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# TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
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STATEMENT A.

# STATISTICS

RELATING TO THE

# DISTRESSED DISTRICTS

IN THE

# PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

*N. B.*—This Statement consists of extracts from the information furnished by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore on the 19th January and 15th and 28th February 1877, in accordance with the telegram from the Government of India of the 30th October 1876, and of summaries of the reports on each taluka called for by the Government of India on December 2nd, 1876.

KEY to the alphabetical headings in the following statement:—

(*a*)—a careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately: if there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned:

(*b*)—an estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount or revenue to be remitted:

(*c*)—information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future:

(*d*)—the nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any:

(*e*)—the course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages:

(*f*)—the local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations, or otherwise whence further supplies are being, or may be, drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation:

(*g*)—the character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artisan; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse:

(*h*)—the movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable:

(*i*)—the relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity:

(*j*)—the nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work:

(*k*)—the number of persons whom the Government has on its hands at date of report for relief (1) by works, (2) by charitable measures, and the number, roughly estimated, which it is likely to have on its hands on March 1st, May 1st and July 1st.



2

# NANDYDROOG DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—COLONEL J. L. PEARSE.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—MR. A. W. C. LINDSAY.

| TALUKAS. | Area in square miles. | Population. | Land Revenue demand for 1875-76. | Land Revenue demand for 1876-77. | Average of three previous years rainfall. | Actual rainfall this season. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Closepet ... ... ... ... | 476· | 96,974 | 1,02,054 | 1,07,000 | 14·44 | 10·36 |
| 2. Kankanhalli ... ... ... ... | 400· | 73,415 | 72,994 | 71,000 | 18·37 | 10·15 |
| 3. Magadi ... ... ... ... | 301· | 99,085 | 1,28,091 | 1,15,000 | 28·13 | 13·82 |
| 4. Hoskote ... ... ... ... | 396·626 | 69,885 | 95,756 | 93,000 | 22· 9 | 9·7 |
| 5. Anekal ... ... ... ... | 130· | 55,895 | 89,873 | 88,000 | 26·33 | 13·40 |
| 6. Nelamangala ... ... ... ... | 209·70 | 71,509 | 96,665 | 98,000 | 18·95 | 2·82 |
| 7. Bangalore ... ... ... .. | 409·570 | 2,27,425 | 1,51,347 | 1,49,000 | 43· | 24·56 |
| 8. Devanhalli ... ... ... ... | 287·14 | 70,459 | 1,02,741 | 94,000 | 15·47 | 8·25 |
| 9. Dodballapur ... ... ... ... | 291· | 63,707 | 94,662 | 87,000 | 25·91 | 13·28 |
| TOTAL ... | 2,901· | 828,354 | 9,34,183 | 9,02,000 | 23·62 | 11·74 |

BANGALORE

| a | b | c | d | e |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DRY.<br>One-anna crop saved.<br>WET.<br>Four-annas crop saved. The present is the time for the sowing of Vyshaka paddy, but for want of water in the tanks, it is impossible.<br>In this and other talukas about 1¼ annas saved in all. | Remissions Rs. 35,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,07,000. | Deaths among cattle and agricultural stock amount to 2,113, and 2,000 more are expected. State forests opened for cattle to graze in. Fodder consists chiefly of leaves of different kinds of trees. Remedial measures proposed are, that Government should allow the free use of bamboo and toddy leaves, and that the ryots should not sell, but use their rági straw, &c. | Both people and cattle suffer much from the want of water. The distress is expected to increase if there be no rain. It is suggested that for drinking purposes wells should, in convenient localities, be sunk in beds of tanks, rivers and nullas. | CLOSEPET<br>PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS.<br>Week ending — Rági. Rice. Gram.<br>9th Oct. 1876 — Seers. 15 Seers. 9 Seers. 13<br>16th ditto .. 15 9 13<br>23rd ditto ... 15 9 13<br>30th ditto ... 9 6¾ 10<br>6th Nov. 1876 9 6¾ 9<br>13th ditto ... 9¼ 6¾ 8¾<br>20th ditto ... 10 6¾ 8<br>27th ditto ... 9¾ 6¾ 8½<br>4th Dec. 1876 10½ 6¾ 8<br>11th ditto .. 9½ 6½ 8<br>18th ditto ... 8 6½ 8<br>25th ditto ... 8 6¾ 8<br>To end of December 1876 8 6¾ ...<br>Average for the past six years ... ... ... 26 10 ... |
| DRY.<br>Two annas crop saved.<br>WET.<br>One anna crop saved. Vyshaka crop entirely failed, and no prospect of further sowings till next early or Moongari rains. | Remissions Rs. 22,000 out of a total of Rs. 71,000. | Mortality among cattle and agricultural stock amounts to 3,413, and besides these 5,000 more are expected to die. State forests opened for cattle to graze in. Fodder consists chiefly of leaves of different kinds of trees. Remedial measures as above. | All the tanks are dry. Severe distress occasioned by this, and still further expected if matters do not improve. Wells are, however, being sunk in suitable places. | KANKANHALLI<br>PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS.<br>Week ending — Rági. Rice. Gram.<br>7th October 1876 ... Seers. 14 Seers. 8 Seers. 14<br>14th „ „ ... 14 8 14<br>21st „ „ ... 10 7 10<br>28th „ „ ... 8 6½ 9<br>4th November „ ... 10 6½ 9<br>11th „ „ ... 10 7 9<br>18th „ „ ... 10 7 9<br>25th „ „ ... 10 7¼ 8½<br>2nd December „ ... 9 6 8<br>9th „ „ ... 9 6½ 8<br>16th „ „ ... 9 6 7½<br>23rd „ „ ...<br>Average for the past six years ... ... ... 57½ 13 28 |
| DRY.<br>One and half anna crop saved.<br>WET.<br>Two annas and one-third crop saved.<br>For the want of water sowings of paddy, &c., cannot be made.<br>No sowings are now practicable till next early rains. | Remissions Rs. 25,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,15,000. | 4,325 head of cattle and agricultural stock have died; 800 more are expected to die. To improve the water-supply, 15 wells have been sunk. State forests have also been opened for cattle to graze in, and prickly-pear authorized to be used as fodder. Disease among cattle from scarcity of water reported.<br>For the future the digging of more wells is suggested. | The tanks and wells have dried up. Wells are being dug, but these are not expected to supply a sufficient quantity of water.<br>Sinking of more wells recommended. | MAGADI<br>PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS.<br>Week ending — Rági. Rice. Gram.<br>7th October 1876 ... Seers. 13 Seers. 9 Seers. 10<br>14th „ „ ... 12 8½ 10<br>21st „ „ ... 9½ 7½ 8<br>28th „ „ ... 8½ 6½ 8<br>4th November „ ... 9½ 6½ 8<br>11th „ „ ... 9½ 6½ 7½<br>18th „ „ ... 9½ 6½ 7½<br>25th „ „ ... 9½ 6½ 7<br>2nd December „ ... 9 6½ 7<br>9th „ „ ... 9 6½ 7<br>16th „ „ ... 8½ 6 6½<br>23rd „ „ ... 8<br>30th „ „ ...<br>Average for the past six years ... ... ... 54½ 12½ 33 |



3

DISTRICT.—CLOSEPET SUB-DIVISION.

| f | g | i | j | h | k |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TALUK.<br>Existing stock estimated to be 3,000 kandies of rági. The chief centre of supply is the Bangalore railway station, where rice is imported from Madras and other places. Merchants and others bring supplies, but they are not sufficient for the requirements of the people. Importation not expected to cause a fall in prices. | Out of a population of 88,637, 80,349 are high caste and 8,288 low caste. Its condition is as follows:<br>Poor ... 60,914<br>Well-to-do 1,500<br>There are 19,692 landholders, a few of whom are wealthy, but not one is likely to aid his tenants. | There has been no emigration up to the present time. | The relief works which have been undertaken are inadequate. The further works practicable are the Closepet-Kankanhalli road, sinking wells in beds of tanks, and removing silt from beds of tanks. The Koodrier Cattah or reservoir project at Chamapatna and the Closepet-Nagode road are under consideration. | Rupees 103 have been expended in feeding the poor. | On works. / By charity.<br>Number on hand 3,000 / 2,000<br>On 1st March 1877 5,000<br>On 1st May „ 5,000<br>On 1st July „ 5,000 |
| TALUK.<br>Existing stock estimated to be 3,400 kandies. The chief centre of supply is the Bangalore railway station. No importation and no private enterprise in this taluk; hence no sufficient importation and fall in prices anticipated. | Three-fourths of the population are high caste and one-fourth low caste. The people are three-fourths poor and one-fourth well-to-do; three-fourths are also agriculturists and one-eighth is the number of the landholders. The wealthy landlords are very few, and these do not aid their tenants. | One-eighth of the population have emigrated, and their condition is not known. Further emigration probable. | The relief works already started are insufficient. Those contemplated are—<br>1. Kankanhalli-Closepet road.<br>2. Kankanhalli-Kodihalli road.<br>3. Kankanhalli-Káveri road.<br>Besides removing silt from tank beds. | [Particulars not given.] | On works. / By charity.<br>Number on hand 400 / ...<br>On 1st March ... 2,000<br>On 1st May ... 1,500<br>On 1st July ... 1,000 |
| TALUK.<br>Existing stock estimated to be 2,579 kandies. | Seven-eighths of the population high caste, one-eighth low caste. Seven-eighths of the people are agriculturists. There are no wealthy landholders capable of aiding their tenants. | Some emigration has taken place, but the condition of the emigrants is not known; some are returning, having failed to procure a livelihood. | The relief works already undertaken are the Bisgur and Tammanhalli projects, but these are not considered sufficient. The works practicable are the restoration of some old ruined tanks, and the opening of a road from Magadi to Closepet. | Rupees 500 raised by subscription have already been expended for affording relief to the poor, &c.; a contribution of Rs. 500 from Government is to be expended for the same purpose. | On works. / By charity.<br>Number on hand ... 271 / ...<br>On 1st March ... 1,000<br>On 1st May ... 5,000<br>On 1st July ... 2,000 |

## BANGALORE

| a | b | c | d | e |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The yield of crop has been one anna. The Kartika crop was a failure. Vyshaka paddy was not sown owing to scarcity of water. | Remissions Rs. 32,411-11-8 out of a revenue of Rs. 93,000. | The total number of cattle is 67,954, and of this one-fourth has been sold to butchers. Want of forage is much felt; further sales may therefore be made; and other animals may die from starvation. Prickly-pear recommended as fodder for cattle, but the owners do not like to adopt the plan. It is recommended that Government take charge of the cattle of these people who are unable to feed them. The Deputy Commissioner does not agree to this, as fodder has become dear everywhere. Abandonment of Hatbani sales will, it is hoped, have some beneficial results. | Scarcity of water is felt. Hoskote tank contains some four months' supply. All other tanks are dry. In a month or two it is feared that, if matters do not improve, the remaining reservoir will also become dry. The remedial measures recommended are sinking wells, deepening beds of tanks, and removing silt from tank beds and wells. | **HOSKOTE** |

| Week ending | Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice. | Ragi. |
|---|---|---|
| | Seers. | Seers. |
| 8th October 1876 ... | 9 | 14 |
| 15th „ „ ... | 9 | 14 |
| 22nd „ „ ... | 8 | 10 |
| 29th „ „ ... | 8½ | 9 |
| 5th November „ ... | 7½ | 9 |
| 12th „ „ ... | 6½ | 10 |
| 19th „ „ ... | 6½ | 8 |
| 26th „ „ ... | 7 | 8 |
| 3rd December „ ... | 6½ | 8 |
| 10th „ „ ... | 6. | 8 |
| Average for the past six years ... ... | 13½ | 39 |

| a | b | c | d | e |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Vyshaka crop was not sown. In parts of waste lands paddy and ragi crops were sown but unsuccessfully. The crop realized is estimated at 1½ annas. | Remissions Rs. 28,200 out of a total of Rs. 88,000 in the following scale.<br>*Dry.*<br>Six annas in the Rupee.<br>*Wet.*<br>Eight annas. | Fodder for cattle has become very scarce. A sufficient supply of prickly-pear cannot be had in this taluk. Beds of dried tanks have been sown with China or Bengal gram to produce fodder, but the crop is not thriving. There is, however, two months' supply of ragi straw. The deaths are estimated at 1,081.<br>Hulbani sales dispensed with. | In some parts of the Taluk there are reservoirs containing two months' supply of water, while in other parts much scarcity is felt. Some wells have already been sunk, and others recommended. | **ANEKAL** |

| Week ending | Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice. | Ragi. | Gram. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Seers. | Seers. | Seers. |
| 8th October 1876 ... | 8½ | 13 | 11½ |
| 15th „ „ ... | 8½ | 13 | 11½ |
| 22nd „ „ ... | 7 | 9 | 10 |
| 29th „ „ ... | 6 | 8 | 8 |
| 5th November „ ... | 6 | 8 | 8 |
| 12th „ „ ... | 7 | 10 | 7 |
| 19th „ „ ... | 7 | 10 | 7 |
| 26th „ „ ... | 6½ | 11 | 7 |
| 3rd December „ ... | 6½ | 11 | 7 |
| 10th „ „ ... | 6½ | 8 | 7 |
| 17th „ „ ... | 6½ | 8 | 7 |
| 24th „ „ ... | 6½ | 8 | 7 |
| 31st „ „ ... | | | |
| Average for the past six years. | 8½ | 45½ | 28½ |

| a | b | c | d | e |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Dry.*<br>One anna of the crop saved.<br>*Wet.*<br>Two annas of the crop saved.<br>Vyshaka crop not raised owing to scarcity of water. No prospect of further sowings.<br>Yield estimated at one anna and a half in all. | Remissions Rs. 18,631-3-10 out of a total of Rs. 98,000. The remission is thus classed—<br>Rs. A. P.<br>Wet... 8,941 7 0<br>Dry .. 9,689 12 10<br>Total 18,631 3 10 | Mortality among cattle caused not for want of fodder but by sickness. There is fodder for cattle for another month. There is no prickly-pear in this taluk. | Only eight tanks contain water sufficient to supply people and cattle for a fortnight. Wells contain only one or two months' supply. In some villages where there is a scarcity of water distress is felt. Wells will be sunk as soon as relief works are started. | **NELAMANGALA** |

| Week ending | Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice. | Ragi. | Gram. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Seers. | Seers. | Seers. |
| 8th October 1876 ... | 8½ | 13 | 11½ |
| 15th „ „ ... | 8½ | 13 | 11½ |
| 22nd „ „ ... | 7 | 9 | 10 |
| 29th „ „ ... | 6 | 8 | 8 |
| 5th November „ ... | 6 | 8 | 8 |
| 12th „ „ ... | 7 | 10 | 7 |
| 19th „ „ ... | 7 | 10 | 7 |
| 26th „ „ ... | 6½ | 11 | 7 |
| 3rd December „ ... | 6½ | 11 | 7 |
| 10th „ „ ... | 6½ | 7 | 11 |
| 17th „ „ ... | 6½ | 8 | 7 |
| 24th „ „ ... | 6½ | 8 | 7 |
| 31st „ „ ... | 6½ | 9 | 7 |
| Average for the last six years ... ... ... | 8½ | 10½ | 23½ |



4

## DISTRICT—continued.

| f | g | h | i | j | k |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TALUK.**<br>Existing stock estimated at 3,360 kandies, including rági and other grains. Abundant supply of grain is imported from kusba town, which is close to the railway stations at Malur, Raddody and Bangalore. Fall of prices is not, however, anticipated. | The population is 69,885. Of this one-fourth are purely agriculturists, and one-fourth partially so; the rest are traders. There are no wealthy landholders capable of aiding their tenants. | One-fourth of the people have emigrated: where they have gone to, and whether they have improved their condition or not cannot be stated. Further emigration possible. | The relief works already started are sinking wells in beds of tanks, cleaning beds, removing silt, and strengthening tank bunds, at a cost of Rs. 4,168-7-3. Works practicable: Levelling ruined fort at Hoskote, filling up pits at kusba, and sinking wells, Rs. 3,000. Restoring weirs and strengthening bunds of ten tanks at a cost of Rs. 8,769. Total Rs. 11,769. | Rupees 77, raised by subscription, have already been expended in feeding travellers, aged and infirm. A grant on this account is asked for from Government. | |

| | On works. | By charity. |
|---|---|---|
| Number on hand... | 495 | ... |
| On 1st March ... | 250 | |
| On 1st May ... | 250 | |
| On 1st July ... | 1,000 | |

| f | g | h | i | j | k |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TALUK.**<br>Existing stock of rági and other grains estimated to be 2,500 kandies, but the owners are unwilling to part with it. Supplies imported from Bangalore. Private enterprise not expected to maintain supplies; hence a fall in prices not anticipated. | Of a population of 55,895, only 50 can be classed as extensive landholders and as being wealthy. They are not, however, capable of aiding their tenants. Nearly one-fifth of the population are agriculturists and one-fourth partially so. | Two hundred people are said to have emigrated towards Bangalore to earn their livelihood. Those emigrated have not returned, and further emigration is expected as matters become worse. | More relief works are necessary. Works practicable are: Sinking wells and deepening tanks; also opening new roads. | A subscription of Rs. 335-12 has been raised to feed travellers, the aged, and infirm, &c. This is considered inadequate, and the Deputy Commissioner says that an application for a sum of Rs. 173 has already been made to Government. | |

| | On works. | By charity. |
|---|---|---|
| Number on hand... | 600 | ... |
| On 1st March 1877 | 3,000 | |
| On 1st May „ | 2,000 | |
| On 1st July „ | 1,000 | |

