to 3 8 0 to 3 10 0 to	0 1 0 to 0 3 0 to 0 1 0 to 0 2 8 to 0 1 6 to 0 3 0 to 0 1 0 to 0 1 6 to	0 3 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 1 6 to 0 2 6 to 0 4 0 to 0 2 6 to	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... 0 2 0 to	0 10 0 to 0 12 0 to 0 10 0 to 0 12 0 to 0 10 0 to 0 10 0 to 0 10 0 to 0 12 0 to	1 7 0 to 1 8 0 to 1 7 0 to 1 10 0 to 1 7 0 to 1 8 0 to 1 8 0 to 2 0 0 to	4 8 0 to 10 0 0 to 4 0 0 to 7 10 0 to 4 8 0 to 8 0 0 to 5 8 0 to	4 8 0 to 10 0 0 to 2 8 0 to 5 0 0 to 7 8 0 to 3 12 0 to	1 0 0 to 3 0 0 to 0 12 0 to 0 14 0 to 0 8 0 to 1 1 0 to 0 10 0 to	1 0 0 to 3 0 0 to 0 12 0 to 0 14 0 to 0 8 0 to 1 1 0 to 0 10 0 to	0 9 0 0 0 0 0 10 0 0 12 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 14 0	0 9 0 0 0 0 0 10 0 0 12 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 14 0	
4	Tumkur	0 3 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to	3 8 0 to 3 8 0 to 3 8 0 to 3 8 0 to 3 8 0 to 3 10 0 to	0 1 0 to 0 3 0 to 0 1 0 to 0 2 8 to 0 1 6 to 0 3 0 to 0 1 0 to 0 1 6 to	0 3 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 1 6 to 0 2 6 to 0 4 0 to 0 2 6 to	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... 0 2 0 to	0 10 0 to 0 12 0 to 0 10 0 to 0 12 0 to 0 10 0 to 0 10 0 to 0 10 0 to 0 12 0 to	1 7 0 to 1 8 0 to 1 7 0 to 1 10 0 to 1 7 0 to 1 8 0 to 1 8 0 to 2 0 0 to	4 8 0 to 10 0 0 to 4 0 0 to 7 10 0 to 4 8 0 to 8 0 0 to 5 8 0 to	4 8 0 to 10 0 0 to 2 8 0 to 5 0 0 to 7 8 0 to 3 12 0 to	1 0 0 to 3 0 0 to 0 12 0 to 0 14 0 to 0 8 0 to 1 1 0 to 0 10 0 to	1 0 0 to 3 0 0 to 0 12 0 to 0 14 0 to 0 8 0 to 1 1 0 to 0 10 0 to	0 9 0 0 0 0 0 10 0 0 12 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 14 0	0 9 0 0 0 0 0 10 0 0 12 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 14 0	
5	Hassan	0 3 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to	3 8 0 to 3 8 0 to 3 8 0 to 3 8 0 to 3 8 0 to 3 10 0 to	0 1 0 to 0 3 0 to 0 1 0 to 0 2 8 to 0 1 6 to 0 3 0 to 0 1 0 to 0 1 6 to	0 3 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 1 6 to 0 2 6 to 0 4 0 to 0 2 6 to	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... 0 2 0 to	0 10 0 to 0 12 0 to 0 10 0 to 0 12 0 to 0 10 0 to 0 10 0 to 0 10 0 to 0 12 0 to	1 7 0 to 1 8 0 to 1 7 0 to 1 10 0 to 1 7 0 to 1 8 0 to 1 8 0 to 2 0 0 to	4 8 0 to 10 0 0 to 4 0 0 to 7 10 0 to 4 8 0 to 8 0 0 to 5 8 0 to	4 8 0 to 10 0 0 to 2 8 0 to 5 0 0 to 7 8 0 to 3 12 0 to	1 0 0 to 3 0 0 to 0 12 0 to 0 14 0 to 0 8 0 to 1 1 0 to 0 10 0 to	1 0 0 to 3 0 0 to 0 12 0 to 0 14 0 to 0 8 0 to 1 1 0 to 0 10 0 to	0 9 0 0 0 0 0 10 0 0 12 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 14 0	0 9 0 0 0 0 0 10 0 0 12 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 14 0	
6	Kadur	0 3 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to	3 8 0 to 3 8 0 to 3 8 0 to 3 8 0 to 3 8 0 to 3 10 0 to	0 1 0 to 0 3 0 to 0 1 0 to 0 2 8 to 0 1 6 to 0 3 0 to 0 1 0 to 0 1 6 to	0 3 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 1 6 to 0 2 6 to 0 4 0 to 0 2 6 to	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... 0 2 0 to	0 10 0 to 0 12 0 to 0 10 0 to 0 12 0 to 0 10 0 to 0 10 0 to 0 10 0 to 0 12 0 to	1 7 0 to 1 8 0 to 1 7 0 to 1 10 0 to 1 7 0 to 1 8 0 to 1 8 0 to 2 0 0 to	4 8 0 to 10 0 0 to 4 0 0 to 7 10 0 to 4 8 0 to 8 0 0 to 5 8 0 to	4 8 0 to 10 0 0 to 2 8 0 to 5 0 0 to 7 8 0 to 3 12 0 to	1 0 0 to 3 0 0 to 0 12 0 to 0 14 0 to 0 8 0 to 1 1 0 to 0 10 0 to	1 0 0 to 3 0 0 to 0 12 0 to 0 14 0 to 0 8 0 to 1 1 0 to 0 10 0 to	0 9 0 0 0 0 0 10 0 0 12 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 14 0	0 9 0 0 0 0 0 10 0 0 12 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 14 0	
7	Shimoga	0 3 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to	3 8 0 to 3 8 0 to 3 8 0 to 3 8 0 to 3 8 0 to 3 10 0 to	0 1 0 to 0 3 0 to 0 1 0 to 0 2 8 to 0 1 6 to 0 3 0 to 0 1 0 to 0 1 6 to	0 3 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 1 6 to 0 2 6 to 0 4 0 to 0 2 6 to	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... 0 2 0 to	0 10 0 to 0 12 0 to 0 10 0 to 0 12 0 to 0 10 0 to 0 10 0 to 0 10 0 to 0 12 0 to	1 7 0 to 1 8 0 to 1 7 0 to 1 10 0 to 1 7 0 to 1 8 0 to 1 8 0 to 2 0 0 to	4 8 0 to 10 0 0 to 4 0 0 to 7 10 0 to 4 8 0 to 8 0 0 to 5 8 0 to	4 8 0 to 10 0 0 to 2 8 0 to 5 0 0 to 7 8 0 to 3 12 0 to	1 0 0 to 3 0 0 to 0 12 0 to 0 14 0 to 0 8 0 to 1 1 0 to 0 10 0 to	1 0 0 to 3 0 0 to 0 12 0 to 0 14 0 to 0 8 0 to 1 1 0 to 0 10 0 to	0 9 0 0 0 0 0 10 0 0 12 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 14 0	0 9 0 0 0 0 0 10 0 0 12 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 14 0	
8	Chitaldrug	0 3 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 4 0 to	3 8 0 to 3 8 0 to 3 8 0 to 3 8 0 to 3 8 0 to 3 10 0 to	0 1 0 to 0 3 0 to 0 1 0 to 0 2 8 to 0 1 6 to 0 3 0 to 0 1 0 to 0 1 6 to	0 3 0 to 0 4 0 to 0 1 6 to 0 2 6 to 0 4 0 to 0 2 6 to	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... 0 2 0 to	0 10 0 to 0 12 0 to 0 10 0 to 0 12 0 to 0 10 0 to 0 10 0 to 0 10 0 to 0 12 0 to	1 7 0 to 1 8 0 to 1 7 0 to 1 10 0 to 1 7 0 to 1 8 0 to 1 8 0 to 2 0 0 to	4 8 0 to 10 0 0 to 4 0 0 to 7 10 0 to 4 8 0 to 8 0 0 to 5 8 0 to	4 8 0 to 10 0 0 to 2 8 0 to 5 0 0 to 7 8 0 to 3 12 0 to	1 0 0 to 3 0 0 to 0 12 0 to 0 14 0 to 0 8 0 to 1 1 0 to 0 10 0 to	1 0 0 to 3 0 0 to 0 12 0 to 0 14 0 to 0 8 0 to 1 1 0 to 0 10 0 to	0 9 0 0 0 0 0 10 0 0 12 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 14 0	0 9 0 0 0 0 0 10 0 0 12 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 14 0	

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement of Expenditure, during the year 1926-27.

Heads of Expenditure					Amount			Remarks
3. EXCISE.					Rs. a. p.			
1. Superintendence.—								
Salaries	...	...	...	...	30,347	6	0	
Establishment	...	...	...	...	17,983	9	0	
Travelling Allowance.—								
Officers	...	...	...	...	2,644	10	0	
Establishment	...	...	...	...	2,620	12	3	
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	1,978	13	9	
Total 1, Superintendence					...	55,575	3	0
2. District Executive Establishment.—								
District Establishment	...	...	..	..	30,134	1	0	
Taluk Establishment	...	...	...	...	1,98,859	4	6	
Travelling Allowance.—								
Fixed	...	...	...	...	37,532	1	2	
Officers	...	...	...	...	70	7	0	
Establishment	...	...	...	...	7,927	4	0	
Special Charges.—								
Carriage of Liquor from Distillery to Bonded Depots	...	...	...	...	69,719	2	3	
Uniforms	..	...	...	...	5,511	6	0	
Secret service, rewards, purchase of paint instruments and other charges	...	..	...	...	2,306	4	6	
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	7,009	4	0	
Deduct.—								
Contribution from Mysore Pharmaceuticals for Watch and Ward Establishment	...	...	...	...	1,449	0	0	
Total 2, District Executive Establishment					...	3,57,620	2	5
2. Distillery Establishment.—								
Salaries	...	...	...	...	2,168	10	0	
Establishment	...	...	...	...	7,757	9	0	
Fixed Travelling Allowance	...	...	...	...	989	15	0	
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	1,000	6	8	
Deduct.—								
Contribution from Civil and Military Station	...	...	...	...	7,451	15	0	
Total 3, Distillery Establishment					...	4,464	9	8
Total 3, Excise					...	4,17,659	15	1

APPENDIX XX.—Statement showing the number of Excise Licensing Boards constituted in accordance with Government Order No. Fl. 6087-89—Ex. 92-23-7, dated 9th May 1925, the number of meetings held by each of the Boards and the recommendation of the local Excise Licensing Boards in respect of (a) withdrawal of licenses and (b) change of site and the action taken on them together with the number of such shops closed or shifted for 1926-27 (c) otherwise than on committee's recommendation.

Excise Licensing Boards at	Arack Shops			Toddy Shops			Ganja Shops			Number of meetings held
	Change of site	Withdrawal	Number of licenses in respect of which the committee recommended	Change of site	Withdrawal	Number of licenses in respect of which the committee recommended	Change of site	Withdrawal	Number of licenses in respect of which the committee recommended	
1 Bangalore City	1	1	1	20	1	1	1	1	1	4
2 Anekal										1
3 Devanhalli										1
4 Dodballapur										1
5 Closepet										1
6 Channarayana										1
7 Magadi										1
8 Kankanhalli										1
9 Mysore City										1
10 Nanjarogud										1
11 Channarayana										1
12 Malavalli										1
13 Seringapatam										1
14 Kolar										1
15 Bowringpet										1
16 Kolar Gold Fields										1
17 Siddaghatta										1
18 Chikballapur										1
19 Mulbagal										1
20 Chintamani										1
21 Hassan										1
22 Hole-Narsipur										1
23 Sira										1
24 Tumkur										1
25 Maddur										1
26 Chikankanhalli										1
27 Tiptur										1
28 Gubbi										1
29 Kumbhal										1
30 Chikmagalur										1
31 Tarikere										1
32 Birur										1
33 Shimoga										1
34 Sagur										1
35 Shikaripur										1
36 Chitaldrug										1
37 Davangere										1
38 Harihar										1

Statement showing the inspection done by the Excise Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the Sub-Division Officers in charge of Excise work, during 1926-27.

No.	Names	Number inspected																	Days spent on tour	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		20	21
1	Excise Commissioner	...	8	11	20	22	9	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
2	Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore	...	1	5	3	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, Mr. S. Hiriyannaiah, M.A., B.L., from 1-7-1926 to 2-12-1926. Mr. A. K. Sreed Raj Venkat, B.A., 3-12-1926 to 19-6-1927 and Mr. T. G. Rama Iyer, B.A., 20-6-1927 to 30-6-1927.	...	2	5	3	...	6	4	6	2	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	2	...
4	Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur	...	3	3	6	3	10	8	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Do Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Names of offices not inspected

22

SUB-DIVISION OFFICERS.—I Bangalore. 2 Dodballapur. 3 Closepet. 4 Nanjangud. 5 Frenchbrocks. 6 Saklespur. 7 Chikmagalur. 8 Tirthahalli. 9 Sagar.

RANGE OFFICERS.—1 Closepet. 2 Dodballapur. 3 Bangalore City. 4 Kankanhalli. 5 Bowringpet. 6 Chikballapur. 7 Chintamani. 8 Tiptur. 9 Mandya. 10 Hunsur. 11 Arsikere. 12 Channarayana. 13 Saklespur. 14 Koppa. 15 Kallurkatte. 16 Sagar. 17 Sorab. 18 Shikarpur. 19 Chalchere.

TALUK OFFICERS.—1 Bangalore. 2 Hoskote. 3 Channarayana. 4 Magadi. 5 Closepet. 6 Dodballapur. 7 Nannangala. 8 Devanahalli. 9 Kankanhalli. 10 Mulbagal. 11 Malur. 12 Bowringpet. 13 Siddaghatta. 14 Heggaddevankote. 15 Chintamani. 16 Srinivaspur. 17 Tiptur. 18 Chikmagalur. 19 Gubbi. 20 Krishnarajpete. 21 Mandya. 22 Nagamangala. 23 Gundlupet. 24 Hunsur. 25 Heggaddevankote.

BORDER DEPOSITS.—1 Bangalore City. 2 Bangalore Taluk. 3 Hoskote. 4 Devanahalli. 5 Dodballapur. 6 Nannangala. 7 Magadi. 8 Channarayana. 9 Kankanhalli. 10 Malur. 11 Bowringpet. 12 Mulbagal. 13 Srinivaspur. 14 Chintamani. 15 Siddaghatta. 16 Heggaddevankote. 17 Pachpalya. 18 Chikmagalur. 19 Gubbi. 20 Tiptur. 21 Pavagada. 22 Hunsur. 23 Heggaddevankote. 24 Mandya. 25 Nagamangala. 26 Saklespur. 27 Belur. 28 Arsikere. 29 Hole-Narsipur. 30 Tarikere. 31 Koppa. 32 Sringeri. 33 Shikarpur. 34 Sorab. 35 Sagar. 36 Kallurkatte. 37 Molakalmuru.

SUB-DIVISION OFFICERS.—1 Bangalore. 2 Dodballapur.

TALUK OFFICERS.—1 Bangalore. 2 Magadi. 3 Kankanhalli. 4 Anekal.

RANGE.—Bangalore and Anekal.

SUB-RANGES.—1 Bangalore City Nos. I & II. 2 Kengeri. 3 Madivala. 4 Magadi. 5 Sagar. 6 Harohalli. 7 Anekal.

BORDER DEPOSITS.—1 Bangalore City and Taluk. 3 Magadi. 4 Kankanhalli. 5 Anekal.

TALUK OFFICERS.—1 Kolar. 2 Srinivaspur. 3 Siddaghatta. 4 Goribidnur. 5 Malur.

BORDER DEPOSIT.—1 Kolar. 2 Mulbagal. 3 Siddaghatta. 4 Goribidnur. 5 Pathanpalya.

RANGE OFFICERS.—1 Kolar. 2 Goribidnur.

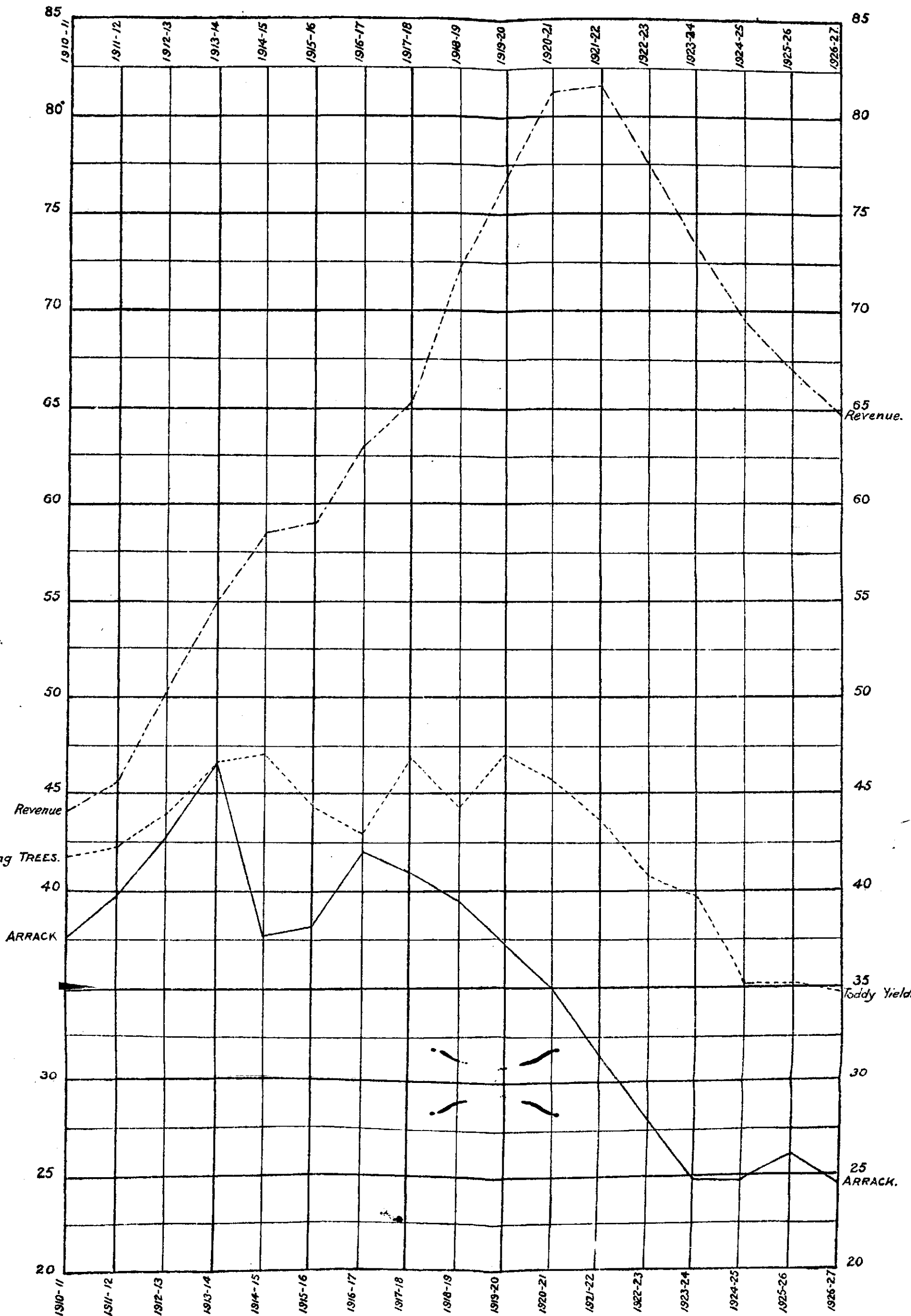
Nil

TALUK OFFICERS.—1 Yedatore. 2 Hunsur. 3 Heggaddevankote. 4 Gundlupet. 5 Mandya. 6 T. Narasipur. 7 Krishnarajpete.

RANGE OFFICERS.—1 Hunsur. 2 Sericeapatam. 3 Mandya.

BORDER DEPOSITS.—1 Yedatore. 2 Hunsur. 3 Heggaddevankote. 4 Mandya. 5 T. Narasipur. 6 Nagamangala. 7 Sericeapatam.

CHART SHOWING THE VARIATIONS IN THE CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICANTS AND REVENUE.



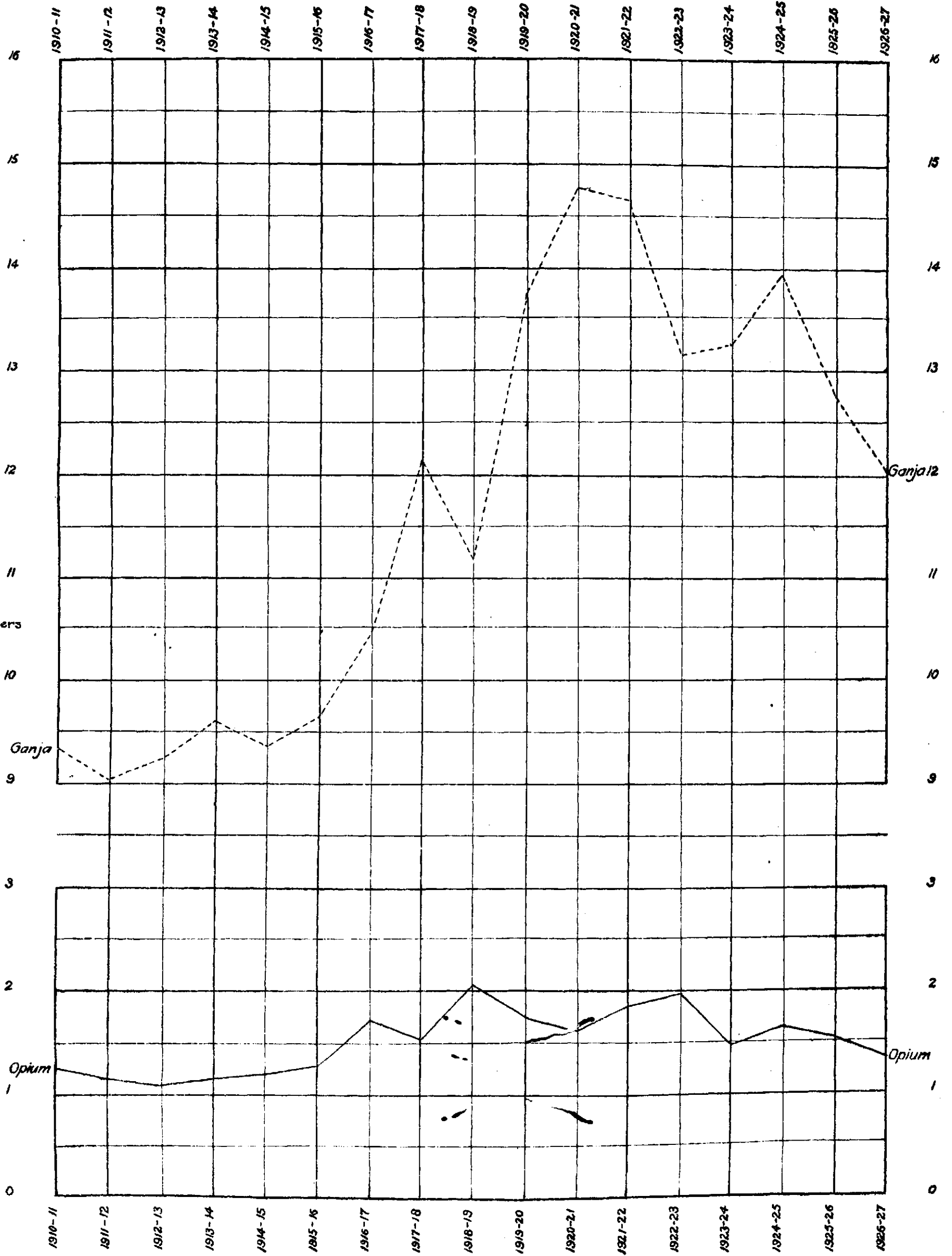
NOTE :-

REVENUE :-
in lakhs of Rupees.

Toddy Yielding TREES :-
in Ten Thousands.

ARRACK :-
in Ten Thousands,
of Gallons.

— CHART SHOWING THE VARIATIONS IN THE CONSUMPTION OF GANJA AND OPIUM. —



NOTE

OPPIUM & GANJA :-
in Thousands of Seers

Government of his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. P. 3512-22—Pol. 102-27-3, dated 24th December 1927.

Police Department.

Reviews the Report on the Administration of the — during the year 1926-27.

READ—

Letter No. C. 581 of 1927, dated 9th—14th October 1927, from the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, submitting a Report on the Administration of the Police Department, during the year 1926-27, with the required statistics.

ORDER No. P. 3512-22—POL. 102-27-3, DATED 24TH DECEMBER 1927.

Recorded.

2. Mr. P. F. Bowring continued in charge of the Department till 6th April 1927, from which date he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement from service and was succeeded by Mr. S. Hiriannaiya, M.A., B.L., who was in charge till the end of the year.

3. *Principal Measures.*—The system of Ookad Thoties and Talaries was abolished, as it served no useful purpose on account of the rapid development of motor communications in recent years having rendered the roads and highways safe for travellers. The Bangalore City Police was strengthened at an extra cost of Rs. 11,962 per annum to keep pace with the growing requirements of the City. The provisions of Section 56 of the Police Regulation were extended to Periyapatna and Hunsur, Vadi-genahalli in Devanhalli Taluk and to Bethamangala Village in Bowringpet Taluk. The Jahgirdar of Yelandur was empowered to perform the duties of a District Superintendent of Police under the Police Regulation within the limits of the Jahgir. The revised Arms Rules were further amended.

4. *Cognizable Offences.*—During the year under report, 7,906 cases were reported against 7,659 during the previous year. The small increase was mainly in the Tumkur, Mysore and Chitaldrug Districts, while there was a noticeable fall in the Kadur District and Kolar Gold Fields. Classified under offences, the increase was largely in respect of offences against public tranquillity, serious offences against the person and offences under special and local laws, particularly the Motor Vehicles Regulation, the Police Regulation and the Village Police Rules. The decrease of 140 cases in the Kadur District is explained by the District Superintendent of Police as due to land disputes having been dealt with under Section 145 Criminal Procedure Code, implying thereby that these complaints were not brought on the regular file. This is not clear and the Inspector-General of Police is requested to examine the matter and submit a report to Government.

5. Inclusive of the cases pending from the previous year, the Police had to deal with 10,982 cases, as against 10,832 cases in 1925-26. Of these, 1,637 cases were declared by Magistrates to be false or due to mistake of fact or law, or as non-cognizable, 995 cases were undetectable and 781 were disposed of otherwise. Of the remaining 7,569 cases, 3,160 ended in conviction, and 1,067 in acquittal or discharge, leaving 3,342 cases pending at the end of the year, against 3,076 in the previous year. Of the pending cases, 1,961 were pending on the files of Magistrates on A and B Forms and the remainder were pending with the Police. The percentage of convictions to cases decided was 74.75 against 75 in the previous year. The Inspector-General of Police considers that better results can be achieved if Government sanction the proposal

No. P. 3512-22—POL. 102-27-3, DATED 24TH DECEMBER 1927.

to pay batta to witnesses attending Criminal Courts. Government have under consideration the question of increasing the number of itinerant Magistrates' Courts whereby greater facilities will be afforded to parties and witnesses attending Criminal Courts, and consider that the present practice in respect of non-payment of batta does not require change.

6. *Offences against the State and Public Tranquillity, etc.*—Two hundred and forty-nine cases, inclusive of 83 pending at the close of the previous year, were dealt with as against 220 cases in 1925-26. Of these 88 cases were reported to be true and 47 cases ended in conviction, the percentage being 53·4 against 39 in 1925-26. There were two notable cases under this head. In one the accused was arrested when uttering a forged currency note of the denomination of Rs. 50 in the Sagar Taluk. In the course of investigation the accomplices and the blocks and other materials used for the manufacture of forged notes were also traced. The other case was one of rioting in Bharmasagara, Chitaldrug Taluk, where a descendent of the Pallegar family attempted to terrorize the local Sub-Assistant Surgeon and the Police Sub-Inspector by collecting a number of villagers armed with deadly weapons. Both these cases are pending trial before the Sessions Judge, Shimoga Division and the First Class Magistrate, Chitaldrug, respectively.

7. *Offences Against Person and Property.*—The number of cases of murder (including culpable homicide) showed a fall during the year as compared with the previous year, the figures being 100 and 90, respectively. Cases of attempts at murder rose from 7 in 1925-26 to 10 in the year under report. The number of convictions under these heads showed an increase; 39 having ended in conviction against 28 in 1925-26. There was a further increase in the number of grievous hurt cases by 23 and a fall in the number of kidnapping cases by 11.

8. *Dacoity and Robbery, and House-breaking and Theft.*—Accounted for 93 and 1,529 cases, against 91 and 1,568 cases respectively, in 1925-26. Under these heads the percentage of convictions to cases returned as true was 42·4 and 22·3 against 40·9 and 24·8 in the previous year. The low percentage of convictions is attributed to the large number of pending cases with the Magistracy and the Police. A notable case of robbery occurred near Chamarnagar where a merchant was waylaid, seriously hurt by explosives, clubs and spears and robbed of cash and currency notes to the extent of Rs. 600. It is regrettable that the Police have not been able to detect the assailants.

9. *Cases referred to the Police for enquiry.*—Four hundred and forty-seven cognizable and 39 non-cognizable cases were referred to the Police for enquiry against 693 and 41 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of cases found true after investigation was 8·2 against 2·6 in 1925-26, the percentage of false cases being 64·8. Although a slight improvement is noticeable, there is still ample scope for the exercise by Magistrates of greater discrimination in referring cases to the Police for investigation. It is hoped that the circular order of the Chief Court, dated 8th June 1927 will speedily bring about an improvement.

10. *Recovery of Stolen Property.*—Property of the value of Rs. 2,96,488 involved in 2,821 cognizable cases was lost, of which property worth Rs. 1,43,053 involved in 1,750 cases was recovered, as against Rs. 1,03,001 and 1,845 cases in 1925-26. The percentage of recoveries was 48·2 against 45·7 in the previous year. The recoveries were least on the railways, being 15·3 per cent against 58·90 per cent in 1925-26. The results achieved in the Kolar Gold Fields and Hassan District were also very poor, being only 35 per cent and 22·3 per cent respectively, against 50·06 per cent and 24·2 per cent in 1925-26.

11. *Preventive action under the Security Sections and under Section 565, Criminal Procedure Code.*—Twenty-eight convicted persons, as against 30 in 1925-26, were ordered by the Magistrates to notify their residence for terms ranging from 1 to 3 years, after their release from Jail. As observed by Government in their reviews of the previous reports, there is much scope for improvement in this direction.

12. *Offences under the Infant Marriage Regulation.*—There were no prosecutions under this Regulation during the year.

No. P. 3512-22—POL. 102-27-3, DATED 24TH DECEMBER 1927.

13. *Offences under the Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation.*—Three hundred and sixty-nine juveniles were warned as first offenders against 385 in the previous year. Government hope that the Circular issued by the Inspector-General of Police for stricter enforcement of the Provisions of the Regulation will have the desired effect.

14. *Offences under the Coffee Stealing Prevention Regulation.*—There were no cases dealt with under this Regulation.

15. *Offences under the Criminal Tribes Regulation.*—Seventy-three cases, involving 75 persons, were instituted, of which 62 cases, involving 64 persons, ended in conviction, 8 cases in acquittal or discharge, and 3 cases were pending trial at the close of the year. Seven new gangs were registered.

16. *Working of the Motor Vehicles Regulation.*—Three hundred and sixty-one Motor Vehicles were Registered under the Regulation against 363 in 1925-26, the fees realised amounting to Rs. 5,468. There were 85 cases of motor accidents of which 50 were pure accidents. Of the 35 cases that were prosecuted, 20 ended in conviction, 6 in acquittal or discharge, 2 were compounded, 2 were B-sheeted and 5 were pending.

17. From the Reports of accidents received by Government from time to time, they see reason to believe that some of them are due to overcrowding and to rash, negligent and fast driving.

18. *Inspection Work.*—The inspections of the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Mysore Districts were confined to the Stations and out-posts in the two Cities. There has been a decrease in the total number of investigating centres, Sub-Stations and out-posts visited by the Deputy Commissioners in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore, Shimoga and Chitaldrug.

19. Mr. Bowring travelled in all the Districts and inspected 5 District Superintendent of Police's Offices and one Assistant Superintendent of Police's Office, 20 Taluk Stations, 29 Range Stations, 14 Sub-Stations and 30 out-posts. Parts of all Districts except Chitaldrug were toured by Mr. Hiriannaiya, who was in Camp for 44 days and inspected 6 District Superintendents of Police's Offices, 4 Assistant Superintendents of Police's Offices, 14 Taluk and 10 Range Stations, 15 Sub-Stations and 12 out-posts.

20. *Inspection of Tonga and Jutka Ponies.*—Two half-yearly inspections were conducted as required by Standing Orders and there were no prosecutions under Section 59 of the Police Regulation. These vehicles are being gradually supplanted by motor buses plying for hire.

21. *Criminal Investigation Department.*—The work of this Department requires to be overhauled.

22. *Cost of the Department.*—The cost of the Police Administration amounted to Rs. 16,19,948 against Rs. 15,97,271 in 1925-26, the increase being due to the entire cost of the Railway Police on State Lines being borne by the Department, instead of only three-tenths of the cost as before.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

To—The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
The Registrar, Chief Court.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*.

PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—P. S. R. N.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL
OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

C. No. 518 of 1927.

Dated Camp Mysore, 9—14th October 1927.

FROM

S. HIRIANNAIYA, Esq., M.A., B.L.,
Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.

TO

B. NAGAPPA, Esq., BAR.-AT-LAW,
*Legal Remembrancer and Secretary to Government,
Law Department.*

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the following report on the administration of the Police Department during the year 1926-27.

I assumed charge of the department on the forenoon of the 6th April 1927 from Mr. P. F. Bowring who was in charge of the department from the beginning of the official year.

Mr. G. Santavirappa, B.A., assumed charge as headquarter Office Assistant on the forenoon of the 6th January 1927 from Mr. R. Shama Rao, B.A., B.L., who was headquarter Office Assistant from the commencement of the official year.

2. Appendix 'A' shows the names of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police who were in charge of the districts, divisions and cities during the year.

3. *Reported Crime.*—During the year under report, 7,906 cognizable offences of all classes or 247 cases more than in the previous year, were reported to the Police. The fluctuations in the several classes of offences are as shown below:—

Class	Description of Crime	Number Reported in		Increase	Decrease
		1925-26	1926-27		
I	Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, etc.	114	160	46	...
II	Serious offences against the person ...	716	788	72	...
III	Serious offences against person and property.	1,755	1,738	...	17
IV	Minor offences against the person ...	159	150	...	9
V	Minor offences against property ...	3,315	3,253	...	62
VI	Other offences not specified above ...	1,600	1,817	217	...
	Total ...	7,659	7,906	335	88

Net increase of 247 cases or 3'22 per cent

There has been an increase of 335 cases during the year under report as compared with those of the previous year in the total number of reported cognizable crime, under Classes I, II and VI only. Under Classes II, III and IV relating to offences against property there has been a total decrease of 88 cases.

Under Class I, there has been a slight increase in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Shimoga and Chitaldrug and in Bangalore City while there has been a slight decrease in the other districts of Hassan and Kadur and in the French Rocks and Kolar Gold Field Circles as also in the Mysore City and the Railways.

Under Class II, there has been also a slight increase in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan and Chitaldrug and in the French Rocks Circle and in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Railways while there has been a slight decrease in the districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur and in the Kolar Gold Fields Circle.

Under Class III, there has been a decrease in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Kadur and in the Kolar Gold Field Circle and in the Mysore City while there has been an increase in other areas, *viz.*, the districts of Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Chitaldrug and in French Rocks Circle and in the Bangalore City and in the Railways.

Under Class IV, there has been a decrease in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan and Kadur and in the Kolar Gold Field and French Rocks Circles while there has been a slight increase in the other areas, *viz.*, in the districts of Shimoga and Chitaldrug and in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities and in the Railways.

Under Class V, there has been a decrease in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Kadur and Chitaldrug and in the Kolar Gold Field Circle and in the Mysore City while there has been an increase in the other areas, *viz.*, in the districts of Mysore, Hassan and Shimoga, French Rocks Circle, Bangalore City and Railways, giving a net decrease of 62 cases. The fluctuations will be dealt with later on.

Under Class VI, there has been a net increase of 217 cases during the year as against an increase of 206 cases in the previous year, the cases dealt with under this class being mostly under Special and Local Laws. The increase was in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Chitaldrug and Kadur and in the Railways while there has been a decrease in the other six areas, *viz.*, the districts of Hassan and Shimoga and in the Kolar Gold Field and French Rocks Circles and in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities. The largest increase was in the Chitaldrug District, *viz.*—One hundred and sixteen cases over that of the previous year, *viz.*—Two hundred and eight as against 92 in the previous year and 133 in the year previous, giving a percentage of 55.7 which is perceptible, and is accounted for by the District Superintendent of Police to be due to the large number of the cases prosecuted in the current year for breaches of the provisions under the Police Regulation and the Village Police Rules.

The total number of cases and persons prosecuted under the Police Regulation during the year was 1,672 and 1,740 respectively as against 101 cases and 153 persons in the previous year, while those prosecuted for breaches of provisions under the Village Police Rules were 123 cases and 142 persons as against 52 cases and 90 persons in 1925-26.

Fluctuations of crime in the several areas are as shown below:—

No.	District or Circle or City	Increase	Decrease
1	Bangalore	57	...
2	Kolar .. .. .	..	19
3	Tumkur	108	...
4	Mysore	141	...
5	Hassan	42	...
6	Shimoga	57	...
7	Kadur .. .. .	..	140
8	Chitaldrug	98	..
9	Kolar Gold Fields .. .. .	..	97
10	French Rocks	1	..
11	Bangalore City	2	..
12	Mysore City .. .. .	..	24
13	Railways	21	..
	Net increase	247	..

The Kolar District, Kolar Gold Field Circle and Mysore City which showed a decrease of 99, 51 and 73 cases respectively in the previous year showed a further decrease of 19, 97 and 24 cases respectively during the year under report. The

districts of Tumkur, Mysore, Shimoga and Chitaldrug and the Railways which showed a decrease of 68, 66, 29 and 12 cases respectively in the previous year showed an increase of 108, 141, 57 and 2 cases, respectively.

The Kadur District which showed an increase of 43 cases in the previous year showed a decrease of 140 cases.

The Districts of Bangalore and Hassan, French Rocks Circle and Bangalore City which showed an increase of 26, 62, 19 and 133 cases respectively in 1925-26, showed a further increase of 57, 42, 1 and 2 cases respectively during 1926-27.

The increase of 141 cases in Mysore District is mainly due to the increase of 68 cases under Class V and 46 cases under Class VI. The former is attributed by the District Superintendent of Police to the seasonal conditions and the latter to the exercise of greater vigilance by the Police in prosecuting persons for breaches of the provisions of the Police Regulation and of the Motor Vehicles Regulation and rules framed thereunder. The increase of 108 cases in the Tumkur District is due to the increase of crime by 40 cases reported under Class II and by 72 cases reported under Class VI. The latter is accounted for by the District Superintendent of Police to be due to the greater number of prosecutions under Village Police Rules, the Police Regulation and the Motor Vehicles Regulation. The increase of 98 cases in the Chitaldrug District is due similarly to the greater number of prosecutions instituted for breaches of the Village Police Rules and Police Regulation by 116 cases more than in 1925-26 while there has been a reduction of cases reported under Class V by 62 cases in the year under report.

The decrease of 140 cases in the Kadur District during 1926-27 is due mainly to the cases reported under Classes III and V being less by 34 and 79 cases respectively and is accounted for by the District Superintendent of Police as due to the complaints of land dispute having been dealt with under section 145, C. P. C., which gives the impression that the said complaints were not brought on regular file and dealt with according to Law. The matter however requires further elucidation.

The decrease of 97 cases in the Kolar Gold Field Circle was mainly due to a lesser number of cases reported under Classes III and V, being less by 18 and 56 cases respectively and this is accounted for by the District Superintendent of Police as due to the preventive measures taken by the Police to get the Woddars and Korchars registered under the Criminal Tribes Regulation as also to the greater vigilance exercised by the Detective Police and by the Watch Establishment of the Mines.

The fluctuations in other areas are not significant and do not call for remarks.

4. The subjoined statement shows the total number of cognizable cases dealt with in the several districts arranged in the order of merit.—

(Result of Classes I to VI)

Relative position as regards detection		District	Cases investigated		Cases decided		Cases ended in conviction		Percentage of cases convicted to cases decided		Percentage of property recovered to that lost		Relative position as regards results in the recovery of property	
1925-26	1926-27		1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	1	Kolar Gold Field ...	487	439	271	219	243	186	89.7	86.8	50.06	36.0	6	9
2	2	Mysore ...	760	861	433	529	326	429	75.3	81.1	31.40	39.6	8	8
4	3	Bangalore ...	921	1,040	490	602	366	450	74.7	74.75	46.30	35.9	7	9
2	4	Shimoga ...	665	663	569	346	442	244	77.6	70.5	59.30	54.2	1	3
5	5	Kolar ...	645	628	269	256	194	180	67.1	70.0	53.90	63.4	1	1
6	6	Chitaldrug ...	536	656	350	408	227	281	64.8	68.8	28.78	35.36	9	6
8	7	Tumkur ...	748	846	376	509	225	328	59.8	66.4	54.20	50.6	4	4
7	8	Kadur ...	405	245	173	186	112	88	64.7	64.7	54.47	54.6	3	3
9	9	Hassan ...	320	374	196	213	117	135	59.6	63.4	24.20	22.3	10	10
10	10	French Rocks ...	311	275	211	174	131	104	57.3	59.7	64.50	36.1	2	7
CITIES AND RYS.														
1	1	Bangalore City ...	987	929	706	661	659	575	98.2	87.0	51.70	50.5	2	2
2	2	Mysore City ...	292	267	186	145	118	135	86.7	88.2	44.00	61.6	3	1
3	3	Railways ...	33	50	28	27	18	33	78.3	85.2	58.90	15.2	1	3
Total			1,110	7,328	4,223	4,227	3,168	3,160	75.0	74.75	46.75	45.25	...	...

It will be seen from the above statement that in the matter of detection, taking the result of cases under Classes I to VI, the Kolar Gold Field Circle and the districts of Kolar, Chitaldrug and Hassan as also French Rocks Circle have held the same rank as in the previous year, *viz*, 1, 5, 6, 9 and 10 places respectively. The districts of Mysore, Bangalore and Tumkur have gained one place each, the first from its 3rd place in 1925-26 to the 2nd place in 1926-27, the 2nd from the 4th place to the 3rd place and the 3rd from the 8th place to the 7th place while the districts of Shimoga and Kadur have lost 2 and 1 places respectively, the former from the 2nd place to the 4th place and the latter from the 7th place to the 8th place.

Among the Cities and Railways, the Bangalore City has retained the 1st place, the Mysore City the 2nd place and the Railways the 3rd place as in the previous year.

In the matter of recovery of stolen property, the Kolar District won the 1st place during the year under report coming up from the 5th place in 1925-26 while the districts of Mysore, Chitaldrug and Kadur gained 3, 3 and 1 places respectively the first from the 8th place to the 5th place, the second from the 9th place to the 6th place and the third from the 3rd place to the 2nd place. The districts of Shimoga and Bangalore and the Kolar Gold Field and French Rocks Circles lost 2, 1, 3 and 5 places respectively while the districts of Tumkur and Hassan retained their 4th and 10th places respectively.

Among the Cities and Railway, the Mysore City gained 2 places from the 3rd place to the 1st place while the Railways lost 2 places from the 1st place to the 3rd place and the Bangalore City retained the 2nd place as in 1925-26.

5. The subjoined statement shows the result of the efficiency of the Police work in the several areas during the year under report as compared with that of the previous year, from the results of Classes I to V, *i.e.*, offences falling under the I. P. C. and excluding the offences under Class VI, *viz.*—(under the Special and Local Laws.)

Relative position as regards Detection		District	Cases investigated by the Police		Cases decided		Cases ended in conviction		Percentage of cases convicted to cases decided	
1925-26	1926-27		1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1	Kolar Gold Field	421	382	218	168	198	139	88.5	88.78
2	2	Mysore	558	618	257	291	169	226	65.7	77.00
3	3	Kadur	400	237	168	131	109	84	64.8	62.12
6	4	French Rocks... ..	301	272	200	170	112	101	56.0	59.41
5	5	Hassan	290	348	166	189	89	112	56.6	59.25
4	6	Kolar	373	537	217	171	121	99	60.3	57.95
10	7	Tumkur	645	670	277	341	138	193	50.0	56.60
6	8	Shimoga	362	401	197	186	106	103	53.8	54.18
9	9	Bangalore	723	751	301	310	181	167	50.1	53.87
7	10	Chitaldrug	446	488	257	209	141	102	54.8	48.80
CITIES AND RAILWAYS										
2	1	Mysore City	288	264	132	140	115	120	87.1	85.7
1	2	Railways	25	11	16	41	14	17	87.6	81.0
3	3	Bangalore City	192	510	209	251	175	191	83.7	76.1
Total ...			5,519	5,212	2,615	2,580	1,673	1,654	64.0	64.14

It will be seen from the above that the Kolar Gold Field Circle and the districts of Mysore, Kadur, Hassan, Shimoga and Bangalore retained the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 8th and 9th places as in 1925-26 while the French Rocks Circle and the Tumkur District gained 2 and 3 places respectively, the former from the 6th place to the 4th place and the latter from the 10th place to the 7th place. The districts of Kolar and Chitaldrug lost 2 and 3 places respectively, the former from the 4th place to the 6th place and the latter from the 7th place to the 10th place.

Among the Cities and Railways, Mysore City rose from the 2nd place in 1925-26 to 1st place in 1926-27 while the Railways lost one place, *viz.*, from the 1st place to the 2nd place and the Bangalore City retained the 3rd place.

6. *Disposal of Cognizable cases.*—Seven thousand nine hundred and six cases were reported during the year as against 7,659 cases in 1925-26 and 3,076 cases

were pending at the close of that year. Thus the Police had to deal with 10,932 cases as against 10,832 cases in 1925-26. Of these, 8 cases were transferred (6 to the British Police and 2 to the Excise Department) and investigation was refused in 486 cases and 1,637 cases were declared by the Magistrates to be false or due to mistakes of fact or law or as non-cognizable. Nine hundred and ninety-five cases were returned as undetectable while 73 cases were struck off on 'A' form, 51 cases were withdrawn and 163 cases were compounded. Of the remaining 7,569 cases, 3,160 cases ended in conviction and 1,067 cases in acquittal or discharge, leaving 3,342 cases pending as against 3,076 cases at the close of the year. Of these 1,246 cases were pending with Magistrates on 'A' form, 715 cases on 'B' form and 1,381 cases were pending investigation with the Police at the close of the year as against 1,292 cases in the previous year.

The percentage of cases in which investigation was refused to reported crime was 6.1 against 5.9 in the previous year and the increase of percentage being only slight, does not call for remarks.

The percentage of cases convicted to cases decided was 74.75 as against 75 per cent in the previous year, which may be regarded as satisfactory, 75 per cent of 1925-26 having been the highest on record since 1917-18. There is scope for achievement of still better results if the Government could see their way to sanction the payment of batta to witnesses attending criminal courts, the necessity for which has already been brought to their notice by my predecessor in the Administration Reports for previous years.

CLASS I.

7. *Offences against the State, etc.*—One hundred and sixty cases were reported during the year under report and 89 cases were pending at the close of the previous year, making a total of 249 cases dealt with during the year as against 220 cases in the previous year. Of these, 88 cases were reported as true as against 90 cases in the previous year. Forty-seven cases ended in conviction as against 35 cases, the percentage being 53.4 as against 39.0. The total number of acquittals was 40 of which 28 cases were under Rioting and Unlawful Assembly and 10 cases under sections 224 to 226, I. P. C. The largest number of acquittals were in the districts of Tumkur (10), Chitaldrug (7) and Bangalore (6).

8. *Offences relating to Coins.*—Four cases were dealt with as against 11 cases in 1925-26. One case ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal and 1 case was struck off on 'B' Form.

Offences relating to Currency Notes.—Thirteen cases were dealt with as against 10 cases in 1925-26. Of these 4 cases were struck off on 'B' Form, 4 were pending on 'A' Form, 1 was returned as undetectable and 4 were pending final reports with the Police at the close of the year.

Forged notes of the denomination of Rs. 50 were attempted to be uttered by one Paramaiya—a Havika Brahmin of Bole Village, Sagar Taluk, and the local Police on information received, placed him under arrest on 1st March 1927 and on searching his person, one more forged note of the same denomination under Q. E. series was found. Another similar forged note was seized while it was tendered at the Nagar Taluk Treasury. In the course of Police investigation the blocks and other materials used for the manufacture of these forged notes were traced to the possession of one Rangappa and his son Gopalappa, also Havika Brahmins and relations of the 1st accused Paramaiya, at Muthapette village of Sorab Taluk and finally it was ascertained that the above-mentioned three accused persons with the co-operation of one Gudigar Hiriannappa and another Venkappa were responsible for the manufacture of these forged notes. Separate charge sheets were presented against them and the cases were pending trial in the Court of Sessions at Shimoga at the close of the year.

9. *Offences against Public Justice.*—The number of cases reported during the year was 50 as against 43 in the previous year. Including the 21 cases which were pending at the close of the latter year, the total number of cases dealt with was 71. Of these 28 ended in conviction, 10 in acquittal or discharge, 2 were struck off on 'B' Form, 1 was transferred to the British Police, 7 were declared to be false or due to mistakes of fact or law, 20 were pending before Magistrates on 'A' Form

and the remaining three cases were pending final reports with the Police. The percentage of convictions to cases reported and pending was 40 as against 27.1 and that to cases decided was 73.7 as against 54.18 in the previous year. Fifty cases of escape of prisoners from lawful custody occurred during the year as against 43 in the previous year. The largest number of prisoners who escaped was in the Mysore District being 13 and the next number was in the Tumkur District being 8. Out of 38 cases decided, 23.3 per cent of the cases ended in acquittal against 46 per cent in the previous year. This is still capable of improvement, as the number of acquittals in courts for these offences could be minimised by a more thorough investigation into these offences than heretofore by the District Superintendents of Police and Assistant Superintendents of Police of the Districts, Cities and Sub-Divisions.

10. *Rioting and Unlawful Assembly*.—One hundred cases were reported during the year as against 53 cases in the previous year, showing an increase of 47 cases. There was an increase again in the districts of Bangalore, Tumkur and Chitaldrug by 15, 11 and 8 cases respectively. In the Kolar District and in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore there was an increase of these cases by 12, 3 and 4 respectively while there was a decrease in the Kadur District and in French Rocks Circle by 1 and 3 cases respectively. No cases were reported in the Hassan District while the number reported in the Shimoga and Kolar Gold Field Circle remained stationary.

Including 57 cases pending at the close of the previous year, the total number of cases dealt with by the Police was 157. Of these 17 ended in conviction, 28 in acquittal or discharge, 3 were withdrawn, 1 was compounded, 13 were declared to be false or due to mistakes of fact or law, 72 cases were pending on 'A' Form, 12 on 'B' Form, and the remaining 11 cases were pending final reports with the Police at the close of the year. The percentage of convictions to true cases was 37.7 as against 26.2 in 1925-26. The number of acquittals in the districts of Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Bangalore was 8, 7 and 5 cases respectively. This is another point requiring the personal attention of the District Superintendents of Police and Assistant Superintendents of Police who should endeavour to achieve better results in future.

A case of rioting which created local sensation was reported from Bharamasagar village, Chitaldrug Taluk, the chief culprit being one Medakere Naik of Pollegar caste who collected a large number of villagers from the neighbouring villages armed with deadly weapons and clubs the common object alleged, being to threaten the local Sub-Assistant Surgeon and the Sub-Inspector for not having sided with the ring leader, against whom with 29 others belonging to his party, a charge sheet has been placed for trial in the court of the Special First Grade Magistrate at Chitaldrug.

CLASS II.

11. *Serious offences against the person*.—The total number of cases reported as well as pending was 1,134 against 1,038 in the previous year showing an increase of 96 cases. The number of cases registered under "Murder" was 59 against 71 or 12 cases less than in the previous year, while there was an increase of 3 cases under "Attempt at murder", 5 cases under "Rape" 4 cases under "Unnatural offences", 10 cases under "Exposure of Infants", 5 cases under "Attempt at and abetment of suicide", 23 cases under "Grievous hurt", 25 cases under "Hurt", 6 cases under "Wrongful confinement", 3 cases under "Criminal Force" and 10 cases under "Causing death by rash and negligent act". The number of cases reported under the offences of "Kidnapping" and "Administering stupefying drugs", decreased by 11 and 2 cases respectively during the year. Out of 1,134 cases dealt with during the year 183 cases ended in conviction, 231 in acquittal or discharge, 21 struck off on "A" Form, 3 withdrawn, 92 compounded, 186 struck off on "B" Form due to mistakes of fact or law, 24 returned as undetectable, 4 refused investigation, 227 pending on 'A' Form, 76 on 'B' Form and 87 cases were pending final reports with the Police. The percentage of convictions to true cases was 41.4 as against 40.6 in the previous year.

12. The subjoined statement gives the results of action taken in cases of murder, attempt at murder and culpable homicide in the several districts and other areas.—

District	Murder				Attempt at Murder				Culpable Homicide				Remarks
	Reported	Struck off on B Form	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Reported	Struck off on B Form	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Reported	Struck off on B Form	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bangalore	9	1	4	5	2	2	...	1	1	Disposals include pending cases of previous years
Kolar	10	1	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	12	...	3	6	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	1
Mysore	5	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	12	1	7	...	
Hassan	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	1
Shimoga	9	2	6	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	3
Kadur	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...
Chitaldrug	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar Gold Field	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
French Rocks	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Bangalore City	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Railways	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1926-27	59	8	19	20	10	1	5	1	31	1	15	7	
Total for 1925-26	71	10	16	26	7	...	3	3	29	5	9	20	

As regards "Murder", there was an increase in the number of cases reported in the districts of Kolar and Tumkur and Bangalore City and in the Railways by 5, 3, 3 and 1 cases respectively while there was a decrease in the districts of Chitaldrug, Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan and Shimoga and Kolar Gold Field and French Rocks Circles by 4, 7, 1, 3, 6, 1 and 1 cases respectively. No case was reported in Mysore City this year while the number reported in the Kadur District was 2 cases as in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to true cases was 37.6 as against 30 per cent in 1925-26. Eleven cases were pending before courts on "A" Form while 19 cases were so pending in the previous year. The motive in 23 cases was due to Criminal intimacy with women, in 3 cases the motive was due to domestic quarrels, in 3 cases death was due to infanticide, in 8 cases the motive was personal gain, in 20 cases ill-will and in the remaining 2 cases the motive was not clearly brought to light.

13. *Attempt at murder and Culpable Homicide.*—The number of cases reported under "Attempt at Murder and Culpable Homicide" was more than the number reported in the previous year by 3 and 2 respectively. The percentage of convictions under both the offences to cases decided was 83.3 and 68.2 respectively as against 50 and 31 per cent respectively in the previous year.

14. *Kidnapping.*—Fifty cases as against 61 in 1925-26 were reported during the year. Including 38 cases pending at the close of the previous year the Police had to deal with 88 cases. Of these 8 ended in conviction, 11 in acquittal or discharge, 1 was returned as undetectable, 1 compounded, 33 struck off on 'B' form as false due to mistakes of fact or law, 14 cases were pending on 'A' Form, 12 on 'B' Form and 8 with the Police at the close of the year. The percentage of convictions to true cases was 10 as against 53.8 in the previous year.

The number of cases reported on 'B' Form by the several districts was rather large being 45 out of 88 cases dealt with or over 51 per cent.

CLASS III.

15. *Serious offences against person and property.*—The total number of cases dealt with under this class was 2,754 as against 2,832 in 1925-26 or 78 cases less.

The subjoined statement shows the result of Police action under the most important heads, *viz.*, dacoity, robbery and housebreaking and theft.

District	Dacoity				Robbery				H. B. and theft				Remarks
	Reported	Struck off on B. Form	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Reported	Struck off on B. Form	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Reported	Struck off on B. Form	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	
1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bangalore	3	2	...	1	9	4	3	1	187	60	25	17	Disposals include pending cases of previous years.
Kolar	2	1	1	1	9	7	...	1	167	44	12	11	
Tumkur	5	1	...	...	18	5	2	2	188	45	24	17
Mysore	1	...	1	1	10	6	2	1	151	41	34	9	
Hassan	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	112	25	18	12
Shimoga	2	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	104	15	21	8
Kadur	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	47	16	10	2
Chitaldrug	1	...	...	1	11	9	2	1	116	39	14	11
Kolar Gold Field	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	117	11	25	3
French Rocks	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	67	25	21	6
Bangalore City	...	...	...	...	6	1	3	1	205	39	25	10
Mysore City	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	43	16	16	1
Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...
Total for 1925-27	18	6	2	4	75	38	14	8	1,529	373	245	107	
Total for 1925-26	17	13	5	6	74	42	18	7	1,568	398	293	99	

16. *Dacoities and Robberies.*—There was an increase of only one case under dacoity in the year from 17 to 18. There was no case of dacoity reported during the year in the Kadur District, French Rocks Circle, Bangalore and Mysore Cities and Railways. There was an increase of 4 cases in Tumkur District, 1 case in Hassan District and 2 cases in Shimoga District, while 1 case was reported in the Kolar Gold Field Circle against none in the previous year and no case was reported in the Kadur District while there were 4 cases in the previous year.

In addition to six cases reported on 'B' Form and struck off by the Magistrates, five more cases were pending orders of Magistrates on 'B' Form so that the total number of cases reported on 'B' Form was 11 out of 20 cases dealt with chiefly by the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Hassan giving as much as 55 per cent in the year as against 44.1 in the previous year.

The number of cases reported under Robbery during the year was 75 as against 74 or 1 case more than in the previous year. There was one case reported in the Kadur District against 14 cases in 1925-26, while there was a decrease of five and two cases in the Tumkur and Hassan Districts respectively. In all other areas except Railways (where no case was reported) there was an increase of cases reported.

The percentage of convictions to true cases was 42.4 in the year as against 40.9 in the previous year. Fifty-one cases were reported on 'B' Form out of 103 cases dealt with during the year, mostly by the districts of Mysore, Chitaldrug, Tumkur, Bangalore and Kolar, giving a percentage of 49.5 in the year as against 51.2 in the previous year.

The only case of serious nature reported under robbery was from Chamrajnagar Taluk of the Mysore District, the victims being one Channamallappa Setty, a merchant of Chamrajnagar Town, who while returning with chilly bags loaded in his cart from the Santhemarahalli weekly shandy in the company of another man named Sivappa on the night of the 23rd November 1926, was waylaid by unknown persons on the high road near Mangala village and was attacked and seriously hurt with explosive and dangerous crackers, clubs and spears, as a result of which both the persons were seriously injured and the complainant was robbed of cash and currency notes to the value of Rs. 600. They were removed to the Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore and Sivappa is reported to have succumbed to the injuries inflicted on him. It is to be regretted that the local Police were not able to bring this case to detection.

17. *Housebreaking and theft.*—The number of cases reported decreased by 39 cases from 1,568 in the previous year to 1,529 in the year under report. There has been a decrease of 30, 21, 16, 22 and 29 cases in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Kadur and Kolar Gold Field Circle and Mysore City respectively while there has been an increase of cases in all other areas. The highest decrease, *viz.*, of 30 cases was in the Bangalore District while the highest increase, *viz.*, of 25 cases was in the Shimoga District.

The percentage of convictions to true cases was 22·3 in the year as against 24·8 in the previous year and that to cases decided was 69·6 as against 74·7 in the previous year. The cause for this low percentage was again the large number of pending cases on 'A' Form before courts and with the Police, *viz.*, 111 and 738 respectively during the year as against 104 and 667 respectively in the previous year. The highest number of Police pending cases in the year was 117 in the Bangalore City and the next was 96 in each of the Bangalore and Kolar Districts. The next numbers were 77 in the Tumkur District and 63 in the Kolar Gold Field Circle.

CLASS V.

18. *Minor offences against property.*—The most important offences under this class are theft of cattle, ordinary thefts of the property and receiving stolen property. Details of these cases are given in the following statement for the several areas.—

District	Theft of cattle				Theft ordinary				Receiving stolen property				Remarks
	Reported	Struck off on B Form	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Reported	Struck off on B Form	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Reported	Struck off on B Form	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bangalore	70	18	28	16	260	91	79	26	3	1	1	3	Disposals include pending cases of previous years.
Kolar	42	14	11	8	179	69	50	15	1	...	1	...	
Tumkur	78	28	31	10	271	72	76	28	4	1	3	...	
Mysore	74	23	36	6	373	76	100	17	8	2	3	...	
Hassan	36	8	11	11	164	33	39	16	4	1	...	1	
Shimoga	18	3	6	1	176	57	10	23	...	1	...	...
Kadur	11	1	9	4	107	61	32	16	...	...	...	...
Chitaldrug	68	18	20	12	186	35	43	24	2	...	...	1
Kolar Gold Field	19	3	5	3	156	24	70	9	4	...	3	...	
French Rocks	32	9	18	9	104	27	38	16	1	...	1	...	
Bangalore City	4	...	3	...	279	37	134	29	1	...	...	...
Mysore City	6	2	3	2	138	29	78	7	1	...	1	1	
Railways	...	...	...	...	34	11	12	2	...	...	...	1
Total for 1926-27	458	117	184	82	2,267	692	811	228	29	6	13	7	
Total for 1925-26	464	131	201	80	2,265	698	758	236	19	1	14	7	

19. *Theft of Cattle.*—There was a decrease of 6 cases in the year from 464 to 458. There was an increase of 3, 1, 2, 6, 4, 5, 1 and 3 in the districts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore, Shimoga and Chitaldrug, Kolar Gold Field and French Rocks Circles and in Mysore City, while there has been a decrease in all the other areas except Railways. The percentage of convictions to true cases was 57·3 as against 42·4 in the previous year.

20. The number of cases reported under the head "Theft Ordinary" increased by 2 cases, *viz.*, from 2,265 to 2,267 in the year. There was an increase of 54, 51 and 45 and 40 in the districts of Hassan, Mysore, Bangalore City and Shimoga District respectively while there was a decrease of 66, 51 and 36 cases in the districts of Chitaldrug, Kadur and Kolar. The largest number of cases reported, *viz.*, 279 was in Bangalore City and the next, *viz.*, 273 was in the Mysore District. The percentage of convictions to true cases was 49·8 in the year as against 49·1 in the previous year.

21. *Receiving stolen property.*—Twenty-nine cases or 10 cases more than in the previous year were reported and including the 8 cases pending at the close of that

year, the Police dealt with 37 cases during the year. Thirteen of these cases ended in conviction, 7 in acquittal or discharge, 2 withdrawn, 6 struck off on 'B' Form, 7 pending on 'A' Form and 2 cases were with the Police pending final reports. No cases were reported in the Shimoga District and in the Railways while there were two and one cases respectively in the previous year and none again in the Kadar District during the year under report also. Eight cases were reported in the Mysore District and one case each in the Bangalore City and in the Kolar District while there was none in the previous year in these three areas. There was an increase of three cases during the year in the Tumkur District and of two cases each in the Kolar Gold Field Circle and in the Hassan District.

22. The total number of persons concerned in cognizable cases dealt with by the Police was 10,270 (6,678 arrested, 1,381 appeared before Magistrates under orders and 2,211 pending from the previous year). Details of disposals are given below.—

Year	Pending from previous year	Arrested during the year	Released by the Police under Sec. 169, C.P.C.	Released by Magistrates before trial	Number of persons tried	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number evading arrest	Number in custody and pending trial at the close of the year	Remark.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1926-27	2,211	8,059	287	16	6,997	3,985	2,712	58	2,881	7 struck off, 50 withdrawn, 293 compounded, 16 died, 2 escaped 5 absconded and 16 transferred.
1925-26	2,143	7,182	169	48	6,579	3,923	2,656	104	2,206	9 struck off, 42 withdrawn, 201 compounded, 2 escaped, 8 died and 8 transferred.

* Includes 1,381 persons that appeared before Magistrates under orders.
 † Includes 1,756 persons that appeared before Magistrates under orders.

It will be seen that 303 persons were released (287 by the Police under section 169, C.P.C. and 16 by Magistrates) without trial, 3,985 were convicted, 2,712 were acquitted or discharged, cases against 7 were struck off, cases against 50 were withdrawn, cases against 293 were compounded, 16 died, 2 escaped, 5 absconded. 16 transferred and 2,881 persons were in custody, pending investigation or trial or on bail at the close of the year, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 217 released (169 by the Police and 48 by Magistrates) without trial, 3,923 convicted, 2,656 acquitted or discharged, cases against 9 struck off, cases against 42 withdrawn, cases against 204 compounded, 2 escaped, 8 died, 8 transferred and 2,206 persons in custody pending investigation or trial or on bail. The percentage of persons convicted to those arrested was 59.6 as against 55 per cent and to those tried, was 58 per cent as against 59.6 in the previous year.

23. *Direct cases and persons.*—In 1,532 true cognizable cases reported to Magistrates, 3,454 persons were arrested of whom 385 were convicted in 260 cases. The percentage of convictions to true cases was 16.9 as against 25.9 in the previous year.

24. *Non-cognizable cases.*—The number of non-cognizable cases entertained by Magistrates during the year under report was 8,797 as against 7,764 in the previous year, showing an increase of 1,033 cases. Including 1,082 cases pending at the end of the latter year the total number of cases dealt with during the year was 9,879. Of these, 2,622 or 26.5 per cent ended in conviction as against 2,561 or 28.1 in the previous year and 4,843 ended in acquittal or discharge as against 4,738 cases in 25-26. Of the remaining cases 346 as against 447 were dismissed without trial, 459 as against 262 were compounded or withdrawn or struck off, 20 as against 31 were transferred and 1,589 as against 1,082 were pending trial at the close of the year.

25. *Persons non-cognizable cases.*—Including 2,349 persons who were under trial before the courts at the beginning of the year 17,427 persons appeared before courts in non-cognizable cases. Of these, 13,333 were tried. Three thousand two

hundred and thirty-eight persons or 24·2 per cent were convicted and 10,095 were acquitted or discharged. Two hundred and ninety-eight persons were discharged after appearance without trial. Eight hundred and twenty-one were concerned in cases which were compounded, or withdrawn or struck off, 55 in cases transferred, orders passed in respect of 41 persons who appeared before courts in connection with land disputes dealt with under section 145 (Chapter XII) C.P.C. and the remaining 2,878 persons were awaiting trial at the close of the year, besides one who died.

26. The following statement gives details according to districts and other areas, of both cognizable and non-cognizable cases, referred by the Magistrates to the Police for enquiry under sections 156 (Cl. 3), 155 (Cl. 2) and 202, C.P.C., together with disposals.

District	Cognizable cases								Non-cognizable cases							
	Number Referred	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Pending on A Form	Struck off on B Form	Pending on B Form	Pending with wotee	Otherwise disposed of	Number Referred	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Pending on A Form	Struck off on B Form	Pending on B Form	Pending with Police	Otherwise disposed of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bangalore	27	...	...	2	18	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar	58	...	...	6	30	13	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	16	1	12	...	23	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mysore	69	...	...	3	30	6	2	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Hassan	33	2	10	1	11	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga	100	1	2	9	47	17	3	21	27	...	...	...	2	...	...	25
Kadur	29	...	1	3	16	7	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chitaldrug	23	...	1	2	11	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar Gold Field	11	1	1	...	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
French Rocks	19	1	2	...	14	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore City	21	...	...	1	7	6	7	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
Mysore City	19	1	3	...	12	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	447	7	32	27	215	92	22	49	39	1	...	1	8	...	1	31

During the year under report, 447 cognizable and 39 non-cognizable cases were referred to the Police for enquiry as against 693 cognizable and 41 non-cognizable cases in the previous year. The largest number of references made under cognizable cases were in the districts of Shimoga, Mysore and Kolar, being 100, 59 and 58 cases, respectively.

The percentage of cases that were found to be true after investigation was 8·2 during the year as against 2·6 in the previous year while that of cases found to be false by mistakes of fact or law was 64·8 as against 74·1. It may be noted that the Chief Court of Mysore issued Circular Order No. R. Dis. 22—26-27, dated 8th June 1927, to all the District Magistrates in the State in this connection which runs as follows.—

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COURT OF MYSORE AT BANGALORE.

R. Dis. No. 22 of 1926-27, dated the 8th June 1927.

"The following instructions contained in the order passed by the Chief Court in Criminal Revision Petition No. 128 of 25-26, dated the 1st day of September 1926, are forwarded to all the District Magistrates for information and guidance and for communication to the subordinate magistrates in their districts for their information and guidance.—

An order by a magistrate upon a complaint referring the case to the Police for investigation under section 156, clause 3, Criminal Procedure Code, is improper. That is a procedure only to be adopted in the very rare circumstances in which a magistrate takes cognizance of an offence under section 190, Criminal Procedure Code, and not upon a complaint under section 200, Criminal Procedure Code.

A magistrate taking cognizance of an offence upon a complaint can refer it to the Police for investigation only under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, and

that only if he has real reason to distrust the truth of the complaint, such reason being duly recorded in the order of reference. If the report submitted by the Police as a result of their enquiries is to the effect that the complaint is false or unsubstantial but the complainant appears aud objects and declares his readiness to prove his case, the magistrate except for the most cogent reason specifically recorded should not refuse the complainant opportunity to make good his complaint". It is hoped that strict compliance with the provisions of the above circular will be enforced by the District Magistrates.

27. *Previous Convictions.*—Out of 1,592 persons convicted of offences under Chapters XII and XVII, I.P.C., previous convictions were proved against 224 persons, the corresponding figure for 1925-26 being 231 persons out of 1,926 persons. One conviction was proved against 96 persons, 2 against 49 persons, 3 against 32 persons, 4 against 15 persons, 5 against 21 persons, 6 against 3 persons and 7 and more against 8 persons.

28. *Prosecution for false complaints.*—Out of 1,637 cases as against 1,838 cases in 1925-26 ordered to be struck off by magistrates as false or due to mistakes of fact or law or non-cognizable, 16 cases (1 in Bangalore District, 2 in Kolar District, 4 in Tumkur District, 6 in Kadur District, 2 in Chitaldrug District, and 1 in French Rocks Circle) were declared to be maliciously false. Sanction to prosecute the complainants were applied for in these 16 cases and sanction was accorded in all the cases. Prosecution was accordingly launched with the result that only 2 of them ended in conviction, 7 in acquittal or discharge and the remaining 7 cases were pending trial at the close of the year.

The District Superintendents of Police granted sanction in 14 cases (1 in Bangalore, 2 in Tumkur, 4 in Mysore, 1 in Shimoga and 6 in Kadur) and of these 3 ended in conviction, 6 in acquittal or discharge, 1 was struck off as the accused died and 4 were pending before magistrates at the close of the year.

29. *Prosecution for perjury.*—Eight cases involving 9 persons were prosecuted in the Mysore and Shimoga Districts and French Rocks Circle and 2 cases with 3 persons in Mysore District and 1 case with 1 person in French Rocks Circle ended in conviction, 4 cases involving 4 persons were pending trial at the close of the year in the Shimoga District. In a case in the Shimoga District, sanction to prosecute was refused by the Sessions Judge. No action was taken during the year in the other areas.

30. The total number of Sessions cases was 105 as against 106 in the previous year. Of these 68 or 68.0 per cent as against 57 or 70 per cent in the previous year ended in conviction and 6 cases were awaiting trial. The subjoined statement shows districtwar details :—

District	Cases			Percentage of convictions to cases decided	Persons		Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried	Number of cases in which the D. S. P.'s or A. S. P.'s were present	Remarks.
	Number	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged		Convicted	Acquitted or discharged			
Bangalore	12	6	4	60.0	9	16	36.00	3	1 struck off and 1 pending.
Kolar	5	2	3	40.0	10	16	38.4	1	
Tumkur	16	12	4	75.0	18	22	45.0	16	
Mysore	28	15	6	71.4	19	16	54.2	21	2 pending.
Hassan	6	5	1	83.3	7	1	87.5	6	
Shimoga	13	8	5	61.5	11	13	45.8	10	
Kadur	5	4	1	80.0	4	3	57.0	5	
Chitaldrug	11	5	3	62.5	5	7	41.7	6	3 pending, 1 withdrawn.
Kolar Gold Field	6	4	1	80.0	4	1	80.0	5	
French Rocks	2	2	...	100.0	2	1	66.6	...	
Bangalore City	4	4	...	100.0	4	...	100.0	4	
Mysore City	2	1	1	50.0	1	1	50.0	2	
Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 26-27	105	68	29	68.0	94	97	49.2	86	6 pending, 1 struck off and 1 withdrawn.
Do 25-26	106	57	40	70.1	99	113	46.5	81	9 pending.

The largest number Sessions cases was in Mysore and Tumkur Districts being 26 and 16 cases respectively. The best results were secured in Bangalore City and French Rocks Circle. Next in order come the districts of Hassan and Kadur and

Kolar Gold Field and the districts of Tumkur, Mysore, Chitaldrug, Shimoga and Bangalore and Mysore City and the Kolar District comes last.

The District Superintendent of Police, Kolar, attended the Sessions in only one case out of 5 tried in the district while the District Superintendent of Police of French Rocks did not attend the Sessions trial at all though 2 cases were tried from that Circle. Attention of these officers has been drawn to Rule 33 of the Police Manual, Volume I.

31. *Recovery of stolen property.*—Statement "C" attached shows the value of the property lost and that recovered during the year under report. In 2,821 cognizable cases, property of the value of Rs. 2,96,498-6-9 was lost as against Rs. 2,25,105-9-10 in 2,546 cases in the previous year. Of those in 1,750 cases property of the value of Rs. 1,43,052-15-20 was recovered as against Rs. 1,03,001-13-4 in 1,345 cases in 1925-26. The percentage of the value of property recovered to that lost was 48.2 as against 45.7 in 1925-26.

32. *Vagrancy and Bad Character.*—One hundred and two persons were proceeded against in 71 cases under Security—sections (109 and 110, Cr. P. C.) as against 93 persons in 61 cases in the previous year. Of these 46 persons as against 40 persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and sent to jail and 14 persons furnished security. The details of action taken are given in the following statement:—

District	Cases				Persons					Remarks
	Number	Finding in conviction	End in acquittal or discharge	Pending	Arrested	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Sent to jail	Furnished security	
Bangalore...	13	4	1	10	13	2	1	2	...	1 to 1 year R. I. and 1 to 6 months' R. I.
Kolar	15	14	...	1	20	16	2	5	11	2 to 2 years R. I. each, 1 to 1 year R. I. and 2 to 3 months' R. I. each.
Tumkur	10	6	...	4	28	10	...	10	...	9 to 1 year R. I. each and 1 to 6 months' R. I.
Mysore	10	8	...	2	10	6	...	2	...	1 to 1 year R. I. and 7 to 2 months' R. I. each.
Hassan	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1 to 6 months' R. I.
Shimoga	2	2	...	...	3	2	1	1	1	Do
Kadur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldrug	5	4	...	1	12	7	...	7	...	7 to 1 year R. I. each.
Kolar Gold Field...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
French Rocks	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	1 to 6 months R. I.
Bangalore City	8	8	...	...	8	8	...	6	...	8 to 6 months' R. I. each.
Mysore City	4	4	...	...	4	4	...	3	1	3 to 1 year R. I. each.
Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	71	51	1	19	102	60	4	46	14	2 to 2 years' R. I. each, 22 to 1 year R. I. each, 13 to 6 months' R. I. each, 4 to 3 months' R. I. each and 7 to 2 months' R. I. each.

The largest number of persons proceeded against was in the Tumkur District, being 28 against 4 in the previous year. The districts of Kolar, Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Mysore come next in order with 20, 13, 12 and 10 as against 1, 17, 15 and 22 respectively in 1925-26. There is still room for a free use of this provision of the Law.

33. *Preventive action under section 565, C. P. C.*—During the year, 23 convicted persons (1 in Bangalore, 7 in Mysore, 1 in Hassan, 2 in Shimoga, 1 in Kadur, 1 in Chitaldrug, 1 in Kolar Gold Field, 7 in French Rocks Circle, 2 in

Bangalore City and 5 in Mysore City) as against 30 in the last year, were ordered by magistrates to notify residence for terms ranging from 1 to 3 years, after their release from jail. The District Superintendent of Police of Tumkur has again failed to take action during the year under report in spite of instructions, to move the courts to enforce this wholesome provision.

34. *Known Depredators.*—The names of 1,412 known depredators were borne on the register of the several districts and cities. Of those 1,133 were present, 144 were out of view, 27 died, 95 were in Jail and 13 were transferred to other jurisdictions.

35. *Arrests by Village Police.*—Ninety-seven persons were arrested by the Village Police in 81 cases, as against 112 persons in 86 cases in 1925-26. Of these 68 persons in 64 cases were convicted, 24 persons in 9 cases were acquitted or discharged and 5 persons in 8 cases were awaiting trial at the close of the year. The largest number of arrests was again in the Bangalore District being 58 while no arrests were made in the districts of Hassan and Chitaldrug during the year as also in the Kadur District. Details of the offences for which arrests were made are shown below :—

Offences	No. of cases in which arrests were made.
1. Thefts	56
2. Housebreaking and thefts	13
3. Robbery	3
4. Culpable Homicide	1
5. Hurt with a dangerous weapon	1
6. Cattle mischief	2
7. Offences against public justice	5
Total	81

Twenty patels in all (13 in Mysore and 7 in Chitaldrug) were punished for dereliction of legitimate Police duties. Twelve (7 in Chitaldrug and 5 in Mysore) were fined to the extent of Rs. 11 and in Mysore District 2 were warned, 4 were suspended and 2 were punished in courts for failing to give prompt information to the Police in grave crimes.

36. *Cases under the Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation.*—No cases were prosecuted under the Regulation during the year.

37. *Offences under the Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation.*—Three hundred and sixty-nine juveniles (69 in Bangalore, 8 in Kolar, 14 in Tumkur, 21 in Mysore, 21 in Hassan, 18 in Shimoga, 22 in Kadur, 25 in Chitaldrug, 8 in Kolar Gold Field, 25 in French Rocks, 108 in Bangalore City and 32 in Mysore City) were warned as first offenders during the year as against 385 in the previous year. A representation having been made in the Birthday Session of Representative Assembly of 1927, a circular has been issued directing stricter enforcement of the provisions of the Regulation.

38. *Coffee Stealing Prevention Regulation.*—No specific cases were dealt with by the Police of the Kadur and Hassan Districts under the above Regulation but 5 cases under section 379, I. P. C., were registered in the Kadur District. Of these 2 ended in conviction, 1 in acquittal or discharge and 2 were reported on 'B' Form.

39. *Processes.*—The total number of processes including those under the Breach of Contract Act, issued, executed and unexecuted during the year was (1,46,473), (1,17,932) and (26,793) as against (1,48,587), (1,20,887) and (25,773) in the previous year.

One thousand seven hundred and forty-eight as against 1,927 were pending with the Police for execution at the close of the year. The Police are still spending much of their time and energy on process serving which may more profitably be devoted towards investigation, detection and prevention of crime.

40. *Violent and Unnatural deaths.*—The total number of persons who lost their lives from violent and unnatural causes was, 2,452 as against 2,512 in

1925-26, showing a decrease of 60 cases, the causes and details of deaths being as follows:—

Cause of death	Number of cases in 25-26	Number of cases in 26-27	Males	Females	Children
Murder	71	59	32	19	8
Culpable Homicide	29	31	22	8	1
Suicide by drowning	166	202	56	146	...
Do hanging	114	96	58	38	...
Do poison	26	4	1	3	...
Do weapon	8	4	4	...	...
Found dead (cause not known)	35	4	1	2	1
Drunk	3	...	...	...	...
Neglect or want	...	...	...	...	...
Exposure	2	11	...	1	10
Other causes	212	283	159	51	73
Mining accidents	53	44	44	...	...
Snake bites	136	133	77	27	29
ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.					
Drowning	1,331	1,273	386	529	358
Wild beasts	8	26	22	2	2
Fire	50	69	14	17	38
Fall from height	121	150	109	22	19
Lightning	13	5	4	1	...
Railway and other accidents	110	51	40	4	7
Rash Act	16	5	4	1	...
Goring by animals	8	2	2	...	...
Total	2,512	2,452	1,035	871	546

The number of deaths from suicide decreased from 314 to 306 in the year, showing a decrease of 8 cases while that under accidental deaths also decreased from 1,657 to 1,581 showing a decrease of 76 cases. The number of deaths under mining accidents decreased from 53 to 44 cases in the year.

The cases under the heading "Other Causes" were first reported to the Police as suspicious deaths. After the *post mortem* examination and investigation, they were ascertained to be due to natural causes.

41. *Investigation of heinous cases by Higher officers.*—Six hundred and sixty-three cases were reported during the year as against 677 in 1925-26. Superintendents of Police and Assistant Superintendent Police personally directed the investigation of all important heinous cases on the spot.

The Superintendent of Police of Kadur District investigated one case fully while the Shimoga Superintendent investigated a case partly.

The Assistant Superintendents of Police of Channapatna Division, Bangalore City and Railways and C. I. D. investigated fully 2, 3 and 1 cases respectively.

The Amildar investigated 29 cases fully and 4 cases partly.

42. *Licenses and Prosecutions under the Arms Regulation.*—Twenty-two thousand one hundred and thirteen licenses under forms I to VII (according to old rules) were issued under the Regulation and Rules framed thereunder, during the Calendar year ending 31st December 1926, as against 20,950 in the previous year, showing an increase of 1,163 licenses.

This increase is mostly under Forms IV, V and VII in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur. The largest increase, *viz.*, 558 is in the Kolar District. Next come the districts of Kadur and Hassan with 211 and 203, respectively.

During the year under report, 24 persons were prosecuted in 24 cases including cases and persons pending at the close of the previous year for violation of the provisions of the Arms Regulation and Rules framed thereunder. Of these 18 persons in as many cases were convicted, 4 persons in 4 cases were acquitted or discharged and the remaining 2 cases with 2 persons were pending at the close of the year.

PART II.

43. *Finger Print Slips on Record.*—The Bureau commenced its work with 47,378 slips in all on 1st July 1926.

The slips of 1,715 convicts and 375 persons registered under Criminal Tribes Regulation were received for record. Thus the slips of 2,090 persons were added to the record making a total of 49,458 slips at the close of the year (*i. e.*, 2,375 slips of persons registered under Criminal Tribes Regulation and 47,093 slips of convicts). Of these, 70 convicts' slips who were reported dead were eliminated and 30 slips of persons whose registration was cancelled were removed leaving a balance of (2,345—47,023) 49,368 slips at the close of the year. Statement 'A' gives details.

STATEMENT A.

Place	Number received for record		Number relating to previous year's convictions	Number relating to current year's convictions	Number reconvicted during the year
	1925-26	1926-27			
Bangalore	200	147	23	124	28
Kolar	129	80	32	48	14
Tumkur	149	154	6	148	16
Mysore District	150	183	40	143	32
Hassan	54	152	49	103	9
Shimoga	76	56	2	54	5
Kadur	60	56	3	53	4
Chitaldrug	124	88	16	72	6
Kolar Gold Fields	150	135	10	125	15
French Rocks	81	98	10	88	12
Bangalore City	50	164	49	115	29
Mysore City	108	91	7	84	15
Railway Police	5	8	...	8	2
Criminal Tribes	183	375	...	...	...
Total for the State	1,519	1,787	313	1,099	187
C. & M. Station, Bangalore	94	117	8	109	62
Bombay Presidency	75	64	12	52	31
Coorg	46	21	6	15	6
Madras Presidency	82	85	11	74	55
Central Province	4	2	1	1	1
Hyderabad (Deccan)	1	2	...	2	1
Karachi	1	...	...	...	...
Bagdad	...	2	...	2	1
Burma	...	5	4	1	1
United Provinces	...	5	...	5	...
Total	303	303	42	261	157
Grand Total	1,822	2,090	355	1,360	344

Search.—During the year under report, the slips of 2,759 persons were referred for search. Of these, 673 persons were traced by the Bureau as previous convicts. Statement 'B' gives details.

Thirty-five persons either wanted by the Police or who had evaded the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Regulation were spotted out by the Bureau.

All the persons who escaped from the Nanjangud Police Lock-up were re-arrested at the instance of the Bureau, which furnished the information of their whereabouts, on the receipt of Finger Print Cards for search.

STATEMENT B.

Statement showing the number of slips received for search during the year 1926-27.