A little seasonable rain may, however, reduce the numbers in May and July.

| f | g | h | i | j | k |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TALUK.**<br>Existing stock estimated at 2,500 kandies. Owners unwilling to sell their grain. Importation of rice takes place from Bangalore. High prices prevail, and a fall in them is not expected. | The total population amounts to 60,469, and of this there are 2,632 landholders, 730 of whom are said to be wealthy. There are none, however, who can aid their tenants. | Four hundred and fifty-six people have already emigrated to coffee estates, and it is expected that 300 more will do so. Whether emigrants better themselves or not cannot be ascertained. | In addition to relief works already started, the following works are practicable: Opening certain new roads, repairing old roads, sinking wells and deepening tanks, to cost Rs. 3,523. | Subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 1,036-12-2 have been received and expended in feeding travellers, the aged and infirm, &c. Rupees 280 have also been raised for opening a chuttrum, and Government aid is asked to finish it. | No information. |

## BANGALORE

| a | b | c | d | e |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| One anna of the Vyshaka crop and from one to two annas of the Kartik crop saved. No prospect of sowings owing to failure of rain.<br>Total failure about 1¼ annas. | Remissions Rs. 44,825-2-6 out of a revenue of Rs. 1,49,000. | 776 head of cattle have died, and 1,552 more it is expected will die. Remedial measures proposed are suspension of hulbani sales, and use of prickly-pear as fodder for cattle; scarcity of fodder it is feared will be much felt if there be no rain. | The want of drinking-water is much felt. Wells have been and will be sunk to relieve distress as much as possible; cases of distress in small isolated villages will require to be carefully watched, and employment given to the lower classes in several large towns. | **BANGALORE** |

| Week. | Prices of the principal food grains. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rice. | Rági. | Gram. |
| | Seers. | Seers. | Seers. |
| 2nd October 1876 ... | 8¼ | 12½ | 11¾ |
| 9th „ „ ... | 8¼ | 11½ | 12 |
| 16th „ „ ... | 8½ | 10½ | 12 |
| 23rd „ „ ... | 7 | 9 | 8½ |
| 30th „ „ ... | 7½ | 10 | 8½ |
| 6th November „ ... | 6½ | 9 | 8½ |
| 13th „ „ ... | 6½ | 9 | 8 |
| 20th „ „ ... | 7 | 9 | 8¼ |
| 27th „ „ ... | 6¾ | 8½ | 8 |
| 4th December „ ... | 7 | 8½ | 7¾ |
| 11th „ „ ... | 6¾ | 8 | 7 |
| 18th „ „ ... | 6½ | 7¼ | 6¾ |
| 25th „ „ ... | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| Average for the past six years | 11½ | 40½ | 26 |

| a | b | c | d | e |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Three annas of the Vyshaka crop and from two to three annas of the dry crop have been saved. No further sowings until next rains. | Remissions Rs. 27,160-1-4 out of a revenue of Rs. 94,000. | Mortality among cattle amounts to 552 head; 180 more are expected to die. Hulbani sales have been suspended, and people recommended to feed their cattle on prickly-pear. | Much distress felt for want of water. Sinking wells and repairing old ones are the remedial measures suggested. A fair proportion of well cultivation in the taluk has served to mitigate distress. Isolated villages will have to be specially watered, and employment in relief works given in the larger towns, such as Waddaganaha lli and the kusbah. | **DEVANHALLI** |

| Weeks. | Prices of the principal food grains. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rice. | Rági. | Gram. |
| | Seers. | Seers. | Seers. |
| 2nd October 1876 ... | 8½ | 13 | 11½ |
| 9th „ „ ... | 8 | 12 | 11½ |
| 16th „ „ ... | 7½ | 10 | 10 |
| 23rd „ „ ... | 7½ | 10 | 10 |
| 30th „ „ ... | 6½ | 9½ | 8 |
| 6th November „ ... | 6½ | 9¼ | 8 |
| 13th „ „ ... | 7 | 9½ | 8 |
| 20th „ „ ... | 7 | 9½ | 8 |
| 27th „ „ ... | 7 | 9½ | 8 |
| 4th December „ ... | 6½ | 8½ | 7½ |
| 11th „ „ ... | 6½ | 8½ | 7½ |
| 18th „ „ ... | 6¼ | 8½ | 7½ |
| 25th „ „ ... | 6½ | 8½ | 7½ |
| Average for the past six years | 14¼ | 41 | 21¼ |

| a | b | c | d | e |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Half an anna of the Kartik crop and one to one and a half annas of the dry crop have been saved. No prospect of further sowings. | Remissions Rs. 43,239-4-5 out of a revenue of Rs. 87,000. | 1,691 head of cattle have died; considerable mortality apprehended in the event of no rain. Hulbani sales suspended. | The water-supply is stated to be failing; but sinking of wells has been undertaken to improve it. | **DODBALLAPUR** |

| Weeks. | Prices of the principal food grains. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rice. | Rági. | Gram. |
| | Seers. | Seers. | Seers. |
| 2nd October 1876 ... | 8½ | 12 | 10 |
| 9th „ „ ... | 8 | 10½ | 10 |
| 16th „ „ ... | 6½ | 9 | 9 |
| 23rd „ „ ... | 6½ | 9½ | 8 |
| 30th „ „ ... | 6½ | 9½ | 8 |
| 6th November „ ... | 6½ | 9½ | 8 |
| 13th „ „ ... | 6½ | 9½ | 8 |
| 20th „ „ ... | 7 | 8½ | 8 |
| 27th „ „ ... | 6½ | 8 | 7½ |
| 4th December „ ... | 6½ | 8 | 7 |
| 11th „ „ ... | 6½ | 8 | 7 |
| 18th „ „ ... | 6½ | 8 | 7 |
| 25th „ „ ... | 6½ | 8 | 7 |
| Average for the past six years | 16 | 53½ | 27½ |





## DISTRICT—concluded.

| f | g | h | i | j | k |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TALUK.**<br>Estimated local stock is about 6,000 kandies of ragi. Extensive importation of food-grains from Bangalore, but no prospect of a fall in prices. | Two-fifths of the people are agriculturists. One-fourth of the population are well-to-do and one-tenth are extensive landholders. These latter have been helping their people, but it is feared that they will not continue to do so much longer. | One-twentieth of the population have emigrated, and none have yet returned; whether emigrants have bettered themselves or not is not known. Further emigration probable. | The works set in hand are not considered sufficient to secure a supply of water to both people and cattle. The further works proposed are deepening beds of tanks, improving tank bunds, opening out new roads, dismantling fort walls, and filling in ditches. | There are kitchens at Pettah and Yellathere, and in the cantonment, where the aged, infirm, &c., are daily fed. | The number on the hands of Government on date of report is as follows:—<br>On works ... ... 6,000<br>By charity ... ... 3,306<br>The number on the dates specified is approximately as under—<br>On 1st March ... 10,000<br>„ 1st May ... 15,000<br>„ 1st July ... 10,000 |
| **TALUK.**<br>Estimated stock of grain in possession of ryots 2,172 kandies. Importations of grain are being made from Bangalore, but not to such large extent as to meet the requirements of the people. No prospect of a fall in prices. Private enterprize may ultimately, it is hoped, maintain supplies. | One-fourth of the population agriculturists. There are a few rich landholders, but it is not thought that they will in any way assist their tenants. | One-hundred people have emigrated: whether they have bettered themselves or not is not known. Further emigration probable. | The relief works already set in hand are not considered sufficient. About Rs. 4,000 are needed for sinking wells. The further works practicable are—<br>(1) To open out a cross road to join Kolar-Sonepur Road.<br>(2) To repair Karanji tank at Devanhalli.<br>(3) To repair two kuntas. | No relief kitchens have been opened in this taluk. People have, however, extended their charity to the poor, &c. | The number of persons on the hands of Government is—<br>On relief works ... 290<br>By charity ... *Nil.*<br>On the dates specified below the approximate number is—<br>On 1st March ... 1,000<br>„ 1st May ... 1,500<br>„ 1st July ... 1,000 |
| **TALUK.**<br>The local stocks of grain are estimated at 300 seers of rági, 8,000 seers of rice, and 400 seers of dhall. This stock is considered inadequate for the people. Importations of grain are being made, but not in such large quantities as to prevent distress. No prospect of prices falling. | One-fifth of the population are agriculturists. The rest are of mixed occupations. There are few landholders capable of aiding their tenants. This taluk causes apprehension as the general state of the inhabitants is that of poverty. | On an average about 8 or 10 people from each village have emigrated to the coffee districts for employment; a few have returned being unable to find means of subsistence. | The minor works that have been started will last for a month and are not considered sufficient. The works proposed are opening of three new lines of roads, improvements of tanks, and sinking of wells in each village of the taluk. | No Government kitchen has been opened in this taluk. Relief funds to the extent of Rs. 2,000 monthly are needed. | The number of persons receiving relief on works on date of report is 1,000. The number estimated on the dates specified is as follows:—<br>On 1st March ... 4,000<br>„ 1st May ... 4,000<br>„ 1st July ... 4,000 |

# NANDYDROOG DIVISION.

## COMMISSIONER—Colonel J. L. PEARSE.

### KOLAR DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—Mr. B. KRISHNIENGAR, C.S.I.

| Talukas. | Area in square miles. | Population. | Land revenue demand for 1875-76. | Land revenue demand for 1876-77. | Average of three previous years' rainfall. | Actual rainfall this season. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | Inches. | Inches. |
| 1. Kolar ... ... ... | 338 | 71,796 | 96,293 | 92,108 | 25·32 | 11·34 |
| 2. Bitmangala ... ... | 260 | 68,233 | 93,523 | 92,380 | 22·82 | 3·65 |
| 3. Shrinivaspur ... ... | 329 | 73,933 | 1,20,644 | 1,07,108 | 28·28 | 7·80 |
| 4. Mulbagal ... ... ... | 241 | 58,051 | 87,132 | 83,983 | 23·26 | 9·30 |
| 5. Gudibanda ... ... ... | 220 | 44,233 | 74,634 | 75,263 | 30·51 | 10·30 |
| 6. Sidlaghatta ... ... | 164 | 91,849 | 1,38,343 | 1,34,380 | 28·73 | 10·37 |
| 7. Chikballapur ... ... | 379 | 69,177 | 90,831 | 86,661 | 32·64 | 14·19 |
| 8. Malur ... ... ... | 154 | 56,581 | 80,460 | 80,310 | 35·23 | 13·17 |
| 9. Gunmaykanpolya ... ... | 342 | 48,600 | 67,485 | 63,331 | 13·32 | 2·65 |
| 10. Goribidnur ... ... ... | 150 | 36,501 | 54,372 | 54,239 | 24·98 | 6·95 |
| Total ... | 2,577 | 618,954 | 9,03,717 | 8,69,763 | 26·50 | 8·97 |

## KOLAR DISTRICT.

### KOLAR TALUK.

| a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | j | k |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Three annas of the crop saved. | Remissions Rs. 20,000 out of a total of Rs. 92,108 estimated by the Amildar, but the Deputy Commissioner considers this too high. | Mortality among cattle and agricultural stock 2,200 head; 9,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Hulbani sales dispensed with, and permission granted to owners to graze cattle in all available State forests. The people have been recommended to feed their cattle on prickly pear. | The people and cattle suffer a little for want of drinking water. Measures for improved water-supply are in progress, such as deepening existing wells, clearing silt, and digging water holes in fit spots. | PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. | Existing stock 4,000 ...dies. The railway ...tions of Kolar road ...l Malur are the ...ncipal centres from ...ich supplies are ...wn. Private enterprise considered ...fficient. Import... ample, but full prices therefrom expected. | Majority of people are low caste, poor and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants. | 25,000 people have emigrated, and further emigration probable. This can, however, be checked by taking up more relief works. | Relief works to the amount of Rs. 2,258 have already been started. This is considered inadequate, and more works can be undertaken if money be forthcoming. | There is a feeding kitchen at the Kusba town, and Rs. 2,159 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 720. | |

| WEEK ENDING | Rice. | Rági. | Cholum. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Seers. | Seers. | Seers. |
| 7th October 1876 | 10 | 14 | 13 |
| 14th „ „ | 11 | 15 | 13¾ |
| 21st „ „ | 9 | 11¼ | 10 |
| 28th „ „ | 7 | 10 | 10 |
| 4th November „ | 7 | 10 | 9 |
| 11th „ „ | 7 | 10 | 9 |
| 18th „ „ | 7¼ | 10 | 9 |
| 25th „ „ | 7¼ | 10 | 9 |
| 1st December „ | 7½ | 9 | 8¼ |
| 8th „ „ | 7 | 8 | 7¼ |
| 15th „ „ | 7 | 7¾ | 7 |
| 22nd „ „ | 7 | 7¾ | 7 |
| 29th „ „ | 6¼ | 7½ | 7¼ |
| 5th January 1877 | 6¼ | 7½ | |
| Average for the last six years ... | 16 | 20 | 15 |

| | On Works. | By Charity. |
|---|---|---|
| No. on hand on date of report. | 500 | 33 |
| On 1st March ... | 533 | |
| On 1st May ... | 400 | |
| On 1st July ... | 333 | |

### BITMANGALA TALUK.

| a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | j | k |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Four annas of the crop saved. | Remissions Rs. 25,000 out of a total of Rs. 92,380 estimated by the Amildar, but the Deputy Commissioner considers this too high. | Cattle and agricultural stock to the number of 1,538 have died; 6,000 more are expected to die if it does not rain. Hulbani sales dispensed with, and ryots permitted to graze cattle in State forests, and advised to feed them on prickly pear. | People and cattle suffer from want of water, but arrangements for improving the supply, by deepening wells and digging water holes, will, it is expected, remedy matters. | PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. | ...xisting stock 2,100 ...dies. The princi... centres from which ...plies are drawn are ... Kolar road and ...ur railway stations. ...vate enterprise not ...sidered sufficient to ...ntain supplies. | Majority of people are of low caste, poor and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants. | 8,500 people have emigrated, and further emigration probable, which may be checked by relief works. | Relief works to the amount of Rs. 1,400 have, up to the end of December 1876, been started. These are not sufficient, and if money be forthcoming, more relief works will be taken in hand. | A feeding kitchen exists at the Kusba town, and Rs. 370 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 123. | |

| WEEK ENDING | Rice. | Rági. | Cholum. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Seers. | Seers. | Seers. |
| 7th October 1876 | 9½ | 14 | 12½ |
| 14th „ „ | 8 | 12 | 12¼ |
| 21st „ „ | 7¼ | 10 | 12¼ |
| 28th „ „ | 7 | 10½ | 12½ |
| 4th November „ | 7 | 10 | 8 |
| 11th „ „ | 7 | 10 | 8 |
| 18th „ „ | 7 | 10 | 8 |
| 25th „ „ | 7¼ | 10 | 8 |
| 1st December „ | 7¼ | 10 | 8 |
| 8th „ „ | 7 | 9 | 8¼ |
| 15th „ „ | 7 | 8 | 7¼ |
| 22nd „ „ | 7 | 8 | 7¼ |
| 29th „ „ | 6¼ | 8 | 7 |
| 5th January 1877 | 6 | 8 | |
| Average for the last six years ... | 17 | 30 | 21 |

| | On Works. | By Charity. |
|---|---|---|
| No. on hand on date of report ... | 933 | 50 |
| On 1st March 1877 | 1,000 | |
| On 1st May „ | 666 | |
| On 1st July „ | 500 | |