Place	Number received		Number traced	
	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27
Bangalore District	349	248	85	71
Kolar	103	132	35	47
Tumkur	116	84	43	36
Mysore	248	128	75	32
Hassan	124	85	52	24
Shimoga	392	56	62	34
Kadur	58	51	9	3
Chitaldrug	89	170	24	43
Kolar Gold Fields	126	33	57	42
French Rocks	102	15	25	16
Bangalore City	171	105	68	65
Mysore City	74	78	27	28
Railways	28	10	4	0
Total for the State	1,986	1,195	566	441
Bangalore C. & M. Station	385	227	82	91
Bombay Presidency	153	100	17	23
Burma	17	3	1	..
Coorg	26	6	11	7
Central Provinces	24	9	2	..
Behar & Orissa	2	..	..	..
Madras Presidency	1,348	1,106	91	104
Bagdad	..	..	..	..
United Provinces	1	3	..	..
Baroda	..	..	..	..
Officer-in-charge	1	3	..	..
Hyderabad (Deccan)	..	3	..	..
Persia	23	34	3	1
Bengal	2	5	..	..
Punjab	8	9	..	1
Poona F. P. B.	6	..	..	..
Sindh Karachi	..	30	..	..
Assam	4	3	..	1
Trichur	1	10	..	..
Rajaputana	..	4	..	..
Railway Police	..	9	..	4
Total	2,004	1,564	207	232
Grand Total	3,990	2,759	773	673

44. *Expert Opinion.*—Written opinion of the Expert was obtained in 69 cases, 59 Civil, 1 Revenue, 4 Criminal and 5 Registration) as against 68 cases in the previous year. The Expert attended courts for 86 days and gave evidence in 78 cases (65 Criminal cases, 10 Civil cases and 3 Registration cases) as against 63 cases spending 72 days.

45. *Criminal Investigation Department.*—Mr. Mellor continued to be in charge of the department through the year.

The staff was employed to assist the regular Police in the investigation of cases and in holding confidential enquiries as enumerated below :—

(1) Robertsonpet Civil Hospital case, (2) State Huzur Treasury Defalcation case, (3) Mysore Taluk Treasury Defalcation case, (4) Mysore Government Weaving Factory case, (5) sandalwood theft case of 1925-26 transferred to the Ananthapur Police, (6) forged currency note case of Shimoga District, and (7) housebreaking and theft cases of Shimoga Town and District, and in enquiries relating to (1). The Agricultural Dairy Form, (2) theft of Dasara Return Tickets, (3) complaints of an alleged attempt at bribery, (4) alleged kidnapping, (5) a foreigner, (6) petitions containing allegations of robbery and murder in Bangalore City, (7) one Ranojee

Rao Sindhe, a clerk of the Comptroller's Office, (8) an attempted cheating, (9) the registration of a motor bus by S. V. Brothers of Mysore and (10) a case of cheating by personation on a requisition by the District Superintendent of Police, Rajkote.

46. *Police Training School.*—Mr. S. N. Hanumantha Rao, B.A., continued as Principal of the Police Training School till 10th January 1927, on which date he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement, handing over charge to the head-quarter Office Assistant Mr. G. Santavirappa, B.A., from whom Mr. S. Raja Rao, B.A., who was appointed as Acting Principal assumed charge on the 11th February 1927. There were 3 classes during the year as in the previous year. Two hundred and nineteen students (22 in the Inspectors' class, 46 in the Kannada S. H. O. and 151 in the Constables' class) were trained during the year as against 220 in 1925-26. Seven out of 9 students who appeared for the Criminal Higher Examination held in May 1927 passed the same, one of them, *viz.*, Daffedar Venkatappa of the Mysore District taking a I Class, while 19 out of 27 who appeared for the Criminal Lower examination, passed the same. The final examination of the Police Training School were held as usual before the close of the year.

47. *Provincial Reserve Police.*—Besides furnishing the usual guards at the Bangalore Palace, Public and Survey Offices, and at the Chief Court premises, the force was on special duty at Mysore in connection with the Dasara and the Birthday celebrations, in addition to the permanent detachment of 40 men and officers stationed at Mysore. They were also on special duty in connection with the Jatra celebrations at Chunchanakatte, Ghati Subramanya, Nanjangud and Mudukathore and Karaga and Moharram processions in Bangalore City. Their services were availed of by the Bangalore City Police, in connection with the cooly strikes in the Binny and the Maharaja Mills. They were on special duty at Channapatna and Closepet in connection with the apprehended Moharram disturbances, as also at Tiptur on account of a breach of the peace apprehended there. They were also on special duty at Yelandur during the trial of the Honnur Rioting cases and at Chamarajanagar and Kankanhalli in connection with the opening of the new railway and of the Power House respectively. Their services were requisitioned by the District Magistrate to keep the peace at Doddasadenahalli village, Kankanballi Taluk, where two factions created a disturbance and are under trial for offences of rioting. The Reserve Police were also employed to assist the local Police in connection with the Field Firing practice and Military manœuvres at Rajankunte, Bangalore Taluk. In recent months there have been frequent calls on the services of this Force in connection with the disturbances among the labourers employed in the Binny and Maharaja's Mills in Bangalore City.

48. *Inspection of Stations by District Officers.*—The following statement shows the details of inspections done by Deputy Commissioners and Superintendents of Police:—

District	Number of Stations				Visited by the Deputy Commissioner				Inspected by the Superintendents of Police			
	Investigating centres	Sub-stations	Out-posts	Total	Investigating centres	Sub-stations	Out-posts	Total	Investigating centres		Sub-Stations	
									Once	More than once	Once	More than once
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bangalore	28	25	22	75	12	...	...	12	20	3	15	3
Kolar	19	25	14	58	3	3	1	7	19	...	24	...
Tumkur	30	22	33	75	9	3	6	18	13	7	17	3
Mysore	18	26	32	76	6	3	3	12	15	3	22	3
Hassan	16	21	18	55	10	9	2	21	15	1	19	2
Shimoga	22	23	30	75	8	2	...	10	18	3	18	2
Kadur	16	14	23	53	8	4	5	17	...	16	...	14
Chitaldrug	18	6	41	65	5	...	18	18	12	6	3	3
Kolar Gold Field	8	2	6	16	5	2	8	10	8	...	2	...
French Bools	12	13	14	39	8	8	3	14	8	4	10	2
Bangalore City	8	...	3	11	8	...	...	8	...	8	...	...
Mysore City	9	...	8	12	9	...	3	12	...	9	...	...
Railways	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Total	195	177	244	616	91	29	39	159	123	66	130	32

Districts	Inspected by Superintendents of Police				Number of days travelled	Number of Miles		Number of stations not inspected			
	Out posts		Total			By Road	By Railways	Investigating centres	Sub Stations	Out posts	Total
	Once	More than once	Once	More than once							
	14	15	16	17							
Bangalore	14	3	49	9	74	3,216	1,884	...	7	5	12*
Kolar	14	...	57	...	200	2,153	3,257	...	1	...	1
Tunkur	22	0	52	19	156	4,051	1,121	...	2	2	4
Mysore	27	1	64	7	122	2,845	3,856	...	1	4	5
Hassan	17	1	51	4	42	3,368	1,292	...	...	...	...
Shimoga	17	10	53	15	57	4,044	624	1	3	3	7
Kadur	...	58	58	...	144	4,240	583	...	...	...	...
Chitaldrug	33	8	46	17	46	3,576	2,428	...	...	...	...
Kolar Gold Field	6	...	16	...	18	254	544	...	...	...	...
French Rocks	12	2	30	8	198	2,395	1,937	...	1	...	1
Bangalore City	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore City	...	3	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railways	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	162	68	420	166	1,061	33,144	17,798	1	15	14	30

* The Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chamapatna has inspected all the stations in his division.
 † Do Do Davangere Do

The Deputy Commissioner of Hassan inspected the largest number of stations and out-posts during the year, the number inspected being 21 out of 55 in the district while the number inspected by the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldrug was 18 out of 65 in that district. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, inspected all the stations and out-posts in the Mysore City and the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore District similarly inspected all the stations in Bangalore City and the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar District inspected 10 stations out of 16 in the Kolar Gold Field Circle and 7 out of 58 in the Kolar District. The inspections by the Deputy Commissioners of the other districts were also fair.

The District Superintendent of Police, Bangalore, did not inspect 7 sub-stations and 5 out-posts, the District Superintendent of Police, Shimoga 1 head station 3 sub-stations and 3 out-posts, the District Superintendent of Police, Mysore, 1 sub station and 4 out-posts, the District Superintendent of Police, Tunkur, 2 sub-stations and 2 out-posts, the District Superintendents of Police of Kolar District and French Rocks Circle, 1 sub-station each respectively. Instructions will issue to the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents that no station or out-post should be left uninspected by them in a year.

49. *Strength of the Force.*—Statement 'D' appended to the report shows the sanctioned strength, distribution and cost of the Police Force during the year. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the 30th June 1927 was 925 officers and 5,392 constables as against 921 officers, and 5,320 constables in 1925-26. the fluctuation being due to (1) the addition of two Police Probationers sanctioned in G. O. No. 1931-3—C. B. 32-24-12, dated 20th December 1926, with effect from 3rd January 1927, after Probationer Mr. J. L. Bowring resigned his appointment, (2) the addition of 7 Head Constables and 64 constables, abolishing 7 first class sergeants sanctioned in connection with the reorganization of the Bangalore City Police Force with effect from 1st April 1927 ordered in Government Order No. P. 5080-1—Police 42-26-3, dated 29th March 1927, (3) the addition of 1 Head Constable, 1 second class sergeant and 6 constables sanctioned for the Chamarajnagar-Nanjangud Railway Section of the Mysore Railways in G. O. No. P. 994-6—Police 18-26-2, dated 20th August 1926, (4) the addition of a second class Daffedar and 3 constables sanctioned for the newly opened sub-station of Haranahalli, Kumsi Sub-Taluk, Shimoga District, in G. O. No. P. 4883-9—Police 150-26-2, dated 23rd March 1927 and (5) the abolition of 1 second class constable in the Provincial Special Reserve Force as ordered in G. O. No. P. 123-24—Police 221-25-2, dated 22nd June 1927, which was brought into effect from the 7th July 1926.

There was a temporary force of 6 officers and 44 constables as against 5 officers and 38 constables in 1925-26, the fluctuation being due to the additional strength

of 1 daffedar and 6 men sanctioned temporarily to the sub-station at the Central Distillery in Government Order No. Fl. C. 29-32—Ex. 64-24, dated 16th June 1926, which was brought into effect from the beginning of the year under report.

50. *Recruitment and Vacancies.*—There were 382 enlistments during the year as against 472 in 1925-26, of which 76 were enlisted in Bangalore City. The number of vacancies at the end of the year was 92 as against 86 in the previous year. The largest number of vacancies was in the Shimoga District, being 31 and Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts next with 19 and 18 vacancies respectively. In Bangalore City there were 6 vacancies at the close of the year.

51. *Cost of the department.*—The cost of the Police Administration according to preliminary figures furnished by the Comptroller was Rs. 16,19,948-2-10 as against Rs. 15,97,271-5-0 in 1925-26 as shown below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Superintendence	51,319	1	1
2. Criminal Investigation Department	8,098	4	0
3. Police Force (District Executive Force)	15,00,952	1	1
4. Police Training School	16,432	10	0
5. Kolar Gold Field Police Force	1,08,630	10	5
6. Railway Police Force	43,757	8	0
Total	17,29,190	2	7
Deduct charges under 5 (i) Ordinary Police transferred to 7 Supervision of Mines and other charges	1,09,241	15	9
Net amount	16,19,948	2	10

The total cost of the department during the year was more than what it was in 1925-26, by Rs. 22,767-15-10, the increase being due to the entire cost of the Railway Police Force being borne by the department during the year, instead of in proportion of 3-10th of the cost as in previous years under Government Order No. P. 3783—Police 65-25-2 dated 3rd February 1926, in pursuance of which the new arrangement of meeting the entire cost of the Police, for maintenance of "Law and Order" was brought into force from the beginning of the year under report, viz, 1st July 1926.

52. *Hutting and Building.*—The Government in their Order No. P. W. 262-7-2, dated 24th July 1926, passed orders transferring the execution of all works, original as well as repairs to the P. W. D. since no Special Engineering staff was employed in the Police Department to supervise the works. As the execution of all works was taken over by the D. P. W., no amount was provided in the Police Budget Estimates of 1927-28. List of Police buildings repaired and newly constructed during the year under report has been called for from the Chief Engineer in Mysore.

The Old Barr (Infantry) Lines in Bangalore City were occupied by the Provincial Special Reserve Police with effect from 9th April 1927 and 72 houses and 1 officer's quarters in the same lines have been occupied by the City Police of Bangalore recently.

53. *Ookad Thoties.*—There was no change in the location or in the number of Ookads sanctioned, viz., 352 till the end of March 1927, when the Government were pleased to order the abolition of these Ookads entirely in their Order No. P. 3703-12—Police 141-26-2, dated the 24th January 1927 and thereby a recurring savings of Rs. 25,044 per annum was effected.

54. *Inspector General's Inspection.*—Mr. P. F. Bowring toured in all the districts of the State and was out in camp for 78 days, travelled by road 2,058 and by rail 501 miles, inspected 5 District Police Superintendent's Offices, 1 Assistant Police Superintendent's Office, 20 Taluk Police Offices, 29 Range Stations, 14 Sub-Stations and 3 Out-Posts. I toured in parts of all the districts of the State except Chitaldrug and was out in camp for 44 days, travelled by road 917 and by rail 169 miles, inspected 6 District Police Superintendents' Offices, 4 Assistant Police Superintendent's Offices, 14 Taluk Police Offices, 10 Range Stations, 15 Sub-Stations and 12 Out-Posts.

55. *Punishments.*—The total number of officers and men punished judicially and departmentally was 2,286 as against 2,603 showing a decrease of 317. Of these

2,267 were for breaches of Departmental rules and discipline and 17 for offences noted below for which police men were convicted:—

Offences under the Police Regulation	...	...	...	...	9
OFFENCES UNDER THE I. P. C.—					
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	3
Robbery	...	...	...	...	1
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	1
Outraging the modesty of a woman and wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	1
House Breaking and theft	..	..	..	..	2
					—
			Total	...	17
					—

56. *Rewards.*—The number of officers and men rewarded by promotion was 6 as against 2 in the previous year and the number of officers and men, rewarded by money was 272 as against 221 in the preceding year, amounting to Rs. 2,037 as against 1,000-15-0. Of the amount awarded to the officers and men, a sum of Rs. 1,053-8-0 as against Rs. 663 was from the Budget grant and the balance of Rs. 983-8-0 was from other Departments of the state and private individuals. A further sum of Rs. 438-0-0 was awarded to 3 British Policemen and also to 54 private individuals.

57. *Police lent to private persons.*—Twelve officers and 77 constables were lent to private individuals, corporate bodies and Departments working on a *quasi-commercial* basis, subject to the usual payment as against 13 officers and 59 constables in 1925-26.

58. *Prosecuting Inspectors.*—The Prosecuting Inspectors in the several districts and cities conducted prosecutions in 3,790 cases as against 3,601 cases in 1925-26, of which 1,916 against 1,844 ended in conviction, 870 in acquittal or discharge, 167 cases were compounded, 50 cases were withdrawn, 59 cases were struck off and 728 were pending before courts at the close of the year. They also appeared in appeal cases before the the District Magistrates and Special I Class Magistrates to support convictions and instructed Public Prosecutors in Sessions cases and the Government Advocate in appeal and revision cases before the Chief Court.

59. *Criminal Gangs.*—There are at present 503 permanent gangs consisting of 6,525 men, 5,988 women and 6,882 children. The number of wandering gangs that passed through the State was 159, comprising of 3,283 (958 men, 935 women and 1,390 children).

Criminal Tribes Regulation.—During the year under report the gangs of Handi Jogis, Korachars and Mannuwaddars of Bangalore District, Kepmaris and Korachars of Kolar District and Kukke Koramars and Valagada Koramars of Hassan District, were registered under the Regulation.

Seventy three cases involving 75 persons were prosecuted under this Regulation; the highest number was in the Hassan District *viz.*, 22, of these 62 cases with 64 persons ended in conviction, 8 cases with 8 persons ended in acquittal or discharge and 3 cases with 3 persons, were pending trial at the close of the year.

60. *Inspection of Tonga or Jutka Ponies.*—As usual there were 2 half-yearly inspections of Tonga or Jutka ponies during the year under report. Inspections were conducted jointly by the Veterinary Inspectors and Police Inspectors. No case was launched under section 57 of the Police Regulation during the year.

The plying of Tongas for hire is gradually dying out as, in almost all the roads in the State, the motor buses are plying for hire.

61. *Stores Inspection.*—My office Assistant was directly in charge of the Chief Office Stores. The Assistant Superintendents of the Railways and C. I. D. and of the Police Training School minutely inspected the Stores on the 6th June 1927 and checked the stock on hand. There were no irregularities.

62. *Working of the Motor Vehicles Regulation and Rules.*—During the year under report 361 motor vehicles were registered under the Motor Vehicles Regulation realising a fee of Rs. 5,468 as against 363 motor vehicles with a realization of Rs. 5,560 in 1925-26.

Eighty-five motor accidents were reported, of which 50 were pure accidents and out of the remaining 35 cases, 20 ended in conviction, 6 in acquittal or discharge, 2

offences under Section 337 I. P. C. were compounded, 2 'B' sheeted and 5 were pending at the close of the year.

63. *Meeting of Border Superintendents.*—During the year, the District Superintendents of Police of Bangalore, Kolar and Kolar Gold Field Circle and the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bangalore City met the Assistant Superintendent of Police of Hosur, Salem District, at Champion Reefs on 1st November 1926.

The District Superintendent of Police, Chitaldrug met the District Superintendents of Police of Bellary, Ananthapur and Hyderabad and the Deputy Inspectors-Generals of Hyderabad and Madras at Bellary on 24th July 1926.

The District Superintendent of Police, Kolar Gold Field met the District Superintendent of Police of North Arcot at Champion Reefs on 14th February 1927.

The District Superintendents of Police of Kadur and Shimoga and the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sandalwood Special Duty, met the District Superintendent of Police of South Canara at Karkal on 13th June 1927.

The District Superintendent of Police of Shimoga and the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sandalwood Special Duty, met the District Superintendents of Police of Dharwar and North Canara at Sirsi on 25th May 1927.

64. *Casualties.*—The total number of casualties during the year was 379 as against 377 in the last year as detailed below:—

	1925-26	1926-27
Discharged on pension	72	47
By resignation without pension or gratuity	94	108
By dismissal	58	79
By discharge	69	56
By desertion	41	32
By death	43	57
Total	377	379

65. *Principal measures sanctioned during the year.*—The conversion of Kirgaval out post station into a Sub Station and Kalimuddanadoddy Sub-Station into an out post Station in the Malvalli Taluk in G. O. No. P. 3453-4 Police 120-26-2, dated the 17th January 1927.

2. Abolition of the Ookad thotis with effect from 1st April 1927 in G. O. No. 3703-12 Police 141-26-2, dated the 24th January 1927.

3. Sanctioning the opening of the Tarikere town investigating centre in G. O. No. P. 404-5 Police 235-25-2, dated 24th July 1926.

4. Empowering all District Superintendents of Police to sanction an advance of a month's pay on transfer to officials drawing a pay of Rs. 55 or less in G. O. No. P. 3083-4 G. F. 40-26-4, dated the 18th October 1926.

5. Extending the provisions of Section 56 of the Police Regulation to Periapatna and Hunsur with effect from 1st October 1926 in G. O. No. P. 1124 Pol. 207-25-4, dated 28th August 1926.

6. Extending the provisions of Section 56 of the Police Regulation to Vadigenahally town in Devanahally Taluk with effect from 1st December 1926 in G. O. No. P. 2086 Police 86-26-2, dated 15th November 1926.

7. Extending the Provisions of clauses a.b.c.i and p of section 56 of the Police Regulation to Bethamangala village, Bowringpet Taluk, with effect from 1st December 1926 in G. O. No. P. 2082 Pol. 78-26-2, dated 15th November 1926.

8. Empowering the Jahgirdar of Yelandur to perform the duties of a District Superintendent of Police within the Jahgir limits in G. O. No. P. 5254-7 Pol. 170-24, dated 15th April 1927.

9. The arrangement of meeting the cost of the Railway Police on Railways run by the State entirely by Government instead of in the proportion of 3-10ths as in previous years as per Government Order No. P. 3788-90 Pol. 65-25-2, dated 3rd February 1926.

66. *Schemes submitted to Government and under consideration.*—1. Augmentation of the Finger Print Bureau Establishment by the addition of 1 Sub-Inspector and 1 Attender recommended for Government sanction in this office No. C. 1,769 of 25, dated 9th March 1926.

2. Replacement of Cavalry Detachment by mounted Police for the frontier duty in the Pavagada and Jagalur Taluks, proposed in this office No. C. 332 of 24, dated 12th February 1925.

3. Enhancement of Horse Allowance to Inspectors and Jamedars proposed in this office C. No. 2,277 of 22, dated 18th April 1923.

4. Enhancement of pay and housing of the Police in the two cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

5. Proposals for systematising Malnad and Ghat Batta recommended in this office C. No. 1,967 of 21, dated 30th May 1925.

6. Grant of local allowance to the Police staff at Bhadravathi, proposed in this office letter No. C. 2,385 of 24, dated 23rd March 1926.

7. Supply of carbines to the Kolar Gold Field Police recommended in this office Per. 79 of 25, dated 15th January 1926.

8. Revision of the Office Establishment of the office of the Inspector-General of Police, recommended in this office letter No. C. 1,412 of 26, dated 18th December 1926.

General.—Since the close of the official year (1) steps have been taken to revise the rules for the regulation of traffic in cities and towns on up-to-date lines and for the training of the men employed on traffic duty in Bangalore and Mysore Cities (2) proposals for the abolition of out posts which have become unnecessary and the employment of the men released by such abolition in towns and centres where augmentation is called for, have been submitted to Government in respect of four districts and proposals have been called for from the remaining four districts. (3) The strengthening of the Police force in Mysore City having become an urgent necessity, proposals for revision are in course of submission for the orders of Government. (4) Government have been pleased to sanction the supply of sandals to the men of the district force which practice had been discontinued for some years. (5) The revision of the work of the C. I. D. particularly with reference to the preparation and maintenance of records of habitual criminals and members of criminal gangs is under consideration. (6) The syllabus and courses of training in the Police Training School at Bangalore being in need of expansion and revision, proposals are under formulation to that end. These and certain other questions relating to the organisation of the department are under careful study.

The department owes a deep debt of gratitude to the Government for making available the houses in the Old Barr Lines in Bangalore City for occupation by the Reserve Police and by 72 men of the Bangalore City Police Force. Government have also been good enough to promise some of the houses occupied by the Mysore Horse for the use of the men of the Mysore City Police Force and the Old Siledar Lines in Bangalore City for the remaining numbers of the Bangalore City Police. In an ideal Police system there should be no Police force without concentrated house accommodation as without such a necessary facility punctual attendance, prompt mobilisation and maintenance of discipline will not be possible. The construction of lines is also very necessary in certain other places in the State—particularly Davangere, Shimoga, Chenuapatna, Chikaballapur, etc.,

The most widely prevalent species of heinous crime in the State and which is also the most difficult of detection is House-breaking and Theft which is ordinarily committed by habitual criminals or members belonging to criminal classes both within and outside the State after careful preparation and with the most extraordinary precautions against prevention and detection. An intimate knowledge of the history, habits and movements of these tribes is an indispensable equipment of every Police Officer and both officers and men require careful training in the art of detection particularly in the search for clues and the intelligent following up of clues. This important matter is receiving careful attention.

A tendency is noticeable among Investigating Officers of sending up "B" reports in cases which are hard of detection and in petty cases of not bringing them

on file at all. Such malpractices should be suppressed by inspecting officers. The Department is suffering under the double disability of inadequate strength and inadequate payment and it is hoped that with the return of more prosperous times which are in sight the Government will be able to sanction some at least of the many ameliorative measures which have been submitted from time to time during recent years. An increase of pay for the men which at present compares very unfavourably with the rates prevailing elsewhere is urgently called for.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. HIRIANNAIYA,

Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX "A"

Statement showing the names of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police and the periods they were in charge of Districts, Circles, Cities and Sub-Divisions:—

No.	District	Names of Officers	From	To
1	Bangalore ...	Mr. M. Seshadri, M.A., ...	1st July 1926	8th October 1926
		" G. Santavirappa, B.A., ...	9th October 1926	4th January 1927
		" K. Mohamed Hussein ...	5th January 1927	5th January 1927
		" M. Sirajuddin Mohamed...	6th January 1927	30th June 1927
2	Chennapatna ...	" M. Seshadri, M.A., ..	1st July 1926	8th July 1926
		" C. Everard ...	9th July 1926	30th Dec. 1926
		" M. R. Hanumantha Naidu.	31st Dec. 1926	4th January 1927
		" H. Siddaraj Urs ...	5th January 1927	13th Feb. 1927
		" P. N. Krishnamurthy Naidu, B.A.,	14th Feb. 1927	30th June 1927
3	Kolar ...	" Hyder Ali Khan ...	1st July 1926	Do
4	Tumkur ...	" C. Gopalachar, B.A., ...	Do	Do
5	Mysore ...	" K. Siddharamappa, B.A.,	Do	Do
6	Hassan ...	" J. E. Dunning	Do	Do
7	Shimoga ...	" B. Abdul Gani ...	Do	30th August 1926
		" J. F. Anderson ...	31st August 1926	17th Sept. 1926
		" B. Abdul Gani ...	18th Sept. 1926	11th Nov. 1926
		" J. F. Anderson ...	12th Nov. 1926	31st Dec. 1926
		" C. Everard ...	1st January 1927	30th June 1927
8	Kadur ...	" C. M. H. Ranajodha Singh, B.A.,	1st July 1926	Do
		" P. N. Krishnamurthy Naidu, B.A.,	Do	7th July 1926
10	Kolar Gold Fields...	" S. Narayana Rao, M.A.,...	8th July 1926	1st May 1927
		" K. Seshadri Iyer, B.A., ...	2nd May 1927	30th June 1927
		" Sydney M. Pritchard, J.P.	1st July 1926	5th June 1927
11	French Rocks ...	" S. Narayana Rao, M.A., ...	6th June 1927	30th June 1927
		" G. Santavirappa, B.A., ...	1st July 1926	4th October 1926
		" R. P. Mallappa, B.A., LL.B.,	5th Oct. 1926	15th Feb. 1927
		" K. Siddharamappa, B.A.,...	16th Feb. 1927	27th Feb. 1927
12	Bangalore City ...	" R. P. Mallappa, B.A., LL.B.,	28th Feb. 1927	30th June 1927
		" K. Mohamed Hussein ...	1st July 1926	Do
13	Mysore City ...	" Sirajuddin Mohamed ...	Do	1st January 1927
		" M. S. Rangachar, B.A., ...	2nd January 1927	21st Feb. 1927
		" H. Siddaraj Urs ...	22nd Feb. 1927	30th June 1927
14	Railway and C.I.D.	" M. Mellor ...	1st July 1926	Do
15	Police Training School ...	" S. N. Hanumantha Rao, B.A.,	Do	9th January 1927
		" G. Santavirappa, B.A., ...	10th January 1927	10th Feb. 1927
		" S. Raja Rao, B.A., ...	11th Feb. 1927	30th June 1927
16	Davangere ...	" P. N. Krishnamurthy Naidu, B.A.,	1st July 1926	3rd Feb. 1927
		" M. A. Venkatachar, B.A., B.L.,	4th Feb. 1927	6th May 1927
		" K. Seshadri Iyer, B.A., ...	7th May 1927	26th May 1927
		" M. A. Venkatachar, B.A., B.L.,	27th May 1927	30th June 1927
		" G. Soundararajengar ...	1st July 1926	30th June 1927

* (Except for 15 days when Mr. K. Mallaraj Urs, B.A., was in charge).

STATEMENT A.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1926-27.

PART I—RETURN OF CASES.

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year		Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation	Number proved or declared to be false	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Trial cases		Total time cases (cols. 14, 15 and 16)	Total Magistrates' trial cases	Total Magistrates' cases convicted	Grand Total of trial cases (Cols. 14 and 15)	Remarks	
			A	B						A	B			11	12						13	14	15	16	17
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																					
CLASS I.																					
1	115, 117, 118, and 119...	Abetment of cognizable offences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	131 to 136 and 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 251 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263 A ...	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	488 A to 491 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	312 to 216 and 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	148 to 153, 157, 168 and 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	140, 170 and 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	68	31	10	160	169	6	19	97	12	20	37	35	1	98	27	2	118	2 A struck off, 1 transferred to the British Police, 3 withdrawn and 1 compounded.	
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																					
CLASS II.																					
11	302, 303 and 306 ...	Murder ...	19	5	14	39	73	...	8	11	4	18	19	20	4	5	48	1	49	7 A struck off and 1 withdrawn.	
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	3	1	...	10	9	...	1	...	1	...	5	1	...	7	...	...	7	...	
13	304 and 304 ...	Culpable homicide ...	6	...	1	31	82	...	1	...	2	3	16	7	...	1	...	...	23	...	
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	3	...	...	17	17	...	3	...	5	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	13	2 A struck off.	

STATEMENT A—PART I—contd.

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at the end of the year										True cases				Grand Total of true cases (Cols. 14 and 15)	Remarks												
			4		5		6		7		8		9		10				11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18
			A	B	P	Number reported in the year		Number in which investigation was refused		Number remaining for investigation		Number proved or declared to be false		Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable		A	B	P	Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 11, 12 and 13)		Total Magistrates' true cases		Total Magistrates' cases convicted				
34	379 to 462 ...	MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY. (of cattle ...)	93	50	82	458	8	528	38	79	69	79	87	69	79	87	69	79	87	184	82	13	81	321	25	2	346	2	346	6 A struck off, 4 transferred to the British Police.
35	406 to 409 ...	Theft (ordinary ...)	253	240	362	2,267	307	2,322	186	466	286	342	275	286	342	275	286	342	611	228	105	178	1,629	525	133	2,151	133	2,151	11 A struck off, and 5 withdrawn.	
36	411 to 414 ...	Criminal breach of trust	83	21	30	164	5	189	8	32	25	30	81	25	30	81	25	30	56	29	2	10	102	49	10	151	10	151	(b) 2 withdrawn.	
37	419 and 420 ...	Receiving stolen property	6	...	2	29	...	31	2	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	...	...	20	2	1	22	1	22	(b) 1 transferred to the British Police.
38	427, 438, 455 and 456 ...	Cheating Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass and house-breaking.	16	13	1	62	...	65	3	12	9	17	67	9	12	17	9	12	20	13	2	1	86	21	1	90	1	90	(c) 1 A struck off, 2 withdrawn and 38 compounded.	
39	461 and 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	2	7	5	25	8	92	...	11	5	5	2	5	5	2	5	5	3	2	1	2	16	...	...	...	...	16	(d) 28 A struck off, 24 withdrawn, 36 compounded and 5 transferred to the British Police.
40	225 to 227 ... 260, 248, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 Sec. 34 of Act V of 1961 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE. Offences against religion Public nuisances	523	419	505	3,253	323	3,424	223	664	435	490	536	435	490	536	435	490	1,127	450	124	228	2,228	1,017	171	1,275	171	1,275	(e) 57 A struck off, 36 withdrawn, 153 compounded and 6 transferred to the British Police.	
41	295 to 297 ... 290, 298, 299, 300, 301 to 304 Sec. 34 of Act V of 1961 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	961	724	1,283	6,069	486	6,860	392	1,230	707	1,374	1,016	707	1,374	1,016	707	1,374	1,651	926	302	691	1,089	1,444	211	5,223	211	5,223	(f) 1 A struck off, (g) 2 compounded.	
42	379 to 462 ...	MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY. (of cattle ...)	93	50	82	458	8	528	38	79	69	79	87	69	79	87	69	79	184	82	13	81	321	25	2	346	2	346	6 A struck off, 4 transferred to the British Police.	
43	406 to 409 ...	Theft (ordinary ...)	253	240	362	2,267	307	2,322	186	466	286	342	275	286	342	275	286	342	611	228	105	178	1,629	525	133	2,151	133	2,151	11 A struck off, and 5 withdrawn.	
44	411 to 414 ...	Criminal breach of trust	83	21	30	164	5	189	8	32	25	30	81	25	30	81	25	30	56	29	2	10	102	49	10	151	10	151	(b) 2 withdrawn.	
45	419 and 420 ...	Receiving stolen property	6	...	2	29	...	31	2	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	...	...	20	2	1	22	1	22	(b) 1 transferred to the British Police.
46	427, 438, 455 and 456 ...	Cheating Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass and house-breaking.	16	13	1	62	...	65	3	12	9	17	67	9	12	17	9	12	20	13	2	1	86	21	1	90	1	90	(c) 1 A struck off, 2 withdrawn and 38 compounded.	
47	461 and 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	2	7	5	25	8	92	...	11	5	5	2	5	5	2	5	5	3	2	1	2	16	...	...	...	...	16	(d) 28 A struck off, 24 withdrawn, 36 compounded and 5 transferred to the British Police.
48	225 to 227 ... 260, 248, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 Sec. 34 of Act V of 1961 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE. Offences against religion Public nuisances	523	419	505	3,253	323	3,424	223	664	435	490	536	435	490	536	435	490	1,127	450	124	228	2,228	1,017	171	1,275	171	1,275	(e) 57 A struck off, 36 withdrawn, 153 compounded and 6 transferred to the British Police.	
49	295 to 297 ... 290, 298, 299, 300, 301 to 304 Sec. 34 of Act V of 1961 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	961	724	1,283	6,069	486	6,860	392	1,230	707	1,374	1,016	707	1,374	1,016	707	1,374	1,651	926	302	691	1,089	1,444	211	5,223	211	5,223	(f) 1 A struck off, (g) 2 compounded.	
Grand Total			1,055	799	1,222	7,906	486	8,701	385	1,242	715	1,381	1,246	715	1,381	1,246	715	1,381	3,100	1,067	303	692	5,706	1,532	260	7,240	260	7,240	(j) 75 A struck off, 51 withdrawn, 164 compounded and 8 transferred (6 to the British Police and 2 to the Excise Department).	

STATEMENT A. Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1926-27.

PART II -- Return of Persons concerned in cases.

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or on bail under Sec. 170, C.P.C., at beginning of year reported to or taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under Section 169 of C.P.C.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons ending arrest at the close of the year	Number in custody pending trial or on bail at the end of the year	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases			Remarks
												Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Sections of Indian Penal Code. 115, 117, 118 and 119	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.	OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.													
2	131 to 186 and 188	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 251	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
5	167 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	469A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 died
7	212, to 216 and 216A	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 transferred
8	234, 225, 226B and 226	Other offences against Public Justice	21	44+4*	...	...	...	29	23	...	...	...	...	...	9 withdrawn, and 14 compounded.
9	148, to 151, 157, 158 and 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	440	877+105*	15	...	544	148	336	...	...	289	6	112	...
10	149, 170 and 171	Personating Public servant or soldier	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	463	931+103*	17	1	600	179	421	(3)	860	990*	7	112	9 withdrawn, 14 compounded, 1 died and 1 transferred
	CLASS II.	SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.													
11	302, 303 and 305	Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 died
12	307	Attempts at murder	52	88+1*	11	...	106	28	77	...	...	5	...	...	...
13	304 and 305	Culpable homicide	6	26+1*	2	...	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	6	14+1*	1	...	29	20	9	(2)	...	...	...	...	1 escaped
15	377	Unnatural Offences	3	...	...	...	12	7	5	(1)	...	...	...	...	...
16	317 and 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	305, 306 and 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	3	28+1*	1	...	14	6	8	...	...	19	6	14	1 absconded
18	329, 331, 333, 326, 326 and 385	Grievous hurt	63	157+22*	5	...	24	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	2 died
19	388	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	3	...	...	...	144	51	98	...	...	...	...	...	88 compounded
20	397, 380, 392 and 381	Hurt	119	324+61*	10	...	6	47	171	(7)	181	274	14	151	6 struck off, 74 compounded and 2 died

CLASS V.	MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.										CLASS VI.	OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.	Total	Grand Total	Remarks		
	379 to 382	Theft	of cattle
34	379 to 382	...	144	360+20*	6	...	416	267	159	10	121	107	22	91	1 escaped and 4 transferred.		
35	406 to 409	...	496	1,858+227*	77	...	1,522	1,040	463	22	592	840	173	470	10 withdrawn, 4 died, and 6 transferred.		
36	411 to 414	...	42	91+9*	4	...	79	44	35	9	56	50	8	23	3 withdrawn.		
37	419 & 420	...	5	29+1*	1	...	23	17	6	...	9	...	...	...	2 withdrawn.
38	447, 448, 453 & 456	...	18	38+3*	1	...	11	20	21	5	13	32	1	50	1 struck off, 2 withdrawn and 1 transferred.		
39	461, & 462	...	185	310+70*	11	...	357	53	261	1	147	1,079	61	741 _a	as withdrawn, 69 compounded and 4 died.		
		...	5	7	...	...	7	3	4	...	9	...	...	...	1 struck off, 22 withdrawn, 69 compounded, 8 died, escaped and 11 transferred.
		...	927	4,443+336*	102	...	2,445	1,474	971	47	947	2,108	265	1,275	7 struck off, 36 withdrawn, 262 compounded, 15 died, 2 escaped, 4 absconded and 13 transferred.		
		...	1,987	5,408+637*	284	...	4,880	2,370	2,510	89	2,554	3,358	386	1,971	14 withdrawn, 61 compounded and 3 transferred.		
40	936 to 287	...	11	9+2*	...	...	16	1	15	...	5	27	...	10	Do
41	939, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 287, 989, 291 to 294, Sec. 34, Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	...	7	29+8*	2	...	31	20	11	...	11	5	1	2	Do		
42	...	...	196	1232+731*	1	...	1,770	1,594	176	1	811	64	49	9	14 withdrawn, 61 compounded and 1 died, 1 absconded and 3 transferred.
		...	311	1,270+744*	3	...	1,817	1,615	202	1	387	96	50	21b	Do		
		...	2,211	6,678+1,361*	287	...	6,697	3,985	2,712	88	2,981	3,454	386	1,962	7 struck off, 50 withdrawn, 281 compounded, 16 died, 2 escaped, 5 absconded and 16 transferred.		

* Indicates persons appeared before Magistrates under order.

STATEMENT B.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1926-27.

PART I—RETURN OF CASES.

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at the beginning of the year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5)	Number dismissed without trial	Number ending in discharge or acquittal	Number ending in conviction	Number pending at the close of the year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases of death, escape and charges abandoned or compounded or lunacy during trial	Withdrawn (Sections 217, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 434, Criminal Procedure Code)	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Section of Indian Penal Code. 115, 117, 118 and 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILITY ETC.												
2	121 to 130 and 305	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 201, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 228	Offences against Public Justice	10	22	32	3	18	6	5	...	...	...	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 226	Offences by public servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property	1	25	26	1	1	1	13	...	...	...	...	...
7	465 to 474	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	6	28	28	...	17	1	10	...	...	...	...	...
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	...	38	38	...	7	19	12	...	...	...	...	...
9	492 to 540	Making or using false trade marks	...	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153A to 156 and 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly and affray	12	59	71	...	19	34	18	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	20	160	198	1	71	54	59	...	...	...	...	...
		SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.												
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	5	6	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12A	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	7	7	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.												
13	381 to 380	Extortion Attempt	3	13	16	1	10	1	3	...	...	...	...	1 transferred.
		Total	3	13	16	1	10	1	8	...	...	...	...	1 transferred.

CLASS IV.	MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																				
14	316	7	10	17	1	12	1	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 366, and 368	246	2,043	2,320	91	1,722	137	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	323	126	789	915	21	614	81	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	879	2,882	3,261	119	2,348	222	430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.																				
18	417, and 418	4	15	19	...	15	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	403 to 405	2	10	12	...	8	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	126, 127, and 131	31	137	165	6	125	12	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	37	162	199	6	148	14	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.																				
21	238	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	190 to 192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	198 to 199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	500 to 502	11	61	75	2	14	4	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510	40	103	148	3	96	7	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 281, 287, 288, and 290.	171	1,077	1,271	23	955	78	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	291 A	...	...	...	...	31	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C. P. C.	3	1	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapters X and XI, C. P. C.	1	2	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	6	29	36	...	8	24	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31A	Cases under Chapter XLII, C. P. C.	1	9	10	...	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31B	Cases under Chapter XLIII, C. P. C.	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	240	1,842	1,562	39	1,141	124	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	394	4,222	4,616	175	1,122	2,195	872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	1,082	8,707	9,879	346	4,843	2,622	1,559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT B.—Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1926-27.

PART II—Return of Persons concerned in cases.

Serial No.	I.C.W	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom processes had issued	On complaint	Persons against whom processes issued	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year, also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year	Appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		Persons under trial at the close of the year	Remarks		
										Acquitted or discharged	Convicted		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom processes issued (columns 8 and 11)	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence during trial	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14A	14B	14C
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.															
CLASS I.															
1	115, 117, 118, and 119	Abetment of Non-cognizable offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILITY, ETC.															
2	126 to 130, and 506	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 255A, 227 to 229	Offences against public justice	29	50	...	...	79	1	62	8	...	8	...	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	8	68	...	...	71	...	45	4	...	21	...	...	1 Died
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	5	27	...	...	31	...	22	1	...	8	...	...	...
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	44	...	...	44	...	6	22	...	16	...	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks.	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
10	149, 158A to 156, and 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, and affray.	19	288	...	...	303	...	111	129	...	63	...	...	...
		Total	56	475	4	4	531	1	248	164	...	117	...	...	1 Died
CLASS II.															
SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.															
11	302 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	16	...	...	16	...	11	5	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12A	376	Rape by the husband	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	20	...	...	20	...	12	5	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.															
SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PROPERTY.															
13	384 to 389	Extortion Attempt	6	35	...	...	41	2	39	2	...	8	...	...	...
		Total	6	35	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...

CLASS IV.		MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.			
14	345	Wrongful confinement	10	35	
15	352, 355, and 358	Criminal force	684	6,974	
16	394	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	370	...	
17	393	Voluntarily causing hurt	370	2,063	
Total			1,068	7,310	
CLASS V.		MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.			
18	417 and 418	Cheating	7	31	
19	408 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property	4	14	1
20	426, 427 and 434	Mischief (simple)	89	880	
Total			92	375	1
CLASS VI.		OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.			
21	298	Offences against religion	2	9	
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...
23	493 to 496	Offences relating to marriage	22	136	6
24	500 to 502	Defamation	127	363	
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	424	2,118	3
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288 and 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	33	
27	294 A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	11	10	
29	Cases under Chapters X and XI, C. P. C.	Public nuisances and temporary orders under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C.	1	7	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	42	86	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXV, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	...	3	
31A	Cases under Chapter XLII, C. P. C.	Forfeiture of bonds	...	15	1
Total			627	2,775	3
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.			500	4,083	38
32		Grand Total	3,349	15,071	45
					7
					40

District			Number of Inspectors-General
1			2
Chief Office	...	...	1
Police Training School	...	...	...
Provincial Special Reserve	...	...	...
Total			1
RAILWAY POLICE.			
Bangalore-Nanjaugud-Chamarajanagar Section.			...
Birur-Shimoga	..	...	...
Kolar Gold Field	..	...	...
Kolar District Board	..	...	...
Mysore-Arsikere	..	...	...
Chitaldrug-Chikjajur	..	...	...
Tarikere-Narasimharajpur Tramway	..	...	..
Total			...
Bangalore District		...	...
Do City		...	...
Total			...
Kolar District		...	...
Do Gold Field		...	...
Total			...

STATEMENT D.

Return showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police for 1926-27.

Number of Superintendents	Number of Assistant Superintendents	Number of Probationers	Number of Inspectors	Number of Sub-Inspectors	Number of Headedars	Number of Sergeants or Duffadars			Number of Constables			Total
						Foot	Water	Mounted	Foot	Water	Recruits	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	...	2	9 (includes 4 Probationary Inspectors) 2	13 (includes 10 Probationary Sub-Inspectors) 2	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	31
...	1	...	2	3 Subedars	...	3 Drill Instructors 5 Havildars 3 Naiks	...	...	...	182	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195
1	1	2	13 (includes 4 Probationary Inspectors)	18 (includes 10 Probationary Sub-Inspectors and 3 Subedars)	1	3 Drill Instructors 5 Havildars 3 Naiks	...	...	186	...	...	204
...	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	46	...	...	52
...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	20	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	16	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	31	...	...	37
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	25	...	...	27
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	10	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	9
...	1	...	...	5	2	9	...	...	159	...	...	170
1	1	...	14	22	3	46	...	...	511	...	...	631
...	1	...	4	8	7	38	...	...	372	...	...	390
1	2	...	18	80	10	84	...	...	916	...	...	1,061
1	...	...	13	20	2	45	...	...	441	...	...	522
1	...	...	5	12	2	34	...	...	315	...	...	372
2	...	...	18	32	4	70	...	...	766	...	...	894

333

STATEMENT D.—contd.

District	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Proportion of Police		26	27
	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues other sources than Imperial and Provincial	Grand Total cost (columns 16 and 17)	Area in square miles	Population	Urban populations of districts	Number of Police Stations	Number of outposts	To area	To population	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated by the Police Force
Chief Office	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police Training School
Provincial Special Reserve
Total
RAILWAY POLICE.												
Bangalore-Nanjangud Chamaraajuagar Section
Birur-Shimoga
Kolar Gold Field
Kolar District Board
Mysore-Arsikere
Chitaldrug-Chikijalur
Trikere-Narasimharsajpura Tramway
Total	8	..	..	..	50	..
Bangalore District	3,088	7,98,784	..	47	24	1 to 4.31	1 to 1260.82	1,040	..
Do City	11	1,16,875	..	8	3	1 to .08	1 to 317	933	..
Total	3,109	9,04,659	..	55	27	1 to 3.18	1 to 907.36	1,969	..
Kolar District	3,179	7,92,339	..	44	14	1 to 6.03	1 to 1517.89	683	..
Do Gold Field	326.56	1,47,871	..	10	6	1 to .90	1 to 387.5	439	..
Total	3,505.56	9,40,210	..	54	20	1 to 3.66	1 to 1051.69	1,067	..

Total	...	...	...	3456.15	8,25,325	...
Tumkur	...	...	...	1061.87	7,36,345	...
Hannan	...	...	...	2686.00	5,83,960	...
Shimoga	...	...	...	4021.74	4,92,329	...
Kadur	...	...	...	2811.00	3,38,054	...
Chitaldrug	...	...	...	1159.52	5,74,179	...
French Rocks	...	...	...	1939.26	5,45,800	...
Total	...	...	...	19662.63	3,270,767	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	29788.54	5,940,491	...
Temporary Establishments—						
1. Krishnarajasegara works	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
2. Bhadravati Iron Works	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
3. On the Nandi Hills for 3 months from April to June.	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
4. Lock-up duty at Nanjangud	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
5. Central distillery, Bangalore	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Total	...	...	...	16,19,946 2 10	.....	...

STATEMENT D.—concl'd.

District					
		16	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues	Rs.	...
		17	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial	Rs.	...
		18	Grand Total cost (columns 16 and 17)	Rs. a. p.	.....
		19	Area in square miles		3146.95 9.50
		20	Population		7,41,374 83,951
		21	Urban population of districts		...
Mysore District	...				...
Mysore City	...				...

42 9	22	Number of Police Stations	Proportion of Police
94 2	23	Number of Outposts	
1 to 6.74 1 to .03	24	To Area	
1 to 1450.83 1 to 26.8	25	To population	
Rs. 962 967	26	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated	
.....	27	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated by the Police Force	

STATEMENT E.
Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the force for 1926-27.

Range	District	Total strength						Armament of the force				Punishments												
		Sanctioned		Actual		Officers	Men	Number of rifles	Number of smooth bores	Number of revolvers	Dismissed		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal		Under Police Regulation		Under Sec. 330, 331, 345, Penal Code		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code		Other offences			
		Officers	Men	Officers	Men						Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1. Chief Office	Bangalore	25	4	25	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Head-Quarter, Police Training School	do	4	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Provincial Special Reserve Police	do	5	190	3	190	200	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		34	197	33	197	200	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAILWAY POLICE.																								
Bangalore-Nanjund-Chamarajaneagar Section.	Bangalore	2	49	2	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birur-Shimoga Section	do	1	22	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar Gold Field	do	1	16	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar District Board	do	1	36	1	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore-Arsikere	do	1	25	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldrug-Chikjajur	do	1	10	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tatikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway	do	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		7	168	7	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore District	Bangalore	39	390	39	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do City	do	19	410	19	404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		58	1,000	58	994	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar District	Kolar	35	485	35	486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do Gold Field	do	19	349	19	349	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		54	835	54	835	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore District	Mysore	32	478	32	478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do City	do	13	324	13	324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		45	802	45	802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	Tumkur	36	641	36	629	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hasan	do	80	186	80	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga	do	35	518	35	457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur	do	36	410	36	391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldrug	do	31	601	31	563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
French Rocks	do	21	312	21	309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		179	2,920	179	2,894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total		377	5,922	376	5,830	200	1,589	52	79	106	2,084	9	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendent or Officers of Higher rank. Sergeants and Duffedars should be shown as men.

STATEMENT E—concl'd.

Range	District	Rewards		Education		Number enlisted during the year	Capabilities				Number who have left the force during the year					Percentage on total actual strength of			
		By promotion	By khilats, presents, or money rewards	Officers	Men		Of one year and under three years service	Of three years and under ten years	Of ten years and under seventeen years	Of seventeen years and over	On pension or gratuity	By resignation without pension or gratuity	By dismissal	By discharge other wise than under preceding columns	By desertion	By death	Admission into hospitals	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness	Deaths
1. Chief Office	Bangalore	1	22	24	25	96	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
2. Head-Quarter, Police Trng. School	do	1	4	4	4	27	14	82	22	37	2	13	...	...	5	1	...	...	...
3. Provincial Special Reserve Police.	do	1	4	4	4	27	14	84	24	37	2	13	...	...	5	1	...	...	...
RAILWAY POLICE																			
Bangalore-Nanjangud-Chamarajnagar Section	...	3	2	2	43	1	10	17	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Birur-Shimoga Section	...	...	1	1	20	...	2	6	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar Gold Field	...	...	1	1	25	...	2	11	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar District Board	...	...	1	1	20	...	2	6	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Aisikere	...	...	1	1	20	...	2	6	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldrug-Chikijalur	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Total	3	7	7	117	1	18	61	60	89	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bangalore ... District	...	8	89	19	293	14	116	214	188	68	6	7	3	5	7	...	...	...	...
do ... City	...	80	19	19	180	76	81	167	51	51	6	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...
Total	Total	88	68	68	473	90	197	381	189	113	12	10	5	8	9	...	...	...	...
Kolar District	...	26	35	35	862	35	32	112	139	123	1	2	6	5	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar Gold Field	...	39	20	20	260	11	21	98	86	99	...	8	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Total	64	55	55	642	46	53	210	225	222	1	5	8	7	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore ... District	...	20	32	32	353	35	183	95	94	78	5	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
do ... City	...	...	13	13	90	...	75	64	40	40	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Total	20	45	45	443	35	206	179	184	163	7	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	...	...	36	36	378	36	91	191	137	137	11	8	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan	...	10	30	30	263	16	75	136	96	68	3	5	8	7	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga	...	16	35	35	431	37	31	175	129	63	4	22	3	10	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur	...	45	26	26	392	...	99	189	98	49	...	16	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldrug	...	7	31	31	245	66	84	121	60	94	6	27	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
French Rocks	...	17	21	21	122	24	15	101	89	52	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Total	95	179	179	1,846	183	869	953	588	453	25	73	61	94	10	43	...	...	...
Grand Total	Grand Total	6	377	377	3,604	382	885	1,818	1,215	1,027	47	104	79	55	32	67	...	...	...

Government of his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

G. O. No. Fl. 5268-328—G. F. 86-27-2, dated 3rd January 1928.

Report on the working of the Mysore State Life Insurance Scheme.

Reviews the — for 1926-27.

READ—

Letter No. 1060, dated 24th November 1927, from the Secretary, Mysore State Life Insurance Committee, submitting the report on the working of the Mysore State Life Insurance Scheme during the year 1926-27, along with the Auditor's report on the examination of the books of the Insurance Office.

ORDER NO. FL. 5268-328—G. F. 86-27-2, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1928.

Recorded.

2. Mr. T. Satyaraj Chetty having proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement Mr. S. Shamanna succeeded him as Secretary, Insurance Committee, on 1st July 1926 and held charge of the office throughout the year.

3. *Official Branch.*—There has been an increase in the number of proposals dealt with in this branch, viz., from 1,952 to 2,425. One thousand six hundred and thirty-four proposals resulted in policies assuring Rs. 12,35,427 for a monthly premium of Rs. 4,234-8-0. The number rejected was 38.10 per cent of those accepted as against 28.39 per cent and 19.58 per cent in 1925-26 and 1924-25.

The increase in the proportion of rejected proposals is reported to be due to temporary rejections with a view to give proposers a chance to improve their health and appear again for examination.

4. The total receipts including the interest on monthly balances (Rs. 3,09,457) amounted to Rs. 11,41,396 and the disbursements to Rs. 6,67,758, resulting in an improvement in the balance at the close of the year by Rs. 4,63,639. The percentage of the cost of management to the premium income of the year was 4.28 against 4.11 in 1925-26.

5. *Public Branch.*—The report records a fall in the number of proposals in this branch which has not been explained. Against 1,699 in the previous year 1,374 proposals were received for disposal in the year under report. Seven hundred and ninety-nine of these resulted in policies assuring Rs. 7,82,000 for an annual premium of Rs. 45,558-11-0.

6. The income of the public branch during the year was Rs. 3,10,138 and the expenditure Rs. 62,671. The closing balance was Rs. 9,05,540, as against Rs. 6,58,073 of the previous year. This balance does not include the face value of Rs. 80,500 of the second War Loan Bonds and a loan of Rs. 5,845 outstanding against the insured.

7. Proposals have been received from the Insurance Committee for the introduction of a Scheme of Term Annuities so as to afford opportunity for investment, through the Committee, of amount of matured policies wholly or partly, at the option of the insured or the beneficiaries. The subject is under the consideration of Government.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
*Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.*

To—The Secretary, Mysore State Life Insurance Committee.
The Comptroller to Government.
The Other Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*, for publication in Part I.

PRESS TABLE.

**THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE MYSORE
STATE LIFE INSURANCE SCHEME FOR THE YEAR 1926-27.**

There was a change in the incumbency of the Office of the Secretary to the Insurance Committee. Mr. T. Satyaraj Chetty having retired Mr. S. Shamanna succeeded him on 1st July 1926.

OFFICIAL BRANCH.

1. As detailed in Appendix I, 2,425 proposals were dealt with as against 1,952 in the previous year. One thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight resulted in the issue of Notices of Acceptance for payment of first premia. Out of these, 1,634 proposers paid their first premia and received policies assuring Rs. 12,35,427 for a monthly premium of Rs. 4,234-3-0. The remaining 134 persons had not submitted receipts for payment of first premia before the end of the year. Of the remaining 657 proposals, 594 were rejected on medical and other grounds and 63 proposals were under disposal at the end of the year. The number of rejected proposals for every 100 accepted proposals was 38·10 as against 28·39 and 19·58 in the previous years 1925-26 and 1924-25.

2. The increased proportion of rejected proposals is explained by the Senior Surgeon to be due to the temporary rejections with a view to give proposers a chance to improve their health and appear again for examination and get insured at ordinary rates.

2. Statement showing the number of policies current on 30th June 1927 arranged according to the year of birth of the insured is appended (*vide* Appendix II).

4. The total receipts (*vide* Appendix III) during the year, on account of premia, interest on arrears of premia, and fees for duplicate policies, amounted to Rs. 8,31,943-1-9, while the interest on the monthly balances was Rs. 3,09,452-10-7. With the opening balance on 1st July 1926 of Rs. 73,17,210-12-6 the aggregate sum to the credit of the Fund in the year amounted to Rs. 84,58,607-8-10. The total payments under all heads was Rs. 6,67,758-1-10, and the balance in favour of the Fund on 30th June 1927 was Rs. 77,90,849-7-0.

5. The percentages of the year's total payments and the cost of management to the closing balance were 8·57 and 0·45 as against 7·56 and 0·45 during 1925-26 and 8·83 and 0·63 during 1924-25. The percentage of the cost of management to the premium income of the year was 4·28 against 4·11 in 1925-26. The percentage of the balance at credit of the Fund, after deducting unpaid claims, to the total liability was 35·75 against 34·53 in the previous year.

6. The number of deaths of the Insured reported to the end of 1925-26 was 2,658 (*vide* Appendix V) and they held policies assuring Rs. 24,52,918-14-0. One hundred and forty-eight deaths of persons with policies assuring Rs. 1,78,497-0-0 were reported during the year bringing the total number of deaths and the sum assured from the commencement to 2,806 and Rs. 26,31,415-14-0 respectively. The first, second and third Reversionary Bonuses and the interim bonuses of 1918 and 1923 pertaining to these cases aggregated Rs. 2,11,947-0-0. The heirs of 2,505 persons had been paid Rs. 23,30,370-15-0 to end of 30th June 1926. During the year under report the heirs of 146 insured persons received Rs. 1,66,303-6-2 thus bringing the total number of the deceased, whose heirs received payment to end of 1926-27, to 2,651 and the amount to Rs. 24,96,674-5-2. There remained 155 cases for settlement, the sum involved being Rs. 1,34,741-8-10.

7. To end of last year, 1,634 insured persons received Rs. 22,04,347-9-2 on the maturity of their policies at their 55th year. In the year under report the claims of 273 persons for Rs. 3,37,235-6-10 including those whose cases were in course of disposal at the end of last year, were dealt with. Two hundred and twenty-eight

persons were paid Rs. 3,13,543-15-3 bringing the total number of matured claims and the amount paid for discharging them from the commencement to 1,862 and Rs. 25,17,891-8-5 respectively. The claims of 45 persons for Rs. 23,691-7-7 were in course of settlement.

8 To end of last year, 697 persons whose policies assured Rs. 7,73,760-8-0 received surrender values amounting to Rs. 2,56,813-6-11. During 1926-27, the policies held by 127 persons assuring Rs. 99,675 were dealt with for payment of surrender value of Rs. 34,186-1-0. Of these 106 persons received Rs. 32,719 leaving the claims of 21 persons for a surrender value of Rs. 1,467-1-0 in course of settlement.

9. The first, second and third Reversionary Bonuses and interim bonuses of 1918 and 1923 paid in respect of cases referred to in paras 6, 7 and 8 *supra* are noted in Appendix VI.

10. In Appendix VI are set forth the particulars of the total number of policies issued, lapsed and remaining effective to end of June 1927. It also shows the liability created, discharged and remaining.

11. Statements of Revenue Account and the balance sheet for the year under report are appended.

FAMILY PENSION BRANCH.

1. There was no admission to the Family Pension Branch during the year under report as it is closed to new entrants.

2. One subscriber who was paying a monthly subscription of Rs. 7-2-6 died during September 1926. His nominee thus became entitled to a life pension of Rs. 30 per mensem.

3. Another subscriber who was paying a monthly subscription of Re. 0-11-11, ceased to subscribe as the nominees attained majority.

4. The opening balance of the Fund on 1st July 1926 was Rs. 5,502-8-11. The total receipts during the year including interest on the monthly balances amounted to Rs. 1,299-9-10. The payments amounted to Rs. 1,492-5-0 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 5,309-13-9 at the credit of the Fund. The statement of receipts and payments on account of the Fund, the Revenue Account and the balance sheet are attached.

5. At the close of the year, there were on the books of this branch eight subscribers securing for their nominees a life pension of Rs. 110 and a term pension of Rs. 135 for a monthly subscription of Rs. 90-1-8 in all, including the monthly subscription of Rs. 3-5-0 of a subscriber who has paid his subscription in advance.

PUBLIC BRANCH.

1. During the year under report, 1,374 proposals were received under all the four classes of Insurance for a total assurance of Rs. 12,87,200. These along with 125 for Rs. 1,02,900 pending at the beginning of the year totalling 1,499 for Rs. 13,90,100 were dealt with as against 1,699 for Rs. 16,18,300 in the previous year. One thousand and ninety-six proposals for Rs. 10,32,300 were accepted. Two hundred and ninety-one proposals for Rs. 2,49,800 were either rejected, withdrawn or cancelled and 112 for Rs. 1,08,000 were left pending at the end of the year (*vide* statement I). Of the 1096 proposals accepted, 799 resulted in the issue of policies assuring Rs. 7,82,000 for an annual premium of Rs. 45,558-11-0. The number of rejected cases for every 100 accepted proposals was 15.78 as against 16.6 in the previous year.

2. Statement II shows the receipts and disposals of proposals from the commencement of the scheme.

3. Insured persons holding 6 A Class Policies, one B Class Policy, 13 C Class Policies and one D Class Policy, in all 20 insured persons holding 21 policies assuring Rs. 20,500 were reported dead during the year.

4. Twenty policies were discharged during the year by payment of Rs. 23,100 to the heirs of the deceased insured. Six policies of A Class four of B Class, 59 of C Class and eight of D Class were surrendered by 63 insured persons receiving a

surrender value of Rs. 3,229-15-1. In the year under report two policies of D Class matured and a sum of Rs. 2,500 was paid in discharge of them.

5. From the commencement of the Scheme, 14 A Class Policies, seven B Class Policies, 70 C Class Policies assuring Rs. 1,20,400 resulted in claims, and 12 D Class Policies for Rs. 15,600 became paid-up policies, by the death of the insured. Two hundred and sixty-eight policies of all the four schemes assuring Rs. 2,79,600 became extinct by maturity, surrender, refund and cancellation.

6. The income during the year was Rs. 3,10,138 inclusive of Rs. 37,413 being the interest on monthly balances. This together with the opening balance of Rs. 6,53,073 amounted to Rs. 9,68,211. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 62,671. The cash balance in favour of the Fund at the end of the year was Rs. 9,05,540.

7. Out of the Second War Loan Bonds of the face value of Rs. 81,000 mentioned in the previous year's report, a bond of the face value of Rs. 500 which had been surrendered, was sold through the Comptroller and the proceeds credited to the Insurance Fund. A sum of Rs. 5,815 is outstanding as loan out of the amounts advanced to the insured for keeping their policies in force. The total asset of the fund including the said Bonds and the balance of loans advanced to the Insured was Rs. 9,91,885 at the end of the year.

8. In the year under review, the triennial election of non-official members to represent policy holders on the committee as approved by Government in their Order No. Fl. 6444—5 G. F. 44-24-39, dated 10th May 1926, took place and the appointment on members of the three persons elected was approved by Government.

9. A policy holder and his wife having preferred a false claim alleging the death of the former, were prosecuted with the result that both of them were sentenced to undergo six months, rigorous imprisonment.

GENERAL.

10. The Committee held four meetings for the transaction of business.

11. The examination of the books and accounts for 1926-27, by the Auditors, has been completed and the figures furnished in this report have been verified by them. The Audit Report with explanations of points raised in it is appended hereto.

S. SHAMANNA,
Secretary,
Insurance Committee.

**REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE MYSORE
STATE LIFE INSURANCE FUND FOR THE YEAR 1926-27.**

Submitted.

If approved, this will be circulated among the members along with the draft annual report.

2. If approved, effect will be given to the suggestion, immediately.

Yes. S. S.

3. Attempt is being made to trace this small difference. If details are not traced, this small sum will be adjusted by debit to the Public Branch.

4-11-1927

M. P. B.

President through the Secretary.

4-11-1927.

S. S.

President.

The report is very satisfactory.

5-11-1927.

M. N. K.

1. The accounts of the Fund relating to its three branches for the year 1926-27 were examined in general and we are glad to report that the several books have been properly maintained and posted up to date. The suggestions made in the previous year's report have been given effect to.

2. The following registers of the Public Branch which are in manuscript may be got printed as in the case of the Official Branch.

1. Register of Matured Cases.

2. Register of Refunds authorised under Table IV.

3. Out of Rs. 76-4-4, difference at the beginning of the year in the Public Branch, a sum of Rs. 29-6-0 has been adjusted during the year leaving only a small balance of Rs. 46-14-4.

4. The statement of receipts and payments of the Fund and the Balance Sheets appended to the Annual Report have been verified. There is a difference of Rs. 3-0-6 between the balances as shown in the Comptroller's Books and Insurance Office Books and this is made up of 12 credit items amounting to Rs. 110-12-0 and ten debit items amounting to Rs. 113-12-6. Of these 22 items, 16 items have been since adjusted.

5. Our thanks are due to the Deputy Secretary and his staff for the help rendered to us during our audit. The work of the office continues to be efficiently managed by the Deputy Secretary who is keen after introducing every desirable improvement conducive to the better working of the office.

4-11-1927.

A. THOLASINGA MUDALIAR,

K. SRINIVASAMURTHI,

Auditors.

APPENDIX I.
OFFICIAL BRANCH.

Statement of proposals received, disposed of and pending disposal during
the year 1926-27.

Under notice of acceptance on 1st July 1926		Left und dealt with on 1st July 1926		Received				Disposed of							
								Rejected, etc.							
				Received from 1st July 1926 to end of 30th June 1927		Total		Accepted and policies issued		Temporarily rejected on medical grounds		Totally rejected on medical grounds			
First	Further	First	Further	First	Further	First	Further	First	Further	First	Further	First	Further		
1		2		3		4		5		6		7			
75	27	113	12	1,671	£27	1,859	566	1,191	443	468	57	23	17		
102		125		2,198		2,425		1,634		525		40			
Disposed of															
Rejected, etc.															
Cancelled				Under age		Over age		Total		Total		Under notice of acceptance		Left und dealt with	
First	Further	First	Further	First	Further	First	Further	First	Further	First	Further	First	Further	First	Further
8		9		10		11		12		13		14			
11	12	2	...	2	9	506	88	1,697	531	102	32	60	3		
23		2		1		594		2,228		184		63			

APPENDIX II.

Policies current on 30th June 1927, arranged according to the year of birth of Insured persons.

Year of birth	Number of policies	Sum assured at age 55 or previous death	Monthly contract premium	Year of birth	Number of policies	Sum assured at age 55 or previous death	Monthly contract premium
1872	...	Rs. 1,36,765	Rs. 584 a.	1882	...	Rs. 9,48,911	Rs. 8,049 a.
1873	768	3,14,802	1,341 a.	1883	953	8,12,466	2,567 a.
1874	647	2,83,600	1,146 a.	1884	821	9,36,095	2,921 a.
1875	751	3,52,288	1,481 a.	1885	879	8,54,039	2,561 a.
1876	823	3,57,489	1,586 a.	1886	845	9,81,873	2,755 a.
1877	924	4,43,517	1,850 a.	1887	801	8,48,953	2,456 a.
1878	690	3,63,351	1,528 a.	1888	750	7,10,601	1,982 a.
1879	858	4,93,748	2,159 a.	1889	690	6,65,518	1,815 a.
1880	1018	5,90,667	2,506 a.	1900	596	5,87,009	1,579 a.
1881	961	5,55,029	2,422 a.	1901	586	3,59,192	943 a.
1882	1147	6,49,270	2,701 a.	1902	382	3,70,751	956 a.
1883	1078	6,52,317	2,636 a.	1903	371	1,95,003	490 a.
1884	1031	7,51,164	3,012 a.	1904	215	1,27,146	312 a.
1885	1023	7,29,895	2,798 a.	1905	152	4,45,220	107 a.
1886	938	6,53,144	2,492 a.	1906	62	19,091	46 a.
1887	979	8,55,323	3,141 a.	1907	28	2,521	6 a.
1888	1019	8,44,604	2,941 a.	1908	2	1,050	2 a.
1889	916	8,90,501	8,140 a.				
1890	964	8,52,026	2,905 a.				
1891	956	8,78,866	2,946 a.				
Grand total ...				25926	2,00,52,961	69,874 a.	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Receipts, Disbursements and the balance of the Mysore State Life Insurance Fund during the year 1926-27.

Months	Receipts		Contingencies		Assurance and Additional Bonuses paid on the		Surrender value paid		Refunds		Medical Fees		Miscellaneous		Total	Remarks
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
July 1926	69,353	9 2	2,061	1 3	121	3 0	12,409	6 0	6,587	0 0	316	4 8	397	8 0	57,639	5 4
August	69,019	9 10	2,161	12 6	143	9 0	22,355	6 0	9,174	0 0	107	14 2	428	8 0	48,112	0 8
September	67,475	4 9	2,163	14 11	47	6 0	34,180	6 0	3,511	0 0	40	5 3	731	8 0	86,773	1 0
October	68,819	11 5	2,217	8 9	137	15 0	11,939	0 0	639	0 0	24	11 2	631	0 0	88,330	13 11
November	68,660	9 3	2,247	5 3	418	13 0	12,001	0 0	5,434	0 0	79	5 10	522	8 0	61,586	0 1
December	69,645	14 4	2,280	5 6	34	15 0	13,933	0 0	2,491	0 0	136	2 2	615	0 0	27,925	6 8
January 1927	72,203	9 10	2,261	8 6	41	14 0	37,595	9 1	2,823	1 0	84	1 8	654	0 0	74,904	4 10
February	68,023	7 2	2,261	8 6	310	2 6	13,799	7 2	2,286	0 0	33	7 4	526	8 0	46,509	4 3
March	69,567	6 1	2,287	10 6	81	6 4	18,061	1 7	2,744	0 0	25	5 5	592	0 0	52,386	6 0
April	69,703	4 1	2,296	14 6	168	14 0	43,782	0 0	1,368	0 0	87	12 6	558	0 0	55,346	9 9
May	69,353	9 0	2,318	7 6	132	5 0	59,519	1 7	2,117	0 0	47	1 0	631	8 0	72,438	10 1
June	70,483	14 0	2,277	7 6	947	2 6	23,077	0 0	2,836	5 0	114	14 1	260	0 0	34,918	0 5
		+8 4 10					+8 4 10								8 4 10	
Total	8,31,934	12 11	26,872	7 11	2,578	11 4	1,90,221	14 2	42,027	0 0	1,133	1 10	6,163	0 0	6,07,749	13 0
Interest for 1926-27		+8 4 10					+8 4 10								+8 4 10	
Total receipts	11,41,398	7 6						77,83,449	3 0						77,83,449	3 0
Opening balance on 1st July 1926	73,08,810	8 6						7,040	4 0						84,61,199	0 0
Grand total	84,61,199	0 0						77,90,649	7 0						84,61,199	0 0
		+8 4 10													+8 4 10	

APPENDIX III (A)—Statement of account of Loan Bonds for the year 1926-27.

Months	Credits		Debits	
	Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
1st July 1926	Opening balance—7 per cent Mysore District Board Railway Debenture Loan Bonds for a face value of Rs. 7,475. ...	Rs. a. p. 7,400 4 0	Interest transferred to Cash Account—	Rs. a. p.
	Half-yearly interest, less Bank's Commission of Rs. 0-10-0-...		1. For the half-year ended 30th June 1926	261
July 1926	1. For the half-year ended 30th June 1926	261	2. Refund of Income-tax 13	535 0 0
	2. Refund of Income-tax ... 13		3. For the half-year ended 31st December 1926	261
	3. For the half-year ended 31st December 1926	261	Closing balance	7,400 4 0
		635 0 0		7,935 4 0
	Total	7,935 4 0	Total	7,935 4 0

APPENDIX IV.

Statement of casualties among the Insured persons reported during the year 1926-27.

Serial Number	Year of Birth. Number of Policies	Name of Insured	Designation of Insured	Cause of Death	Date of Death	Age at Death	Sum Assured	Monthly Premium	Remarks
1	1866 983-4	A. Nagabhushana Mudaliar	Sub-overseer, Mysore Division	...	30-11-20	54	Rs. 1,253	Rs. a. 4 8	Paid on
2	1871 6870-2	B. Subramaniaiah	First Grade Police Sub-Inspector, Saklespur.	Fever	14-4-26	55	458	2 0	15-11-26
3	2227-2	V. Bhashyam Mudaliar	Late clerk of Dewan's Office, Bangalore	Diabetes	23-7-26	55	1,220	3 8	27-9-26
4	4838-2	K. Venkatesiah	Retired School Master, Government Girls' School, Nanjangud.	Paralysis	10-8-26	55	366	1 8	15-11-26
5	6426-2	M. Seshagiri Rao	Assistant Excise Inspector, Sringeri	Diabetes	30-5-26	55	395	1 8	"
6	1872 5086-1	K. Ahobala Sastry	Assistant School Master, Chikkatholukere, Tumkur District.	Plague	22-10-26	54	295	1 0	" 21-3-27
7	7055-2	B. Kandaswamy Mudaliar	Draftsman, Chief Engineer's Office, Bangalore.	Diabetic coma	10-12-26	54	1,284	5 0	" 21-1-27
8	4791-7	Mr. Mahomed Zahiruddin Meccai.	Director of Industries and Commerce	Heart Failure	9-1-27	55	13,755	50 0	" 27-1-27
9	1873 4265-9	C. Nanjundiah	Head Master, Model A. H. School, Bangalore.	Do	17-6-26	53	3,585	15 0	" 12-8-26
10	2990-2	S. Ramaswami Iyer	Sub-Inspector of Police, Siddaghatta	Suicide	17-8-26	53	1,409	4 0	" 10-12-26
11	2665-3	K. Narasinga Rao	Shikdar, Bukkapatna, Sira Taluk	Consumption	12-9-26	53	786	3 8	" 10-5-27
12	2624-3	Y. N. Narayana Sastry	Assistant Teacher, Middle School, Narasimharajapura.	Mental Trouble...	11-12-26	53	553	2 0	"
13	2457-5	M. Rama Rao	Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Davangere.	Carbuncle	11-12-26	53	1,288	6 0	" 14-3-27
14	4432-2	S. Arulappa	Compounder, Tiptur	High fever.					
15	16274-2	V. D. Somasundara Mudaliar	Sub overseer, No. 1 Sub-Division, Tumkur	Broncho Pneumonia (Gan-) grene	28-12-26 15-12-26	53 53	458 1,604	1 8 10 0	"
16	23705-1	Sura Naik Munivenkatappa	Retired Peon, Central Observatory, Bangalore.	Pneumonia	10-3-27	54	196	1 0	" 9-5-27
17	13607-1	Fathima B.	Head Mistress, Hindi Girls School, Kyalannur, Kolar District.	Consumption	25-5-27	54	199	1 0	"
18	1874 13102-3	A. Subramania Sastry	Music Teacher, Government Middle Girls' School, Malleswaram.	Heart Failure	7-6-26	52	949	5 0	" 10-8-26
19	16478-2	M. Ranga Rao	Head Gumusta, Taluk Office, Sagar	Plague	9-7-26	52	374	2 0	" 13-6-27
20	4855-4	Chinniah Setty	Retired Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mysore.	Gangrene Foot (Right).	10-10-26	52	3,679	10 0	"

APPENDIX IV.—contd.

Serial number	Year of Birth Number of Policies	Name of Insured	Designation of Insured	Cause of Death	Date of Death	Age at Death	Sum Assured	Monthly Premium	Remarks
21	2096-5	P. Subraya Mudaliar	Deputy Clerk, Senior Surgeon's Office, Bangalore.	Dropsy	11-10-26	52	Rs. 1,701	Rs. 5 0	27-1-27
22	13619-1	Mahomed Khan	Head Master, Hindi Primary School, Kurubarahalli, Chitaldrug Taluk.	Plague	5-11-26	52	235	1 0	22-2-27
23	11932-1	B. Guruvenkatachar	School Master, Primary School, Dodballapur.	Pneumonia	20-12-26	52	247	1 0	10-6-27
	1875								
24	3910-4	L. Shama Rao	Head Munshi, Munsiff's Court, Robertsonpet, Kolar Gold Fields.	Chronic Cystitis.	7-9-26	51	1,133	5 0	11-11-26
25	17735-2	G. Venkatarama Sastry	Shroff, Taluk Office, Krishnarajapete Taluk.	Carbuncle	25-8-26	51	660	4 0	...
26	14713-1	C. P. Siddalingaiya	Assistant Master, Primary Girls' School, Chitaldrug.	Plague	4-10-26	51	223	1 0	19-11-26
27	8594-2	Mahomed Abdul Rahim	Master, Urdu Primary Boys' School, Bagepalli.	Asthma	25-11-26	51	382	1 8	...
28	5863-2	S. Ananthamurthy	Head Munshi, Taluk Office, Sagar.	Malaria	5-12-26	51	464	1 8	14-2-27
29	13302-1	T. Srinivasa Char	V. E. School Master, Pavagada	Paralysis	7-12-26	51	195	...	8-3-27
30	19838-1	Manjiah	Police Daffadar, Nagar Taluk	Pneumonia	16-2-27	52	175	1 0	...
31	5651-3	V. Alasingrathar	Taluk Office, Seringapatam Taluk	Malaria	19-2-27	52	587	2 0	...
32	11033-2	Mr. W. E. D. Frost	Excise Assistant Inspector, Bowringpet	Diabetes and Carfounele.	7-4-27	52	688	3 0	9-6-27
	1876								
33	4168-4	S. Ramakrishna Rao	Sub-Registrar, Shikarpur	Plague	14-6-27	50	893	3 0	24-9-26
34	3572-1	B. R. Krishna Iyengar	Inspector of Police, Mysore City	Acute Membranous colitis.	29-8-26	50	2,565	10 0	31-12-26
35	23773-1	S. M. Mahomed Abdulla	Dulayat, G. R. S., Bangalore	Heart Failure	18-11-26	50	307	2 0	22-12-26
36	5412-2	T. Ranga Rao	Excise Sub-Inspector, Mandya	Fever and Cough.	19-12-26	50	646	2 0	...
37	5902-2	P. Shammanna	Compounder, Local Fund Dispensary, Chitaldrug.	Diabetes	10-12-26	50	632	2 8	7-9-27
38	31580-1	D. Ramu	Compounder, Local Fund Dispensary, Sollohyale, Kadur District.	Influenza and Broncho Pneumonia.	11-12-24	49	187	1 0	...
39	22803-1	B. Chikka Nanjundiah	Assistant Master, Girls' School, Yelahanka	Dropsy	9-2-27	51	175	1 0	9-6-27
40	6044-2	N. Abdul Razack	Clerk, Taluk Office, Tarikere	Fever and Cough	20-3-27	51	477	1 8	...
	1877								
41	6255-2	M. N. Venkataramiah	Assistant Master, Primary School, Ganjam, Seringapatam.	Malaria, Fever and Cold.	11-9-26	49	535	2 0	26-2-27

42	16292-1	C. Hanumanthappa Rama Boyee.	Shekdar, Arkalgud Municipality	...	Gout	...	22-5-26	48	247	1 0	"	...
43	6895-2	A. Mahadeva Rao	Excise Assistant Inspector, Davangere	...	Accidental drowning,	...	6-1-19	42	452	1 8	"	...
44	7248-2	P. Narasimhaacharya	Head Master, Kannada Primary School, Honnali.	...	Plague	...	24-11-26	49	510	2 0	"	...
45	7607-3	C. Govinda Singh	Police Sub-Inspector, Huliyar, Tumkur District.	...	Consumption	...	29-7-26	49	1,309	7 0	"	26-3-27
46	6164-3	M. Srinivasa Rao	Head (Gumasta, Taluk Office, Yedatore	...	Diabetic Cellulitis.	...	16-2-27	50	624	2 0	"	...
	1878											
47	9258-1	Mahomed Aga Hyderalikhan	Record Keeper, Executive Engineer's Office, Kolar.	...	Broncho Pneumonia.	...	30-8-26	48	644	2 0	"	Paid on 27-10-26
48	11254-3	Y. Ranga Rao	Police Sub-Inspector, Yesurpet, Saklespur Taluk.	...	Pneumonia	...	21-10-26	48	940	6 0	"	18-1-27
49	3986-3	C. P. Rudriah	Police Sub-Inspector, Krishnarajpete	...	Dropsy and Pneumonia.	...	30-5-26	48	763	2 8	"	...
50	8452-2	S. V. Narasimha Iyengar	District Board Office, Mysore	...	Septicaemia	...	9 4-27	49	738	2 8	"	...
51	20716-1	G. Shama Rao	Police Daffedar, Sorah	...	Malaria fever	...	9-5-27	49	199	1 0	"	...
	1879											
52	12796-2	S. Venkatsubbiah	Head Master, Boppagundanaipura, Malvalli Taluk.	...	Dropsy	...	12-7-26	47	506	2 0	"	4-1-27
53	19247-1	H. Manjappa	Clerk, Range Forest Office, Hassan Range	...	Asthma	...	5-11-26	47	892	4 0	"	30-5-27
	1880											
54	6660-1	Munisamy	Vaccinator, Taluk Board, Devanhalli	...	Carbuncle	...	30-7-26	47	348	1 0	"	15-11-26
55	13493-2	P. S. Chinnasamy Pillai	Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Palace Dispensary, Mysore.	...	Cerebral Haemorrhage.	...	3-1-27	47	1,593	6 0	"	21-2-27
56	7381-2	B. Rajachar	Record Keeper, Taluk Office, Arkalgud	...	Plague	...	23-2-27	47	538	1 8	"	27-4-27
57	20067-1	Y. Yellappa	Piecework Binder, Government Press, Bangalore.	...	Dropsy	...	30-3-27	47	235	1 0	"	18-5-27
58	24307-2	G. Venkatasachar	Teacher, Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore.	...	Typhoid fever	...	4-4-27	47	1,479	8 0	"	...
59	12800-2	Lakshminarasappa	Assistant Master, Government Middle School, Saragur.	...	Plague	...	22-6-27	47	778	3 0	"	...
	1881											
60	10683-3	T. Thimmappaiah	Assistant Master, Government Middle School, Chikmagalur.	...	Fever	...	18-8-26	45	983	4 0	"	4 10-26
61	21997-2	H. Madhava Rao	Police Daffedar, Tumkur Taluk	...	Consumption	...	22-9-26	45	970	2 0	"	25-3-27
62	24580-1	Chennabasanna	Midwife, Thagadur, Nanjangud Taluk	...	Bronchitis	...	8-10-26	45	317	1 8	"	9-12-26
63	7288-6	D. Venkatasappa	Clerk, Mysore Revenue Survey, Bangalore	...	Phthisis	...	4-11-26	45	1,019	4 0	"	14-3-27
64	12859-3	Y. Narasimha Sastry	Second Clerk, District Inspector of Education, Shimoga.	...	Pneumonia	...	3-1-27	46	1,120	5 0	"	26-2-27
65	14418-1	Ramaswami Iyengar	V. F. Girls' School Master, Gorur, Hassan Taluk.	...	Influenza	...	31-12-26	45	308	1 0	"	...
66	11882-2	B. Krishna Somayaji	Head Master, Primary Girls' School, Chikmagalur.	...	Malarial fever	...	23-1-27	45	570	2 0	"	17-2-27

APPENDIX IV—contd.