### SHRINIVASAPUR TALUK.

| a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | j | k |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Four annas of the crop saved. | Remissions Rs. 31,000 out of a revenue of Rs. 1,07,108 estimated by the Amildar; but the Deputy Commissioner considers this too high. | 3,745 head of cattle and agricultural stock have died, and 22,000 more are expected to die in the event of no rain. Remedial measures comprise the suspension of Hulbani sales, and free access of cattle to State forests for grazing purposes. Feeding on prickly pear recommended to the people. | Deepening existing wells, clearing silt and digging water-holes in fit spots. | PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. | ...xisting stock 4,000 ...dies. The principal ...res from which ...plies are drawn are ... Kolar road and ...r railway stations. | Majority of people low caste, poor and agricultural. No large and wealthy landholders in this taluk able to aid their tenants. | 900 people have emigrated, and further emigration is probable; this, it is said, can be checked by relief works. | Relief works already started to the extent of Rs. 2,516; they are considered insufficient, and more relief works will be started if money be forthcoming. | A feeding kitchen exists at the Kusba town, and Rs. 2,522 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 841. | |

| WEEK ENDING | Rice. | Rági. | Cholum. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Seers. | Seers. | Seers. |
| 7th October 1876 | 8 | 12 | 10 |
| 14th „ „ | 8 | 12 | 10 |
| 21st „ „ | 6¾ | 9 | 9 |
| 28th „ „ | 6¾ | 8½ | 9 |
| 4th November „ | 6½ | 9 | 9 |
| 11th „ „ | 6½ | 9 | 8½ |
| 18th „ „ | 6½ | 9 | 8½ |
| 25th „ „ | 6¾ | 9 | 8 |
| 1st December „ | 7 | 9¼ | 8 |
| 8th „ „ | 7 | 9½ | 7 |
| 15th „ „ | 6½ | 9 | 7 |
| 22nd „ „ | 5¼ | 8 | 7 |
| 29th „ „ | 5½ | 7 | 7 |
| 5th January 1877 | 6¼ | 8 | 7¼ |
| Average of the last six years ... | 16 | 40 | 34 |

| | On Works. | By Charity. |
|---|---|---|
| No. on hand on date of report ... | 500 | 166 |
| On 1st March 1877 | 666 | |
| On 1st May „ | 333 | |
| On 1st July „ | 266 | |

KOLAR

| a | b | c | d | e |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Four annas of the crop saved. | Remissions Rs. 32,000 out of a total revenue of Rs. 83,983 estimated by the Amildar, but the Deputy Commissioner considers this too high. | Mortality among cattle and agricultural stock estimated at 2,500: 6,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Hulbani sales dispensed with; cattle permitted to graze in State forests, and people advised to give them prickly pear. | Improvements to water-supply comprise deepening wells and digging water holes. | **MULBAGAL** |
| Two annas of the crop saved. | Remissions Rs. 50,000 out of a total of Rs. 75,263 estimated by the Amildar, but the Deputy Commissioner considers this too high. | 5,200 head of cattle and agricultural stock have died, and about 30,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Remedial measures comprise suspension of hulbani sales and permission to graze cattle in State forests. Prickly pear suggested as fodder. | People and cattle suffer from want of water. Deepening wells and digging water holes set in hand with a view to improve water-supply. | **GUDIBANDA** |
| Two annas of the crop saved. | Remissions of Rs. 19,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,34,380. | Mortality among cattle and agricultural stock estimated at 3,900: 8,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Local authorities have dispensed with hulbani sales, and have permitted the grazing of cattle in State forests as well as recommended their being fed with prickly pear. | Improvements in water-supply comprise deepening of wells and digging water holes in fit spots. | **SIDLAGHATTA** |

**MULBAGAL**

| Week ending | Prices of the Food-grains. Rice. | Rági. | Cholam. | Horse gram. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Seers. | Seers. | Seers. | Seers. |
| 7th Oct. 1876 ... | 10 | 13 | 12 | 10 |
| 14th " " ... | 8½ | 12 | 12 | 10 |
| 21st " " ... | 8 | 4 | 12 | 1 |
| 28th " " ... | 6¾ | 9¾ | 10 | 10 |
| 4th Nov. " ... | 6¾ | 10 | 11 | 9¾ |
| 11th " " ... | 6¾ | 11½ | 10 | 9¾ |
| 18th " " ... | 7 | 11 | 10 | 9 |
| 25th " " ... | 7 | 10¾ | 9 | 8½ |
| 1st Dec. " ... | 7 | 10 | 8½ | 8 |
| 8th " " ... | 7 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| 15th " " ... | 6¾ | 8½ | 7 | 8 |
| 22nd " " ... | 6½ | 8 | 6 | 8 |
| 29th " " ... | 6 | 7 | 6 | 8 |
| 5th any. 1877 ... | 6 | 7 | | |
| Average of past six years ... | 16 | 42 | 32 | 22 |

**GUDIBANDA**

| Week ending | Prices of the principal Food-grains. Rice. | Rági. | Cholam. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Seers. | Seers. | Seers. |
| 7th October 1876 ... | 8 | 12 | 11 |
| 14th " " ... | 7 | 10 | 9 |
| 21st " " ... | 7 | 10 | 9 |
| 28th " " ... | 6 | 9 | 8 |
| 4th November " ... | 6 | 8¾ | 8 |
| 11th " " ... | 6½ | 9 | 8½ |
| 18th " " ... | 6 | 8 | 8 |
| 25th " " ... | 6 | 8 | 7¾ |
| 1st December " ... | 6 | 8 | 7½ |
| 8th " " ... | 6 | 8 | 7½ |
| 15th " " ... | 6 | 8 | 7½ |
| 22nd " " ... | 6 | 7 | 7¼ |
| 29th " " ... | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| 5th January 1877 ... | | | |
| Average for past six years | 17 | 53 | 36 |

**SIDLAGHATTA**

| Week ending | Prices of the principal Food-grains. Rice. | Rági. |
|---|---|---|
| | Seers. | Seers. |
| 7th October 1876 ... ... | 8 | 11 |
| 14th " " ... ... | 8 | 11 |
| 21st " " ... ... | 7½ | 10 |
| 28th " " ... ... | 6½ | 9 |
| 4th November " ... ... | 6½ | 9 |
| 11th " " ... ... | 7 | 9½ |
| 18th " " ... ... | 7 | 9 |
| 25th " " ... ... | 7 | 8 |
| 1st December " ... ... | 6½ | 7½ |
| 8th " " ... ... | 6½ | 7½ |
| 15th " " ... ... | 6½ | 7¼ |
| 22nd " " ... ... | 6½ | 7½ |
| 29th " " ... ... | 5½ | 7½ |
| 5th January 1877 ... | | |
| Average for last six years ... | 18 | 41 |



DISTRICT,—continued.

| f | g | h | i | j | k |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TALUK.** Existing stock estimated to be 21,000 kandies. The principal centres from which supplies are drawn are the Kolar road and Malur railway stations. Private enterprise not considered sufficient to maintain supplies. | Majority of people are of low caste, poor and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants. | 1,500 people have emigrated. A further emigration is probable, unless checked by more relief works. | Relief works already sanctioned to the amount of Rs. 1,136. They are insufficient and more works can be undertaken if money be forthcoming. | A feeding kitchen exists at the Kusba town, and Rs. 232 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 77. | |
| **TALUK.** Existing stock estimated at 1,000 kandies. Supplies drawn from the Kolar road and Malur railway stations. Private enterprise not considered sufficient to maintain supplies. | Majority of people are low caste, poor and agricultural. No large and wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants. | 9,000 people have emigrated, and further emigration probable unless checked by more relief works. | Relief works already undertaken amount to Rs. 1,612. They are inadequate, but more relief works can be set in hand if money be forthcoming. | A feeding kitchen exists at the Kusba town, and Rs. 2,106 have already been expended last month Rs. 702. | |
| **TALUK.** Existing stock estimated to be 17,000 kandies. Supplies drawn from the Kolar road and Malur railway stations, which are the only centres in this taluk. Private enterprise considered insufficient to maintain supplies. | Majority of the people are low caste, poor and agricultural. No large and wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants. | 3,000 people have emigrated, and further emigration is probable, unless checked by more relief works. | Relief works to the extent of Rs. 1,040 have already been started. They are insufficient, and more relief works can be undertaken if money be forthcoming. | A feeding kitchen exists at the Kusba town, and Rs. 5,825 have already been spent. The expenditure last month amounted to Rs. 1,950. | |

| | On Works. | By Charity. |
|---|---|---|
| No. on hand on date of report ... | 500 | 266 |
| On 1st March 1877 | 1,000 | |
| On 1st May " | 666 | |
| On 1st July " | 500 | |

| | On Works. | By Charity. |
|---|---|---|
| Number on hand on date of report | 333 | 166 |
| On 1st March 1877 | 600 | |
| On 1st May " | 500 | |
| On 1st July " | 333 | |

| | On Works. | By Charity. |
|---|---|---|
| No. on hand on date of report ... | 600 | 166 |
| On 1st March 1877 | 766 | |
| On 1st May " | 533 | |
| On 1st July " | 333 | |

## KOLAR

| a | b | c | d | e |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Four annas of the crop saved. | Remissions Rs. 53,000, out of a total of Rs. 86,661. | Deaths among cattle and agricultural stock amount to 3,500, and 4,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Halbani sales dispensed with. Cattle permitted to graze in State forests. Prickly pear suggested as fodder. | People and cattle suffer from the scarcity of water. Deepening of wells and digging of holes have been authorised to improve water-supply. | **CHIKBALLA** |
| Three annas of the crop saved. | Remissions Rs. 22,000, out of a total of Rs. 80,310. | Deaths among cattle and agricultural stock 2,500 head; 16,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Local authorities have dispensed with halbani sales, and permitted cattle to graze in State forests. Prickly pear suggested. | People and cattle suffer from the scarcity of water. Improvements suggested are deepening wells and digging holes, which have already been begun. | **MALUR** |
| Four annas of the crop saved | Remissions Rs. 18,500, out of a total of Rs. 63,331. | Mortality among cattle and agricultural stock 2,600 head; 30,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Local authorities have dispensed with halbani sales, and permitted cattle to graze in State forests. Prickly pear suggested as fodder. | People and cattle suffer from want of water. To improve the water-supply wells are deepened and holes dug in fit places. | **GUNMAYA KAN** |

**CHIKBALLA**

| Week ending | Prices of the principal food-grains. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rice. | Rági. | Cholum. | Horse-gram. |
| | Srs. | Srs. | Srs. | Srs. |
| 7th October 1876 ... | 8 | 13 | 10 | 12 |
| 14th „ „ ... | 7 | 10½ | 10 | 11 |
| 21st „ „ ... | 6½ | 9½ | 8 | 10 |
| 28th „ „ ... | 5 | 9½ | 7½ | 8 |
| 4th November „ ... | 5¾ | 10 | 8 | 8 |
| 11th „ „ ... | 5¾ | 10 | 8 | 8 |
| 18th „ „ ... | 7 | 11 | 8½ | 8 |
| 25th „ „ ... | 7 | 9½ | 8½ | 8 |
| 1st December „ ... | 7 | 9½ | 8 | 8 |
| 8th „ „ ... | 6½ | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| 15th „ „ ... | 6½ | 7½ | 7 | 8 |
| 22nd „ „ ... | 6 | 7½ | 7 | 8 |
| 29th „ „ ... | 5½ | 7¾ | 7 | 7¾ |
| 5th January 1877 ... | 5½ | 7 | 7½ | 7½ |
| Average for the past six years | 16 | 40 | 34 | 22 |

**MALUR**

| Week ending | Prices of the principal food-grains. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Rice. | Rági. |
| | Srs. | Srs. |
| 7th October 1876 ... | 9¼ | 12 |
| 14th „ „ ... | 9 | 12 |
| 21st „ „ ... | 8 | 10 |
| 28th „ „ ... | 7 | 9 |
| 4th November „ ... | 6¾ | 8 |
| 11th „ „ ... | 7¼ | 10½ |
| 18th „ „ ... | 7½ | 10½ |
| 25th „ „ ... | 7¼ | 8¾ |
| 1st December „ ... | 6 | 8¾ |
| 8th „ „ ... | 6 | 8½ |
| 15th „ „ ... | 6 | 8½ |
| 22nd „ „ ... | 6 | 8¾ |
| 29th „ „ ... | 6 | 8¾ |
| 5th January 1877 ... | 6 | 7 |
| Average for the past six years ... | 14 | 40 |

**GUNMAYA KAN**

| Week ending | Prices of the principal food-grains. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rice. | Rági. | Cholum. | Horse-gram. |
| | Srs. | Srs. | Srs. | Srs. |
| 7th October 1876 | 8 | 10¼ | 9¼ | 11 |
| 14th „ „ | 7¾ | 10 | 9¼ | 11 |
| 21st „ „ | 6¾ | 9¼ | 9 | 10¼ |
| 28th „ „ | 5¾ | 8¼ | 7¾ | 8¼ |
| 4th November „ | 5¼ | 8 | 7¼ | 9¼ |
| 11th „ „ | 6 | 9 | 7½ | 8 |
| 18th „ „ | 6 | 9 | 7 | 7¾ |
| 25th „ „ | 5½ | 8¾ | 7 | 7 |
| 1st December „ | 5½ | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| 8th „ „ | 6 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| 15th „ „ | 5¾ | 7¾ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 22nd „ „ | 6 | 7 | 6½ | 6½ |
| 29th „ „ | 5½ | 6¾ | 6 | 6½ |
| 5th January 1877 | 5½ | 7 | 6 | 6½ |
| Average for the past six years ... | 15 | 43 | 40 | 26 |





## DISTRICT—continued.

| f | g | h | i | j | k |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PUR TALUK.** Existing stock estimated at 13,000 kandies. The chief centres from which supplies are drawn, are the Kolar road and Malur railway stations. Private enterprise not considered sufficient to maintain supplies. | Majority of people are low caste, poor, and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants. | Four thousand people have emigrated, and further emigration is probable, unless checked by more relief works. | Relief works to the extent of Rs. 800 have already been started. They are insufficient, and more relief works will be undertaken if money be provided. | A feeding kitchen exists at the kasba town, and Rs. 3,186 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 162. | |
| **TALUK.** Existing stock estimated to be 5,600 kandies. The chief centres from which supplies are drawn are the Kolar Road and Malur railway stations. Private enterprise not considered sufficient to maintain supplies. | Majority of people are low caste, poor and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders capable of aiding their tenants. | Five hundred people have emigrated, and more are likely to do so, unless checked by relief works. | Relief works to the extent of Rs. 1,080 have already been started; they are insufficient, and more relief works will be undertaken if money be forthcoming. | A feeding kitchen exists at the kasba town, and Rs. 287 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 95. | |
| **POLYA TALUK.** Existing stock estimated at 3,500 kandies. The chief centres from which supplies are drawn are the Kolar road and Malur railway stations. Private enterprise not considered sufficient to maintain supplies. | Majority of people are low caste, poor and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders capable of aiding their tenants. | Four thousand people have emigrated and further emigration is possible, unless checked by more relief works. | Relief works to the extent of Rs. 1,115 have already been started. They are insufficient, and more relief works can be undertaken if money be provided. | There is a feeding kitchen at kasba town, and Rs. 1,446 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 482. | |

| | On works. | By charity. |
|---|---|---|
| No. on hand on date of report ... | 166 | 100 |
| On 1st March 1877 | 333 | |
| On 1st May 1877 | 500 | |
| On 1st July 1877 | 333 | |

| | On works. | By charity. |
|---|---|---|
| No. on hand on date of report ... | 666 | 33 |
| On 1st March 1877 | 733 | |
| On 1st May „ | 500 | |
| On 1st July „ | 333 | |

| | On works. | By charity. |
|---|---|---|
| No. on hand on date of report ... | 333 | 266 |
| On 1st March 1877 | 666 | |
| On 1st May „ | 500 | |
| On 1st July „ | 333 | |

KOLAR

| *a* | *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Four annas of the crop saved. | Remissions Rs. 9,800, out of a total of Rs. 54,239. | Cattle and agricultural stock have died to the number of 1,500; 6,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Halbani sales dispensed with, and cattle permitted to graze in State forests. Prickly pear suggested as fodder. | People and cattle suffer from want of water. To improve the supply, wells are deepened and holes dug in fit places. | GORIBIDNUR |

| Week ending | Prices of the principal Food-grains. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Rice. | Rági. |
| | Srs. | Srs. |
| 7th October 1876 ... | 7⅛ | 13 |
| 14th „ „ ... | 7 | 10 |
| 21st „ „ ... | 6 | 8 |
| 28th „ „ ... | 5½ | 8 |
| 4th November 1876 ... | 5½ | 8 |
| 11th „ „ ... | 5½ | 8 |
| 18th „ „ ... | 5½ | 8 |
| 25th „ „ ... | 5½ | 8 |
| 1st December „ ... | 6 | 7½ |
| 8th „ „ ... | 6 | 7½ |
| 15th „ „ ... | 5½ | 7⅛ |
| 22nd „ „ ... | 5½ | 7⅛ |
| 29th „ „ ... | 5⅓ | 7 |
| 5th January 1877 ... | 5½ | 7 |
| Average for the past six years | 14⅛ | 42⅛ |



DISTRICT,—concluded.