Serial number	Number of Policies	Name of Insured	Designation of Insured	Cause of Death	Date of Death	Age at Death	Sum Assured	Monthly Premium	Remarks
	1882.						Rs.	Rs. a.	
67	6623—5	Mr. B. Venkoba Rao	Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District ...	Cerebral Haemorrhage.	4-9-26	44	19,462	50 0	Paid on 30-9-26
68	6842—4	H. Manjappa	Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Katur District.	Pneumonia	19-11-26	44	1,217	4 0	" 31-1-27
69	25959—1	B. S. Madhava Rao	Shekdar, Maddur, Mandya Taluk ...	Do	16-12-26	44	1,056	5 0	" 15-2-27
	1883.								
70	34169—1	B. Mohiyuddin Sheriff	Amildar, Tumkur ...	Diabetic Carbuncle.	23-1-26	42	7,053	30 0	" 16-8-26
71	12993—2	Mahaaboo Ali	Assistant Master, Government Middle School, Savar Lines, Bangalore.	Tetanus	25-9-26	43	713	3 0	" 15-11-26
72	12086—2	S. Dase Gowda	Vaccinator, Taluk Board, Chikmagalur ...	Fever and Cold.	22-1-27	44	770	3 0	.....
	1884.								
73	26538—1	G. Venkatesiah	Nagali Gunasta, Lalvalli Taluk ...	Syphilis	19-12-25	41	940	4 0	" 23-12-26
74	9572—2	M. S. Ramachandra Rao	Pleader, Clospet, Bangalore District ...	.....	2-2-16	32	931	2 8	.....
75	16148—3	B. Venkataramana Sastry	Assistant Master, Government Middle School, Saligramma, Yedatore Taluk.	Fever	3-10-26	42	1,018	4 0	.....
76	25683—2	B. S. Venkatasubbiah	Judicial Gunasta, Taluk Office, Gundlupet ...	Malaria Coehexia.	5-12-26	42	1,288	6 0	" 14-2-27
77	10800—4	K. Venkata Doss	Registration Head Clerk, Channarayana ...	Pneumonia	16-5-27	43	875	3 0	.....
	1885.								
78	19988—2	N. Subbarayappa	Compounder, Periyapatna ...	Double Pneumonia.	5-8-26	41	732	3 0	" 8-10-26
79	10983—3	M. Ranga Rao	First Clerk, City Sub-Registrar's Office, Bangalore.	Wound in the leg.	15-6-26	41	1,552	5 0	" 3-9-26
80	13568—3	S. Krishnachar	Assistant Master, Middle School, Honnali ...	Pneumonia	2-10-26	41	2,053	8 0	" 5-4-27
81	22201—1	Guru Rao Sirsi	Assistant Engineer, Chikballapur ...	Diabetes	25-11-26	41	6,248	22 0	" 25-1-27
82	16479—3	S. Krishna Rao	Assistant Master, Middle School, Shimoga ...	Consumption and Dropsy.	22-5-27	42	959	3 0	.....
	1886.								
83	25082—1	S. Gopaliah	Process Server, Munsiff's Court, Madduragiri ...	Asthma	17-7-26	40	259	1 0	" 17-11-26
84	27954—1	C. Subbamma	Assistant Mistress, Primary Girls' School, Chitsaldrug.	Plague	17-9-26	40	494	2 0	" 8-12-26
85	12831—2	T. Shama Rao	Head Master, Incomplete Middle School, Varthur, Bangalore Taluk.	Heart failure	22-10-26	40	1,120	5 0	" 10-2-27

86	16548-3	G. Honnappa	Acting Head Clerk, Mysore Lancers, Bangalore.	22-3-27	41	1,045	4 0	.....
87	13371-2	B. Venkataramaniah	Teacher, Nanjangud Taluk	26-12-26	40	718	2 8	.....
88	34714-1	H. Thammiah	Salutary, Civil Veterinary Department, Bangalore.	5-6-27	41	388	2 0	.....
	1887.							
89	35457-1	Eramma	Conductress, Dohbet Government Girls' Primary School, Mysore.	8-7-26	39	194	1 0	.....
90	23735-3	P. Vonkanna	Assistant Engineer, Doddaballapur	23-4-26	39	7,792	30 0	Paid on 2-10-26
91	24429-1	H. Lakshmana Rao	Municipal Mustaddy, Mysore	24-8-26	39	284	1 0	30-11-26
92	33897-1	Subramaniah	Mohatarfa Mustaddy, Nanjangud	12-8-26	39	413	2 0	.....
93	17649-2	M. Abdul Jabbar	Teacher, under Training in Training College, Mysore.	14-12-26	39	656	2 0	14-3-27
94	18754-2	K. Lakshmaniah	Head Master, Primary School, Anavatti, Sorab Taluk.	15-1-27	40	736	2 8	.....
95	23047-2	Honnalingiah	Gunasta, Sub-Registrar's Office, Mandya	4-2-27	40	1,284	5 0	15-3-27
96	13449-2	K. Navasthambha Char	Master, Somayachanapalli, Ronur, Srivivasapur Taluk.	7-4-27	40	636	2 0	.....
	1888.							
97	20985-2	H. Govinda Rao	Measurer, Mysore Revenue Survey, Bangalore	8-3-26	38	1,162	4 0	23-7-26
98	30449-1	B. Janakamma	Assistant Mistress, Kilarly Road, Primary Girls' School, Bangalore.	25-2-25	37	365	1 8	.....
99	29090-1	K. Venkatasubbiah	Police Duffedar, Chikmagalur Taluk	30-11-26	38	975	4 0	.....
100	16938-2	P. Gurusiddappa	Head Master, Incomplete Middle School, Manne, Nelamagala Taluk.	13-1-27	39	1,108	4 0	16-5-27
101	23004-2	H. Venkatasayya	Clerk, Office of the Revenue Commissioner, Bangalore.	7-2-27	39	1,740	6 0	21-3-27
102	24216-2	M. C. Narayanaswamy Naidu	Vaccinator, Taluk Board, Mandya	26-2-27	39	513	2 0	26-5-27
	1889.							
103	29590-2	Mahomed Dastagir	Master, Urdu School, Setthihalli, Hoskote Taluk.	28-7-26	37	487	2 0	9-11-26
104	33570-1	T. Subba Rao	Revenue Gunasta, Taluk Office, Siddlaghatta	7-11-26	37	693	3 0	2-2-27
105	24108-2	C. Srivivasa Rao	Head Master, Girls' School, Harohalli, Kan. Kanhalli Taluk.	26-12-26	37	861	3 0	11-3-27
106	25380-1	M. Rangayya	Chaffeur, Palace Garage, Mysore	10-2-27	38	591	2 0	5-4-27
107	17868-1	P. Srivivasamurthy Rao	Clerk, Office of the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Bangalore.	26-2-27	38	377	1 0	.....
	1890.							
108	19427-2	C. L. Annaji Rao	Clerk, District Forest Office, Bhadravati	10-6-26	36	1,264	4 0	28-9-26

APPENDIX IV—*concl'd.*

Sl number	Number of Policies	Name of Insured	Designation of Insured	Cause of Death	Date of (Death)	Age at Death	Sum Assured	Monthly Premium	Remarks
109	31957—1	Jathroja Carnall Bai	Milwife, Local Fund Dispensary, Balur, Kadar District.	Extensive Burns...	10-7-26	36	Rs. 513	Rs. a. 2 0	.....
110	19409—4 1891.	D. Shama Rao	Typist, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Tumkur.	Malarial, Fever...	27-9-26	36	1,148	3 8	.....
111	26722—1 1892.	M. Ramanni Warrior	Accounts Clerk, Chief Electrical Engineer's Office, Bangalore.	Dropsy	15-7-26	35	3,057	10 0	.....
112	22459—2	M. C. Padmarajiah	Clerk, Kakankote Forest Range Office	Cold and Fever	24-2-25	34	1,524	5 0	Paid on 19-11-26
113	20724—1	H. D. Shama Rao	V. E. School Master of Holihave Taluk	Palsy	16-12-25	33	377	1 0	" 20-6-27
114	30769—1	M. Bheema Char	Assistant Master, Government Middle School, Davangere.	Plague	21-10-26	34	1,414	5 0	" 4-1-27
115	34170—1	K. Kaloji	Process Server, Second Munsiff's Court, Tumkur.	do	26-9-26	34	269	1 0	" 11-2-27
116	34143—1	V. Shanmugam Solvaraj	Sub-Overseer, No. 2 Sub-Division, Bangalore	do	19-2-27	35	2,053	8 0	.....
117	28211—2	S. Krishniah	Rattan Instructor, Government Adikarnataka Institute, Mysore.	Pneumonia	20-9-26	34	847	3 0	" 7-5-27
118	28583—1 1893.	H. Krishnabhatta	Teacher, Primary School, Ajjanapur, Kadar District.	Intestinal Haemorrhage.	17-4-27	35	308	1 0	.....
119	31843—1	H. R. Rangappa	Fieldman, Shree Krishnarajendra Vyavasaya Patasala, Chiknayakanhalli.	Fever	18-6-26	33	926	3 0	" 4-12-26
120	22683—1	S. V. Narain Rao	Shokdar, Buddha Hobli, Mandya Taluk	Typhoid Fever...	13-11-26	33	754	2 0	" 15-1-27
121	34321—1	C. Ramu	Dalayeh, District Office, Chitaldrug	Plague	5-10-26	33	282	1 0	" 24-3-27
122	30106—1	P. Karibasappa	Revenue Gumasta, Taluk Office, Sidlaghatta	Carbuncle and Fever.	13-2-27	34	739	2 8	" 4-6-27
123	33939—1	K. Krishnamurthyachar	Clerk, Bench Magistrate's Court, Bangalore City.	Cerebral Malaria	10-3-27	34	1,131	4 0	.....
124	25639—1 1894.	Mrs. A. C. Murphay	Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Chintamani	Heart failure	21-5-27	34	1,569	4 8	.....
125	26828—2	K. Venkataramanchar	Primary School Master, Nagar Taluk	Double Pneumonia.	6-12-26	32	656	2 0	" 19-2-27
126	26605—2 1895.	S. Kolluriah	Head Master, Incomplete Middle School, Tirahalli Taluk.	Consumption	11-2-27	33	1,027	3 0	" 5-5-27
127	24879—1	S. Narayanasingh	Clerk, Sub-Division Office, Bangalore	Diabetes	16-8-26	31	754	2 0	" 30-9-26
128	33371—1	P. K. Seshiah Naidu	Munsiff's Court, Hassan	.....	3-7-26	31	1,543	5 0	.....
129	32562—1	G. Seetharamiah	Police Daffedar, Tarikere Taluk	Phthisis	12-12-26	31	966	3 0	" 16-5-27

130	31940—1	Isiah Fimilamma	...	Assistant Mistress, Primary Girls' School, Bangalore City.	Tuberculosis ...	28-11-26	31	966	3 0	.....
131	29892—1	B. S. Jayalakshamma	...	Warden, Maharani's Girls' College Hostel, Mysore.	Consumption ..	18-4-27	32	2,013	6 0	.....
132	25830—2 1896.	H. K. Bangamma	..	Assistant Mistress, Chikpet Primary Girls' School, Bangalore City.	Tuberculosis ...	4-5-27	32	711	2 0	.....
133	26269—1	A. Venkatasahiah	...	Singing Master, Government Primary Girls' School, Bangalore City.	Fits ...	27-8-26	80	754	2 0	18-11-26
134	29885—1	K. Suryanarappa	...	Assistant Master, Primary School, Konanur, Arakalgud.	Plague	28-1-27	31	1,046	3 0	.....
135	33844—1 1897.	Syed Hassan	...	Excise Feon, Tumkur Range ...	do	10-4-27	31	322	1 0	.....
136	83544—1	H. L. Hanumantha Rao	...	Head Master, Primary School, Shikarpur Taluk.	Liver complaint due to Malaria, Fever and Hick Cough.	11-8-26	29	671	2 0	Paid on 11-3-27
137	32790—1	C. Shama Rao	...	Master, Primary School, Kolar, Doddballapur Taluk.	Fever and Hick Cough.	24-1-26	29	1,006	3 0	.....
138	28463—1 1898.	K. Srinivasathathachar	...	Sanskrit Pandit, Government High School, Chikmagalur	Malarial Fever and Dropsy.	15-3-27	30	2,263	6 0	19-4-27
139	31095—1	H. P. Venkatasarasaiyy	...	Conservancy Peon and Temporary Bill Collector, Hassan.	Choleric Diarrhoea	18-8-26	28	754	2 0	.....
140	26368—1	N. Ramaswamy Iyengar	...	Taluk Office, T.-Narsipur	Fever.	15-10-26	28	1,622	4 0	6-1-27
141	31174—1 1900.	T. Krishnamurthy	...	Primary School Master, Ravagada Taluk	Scorpion Bite ...	17-12-26	28	754	2 0	20-6-27
142	26623—1 1901.	J. Krishnamurthy	..	Karkoon, Revenue Survey Headquarter's Office, Bangalore.	Consumption ...	29-3-27	27	1,216	3 0	.....
143	86320—1	H. Bheemiah	..	Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Local Fund Dispensary, Belagodu, Manjarabad Taluk.	Pneumonia ..	13-2-27	26	1,813	5 0	.....
144	37702—1 1902.	M. Harthariah	..	Sanitary Maistry, Town Municipality, Maddur, girl.	Typhoid Fever..	11-4-27	26	697	2 0	.....
145	36654—1	K. S. Nagappa	..	Assistant Master, Government Middle School, Davangere.	Plague	25-10-26	24	754	2 0	11-1-27
146	34559—1 1903.	Zahara Bi	..	Assistant Mistress, Urdu Middle Girls' School, Sultanpet, Bangalore City.	Pneumonia ...	1-11-26	24	1,172	3 0	27-11-26
147	37098—1 1904.	C. K. Prabhakda Rao	..	Attender, Sub-Registrar's Office, Chitaldrug...	Plague	23-10-26	23	377	1 0	.....
148	37105—1	Abdul Majeed Beig	..	Deputy Munshi, Taluk Office, Honnali	Anaemia and Valvular disease of the heart.	24-10-26	22	977	2 8	.....
Total	148—285			Total	.....	...	...	1,78,497	633 8	

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the number (1) of casualties among the Insured, of Policies ceasing to be in force on account of the deaths, of policies the amounts of which have been paid and pending payment, (2) of claims discharged and amount paid on Insured attaining 55 years and (3) of Surrender Claims discharged and amount paid from the commencement of the scheme to end of 30th June 1927.

I. Death											
Years	A			B			C			D	
	Arising			Paid			Pending				Total premium and interest recovered
	Lives	Policies	Amount	Lives	Policies	Amount	Lives	Policies	Amount		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1892-93 to			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1905-06	106	645	3,87,112 0 0	406	645	3,87,112 0 0				1,00,600 8 5	
1906-07	59	82	14,096 12 0	58	81	41,691 12 0	1	1	405 0 0	15,381 9 7	
1907-08	77	133	61,216 12 0	76	142	61,017 12 0	1	1	199 0 0	20,491 15 7	
1908-09	61	88	45,053 4 0	61	88	45,053 4 0				17,949 15 8	
1909-10	50	86	10,653 8 0	49	55	10,088 8 0	1	1	555 0 0	13,455 8 11	
1910-11	91	138	66,485 0 0	94	158	66,485 0 0				17,982 12 4	
1911-12	92	149	73,420 0 0	92	149	73,420 0 0				31,986 4 10	
1912-13	92	154	62,453 0 0	89	151	60,937 0 0	3	3	1,116 0 0	22,452 15 10	
1913-14	74	133	59,581 0 0	73	132	58,417 0 0	1	1	164 0 0	26,086 13 7	
1914-15	80	154	65,331 8 0	80	153	55,147 8 0			187 0 0	47,580 15 2	
1915-16	85	155	72,008 0 0	83	153	71,369 0 0	2	2	634 0 0	36,900 9 9	
1916-17	118	219	99,210 6 0	117	218	95,926 6 0	1	1	284 0 0	48,018 13 3	
1917-18	113	231	58,505 0 0	109	226	96,352 8 0	4	5	2,152 8 0	49,170 3 1	
1918-19	226	464	2,18,359 12 0	222	460	2,14,976 3 0	4	4	3,382 9 0	94,702 5 1	
1919-20	205	347	1,65,317 0 0	200	341	1,65,684 0 0	6	6	2,633 0 0	60,161 11 5	
1920-21	124	244	1,41,485 0 0	119	238	1,36,869 14 0	5	6	3,616 2 0	56,683 5 2	
1921-22	132	391	1,42,518 0 0	126	294	1,37,898 0 0	6	7	4,675 0 0	75,457 12 9	
1922-23	130	231	1,29,367 0 0	123	210	1,25,729 0 0	7	11	3,638 0 0	57,904 0 3	
1923-24	160	328	1,84,927 0 0	146	298	1,68,240 0 0	14	30	15,587 0 0	1,05,038 10 1	
1924-25	141	273	1,54,233 0 0	126	245	1,38,736 14 0	15	23	14,436 2 0	69,202 9 5	
1925-26	129	249	1,22,998 4 0	103	204	92,026 13 6	26	45	30,966 2 6	58,271 12 0	
1926-27	118	285	1,78,497 0 0	90	184	1,28,455 14 8	58	101	50,041 1 4	89,538 4 0	
Total	2,806	5,109	26,31,415 14 0	2,651	4,655	24,96,674 5 2	165	254	1,94,741 8 10	11,15,076 8 5	
R. B. of 1912			99,257 0 0			94,384 0 0			4,873 0 0		
do 1918			69,457 0 0			63,104 5 4			6,083 10 8		
do Interim			11,091 0 0			10,408 0 0			689 0 0		
do 1923			21,993 0 0			19,036 10 8			2,956 5 4		
do Interim			11,149 0 0			9,356 5 1			1,762 10 8		
Grand Total	2,806	5,109	28,42,362 14 0	2,651	4,655	26,92,293 10 6	165	254	1,51,069 3 6	11,15,076 8 5	

II. Attaining 55 years					III. Surrender					
Years	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E	F
	Lives	Policies	Sum assured	Total premium and interest recovered	Lives	Policies	Sum assured	Monthly premium	Total premium and interest recovered	Surrender Value paid
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1892-93 to			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1905-06	57	73	80,676 8 0	80,118 15 1	40	52	52,137 12 0	157 8	11,861 12 4	6,291 1 7
1906-07	21	27	26,629 8 0	28,940 8 9	13	19	10,244 0 0	35 0	2,641 0 0	1,232 0 0
1907-08	20	37	37,220 12 0	38,104 3 7	7	11	5,138 0 0	21 8	1,859 8 0	990 14 0
1908-09	31	58	55,027 14 0	55,735 15 5	18	30	15,945 0 0	73 0	8,418 0 0	6,141 13 6
1909-10	39	64	42,065 8 0	42,355 1 7	12	20	9,096 0 0	26 8	1,577 0 0	857 13 9
1910-11	36	70	71,163 12 0	75,408 0 5	10	17	18,658 0 0	63 8	2,962 7 4	1,232 13 0
1911-12	29	56	37,868 12 0	38,147 14 1	9	16	7,306 0 0	25 0	2,490 4 11	1,446 10 10
1912-13	36	94	47,591 0 0	48,317 1 6	25	31	21,616 9 0	66 0	3,905 7 9	1,995 12 9
1913-14	31	65	54,591 12 0	55,292 3 8	25	46	18,868 6 0	59 0	5,538 1 0	3,090 2 3
1914-15	44	98	19,781 0 0	50,927 5 11	22	39	23,788 0 0	82 8	7,418 0 0	4,117 5 9
1915-16	37	70	51,491 0 0	53,636 8 9	22	36	15,975 0 0	51 0	4,498 13 1	2,757 1 1
1916-17	46	132	61,119 4 0	62,545 8 1	38	73	34,187 11 0	119 8	14,151 9 0	9,931 14 3
1917-18	70	195	1,03,199 6 0	1,04,852 12 0	23	47	26,897 0 0	109 12	18,031 9 9	15,559 8 0
1918-19	70	195	1,21,368 0 0	1,23,838 13 5	21	38	23,798 6 0	81 8	14,426 7 1	6,572 12 2
1919-20	91	203	1,65,798 0 0	1,07,898 5 10	27	48	26,804 0 0	89 0	15,423 4 7	15,268 9 3
1920-21	104	277	1,23,737 8 0	1,26,930 5 10	33	52	21,203 0 0	71 4	6,813 8 2	6,267 9 1
1921-22	141	407	1,51,836 12 0	1,58,775 11 10	39	74	44,211 0 0	167 8	23,485 7 1	17,721 0 0
1922-23	148	429	1,87,647 15 10	1,90,522 1 4	40	78	69,255 0 0	259 0	26,080 6 5	19,380 9 8
1923-24	187	551	2,74,267 10 0	2,78,268 12 8	96	206	1,11,427 8 0	447 4	67,230 8 2	55,562 0 0
1924-25	187	488	2,43,961 6 0	2,48,127 4 5	90	180	1,08,268 0 0	374 8	53,776 11 4	44,663 0 0
1925-26	213	610	2,69,066 5 4	2,73,335 3 5	102	192	1,14,058 0 0	425 0	47,227 5 11	35,743 0 0
1926-27	228	630	3,13,543 15 3	3,17,803 15 0	106	215	84,865 0 0	294 0	42,487 7 0	32,719 0 0
Total	1,862	4,824	25,17,891 8 5	25,59,942 12 1	808	1,493	8,58,625 8 0	3,128 12	8,82,254 11 2	2,89,532 6 11
R. B. of 1912			2,51,194 0 0				31,124 0 0			26,278 0 0
do 1918			1,51,815 0 0				30,414 0 0			16,404 0 0
do Interim			19,085 0 0				14,987 0 0			4,651 0 0
do 1923			53,306 0 0				10,831 0 0			8,791 0 0
do Interim			21,910 0 0				1,223 0 0			3,008 0 0
Grand Total	1,862	4,824	30,17,511 8 5	25,59,942 12 1	808	1,493	9,50,204 8 0	3,128 12	8,82,254 11 2	3,48,754 6 11

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the total Policies issued, lapsed and remaining effective and liability created, discharged and pending to end of 30th June 1927.

—	First	Further	Total	Sum assured		Monthly premium		—	Total	Sum assured	Monthly premium	
				Rs.	Rs. a. P.	Rs.	Rs. a. P.				Rs.	Rs. a. P.
N. Issues to end of 30th June 1926 Corrections during the year 1926-27	19,980	16,680	36,660	9,53,22,211	10 0	91,413	8 0	A. Policies discharged by—	198	1,24,740	0 0	446 0 0
	-6,631	0 0	-19	0 0	1. Cancellation	156	95,892	0 0	296 4 0
	19,980	16,680	36,660	2,53,15,680	10 0	91,394	8 0	2. Automatic adjustment	690	8,28,625	8 0	8,128 12 0
	1,191	113	1,684	12,35,427	0 0	4,234	8 0	3. Surrender	2,204	24,96,674	5 2	9,315 1 0
	21,151	17,193	38,344	2,65,51,107	10 0	95,629	0 0	4. Death	2,992	25,17,591	8 5	11,278 4 0
Issues during the year 1926-27	5. Insured attaining 55 years	5,699	60,98,813	5 7	24,461 8 0
	Total A	165	1,31,741	8 10	462 4 0
	B. Claims pending and policies effective—	21	6,233	0 0	33 8 0
	1. Death claims pending (a)	...	...	...	...
	2. Unregistered deaths	...	...	...	...
Total issued to end of June 1927	3. Matured claims pending (b)	...	...	...	...
	A. Old Rules 10 and 26	...	...	...	...
	B. Others	...	...	...	...
	4. Surrender claims pending (c)	...	...	...	...
	5. Policies treated under Rules 10 and 26	...	...	...	...
Y. R. B. Additions 1 of 1912 as per G. O. No. F.I. 291-2-J. 10-15-21 dated 30th July 1914.	(a) Debt cases old rules	...	...	...	...
	(b) Eligible to 50 per cent Surrender Value.	...	...	...	...
	(c) Do 60 per cent	...	...	...	...
	(d) Do 75 per cent	...	...	...	...
	(e) Surrender Value as per G. O. No. F.I. 291-2-B. 10-13-2 of 20th July 1914.	...	...	...	...
Total issued to end of June 1927	(f) Eligible to surrender value or paid up policy.	...	...	...	...
	6. Remaining effective on 30th June 1927 (d).	...	...	...	...
	Total B	...	...	...	...
	Total A and B	...	...	...	...
	C. R. B. Additions 1 of 1912—	...	...	...	...
Total issued to end of June 1927	(a) Paid	...	...	...	...
	(b) Due to be paid	...	...	...	...
	(c) Pertaining to effective policies.	...	...	...	...
	Total C I	...	...	...	...
	Total C I	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX VI--concl'd.

	First	Further	Total	Sum assured		Monthly premium		—	Total	Further	Total	Sum assured		Monthly premium	
				Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.					Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
2 of 1918 as per G. O. No. FI. 50-13-62—(G. F. 200-90-2, dated 9th February 1921. ... <i>Ad interim</i> of 1918	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 7,20,279	0 0	Rs. ...	Rs. a. P. ...	(a) Paid ... (b) Due to be paid ... (c) Pertaining to effective policies. (d) <i>Ad interim</i> paid ... (e) Due to be paid ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 9,45,633	5 4	Rs. a. P. ...	
Total 2	...	...	...	7,70,521	0 0	...	Total C-2	...	...	...	...	7,70,521	0 0	...
3 of 1923 as per G. O. FI. 3451-510—(G. F. 54-24-5 of 13rd December 1924. ... <i>Ad interim</i> of 1923	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 6,43,907	0 0	Rs. ...	(a) Paid ... (b) Due to be paid ... (c) Pertaining to effective policies. (d) <i>Ad interim</i> , ... (e) Due to be paid ...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 83,173	10 8	...
Total 3	...	...	...	38,231	0 0	...	Total C-3	...	...	...	...	4,384	5 4	...
Total Y	...	...	...	6,82,138	0 0	...	Total C	...	...	...	...	5,66,349	0 0	...
Grand Total X+Y	21,151	17,138	38,284	2,67,74,899	10 0	...	Grand Total A+B+C	...	17,183	...	38,284	2,85,71,899	10 0	95,629 0 0	

(a) Out of these payment has since been authorized in 42 cases. In most of the remaining cases, title-deeds from the heirs of the deceased are awaited.
 (b) Out of these payment has since been authorized in 22 cases, and in 17 out of the remaining, the whereabouts of the insured not being known, enquiries are being made.
 (c) In all these cases payments were authorized before 30th June 1927.
 (d) Includes 22 policies in lieu of which 15 paid up policies for a sum of Rs. 4,577 have been issued.

Revenue Account for the year 1926-27.

REVENUE.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Balance of the Fund on 1st July 1926	73,09,810	8	6	73,17,210	12	6
Cash Value of Loan Bonds	7,400	4	0			
2. Premium, Interest on overdue premium and Duplicate Fees recovered and Recoverable	8,31,408	1	9	8,39,264	14	0
3. Interest on Loan Bonds and Monthly balances adjusted and yet due	3,09,988	10	7	3,10,249	10	7
Total				84,66,725	5	1

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
4. Assurances and Additional Bonuses paid and payable on account of matured claims.	8,98,247	15	3	4,25,946	6	10
5. Do on account of Death claims...	1,90,221	14	2	3,50,593	1	8
6. Do on account of Surrender claims	1,60,371	3	6			
7. Establishment and Pension charges	42,027	0	0	43,851	1	0
8. Contingencies	1,824	1	0	26,872	7	11
9. Payment of medical fees and miscellaneous Items made and ordered to be made	6,676	15	4	2,578	11	4
10. Refunds made and ordered to be made	98	0	0	6,774	15	4
11. Balance at the credit of the Fund	1,133	1	10	1,371	6	0
Total	288	4	2	76,08,737	3	0
				84,66,725	5	1

Balance Sheet for the year 1926-27.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Life Insurance Fund as per Revenue Account	76,08,737	3	0
2. Assurance and Additional Bonuses due on account of matured claims.	27,698	7	7
3. Assurance and Additional Bonuses due on death claims	1,60,371	3	6
4. Do do on surrender claims	1,824	1	0
5. Medical fees and miscellaneous items due	98	0	0
6. Refunds to be made	288	4	2
7. Amount to be debited by the Comptroller.—			
State Provident Fund	10	0	0
Miscellaneous items	36	7	0
Excess Credits	63	15	0
Short Debits	0	6	0
Total	110	12	0
	77,99,077	15	3

ASSETS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Invested with the Government of Mysore	77,83,446	2	6
2. Invested in the Mysore District Board Debenture Loan	7,400	4	0
3. Interest on Loan Bonds to be realised	261	0	0
4. Premium and Interest recoverable under discharged Policies and Rule 25 cases.	7,856	12	3
5. Amount to be credited by the Comptroller.—			
Excess Debit	34	4	0
Short Credit	79	8	6
Total	77,99,077	15	3

FAMILY PENSION BRANCH.

Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Balance of the Fund
for the year 1926-27.

				Receipts						Disbursements	
				Monthly subscription						Monthly pension and refunds	
				Rs.	a. p.					Rs.	a. p.
July	1926	...	...	94	11 1	July	1926	...	...	110	0 0
August	do	...	...	102	8 10	August	do	...	...	95	0 0
September	do	...	...	94	11 1	September	do	...	...	105	0 0
October	do	...	...	79	10 10	October	do	...	...	95	0 0
November	do	...	...	87	12 11	November	do	...	...	177	0 0
December	do	...	...	87	8 7	December	do	...	...	125	0 0
January	1927	...	...	86	12 8	January	1927	...	...	145	0 0
February	do	...	...	86	12 8	February	do	...	...	130	5 0
March	do	...	...	94	10 5	March	do	...	...	145	0 0
April	do	...	...	86	12 8	April	do	...	...	115	0 0
May	do	...	...	86	12 8	May	do	...	...	135	0 0
June	do	...	...	86	12 8	June	do	...	...	115	0 0
Total			...	1,075	9 1					1,492	5 0
Interest for 1926-27			...	224	0 9						
Total			...	1,299	9 10						
Opening Balance on 1st July 1926			...	5,502	8 11	Closing Balance on 30th June 1927			...	5,309	13 9
Grand Total			...	6,802	2 9	Grand Total			...	6,802	2 9

FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Balance Sheet, 1926-27.

Liabilities			Assets		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
1. Family Pension Fund	4,954	4 9	Invested with the Government...	5,309	13 9
2. Pensions payable	180	9 0			
3. Refunds of excess subscriptions recovered.	175	9 0			
Total	5,309	13 9	Total	5,309	13 9

Revenue Account of the Family Pension Fund for the year 1926-27.

Revenue			Expenditure		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
1. Opening Balance on 1st July 1926.	5,502	8 11	4. Pensions paid	1,492	5 0
2. Subscriptions recovered	1,075	9 1	Do payable	180	0 0
3. Interest on balances	224	0 9			
Total	6,802	2 9	5. Refunds payable	...	1,672 5 0
			6. Closing Balance	...	175 9 0
			Total	...	4,954 4 9
			Total	...	6,802 2 9

I. Statement of proposals received, disposed of and pending disposal during the year 1926-27.

Particulars	"A"		"B"		"C"		"D"		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Pending on 1st July 1926		Rs.		Rs.	110	90,500	15	12,400	125	1,02,900
Received during 1926-27	10	21,000	10	14,700	1,102	10,63,300	252	1,88,200	1,874	12,87,200
Total	10	21,000	10	14,700	1,212	11,53,800	267	2,00,600	1,499	13,90,100
Accepted during 1926-27	7	16,000	7	7,700	889	8,62,900	193	1,45,700	1,096	10,32,300
Rejected	1	2,000			140	1,35,000	22	19,700	173	1,56,700
Cancelled or withdrawn	1	1,000	2	6,000	99	70,500	16	15,600	118	93,100
Total disposed of	9	19,000	9	13,700	1,128	10,68,400	241	1,81,000	1,387	12,82,100
Pending on 1st July 1927	1	2,000	1	1,000	84	85,400	26	19,600	112	1,08,000
Total	10	21,000	10	14,700	1,212	11,53,800	267	2,00,600	1,499	13,90,100

II. Statement of proposals received, disposed of and pending disposal from the disposal commencement of the scheme to end of 30th June 1927.

Particulars	"A"		"B"		"C"		"D"		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Proposals received to end of June 1926	219	3,91,100	15	2,10,150	7,819	79,75,475	1,245	9,63,150	8,938	95,49,175
Received during the year 1926-27	10	21,000	10	14,700	1,102	10,63,300	252	1,88,200	1,874	12,87,200
Total	229	4,12,100	165	2,33,850	8,421	90,38,775	1,497	11,51,650	10,812	1,08,36,375
Proposals accepted to end of June 1926	171	3,17,300	123	1,61,550	5,814	65,48,800	1,018	7,76,450	7,121	78,24,100
Accepted during the year 1926-27	7	16,000	7	7,700	889	8,62,900	193	1,45,700	1,096	10,32,300
Total	178	3,33,300	130	1,69,250	6,703	74,11,700	1,206	9,22,150	8,217	88,56,400
Rejected Cancelled or Withdrawn to end of June 1926	48	73,800	32	37,600	1,895	18,36,175	217	1,74,600	1,692	16,22,175
Do during the year 1926-27	2	3,000	2	6,000	289	2,05,500	48	35,300	291	2,40,800
Total	50	76,800	34	43,600	1,634	15,11,675	265	2,09,900	1,983	18,71,975
Total disposed of to end of June 1927	228	4,10,100	164	2,32,850	8,337	89,53,375	1,471	11,32,050	10,200	1,07,28,375
Pending on 1st July 1927	1	2,000	1	1,000	84	85,400	26	19,600	112	1,08,000
Total	229	4,12,100	165	2,33,850	8,421	90,38,775	1,497	11,51,650	10,312	1,08,36,375

III. Statement of Policies ceasing to be effective by Death, Surrender, Refund, Cancellation and Maturity from the commencement of the scheme to end of 30th June 1927.

Period	Particulars	A			B			C			D			Total			
		Lives	Policies	Amount	Lives	Policies	Amount	Lives	Policies	Amount	Lives	Policies	Amount	Lives	Policies	Amount	
Up to end of 30th June 1925.	By Death	7	8	Rs. 23,200	6	6	Rs. 14,100	52	57	Rs. 63,600	7	11	Rs. 14,600	72	82	Rs. 1,15,500	
	" Surrender	3	3	3,100	4	4	3,800	108	114	1,21,200	9	10	16,400	124	131	1,44,500	
	" Refunds under Table IV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	9,200*	14	14	9,200
	" Cancellation	1	1	1,000	..	1	1,000
	" Maturity
	Total	10	11	26,300	10	10	17,900	160	171	1,84,800	30	36	41,200	210	228	2,70,200	
During the year 1926-27.	By Death	4	6	5,400	1	1	1,000	14	13	13,100	1	1	1,000	20	21	20,500	
	" Surrender	3	6	12,600	2	4	1,800	58	59	54,800	5	8	4,800	68	77	74,000	
	" Refunds under Table IV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	5,800	6	6	5,800
	" Cancellation	4	5	7,000	5	5	10,100	22	22	19,500	4	5	6,000	35	37	42,600	
	" Maturity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2,500	1	2	2,500
	Total	11	17	25,000	8	10	12,900	94	94	87,400	17	22	20,100	130	143	1,46,400	
Total to end of June 1927.	By Death	11	14	28,600	7	7	15,100	66	70	76,700	8	12	15,600	92	103	1,36,000	
	" Surrender	6	9	15,700	6	8	5,600	166	173	1,76,000	14	18	21,200	192	208	2,18,500	
	" Refunds under Table IV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	15,000	20	20	15,000
	" Cancellation	4	5	7,000	5	5	10,100	22	22	19,500	4	6	7,000	35	38	43,600	
	" Maturity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2,500	1	2	2,500
	Total	21	28	51,300	18	20	30,800	254	265	2,72,200	47	58	61,300	340	371	4,15,600	

IV. Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year 1926-27.

Months	Payments												Total			
	Receipts	Establishment	Pension	Contingencies	Medical fees	J. A. To Members	J. A. To Examining Medical Officers	Honourarium to Helpers	Bonus paid on the death of the insured	Bonus paid on the maturity of the Policy	Surrender Value	Refunds under Table IV		Miscellaneous Refunds (Refund of excess premium paid)	Trans advanced for adjustment of premiums	P. B. Miscellaneous
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
July 1926	23,620 0 4	525 0 0	0 0 0	17 8 0	706 0 0	0 0 0	2 12 0	1,084 11 0	5,500 0 0	500 0 0	322 2 6	0 0 0	427 15 5	344 1 0	20 4 0	9,418 5 11
August 1926	13,615 2 1	590 10 0	0 0 0	555 8 0	312 0 0	0 0 0	61 0 0	1,775 10 0	1,000 0 0	0 0 0	72 13 6	0 0 0	1,109 2 0	290 7 0	93 15 0	5,761 8 6
September 1926	20,715 3 4	544 3 0	0 0 0	14 15 0	543 0 0	0 0 0	37 0 0	0 0 0	2,600 0 0	0 0 0	469 9 0	0 0 0	172 14 8	262 4 0	0 0 0	4,737 10 8
October 1926	20,007 2 3	566 15 0	0 0 0	10 12 0	631 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	201 14 9	1,491 12 0	85 7 5	242 16 0	0 0 0	3,230 12 2
November 1926	20,563 15 11	511 9 0	0 0 0	80 0 0	718 0 0	0 0 0	13 8 0	2,374 11 0	1,000 0 0	0 0 0	408 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0	202 7 0	0 0 0	5,972 0 0
December 1926	22,861 5 7	544 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0	445 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,000 0 0	0 0 0	35 0 0	136 12 0	0 0 0	232 7 0	180 8 8	5,835 5 11
January 1927	25,410 3 1	539 3 0	0 0 0	30 0 0	444 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,000 0 0	0 0 0	152 5 9	0 0 0	133 0 0	151 9 0	0 0 0	6,821 15 5
February 1927	21,672 15 6	589 3 0	0 0 0	73 9 0	434 0 0	0 0 0	102 10 0	86 3 0	1,000 0 0	0 0 0	174 10 0	78 12 0	51 10 0	239 3 0	37 7 5	2,825 10 5
March 1927	23,774 15 1	491 10 0	0 0 0	60 12 0	463 0 0	0 0 0	31 10 0	616 3 0	2,500 0 0	0 0 0	327 6 0	0 0 0	71 8 3	236 11 0	6 0 0	5,009 11 3
April 1927	21,895 3 8	636 14 0	0 0 0	107 4 0	475 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,587 1 0	1,000 0 0	0 0 0	713 4 2	0 0 0	107 6 4	183 8 0	2 5 9	5,767 2 3
May 1927	22,808 8 8	523 11 0	0 0 0	463 0 0	386 0 0	0 0 0	36 8 0	2,587 1 0	2,000 0 0	0 0 0	56 12 1	10 8	9 9 2 0	241 2 0	0 0 0	5,773 5 7
June 1927	25,336 12 9	801 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6,773 5 7
Total	268,974 7 3	6,512 14 0	0 0 0	1,423 4 0	6,241 0 0	0 0 0	436 9 0	11,596 8 0	923,700 0 0	2,500 0 0	3,293 15 1	1,819 12 0	2,179 0 1	2,351 9 0	329 8 10	62,670 14 6
Interest on monthly Balances.	97,417 19 9															
Interest on War Loan Bonds.	1,445 5 0															
Opening Balance on 1st July 1926.	658,072 10 1															
Grand Total	9,68,210 3 1															9,68,210 3
Closing Balance on 30th June 1927.																
905,680 1 7																

V. Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Mysore State Life Insurance Fund,
Public Branch as on 30th June 1927.

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1. Balance of the Fund as per Revenue Account.	9,58,176 6 6	1. Balance of the Fund with Government...	9,05,492 6 8
2. Claims outstanding by Death	34,100 0 0	2. Investment (War Loan Bonds)	80,500 0 0
3. Refund Claims outstanding under Table IV.	8 6 0	3. Loan on Policies within their Surrender Value.	5,815 4 11
4. Surrender Value outstanding including excess premium.	260 6 0	4. Premium to be realised on death cases	660 9 0
		5. Balance to be traced and adjusted	46 14 4
Total ...	9,92,545 2 6	Total ...	9,92,545 2 6

VI. Revenue Account of the Mysore State Life Insurance (Public Branch) for the year 1926-27.

Revenue		Expenditure	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1. Balance of the Fund 1st July 1926 (Cash).	6,58,072 10 1	1. Assurance paid and outstanding by Death Tables I, II, III.	41,600
Investment (War Loan Bonds).	81,000 0 0	Do IV	15,600
Loan Outstanding	3,140 4 0	Maturity	2,500
	7,42,212 14 1		59,700 0 0
2. Premium realised by advancement of loan.	2,631 9 0	2. Surrender Value and refund of excess premium paid and outstanding.	5,689 5 2
3. Premium realised with interest on arrears.	2,61,125 7 0	3. Refunds under Table IV paid and outstanding.	1,826 2 0
4. Interest on the balance of the fund.	37,417 12 9	4. Establishment and contingent charges including T. A. to Members.	8,292 0 6
5. Interest on the War Loan Bonds.	4,445 5 0	5. Medical fees including T. A. to Examining Medical Officers.	6,671 9 0
6. Interest on the Loan advanced	487 5 0	6. Honorarium to helpers	11,596 8 0
7. Miscellaneous Income	63 10 2	7. Miscellaneous refunds	350 8 10
8. Premium due on death claims under Table I	4 9 0		
Do do II	14 13 0		
Do do III	231 4 0		
Do do IV	279 15 0		
	660 9 0		
Total ...	10,52,284 8 0	Balance of the Fund at the end of the year...	9,58,176 6 6
		Total ...	10,52,284 8 0

VII. Account of the Second Indian War Loan Bonds of the year 1926-27.

Month	Particulars	Amount	Month	Particulars	Amount
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1st July 1926	Opening Balance (Cash Value)...	81,000 0 0	September 1926...	Interest transferred to General Cash.	2,219 9 0
September 1926	Interest on Loan Bonds	2,219 9 0	March 1927	Do	2,219 9 0
March 1927	Do	2,219 9 0	June 1927	Do	6 3 0
June 1927	Do	6 3 0	Do	Sale proceeds the Bond Policy No. 292.	500 0 0
			Do	Closing Balance	80,500 0 0
	Total ...	85,445 5 0		Total ...	85,445 5 0

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

G. O. No. 1105—Muz. 98-27-4, dated 11th January 1928.

The Report on the Working of the Muzrai Department.

Reviews the — — during the year 1926-27.

READ—

The Report on the working of the Muzrai Department during the year 1926-27, received with the Muzrai Commissioner's letter No. C. 303 of 1927-28, dated the 25th October 1927.

ORDER NO. 1105—MUZ. 98-27-4, DATED 11TH JANUARY 1928.

Recorded.

2. Mr. P. G. D'Souza, Revenue Commissioner in Mysore was *Ex-officio* Muzrai Commissioner during almost the whole of the year under report.

3. *The Religious and Charitable Institutions Regulation of 1927.*—The Muzrai Regulation VII of 1913 was superseded by the Religious and Charitable Institutions Regulation VII of 1927 which came into force from 1st April 1927.

4. *Income and Expenditure.*—The total income and expenditure of Muzrai Institutions during the year under report were according to the accounts maintained in the Muzrai Commissioner's Office Rs. 7,56,139 and Rs. 5,72,674 respectively, as against Rs. 6,19,017 and Rs. 5,16,179 in the previous year.

5. *Construction and Repairs.*—Estimates for 166 works of the aggregate value of Rs. 91,192 were sanctioned during the year. One hundred and sixty-three estimates of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,10,507 were pending execution at the beginning of the year. An aggregate sum of Rs. 88,210 was spent on 209 old and new works. The progress in the execution of these works is not satisfactory. The Muzrai Commissioner is requested to take necessary action in the matter in consultation with the Public Works Department.

6. *Fresh Grants and Private Endowments.*—A monthly grant of Rs. 10 was sanctioned to the Veda Patasala at Nagamangala from the General Muzrai Fund and an annual cash grant of Rs. 184-8-0 to Sri Prasanna Nanjundeswaraswami temple at Mysore in lieu of the Inam lands at Naganahalli which were ordered to be sold. Small areas of land in T.-Narsipur and Nagamangala Taluks were granted at upset price for being endowed to Sri Agasteswaraswami temple at Tirumakudlu and to Sri Narayanaswami temple at Melkote. Private endowments to the aggregate value of Rs. 24,899 were accepted, chief among them being an endowment of Rs. 10,000 by Mr. Hasige Surappa of Talkad for daily feeding in Sri Agasteswaraswami temple at Tirumakudlu, of Rs. 2,000 by Mr. Subbiah of Indlabele, Anekal Taluk, for the renovation of Sri Anjaneyaswami temple at the place and of Rs. 2,626 by Mr. Kesarala Lakshmaiya of Ronur for the benefit of Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami temple at Srinivasapur.