| *f* | *g* | *k* | *i* | *j* | *k* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TALUK. Existing stock estimated to be 600 kandies. The chief centres from which supplies are drawn are the Kolar road and Malur railway stations. Private enterprise not considered sufficient to maintain supplies. | Majority of people are low caste, poor and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders capable of aiding their tenants. | Seven hundred people have emigrated; a further emigration is probable, unless checked by more relief works. | Relief works to the amount of Rs. 577 have already been started. They are insufficient, and more relief works will be undertaken if money be forthcoming. | A feeding kitchen exists at kasba town, and Rs. 737 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 245-8. | |

| | On Works. | By Charity. |
|---|---|---|
| No. on hand on date of report ... | 133 | 33 |
| On 1st March 1877 | 166 | |
| On 1st May „ | 133 | |
| On 1st July „ | 100 | |

# NUNDYDROOG DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—Colonel J. L. PEARSE.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—Captain E. S. LUDLOW.

| Talukas. | Area in square miles. | Population. | Land revenue demand for 1875-76. | Land revenue demand for 1876-77. | Average of three previous years' rainfall. | Actual rainfall this season. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Chiknayakanhalli ... ... | 317 | 56,882 | 1,00,114 | 99,333 | 19·20 | 4·35 |
| 2. Honnavalli ... ... ... | 298 | 57,359 | 1,01,956 | 97,907 | 23·18 | 7·15 |
| 3. Kadaba ... ... ... | 303 | 97,963 | 1,29,300 | 1,23,890 | 25·10 | 10·50 |
| 4. Kortagiri ... ... ... | 292 | 73,933 | 92,797 | 91,277 | 25·88 | 6· 4 |
| 5. Túmkúr ... ... ... | 354 | 101,981 | 1,41,492 | 1,37,735 | 39· 7 | 19·56 |
| 6. Sira ... ... ... ... | 588 | 71,928 | 1,19,556 | 1,12,329 | 10·21 | 1·80 |
| 7. Maddagiri ... ... ... | 371 | 86,532 | 1,46,599 | 1,43,882 | 11·92 | 2·93 |
| 8. Kunigal ... ... ... | 316 | 85,661 | 95,453 | 90,783 | 21·26 | 15·93 |
| Total ... | 2,839 | 632,239 | 9,27,267 | 8,97,136 | 21·97 | 8·53 |

| a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | j | k |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | **CHIKNAYAKANHALLI TALUK.** | | | | | | |
| Of the Kartik or kharif, a 2½ annas crop has been saved, and there is no prospect of further sowings this season. As regards the Vyshaka or rabi crop, no seed was sown for want of water.<br>Practically the whole crop has failed. | Rs. 17,000 out of a total of Rs. 99,333. | 4,186 head of cattle have died, and the mortality anticipated is 9,500.<br>The hulbani sales have been remitted, and numbers of cattle have been taken to the Mulnad. The grant of takavi for the purchase of agricultural stock has been suggested, but recovery is doubtful. | Water is available for one month; the remedial measures adopted are to sink wells where requisite. | *Prices of the principal food-grains.*<br>Weeks. / Price: Seers per Rupee. — Ragi. / Rice.<br>*October* 1876.<br>1st week ... 8 / 6½<br>2nd „ ... 7½ / 6<br>3rd „ ... 7 / 5½<br>4th „ ... 7 / 5½<br>*November* 1876.<br>1st week ... 10 and 11 / 7<br>2nd „ ... 9 / 6½<br>3rd „ ... 8 / ...<br>4th „ ... 7½ / 6<br>*December* 1876.<br>1st week ... 7 / 5½<br>2nd „ ... 7½ / 6<br>3rd „ ... 7 / 6<br>4th „ ... 7 / 5½<br>Average of six years ... 40 / 15 | Supplies are being drawn from Bangalore. Local merchants are able to maintain the importation; no fall in prices anticipated. | Three-fourths of the population are high caste and one-fourth low; one-fourth well-to-do, and three-fourths poor. The total population is 57,000, of which 14,000 are purely agricultural and 6,000 partly so; the remaining 40,000 are of other professions. There are a few wealthy landholders. | About 2,000 people have abandoned their villages; none of them have returned. 4,000 to 5,000 more may leave the taluk. | The relief works started in the taluk have consisted chiefly in excavating silt from tank-beds. The collection of metal along the district fund roads has been sanctioned. This measure will provide work for some time to come for those willing to take it. | Kitchens have been opened in two places, in which about 400 and 50 people respectively are fed daily. | Number of persons on the hands of Government up to middle of January for relief—<br>On relief works ... ... 2,000<br>By charitable measures... 450<br>Estimated number to be on the hands of Government for relief on 1st March—<br>On relief works... ... 4,000<br>By kitchens ... ... 1,000<br>On 1st May—<br>On relief works ... ... 4,000<br>By kitchens ... ... 1,000<br>On 1st July—<br>On relief works ... ... 3,000<br>By kitchens ... ... 1,500 |
| | | | | **HONNAVALLI TALUK.** | | | | | | |
| All the monsoon (Kartik) crops have failed, and there are no prospects of further sowings this season. Some produce of the arecanut and cocoanut only obtained. Of spring or Vyshaka crops nothing has been saved, neither is there any prospect of further sowings this season. | Rs. 15,000 out of a total land revenue of Rs. 97,907. | About 12,766 head of cattle have died and about 17,220 more deaths are expected. Hulbani cess was remitted by Government during this year.<br>Cattle are being taken away to the Mulnad; fodder is brought from the adjoining taluks in the Hassan district at high prices; grant of takavi for purchase of fresh cattle has been suggested, but the recovery of such advances is doubtful. | Want of water is beginning to be felt. The sinking of wells in tank-beds has been ordered. | *Prices of the principal food-grains.*<br>Months. / Price: Seers per Rupee. — Rice. / Ragi. / Gram. / Cleaned Dhall.<br>In October 1876 ... 6 and 5½ / 8 / 7 / 7½<br>In November 1876 ... 6½ and 5½ / 8 / 6½ / 6½<br>In December 1876 ... 5½ and 6¼ / 7 / 6½ / 6<br>Average of 6 years ... Per kandy.<br>Rice, 1st sort ... ... 14 5 5<br>„ 2nd „ ... ... 12 6 0<br>Ragi ... ... ... 4 10 0 | Grain has been stored by private individuals, who, however, are not inclined to open their pits. Supplies are being drawn from Bangalore and Alopr. Local enterprise is sufficient to maintain the importation. A fall in prices is doubtful. | The population is 57,359 and is generally agricultural. Some wealthy landholders support their tenants. In the Kusba there are some wealthy merchants. | 3,256 persons have left the taluk, and some of them have returned, finding no means of subsistence. A few more may leave. | The relief works started in this taluk have consisted chiefly in excavating silt from tank-beds. The collection of metal along the district fund roads has been sanctioned. This measure will provide work for some time to come for those willing to take it. | Several private kitchens were opened in this taluk, but all have been closed.<br>Government kitchen now open at Hundunkere; further kitchens appear necessary and will be opened. | The number of persons on the hands of Government for relief by relief works on date of report was about 70 or 80 persons, most of the works having been finished.<br>The number of persons in receipt of charity amounts to 150.<br>The number estimated to be on the hands of Government on the 1st March is ... 3,000 to 4,000<br>On relief works—<br>By kitchens ... 1,000<br>On the 1st May 1877—<br>On relief works.. 4,000<br>By kitchens ... 1,000<br>On the 1st July 1877—<br>On relief works ... 4,000<br>By kitchens ... 1,000<br>Note.—This taluk has suffered very severely this year, and is, in fact, almost worse than Sira. |

## TUMKUR

| a | b | c | d | e |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Of the Kartik or kharif a 4 annas crop has been saved in some of the hublies, and in the rest there has been a total failure. As regards the Vyshaka or rabi crop, jowaree was sown and is still being sown in wet lands.<br>On the whole, only about one anna and a quarter has been saved. | Remissions probable Rs. 18,000, out of a revenue of Rs. 1,23,890. | The mortality which has already occurred is reckoned at 7,729, and the deaths anticipated are 11,593. There has been a great loss in cattle; those surviving are suffering from want of forage. The State forest of Devaroydroog was thrown open for the ryots to cut grass. Fodder is being imported, but at high prices. The use of the prickly-pear for fodder has been suggested, but does not seem to have been adopted. The cess of hulbani has been remitted during the yehr. Grant of takavi for the purchase of cattle is suggested, but recovery is doubtful. | Want of water is not yet felt; in some tanks there is a supply for one to one and a half months. Wells will be sunk in places where scarcity of water is likely to be felt. | **KADABA**<br>*Prices of the principal food-grains.*<br>Weeks. / Price: Seers per Rupee. Rice. / Ragi.<br>*October* 1876. 1st week ... 10 / 14; 2nd " ... 8 / 12; 3rd " ... 8 / 12; 4th " ... 7¼ / 10<br>*November* 1876. 1st week ... 6 / 9; 2nd " ... 6 / 8; 3rd " ... 5⅓ / 7½; 4th " ... 5¼ / 7¼<br>*December* 1876. 1st week ... 5⅓ / 7½; 2nd " ... 5⅓ / 7½; 3rd " ... 5⅓ / 7½; 4th " ... 5¼ / 7¼<br>Average of six years ... 20 / 50 |
| No monsoon crop has been saved, except under Kuppillary wells. As to Vyshaka (rabi), it cannot be said what amount of crop will be saved, as the water-supply is failing. No prospects of further sowings.<br>Practically, a total failure. | An estimated sum of Rs. 35,000 is entered by the Amildar as requiring remission. Rs. 20,000 would appear to be ample for this taluk. Total revenue is Rs. 91,277. | The past mortality among cattle is reckoned at 16,000, and the anticipated mortality at 30,000. Agricultural stock has suffered greatly. Reserved forests were thrown open to the ryots to cut grass. It is now intended to allow their cattle to graze in these tracts. People imported fodder from different places at heavy cost. Hulbani was remitted. | The want of water is beginning to be felt. | **KORTIGIRI**<br>*Prices of the principal food-grains.*<br>Months. / Price: Seers per Rupee. Rice. / Ragi.<br>October 1876 ... 8 / 10; November 1876 ... 8½ / 12; December 1876 ... 7 / 9; Average of six years ... 7½ / 10; 6 / 7; 6½ / 8; 16 / 53 |
| Regarding Kartik (kharif) the Amildar reports that only a half anna crop has been saved, but this is a very low estimate. More than a fair four annas crop must have been saved in some places.<br>On the whole, only about two annas has been saved. | Estimate of amount of revenue to be remitted Rs. 25,000, out of a total of Rs. 1,37,735. | Past mortality among cattle is reckoned at 10,000; anticipated mortality 2,939.<br>Agricultural stock suffered greatly. Government remitted the hulbani cess and threw open the Reserved State Forests in Devaroydroog to cut grass from; the result was satisfactory so long as grass was available. It is now intended to allow ryots to graze their cattle in the forests. The use of the prickly-pear for fodder has been suggested to the people, but it is not available in sufficient quantities in this taluk. | Want of water beginning to be felt. Orders have been issued for the sinking of wells where necessary. | **TUMKUR**<br>*Prices of the principal food-grains.*<br>Weeks. / Price: Seers per Rupee. Ragi. / Rice.<br>*October* 1876. 1st week 11 / 7; 2nd " ... 11 / 7; 3rd " ... 10 / 6½; 4th " ... 8 / 5<br>*November* 1876. 1st week ... 10 / 5½; 2nd " ... 9 / 6½; 3rd " ... 9½ / 7½; 4th " ... 9½ / 7½<br>*December* 1876. 1st week ... 8½ / 6⅔; 2nd " ... 8 / 6½; 3rd " ... 7½ / 6½; 4th " ... 7½ / 6½<br>Average of six years ... 60 / 17 |





DISTRICT—continued.

| f | g | h | i | j | k |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TALUK.**<br>Grain secretly stored. Importations coming in from Bangalore. Some of the merchants are capable of maintaining importation during the present season. No fall in prices anticipated. | Population 97,963, of which three-fourths are purely agriculturists, and one-fourth are urban and artizans. Most of the landholders are very poor and unable to aid their tenants. | About 10 or 12,000 people have already left their villages for the coffee districts. Further emigration improbable. | Relief works have already been in progress for some time. Collection of metal along all the district fund roads has just been sanctioned. | Two Government kitchens opened in this taluk. The poor and helpless are afforded relief in these kitchens, as also by private individuals. | Number of people on the hands of Government for relief—<br>On relief works ... 300<br>By charitable measures ... 400<br>*Estimated number* to be on the hands of Government for relief—<br>*On 1st March*—<br>On relief works ... 2,000<br>By kitchens ... 500<br>*On 1st May*—<br>On relief works ... 3,000<br>By kitchens ... 500<br>*On 1st July*—<br>On relief works ... 3,000<br>By kitchens ... 400 |
| **TALUK.**<br>There may be about 500 kandies in stock in the taluk. Supplies are drawn from Bangalore. Prices rising. Private enterprise limited.<br>The Deputy Commissioner says that the state of the taluk is in parts bad. There is, however, a large quantity of grain stored away, but which the owners will not dispose of. Grain has been pouring into the country and is still coming in. Price of ragi is steady, and shews, if anything, a tendency to fall. | Population 73,933, of which three-fourths consist of agriculturists, and one-fourth are urban or artizans. There are a few wealthy people, but they are not inclined to aid their tenants. | Four thousand people have left the place, and none of them returned. It is not known whether they have bettered themselves or otherwise. Further emigration is improbable. | The relief works sanctioned in the taluk have consisted chiefly in excavating silt from tank-beds. Collection of metal along the district fund roads just sanctioned. This measure will provide work for some time to come for those willing to take it. | A public kitchen, aided by private contributions, has been opened in the Kusba of the taluk. Additional ones seem needed.<br>If relief works are steadily kept going, matters will go smoothly, otherwise the kitchens will be deluged by starving labourers. | Number of persons on the hands of Government—<br>On relief works about ... 500<br>By charitable measures ... 164<br>*Estimated number to be on the hands of Government*—<br>Relief works. Kitchens.<br>1st March } 5,000 500<br>1st May } 1st July } |
| **TALUK.**<br>About 8,000 kandies of grain reported to be in stock in this taluk. Supplies are being drawn from Bangalore. No fall in prices expected. Private enterprise able to maintain the importation.<br>The Deputy Commissioner reports that the state of the taluk is in parts bad. There is, however, a large quantity of grain stored away, but which the owners will not dispose of. Grain has been pouring into the country and is still coming in. Price of ragi is steady, and shews, if anything, a tendency to fall. | Population 101,981, of which the greater portion are purely agriculturists. Some of them are well-to-do and the rest are poor. The wealthy landholders are not disposed to aid their tenants, though able to do so. | A large number of the people have left their villages for Coorg, Mulnad, &c. A few of them have returned. It is not known whether the emigrants have bettered themselves or not. | The relief works have been in progress for some time. Large relief works sanctioned, which will keep the poor employed two or three months. | A public kitchen, aided by private contributions, is maintained at Tumkur.<br>If relief works are steadily kept going, matters will go smoothly, otherwise the kitchens will be deluged by starving labourers. | The number of persons on the hands of Government is—<br>On Relief Works ... 700<br>By charitable measures ... 150<br>The number estimated to be on the hands of Government for relief is on—<br>Relief works. Kitchens.<br>1st March } 1st May } 3,500 500<br>1st July } |

## TUMKUR

### SIRA

| a | b | c | d | e |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No Kartik crop has been saved.<br>A little sosi, ragi, and rice has been saved out of the Vyshaka crop.<br>Practically, an entire failure. | Total revenue Rs. 1,12,329.<br>The Amildar has entered Rs. 80,000 to be remitted.<br>The Deputy Commissioner considers this amount far too high; about Rs.25,000 would seem to be the proper amount. | About 20,266 head of cattle have died, and nearly all the rest have been removed to the Mulnad. Only a few have been kept for the working of the Kappelay wells.<br>The agricultural stock has suffered severely.<br>The State forests of Bookkapatna, Muddagiri and Devaroyadroog opened out by Government afforded great relief. It is now under consideration to allow the ryots to graze their cattle in these forests. | In some places though there is no water close to the village, it is procurable at some little distance off; in other places wells are being sunk in the beds of tanks at Government expense. Sufficient water is procurable. | Prices of the principal food-grains:—<br>From October 1st to 22nd—<br>Ragi ... ... ... 10 seers per rupee.<br>Rice ... ... ... 7 „ „<br>From 23rd up to 31st—<br>Ragi ... ... 7½ seers per rupee.<br>Rice ... ... 5½ to 6 „ „<br>*In November*—Ragi ... 7½, 8, 8½, 9.<br>Rice ... 5½, 5⅝, 6, 6½.<br>*In December*—Ragi ... 7, 7½.<br>Rice ... 5⅝, 6.<br>Six years' average— Rs. A.<br>Rice ... ... per kandy ... 13 0<br>Ragi ... ... „ ... 4 12<br>Jola ... ... „ ... 5 12<br>Paddy ... ... „ ... 5 8<br>Cleared dhall ... „ ... 19 4<br>Horse gram ... „ ... 7 4<br>Bengal gram ... „ ... 19 8 |

### MADDAGIRI

| a | b | c | d | e |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In Kartik sosi, ragi, sugarcane, and other grains were sown in wet lands, and a 6-anna crop has been saved. Dry crops failed completely. In Vyshaka jola was sown, and is still being sown in wet lands. Some of these crops promise well.<br>Practically, there will be no appreciable outturn. | Remissions Rs.25,000 out of a revenue of Rs. 1,43,882. | The past mortality among cattle is 5,807, the anticipated is 2,900. The agricultural stock has suffered considerably. Government threw open the reserved forests for the ryots to cut grass in; also remitted the cess of hulbani during the year. The use of the prickly pear for fodder was suggested, but it grows only in small quantities. The only suggestion that can be made is to allow ryots to graze their cattle in all reserved tracts; but even in these places, fodder is not obtainable in any large quantity. | The wells are running dry. If the rains do not fall early, there will be great difficulty in obtaining water. Orders have been issued to sink as many wells in beds of tanks as are necessary to secure water. | The average price of food-grains is given below—<br>Rice ... 6 seers per rupee.<br>Ragi ... 8, 7, 7½, 7 „ „<br>Gram ... 8, 7, 6 „ „<br>The average price for the last six years is—<br>Rice ... 13 seers per rupee.<br>Ragi ... 45 „ „<br>Gram ... 28 „ „<br>The Deputy Commissioner remarks that the price of ragi is steady, and shows, if anything, a tendency to fall. |

### KUNIGAL

| a | b | c | d | e |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A 3-anna Kartik crop has been saved in this taluk. In some hoblies, however, more than a fair 8-anna crop must have been saved. There are no prospects of further sowings.<br>Some Vyshaka crops have been sown, but there does not appear to be any probability of saving anything.<br>The crop saved is about three annas. | About Rs. 18,000 will have to be remitted out of a total of Rs. 90,783. | 2,950 head of cattle have died, and 6,000 more deaths are expected. A number of cattle have been sent off to the Mulnad taluks, as also to places in other districts where fodder can be obtained. No measures have yet been adopted by the Government, with the exception of suggesting the use of prickly-pear for fodder. This taluk does not appear to be on the whole so very bad, except in some hoblies where, however, the people can arrange for procuring fodder from adjoining taluks. | Want of water is felt in the hoblies of Yedivor, Amrathur and Koppah; orders have been issued to sink wells in places where needed, as also in tank beds. | *Prices of the principal of food-grains.*<br>Weeks. / Price—Seers per Rupee. Rice. / Ragi. / Gram.<br>October 1st week ... 8 12 0<br>„ 2nd „ ... 8 11 0<br>„ 3rd „ ... 6¼ 10 0<br>„ 4th „ ... 6 9 0<br>November 1st „ ... 6½ 8 0<br>„ 2nd „ ... 6 9½ 0<br>„ 3rd „ ... 6⅝ 9½ 0<br>„ 4th „ ... 7 10 0<br>December 1st „ ... 6½ 8 0<br>„ 2nd „ ... 6¼ 8 0<br>„ 3rd „ ... 6¼ 7½ 0<br>„ 4th „ ... 5¾ 7¼ 0<br>Six years' averages ... 13¼ 51¼ 26¼ |



14

## DISTRICT—concluded.

| f | g | h | i | j | k |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TALUK.**<br>Grain is stored in the taluk, but the owners will not open their pits.<br>Supplies are being drawn from Bangalore.<br>The prices remain stationary.<br>Private enterprise will probably maintain the importation. | The population is 71,928, and about one-eighth are high caste, and the rest low. The former are well to do and the latter poor; both agriculturists. Some land-holders are able to support their tenants. | About 1,157 persons have left the taluk; none have returned.<br>The relief works now sanctioned will in all probability stop further emigration. | The relief works started in the taluk have consisted chiefly in excavating silt from tank beds.<br>Collection of metal along the District Fund roads now sanctioned.<br>This measure will provide work for some time to come for those willing to take it. | Charitable relief is given to travellers, aged, infirm, to those unable to work, &c., in three different kitchens opened by Government.<br>There were some more of these institutions kept up by private individuals, but they have been closed for want of funds.<br>Additional kitchens will have to be opened at public expense. | The number of persons the Government has on its hands up to date is on relief works about 1,500, by charitable measures 500. The anticipated numbers are:—<br>1st March, 4,000 on relief works; 800 on kitchens.<br>1st May, 4,000 on relief works; 800 on kitchens.<br>1st July, 3,000 on relief works; 800 on kitchens.<br>The Deputy Commissioner remarks that the state of the taluk is very bad; very few cattle left. |
| **TALUK.**<br>There is two months' stock of sosi and ragi. Supplies are coming in from Bangalore in abundance. Private enterprise seems able to maintain the importation. As there is not much competition in trade, no fall of prices is likely to occur.<br>The Deputy Commissioner remarks that there is a large quantity of grain stored away which the owners will not dispose of.<br>Grain has been pouring into the country, and is still coming in. | The population is 86,532. There are people of both high and low caste, of which ¾ are well to do, and ¼ poor; ¾ purely agricultural, and ¼ of other professions. There are some large landholders, but they are not likely to aid their tenants. | About 1,000 persons have left the taluk with their families. None of them have yet returned, and it seems probable that about 400 more will leave. The emigration was chiefly to the coffee districts and the Mulnad. | The relief works started in the taluk have consisted chiefly in excavating silt from tank beds. Collection of metal along the District Fund roads just sanctioned. This measure will provide work for some time to come for those willing to take it. | One Government kitchen, aided by private contributions, is established. More kitchens appear to be needed. | The number of persons on the hands of Government is—<br>On relief works ... 1,080<br>By charitable measures 150<br>The anticipated numbers are—<br>On March 1st...3,000 relief works 200 kitchens.<br>On May 1st . 5,000 relief works; 400 kitchens.<br>On July 1st...3,000 relief works; 400 kitchens.<br>The Deputy Commissioner remarks that the state of the taluk is in parts bad. If relief works are steadily kept going, matters will go smoothly; otherwise the kitchens will be deluged by starving labourers. |
| **TALUK.**<br>1,500 kandies of grain are in stock in the taluk; supplies are being drawn from Bangalore. Prices are daily rising; private enterprize is able to maintain the importation. | The population is 85,661, the greater portion of which are of high caste. Half the number of the whole population are purely agriculturists, one-eighth urban or artizan, one-eighth other professions, and the remainder mixed. The landholders are not capable of aiding their tenants. | About 6,000 people have left the place. About 1,000 of them have returned. | Relief works have been opened; large relief works also sanctioned. | There is one Government kitchen in this taluk. | The number of persons on the hands of Government at date of report is on relief works 419; by charitable measures 144.<br>The future estimate is—<br>On March 1st 2,000 relief works; 600 kitchens.<br>„ May „ 3,000 relief works; 600 kitchens.<br>„ July „ 2,000 relief works 600 kitchens.<br>The Deputy Commissioner remarks that portions of this taluk have suffered very severely, others have done pretty well. |

# ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—COLONEL A. C. HAY.

## MYSORE DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—MAJOR C. J. PEARSE.

| TALUKAS. | Area in square miles. | Population. | Land Revenue demand for 1875-76. | Land Revenue demand for 1876-77. | Average of three previous years' rainfall. | Actual rainfall this season. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Ashtagram ... ... ... | 353 | 88,468 | 1,50,539 | 1,50,539 | 21·50 | 19·2 |
| 2. Chamrajnagar ... ... | 208 | 92,348 | 1,23,294 | 1,23,294 | 15·80 | 11·75 |
| 3. Gundlupet ... ... ... | 539 | 59,792 | 57,390 | 57,600 | 16·9 | 13·67 |
| 4. Heggaderankote ... ... | 652 | 54,829 | 43,876 | 43,876 | 13·61 | 10·52 |
| 5. Talkad ... ... ... | 377 | 82,311 | 96,843 | 96,843 | 15·00 | 10·00 |
| 6. Malvalli ... ... ... | 350 | 74,985 | 60,298 | 60,400 | 16·3 | 15·87 |
| 7. Mandaya ... ... ... | 390 | 89,673 | 88,649 | 88,649 | 20·00 | 18·42 |
| 8. Nussore ... ... ... | 394 | 126,930 | 79,608 | 79,608 | 20·36 | 20·47 |
| 9. Nanjangud ... ... ... | 176 | 64,535 | 63,563 | 63,563 | 14·78 | 9·50 |
| 10. Periapatna ... ... ... | 447 | 116,334 | 1,07,386 | 107,386 | 21·28 | 18·4 |
| 11. Yedatore ... ... ... | 168 | 65,523 | 92,194 | 92,194 | 13·9 | 8·00 |
| TOTAL ... | 4,054 | 915,728 | 9,63,640 | 9,63,952 | 17·5 | 14·11 |

16

| *a* | *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* | *f* | *g* | *h* | *i* | *j* | *k* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Amildar reports that from eight to ten annas of the paddy and from two to three annas of the ragi crops saved.<br>The Deputy Commissioner reports 9¾ annas saved. | Remissions Rs. 5,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,50,539. | 3,822 head of cattle have died, and 2,000 more are expected to die. Hulbani rents remitted. The ryots, who have raised some rice crop on lands under channels, assist the people with grass in villages in which dry cultivation has entirely failed. | Villages suffer for want of water; wells having run dry. Wells are, however, being dug, but it is doubtful whether they will contain water till rains set in. The villages situated close to the river Kaveri and its channels have a sufficient supply of water, but those depending on channels suffer temporarily when they are under repair or when water is not let into them. The continual flow of water into the channels is recommended. | **ASHTAGRAM**<br>Months. / Prices of the principal food-grains. / Rice. / Ragi.<br>Seers. / Seers.<br>October 1876 ... ... 7 & 8 / 8<br>November „ ... ... 7 & 8 / 8<br>December „ ... ... 7 & 8 / 8<br>January 1877 ... ... 8 / 10 & 11<br>Average of the past six years ... ... ... 12 / 39 or 40 | **TALUK.**<br>Local stocks considered to be sufficient for the people for one year. Additional grain that may be required can be obtained from Ganjam. Large importation of rice from Talkad and Malvalli taluks and from the Aulwur market. Ragi imported from Chamrajnagar, Kankanhalli, Malvalli, and Heggaderankote taluks. A weekly market is held at the French rocks, at which from 6,000 to 8,000 seers of rice and Ragi are sold by the merchants of Ganjam to villagers who have no stock of grain on hand, or who require additional supplies. | The population of this taluk amounts to 88,468. Of these 43,573 are males and 44,895 females. There are 17,646 agriculturists, 449 traders, 6,787 labourers, and 4,218 manufacturers. The remainder (59,368) are of miscellaneous occupation. The well-to-do landholders have aided their tenants and jeetgars by lending grain, money, &c. | From 500 to 600 people have emigrated to Manantoddy and other places in search of employment. They live upon the wages they earn. | The works on hand are repairs to the Erode road and the ordinary annual repairs, and repairs to the Chakderany, Sager, and Kijanadi channels, and Arekere tanks. The work practicable is repair of the Sunkatamur tank. | Relief kitchens for destitute travellers, aged and infirm, &c., are opened at Darasakuppa, Palhalli, Serungapatam, and Ganjam Kasbas. The number fed daily at each of these kitchens is from 50 to 1,500. | Number of persons receiving relief on date of report is—<br>On works ... ... 1,500<br>By charity ... 300 or 400<br>Number of persons Government is likely to have on its hands on the dates specified—<br>On works. / By charity.<br>On 1st March ... 1,000<br>On 1st May ... 500<br>On 1st July ... 500 |
| The Amildar reports that from fourteen annas of the moongar and from two to ten annas of the rice and ragi crops saved.<br>The Deputy Commissioner reports 9¾ annas saved. | Remissions Rs. 6,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,23,294. | Mortality among cattle 1,245 head. No more cattle are expected to die. There is a sufficiency of fodder, and hence remedial measures unnecessary. | Abundant water-supply, as there are wells in or near each village. In event of scarcity all that will be needed is clearing wells. | **CHAMRAJNAGAR**<br>Months. / Prices of the principal food-grains. / Rice. / Ragi.<br>Seers. / Seers.<br>October 1876 ... ... 6 / 9<br>November „ ... ... 6 / 10<br>December „ ... ... 6 / 10<br>January 1877 ... ... 8 / 12<br>Average for the past six years ... ... ... 12 / 40 | **TALUK.**<br>About one-third of the population are well provided with a stock of grain for the next six or seven months. The remainder obtain their supplies partly in villages and partly in the local markets. Ryots import Ragi from Kollegal, and rice from Talkad and Yelandoor for their own consumption. | The population numbers 94,363. Of these 16,729 are agriculturists, 7,135 labourers, 5,854 traders and manufacturers, and the remainder are of mixed occupation. Three-fourths of the population are well-to-do and able to aid their jeetgars, &c. | 3,000 people have emigrated to Manantoddy and other places. None have returned, and these are reported not to have bettered themselves. Further emigration probable. | Relief works proper have not been started, but sundry works, such as repairing roads and cleaning the Doddahammora tank, have been undertaken. Works practicable are repairs either to the Ramasamudra tank or the cross road between Chamrajnagar and Wellandur. | The relief kitchen opened at the kasba of this taluk from private subscriptions affords food to about 50 persons daily. | The number of persons Government has on its hand at date of report is—<br>On works ... ... 600<br>By charity ... ... 600<br>The number on the under-mentioned dates is—<br>On works. / By charity.<br>1st March ... 1,000<br>1st May ... 700<br>1st July ... 300 |
| The Amildar reports from four to eight annas of the moongar crops and from five to nine annas of the paddy and ragi crops were saved.<br>There is a prospect of the cholum and kar ragi sowings if the rains of March and April do not fail.<br>The Deputy Commissioner reports nine annas saved. | Remissions Rs. 750 out of a total of Rs. 57,600. | 2,061 head of cattle have died and 47,630 are expected to perish.<br>Hulbani rents remitted, and State forests opened for the cattle to graze in. Precautions are suggested to protect forests from fire and to keep diseased cattle separate from the healthy. | The tanks have all dried up, and most of the wells are also dry. Deepening of wells suggested to improve water-supply. | **GUNDLUPET**<br>Months. / Prices of the principal food-grains. / Rice. / Ragi.<br>Seers. / Seers.<br>October 1876 ... ... 4½ / 10<br>November „ ... ... 4½ / 10<br>December „ ... ... 6 / 10<br>January 1877 ... ... 6 & 7 / 11<br>Average of the past six years ... ... ... 11 / 40 | **TALUK.**<br>Twenty-five thousand people or nearly 43 per cent. of the population possess a stock of provisions to last them for six or seven months. The remainder have to depend for their supplies on the local markets, villages, &c. | The population amounts to 57,777. Of these 28,591 are males and 29,186 females. There are 10,725 agriculturists 4,999 labourers, 2,902 traders and manufacturers, and the remainder are of mixed occupation.<br>Nearly 50 per cent. of the agricultural population are well-to-do. They have rendered aid to their tenants and jeetgars by advancing small sums of money without interest, and by lending grain. | About 1,000 persons have emigrated to coffee-growing districts in search of employment. People from Mandla, Najamangala, Hussan, Tumkur and Tarikere taluks pass through this taluk on the way to coffee plantations; 200 persons are, however, daily returning, having failed to get employment. Emigration, it is said, is likely to continue till next rains. | No relief works have as yet been started. Some coolies are, however, collecting materials for the roads to be repaired by the Public Works Department. Works suggested are the excavation of three tanks and the dismantlement of the eastern and southern portions of the Gundlupet fort walls. | A kitchen has been opened, where from 400 to 500 people are fed daily. | The number on the hands of Government on date of report is—<br>On works ... ... 200<br>By charity ... ... 400<br>The number estimated on the dates specified is—<br>On works. / By charity.<br>On 1st March ... 400<br>On 1st May ... 400<br>On 1st July ... 400 |