7. *Scales of Income and Expenditure.*—Scales of income and expenditure were fixed or revised in the case of 71 institutions during the year under report as against 13 in the previous year. The number of institutions for which this has yet to be done may be reported. Local officers should be requested to give special attention to this work and scales prescribed for all institutions by the close of the current year.

No. 1105—MUZ. 98-27-4, DATED 11TH JANUARY 1928.

8. *Mutts.*—Sanction was accorded to the appointment of Vedamurti Dwaipayana-char as the next Swamigalu of the Sripadarayaswami Mutt at Mulbagal. The property of the following Mutts continued to be under the management of Government:—

1. Vyasarayaswami Mutt at Sosale.
2. Sivaganga Mutt, Nelamangala Taluk.
3. Hariharpur Mutt, Koppa Taluk.
4. Sampige Mutt, Do
5. Sravanabelagola Mutt, Channarayapatna Taluk.
6. Avani Mutt, Mulbagal Taluk.
7. Palaharaswami Mutt, Chikmagalur Taluk.
8. Adi Chunchinagiri Mutt, Nagamangala Taluk.
9. Bhimanakatte Mutt, Tirthahalli Taluk.

The question of succession to the Avani and Adi Chunchinagiri Mutts has since been decided and that of the Sravanabelagola Mutt is under the consideration of Government.

9. *Muzrai Funds.*—A Budget for the General Muzrai Fund for the year 1927-28 has been sanctioned. The question of the utilisation of the Chattram Savings Fund is pending receipt of the Muzrai Commissioner's report regarding the position about Nehimi allowances. Orders were issued regarding the formation of the Muzrai Establishment Fund. The system of keeping Treasury Pass Books for Muzrai Institutions is reported to be working satisfactorily.

10. *Loss of Properties.*—Petty losses of property belonging to Muzrai Institutions worth about Rs. 142 were reported during the year. The cases are said to be under Police investigation. A sum of about Rs. 2,512 out of the value of properties lost in previous years is reported to have been recovered.

11. *Alienations.*—Out of 103 cases of unauthorised alienations including the 70 cases pending at the end of the previous year, 51 cases are reported to have been disposed of and the remaining 52 cases are pending disposal. These should be brought to speedy disposal.

12. *Inspections.*—The Muzrai Commissioner inspected 11 important Muzrai Institutions in the State during the year under report. The information given regarding the inspection work of Deputy Commissioners and local officers is inadequate and the Muzrai Commissioner is requested to give more details of these inspections in future reports.

13. Government are glad to note that the administration of the Department during the year was satisfactory.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.

To—The Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore.

Encl.—P. S. R. N.

**ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MUZRAI DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1926-27.**

PART I.

Outstanding features.—The most important event of the year was the Shasthavaatsara Mahashanti of the Sri Chamarajeswaraswami at Chamarajnaragar which took place on the 12th May 1927.

His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to perform the opening ceremony of the Jumma Masjid, Doddapet, Mysore City, on the 6th April 1927.

During the year under report the Gumbuz at Seringapatam and the Masjid-iala attached thereto were visited by the following distinguished personages (1) His Excellency the Governor of Madras, (2) The Hon'ble the British Resident in Mysore, (3) His Highness the Jam Sahib of Navanagar, (4) His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala, (5) Her Highness the Begum Sahib of Decca and (6) Dr. P. C. Ray.

The Dewan of Mysore was pleased to visit Sri Champakadhamaswami temple at Bannerghatta in the Anekal Taluk during his tour in the Taluk and during his tour in the Districts of Shimoga Kadur, Tumkur and Hassan he inspected almost all the important Muzrai institutions in the respective Districts and gave valuable suggestions in the regard to their repairs, proper preservation etc.

As usual Thirtha and Prasada were presented to His Highness the Maharaja on the Birthday occasion by the Mysore agents from Sri Subrahmanya in the South Canara District, Jambukeswaram, Sreerangum and Tirupati. On Sivarathri day Ganga-Theertha and Prasada from Sivaganga were also likewise presented.

II. His Holiness the Sri Jagadguru of Sringeri Matt returned to Mysore in June 1927 after an extended tour in South India.

Sri Swamigalu of Sripadaraja Matt, Mulbagal returned to headquarters after completing his tour outside the State.

Permission has been accorded to appoint Ved. Dwaiapayanachar as the next Swamigalu of the Matha. Sri Swamigalu of Raghavendraswami Matha at Nanjangud and Sri Swamigalu of Sosale Vyasarayawami Matt toured in the Chitaldrug District and the latter visited Anegondi in H. E. H. the Nizam's dominions in connection with the Sri Vyasraya Punyadina.

The services of the executive subordinate appointed to look after the inam lands belonging to Sri Parakalawami Matha, Mysore and of the temporary establishment entertained from the funds of the Sri Vyasarayawami Matha were extended till the end of July 1925 and 6th February 1928 respectively.

Sri Swamigalu of Puttige Matt at Udipi toured in the Districts of Bangalore Kolar, Mysore and Hassan and when he visited Bangalore the first day's Bhiksha of Rs. 50 was presented to him by the Deputy Commissioner.

His Holiness Sri Parakalawami Swamigalu visited Krishnapur village in the T-Narsipur Taluk and made a temporary halt at the place for about 2 months and then returned to Mysore. Necessary arrangements were made by the Amildars of Mysore and T-Narsipur Taluks for the observance of all customary honors due to His Holiness the Sri Swamigalavaru.

Sri Vyasarayawami of Sosale toured in the Districts of Tumkur and Mysore and His Holiness Sri Swamigalu of Murgi Matha at Chitaldrug toured in the Districts of Mysore and Hassan.

III. The following Matts continued to be managed by Government :—

- (1) Sri Sivaganga Matt.
- (2) Sri Avani Matt.
- (3) Sri Sravanabelagola Matt.
- (4) Sri Hariharpur Matha in the Koppa Taluk.
- (5) Sri Sampige Matha at Bhandagadi.
- (6) Sri Palaharaswami Matha in Chikmagalur Taluk.

The Swamigalu of Tengina Matha at Bhandagadi in Koppa Taluk having fallen ill in May last, he nominated one, Ved. Gopalakrishna, a boy of about 12 years of age as his successor and this was approved by Government in their Order No. 86-7—Muz. 410-26-2, dated 15th July 1927. The education of the boy nominee is being looked after by the present Swamigalu.

The education of the minor Swamigalu of Sri Sivaganga Matt is being looked after by the Managing Committee appointed for the purpose and it is reported that the Swamigalu is progressing well in his studies at Sivaganga.

The selection of a suitable candidate to the vacant Petha of the Sri Avani Matt in the Kolar District which was under consideration for a long time was finally settled in September 1927 and one Ved. Krishnamurthy a vatu belonging to the Velunadu community and possessing the required qualifications was nominated by Government recently. The induction ceremony will take place in due course.

The question of succession to the Sri Sravanabelagola Matt is still under consideration.

The succession to the Sri Adi Chunchinagiri Matt is still under enquiry.

The dispute in regard to the succession of Ved. Bhodharayacharya to the headship of Sri Bhimanakatte Matha in the Shimoga District is still pending decision in Shimoga District Judge's Court. The District Judge on the motion of Government (the first defendant) raised the order of temporary injunction granted *ex-parte* to the plaintiff Lakshminarayanachar the Agent of the Matha in respect of certain moveable properties including the three principal vigrahas of Sri Sita, Rama and Lakshinana and also the Saligrama of Sri Damodara. The agent appealed to the Chief Court against the above order and the appeal was dismissed with costs. In pursuance of the above decision the Government have ordered the handing over of the chief Vighrahas and Saligrama to the Swamigalavaru for his daily worship. The guardian of the Swami who is an uncle in purvashrama has been asked to furnish some security and he has taken time therefor. These will be handed over after the condition imposed is complied with. Lakshminarayana Char has been removed from service and in his place, Government have sanctioned the appointment of a special Shekdar on a pay of of Rs. 40+10 for collection of gutta and other work. Pending the selection of a suitable Shekdar, Udupi Ramachar, guardian of the minor Swamigalu has been appointed as special Shekdar as a temporary measure for a period of one year.

During the year under report the management of the Matt (Sri Bhimana Katte Matt) properties situated outside the State in Udupi and Kundapur taluks was also assumed by Government in Government Order No. 1116-7—Muz. 63-25, dated 30th December 1926 the local agent being allowed to continue to look after their management under the supervision of the Amildar of Tirthahalli. The Sub-Division Officer of Tirthahalli has been also permitted to inspect all the above properties of the Matha in South Canara District with a view to arrange for their better management.

To attend to the education of the Srigalavaru in Sanskrit and Shastras a tutor by name Pandit Srinivasa Samaka has been appointed and it is reported that the Swami is making steady progress.

IV. According to the accounts compiled in this office the income and expenditure of Muzrai Institutions in the State is Rs. 7,56,138-13-4 and Rs. 5,72,673-12-8 respectively. Statements 1 and 2 received from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts are consolidated Districtwar and appended to the report. Since the figures of income and expenditure as compiled in this office have been verified with the Comptroller's figures these may be taken as being accurate.

V. *Institutions outside the State.*—The annexed statement No. 3 furnishes particulars of institutions outside the State enjoying Government aid.

Tirupathi Charities :—

The above charities consist of the following items :—

- (1) Service including Akhanda in the Sri Venkataramanaswami temple on the Hill ;
- (2) Service in the Sri Mahalakshmi temple, Tiruchanur ;
- (3) Feeding of pilgrims in the Chattram on the Hill daily and also on special occasions like Bramhotsavam and Mukkoti; and
- (4) Payments to Mahantana Matt and Jeer Matt at Tirupati.

The provision for the above services including the cost of the establishment maintained for their efficient supervision is Rs. 20,000 per annum and it is reported that these services are being satisfactorily conducted.

An estimate for Rs. 5,920 for repairing the pond situated in the chattram premises on the Tirupati Hill, was received from the Peshkar, Tirupati Charities and a recommendation for sanctioning the estimate from the General Muzrai Fund has been made to Government.

Benares Chattram.—This is being managed by the Mysore Agent under the supervision and control of Mr. Madoram Hari Jeevan Ram.

The old Chattram at Benares situated in Hanumanghat having been damaged by heavy floods a revised estimate for Rs. 24,600 for the construction of a new chattram building was sanctioned and the work was entrusted for execution to Mr. R. N. Ray, Engineer and Contractor of Benares.

Sri Subrahmaniya Swami temple at Subramanya in the South Canara District:

This institution is endowed with a cash grant of Rs. 726-9-0 per annum for daily sevas. As usual the Barahazar santarpane was conducted at Subrahmanya during the annual Champa Shasti festival for 18 days from the 2nd December 1926 to 19th December 1926 when 9138 persons were fed both in the temple and the matt at a cost of Rs. 3,055 and 1,425 persons were fed at Bisle at a cost of Rs. 432-9-10. Raw rations were also issued to 150 persons at Sakalespur at a cost of Rs. 30.

The scheme suit launched by the devotees of the Sri Subrahmanyaswami temple for the better management of the institution having been finally decided by the Subordinate Judge of South Canara in O. S. No. 73—1925, a committee of 5 persons has been appointed to manage and supervise the affairs of the temple and to attend to all correspondence pertaining to it. The question of appointing some representatives of the Mysore Government on the Board of Management for the efficient supervision of the proper conduct of the Mysore Charity and sevas in the said temple is under correspondence.

VI. Construction and Repairs.—The appended Statement No. 4 furnishes particulars of estimates of Muzrai Works sanctioned during the current and previous years and the particulars of outlay on the old and new works. It will be seen therefrom that at the beginning of the year, 163 estimates of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,10,507-3-3 were pending and that during the current year, 166 estimates of the aggregate value of Rs. 91,191-10-11 were newly sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 57,776-0-8 was spent during the year on 119 old works and a sum of Rs. 30,434-5-8 was expended on 90 new works. As compared with the previous year's report the progress in the execution of these works is fairly satisfactory. Among the works sanctioned during the year mention may be made of the following :—

- (1) An estimate for Rs. 1,525 for repairing the Temple of Sri Mallinathaswami at Maddagir was sanctioned and the work to the extent of Rs. 942 was got done during the year through the Public Works Department.
- (2) Estimates costing Rs. 2,408 and Rs. 2,547 respectively had been sanctioned for repairs to the Gumbuz at Ganjam and the Mazjid at Seringapatam.
- (3) An estimate for Rs. 3,050 was sanctioned for repairs to the revetment of the kitchen attached to Sri Yoganarasimhaswami temple on the Hill at Melkote, Rs. 1,000 being met from the funds at the credit of Sri Narayanawami temple at the place and Rs. 2,050 being met from the interest earnings of the General Muzrai Funds.
- (4) A sum of Rs. 1,136 was sanctioned from the State Grant for repairing the Mazjid in the Ragi Mandi Mohalla, Mysore.
- (5) The temples of Sri Malesankara Devaru at Malesankara in the Kumsi Sub-Taluk and Sri Tripurantakeswaraswami at Belgavi in the Shimoga District each received a sum of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 950 respectively from the General Muzrai Fund for repairs during the year.

- (6) A revised and supplemental estimate for Rs. 5,197 for repairs to Girijammanavaru temple attached to Sri Kaleswaraswami temple at Kalasa, Mudgere Taluk was sanctioned during the year.

VII. *Loss of properties and steps taken to recover them or their value.*—The value of articles lost (*viz.*, Rs. 65) in the Sri Kote Venkataramanaswami temple, Bangalore City, some years ago was fully recovered from the archak concerned.

The articles worth about Rs. 50 lost in Sri Someswaraswami temple at Halkur village, Goribidnur Taluk, having been reported to be not traceable, the value thereof has been ordered to be recovered from the temple servants.

Property amounting to Rs. 20 and Rs. 157-0-9 was lost in the temples of Sri Narasimhaswami and Sri Byatarayaswami at Vignasante and Nonavinkere respectively, in the Tiptur Taluk. The loss was made good by the archak in the former temple and in the latter, property valued at Rs. 193-11-9 was replaced by public subscriptions.

There was theft of articles worth about Rs. 44-8-0 in the Sri Adi Madhavarayaswami temple at Bellur, Nagainangala Taluk. The value of the articles stolen is being recovered from the archak out of his pay at Rs. 4 a month.

Articles worth about Rs. 10-14-0 were stolen in the Sri Yoganarasimhaswami temple at Saligrama, Yedatore Taluk and the matter is under police investigation.

There was loss of a gold Bandi in the Sri Chamarajeswaraswami temple at Chamarajnagar on 14-3-1927 but the thief was caught red-handed. He was convicted by the special Magistrate, Nanjangud and the property was restored to the temple by the Court. The temple servants concerned were suitably punished for neglect of duty.

There was a case of theft of articles worth about Rs. 70-8-0 in the Sri Kaivalyamma temple, a village institution, at Uppanahalli, Nanjangud Taluk and the matter is under Police investigation.

It is reported that properties worth Rs. 61 belonging to the temple of Sri Chennakesavaswami at Channarayapatna were stolen on 27th May 1927 and that the matter is under investigation.

In 1924-25 a sum of Rs. 690 being the migate due to Sri Balleswara and two other temples in the Honnali Taluk was misappropriated by Shekdar Kenchैया who had collected it. The Shekdar having absconded, a sum of Rs. 354 was realised from the sale of his properties and from the arrears of pay due to him of which a sum of Rs. 214-9-1 was adjusted towards the temple dues, the balance of the migate due was ordered to be written off the accounts.

A sum of Rs. 1,607-4-0 had been misappropriated by Shanbhog Manjappa who was entrusted with the management of Sri Hariharpur Matt in Koppa Taluk. It is reported that the Shanbhog died subsequently and his properties have been brought to sale.

VIII. *Fresh grants and Endowments Religious and charitable.*—A monthly grant of Rs. 10 was sanctioned in Government Order No. 1390-9—Muz. 236-26-2 dated 2nd February 1927 to the Veda Patasala at Nagamangala from the General Muzrai Funds.

A monthly grant of Rs. 7 from the Funds of Sri Prasanna Nanjundeswaraswami temple was sanctioned by Government towards the Padithara and Nityakathe charges of Sri Prasanna Visveswaraswami temple at Lakshmipuram, Mysore.

An annual cash grant of Rs. 184-8-0 was sanctioned to Sri Prasanna Nanjundeswaraswami temple at Santhepet Mysore in lieu of the inam lands at Naganahalli which were ordered to be sold.

An extent of 2 acres and 8 guntas of land out of S. No. 30 of the Ganigan-koppai village, T. Narasipur Taluk was sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner to Mr. Hasige Surappa of Talakad at an upset price for being endowed to Sri Agastheswaraswami temple at Tirumakudlu to supplement the daily feeding of deshantries in the temple.

An extent of 24 acres and 1 gunta of land under Manchapatna Hutchkere tank, Nagamangala Taluk was sanctioned in Government Order No. 1693-6—Muz. 243-26-2 dated 9th March 1927 to the Sri Narayanaswami temple at Melkote towards the daily feeding of deshantries after Nivedana to the swami at an upset

price of Rs. 50 per acre, the cost being met from the donation of Rs. 2,400 made by Sahukar Hosaholalu Rangasetty through the 'Bhakta Mandali Sabha' of Melkote since known as "Jubilee Charities, Melkote" organised by Mr. M. G. Shama Iyengar.

The following other deposits and endowments offered by private individuals were accepted during the year :—

Name	Amount			Purpose
	Rs.	a.	p.	
Mrs. Nanjamma	1,000	0	0	For sevas in the Sri Srikanteswaraswami temple at Nanjungud.
Mrs. Puttamma	100	0	0	For sevas in the Sri Srikanteswaraswami temple at Nanjungud.
Mrs. Banasankaramma of Madras ...	100	0	0	For sevas in the Sri Srikanteswaraswami temple at Nanjungud.
Mr. Ramabhadriah	100	0	0	For sevas in the Sri Srikanteswaraswami temple at Nanjungud.
Mr. Vaddagalla Gowda	100	0	0	For sevas in the Sri Narayanaswami temple at Melkote.
Rao Bahadur Srinivasa Iyengar ...	1,200	0	0	For sevas in the Sri Narayanaswami temple at Melkote.
Mr. M. A. Narayana Iyengar, M.A., B.L.	A diamond tilaka worth Rs. 700 0 0			For being worn daily on the face of the Ammanavaru of Sri Narayanaswami temple at Melkote.
Mr. C. Mallaraj Urs	1,023	5	4	For sevas in the Sri Agastheswara temple at Tirumakudlu.
Mr. Hasige Surappa of Talkad ...	10,000	0	0	For daily feeding after Nivedana to God in Sri Agasteswaraswami temple at Tirumakudlu.
Mrs. Chennamma	100	0	0	For sevas in the above temple.
Mrs. Kasi Ramakka	400	0	0	For sevas in the Sri Garudadevaru and Sri Keshavadevaru temples at Nagamangala.
Mr. Ayodhya Krishnamachar ...	220	0	0	For santarpane in the Melkote temples.
Mr. Rangasetty of Hosaholalu ...	500	0	0	For sevas in the Sri Lakshmi-Narayanaswami temple at Hosaholalu, Krishnarajapete Taluk.
Mr. Subbiah of Indlabele, Anekal Taluk.	2,600	0	0	For the renovation of Sri Anjaneyaswami temple at the place.
Mr. Karnik Krishnamurthi Rao ...	250	0	0	For maintenance of Nanda-Deepam in Sri Kote-Rameswaraswami temple at Magadi.
Mr. M. G. Krishnaswami Rao ...	500	0	0	For certain sevas in Sri Venkataramanaswami temple, Fort, Bangalore City.
Mr. Kallanna of Vadigenahalli, Devanahalli Taluk	800	0	0	For the benefit of Sri Nagareswara and Sri Adinarayanaswamis, at the place.
Mr. Nanji Gowda of Gujjanahalli ...	1,000	0	0	For the benefit of Sri Venugopallaswami temple in the village.
Mr. Kesarala Lakshmaiya Ronur, Srinivasapur Taluk	2,626	0	0	For Akhanda to Sri Venkataramanaswami temple at the place.
Mr. Lakshminarasimhaiya of Srinivasapur	1,000	0	0	For the benefit of Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami temple at Srinivasapur.
Rajakaryaprasakta Dewan Bahadur Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao, 2nd Member of Council	380	0	0	For the repairs of Sri Narasimhaswami temple at Baragihalli, Chiknaikanhalli Taluk.
Shanbhog Narasimhiah	200	0	0	For sevas in Sri Anjaneyaswami temple at Hosahalli, Gubbi Taluk.

PART II.

WORKING OF SPECIAL SCHEMES.

The General Muzrai Fund.—This fund was formed out of contributions drawn from the funds of Muzrai Institutions which had large surpluses both in cash and investments at their credit to afford help to institutions which had no resources of their own, to open Patasalas for imparting Veda and various forms of temple worship and allied objects. The experience so far gained since the working of the

Fund began, shows that the objects with which the scheme was inaugurated have been more or less fulfilled and the prospects of enlarging the scope and usefulness of the Fund are very hopeful.

With a view to examine the possibilities of making additions to the corpus of the Fund, the financial position of every major and important minor Institutions having large accumulated surpluses will be closely examined again and further amounts drawn for incorporation in the Fund, subject to the same limitations enumerated in Government Proceedings No. 2526-37—M. F. 391-15-1 dated 2nd April 1917.

The corpus of the Fund was the same as in last year. The fund began with an opening balance of Rs. 29,323-4-1. In conformity with the standing orders budget estimates of income and expenditure of the Fund for the year 1926-27 were sanctioned in Government Order No. 912-13—M. F. 37-26-2 dated 24th November 1926. The budget provided for a total expenditure of Rs. 19,500, against an income of Rs. 22,900.

More Veda Patasalas have been opened in mofussil places and the amount of grant-in-aid provided therefor has been fully utilized. From out of the interest earnings of the fund and from the funds of certain Muzrai Institutions ten Patasalas are now maintained by the Muzrai Department, excluding the College at Melkote and the Agama classes opened in the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore. Action in consultation with the Deputy Commissioners of Districts has been taken to recruit students from the archak classes to the agama classes in Mysore. Government have recently passed orders in the matter of the systematic inspection of the Veda Patasalas.

Administrative sanction has been accorded to grant a loan of Rs. 18,000 at 5 per cent interest from the accumulated savings of the Fund to the Sri Vyasarayana swami Matha for building Matha in the New Sosale extension, the loan being repayable in 6 yearly instalments of Rs. 3,000 each.

The claims of Mr. A. Mrityunjaya Iyer for remuneration in connection with the special work of determining the balances of Muzrai institutions were also finally settled and a total sum of Rs. 2,500 paid out of these funds.

Muzrai Establishment Fund.—Further proposals for the recovery of contributions from individual institutions etc., on the lines indicated in Government Proceedings No. 902-3—M. F. 169-23-4 dated 23rd January 1926 were submitted to Government and orders have since been received. Against an anticipated income of Rs. 22,175-13-0 from the levy of contributions, an expenditure aggregating Rs. 21,708-0-0 has been provided for to meet the cost of establishments and other items of expenditure in the various offices specially for Muzrai work, commensurate with the nature and volume of work transacted in each office.

Of the two auditors sanctioned in Government Order No. 1285-6—M. F. 244-25-2, dated 9th April 1926, the appointment of the Senior Auditor on Rs. 80 was filled up. The auditor so appointed toured in the Hassan District and is now consolidating his audit reports. The other place has not yet been filled up, and arrangements are being made to recruit a competent official.

The debit balance of Rs. 4,652-8-6 against the fund was adjusted out of the accumulated interest of Rs. 70,852-1-6 standing to the credit of minor institutions on account of investment of their funds to the extent of Rs. 4,72,450-0-0 made in 6½ per cent loan bonds. Institutionwar distribution of the loan bonds taken as a whole at the time of making the investment originally has been made and the detailed statements sent to Comptroller to Government for apportioning the half-yearly interest in favour of the several institutions concerned.

Chattram Savings Fund.—During the year under report, Government agreeing with the unanimous opinion of the committee appointed in Government Order No. 156-61—M. F. 89-23-6 dated 23th July 1926 passed orders directing the abolition of all the chattrams in the State with the exception of the Chattram on Himavat Gopalaswami Hill and the utilization of the Savings effected thereby for certain specified purposes. In accordance with the above free feeding in all the chattrams was stopped with effect from 1st January 1927. The further enquiry ordered in para 19 of the order regarding the nehimi allowances etc., is being made and definite recommendations will be sent up to Government. Out of the accumulated surplus

available at the credit of the abolished chattrams, a sum of Rs. 57,482-15-0 has been ordered to be invested in interest bearing securities.

The fund began with an opening balance of Rs. 2,336-2-8 on 1st July 1926. A total sum of Rs. 22,100 was sanctioned out of this Fund for reconstructing the chattram building at Benares. A sum of Rs. 5,887-0-0 was also made available for putting up a compound wall to the Deaf and Dumb School, Mysore.

Maintenance of accounts of Muzrai Institutions.—Accounts of individual major and minor institutions are now compiled in the Muzrai Commissioner's Office. From experience so far gained, it is seen that the arrangement is working satisfactorily. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts who were consulted in the matter have since furnished their opinion and definite proposals have been submitted for the orders of Government.

Revision of Quit-rent and other Muzrai registers.—The register of the Bangalore Taluk in the form prescribed by Government was written up by one of the Taluk officials—and the same has been submitted to Government. Proposals have also been made as regards the writing up of registers for the other Taluks and for making a compilation giving details of Endowments other than inams granted by Government have also been sent up and orders are awaited.

Muzrai Regulation.—The Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Regulation VII of 1927 came into force from 1st April 1927.

Rules under the several sections of the Regulation defining the duties and powers of the Government, the Muzrai Commissioner and the Muzrai officers in Muzrai matters are under consideration.

Muzrai Manual.—The material collected and sent up to Government for a third supplement to the Muzrai Manual has been approved. The matter is being rearranged for being sent to the Press. Proposals to have the manual reprinted with all its supplements are under work and will be reported to Government separately.

PART III.

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS.

The appended statement No. 5 furnishes details of Muzrai Institutions according to their denominations. There are in all 11,899 Muzrai Institutions. Of these 350 were Major Institutions, 1,176 were minor and 10,373 village institutions. Mathas, Chattrams and Rest-houses have been included under Major Institutions.

Chattrams and Rest-Houses.—In pursuance of the recommendations of the committee appointed to consider the question of abolishing chattrams and rest-houses in the State maintained at the expense of Muzrai Funds, Government directed the abolition of all the chattrams except the marginally noted ones (*Vide* Government order No. 875-90—Muz. 89-23-10 dated 13th November 1926).

The grant of Rs. 800 that was being allowed to the chattram at Bangalore for giving one meal a day to some students of the Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Pata-sala and Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College Bangalore was withdrawn and ordered to be utilised for granting scholarships to the students of these institutions.

The continuance or otherwise of the nehimi allowances that were being paid to destitute persons from the grants of the abolished chattrams as also the disposal of the buildings and connected properties of these chattrams is under consideration.

The amount of Government grant released by the abolition of chattrams and rest-houses is estimated at Rs. 32,000 per annum.

The committee made the following recommendations in regard to the appropriation of the above savings :—

- (1) That half the savings *viz.*, Rs. 16,000 be granted for the encouragement and development of indigenous systems of medicine both Ayurvedic and Unani.
- (2) The other half be used for the following objects of general usefulness.

(a) Grant-in-aid to institutions for the relief of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, (2) Grant-in-aid to Homes for the relief of the Aged and the infirm.

(c) Grants-in-aid to Orphanages and (d) Financial assistance to poor students of the Mysore University, but Government have reserved the above matters excepting (d) for separate consideration.

The Rest-House at Sibi in the Tumkur Taluk together with its properties was ordered in G. O. No. 2,204-5—Muz. 265 dated 13th May 1927 to be left in the possession of Mr. Karnik Nallappa, Dharmakartha of Sri Sibi Narasimhaswami temple for the use of travellers resorting to the temple. Out of the State grant of Rs. 182-8-0 allowed to the abolished chattram a sum of Rs. 137-8-0 after deducting the nehimi allowance of Rs. 45 per annum payable to blind Dasi was also ordered to be credited to "Chattram Savings Fund."

A sum of Rs. 33 per annum is being continued as allowance to Chidambara Sastry of Koratgere who is blind out of the Tumkur Chattram Savings Fund.

The feeding in the Ramanujakutam attached to the Sri Ranganathaswami temple at Seringapatam which was being met from the funds of the Annachattram at Seringapatam, was stopped from 1st January 1927. But on account of the importance of the place Government ordered the continuance of the feeding at an annual cost of Rs. 534 from the Chattram Savings Fund (*Vide* G. O. No. 2106-7—Muz. 209-26-4 dated 27th April 1927).

Government in their order No. 1920-21—Muz. 200-26-2 dated 4th April 1927 directed that Late Rao Bahadur Mr. P. Krishnarao's Chattram at French-Rocks Railway Station be converted into a Rest-House with a caretaker on Rs. 10.

The vessels belonging to the Chattrams at Yelwal and Varuna which had been ordered to be handed over to the Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Patasala, Bangalore were brought to the latter institution.

XI. *Temples.*—(a) Sri Ghati Subrahmanyaswami temple in the Doddballapur Taluk is the only major institution in the Bangalore District which has an annual income of over Rs. 5,000. The income in the shape of fees on cattle and shops derived in the jatra of December 1926 was Rs. 5,910.

(b) Sri Narayanaswami and other temples at Melkote.--

The total income during the year was Rs. 25,756-8-5 and the total expenditure Rs. 29,558-10-4. The Vairamudi Utsavam of the year took place during March 1927 and was successfully conducted.

(c) Sri Ranganathaswami temple at Seringapatam.—

The total income during the year was Rs. 11,682-8-6 and the expenditure Rs. 13,959-2-2.

(d) Sri Srikanteswaraswami temple at Nanjangud.—

The income of the temple from all sources was Rs. 31,420-15-5 and the expenditure was Rs. 39,289-11-3. The excess expenditure was due to the expenditure incurred on account of special repairs, executed to the big Car, Vasanthamantap and silver-plating the door frames of the Swami and Ammanavara Sannidhis. With a view to improve the resources of the temple the disposal of unserviceable silver and gold offerings by sale was ordered. The Amildar has been asked to arrange for the speedy collection of the gutta amounts due on the temple lands.

The important utsavams and jattras connected with this temple were carried out satisfactorily during the year and the Dodda Jatra Rathotsava went off successfully.

(e) Sri Chamarajeswaraswami temple at Chamrajnagar.

The income and expenditure of the temple was Rs. 30,153-2-4 and Rs. 28,437-3-9 respectively. All the important utsavams were conducted satisfactorily.

(f) Sri Kalaseswaraswami temple at Kalasa.

This is the biggest major institution in the Kadur District and its affairs are being managed by a Peshkar under the supervision of a set of Dharmadarsis. A revised scale of income and expenditure was sanctioned for this temple during the year in G. O. No. 2409-10—Muz. 31-24-7 dated 30th June 1927. The scale provides for an annual income of Rs. 12,900 from all sources and the expenditure excluding a reserve of Rs. 1,200 and including a contribution of Rs. 612 to other

temples is fixed at Rs. 11,703 per annum. A fresh set of Dharmadarsis was appointed for the temple during the year.

XII. *Jain Bastis*.—All these institutions are reported to be working well. Pending the selection of a suitable swami to the vacant Peetha of Sri Sravanabelagola Matt the properties belonging to the Mutt are being managed by Government.

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The income and expenditure of the institution for the year was Rs. 14,239-1-11 and Rs. 19,431-15-3 respectively. The scale of the Institution was recently revised by Government.

Government in their Order No. 491-2—Muz. 32-21-2 dated 9th September 1926 divested the Amildar of Seringapatam of administrative power over the Gumbuz and the Masjid-i-ala and placed them under the direct control of the Sub-Division Officer, French-Rocks.

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- (2) Sri Vyasaraswami Matt at Sosale, T.-Narasipur Taluk.
- (3) Sri Srikanteswaraswami temple at Nanjungud.
- (4) Sri Ranganathaswami temple at Seringapatam.
- (5) Sri Narayanaswami temple at Melkote.
- (6) Sri Satyabodhaswami Brindavanam at Holehonnur Shimoga District.
- (7) Sri Hutcharayaswami temple at Shikarpur,
- (8) Sri Neelakanteswaraswami at Nagar.
- (9) Sri Padmavatiannavaru temple at Humcha, Nagar Taluk.
- (10) Sri Bhimeswaradevaru temple at Bhimanakatte Tirtaballi Taluk.
- (11) Sri Sringeri Mata at Kudli.
- (12) Sri Prasanna Someswara and Yoga-Narsimhaswami temples in Tarikere Taluk.
- (13) Hebbe Bavani Shankar devaru in Narasimharajapura Sub-Taluk.

It is reported that the marginally noted institutions were not supplied with the sanctioned quantity of sandalwood during the year and the matter of supplying sandalwood to the temple of Sri Chennakeshavaswami at Belur is under correspondence. The supply of sandalwood to the Uttaradi Matt for the year 1926-27 is also under correspondence. Out of the allotment sanctioned for the Barahazar Santarpane ten maunds of sandal wood were purchased and supplied to the Matt and temple at Subramanya.

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3. " Rameswaraswami at Ramanathpur ...	1	5
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XVI. *Inspection of Jewels.*—Registers of Jewels of major and minor institutions are reported to have been maintained. The Jewels are kept in the Treasuries for safe custody and taken when occasions for the decoration of deity arise. The Jewels of most of the major and minor Institutions were inspected by the Sub-Division Officers and the Amildars and were found to be intact. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District states that he personally inspected the Jewels belonging to Chamarajnagar and Nanjungud temples and some temples at Seringapatam and Melkote

XVII. *Inspection Registers of Inam Lands.*—These registers are reported to have been inspected during Jamabandi and tours by the local officers and instructions issued to set right the defects noticed. The appended statement No. 7 furnishes details of unauthorised alienations and the action taken thereupon.

XVIII. *Fixing and Revision of Scales.*—The appended statement No. 8 gives the number of Muzrai institutions both Major and Minor for which scales of income and expenditure have been newly sanctioned or revised during the year. Of the 71 institutions for which scales were either fixed or revised mention may be made of the following:—

- (1) Sri Chandra-Mouleswaraswami temple, Hessarghatta, Bangalore Taluk.
- (2) Sri Ranganathaswami temple, Ballapurpet, Bangalore City.
- (3) Sri Narasimhaswami temple, Hale Nijagal, Nelamangala Taluk.
- (4) Sri Chowdeswari temple, at Challa Ghatta, Bangalore Taluk.
- (5) Sri Someswaraswami temple, at Siddapur, Bangalore Taluk.
- (6) Sri Veerabhadradevaru temple, Inmadihalli, Bangalore Taluk.
- (7) Sri Chamundeswari temple at Harohalli in the Kankanhalli Taluk.
- (8) Sri Chandramouleswaraswami temple Dodballapur Town.
- (9) Sri Arekeswara swami temple, Closepet (revised)
- (10) Sri Chowdeswari and Rameswaradevaru temples at Beirur, Channapatna Taluk.
- (11) Sri Someswaraswami temple Magadi (revised).
- (12) Sri Gopaldaswami temple, Yelahanka, Bangalore Taluk.
- (13) Sri Venkataramanaswami temple, Tirumalapur.
- (14) Sri Vyagha Narasimhadevaru and Hanumanthadevaru temple at Settigalakoppa, Tirthahalli Taluk.
- (15) Sri Kalleswara, Rameswara and Anjaneyadevaru temple at Marthur Village, Sagar Taluk.
- (16) Sri Lakshminarasimha devaru at Bhadravathi.
- (17) Sri Sarvagnarayana Brindavanam at Honnali.
- (18) Sri Veerabhadra devaru at Avinahalli, Sagar.
- (19) Sri Veerabhadra devaru at Benavalli, Kumsi Sub-Taluk.
- (20) Sri Kalaseswaraswami temple at Kalasa.
- (21) Sri Santamma devaru attached to Sri Rishyasringeswaraswami at Kigga.
- (22) Sri Kalakodu Kalanatha devaru in Mudgere Taluk.

XIX. *Dharmadarsis and their work.*—Dharmadarsis have been appointed for all the major institutions in the State. They have also been appointed for most

of the minor institutions and necessary steps are reported to have been taken to appointing them for the other institutions also.

The committees of Dharmadarsis of Sri Rameswara temple at Tirthahalli and Sri Aswathanarayanawami temple at Mahishi were reconstituted during the year.

Statment 9 shows the work done by the Dharmadarsis during the year.

XX. *Maintenance of accounts.*—It is reported that the Pass Book System of accounts introduced from 1st July 1925 has already become very popular and is stated to be working satisfactorily. The correct balance at the credit of all Muzrai Institutions as determined by Government in their Order No. 1475-6-Muz. 71-25-2 dated 19th May 1926. were communicated to all the Amildars and Deputy Amildars and they have been adopted by all of them except by a few. The Treasury figures furnished by the Amildars and Deputy Amildars are being compiled in the Muzrai Commissioner's office and the consolidated figures verified month after month in consultation with the Comptroller to Government.

In respect of institutions such as the Benares Chattram, the Tirupati charities etc., situated outside the State separate Pass Books are maintained in this office. Pass Books are also maintained in this office for transactions relating to the Sri Sivaganga Matt, Sri Sosale Vyasarayawami Matt, the General Muzrai Funds and the Chattram Savings fund.

XXI. *Disciplinary measures re the servants of Institutions.*—It is reported that two Archbaks in the Tumkur Taluk were fined Rs. 2 and Re. 0-8-0 respectively for gross neglect of duty.

The temple Peshkar, the Parupathegar and the kavalgars in charge were suitably punished for the attempt at theft of a gold Bandi in the Sri Chamarajewarawami temple at Chamarajnar.

The pujaris of Sri Hulikunteraya swami temple at Bommaghatta in the Molkalmuru Taluk are reported to have been placed under suspension for their highhandedness in having unauthorisedly obstructed the Ratbothsava and taken away the idols of Sri Ramadevaru. The archak of Sri Venkataramanaswami temple at Siddapur of the same Taluk was removed from office for dereliction of his duties.

XXII. *Inspection of Institutions.*—The following institutions were inspected by the Muzrai Commissioner during the year :—

- (1) Sri Arkeswarawami temple at Closepet.
- (2) Sri Ramadevaru temple at Closepet.
- (3) Sri Revana Siddeswarawami temple at Averahalli village.
- (4) Sri Malleswarawami temple at Maddagiri.
- (5) Sri Venkataramanaswami at Maddagiri.
- (6) Jain Basti of Sri Mallinathaswami at Maddagiri.
- (7) Sri Adichuncinagiri Matt, Nagamangala Taluk.
- (8) The Melkote temples.
- (9) Sri Sravanabelagola Matt.
- (10) Sri Guru Dattatripeeta on the Bababudan Hills.
- (11) Sri Kalaseswarawami temple at Kalasa.

The auditor attached to this office toured in the Hassan District and gave instructions *re* lease of Inam lands, revision of the scales and proper maintenance of accounts, etc., of all Muzrai Institutions which he visited.

All the major institutions were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners and a large number of minor and village institutions were inspected by the Sub-Division Officers and Amildars.

XXIII. *Renewal of leases of Inam lands.*—During the year under report there were as many as 43 fresh leases and 7 renewal of old leases. It is generally reported that wherever it is possible temple lands are being leased out for cultivation in public auction for specific period of 5 or 10 years in accordance with the Standing Orders in this behalf. Where the resources of the institutions are slender they are left in the possession of the temple servants as remuneration for services on condition of their agreeing to pay the kandayam on the lands and contributions to the Muzrai Establishment fund and the Reserve.

Efforts are being made to secure a better income to the institutions concerned by a closer scrutiny and the Auditor of the Department has been specially

instructed to examine all leases and of possibilities of an increase in the income of the temples.

XXIV. *Muzrai work in the Taluk, Sub-Division and District Offices.*—Statement No. 10 gives statistics of Muzrai work in the several offices. It will be seen therefrom that the work has considerably increased and there is a regular demand for more hands and on a better scale of Pay. When the Muzrai Establishment Fund is formed and Government Orders regarding the entertainment of hands met from the said Fund are passed it may be possible to relieve the congestion complained of by the Deputy Commissioners.

XXV. *Management of villages.*—The Inam lands belonging to Muzrai Institutions which are directly under the management of Government are being managed by the revenue authorities.

The Sri Sosale Vyasarayawami Matt properties situated in the State continued to be managed by Government.

XXVI. *Appointment of Pujaris and other Hereditary servants.*—Ramiiah, archak of Sri Sangameswara and four other temples at Sindhaghatta, was reinstated as the contention of the villagers that he was a Halekarnataka and that they would not accept Thirtha and Prasada given by him was frivolous. This order was also confirmed by Government in appeal preferred by Mr. Garalapruiah and others.

The Volagudi Parupathegar Kalameghain Alasingrachar of Sri Narayanaswami temple at Melkote who was dismissed by the Sub-Division Officer, French-Rocks on account of certain complaints was ordered to be allowed to enter upon his duties by the Deputy Commissioner as he considered that the complaints against him did not warrant a dismissal and the case has again been remanded for further enquiry to elicit information on certain points.

An archak was newly appointed to Kelagalale Rameswaradevaru temple in the Manjarabad Taluk.

A permanent pujari was appointed to Sri Chennakeshavaswmi temple at Nallur in the Alur Sub-Taluk.

Mahomed Hayath was appointed as Khaji of Alur.

A Srivaishnava archak was newly appointed to Sri Lakshminarasimhadevaru temple at Bhadravati.

XXVII. *Grants-in-aid.*—Grants made to the following institutions from State Funds were continued during the year :—

	Rs.
The Friend in need Society	600
Girdlestone Home for incurables	300
Srinivasa Mandiram orphanage	1,200
Ananthalaya, Mysore	1,800
Veerasaiva ananthalaya at Mysore	600
Arya Dharmabodhini Sabha	225
Ubhayavedanta Pravarthana Sabha Melkote	120
Hindu Abalabrama	300

XXVIII. *Jatras and cattle shows.*—The appended statement 11 gives the particulars of income and expenditure of the Jatras held during the year 1926-27.

The car festival of Sri Siddalingeswaraswmi at Yediyur in the Kunigal Taluk was performed as usual this year also and it is reported that over ten thousand persons had assembled on the occasion. Cattle fairs were held at Kyamenahalli and Dodda Saggere in the Koratagere Sub-Taluk and at Nagalamadike in the Pavagada Taluk in connection with Jatras and car festivals. Fees were levied in all the three places on cattle assembled and prizes were also distributed.