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| The Amildar reports that from four to six annas of the rice crop, and from six to eight annas of the ragi crop saved.<br>The Deputy Commissioner reports 11¼ annas saved. | Remissions Rs. 3,000 out of a total of Rs. 43,876. | 209 head of cattle have died, and 3,900 more are expected to die. Cattle driven to the jungles for fodder, and State forests thrown open for them to graze. Water is to be got in the Kapila, the Bruga, and the Karaka rivers. | The Kapila, the Bruga, and the Karaka rivers supply water to the villages in their vicinity. Wells are dug in villages not near them. To improve water-supply, the rivers were dammed by anicuts and the water let into an adjoining tank. As this tank needs repairs, water cannot be let into it. Repairs suggested at a cost of Rs. 1,500. | **HEGGADERAN** | **KOTE TALUK.** | The population numbers 54,829 souls or 27,256 males and 27,573 females. There are 9,696 agriculturists, 4,039 labourers, 2,206 traders and manufacturers, and the rest are of mixed occupation. Wealthy ryots aid their tenants, jitgars, &c., by lending grain, &c. | Except the Kadoo-kandhars, who are described as nomads, no other people have left the taluk in search of relief. Further emigration improbable. | No relief works have been started, and there is no necessity for them. | No necessity for relief kitchens. | The number of persons on the hands of Government on the date of report is—<br>On works ... ... ... 28<br>By charity ... ... 70<br>The number likely to be employed on the dates specified is— |
| | | | | | Three-fourths of the population are provided with grain for ten or twelve months. The remainder obtain their supplies from the local markets, villages, &c. A considerable quantity of ragi has been preserved by ryots for future requirements. | | | | | |

| Months. | Prices of the principal food-grains. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Rice. | Ragi. |
| | Seers. | Seers. |
| October 1876 ... ... | 5 | 9 |
| November „ ... ... | 5½ | 10 |
| December „ ... ... | 6 | 10 |
| January 1877 ... ... | 6 or 7 | 10 to 12 |
| Average of the past six years | 18 | 52 |

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| The Amildar reports from two to eight annas of the moongar, and from one to ten annas of the Hyne crops saved.<br>The Deputy Commissioner reports eight annas saved in all. | Remissions Rs. 30,500, out of a total of Rs. 88,649. | 2,003 head of cattle have died, and 25,000 more are expected to die. Cattle removed to places where fodder and water are procurable. | Except the tanks in the Kiragandoor and Maddur taluks, no other tanks contain water. Wells have dried up. People dig wells and obtain water for their use. Great scarcity of water, due to there being no rain for the past two years. It is suggested that wells dug by ryots should be further deepened at the expense of Government. | **MANDYA**<br>Months. / Prices of the principal food-grains. Ragi. / Rice.<br>October 1876 ... ... Srs. 8 / Srs. 7 to 8<br>November „ ... ... 8 / 7 to 8<br>December „ ... ... 8 / 7 to 8<br>Average for the past six years ... ... ... 39 or 40 / 12 |
| The Amildar reports from four to eight annas of the paddy crop and from two to five annas of the Hyne dry crop saved.<br>The Deputy Commissioner reports nine annas saved. | Remissions Rs. 1,000, out of a total of Rs. 79,608. | 1,648 head of cattle have died and 1,000 more are expected to die. Cattle driven to places where fodder can be obtained. State forests thrown open for the cattle to graze in. A coffee planter in the Wynaad district has consented to cattle grazing on his plantation. | Scarcity of water felt in nearly all villages except those on the banks of rivers. The existing supply is not likely to last until next rains; sinking of wells is therefore suggested. | **MYSORE**<br>Months. / Prices of the principal food grains. Rice. / Ragi.<br>October 1876 ... ... Srs. 5 / Srs. 7<br>November „ ... ... 5½ / 8<br>December „ ... .. 6 / 8½<br>January 1877 ... ... 6½ or 6½ / 9½ or 10<br>Average for the last six years 12 / 43 |
| The Amildar reports that from four to eight annas of the August crop and from four to ten annas of the November crop saved.<br>The Deputy Commissioner reports 9¾ annas saved. | Remissions Rs. 2,500, out of a total of Rs. 63,563. | 593 head of cattle have died. Cattle at present graze on the banks of the Kapila and uncultivated fields. In case of scarcity the cattle will be driven to the Chamrajnagar forests for fodder. | There is a sufficient water-supply in all the hoblis except one. Water will become scarce if there be no rain. Cleaning of wells and sinking new ones suggested. | **NAUJANGUD**<br>Months. / Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice. / Ragi.<br>October 1876 ... ... Srs. 4 / Srs. 7<br>November „ ... ... 6 / 8<br>December „ ... ... 8 / 9<br>January 1877 ... ... 9 / 10 or 11<br>Average for the past six years ... ... ... 11 / 41 |



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| **TALUK.**<br>About 15,000 persons have a sufficient stock of grain for six or seven months. The remainder depend for their supplies on the local shops or markets, and on the importation from Bangalore and Ganjam. The importation will, it is said, be sufficient, and will continue till the moongar crops are reaped in August. | The population is 57,286 or 28,254 males and 29,032 females. There are 13,490 agriculturists and traders, 1,370 labourers, and 5,316 manufacturers. The remainder are of mixed and miscellaneous occupation. Twenty per cent. of the population are well-to-do; the rest are poor. | 5,748 persons have emigrated to coffee plantations in search of food. A few have returned, and further emigration is probable. | In addition to relief works in progress, the construction of two new lines of road, *viz.*, the Bararala-Nagamangala road and Kokatty road, is suggested. | The relief kitchen opened at this kasba from private subscriptions feeds about 50 persons daily. Arrangements are being made for distributing food to travellers, aged and infirm, &c. | Number of persons on the hands of Government on date of report—<br>On works ... ... 1,000<br>By charity ... ... 1,000<br>Number of persons Government is likely to have on its hands on the dates specified—<br>On works / By charity.<br>1st March ... 2,000<br>1st May ... 3,000<br>1st July ... 5,000 |
| **TALUK.**<br>There are about 30 respectable merchants in the taluk who trade extensively in rice and ragi. They not only import grain in large quantities, but export it to the Neilgherry, Gudalore, Cannanore, Mundriem, Muddoor, Nanjangode, districts which is the cause of prevailing high rates in prices. There is, however, enough grain in the taluk to supply the wants of 45,000 people for seven or eight months. The remainder will have to depend for their supply on local markets, shops, &c. | The population amounts to 126,930. Of this number 63,528 are males and 63,402 females. 17,122 are agriculturists, 8,480 labourers. Traders and manufacturers number 8,452, and people of miscellaneous occupation 92,876. Three-fourths of the population are well- to-do. | 500 persons have emigrated from this taluk; some of them are reported to be starving; further emigration probable. | No relief works actually opened, though the municipality have undertaken the construction of a road and the Public Works Department the excavation of a tank, at the former of which 300 persons and in the latter 1,000 persons are employed. | Twelve relief kitchens have been opened in the town of Mysore from private subscriptions. These amount to Rs. 9,796, and are to be supplemented by a Government grant of an equal sum, which is to be expended in the purchase of grain in localities where it is cheapest. The daily average of destitute persons fed is 2,140. | The number of persons Government has on its hands on date of report is—<br>On works ... ... 1,300<br>By charity ... ... 700<br>The number likely to be in hand on the dates specified below is—<br>On works. / By charity.<br>1st March ... 1,000 / 800<br>1st May ... ... 1,000 / 900<br>1st July ... ... 1,000 / ... |
| **TALUK.**<br>The local stock of grain is sufficient to supply the wants of 47,697 persons for six or seven months. The remainder will have to obtain their supplies of rice from Mysore, and ragi from the Heggadarankote Taluk. Fall in prices not anticipated. | The population numbers 64,535 souls. Of this 31,899 are males and 32,636 females. There are 11,787 agriculturists, 5,055 labourers, 3,075, traders and manufacturers and the remainder are of mixed occupation. Seventy per cent. of the population are well-to-do. | 2,000 people have emigrated to coffee plantations, and are doing well. 1,000 persons more are expected to emigrate. | No relief works as yet started. Works practicable are repairs to tanks. | About 300 persons are fed daily in the relief kitchen opened by private subscriptions at Sindoovally. | No information given. |

MYSORE

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| The Amildar reports the crops saved in the following proportions :—Three to eight annas of the ragi crop, six to ten annas of the paddy crop, and one to three annas of the Hyne ragi crop.<br>Deputy Commissioner reports nine annas saved. | Remissions Rs. 11,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,07,386. | Deaths among cattle from disease 2,011. No mortality anticipated for want of fodder and water. Crops have been raised in some places, and there is grass in store. The taluk contains jungles and borders on Coorg. No remedial measures are necessary | One-third of the villages are situated close to the rivers Kaveri and Lakshmantirta; hence no want of water is felt. In a few villages there are small katties and wells, which contain water, while in others there is no water. As wells and katties get dry, people get new wells dug. No remedial measures are therefore necessary. | PERIAPATNA<br>Months. / Prices of the principal food-grains. — Rice. Seers. / Ragi. Seers.<br>October 1876 ... 6 9<br>November „ ... ... 6 10<br>December „ ... ... 6 10<br>January 1877 ... 8 12<br>Average for the past six years 12 49 |
| The Amildar reports that nine annas of the rice crop and one anna of the ragi crop saved.<br>The Deputy Commissioner reports nine annas saved. | Remissions Rs. 10,000 out of a total of Rs. 92,194. | 3,057 head of cattle have died and 2,019 more are expected to die. Cattle are driven to graze in the forests of Coorg and Heggaderankote. The ryots fortunate in their cultivation feed their cattle with the straw of ragi, paddy, &c. Hulbani tax remitted. Prickly-pear suggested as fodder, and cattle permitted to graze in jungles, and on a portion of the Amvat Mahal Kawal. | Ample supply of water in villages situated on rivers. No scarcity feared in villages into tanks of which nullah water flows. Tanks are becoming nearly all dry. Scarcity is likely to be felt in places where there is no river, and here the digging of wells is suggested. | YEDATORE<br>Months. / Prices of the principal food-grains. — Rice. Seers. / Ragi. Seers.<br>October 1876 ... ... 6 9<br>November „ ... ... 6 10<br>December „ ... ... 6 10<br>January 1877 ... ... 8 12<br>Average for the past six years 12 49 |

REMARKS BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

(*c*) A special officer, with an assistant and some of the Kedda establishment, have been appointed to assign grazing grounds for the cattle along the foot of the Neilgherries and Western Ghâts and to direct them there. The cattle should be detained there till the rains have undoubtedly set in.

(*h*) Emigration has been chiefly from the Mandya Taluk, where the people are very poor, and the crops have failed almost completely. Elsewhere emigration has been principally for the purpose of taking the cattle to graze.

(*k*) It is difficult to estimate the number likely to be on relief works, as many people come on them who are only passing through the district.





DISTRICT—concluded.

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| TALUK.<br>About 60 per cent. of the total population have a stock of grain in hand for six or seven months. The requirements of the remainder will be met from supplies available in local markets, villages, &c. | The population aggregates 116,334. Of this number 57,906 are males and 58,428 females. There are 24,798 agriculturists, 5,879 labourers, 4,149, traders and manufacturers, and the remainder are of mixed occupation. Three-fourths of the population are well-to-do. | 5,000 or 6,000 people are in the habit of going to Coorg for their food, and after a short stay returning to the taluk. | No regular relief works have as yet been started. The works practicable are the construction of three new roads and excavation of three tanks. | Relief in the shape of food is gratuitously given in seven places to travellers, the aged, and infirm. The daily average is 910. | The number of people Government has on its hands on date of report is—<br>On works ... ... 60<br>By charity ... ... 1,300<br>On dates specified below the number estimated is—<br>On works. / By charity.<br>1st March ... 2,600<br>1st May ... 5,000<br>1st July ... 7,000 |
| TALUK.<br>The local stocks are sufficient for half the population for six or seven months. Ragi is being imported from Arkulgode, Penapatun, and neighbouring taluks. | The population amounts to 65,523. Of this number 32,952 are males and 32,571 females. There are 14,478 agriculturists, 3,058 labourers, 3,189 traders and manufacturers, and the remainder of mixed occupation. Half the population are well-to-do. | Four or five thousand people have emigrated to Coorg and other places. Some have returned and others have sought employment on coffee plantations; further emigration probable. | No regular relief works as yet started; estimates for practicable works are hereafter promised. | Six kitchens from private subscriptions have been provided for travellers, infirm, &c., and from 300 to 400 persons are fed daily. | The number on relief works on date of report was 1,500. The number likely to be on the hands of Government on the dates specified below is—<br>On works. / By charity.<br>On 1st March ... 1,500<br>On 1st May ... 500<br>On 1st July ... 500 |

# ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—Colonel A. C. HAY.

## HASSAN DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—Captain E. P. MALTBY.

| Talukes. | Area in square miles. | Population. | Land revenue demand for 1875-76. | Land revenue demand for 1876-77. | Average of three previous years' rainfall. | Actual rainfall this season. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | | |
| 1. Harnhalli ... | 464 | 42,599 | 77,885 | 77,885 | 10·4 | 9·23 |
| 2. Munjarabad ... | 492 | 69,817 | 1,46,290 | 1,46,290 | 60·2 | 54·3 |
| 3. Arkulgud ... | 200 | 109,329 | 1,39,640 | 1,39,640 | 19·8 | 15·56 |
| 4. Hassan ... | 348 | 108,523 | 1,74,042 | 1,74,042 | 20·5 | 19·59 |
| 5. Channaraiapatna. | 454 | 78,163 | 1,26,732 | 1,26,732 | 14·4 | 7·55 |
| 6. Nagamangala | 313 | 74,762 | 88,176 | 88,176 | 15·3 | 13·55 |
| 7. Narsipur ... | 473 | 42,345 | 59,047 | 59,047 | 15·3 | 9·43 |
| 8. Belur ... | 476 | 61,697 | 1,16,945 | 1,16,945 | 20·90 | 16·85 |
| 9. Attikuppa ... | 371 | 86,152 | 1,19,912 | 1,19,912 | 18·7 | 13·33 |
| Total ... | 3,591 | 676,387 | 10,48,669 | 10,48,669 | 21·36 | 17·68 |

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| In some villages the crops entirely failed; in others the following was obtained:— Annas. Rágí ... from 1 to 3 Sávi ... „ 1 „ 2 Ballar ... 1 Bengal gram from 1 to 3 Cholum ... „ 1 „ 3 Rice ... „ 1 „ 8<br><br>It was only below the tank of Kamasamudra that any wet crop was obtained.<br><br>On the whole 6 annas saved. | Out of a total of Rs. 77,885, remissions to the amount of Rs. 20,000, of which Rs. 4,000 will be on account of wet lands. The Deputy Commissioner considers these figures too high. | 13,102 head of cattle had died up to the end of December, out of 90,284. Cattle driven into the Mulnad do not thrive, from severity of weather and unsuitability of the grass. | A few tanks have a little water, and the wells are drying up. No rivers or streams in the taluk. Some villages are suffering much from want of water. The Deputy Commissioner considers that the people should dig wells for themselves in beds of tanks, as the work can be easily and quickly done. | HARNHALLI<br>*Prices of the principal food-grains.*<br>DATES. Rice. Ragi. Horse-gram. Dhall. Ballar. Wheat. Cholum.<br>1876. Srs. Srs. Srs. Srs. Srs. Srs. Srs.<br>October— 1st week ... 8½ 13 8½ ... 10 7 ...<br>2nd „ ... 7 10 8 ... 10 7 10<br>3rd „ ... 7 8 8 ... 8 7 9<br>4th „ ... 4½ 7 7 ... 8 7 8<br>November— 1st week ... 4½ 7 7 ... 7 7 7<br>2nd „ ... 5 7 6½ ... 6½ 6 7<br>3rd „ ... 5½ 8 6 ... 6 6 6<br>4th „ ... 6 8 6 ... 6 5½ ...<br>5th „ ... 5½ 7 6 ... 6 6 ...<br>December— 1st week ... 6 8 6 ... 6 5 7<br>2nd „ ... 6 7½ 6 ... ... 5½ ...<br>3rd „ ... 5½ 7 6 ... ... 5 ...<br>4th „ ... 6 7 6 ... ... 5½ ...<br>Average of last six years ... 13½ 40½ 25½ 12⅜ 15⅜ 9½ 52½ |
| Rice and ragi only grown in this taluk; paddy crop estimated at 6 annas; Vyshaka crop grown is very small; ragi estimated at 3 annas.<br><br>The Deputy Commissioner estimates 10½ annas saved. | Revenue Rs. 1,46,290. No remissions likely to be needed, though it cannot be stated for certain till the end of the year. | Cattle healthy; mortality low; no remedial measures required. | No scarcity of water in the taluk. | MUNJARA<br>Prices of food-grain not sent up, but owing to large influx of people from the Maidan taluks, the prices are much the same as elsewhere. Although the rice crop has been excellent, dealers have not reduced prices, as they are holding back for higher rates, and selling their straw to pay the assessment. |
| An average 7-anna crop has been saved; no Vyshaka has been cultivated. The outturn of wet crop below the river-fed channels and jungle nalas in the taluk is estimated at 8 annas, while those below the tanks and katis is said to be from 3 to 4 annas. In some hoblis the outturn of ragi has been 6 annas; other grains, such as gingelly oil-seed, oil-seed, horse-gram, &c., are reported to be 2 annas. In five hoblis the outturn of ragi is 4 annas; other grains 1 anna.<br><br>The Deputy Commissioner reports 10½ annas saved. | Rs. 5,000 will have to be remitted on wet lands below tanks out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,39,640. | Deaths among cattle amount to 4,579; 2,000 more are expected to die. Straw has been saved from last harvest, and grass in gomals, as well as pasture lands declared free by Government, has also been used. A large quantity of grass has been consumed by cattle passing through the taluk on their way to Coorg, &c. | About 90 villages are supplied by the Cauvery and Hemavati rivers. In 330 villages the inhabitants have dug and repaired wells at their own expense: 33 villages are suffering from want of water. The Deputy Commissioner considers that the people in all cases should dig wells at their own expense in tank beds, &c., and not receive assistance from Government, as recommended by the Amildar. | ARKULGUD<br>*Prices of the principal food-grains.*<br>GRAINS. October, 1st fortnight. October, 2nd fortnight. November, 1st fortnight. November, 2nd fortnight. December, 1st fortnight. December, 2nd fortnight. Average of last six years.<br>Srs. Srs. Srs. Srs. Srs. Srs. Srs.<br>Rice, first sort ... 7½ 6 6 5½ 6 5 14<br>Rice, second sort ... 9 7 8½ 6 7¼ 7 16<br>Dhall ... 14 11 11 10 7 7 20<br>Horse-gram ... ... ... 7⅜ 6 6 5 14<br>Dhall prepared ... 10 8 8 7½ 7 7 28<br>Ballar ... 8 7 5 4½ 5 6 10<br>Ballar prepared ... 8 7 5 5 8 8 14<br>Gingelly oil-seed ... 6 5 4 4 7 7 11½<br>Sávi ... 10 10 10 8½ 6 6 17<br>Harka ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 30<br>Bengal gram ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 31<br>Ludgain ... 9 8 6⅜ 6 6 6 8½<br>Green gram ... 11 8 8 7 14 14 16<br>Wheat ... 9½ 9 7½ 6 6 6 11<br>Black gram ... 8 7 7 7 ... 12 8<br>... 8 8 7 7 5 5 13 |



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| TALUK.<br><br>About 500 kandies of rágí and 200 of rice are concealed in the taluk for fear of its being looted. Grain is imported but not in sufficient quantities, and the prices are not likely to fall, unless more is sent in. | The population is of both high and low caste; the latter are chiefly agriculturists. No large land-owners. | About 12,000 people have emigrated to the Nilgiris and the Mulnad, including 3,000 who have gone with their cattle. People are continually leaving and returning. | 20 relief works have been started at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 8,855 on which 737 coolies are employed. Several other works, chiefly tanks, are in contemplation. This is one of the most suffering taluks. | For relief of poor and those incapable of work, Rs. 636 have been subscribed, of which Rs. 349 have been collected. Government has sanctioned Rs. 70 per mensem for January and February for this taluk. | Number of people now on the hands of Government— On works ... ... 737 By charity ... ... 171 Total ... 908<br>Estimated number on— 1st March ... ... 1,200 1st May ... ... 800 1st July, in case of rain falling ... ... 400 |
| BAD TALUK.<br><br>40,000 kandies of rice and 5,000 of rágí in stock. | Both high and low castes are employed on coffee plantations, &c. It is feared that many coolies will be discharged, as the ground is too hard for remunerative labour. | No people have left the taluk, but there has been an influx of about 10,000. From 500 to 800 are employed on a road, also large numbers by the Public Works Department. | The construction of two roads at a cost of Rs. 5,000 is advocated as a relief work for the large number of Maidan taluks' people who have emigrated into this taluk. | A grant of Rs. 50 for the kitchen at Saklaspur for January and February has been sanctioned. | About 2,200 people are employed on district fund and Public Works Department works. Many will return home on fall of rain, leaving 1,000 for relief on 1st March, May and July. |
| TALUK.<br><br>27,300 kandies of grain in hand. Rice imported from Coorg and Munjarabad. Traders are encouraged to bring different kinds of food-grains for sale to the weekly fairs of Arkulgud and Marrur. | The population is composed of Mussulmans, Brahmins, and other high caste Hindus. Some of them (Kumaties) are well-to-do, but in no way liberally disposed. Some are employed under Government, others have lands; a few are traders. No wealthy landholders or inamdars in a position to assist their tenants. | About 2,000 or 3,000 people have emigrated to Coorg and Manantoddy. Some of them have returned, being unable to obtain work. No more are expected to leave. | Four relief works are sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1,755, besides the Channel works under the control of the Irrigation Department. There are three works proposed and estimated to cost Rs. 3,522. | No kitchens have been started. | 140 persons are now employed on works. If the proposed works are sanctioned, there will be on the hands of Government on 1st March, May and July, 450. If these are not sanctioned, 300 on each of the above dates.<br>The Deputy Commissioner says there is work for 1,000 coolies on the Kristnoraj channel extension, if they would only come. As this is partly a Mulnad taluk, the distress will not be felt so much as in other places. There are a fair number of works going on, and more ready for submission. |

HASSAN

| *a* | *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No Vyshaka crop was raised for want of water. The Kartik rop was as follows:<br>Rice from 4 to 8 annas.<br>Dry crop from 1 to 10 annas.<br>On the whole about 9 annas saved. | Remissions Rs. 20,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,54,042. | The number of deaths among cattle was 3,485. There is a stock of rice straw, and some grass is still procurable in gomals and kavals. The straw may last three months. Several remedial measures have been suggested, which, it is hoped, will save the more valuable cattle. There is no prickly pear in the taluk. The Mulnad is close at hand. | There are four small streams; the tanks also contain some water, which, it is feared, will eventually dry up. Wells have been sunk in tank beds and other low situations. The supply so obtained, together with the water procurable from rivers, will, it is hoped, be sufficient. | HASSAN<br>*Prices of the principal food-grains.*<br>Dates. / Rice. / Rágí. / Horse-gram. / Ballar. / Dhall. / Wheat.<br>1876. — Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs.<br>October 4th ... 8 / 13 / 9½ / 9 / 9½ / 8<br>„ 11th ... 7 / 13 / 10½ / 9½ / 8 / 8<br>„ 18th ... 5¾ / 10 / 9 / 8 / 8 / 7<br>„ 25th ... 4½ / 8 / 7 / 8 / 8 / 7<br>November 1st ... 4½ / 8 / 6½ / 7 / 7 / 6<br>„ 8th ... 5½ / 9 / 6 / 6 / 6 / 6<br>„ 15th ... 6 / 9 / 5 / 6 / 6 / 6<br>„ 22nd ... 5½ / 9 / 6½ / ... / 6½ / 6<br>„ 29th ... 6 / 8 / 6½ / 6 / 6 / 6½<br>December 6th ... 6 / 9 / 7½ / 6 / 6 / 6½<br>„ 13th ... 5½ / 8 / 6½ / 5½ / 7½ / 6½<br>„ 20th ... 6 / 8 / 6 / 5 / 7 / 6<br>„ 27th ... 6 / 8 / 6 / 5 / 7 / 6<br>January 3rd, 1877 — 6 / 8 / 6 / 5 / 7 / 6<br>Last six years' average ... 14¼ / 46¼ / 30¾ / 15¾ / 13½ / 9¾ |
| Vyshaka crop failed. Out of 211 villages that owed Kartik crop, only 24 have saved anything, *viz.*:—<br>Rágí from 2 to 3 annas.<br>Ballar ... 3 „<br>Oil-seed ... 2 „<br>The seed sown in other villages failed from want of water.<br>*Wet crop.*—In eight villages a crop of sugarcane, calculated at from 5 to 10 annas, was saved. Rice grown under the tank in the village of inám produced a full crop, and is the only village in which any rice was reaped. There is little hope of saving the rice crop in other villages, as there is no water. No prospect of further sowings.<br>About 6 annas saved. | On wet lands Rs. 9,000 will have to be remitted, on dry Rs. 5,000, out of a land revenue of Rs. 1,26,732. | Mortality of cattle 5,843, of which 682 were sheep and goats. About 4,000 horned cattle and 1,000 sheep and goats more will die. Many have been removed to Mulnad. The remainder live on a small supply of ragi straw saved from the last harvest, and what little grass there is in gomals and hulganals declared free by Government to ryots' cattle. | In a few villages there is a little water for people and cattle for from one to two months. Villagers are excavating wells in tank beds and other low situations, and it is this water that is now being used. Eventually Government will have to help. | CHANNARAJAPATNA<br>*Prices of the principal food-grains.*<br>Dates. / Rágí. / Rice. / Horse-gram. / Dhall. / Wheat. / Cholum. / Ballar. / Bengal gram. / Green gram.<br>1876. — Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs.<br>October 1st 8 / 6 / 7 / 7 / 8 / 8 / 8 / 7 / 7<br>„ 8th 8 / 6 / 7 / 7 / 8 / 8 / 8 / 7 / 7<br>„ 15th 7½ / 6 / 7 / 6¾ / 7 / 8 / 8 / 7 / 7<br>„ 22nd 7 / 5½ / 6¾ / 6¾ / 7 / 8 / 7 / 6½ / 7<br>November 1st 7 / 5 / 6 / 7 / 8 / 8 / 7 / 6 / 7<br>„ 8th 7 / 5 / 6 / 7 / 6 / 8 / 7 / 6 / 7<br>„ 15th 7 / 5½ / 7 / 6 / 6 / 8 / 7 / 5½ / 6¾<br>„ 22nd 7 / 5½ / 6 / 6 / 6 / 8 / 5 / 5 / 6<br>December 1st 8 / 6 / 6 / 6¾ / 6 / 8 / 5 / 5¾ / 7<br>„ 8th 8 / 6 / 6 / 5¾ / 6 / 8 / 5 / 6 / 8<br>„ 15th 8 / 6 / 7 / 6 / 6 / 8 / 5 / 6 / 7<br>„ 22nd 8 / 6¾ / 7 / 6 / 6 / 8 / 5 / 5 / 7<br>January 1st, 1877 — 8 / 6 / 6 / 5½ / 5½ / 8 / 6 / 5 / 7<br>Average of last six years ... 41 / 12⅜ / 27⅜ / 10½ / 9½ / 65½ / 14½ / 10½ / 12½ |
| Average crop saved is given at—<br>Rágí 1 anna.<br>Rice 4 „<br>Horse-gram 1 „<br>Haraka 1 „<br>Ballar 1 „<br>Bengal gram 2 „<br>No Vyshaka crop sown.<br>The Deputy Commissioner reports 6 annas saved. | Remissions Rs. 8,000, out of a total of Rs. 88,176. | Three thousand head of cattle have died, and 4,000 are expected to die, out of a total of 18,896. About five-eighths of the horned cattle have been removed to the Mulnad. There is enough rice and rágí straw to support the remaining for two months. | There is a sufficiency of water for all but 200 villages, in which there is great scarcity. It is recommended that the people dig wells in tank beds for themselves where needed. | NAGAMAN-<br>Grains are sold at per rupee—<br>Rágí ... ... 7 seers<br>Rice ... ... 6 „<br>Cholum ... 6 or 7 „ |



22

DISTRICT—continued.

| *f* | *g* | *h* | *i* | *j* | *k* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TALUK.<br>Rice is imported from Mangalore; rágí, dhall, &c., from Bangalore, but not in sufficient quantities to create a fall in prices. | The population is partly agricultural, partly trading. There are very few wealthy landholders, &c., who are able to aid their tenants. | Eleven thousand seven hundred and sixty-five people have left the taluk; none have returned; more are expected to go. | Twenty-one relief works have been started at a total sanctioned cost of Rs. 8,974. Five more works are proposed at a cost of Rs. 2,101. Many of the former are nearly finished. There are also several municipal works going on, which give employment to 60 or 70 people. This taluk does not require relief works so much as others, as there has been a moderately fair crop obtained, and those works that are now going on have afforded work to those that wanted it. | Three hundred people are daily fed at a kitchen started by the people. The money raised for this purpose is Rs. 481 in cash, and 671 seers of grain. Only Rs. 105 have been collected as yet. | The number on works at date of report is 1,254; the estimated numbers on 1st March, May and July are 150, 450 and 450 respectively. At date of report 300 were maintained by private charity. It is estimated that on the above dates the number will be 400, 400 and 300 respectively. The above calculation appears to be a very hopeful view of the future. There are now 1,254 people daily employed on works; yet it is calculated that on 1st March only 400 will come, as the others will have left in anticipation of commencing agricultural operations again. |
| TALUK.<br>The stock of grain in hand is 1,000 kandies of rágí and 300 of rice. Grains are imported in sufficient quantities, but prices do not fall, nor are they likely to do so. At the same time they are not higher than elsewhere, though the taluk is one of the most distressed. | One-fourth of the ryots are purely agriculturists, and the rest partly so; many among the latter are poor. There are about 20 rich men in the taluk, but they do not help the poor. Some four or five gomdahs have hitherto lent grain, but it is now exhausted. | Many people have gone to Munjarabad, where they get bare subsistence on Government works or on coffee estates, as, owing to their condition, they are unable to do much work: 8,000 have left, but are not doing well, as they can only earn small wages. They may return, but none have done so as yet, and people are still leaving. | The following works are considered sufficient: 14 works employing 1,658 coolies at an estimated amount of Rs. 42,722; seven works are proposed to employ 2,550. Some works are also in progress under the Public Works Department. | Money has been raised in the taluk to feed the poor. About 70 aged and infirm ryots are unable to work are fed; the food given is rágí and rice, conji or gruel. This kitchen has been open two months, and Government has granted it Rs. 50 for January and February. | The number on works is 1,258; supported by charity, 100. Estimate for the future—<br>*On Works. By Charity.*<br>1st March... 4,400 200<br>1st May ... 3,000 100<br>1st July ... 1,500 50<br>The Deputy Commissioner considers that 200 will have to be gratuitously fed on 1st March. |
| GALA TALUK.<br>Estimated stock in hand—<br>Kandies.<br>Rice ... 5,000<br>Rágí ... 1,500<br>Cholum ... 500<br>Horse-gram ... 300<br>A kandy is 160 seers. | Total population, 65,000. All but about 4,000, who are Brahmins and Mussalmans and are very poor, are sufficiently well off for the present; 6,500 are willing to earn wages on relief works. There are no wealthy landholders. | About 24,000 people have left for coffee plantations; about 6,000 are doing well there, the others are not so well off, as their wages are low; 700 have returned, and it is expected that others will return in one or two months more. | Plenty of work for some time to come for the people, unless large numbers come back from the Mulnads. | One hundred poor persons are fed daily by private charity at Nagamangala and Choonchangiri. Two more kitchens at public expense are proposed at a cost of Rs. 100 per mensem, to be supplemented by an equal amount from Government. | Seven hundred and fifty men were employed on 7 relief works; more are expected.<br>People to be maintained by Government—<br>By charity, 1st May ... 300<br>„ 1st July ... 500<br>On works, 1st May ... 1,000<br>„ 1st July ... 1,000 |

## HASSAN DISTRICT—continued.

### NARSIPUR TALUK.

| *a* | *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* | *f* | *g* | *h* | *i* | *j* | *k* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Out of 191 villages in the taluk, 90 lost their crops entirely, and the others obtained dry crops as follows:<br><br>Annas.<br>Rágí from ½ to 2<br>Horse-gram „ ½ to 1<br>Gingelly oil-seed „ ½ to 1<br>Ballar „ ½ to 1<br>Dhall „ ½ to 1<br>Oil-seed „ ½ to 1<br>Save „ ½ to 2<br>Navane „ ½ to 1<br><br>Rice crops obtained from below river channels are reported to have been excellent; in many cases the ryots had derived a clear profit of over Rs. 100 for every acre of wet land.<br><br>The Deputy Commissioner reports 10½ annas saved. | Remissions, Rs. 1,500 land revenue, 500 mohuturfa, Rs. 2,000 out of a total revenue of Rs. 59,047. | Total number of agricultural stock was 71,783, of which 2,323 have died, and about 2,000 more will probably die, but they will principally be the old and worthless ones. Many have been removed to better feeding grounds. | In some of the tanks there is still two or three months' supply of water: when these fail, the Hemavati River will be the chief source of supply. Some of the villages are situated at a distance from its banks. | *Prices of the principal food-grains.*<br><br>Period. / Rice, 1st sort. / Rice, 2nd sort. / Rágí. / Dhall. / Nuddu or black gram. / Green-gram. / Horse gram. / Bengal gram. / Wheat.<br><br>1876. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs / Srs. / Srs. / Srs.<br>Oct. 1st 10 days: 9 / 10 / 14 / 10½ / 7½ / 8½ / 11 / 7½ / 7<br>„ 2nd „: 9 / 9½ / 13 / 10 / 7½ / 9 / 11 / 7 / 7<br>„ 3rd „: 8 / 9 / 12 / 9 / 7 / 8½ / 10 / 7 / 6½<br>Nov. 1st „: 6¾ / 7½ / 9½ / 7 / 7 / 8 / 9½ / 6½ / 5½<br>„ 2nd „: 6 / 7 / 9 / 7 / 6¾ / 7 / 8½ / 6½ / 5½<br>„ 3rd „: 6 / 7 / 9 / 7 / 6½ / 6½ / 6½ / 6 / 6<br>Dec. 1st „: 5½ / 6 / 8 / 7 / 6 / 6 / 6 / 6 / 6<br>„ 2nd „: 5 / 6½ / 9 / 7 / 6 / 6 / 6 / 6 / 5<br>„ 3rd „: 5 / 5½ / 8 / 6½ / 6 / 6 / 6 / 5 / 5<br>Average for last six years ...: 14 / 16 / 35 / 19 / 12 / 12 / 12 / 10½ / 10½ | TALUK.<br><br>Local stocks are 300 kandies of rice and rágí in 10 villages. The traders have a similar quantity in store. These grains are imported from the Mulnad. | There are both high and low castes, the latter predominating, and most of them poor. There are some well-to-do in both classes, but none of them are charitably disposed. | About 15,000 people have emigrated, and are no better off by so doing. Further emigration is unlikely, as people have returned from the Mulnad, on account of no work. | Rs. 333 have been sanctioned for relief works. As this is, however, insufficient, arrangements are being made to obtain sanction to estimates amounting to Rs. 3,000. | Rs. 250 have been subscribed for relief of the poor. It is considered necessary to open a kitchen at Narsipur for four months at a cost of Rs. 1,100. Poor travellers passing through this town are fed nightly at a cost of Rs. 100 per mensem. | 406 people have been employed on works up to date.<br>The above is not the daily number, but contains every one employed so far. About 120 persons are gratuitously fed by townspeople.<br>Estimate for the future is —<br>*Works.* / *Charity.*<br>1st March ... 150 / 400<br>1st May ... 150 / 400<br>1st July ... 200 / 500 |