Jatras and cattle shows were held in connection with the Rathotsavam in the temples at the following places :—

(1) Chunchinakatts.	|	(5) Mudukatore.
(2) Hemageri.		(6) HoleNarsipur.
(3) Bettadapura.		(7) Ramanathapur.
(4) Maddur.		(8) Harihar. (Sangameswara Jatra)

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- (21) Sri Santamma devaru attached to Sri Rishyasringeswaraswami at Kigga.
- (22) Sri Kalakodu Kalanatha devaru in Mudgere Taluk.

XIX. *Dharmadarsis and their work.*—Dharmadarsis have been appointed for all the major institutions in the State. They have also been appointed for most

of the minor institutions and necessary steps are reported to have been taken to appointing them for the other institutions also.

The committees of Dharmadarsis of Sri Rameswara temple at Tirthahalli and Sri Aswathanarayanawami temple at Mahishi were reconstituted during the year.

Statment 9 shows the work done by the Dharmadarsis during the year.

XX. *Maintenance of accounts.*—It is reported that the Pass Book System of accounts introduced from 1st July 1925 has already become very popular and is stated to be working satisfactorily. The correct balance at the credit of all Muzrai Institutions as determined by Government in their Order No. 1475-6-Muz. 71-25-2 dated 19th May 1926. were communicated to all the Amildars and Deputy Amildars and they have been adopted by all of them except by a few. The Treasury figures furnished by the Amildars and Deputy Amildars are being compiled in the Muzrai Commissioner's office and the consolidated figures verified month after month in consultation with the Comptroller to Government.

In respect of institutions such as the Benares Chattram, the Tirupati charities etc., situated outside the State separate Pass Books are maintained in this office. Pass Books are also maintained in this office for transactions relating to the Sri Sivaganga Matt, Sri Sosale Vyasarayaswami Matt, the General Muzrai Funds and the Chattram Savings fund.

XXI. *Disciplinary measures re the servants of Institutions.*—It is reported that two Archaks in the Tumkur Taluk were fined Rs. 2 and Re. 0-8-0 respectively for gross neglect of duty.

The temple Peshkar, the Parupathegar and the kavalgars in charge were suitably punished for the attempt at theft of a gold Bandi in the Sri Chamarajeswaraswami temple at Chamarajnagar.

The pujaris of Sri Hulikunteraya swami temple at Bommaghatta in the Molkalmuru Taluk are reported to have been placed under suspension for their highhandedness in having unauthorisedly obstructed the Rathothsava and taken away the idols of Sri Ramadevaru. The archak of Sri Venkataramanaswami temple at Siddapur of the same Taluk was removed from office for dereliction of his duties.

XXII. *Inspection of Institutions.*—The following institutions were inspected by the Muzrai Commissioner during the year:—

- (1) Sri Arkeswaraswami temple at Closepet.
- (2) Sri Ramadevaru temple at Closepet.
- (3) Sri Revana Siddeswaraswami temple at Averahalli village.
- (4) Sri Malleswaraswami temple at Maddagiri.
- (5) Sri Venkataramanaswami at Maddagiri.
- (6) Jain Basti of Sri Mallinathaswami at Maddagiri.
- (7) Sri Adichuncinagiri Matt, Nagamangala Taluk.
- (8) The Melkote temples.
- (9) Sri Sravanabelagola Matt.
- (10) Sri Guru Dattatripeeta on the Bababudan Hills.
- (11) Sri Kalaseswaraswami temple at Kalasa.

The auditor attached to this office toured in the Hassan District and gave instructions *re* lease of Inam lands, revision of the scales and proper maintenance of accounts, etc., of all Muzrai Institutions which he visited.

All the major institutions were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners and a large number of minor and village institutions were inspected by the Sub-Division Officers and Amildars.

XXIII. *Renewal of leases of Inam lands.*—During the year under report there were as many as 43 fresh leases and 7 renewal of old leases. It is generally reported that wherever it is possible temple lands are being leased out for cultivation in public auction for specific period of 5 or 10 years in accordance with the Standing Orders in this behalf. Where the resources of the institutions are slender they are left in the possession of the temple servants as remuneration for services on condition of their agreeing to pay the kandayam on the lands and contributions to the Muzrai Establishment fund and the Reserve.

Efforts are being made to secure a better income to the institutions concerned by a closer scrutiny and the Auditor of the Department has been specially

instructed to examine all leases and of possibilities of an increase in the income of the temples.

XXIV. *Muzrai work in the Taluk, Sub-Division and District Offices.*—Statement No. 10 gives statistics of Muzrai work in the several offices. It will be seen therefrom that the work has considerably increased and there is a regular demand for more hands and on a better scale of Pay. When the Muzrai Establishment Fund is formed and Government Orders regarding the entertainment of hands met from the said Fund are passed it may be possible to relieve the congestion complained of by the Deputy Commissioners.

XXV. *Management of villages.*—The Inam lands belonging to Muzrai Institutions which are directly under the management of Government are being managed by the revenue authorities.

The Sri Sosale Vyasarayaswami Matt properties situated in the State continued to be managed by Government.

XXVI. *Appointment of Pujaris and other Hereditary servants.*—Ramiah, archak of Sri Sangameswara and four other temples at Sindhaghatta, was reinstated as the contention of the villagers that he was a Halekarnataka and that they would not accept Thirtha and Prasada given by him was frivolous. This order was also confirmed by Government in appeal preferred by Mr. Garalapruiah and others.

The Volagudi Parupathegar Kalamegham Alasingrachar of Sri Narayanaswami temple at Melkote who was dismissed by the Sub-Division Officer, French-Rocks on account of certain complaints was ordered to be allowed to enter upon his duties by the Deputy Commissioner as he considered that the complaints against him did not warrant a dismissal and the case has again been remanded for further enquiry to elicit information on certain points.

An archak was newly appointed to Kelagalale Rameswaradevaru temple in the Manjarabad Taluk.

A permanent pujari was appointed to Sri Chennakeshavaswami temple at Nallur in the Alur Sub-Taluk.

Mahomed Hayath was appointed as Khaji of Alur.

A Srivaishnava archak was newly appointed to Sri Lakshminarasimhadevaru temple at Bhadravati.

XXVII. *Grants-in-aid.*—Grants made to the following institutions from State Funds were continued during the year :—

	Rs.
The Friend in need Society	600
Girdlestone Home for incurables	300
Srinivasa Mandiram orphanage	1,200
Ananthhalaya, Mysore	1,800
Veerasaiva ananthhalaya at Mysore	600
Arya Dharmabodhini Sabha	225
Ubhayavedanta Pravarthana Sabha Melkote	120
Hindu Abalashrama	300

XXVIII. *Jatras and cattle shows.*—The appended statement 11 gives the particulars of income and expenditure of the Jatras held during the year 1926-27.

The car festival of Sri Siddalingeswaraswami at Yediyur in the Kunigal Taluk was performed as usual this year also and it is reported that over ten thousand persons had assembled on the occasion. Cattle fairs were held at Kyamenahalli and Dodda Saggere in the Koratagere Sub-Taluk and at Nagalamadike in the Pavagada Taluk in connection with Jatras and car festivals. Fees were levied in all the three places on cattle assembled and prizes were also distributed.

Jatras and cattle shows were held in connection with the Rathotsavam in the temples at the following places :—

(1) Chunchinakatte.	|	(5) Mudukatore.
(2) Hemageri.	|	(6) HoleNarsipur.
(3) Bettadapura.	|	(7) Ramanathapur.
(4) Maddur.	|	(8) Harihar. (Sangameswara Jatra)

The car festival of Sri Mallikarjunaswami temple at Yagati-pura, Kadur Taluk which in previous years was not conducted properly owing to a long standing dispute between the Brahmins and the Lingayets was conducted smoothly during the year.

XXIX. *Educational Institutions.*—(a) *The Ayurvedic College, Mysore.*—There were no changes in the staff of the college except that on the death of Dr. K. Krishna Iyengar, Head Master, he was succeeded temporarily by Bhishak Chudamani Pandit Y. Lakshmi Narasimha Sastry, L.M.P., and an Ayurveda Vidwan who was formerly a Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the Medical Department.

There were 24 students at the beginning of the year under report and 7 students were admitted to the 1st year class, thus making a total of 31, of whom 3 students are reported to have discontinued. Of the remaining 28 students on the rolls of the college, twenty were Government scholarship holders and the rest private candidates. At the end of the year, six final year students passed out in the final Vidwat Examination held in the month of June 1927, thus leaving a number of 22 students on the rolls at the end of the year.

As usual, the Entrance Examination for the selection of competent students for the year 1927-28 was held in June 1927. There were about 40 applications for admission both from within the State and from outside, viz. North Canara, South Canara, Dharwar, Gadag and Hyderabad. Only 14 applicants were able to sit for the Entrance Examination and most of the others were prevented from doing so by reason of their long distance from Mysore. Eight students were successful in the Entrance Examination and the Government Scholarship of Rs. 8 per mensem was awarded to the first five students. There is provision for the admission of 20 private candidates to the College. It is reported that for the first time in History of the College there were more than 20 students at the commencement of the year 1927-28; making a total of nearly 45 for the College, out of which only 20 are stipendiary students.

The medium of instruction of Sanskrit and English medical subjects is Kanarese and in the practical class the preparation and use of the several drugs, vegetable preparations and Bhasmas, etc., are taught and demonstrated.

With a view to enhance the educative value of the institution a small museum with available exhibits is reported to have been opened in the College itself.

A union called 'Ayurvedic College Students' Union which was started many years ago but had stopped functioning was revived on 15th January 1927, with arrangements for weekly lectures from students on various important topics and discussions are invited under the Chairmanship of Ayurvedic and Allopathic Doctors of reputation. It is reported that ten such debates took place within three months.

Herb Garden.—Special attention is being devoted for the proper lay-out of the garden. The whole plot is divided into 3 blocks, each block being in turn divided into regular beds in each of which only one kind of drug is planted. The preparation of 353 labels on wooden planks of convenient size and height with enamel inscription in five languages, viz., Kannada, Sanskrit, Hindi, Latin and English was sanctioned. These have been ordered to be fixed one in each bed. The question of water supply to the garden is under consideration.

The College Library contained 185 books on 1st July 1926, and one book, viz., Indian, Materia Medica by Dr. Nadakarni was purchased and brought on the Accession Register during the year.

Six reversible desks were newly purchased from the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, at a cost of Rs. 180.

The Head Master and one Assistant Pandit with 4 students of the Final Year Classes attended the third Karnatic Ayurvedic Conference and Exhibition held at Bijapur in the month of May 1927 and took active part in it.

The College exhibits were very much appreciated by the visiting public and eventually won a first class certificate.

(b) *Agama Classes.*—These are held in the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore.

There are three different standards of the Vaikhanasa Agama Classes, while there are two of the Pancharatra Agama standard. Though provision is made for

the Saiva Agama Class it has not been opened as yet since students in large numbers are not forthcoming to study this branch of Agama.

The total strength of the Agama Classes at the end of the year was 10. In the annual examinations in the several classes 8 students are reported to have passed.

The rates of scholarships fixed for the classes from the lowest to the highest range from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12. Vigorous attempts are reported to be made to enforce regularity and punctuality on the part of the students by way of cutting off some portions of their scholarships in cases of obstinate violations of the rules, etc.

It is under the contemplation of the Managing Committee of the Agama Classes to open Saiva Agama Classes next year.

(c) *Sanskrit College, Melkote.*—This institution was founded so far back as 1854.

It is now manned by a Principal, six Assistant Pandits who have passed Vidwat Examinations in one or two subjects, two Veda Teachers, two Prabhandha Teachers one writer and a librarian.

The institution offers instruction from the Primary standard to the Maha Vidwat Examination standard and the total number on the rolls of the College at the end of June 1927 is 71. Of the 71 students, twenty have come down from outside.

The institution was still recently in receipt of a grant of Rs. 270 per mensem for the College and a grant of Rs. 50 per mensem for scholarships from the Education Department. In G.O. No. 1961-3-- Muz. 317-26, dated 8th April 1927, additional grant of Rs. 125, Rs. 100 for giving suitable increases, to the members of the College staff and Rs. 25 per mensem for increasing the value of the scholarships to students was sanctioned from the interest earnings of the General Muzrai Fund. They have also sanctioned the appointment of a Sahitya Vidwan and a Tarka Teacher to the College from the additional grant of Rs. 100 per mensem.

Of the 58 candidates who sat for the Annual Examination of Akshya in September 1926, 39 were successful, of whom 15 were placed in 1st class and 24 in 2nd class.

Prizes were distributed to the successful candidates on 17th March 1927, in connection with the Vairamudi celebrations under the distinguished Presidency of Sri Satagopa Ramanuja Swamigalu of Sri Ahobala Matha. The prize distribution sabha was graced by the presence of many learned Pandits and gentlemen.

A learned Vidwan of Srivilliputhur in South India delivered a lecture on "Immorality."

There is a big library attached to the College. This year, books of the value of 140 were purchased from the interest earnings of the Library Fund and added on to it.

(d) *The Chamarajendra Veda Maha Patasala.*—The Patasala continued to be held in the rented building belonging to Sri Sivaganga Matha in Third Road, Chamarajapet which is centrally situated and is quite convenient for the purposes of the Patasala and lodging of mofusil students. The institution is steadily rising in popularity.

The institution is managed by an advisory committee under the direct control of the Muzrai Commissioner. Mahamahopadyaya Brahmasri Virupaksha Sastry, one of the committee members, having been transferred to the Mysore Sanskrit College, his place was filled up by the appointment of Mimamsa Kantirava Brahmasri Vydyanatha Sastry of Sri Sankara Matt, Bangalore, and an additional member Rao Bahadur Mr. H. Krishna Sastry, B.A, retired Archaeological Superintendent to the Government of India was also appointed. The Committee met six times during the year under report for the transaction of business besides disposing of a large number of subjects by circulation. A time scale of pay without incurring extra cost was sanctioned by Government for the staff of the Patasala with effect from 1st November 1926. It is reported that the Pandits are doing good work.

There were at the end of the period under report 43 students in the Patasala with a daily average of 40 which may be considered satisfactory. Thirty students who have come from the mofusil and have no place to live in have been allowed

to live in the rear portion of the Patasala building. The conduct of the students is reported to be generally good.

The curriculum of the studies sanctioned in G. O. No. 1303—Muz. 260-25-2, dated 14th April 1926, is being followed and is reported to be working well.

A scholarship grant of Rs. 60 per mensem and a prize grant of Rs. 90 per annum have been sanctioned by Government in the Muzrai Budget.

The former supplemented by benefactions from other sources such as Sri Krishnananda Matha and the Mulukinadu Sabha at Bangalore is being awarded to deserving students on the results of quarterly and half-yearly examinations. During the Ganesha Utsava of September 1926, the first annual prize distribution took place under the Presidency of the Chairman of the Committee, Rao Bahadur Rajakarya Prasakta Mr. M. Shama Rao.

Consequent on the abolition of Annachatrams in the State with effect from 1st July 1927, the annual tasdik grant of Rs. 800 till then being given to the Annachatram, Bangalore, was withdrawn and ordered to be utilised for giving scholarships to the deserving students of Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Patasala, Bangalore, and the Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, in equal proportion. With the moiety of the grant, viz., 400 and certain other contributions from charitable institutions a Hostel for feeding 12 deserving moffusil students of the Veda Patasala was opened in the Patasala premises with effect from 1st January 1927. This arrangement is reported to be working well.

The appended Statement No. 12 gives particulars of other Veda Patasalas in the State. Government have recently sanctioned the periodical inspection of these institutions by the Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit Education in Mysore with a view to ensure better progress.

XXX. *Conclusion.*—Owing to the Reorganization of Muzrai Institutions, the decentralisation of powers under the Muzrai Regulation and the compilation of the Muzrai accounts in the Muzrai Commissioner's Office and the management of certain matt properties, the Muzrai work has considerably increased and the Deputy Commissioners are repeatedly urging for additional hands to satisfactorily cope with the increased work. Even though Government had sanctioned the entertainment of temporary hands so as to relieve the congestion of work in the Muzrai branches of the District, Sub-Division and Taluk Offices these were not given effect to as the formation of the Muzrai Establishment Fund was under active consideration. The Muzrai work in the Taluk and District Offices has considerably increased in recent years and especially so after the introduction of the Pass Book System. The Deputy Commissioners have been urging for the entertainment of additional hands, their pay being met from the Muzrai Establishment Fund which has already been ordered to be formed. Their request in this matter as also the revision of the pay of the officials of this office which is under the consideration of Government deserve early favourable orders at the hands of Government.

I have been in charge of the department for too short a period to express any positive opinion regarding the efficiency of Muzrai Institutions as a whole in the State. Even in the case of the larger Mathas the chief problem is how to adjust the income to the present scale of expenditure. The management of the properties leaves very much to be desired and in many of the cases I have examined, the institutions are not able to obtain the full benefit from the endowments in land. As regards the temples with the exception of a few that possess large endowments the others are not in a satisfactory financial position. Though private devotion shows itself sufficiently generously for expenditure for purposes of actual worship there is no organised system to enlist private charity for the satisfactory maintenance of religious institutions. Though Government make sufficiently large grants these are inadequate in view of the large expenditure required to place these institutions on a proper basis. A detailed examination has been commenced in regard to the assets and liabilities of the more important institutions and strenuous attempts are being made to see that these institutions are not deprived of the full benefit of existing endowments.

In regard to temple servants also there is a feeling on their side that their remuneration is not adequate and so far as the general public is concerned these offices are not held in the same veneration and sanctity as in old times.

Dharmadarsis are ordinarily purely advisory bodies and as a rule take no interest in improving the resources of the institutions. These observations are sufficient to indicate the nature of some of the problems with which the department is faced and every attempt is made by Government officers within their limitations to help each institution to be maintained at a proper level.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Muzrai Commissioner.

I.—Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of Muzrai Institutions in the State, during the year 1926-27.

Sl. No.	District	Income from all sources ₹			Expenditure			Remarks
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Bangalore ..	44,262	12	2	31,627	12	11	
2	Tumkur ..	28,889	3	1	28,270	15	0	
3	Kolar ...	64,458	5	3	57,470	2	6	
4	Mysore ...	288,110	15	7	260,408	13	4	
5	Hassan ...	59,875	14	8	39,078	1	6	
6	Shimoga ...	105,611	1	1	71,141	8	5	
7	Kadur ...	56,230	10	5	63,387	2	11	
8	Chitaldrug ...	29,316	1	10	23,011	12	4	
	Total ...	676,755	0	1	574,397	4	11	

II.—Statement showing the balances of Muzrai Institutions for the year 1926-27.

Sl. No.	District	Opening balance			Receipts			Total			Expenditure			Closing balance		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Bangalore ..	116,084	7	8	54,145	15	2	170,230	6	10	45,619	7	11	124,610	14	11
2	Kolar ...	87,518	3	9	64,457	11	3	152,075	15	0	57,390	2	6	94,685	12	6
3	Tumkur ...	184,049	9	10	28,889	3	1	212,938	12	11	28,270	15	0	184,667	13	11
4	Mysore ...	361,129	6	5	288,110	15	7	649,240	6	0	260,419	4	0	388,821	2	0
5	Hassan ...	80,093	4	7	59,700	14	4	139,794	2	11	40,918	3	3	98,875	15	8
6	Shimoga ...	235,378	6	4	10,523	6	0	341,001	12	4	71,141	8	5	269,860	3	11
7	Kadur ...	100,959	8	2	56,230	10	5	157,190	2	7	63,387	2	11	93,802	15	8
8	Chitaldrug ...	68,174	11	10	29,316	1	4	97,490	13	2	23,011	12	4	74,479	0	10
	Total ...	1233,487	10	7	686,474	13	2	1919,962	7	9	590,558	8	4	1329,403	15	5

LIST.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE TERMS OF GRANTS TO INSTITUTIONS OUTSIDE THE STATE.

No.	Name of Institutions	Place	Authority for sanctioning grant	Nature of grant	Value	Whether purpose of grant is fulfilled	Remarks
1	Mysore chattram and charities at Tirupati, Tiruchanur.	Tirupati, North Arcot District	G. O. No. 777-8—M. F. 155-23-4, dated 7th June 1924.	Peditara, Deeparadhane and savitarrahane.	Rs. a. p. 30,000 0 0	Yes.	
2	Chattram	Beaures	Nirup of late Mysore Sovereign	do	283 3 3	do	
3	Sri Krishnadevaru, Udipi	South Canara District	G. O. No. 765-7 Mar., dated 28th January 1896.	Devadaya cash	6,891 8 0	do	
4	Sri Arunachaleswaraswami	Tiruvannamale South Arcot District	Title Deed No. 91, dated 1st January 1877.	Krittikotsavam	486 0 0	do	
5	Sri Alighah Menavalwara Ramanuja Jeer Matt.	Conjeevaram, Changanalpet District.	Inam Title Deed No. 21, dated 1st July 1874.	Devadaya	58 1 0	do	
6	Sri Ranganathaswami temple	Gudipalli, Pennakonda Taluk, Ananthapur District	Title Deed No. 7, dated 1st January 1876.	do	4 6 0	do	
7	Sakyavaha Brindavana and Sri Anjaneyaswami	Sauro-Bennur, Hindupur Taluk	1862	Peditara Deeparadhane.	246 13 0	do	
8	Jangamvedi Matt and temple at Beaures	Beaures		Allowance, Peditara Deepersadhane.	940 0 0	do	
9	Ardhanareshwaraswami	Tiruchanur	No. 883, dated 5th January 1867	do	280 15 0	do	
10	Sri Subramaniya temple	Subramania, South Canara District.	734-281, dated 19th June 1887	do	726 9 0	do	
11	Vadiraajaswami Matt	Udupi		Devadaya	Part of Survey No. 131, eight acres 1 gunta assessed at Rs. 56-4-0 in the Alur Sub-Taluk.	Land leased out through the Matt Agent.	
12	Sri Anantha Padmanabha devaru	Do	G. O. 120, dated 10th August 1869	do cash	286 6 0	Yes.	
13	Puttige Matt	Do	G. O. 766-7, dated 28th January 1896	do	403 10 0	do	
14	Sri Purgadevathe	Do	" 18, dated 28th August 1860	do	4 6 0	do	
15	Kunur Matt	Do	" 10, dated 10th August 1869	do	349 1 0	do	
16	Pejavar Matt	Do	" 8, dated 10th August 1869	do	261 13 0	do	
17	Palemur Matt	Do	do	do	349 1 0	do	
18	Sirur Matt	Do	G. O. No. 765-7, dated 28th January 1896.	do	19 0 0	do	
19	Sri Ramachandradevaru	Savanur	M. C's. P. R. 3-45-26, dated 25th May 1946	do	5 13	do	
20	Sri Salya Bhodaswami Brindavana	Do	Title Deed 14,850, dated 19th October 1872.	do	Jodi village of Hunsagatta in the Honnali Taluk.	do	
21	Sri Mukambikamma	Kollur, Kundapur South Canara District.	Malnad cash grant	do	9 8 0	do	
22	Sri Marthandeswaradevaru	Gokarna, Kumpka Taluk, North Canara District.	do	do	5 11 0	do	
23	Sivathi Matt	do	do	do	56 14 0	do	
24	Sri Lakshminidra Thirbaswami Matt	do	do	do	36 0 0	do	
25	Hannantha devaru	do	do	do	5 13 0	do	
26	Trivikrama devaru	Swade	do	do	4 6 0	do	
27	Sri Bandackeri Matt	South Canara	do	do	174 9 0	do	
28	Swadi Vadarajaswami Matt	Udupi	Title deed No. 99-340-118-366 and 596-333.	Devadaya	118 8 0	do	
29	Hampe Sripadadevaru	Hampe, Bellary District.	G. O. No. 804-07 Mur. 177-14-10, dated 10th November 1916.	Nityakatie seva	(survey value) 34 15 0	do	Grant being paid from Molakalmuru Taluk.
30	Phalardaiyana Matt	do	Title deed No. 119-151	Devadaya	S. No. 96 measuring 1.9 assd. at 6-8-0 Quit-rent 2-12-0.	do	
31	Sri Badami Bannasankara	Badami village, Bijapur District.	Ready money grant	do	116 6 0	do	Cash being paid from Davanogere Taluk. The land being leased out for Rs. 712.
32	Sri Krishnadevaru, Udipi	Udupi, South Canara District	do	do	Land measuring A. G. 40.92 in Harihar Sub-Taluk.	do	

IV.—Statement showing the expenditure on construction or repairs of Muzrai Institutions for 1926-27.

No.	District	Estimates pending at the beginning of the year		Estimates sanctioned during the year		Amount spent during the year out of column 3		Amount spent during the year out of column 4		Incomplete work of column 3 and column 4		Remarks
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
1	Bangalore	6	Rs. 4,837	17	3,672	4	648	7	1,401	3	4,499	Rs. 1,099
2	Kolar	25	9,134	24	6,969	21	4,150	11	2,782	10	4,336	0 0 0
3	Tumkur	20	4,545	10	2,785	8	1,158	4	1,147	14	3,386	15 6 6
4	Mysore	33	48,089	0	34,249	0	16,632	0	13,264	0	6,111	6 6 10
5	Hassan	25	17,388	13	2,799	9	6,956	0	418	5	10,382	3 3 0
6	Shimoga	41	51,273	12	14,645	2	22,417	10	1,352	0	28,856	0 0 0
7	Kadur	11	11,748	15	19,248	2	3,705	8	5,411	0	8,082	13 8 0
8	Chitaldrug	2	3,540	0	6,872	6	2,110	0	4,457	7	1,430	2 0 11
	Total	163	110,507	3	91,191	10	57,776	0	30,434	5	67,035	8 6 95
												Rs. 59,578 13 3

V.—Statement showing the details of number of Muzrai Institutions for the year 1926-27.

Sl. No.	Muzrai Institutions	Bangalore	Kolar	Tumkur	Mysore	Hassan	Shimoga	Kadur	Chitaldrug	Total
1	Mathas	71	21	15	11	...	12	7	25	162
1 (1)	Mathas under Government management	1	3	1	...	1	5	4	2	17
2	Chattrais	21	5	6	20	10	2	5	8	77
2 (a)	Rest Houses	4	2	3	...	1	...	...	2	12
3	Temples (Major)	12	9	5	21	10	12	4	2	75
	(Minor)	172	129	197	200	141	150	64	62	1,115
	(Villages)	1,819	1,900	1,690	520	1,479	497	1,725	476	10,106
4	Jain Basties (Major)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(Minor)	...	...	3	4	2	2	1	1	13
	(Village)	1	1	1	18	5	...	2	...	28
5	Mahomedan Institutions (Major)	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	7
	(Minor)	24	7	5	5	...	...	1	...	48
	(Village)	43	117	40	9	7	9	4	10	239
	Total	2,169	2,196	1,967	810	1,659	691	1,818	589	11,899

VI.—Statement showing the details of cash grants of a personal nature for the year 1926-27.

Sl. No.	District	Total No.	For life		Hereditary		Khaji allowance		Miscellaneous		Whether title-deed of grants are possessed by the holder	No. of stipendiaries who were renewed or changed during the year	Remarks
			No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value			
1	Bangalore	1,044	15	769 7 5	1,015	8	53 1 6	6	20 10 10	..	..	..
2	Kolar	36	1	5 0 0	20	12	223 10 0	3	24 1 0	Yes	Nil	..	
3	Tumkur	13	1	48 0 0	5	7	37 4 10	..	..	Yes	Nil	..
4	Mysore	124	13	217 15 0	95	7	395 4 6	9	310 4 0	..	..	..
5	Hassan	6	2	105 12 0	..	2	6 12 0	2	263 0 0	..	..	..
6	Shimoga	411	3	17 0 8	160	6	47 3 0	242	3,621 2 0	Yes	..	..
7	Kadur	22	..	..	14	6	43 8 0	2	9 10 0	..	..	..
8	Chitaldrug	5	1	28 0 0	..	3	253 12 0	1	56 0 0	..	..	..

VII.—Statement showing particulars of unauthorised alienations of land endowed to Muzrai Institutions for the year 1926-27.

Serial No.	District	Total Number of cases at the end of the last year	Number of cases discovered during the year	Total	Number for which action has been finally taken and disposed of	Number of cases remaining at the end of the year	Nature of cases in the previous col.					
							Number of sales	Number of mortgages	Wrongful enjoyment	Number of long leases	Number of leases for indefinite periods	
1	Bangalore	14	15	29	11	18	2	4	4	4	4	4
2	Kolar	5	1	6	2	4	..	2	2	..	..	..
3	Tumkur	10	2	12	2	10	1	2	2	5	..	..
4	Mysore	32	8	40	31	9	6	..	3	..	..	..
5	Hassan	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Shimoga	4	7	11	2	9	2	..	3	..	..	..
7	Kadur	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Chitaldrug	2	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4
	Total	70	33	103	51	52	11	10	11	12	11	8

VIII.—Statement giving particulars of fixing and revision of scales of Muzrai Institutions for 1926-27.

Sl. No.	Kind of Muzrai Institutions	Bangalore					Mysore	Tumkur	Kolar	Hassan	Shimoga	Kadur	Chitaldrug
		Total No.	Number for which scale has been fixed within last five years	Number which has been revised during the year	1	2								3
1	Matts under Government management.	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Chattrams	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Rest Houses	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Temples Major	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Do Minor	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Jain Bastis Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Do Minor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Mahomedan Institutions, Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Do Minor	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

IX.—Statement showing the work of Dharnadarsis in the districts for 1926-27.

Serial No.	Items of work	Districts															
		Bangalore	Kolar	Tumkur	Mysore	Hassan	Shimoga	Kadur	Chitaldrug	Bangalore	Kolar	Tumkur	Mysore	Hassan	Shimoga	Kadur	Chitaldrug
1	Total Number of major institutions	6	12	8	28	10	17	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	Number for which Dharnadarsis or committees have been appointed	6	9	7	23	10	11	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
3	Number which met more than 6 times in the year	3	7	4	19	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	Number which inspected jewels	3	9	3	13	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5	Number which supervised the chief ceremonies of the year	3	9	5	10	2	9	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Number which supervised the petty repairs	1	2	1	3	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
B. MINOR.																	
1	Number of minor institutions of all religions	109	151	314	194	141	155	66	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
2	Number for which Dharnadarsis have been appointed	52	37	48	78	101	135	51	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
3	Number which met more than 6 times a year	6	9	5	28	0	6	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	Number which kept prescribed accounts and records	6	5	...	6	4	67	...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Number which submitted half-yearly inspection reports of accounts	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

X.—Statement giving statistics of Muzrai work in Taluk, Sub-Division and District Offices, during 1926-27.

No.	District	Number of currents registered		Number of currents closed		Number of in-situations for which scales were fixed	Number of in-situations inspected in detail	Number of unauthorised alienations enquired into	Number of insts. in the Try. Pass Book accounts	Number of enquiries under Muzrai Regulation	Number of suits under Muzrai Regulation	Remarks
		Arrear	Present year	Previous year	Present year							
1	Bangalore	415	449	148	248	28	71	13	157	18	5	
2	Kolar	274	601	175	388	46	347	5	459	14	..	
3	Tumkur	521	1,032	304	629	36	103 67	14	283	9	..	
4	Mysore	1,179	4,353	674	3,469	4	215	13	588	22	1	
5	Hassan	479	1,101	198	477	6	252	..	440	1	1	
6	Shimoga	1,264	2,454	1,078	1,954	40	125	8	319	4	1	
7	Kadur	509	874	279	390	2	32	..	191	3	..	
8	Chitaldrag	383	481	238	298	83	17	..	204	..	..

XI.—Statement giving particulars of Income and Expenditure of Jattras connected with the Muzrai Institutions during 1926-27.

No.	Name and place of Jatra	Duration of Jatra	Whether cattle are brought for sale	Whether fees are levied on cattle and at what rate	Total income	Amount spent for sanitary and other arrangements on the occasion	Amount spent on cattle shows, if any	Amount credited to District Fund, if any	Net amount credited to the temple funds	Remarks
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
BANGALORE DISTRICT.										
1	Ghati Sri Subramanyaswami, Doodballapur Taluk	7 days	Yes	2 annas per cattle	6,680 3 2	1,510 0 6	147 0 0	...	5,028 2 8	
2	Mskara Senkramana, Gangadharaswami at Sivagauga	do	do	1 an. for calf cattle	1,025 0 0	...	...	...	1,025 0 0	
3	Honadevi Jatra at Sivagauga	do	do	1 an. per cattle	675 0 0	50 0 0	...	...	625 0 0	
4	Mahimapura Rangaswami	do	do	do	785 0 0	62 0 0	...	...	678 0 0	
5	Byrusethalli, Bylu Anjaneyswami	do	do	do	580 0 0	...	...	25-9-0 (printing charges).	554 7 0	
6	Mallur Aprameyaswami (Channaspatha)	3 days	No	...	19 4 0	...	...	...	19 4 0	
7	Vandarguppe Kengal Sri Anjaneys	1 day	do	...	80 0 7	...	...	...	80 0 7	
8	Kalshahalli Sri Venkateswami	3 days	do	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Malagal, Sri Madhaveswara	1 day	do	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Harobelli, Channudeswari	7 days	Yes	do	179 0 0	...	...	...	179 0 0	
11	Someswaraswami, Mugadi	5 days	do	2 annas a cattle	165 0 0	75 0 0	...	...	110 0 0	
12	Suggeshalli Narasimbaswami	10 days	do	do	1,385 0 0	290 0 0	...	...	1,095 0 0	
13	Tirumale Sri Rangaswami	do	do	do	1,465 0 0	260 0 0	...	...	1,205 0 0	
14	Avacagere Hombalamma Jatra	3 days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Archakaruballi Sri Mahadeveswara	do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Sri Arkeswaraswami, Clonpet	do	No	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Sri Ramadevari	do	Yes	do	120 0 0	...	...	...	180 0 0	
18	Avereballi Revanna Siddeswara	do	do	do	220 0 0	...	...	...	220 0 0	
19	Vasantapur Vallabharayaswami	5 days	do	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Dharmarayaswami, Bangalore	7 days	No	...	...	...	...	...	...
KOLAR DISTRICT.										
21	Vokkaleri Jatra, Kolar Taluk	8 days	Yes	2 annas	1,120 0 0	320 0 0	50 0 0	...	850 0 0	
22	Kodandaramaswami, Bowringpet Taluk	5 days	do	...	370 0 0	38 0 0	30 0 0	...	212 0 0	
23	Guttahalli Jatra	7 days	Yes	...	3,890 6 11	155 0 0	...	...	3,795 6 11	
24	Singrepalli Jatra, Chintamani Taluk	8 days	do	1 an. a cattle	226 1 0	...	...	...	226 1 0	
25	Konguattu Jatra	do	No	...	198 5 0	100 0 0	...	...	98 5 0	
26	Chintamani Sri Venkateswami Jatra	do	Yes	1 anna per cattle	586 1 6	...	...	...	585 1 6	
27	Avani, Jatra, Mulbagal Taluk	10 days	do	0 1 0 and 0 0 6	1,692 0 0	...	...	...	1,692 0 0	
28	Mulbagal Sri Someswaraswami	...	do	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Talakayabetta Jatra, Sidlaghatta Taluk	10 days	Yes	0 0 1 and 0 1 0	2,760 0 0	870 0 0	50 0 0	...	1,840 0 0	
30	Nandi Jatra, Chikballapur	...	do	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Ragepalli Gadidim Venkateswami	...	do	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Vidraswatha Jatra, Goribidnur Taluk	13 days	Yes	2 annas per cattle	2,610 0 0	605 0 0	100 0 0	...	1,905 0 0	
33	Chikka Tirupati Jatra, Melur Taluk	10 days	do	1 anna a calf	932 6 1	24 0 0	38 8 0	...	979 14 1	
34	Chuppalamma Jatra	7 days	do	1 anna	735 3 8	16 0 0	45 0 0	...	674 3 8	
35	Yeldur Jatra, Sriniwaspur Taluk	do	do	0 0 6 per cattle	340 0 0	100 0 0	...	...	240 0 0	
36	Rour Venkateswami	do	do	do	490 0 0	...	...	...	490 0 0	
37	Yellodu Jatra, Gudibanda Taluk	8 days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TUMKUR DISTRICT.										
38	Devarayanadurga Sri Lakshminarasimbaswami	do	No	...	295 7 8	19 18 0	...	...	275 11 8	
39	Hethoballi Varanna	3 days	...	...	41 11 1	...	...	...	41 11 1	
40	Hatyal Sri Narasimbaswami, Tipkur Taluk	5 days	...	...	500 0 0	...	...	...	500 0 0	
41	Gubbi Sri Channabasappa (Aradhane)	15 days	Yes	...	178 8 0	...	75 0 0	...	97 8 0	Details not furnished.

STATEMENT XI.—concl'd.

Serial No.	Name and place of Jatra	Duration of Jatra	Whether cattle are brought for sale	Whether fees are levied on cattle and at what rate	Total income	Amount spent for sanitary and other arrangements on the occasion	Amount spent on cattle shows, if any	Amount credited to District Fund, if any	Net amount credited to the temple funds	Remarks
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
42	TUMER DISTRICT.—concl'd									
43	Daudhi Sivara Hounadevaru, Gubbi Taluk Kyaanahalli, Anjanayawami	18 days 10 "	Yes do	0 2 0 per cattle 0 1 0 per calf. do do do 2 as. per head. do	138 13 3 3,766 10 0	756 0 0	200 0 0	...	138 13 3 2,810 10 0	
44	Dodasaggere Narasimhaswami	7 "	do	do	314 0 0	150 0 0	80 0 0	...	164 0 0	
45	Nagahadake Subramanyaswami	7 "	do	do	729 2 0	130 0 0	...	...	459 2 0	
46	Yedeyur Siddalingeswaraswami, Kunigal Taluk	7 "	No	do	1,660 0 0	380 4 0	...	...	1,351 13 0	
47	CHUNCHANGHATTA JATRA.									
48	Chunchanghatta Jatra	8 days	Yes	2 as each	4,500 0 0	900 0 0	...	...	4,500 0 0	
49	Hemagiri Jatra	14 "	do	2 as. & 1 anna	1,550 0 0	382 15 0	150 0 0	...	1,017 1 0	
49	Hemadapur Sri Mullikarjunaswami	1 "	Yes	Bull 0 4 0 Cow 0 1 0	1,520 0 0	...	...	...	530 0 0	
50	Mudakatore Sri Mallikarjunaswami	7 "	Yes	Goat or sheep 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 1 0 per head	2,601 8 0	160 0 0	122 8 0	144 4 0	2,601 8 0	
51	Maddur Sri Narasimhaswami	3 "	Yes	do	280 0 0	50 0 0	44 6 3	308 0 0	...	
52	HARIHALI KENCHAMANA JATRA.									
53	Harihalli Kenchamana Jatra	2 days	Yes	0 1 0 per head	117 10 9	21 12 3	73 0 0	...	95 14 7	
53	Hole-Narsipur Lakshminarasimhaswami	5 "	...	...	459 9 0	91 6 0	...	...	286 2 9	
54	Sri Subramanyaswami, Ramenathapur	5 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Sri Gopalakrishnaswami car festival	5 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	SRI SANGAMESWARASWAMI, Kudli									
57	Sri Sangameswaraswami, Kudli	7 days	Yes	...	17 10 0	53 8 0	...	...	17 10 0	
57	Chennagiri Udupurdi Sri Ranganathaswami	5 "	do	...	398 10 0	44 2 0	...	265 0 0	88 12 0	
58	Togarsi Jatra, Shikarpur Taluk	5 "	do	...	756 12 3	...	...	...	703 4 3	
59	Reunkamba Jatra at Chandregutti, Sorab Taluk	14 "	do	...	136 1 3	30 0 0	...	...	156 1 0	
59	Keladi Sri Ramaeswaraswami	Nearly a month.	do	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Tirthahalli Sri Rameswara Devaru	do	do	...	59 12 9	...	...	14 15 0	44 13 9	
62	Agumbe Sri Gopalakrishnadevaru	do	do	...	11 14 0	...	...	...	11 14 0	
63	Mahishi Sri Aswathanarayana	...	...	...	7 0 0	...	...	...	7 0 0	
64	KADUR DISTRICT.									
64	Antaragatte Jatra	3 days	...	...	1,170 7 6	...	...	...	1,170 7 2	
65	Sri Mallikarjunaswami Jatra at Narasimharajapura	3 "	...	...	536 14 9	...	...	...	53 14 9	
66	Sakkarepatoba Sakuni Ranganathaswami	3 "	...	...	386 11 0	...	...	...	386 11 0	
67	Kigea Sri Rishyasringeswaraswami	4 "	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...
68	Made Sri Durgammadevaru	4 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Megar Sri Venkataramaswami	4 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Ramanakthipur Sri Subramanyaswami	3 "	Yes	One anna per head	980 0 0	182 0 0	180 0 0	990 0 0	...	
70										
71	CHITRALDRUG DISTRICT.									
71	Naikanahatti Thippurathaswami	3 "	...	...	786 3 4	50 0 0	...	...	786 3 4	
72	Gourasapur Maramma's Jatra	3 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Bommaghattada Pranadevaru	3 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Devapurada Kertyagalumadevaru Jatra	3 "	...	...	384 7 0	...	...	...	284 8 0	
75	Sri Rangaswami Jatra, Gavhangapur, Hoisdurga Taluk	7 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Harihara-Sangameswaraswami Jatra	3 "	Yes	0 1 0 per head	1,528 0 0	378 0 6	366 2 0	1,528 9 0	...	* Spent out of Municipal Fund. * Spent for car festival.
77	Sri Thyranalleswaraswami Jatra, Hiyur	7 "	...	...	216 8 0	...	...	...	...
78	Kalabharavaswami Jatra, Vaddikere, Fariyur Taluk	7 "	...	...	72 4 5	...	...	...	...
79	Kaladevarapura Jatra, Jagalur Taluk	3 "	Yes	...	340 0 0	...	...	...	340 11 4	

XII.—Statement showing the strength, the income and expenditure, etc., of the Educational Institutions, during 1926-27.

Name of Institutions	Number of students on the rolls on 30th June 1926	Average number on the rolls, monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Provincial Revenues	Muzrai funds	Receipts from endowments	Total	Establishment	Scholarships	Prize and Miscellaneous charges	Remarks
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Vedapatasala, Dodballapur, maintained from the funds of Sri Ghati Subramanyaswami temple/ for Vaishnavas.	12	12	10	...	5-0-0	...	5-0-0	...	..	..	Rs. 5 per month.
2. Vedapatasala at Hosur, Goribidnur Taluk...	14	13	10	...	...	...	120-0-0	120-0-0	..	..	Also aided by private subscriptions.
3. Vedapatasala at Pavagada ...	30	25	22	...	..	120-0-0*	...	...	..	..	Maintained by the Sri Chamarajeswari Temple Funds.
4. Patasala in the temple of Sri Chamarajeswaraswami at Chamrajnagar.	..	...	...	...	50-0-0	..	50-0-0	..	..	..	(The Amildar reports that the institution is closed owing to paucity of attendance.)
5. Sanskrit Patasala at Keladi Sri Rameswara-devaru temple.	20	20	18	...	2,483-3-4	33-11-0	2,516-14-4	2,069-9-0	..	..
6. Sanskrit Patasala at Kalasa in the Mudgere Taluk.	4	..	..	...	20-0-0	..	...	..	..	..
7. Hindustani Girls' School, Kolar, maintained from the funds of the Mokbara at the place.	15	17	13	...	...	..	7-0-0	72-0-0	..	6-0-0	
8. Vedapatasala at Magadi ...	Opened from 1st March 1927			...	35-0-0	..	35-0-0	..	..	..	Half of the cost is met from the funds of Sri Ranganathaswami Temple at Tirumale and the other half from the G. M. F.
9. Kannaradi Siddhi Vinayaka Patasala (Grant-in-aid.)	22	20	..	15-0-0	..	..	15-0-0	15-0-0	..	..

* ((From the Damodar Doss Charities in Kunigal Taluk.)

Government of his highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. D. 2969—G. G. 13-28-2, dated 10th September 1928.

Report on the working of the Government Museum.

Reviews the — during the year 1927-28.

READ—

Letter No. 21* dated 24th August 1928, from the Director of Horticulture forwarding the report on the working of the Government Museum during the year 1927-28.

(*Printed as annexure).

ORDER No. D. 2969—G. G. 13-28-2, DATED 10TH SEPTEMBER 1928.

Recorded.

N. RAMA RAO,
*Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.*

To—The Director of Horticulture in Mysore.

PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. K.

WD 889—GPB—740—3-10-28

KR. 219
FB

MYSORE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

Dated Bangalore, 24th August 1928.

No. 21—in triplicate.

FROM

G. H. KRUMBIEGEL, Esq., F.R.H.S.,
Director of Horticulture.

TO

*The Secretary to the Government
of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Development Departments, Bangalore.*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith the report on the working of the Government Museum for the year 1927-28.

2. *Personnel.*—Mr. H. C. Javaraya was in charge of the Museum till the end of January 1928 when the charge was passed on to me.

3. *Visitors.*—The total number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 297,152 of which 160,295 were males, 136,171 females and 686 school children.

Twelve thousand eight hundred and sixty-four or about five per cent wrote their names in the Visitors' Book. Large crowds were as usual during 'Karaga' and on some local feasts.

Details are furnished in Appendix "C".

4. *Building.*—The building was maintained in good condition during the year.

5. *Collections.*—The collections were kept in good condition and 56 exhibits were added during the year. The cases were as usual gone through and cleaning, etc. were attended to.

Details are furnished in Appendix "A".

6. *Library.*—Eight books were added besides the usual departmental and other reports received.

There were 161 visitors to the Library.

7. *Maintenance.*—The Government grant for maintenance of this Institution was Rs. 3,800 for the year and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,642-5-0.

Details are furnished in Appendix "D".

I have the honor to be
 Sir,
 Your most obedient servant,
 G. H. KRUMBIEGEL,
Director of Horticulture.

APPENDIX "A"—Statement showing the Specimens added to the Collection by Donation and Purchase.

No.	Particulars	Donor
1	One skin of a Pelican	J. Alick, Esq., Driver, Chintamani.
2	One monstrous chicken	Appadorai Moodr., Bangalore Cantonment.
3-4	Two Copper Coins (One of Hushang Shaha of Malva and one of Feroz Shaha iii of Delhi.)	Officer-in-charge Archæological Department, Jodpur.
5-9	Five Coins	Madras Government Museum.
10-12	Three kinds of Brass buttons	Central Jail, Bangalore.
13-21	Nineteen kinds of Sandalwood specimens	Forest Department.
22	One Parakeet	Lal-bagh.
23	One grey parrot	Do
24	One parrot	Do
BY PURCHASE.		
25	One Fancy Bottle containing some Fancy work of imitation pearls	
26-41	A Collection of Weaver Birds' nests	
42-56	A Collection of Birds' skulls and eggs	

APPENDIX "B"—Books added to the Library during the year 1927-28.

No.	Particulars	Donor
1	Annual Report of the Sardar Museum and Sumer Public Library for the year ending 30th September 1926.	Officer-in-charge, Archaeological Department, Jodpur.
2	Sri Krishna Raja Silver Jubilee Souvenir edited by S. Srikautaya, Esq.	The Trades of Publicity Corporation, Bangalore.
3-7	Mysore Meteorological Memoirs No. v-ix ...	Meteorological Reporter to Government.
8	Text of passages of Gramophone Records of Languages.	Superintendent, Madras Museum.
9	Annual Report of the Madras Museum for the year 1926-27.	Do
10	Administration Report on the working of Jails and Lock-ups for the year 1926.	Government.
11	Proceedings of the Representative Assembly (Birthday Session) June 1927.	Do
12	Report on the Administration of the State Museum, Pudukkottai. For Fasli 1336.	Curator.
13	Twentieth Annual Report of the National Museum of Wales for 1926-27.	Director.
14	Administration Report of the Railway Department for the year 1926-27.	Government.
15	Annual Report on the working of the Mysore State Life Insurance Scheme for the year 1926-27.	Do
16	Annual Report on the working of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1926-27.	Do
17	Report on the Resource Operation of the State for the year ended 30th June 1927.	Do
18	Report on the Administration of the Krishnarajasagara and allied works for the year 1925-26.	Do
19	Proceedings of the meeting of the Mysore Economic Conference, held in August 1927.	Do
20	Mysore Account Code Vol. I. (Appendices and forms) 2nd edition corrected up to 31st December 1927.	Do
21	Report on the Administration of Mysore for the year 1926-27.	Do
22	Notes of the Tour of the Dewan in the Chitaldrug District during December 1927.	Do
23	Administration Report on the Departments of Industries and Commerce during the year 1926-27.	Do
24	Report on the Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1926-27.	Do
25	Proceedings of the Mysore Representative Assembly, Dasara Session, October 1927.	Do
26	Records of the Indian Museum :— Vol. XXIX. Nos. 1-4.	Director.
BY PURCHASE.		
27	Beasts of an Indian Village. By Douglas Dewar.	
28	Guide Map of Bangalore ...	
29	Bombay. Natural History Society's Journal:— Volume XXXII.	
30	Museum Journal, Vol. 27. ...	
31	Art in Germany ...	
32	Mruga-pakshi-sastra by Hamsadeva of 13th Century. Translated by M. Sundaracharya of Tirupathi.	
33	Popular Handbook of Indian Birds by Hugh Whistler, Esq.	
34	Thyagaraja (A great musician Saint) by M. S. Ramaswami Iyer of Madura.	

APPENDIX "C."—Statement showing the Classified List of Visitors during the year 1927-28.

No.	Months	English		Other Signatures					
		Europeans and Eurasians	Indians	Tamil	Telugu	Kannada	Hindustani	Maharati	Gujarati
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	July 1927 ...	177	901	33	5	107	10	5	...
2	August ...	128	623	20	1	80	4	4	...
3	September ...	142	722	18	6	82	4	3	...
4	October ...	103	864	52	14	97	5	3	...
5	November ...	134	609	14	6	83	8	2	...
6	December ...	331	1,041	28	6	137	13	3	...
7	January 1928 ...	229	653	20	13	95	14	3	...
8	February ...	136	578	36	4	76	10	1	...
9	March ...	131	496	10	10	75	11	2	...
10	April ...	174	830	37	7	68	11	...	...
11	May ...	210	946	23	9	81	15	8	...
12	June ...	175	893	19	13	66	3	6	...
	Grand Total ...	2,070	9,156	310	94	1,047	108	40	...

No.	Months	Nagari	Malayalam	Literates		Illiterates		School Boys	Total
				Males	Females	Males	Females		
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	July 1927 ..	2	...	1,221	19	7,879	6,912	70	16,101
2	August ...	1	...	842	19	8,280	1,605	12	16,758
3	September ..	3	...	970	10	25,380	21,635	75	48,070
4	October ...	2	...	1,116	24	13,522	12,685	234	27,581
5	November ..	3	...	850	9	9,115	7,827	...	17,801
6	December ...	10	...	1,542	27	10,191	9,775	115	21,650
7	January 1928 ...	12	...	1,016	23	9,875	8,371	...	19,285
8	February ...	4	...	837	8	6,210	6,255	2	13,312
9	March ...	1	...	735	1	7,301	6,811	33	14,881
10	April ...	1	...	1,115	13	35,245	33,305	100	69,778
11	May ...	...	...	1,269	23	6,911	6,547	45	14,795
12	June ...	...	...	1,158	17	7,715	8,250	...	17,140
	Grand Total ...	39	...	12,671	193	1,47,624	1,35,978	686	2,97,152

APPENDIX "D."—Statement showing the Budget Grant and the Actual Expenditure for the year 1927-28.

No.	Heading	Budget grant			Expenditure		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Establishment ...	3,324	0	0	3,218	0	0
2	Purchase of Specimens and other Special Charges	176	0	0	108	14	0
3	Contingencies ...	300	0	0	*315	7	0
	Total ...	3,800	0	0	3,642	5	0

The excess was met by reappropriation.

Government of his highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. D. 4521-80—Seri. 38-28-3, dated 18th October 1928.

Sericultural Department.

Reviews the Administration Report of the — for the year 1927-28.

READ—

Letter No. D.4-364-28 dated 1st September 1928, from the Director of Industries and Commerce forwarding the report on the working of the Sericultural Department during the year 1927-28.

ORDER No. D. 4521-80—SERI. 38-28-3, DATED 18TH OCTOBER 1928.

Recorded.

Seasonal conditions and growth of Mulberry.—The year was unfavourable to the Silk Industry on account of adverse seasonal conditions and there was a fall in the area under Mulberry from 53,483 acres last year to 50,194 acres in the year under review. Many people who planted Mulberry during the previous year, but whose gardens did not come up well owing to failure of rains, are reported to have not replanted the gardens during the year under report. Mulberry topes were planted by Government Agency at Mugur, Kunigal, Channapatna, Kolar, Sidlaghatta and Nagamangala. With the object of providing a supply of saplings to sericulturists free of cost, nurseries were organised in the Government gardens at Mysore and Channapatna and about 1,500 saplings were supplied to raiyats. Raiyats evinced great interest in sericulture in the new areas in Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts into which it was introduced.

Government Grainages.—In view of the urgent necessity for developing the seed supply, Government sanctioned during the year an additional staff for increasing the output in Government grainages and as a result 6,84,727 disease free layings were prepared in Government grainages as against 5,12,664 in 1926-27. The work in this direction requires continuous and careful attention so that the Department may be able to supply an increasing proportion of the demand for disease free seed. There was a large demand for cross-bred layings during the year and 2,19,818 layings were supplied this year as against 1,65,313 during 1926-27. To further augment such supplies in the coming years, cold storage plant was installed in the grainages at Mysore and Channapatna.

Government note with satisfaction that the number of seed rearers at the end of the year was 132 as against 75 at the end of the previous year and that there was an appreciable increase in the quantity of seed cocoons raised by them.

Aided Grainages.—In recognition of the importance of interesting qualified persons in seed production on scientific lines and enabling them to supplement the work of the Government grainages in meeting the increasing demand for disease free seed, Government sanctioned, in their Order No. D. 8848-9—Seri. 27-27-5, dated 27th February 1928, certain concessions to induce *bona fide* sericulturists to start aided grainages. It is reported that only two grainages were started, one at Doddarayapet in Chamrajnagar Taluk and another at Mogenhalli in Channapatna Taluk. Strenuous efforts should be made to bring into existence a larger number of aided grainages during the year 1928-29. In course of time, there should be no important rearing centre, unserved by its own aided grainage and Government desire that the Department should keep this object in view and take all measures for its fulfilment as early as possible.

No. D. 4521-80—SERI. 38-28-3, DATED 18TH OCTOBER 1928.

Sericultural Co-operation.—Five Sericultural Co-operative Societies were registered during the year, raising the total number of such societies to twenty. These societies prepared 45,766 disease free layings with the assistance of the Inspector, as against 31,970 during the previous year; they also got 6,500 layings of cross breeds and new races from Government grainages and thus distributed 52,266 layings among the members. Many of the societies purchased and stocked sericultural appliances for the use of the members. Government are pleased to note the good work done by Sericultural Co-operative Societies and are of opinion that the movement should be expanded, and made to include in its scope all operations connected with sericulture. It would be an advantage if co-operative societies could be helped to take up reeling with domestic basins, and the improvement of silk waste.

The Director is requested to draw up a comprehensive programme of work for the Inspector for Sericultural Co-operation, providing not only for expansion, but also for development of important aspects such as those indicated above.

Experiments.—Silk worm breeding, and manurial experiments, were carried on as usual in the Department. Paucity of staff has hitherto prevented much attention being paid to scientific work on Mulberry cultivation. Government have since sanctioned the appointment of an officer with the necessary scientific qualifications to be in charge of these investigations, and they hope that after his period of training is over, he will be employed on this line of work according to a carefully prepared programme.

Filature and Reeling.—The Government Silk Filature stopped working for about 3½ months during the year on account of the difficulty of securing good cocoons at reasonable prices. There was an accumulation of stock of silk at the filature, and with a view to find a market therefor, arrangements were made with a throwing mill at Bangalore, to twist and dye the silk for sale in Northern India. It is understood that the difficulty of marketing the stock has been solved to a great extent, and that the silk produced is commanding a ready sale. Orders have been recently issued sanctioning the expansion of the filature by the addition of ten basins of the "Mysore Domestic" type.

The Sericultural Department is attending to the general improvement of reeling throughout the State by means of propaganda, demonstrations, competitions and the introduction of efficient appliances. The Domestic Basin is gaining in popularity, though not as rapidly as could be wished, considering the urgent importance of improving the quality of Mysore Silk. To encourage the use of these basins more largely, Government have sanctioned the sale of these basins on the hire purchase system and at cost price, and also provided a separate mechanic to render free assistance to purchasers. But Government feel that the best stimulus to improvement would be some assurance of a ready sale for the higher grades of Mysore silk, and they trust that the Director of Industries and Commerce will use his best endeavours to secure to silk merchants business connections in the principal silk consuming centres of India. It is equally important that vigorous steps should be taken to push the local utilisation of well reeled Mysore silk. It should be possible to demonstrate in the Government Weaving Factory how such silk could be used to advantage, and efforts should be made to interest local weavers to try it on their looms. It might be useful to create facilities to twist and dye silk in proximity to the reeling installations, by devising small twisting outfits, and sending out demonstrators. Government trust that the Director of Industries and Commerce will study these problems and submit proposals for orders.

Government are pleased to place on record their appreciation of the special interest taken by the District Board, Tumkur, in arranging for a short course training extending over 40 days in the Kunigal Farm, and trust that the other District Boards will also arrange for similar courses during the current year.

The Sericultural Classes attached to the Middle Schools at Malvalli and Kuderu worked satisfactorily during the year. Facilities were afforded during the year for the training of students in reeling and 23 students were trained at Closepet and Sidlaghatta at the private factories of Messrs. G. Subba Rao and S. Hampaiya and it is gratifying to note that the students have used their training to advantage.

No. D. 4521-80—SERI. 38-28-3, DATED 18TH OCTOBER 1928.

Central Sericultural Association.—The Central Sericultural Association which was started last year suffered a great loss in the death of its first President, the late Mushir-ul-mulk Mir Hamza Hussain. His place was taken by Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Retired Member of Council, and Government trust that under his guidance, the work before the Association will be pushed with unabated vigour and enthusiasm.

Conclusion.—The year under review was on the whole a trying period for Mysore Sericulture, which in addition to the general depression of the silk trade, suffered from unfavourable seasonal conditions. The association of the Sericultural Department with the Department of Industries and Commerce was a source of strength in dealing with problems connected with the utilisation and manufacturing of silk, which are of special urgency at the present time. Government are glad to observe that, in this, as in other directions such as seed production, the Department has shown appreciable progress.

N. RAMA RAO,
*Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.*

To—The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.
The Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—c. κ.

REPORT OF WORK DONE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SERICULTURE DURING THE YEAR 1927-28.

Personnel.—I was in charge of the Department during the period under report.

Mr. K. Shamsuddin Khan, Assistant Superintendent of Sericulture, was awarded a Damodar Das scholarship tenable for two years for higher study in Sericulture and left for Japan in April 1928. Mr. E. S. Ramanath, Senior Sericultural Inspector, Kunigal, was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Sericulture (*sub-pro-tem*) and placed in charge of the Farm and Circle at Channapatna. Mr. M. H. Lakshmana Rao, was appointed Senior Sericultural Inspector for Seed and Grainage Work (on probation) and was put in charge of the Farm and Circle at Kunigal.

Education.—There was no regular School Course in any of the Farms, but candidates were admitted to headquarters Institutions for practical training. About 50 students including one student from Cochin and one student from Hyderabad, Deccan, were under training in the Farms at Mysore, Channapatna, Kolar, Kunigal and Babbur. Twenty of these students received scholarships from the several District Boards, 15 received Government scholarships and the rest were volunteer students. Two Graduate volunteer students finished their training and one Graduate joined the Mysore Farm as a volunteer, for training in June 1928. Ten students were given training in Filature technique. A short course training extending over 40 days was held in the Kunigal Farm with the financial assistance of the Tumkur District Board and five Sericulturists were trained.

The students in the Central Farms at Channapatna and Kolar were given training in reeling with the help of the Domestic Basin, in addition to the usual training in rearing and grainage work.

Two reeling classes were conducted at Closepet and Sidlaghatta and 23 students were trained in reeling in the Mysore Domestic Basin. The owners of the Domestic Basins, Messrs. G. Subba Rao and S. Hanpaya conducted these reeling classes with the technical and financial assistance of the Sericultural Department. The trained reelers are reported to be working in the Domestic Basin Establishments at Closepet, Sidlaghatta and Hoskere.

The Sericultural Classes attached to the Middle Schools at Malvalli and Kuduru worked satisfactorily during the year. Students have taken up this subject in 2nd, 3rd and 4th Year Classes. A similar class was started in the Middle School at Grama during the year, with the assistance of the Hassan District Board.

The number of students who have taken up this subject in the several schools was as noted below :—

		2nd year	3rd year	4th year.
Kuduru	...	16	7	5
Malvalli	...	20	17	5
Grama	...	13	9	...

The students of the 4th Year Class of the Primary School at Hole-Narsipur attended the Silk Farm at Hole-Narsipur for one hour a week for Nature Study.

There is an increasing demand for sericultural training in all the grades. It is necessary that this demand should be satisfied by organising a Central Sericultural School at Mysore, in addition to the Practical Instruction Classes in all the Central Farms.

A syllabus for a two-year course in Sericulture has been furnished to the Educational Department for adoption in the S. S. L. C. Course and suitable proposals have been sent up for introducing this subject in the High Schools at Mysore and Channapatna.

Lectures on Sericulture were delivered in connection with the Co-operative Training Classes at Mysore and the Village Panchayet Inspectors' Classes at Mysore, Bangalore and Tumkur.

Expansion.—The year has been very unfavourable for the expansion of the silk industry. A statement showing the area under mulberry in the several districts during the last three years has been prepared from the information supplied by the Amildars of the several taluks and appended. It is seen that the total area under mulberry in the State has diminished by about 3,000 acres during the year under report, mainly due to unfavourable seasonal conditions. Very few people are reported to have uprooted mulberry, but many people who planted mulberry during the previous year but whose gardens did not come up well due to failure of rains are reported to have not replanted the gardens during the year under report. The Department directed its activities towards preventing further reduction in the area under mulberry cultivation. Propaganda work aiming at the establishment of the industry on a firm basis was taken up by the Department in close co-operation with the Local Boards the Village Panchayets and the Co-operative Societies.

The raiyats of the new areas of Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts evinced keen interest in taking to Sericulture. Possibilities of introducing Sericulture in Honnali Taluk and of extending it in Channagiri Taluk were investigated.

In all about 60 cart-loads of mulberry cuttings were supplied to raiyats to lay out new gardens. Departmental assistance in regard to planting, rearing, reeling and marketing were freely made available in all new areas.

Mulberry Topes.—Steps were taken to raise demonstration mulberry topes on Government land and to encourage private sericulturists to raise topes on their own land. The Department planted topes at Mugur, Kunigal, Channapatna, Kolar and Sidlaghatta. A small tope was planted at Nagamangala by the Amildar of the Taluk near the Taluk Office. The Municipal Council at Mugur planted a mulberry avenue on the Mugur Tank Bund. Private sericulturists at Mugur, Mysore and Channapatna were induced to raise mulberry topes. Lands for raising Government topes in Chamrajnagar, Nagamangala, Kunigal and Closepet Taluks were selected and the Revenue authorities have been requested to place the lands at the disposal of the Sericultural Department. The Sericulturists at Hebbur are very eager to raise topes if proper lands are given to them. Recommendations have been sent up to the Deputy Commissioner to grant the necessary lands out of Amrut Mahal kavals surrendered by the Amrut Mahal Department. To facilitate the supply of trees to sericulturists free of cost, nurseries have been prepared in the Government Gardens at Mysore and Channapatna, where about 3,000 trees have been raised. About 1,500 trees were supplied to raiyats for planting during the year by the Farms at Mysore and Channapatna.

Seed Supply.—During the year, Government sanctioned additional staff for increasing the out-put in Government Grainages as a result of which the Government Grainages prepared 684,727 disease-free layings as against 512,664 in 1926-27.

Details for the preparation are as follows:—

No.	Name of Grainage	Number prepared	Remarks
1	Channapatna	357,493	Of which 196,228 were cross breed layings.
2	Mysore	193,693	Of which 23,197 were cross breed layings.
3	Kunigal	78,261	
4	Kolar	55,280	Of which 393 were cross breed layings.
	Total	684,727	Of which 219,818 were cross breed layings.

The demand for higher yielding cross breed layings was very great and attempts were made to meet the demand as far as possible. Altogether 219,818 cross breed layings were supplied during the year as against 165,313 layings during 1926-27. To facilitate work in regard to the preparation of cross breeds on a larger scale, cold storage plants were installed in the grainages at Mysore and Channapatna. These will be made use of during the current year after conducting

experiments in the preservation of moths and eggs. An additional building for the grainage at Channapatna was also sanctioned and this building may be ready for occupation by the middle of the year 1928-29.

There were 132 selected seed rearers in Bidadi and Kunigal areas at the end of the year as against 75 at the end of June 1927. These selected seed rearers were supplied with about 52,000 disease-free layings free of cost. The seed rearers put on the market about 74 lakhs of seed cocoons which were purchased for seed by Government Grainages and by private sericulturists. Fourteen thousand five hundred and ten disease-free layings which were sold in the Kunigal seed area to sericulturists yielded about 24 lakhs of seed cocoons and were all sold for seed. Thus, altogether 98 lakhs of seed cocoons were made available during the year. The staff set apart for seed Campaign work was strengthened. Operatives have been posted to work at Bhairamangala in Bidadi area, Kuduru in Magadi area, Huliurdurg in Kunigal area and Chitnahalli in Gubbi area. About 42 rearing houses of the seed rearers in Bidadi area were disinfected through Departmental Agency. The seed rearers of the State met in a Conference at Bidadi in December 1927 and important resolutions for the improvement of seed work in the State were recorded on the occasion.

Aided Grainages.—During the year, Government sanctioned certain concessions to induce intelligent and specially trained sericulturists to start and work grainages producing cellular seed for distribution to raiyats. Two aided grainages were started at Doddarayapet in Chamrajnagar Taluk and at Mogenahalli in Channapatna Taluk. They began work in June 1928, under the direct supervision of the Department and prepared and supplied 1,440 and 675 layings, respectively during the month. There is scope for starting and working a larger number of such grainages, as these aided grainages will not only give employment to a large number of educated young men but will enable the sericulturists to obtain good seed and satisfactory harvests.

Sericultural Co-operation.—Five Sericultural Co-operative Societies were registered during the year, thus bringing the total number of societies to 20 as against 15 at the end of the previous year; of these, the Agrahar Co-operative Society in Chamrajnagar Taluk which was a Reeling Society consisting of silk reelers only took up during the year other sericultural activities as part of its sphere of work. All these societies were working at the end of the year, of which 13 were working in full swing while in the rest the preliminary work of share collection, etc., was attended to. The 20 societies have a membership of 364 persons and are distributed as below:—

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Channapatna and Closepet Taluks.

1. Mangalvarpet	6. Chekkere
2. Malurpatna	7. Kudlur
3. Mogenahalli	8. Thimmasandra
4. Moledoddi	9. Closepet
5. Patlu	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

T.-Narsipur and Chamrajnagar Taluks.

1. Kerohatti	5. Horalahalli
2. Mugur	6. Agrahara
3. Nilasoge	7. Ummattur
4. Kottegal	8. Heggavadi

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Sidlaghatta	3. Kyalanur
2. Melur	

During the year the societies prepared 45,766 disease-free layings with the assistance of the Senior Sericultural Inspector for co-operation as against 31,970 during the previous year. Of these 13,856 layings were reared as chawki in the societies and distributed to members after the worms passed 2nd moult. The societies obtained from Government Grainages 6,500 layings of cross breeds and

new races and thus distributed in all 52,266 layings among the members. The total out-put of cocoons in the societies during the year was 11,885 lbs. valued at Rs. 6,874. Rearings out of the seed prepared at the societies yielded good results. Seventeen rearing houses of the members were disinfected during the year. A number of these societies purchased and stocked sericultural appliances for the use of the members. The Credit Co-operative Society at Kestur in Yelandur Taluk has been obtaining disease-free seed from Government Farms for distribution to the members. It is proposed to organise a separate Sericultural Society after the members gain experience.

The societies are gaining in popularity on account of their usefulness to the members. Many villagers are coming forward to start these societies. The existing staff for the work is found to be very inadequate as the societies are distributed over a wide area and require immediate and constant technical advice. The work of the existing societies has to be consolidated and expanded before new societies are started and extra staff in this regard is very necessary till the societies grow self reliant. The older societies in Channapatna Taluk have been attending to all the preliminary work, *re* share collection, arrangements for grainage work, chawki rearing and distribution and depend upon the Department for the examination of moths and other technical help. These societies have been serving as centres for the propagation of improved methods of rearing and mulberry cultivation and have been wielding a lot of influence on the sericulturists in the locality.

Sericultural Loans.—The allotment placed at the disposal of the Department was Rs. 12,000. Loans to the extent of Rs. 9,380 were sanctioned during the year, and Rs 7,725 were actually disbursed. A total sum of Rs. 2,464-8-5 was recovered from the loan-holders towards the instalments due by them and remitted to the treasury during the year. The following statements give details:—

1. Loans sanctioned by Government.

Sl. No.	District	Taluk	Number of loans sanctioned	Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered			Re- marks
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Bangalore...	Bangalore ...	1	1,000	...	...			*
		Total ...	1	1,000	...	...	

* Sanctioned in G. O. No. D. 8662-3--Seri. 76-27-2, dated 23th February 1928.

2. Loans sanctioned by the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore.

				Rs.	Rs.		
1	Bangalore ...	Bangalore ...	...	...	1,000	...	
2	Mysore ...	Channarayana ...	1	1,000	...	...
3	Do ...	Mandya ...	1	1,000	500	...	
		Total ...	2	2,000	1,500	...	

3. Recoveries made out of the loans sanctioned by the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, Bangalore.

						Rs.	a.	p.
1	Bangalore ...	Nelamangala ...	...	...	...	290	7	4
2	Mysore ...	Mysore ...	...	...	...	139	11	2
3	Do ...	Mandya ...	...	...	...	249	10	3
		Total ...	..	...	...	679	12	9

4. Loans sanctioned by the Superintendent of Sericulture in Mysore, Mysore.

Sl. No.	District	Taluk	Number of loans sanctioned	Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered-	Re- marks
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Bangalore ...	Channapatna ...	6	925	1,150	398 2 5	
2	Do ...	Devanhalli ...	...	...	...	59 6 0	
3	Do ...	Dodballapur ...	1	500	250	...	
4	Do ...	Hoskote ...	2	300	200	...	
5	Do ...	Closepet ...	6	960	805	59 6 0	
6	Do ...	Anekal ...	2	400	200	...	
7	Do ...	Kankanhalli ...	...	...	...	100 0 0	
8	Mysore ...	Mysore ...	...	...	...	105 10 0	
9	Do ...	T.-Narsipur ...	3	600	800	390 10 5	
10	Do ...	Chamrajnagar ...	3	700	200	...	
11	Do ...	Gundlupet ...	...	...	200	55 0 0	
12	Do ...	Krishnarajpeto...	...	...	...	41 15 3	
13	Do ...	Nagamangala ...	...	...	...	124 1 4	
14	Do ...	Malvalli ...	...	...	250	50 0 0	
15	Hassan ...	Arkalgud ...	1	50	50	...	
16	Tumkur ...	Tumkur ...	1	100	350	89 0 10	
17	Do ...	Kunigal ...	7	1,045	1,045	112 1 3	
18	Kolar ...	Kolar ...	...	...	...	120 10 3	
19	Do ...	Sidlaghatta ...	2	750	725	...	
20	Do ...	Bowringpet ...	...	...	...	35 5 0	
21	Do ...	Mulbagal ...	...	...	...	43 6 11	
		Total ...	34	6,330	6,225	1,784 11 8	
		Grand Total ...	37	9,330	7,725	2,464 8 5	

Experiments.—The important silk-worm breeding experiments in progress in the preceding year were continued in the Central Farms at Mysore and Channapatna.

Eggs of new races were obtained from the Canton Xian College and these are being reared to ascertain their suitability to the Mysore climate.

Mulberry seeds from Canton were obtained and seedlings have been prepared.

Seedlings have been raised from seeds of local mulberry.

Manurial experiments were conducted in the mulberry gardens at Mysore and Channapatna.

Japanese, Chinese and Philliphine varieties of mulberry have been planted in the Government Farms at Mysore, Channapatna and Kunigal.

At the request of the Forest Department, Tassar seed cocoons were obtained from Bihar and Orissa and two rearings were conducted in the Mysore Farm and one rearing on "Matti" trees in the Bhandipur Forest. This work will be continued on a larger scale during 1928-29.

Steps have been taken to obtain fresh silk-worm seeds from Japan and Italy.

Propaganda with the assistance of Village Panchayets and Local Bodies.—Special staff was deputed for propaganda work in the Mysore District and in the seed areas of Bidadi and Kunigal. The staff on this work in Mysore District toured round 225 villages, and distributed about 1½ lakhs of disease-free layings to panchayets and individual rearers. They paid on an average 2 visits to each panchayet and encouraged the panchayets to take up sericultural work as part of their sphere of activities. Crops harvested by the raiyats with the technical advice of the departmental staff have been very successful. This has increased the demand for disease-free seed. As a result of propaganda work in the seed areas the number of seed rearers was increased from 75 to 132. A systematic inspection of rearings conducted by the seed rearers was arranged with the result that the seed produced and sold by them gave entire satisfaction to the purchasers. The disinfection campaigns conducted during the previous years clearly demonstrated to the raiyats the advantages of having the rearing rooms disinfected periodically. During the year under report, a large number of rearing houses in Mysore, Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar Districts were got disinfected through the Departmental Agency to eliminate pebrine.

All the District Boards took great interest in sericultural work in their districts and co-operated with the Department in all branches of its activities. They deputed deserving students for undergoing sericultural training in Government Farms. In places where mulberry cultivation was newly taken up, the District Boards arranged for the distribution of mulberry cuttings free of cost. Poor and deserving raiyats were in certain cases supplied with rearing appliances free of cost. The Village Panchayets and Sericultural Co-operative Societies who stocked rearing appliances for the use of the raiyats of the locality were given money grants.

The Shimoga District Board agreed to provide funds for starting an Experimental Silk Farm in Honnali Taluk for the convenience of intending sericulturists in Shimoga District.

With the co-operation of the respective District Boards the sericulturists of the districts of Mysore, Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur arranged for District Sericultural Conferences, which enabled sericulturists to meet together and decide to put forth organised effort for the development of the silk industry in those localities. The sericulturists of the whole State met for the first time in the First Provincial Sericultural Conference held at Channapatna at the instance of the Bangalore District Board. Many important resolutions for the improvement of the industry in the State were passed at the Conference.

Filature and Reeling.—Ten students were trained in reeling technique in the Government Silk Filature at Mysore. Twenty-three students were trained in reeling in the Mysore Domestic Basin in the reeling classes conducted at Closepet and Sidlaghatta. Students in the Central Farms at Channapatna and Kolar were given training in reeling in the Domestic Basin.

The filature had to stop work for about 3½ months during the year for want of good reeling cocoons at reasonable prices. During the period it worked, it produced 3,040 lbs. of silk and 2,062 lbs. of silk waste. All possible steps were taken to reduce the cost of production of silk and keeping it well within realisable prices. There was a fall in silk prices during the year on account of the large imports of cheap foreign silks and filature silk could not be sold readily. Filature silk twisted and dyed and in a condition ready for the loom was found to sell easily; arrangements were therefore made with a Throwing Mill at Bangalore to twist and dye filature silk and arrange for its sale in Northern India. A large quantity of filature silk was sold, twisted and dyed. It is reported that Mysore filature silk has become very popular in the markets at Surat and Belgaum. Negotiations were in progress at the end of the year to secure Agents at Calcutta to purchase nearly 320 lbs. of filature silk every month during the current year at a reasonable price. The filature could not be expanded by the addition of ten domestic basins due to the unfavourable conditions in the Indian Silk Market.

The depression in the silk markets greatly affected the price of Mysore silk produced in the country charka. Vigorous propaganda work was conducted by the Department to demonstrate the usefulness of the Mysore Domestic Basins. Altogether 14 reeling demonstrations with the Mysore Domestic Basin were arranged in important reeling centres, of which those at Mysore, Madras, Channapatna and Sidlaghatta were with five basin units. Four sets of five basin units were working during the year and one set of 5 basins was newly installed. Orders were booked for three sets of five basin units. Two single basin units were supplied, one to Assam and the other to a raiyat at Singasandra in Kankanhalli Taluk. To encourage the use of domestic basins, Government sanctioned the sale of domestic basins on hire purchase system and arranged to sell the basins at cost price, Government bearing the over-head charges. A separate mechanic was appointed for rendering free assistance to purchasers of domestic basins for a year after their purchase in the matter of repairs and examination. The domestic basin owners who worked the basins during the year availed of this concession whenever necessary.

Improvement of silk reeling in the State on sound lines is absolutely necessary, if Mysore silk has to compete successfully with foreign silks and rise above the plane of competition with "Rayon" and this improvement should begin with organised effort on the part of the sericulturists in silk centres. It is hoped that proper reeling organisations will be formed in important reeling centres and propaganda for popularising the domestic basins conducted through them.

General.—The work of the Central Silk Association began during the year. Altogether five Executive Committee meetings and two Sub-Committee meetings were held. After the sad demise of the first President, Mushir-ul-Mulk Mir Hamza Hussein Saheb, Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, retired First Member of Council was duly elected the President of the Association in April 1928. Arrangements were in hand to enlist members for the Association in large numbers. Steps have been taken to get the Association Registered. The Superintendent of Sericulture was permitted to work as Honorary Secretary of the Association, in addition to his other duties from May 1928, when Mr. K. Shamsuddin Khan, Assistant Superintendent of Sericulture and Honorary Secretary of the Association left for Japan.

The Sericultural work started by the 16 Adikarnatakas of Biledevalaya in Kunigal Taluk on the one acre of land given to them freely by the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur District was satisfactory during the year. Due to failure of rains they were not able to raise many crops but the crops taken were all used for seed. The Revenue Authorities have been requested to give them more land for developing their work.

The Adikarnatakas of Siravara were also given lands but could not take up work during the year on account of unfavourable seasonal conditions.

In addition to the above help, the Adikarnatakas were given about 35,100 disease-free layings at half rates by Government Grainages.

Government sanctioned the working of the Silk Re-reeling and Twisting School at Channapatana for a year during 1927-28 by Mr. F. M. Abdul Quddus of Channapatna. The school started work on 8th August 1927. Mr. F. M. Abdul Quddus trained 110 students at the rate of 30 students for each quarter. The school is reported to have served a useful purpose in the locality as nearly half of the students trained in the school are reported to have been earning about three to four annas a day by working for a few hours in their houses.

A Kannada Bulletin on Village Panchayets and Sericulture and an English Bulletin on "Mysore Domestic Basins" were issued by the Department and widely circulated.

Information Regarding the prevailing rates for several kinds of silk in the Bangalore Market was obtained and sent to the vernacular papers who kindly published the information every week.

The weavers of Dodballapur, Anekal and Bangalore were induced to use filature and domestic basin silks. Samples of filature and domestic basin silks were sent to the weavers at Molakalmuru, but they were not in a position to buy this silk in preference to cheap silks.

The Board of Industries and Commerce appointed a Sub-Committee to go into the question of the present condition and the future prospects of the silk industry in the State. The Committee have been conducting enquiries.

The report of the Assistant Superintendent of Sericulture in charge of Reeling and Filature who had been deputed to study the silk markets in Northern India has been submitted to Government.

Mr. F. M. Abdul Quddus of Channapatna made a further gift of two acres of land to the Government Silk Farm, Channapatna. Mr. Siddegowda of Mogenahalli constructed a building for the location of the Government Silk Farm at Mogenahalli and gave this building and one acre of land for the mulberry garden, free, for a period of five years.

Government ordered the transfer of the Government Silk Farm at Kerohatti to Mugur in T.-Narsipur Taluk, as the latter was more centrally situated. The Silk Farm building at Kerohatti with its surrounding land was sold to the Village Panchayets of Kerohatti and Kethahalli for locating a school. The mulberry Garden at Mugur has been planted and a suitable building for the Farm has been selected. The Farm will be shifted as soon as the building at Mugur is ready for occupation.

The old Reeling School building at Santhamarahalli was sold to the Education Department.

Financial.—The total expenditure and receipts were as noted below :—

				Rs.
Expenditure	...	...	...	89,760
Receipts	...	..	...	9,635 (This includes Rs. 900 recovered from Mr. C. M. Garudachar.)

Of the total expenditure, Rs. 46,930 have been spent on salaries and Rs. 10,630 on travelling allowance, and Rs. 23,000 on the maintenance of Farms, purchase of manure, and seed cocoons, rent on lands and buildings, etc.

The total amount of money drawn from the treasuries and spent on grainage work has been Rs. 6,625 and the grainages have remitted to the treasury about Rs. 5,845 excluding the free supply of layings to Government Farms in the State, to the seed reares and at half cost to Adikarnatakas to the total value of Rs. 982.

The Government Farms in the State reared 21,426 disease-free layings during the year and produced 7,552 lbs. of cocoons, of which 2,038 lbs. were used for seed. The value of the cocoons produced came to about Rs. 4,000. All the gardens suffered for want of adequate irrigational facilities.

Tours.—I toured for 146 days during the year. The Assistant Superintendent of Sericulture in charge of Reeling and Filature toured for 93 days. The Assistant Superintendent of Sericulture, Channapatna, toured for 112 days and visited 300 villages. The Senior Sericultural Inspector for Co-operation toured for 180 days and visited 70 villages. The staff of the other farms toured constantly for propaganda work and did good work in close contact with the raiyats and the Local Bodies. Touring work of the staff had to be curtailed during the latter half of the year in view of the limited allotment under travelling allowances.

Conclusion.—The year has been very unfavourable for the expansion of the silk industry in the State. Unfavourable seasonal conditions, the continued dullness in the silk market, the import of large quantities of foreign silk, chiefly Chinese, into India and the consequent slackness in the demand and fall in prices of Mysore silk affected this industry adversely. It has been rather difficult to sell our charaka silk in the markets which were till now consuming Mysore silk only as these markets are now consuming better reeled though inferior foreign silks, which can be had at cheaper rates. To popularise Mysore silk in Indian Markets, it is necessary that we should produce silk at a lower cost and be able to put on the market large quantities of silk of standard sizes. In order to lower the cost of production, the cost of cocoons should be lowered, without seriously affecting the sericulturists. The following appear to be some of the methods by which this object can be achieved :—

1. Minimising the loss of crops due to bad seed.
2. Increasing the production of cocoons per acre of mulberry by the use of improved and higher yielding races of silk-worms.
3. Prevention of losses of crops due to ignorance and faulty rearing methods by teaching the people improved methods of rearing by practical demonstrations and intensive propaganda work.
4. Encouraging the raising of mulberry topes, so as to cut down the expenditure on mulberry gardens.
5. Increasing the yield of leaf in mulberry gardens by the use of better varieties of mulberry and manures.

All the above items of work are being attended to by the Sericultural Department, but a wider organisation and a larger staff is required to influence the sericulturists all over the State.

Our silk should be better reeled. Many of the weavers are purchasing foreign silks because they are better reeled, consequently more easily handled in re-reeling and twisting. It would not be difficult to induce silk consumers in India to take to Mysore silk only in preference to foreign silks if our silk is better reeled and is made cheaper. It is already becoming difficult to find profitable markets for country charaka silk. The reelers are slowly realising the advantages of reeling silk in the Mysore Domestic Basins. Agencies for the sale of high grade Mysore silk should be established in all important silk consuming centres in India. Arrangements should be made to assure the purchaser that all the silk he purchases is of uniform

quality. This can only be done if all the silk produced in Mysore is tested in a well equipped Silk Testing House and sent out of the State with the certificate of the Testing House.

In the present unorganised state of the sericulturists in the State, it will take some years before the above objects are achieved. In the meanwhile, there is every danger of the Mysore Silk Industry languishing if some amount of protection is not granted to our silk against the foreign silks, which have been invading our traditional markets and are being sold even in the Mysore Markets. Mysore produces about 60 per cent of the total quantity of silk produced in India and Mysore Silk Industry supports about two lakhs of families in the State. Immediate protection and a wider organisation for the improvement of the industry will help Mysore to maintain its position as the premier silk producing country in India.

H. S. GOVINDA RAO,
Superintendent of Sericulture, in Mysore.

Statement showing the area under mulberry in the several districts of the State.

No.	Name of district	1925-26		1926-27		1927-28		Remarks
		Acres	Guntas	Acres	Guntas	Acres	Guntas	
1	Mysore	33,661	12	35,621	4	34,449	16	
2	Bangalore	8,250	8	9,219	4	7,823	27	
3	Tumkur	1,571	37	1,638	30	1,204	6	
4	Kolar	5,441	25	6,975	6	6,700	15	
5	Kadur	3	..	4	10	..	..
6	Shimoga	..	..	..	..	..	20	
7	Hassan	3	..	12	10	5	..	
8	Chitaldrug	5	..	12	20	11	..	
	Total	48,936	2	53,483	4	50,194	4	