### BELUR TALUK.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
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| No Vyshaka crop was raised. Kartik crop averaged—<br>*Dry.*<br>Annas.<br>Rágí ... 2<br>Dhall ... 1<br>Chillies ... 2<br>Gingelly oil-seed 2<br>Oil-seed ... 2<br>Horse-gram ... 1<br>Coffee ... 4½<br>*Wet.*<br>In the Maidan hoblis of Adgur and Halebidi—<br>Anna.<br>Paddy ... 1<br>Sugarcane ... 1<br><br>In the Mulnad hoblis—<br>Annas.<br>Sugarcane ... 2<br>Rice ... 4½<br>No prospect of further sowings. The Deputy Commissioner considers the Mulnad crop very much under-estimated, as it is generally reported that the rice crop has been excellent this year. He also reports that 10 annas on the whole of the crops have been saved. | Remissions Rs. 13,000, out of a total of Rs. 1,16,945, or nearly ⅛th of the revenue. As this is a Mulnad taluk and none of the coffee revenue will have to be remitted, this amount is considered high. | Up to end of the year 5,537 head of cattle had died; anticipated deaths 5,000. | In five Mulnad hoblis there is a sufficiency of water. In the Mulnad hoblis Rs. 40 have been allowed to excavate wells where required: when this work is completed, a sufficient supply will be obtained. | *Prices of the principal food-grains.*<br><br>Weeks. / Rágí. / Rice. / Horse-gram. / Ballar. / Dhall. / Wheat.<br><br>1876. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs.<br>October 4th ...: 14 / 9½ / 10 / 10 / 10 / 10<br>„ 11th ...: 12 / 9 / 10 / 10 / 10 / 10<br>„ 18th ...: 11½ / 7½ / 10 / 10 / 10 / 10<br>„ 25th ...: 6 / 5 / 7 / 7 / 7 / 8<br>November 2nd ...: 6 / 5 / 7 / 7 / 7 / 8<br>„ 8th ...: 9 / 7 / 6 / 8 / 8 / 8<br>„ 15th ...: 8 / 6 / 6 / 6 / 6 / 7<br>„ 22nd ...: 7 / 6½ / 5½ / 5½ / 6 / 6<br>„ 30th ...: 7 / 6½ / 5 / 5 / 6 / 6<br>December 7th ...: 8 / 6½ / 6 / 6 / 5 / 6<br>„ 15th ...: 8 / 6½ / 6 / 6 / 5 / 6<br>„ 22nd ...: 8 / 6⅝ / 6 / 6 / 5 / 6<br>Six years' average: 25 / 16 / 18 / 16 / 14 / 12 | TALUK.<br><br>Stock of grain in hand: Rice 30,000 kandies; Rágí 3,000. Rice, salt, dhall, &c., are imported, but not in sufficient quantities. | Part of the population is purely agricultural. The high caste people have some grain in hand, though a few of both high and low castes are obliged to beg, or live on jungle leaves, roots, &c. There are no wealthy landholders. The Patels to some extent supply food to their servants, and will continue to do so. | 1,000 people have emigrated to the purely Mulnad taluks. It is supposed that they have bettered themselves, and there is no likelihood of their return before the rainfall. | Relief works at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 4,010 have been commenced. The coolies, however, have not bettered themselves on account of low rates of hire, and because of their weak condition not enabling them to do their required portion of work. | The subject of charitable relief is now under consideration. | The number of coolies on Government works up to date is 481. Estimated number on 1st March, May and July 200. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that the daily average is not given, that the estimate for the future is very low, and that in all probability nearer 2,000 than 200 people per day will be on the hands of Government later on. |

HASSAN

ATTIKUPPA

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| Estimated amount of crop saved is—<br>annas.<br>Rice from 4 to 12<br>Rágí „ ½ „ 4<br>Horse-gram „ ½ „ 1<br>Dhall „ 1 „ 3<br>Oil-seed „ ½ „ 1<br>Sugarcane „ 2 „ 8<br><br>In some places rice and sugar cane are reported to have entirely failed. No further prospects of sowing this year, but if early rains fall, cholum, rágí, &c., may be sown.<br><br>The Deputy Commissioner reports 9 annas saved. | Remissions on wet lands Rs. 7,935, on dry Rs. 7,680, total Rs. 15,615 out of a revenue of Rs. 1,19,912. | The number of cattle at the end of last official year was 105,831, of which 4,715 have died, many of the remainder have been taken to the Mulnad. At present there is a sufficiency of straw for the remainder. | In the majority of villages there is a scarcity of water. A sum of Rs. 2,000 is recommended to be sanctioned for the purpose of digging wells, as the work is very laborious. | *Prices of the principal food grains.*<br><br>Dates. / Rágí. / Cholum. / Horse gram. / Bailar. / Bengal gram. / Dhall. / Dhall prepared. / Rice.<br><br>1876. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs.<br>October— / 7½ / 7½ / 7 / ... / 6 / 7 / 5 / 5<br>1st week ... / 7½ / 7½ / 7½ / ... / 6 / 7 / 6 / 5<br>2nd „ ... / 7½ / 7½ / 7 / ... / 6 / 7 / 5½ / 5<br>3rd „ ... / 8 / 8 / 7½ / ... / 6 / 6 / 5½ / 5½<br>4th „ ...<br>November— / 7½ / 7½ / 7 / ... / 6 / 7 / 5 / 5<br>1st week ... / 7½ / 7½ / 7½ / ... / 6 / 7 / 6 / 5<br>2nd „ ... / 7½ / 7½ / 7 / ... / 6 / 7 / 5½ / 5<br>3rd „ ... / 8 / 8 / 7½ / ... / 6 / 6 / 5 / 5½<br>4th „ ...<br>December— / 7½ / 9 / 7 / ... / 6 / 7 / 5½ / 6½<br>1st week ... / 7½ / 7½ / 7 / ... / 7½ / ... / 5 / 6<br>2nd „ ... / 7½ / 7½ / 7½ / ... / 6 / 7 / 6½ / 6<br>3rd „ ... / 7½ / 7½ / 7 / ... / 6 / 6½ / 5½ / 6<br>4th „ ...<br>Last 6 years' averages ... / 40 / ... / 33 / 13½ / 10 / 13½ / Wheat 6½ / 14 |



24

DISTRICT—concluded.

| f | g | h | i | j | k |
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| TALUK. | | | | | |
| As rice has not been an entire failure, some people have a small supply on hand. The Amildar thinks that unless Government makes arrangements for the importation of grain, there is no likelihood of prices falling. | The population is chiefly agricultural, some are traders, but by no means well-to-do. There are no landholders or others sufficiently wealthy to assist the poor. | About 4,600 people have emigrated to Manantoddy, Coorg, &c., where they are nearly as badly off as before. None of the people have returned, and those left are still going. | A relief work (estimate Rs. 460) is now in progress. This, however, is insufficient. Other estimates have been submitted for sanction. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that works for many hundreds of people are forthcoming about Akkihebbal on the irrigation channel repairs, &c., but the people will not turn out; only about 40 or 50 daily at work. The repair of the Annyana kutti will give employment to many people, as also the works on the channels, if the people go to them, and if imported labour is not used. He also recommends the carrying out of several other works. | A sum of Rs. 676, partly in grain and partly in money, has been privately subscribed to feed the poor. Rs. 50 per mensem has been sanctioned for the months of January and February for a kitchen in this taluk. | 270 persons are now employed on Channel (Irrigation) and District Fund Works. Fed by charitable institutions, 70.<br><br>It is estimated that by 1st March, 4 or 5 thousand people will have to be provided for. |

25

# NAGAR DIVISION.

## COMMISSIONER—Colonel J. A. CAMPBELL.

## SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

### DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—Captain C. S. BLAIR.

| Talukas. | Area in square miles. | Population. | Land revenue demand for 1875-76. | Land revenue demand for 1876-77. | Proportion of demand likely to be realised this year. | Average of three previous years' rainfall. | Actual rainfall this year. | Probable extent of failure of crops. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | | | | |
| 1. Shimoga ... | 460½ | 79,031 | 1,10,771 | 1,09,162 | 14/16 | 31·51 | 18·29 | 6/8 |
| 2. Channagiri ... | 394 | 69,417 | 94,870 | 95,865 | 12/16 | 25·27 | 14·9 | 11/16 |
| 3. Honnali ... | 404¾ | 68,607 | 1,08,697 | 1,07,183 | 13/16 | 24·93 | 6·60 | 11/16 |
| 4. Shikarpur ... | 397¾ | 67,181 | 1,66,804 | 1,69,336 | 14/16 | 24·58 | 20·5 | 7/16 |
| 5. Sorab ... | 450 | 67,073 | 2,01,769 | 1,98,980 | 15/16 | 58·53 | 45·96 | 5/16 |
| 6. Ságar ... | 667 | 59,417 | 2,15,028 | 2,12,364 | 15/16 | 77·70 | 58·80 | 5/16 |
| 7. Nagar ... | 641½ | 37,569 | 1,12,438 | 1,14,286 | 15/16 | 176·1 | 148·66 | 3/16 |
| 8. Kavaledurga ... | 276 | 50,681 | 1,57,743 | 1,62,524 | 15/16 | 119·28 | 94·45 | 3/16 |
| Total ... | 3,691½ | 498,976 | 11,68,120 | 11,69,700 | 14/16 | 6·72 | 50·86 | |

*Note.*—Only the Channagiri and Honnali taluks are considered sufficiently distressed to be separately reported upon.

SHIMOGA

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| The yield from kharif crop is estimated at 4 annas, and rabi, which is lately sown, estimated at 3½ annas. Sugarcane is being planted under Sulikeri Lake and channels. The whole yield may be taken at 3¾ annas. | Expected remissions Rs. 19,000, out of a total of Rs. 95,865. | The total mortality among cattle amounts to 16,854 head, and the anticipated deaths are Rs. 10,000. Permission is granted to graze in State forests. | All tanks, with the exception of Sulikeri Lake, are dried up; the water-supply is also failing in wells and nalas. The people are suffering from the scarcity of water. It is proposed to clean and deepen the existing wells and sink new ones in beds of tanks and low grounds. | **CHANNAGIRI**<br>*Prices of the principal food-grains.*<br>Dates. Rice. Ragi. Cholum.<br>1876. Srs. Srs. Srs.<br>October, 1st week ... 7½ 11 10<br>„ 2nd „ ... 6¼ 10 9<br>„ 3rd „ ... 7 9½ 8½<br>„ 4th „ ... 5¾ 8½ 8<br>November, 1st „ ... 4¾ 8½ 8<br>„ 2nd „ ... 4½ 9 8<br>„ 3rd „ ... 5 9½ 8½<br>„ 4th „ ... 5¼ 9½ 8½<br>December, 1st „ ... 5½ 9 8<br>„ 2nd „ ... 5¾ 9 8<br>„ 3rd „ ... 6¾ 9 8<br>„ 4th „ ... 5½ 8½ 8<br>Average of last 6 years... 16½ 52⅝ 45 |

| a | b | c | d | e |
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| Kharif sowed 4½ annas; rabi failed entirely. Sugarcane is being sown under tanks to a very limited extent. The whole yield may be taken at 3¾ annas. | Remissions Rs. 19,000, out of a total of Rs. 1,07,183. | Loss of agricultural stock ... ... 1,094<br>Non-ditto ... 2,393<br>Total ... 3,487<br>Anticipated mortality 5,000. Permission is granted to graze in the State forests. No other measures practicable. | Excluding villages on the banks of rivers, the water-supply has failed to the extent of three-fourths, and the anticipated failure is ¾th. Clearing old wells, and sinking wells in nalas and tank beds is advocated. | **HONNALI**<br>*Prices of the principal food-grains.*<br>Dates. Rice. Ragi. Cholum.<br>1876. Srs. Srs. Srs.<br>October 1st fortnight 8½ 8 12<br>„ 2nd „ ... 6 8 9<br>November 1st „ ... 7 10 10<br>„ 2nd „ ... 6 9 8<br>December 1st „ ... 6 8 8<br>„ 2nd „ ... 7 10 10<br>Average of last 6 years ... 18 40 39 |

REMARKS BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

There is no actual famine in these two taluks, but there will be much distress, and considerable numbers may come on the relief works when the harvesting is over. Remissions will be required, and their amount should be notified as soon as possible, as the fear of levies in the hot weather paralyses the efforts of the people. The repair of two large tanks is desirable, one being kept for the hot weather. Two large road-works also will afford relief as required. The condition of the Honnali Taluk is rather better than that of Channagiri.



DISTRICT

26

| f | g | h | i | j | k |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TALUK.**<br>The stock in hand is 2,500 kandies of 960 seers each. A moderate supply of grain is imported from Bombay *vid* Bellary. Private enterprise is sufficient for the present, but will have to be supplemented by Government hereafter. No fall in prices is expected. | Population is 69,417 and is generally of low caste. Only a few landlords can aid their tenants. | About 2,000 people have left for the Mulnads with their cattle. They are not in distress, but have gone to look after their cattle. Some of the ryots of Túmkúr and Chitaldroog Districts have come into this taluk, but they may proceed further as soon as the harvest season is over, after which they will not find any livelihood here, except on relief works. | Twenty-three relief works have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 16,575. Besides these, other agricultural and district fund works are in progress. Some more works are proposed to be sanctioned, if necessary. | A feeding house is opened at Channagiri in which the old and infirm are fed. | The number of persons the Government has on its hands at date of report is—<br>On works ... ... 1,000<br>By charitable measures 50<br>The number it is likely to have is—<br>1st March ... ... 2,500<br>1st May ... ... 3,000<br>1st July ... ... 1,000 |
| **TALUK.**<br>The stock in hand is 40,000 kandies of 360 seers each. Importation is from Comti. Private enterprise is at present sufficient. | Population 68,607; chiefly agricultural and but few of high caste. Very few landlords are in a position to help their tenants. | Some people have come from Dharwar and Chitaldroog with their cattle to the Mulnad. Some ryots of the taluk have gone to the Mulnad, but a few of them have since returned. | Twelve relief works have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 6,182; also some agricultural works and local fund works for about Rs. 1,149. The works in hand and those that will be shortly started are sufficient for the present, and additional allotments to them will be made as required. | *Nil.* | The number, roughly estimated, that it is likely to have on its hands is—<br>On Works only.<br>On 1st March ... 1,500<br>„ May ... 1,500<br>„ July ... 500 |

27

# NAGAR DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—Colonel J. A. CAMPBELL.

## KADUR DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—Mr. P. KRISHNA RAO.

| Talúks. | Area in square miles. | Population. | Land revenue demand for 1875-76. | Land revenue demand for 1876-77. | Average of three previous years' rainfall. | Actual rainfall this season. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | | |
| 1. Banavar ... ... | 452 | 55,346 | 1,20,029 | 1,14,879 | 26·9 | 10·87 |
| 2. Chikmagalur ... ... | 440 | 89,919 | 1,84,636 | 1,84,636 | 34·89 | 18·98 |
| 3. Tarikere ... ... | 450 | 96,894 | 1,09,166 | 1,09,000 | 16·58 | 5·34 |
| 4. Koppa ... ... | 503 | 52,519 | 1,11,269 | 1,16,668 | 183·80 | 108·10 |
| 5. Lakvalli ... ... | 449 | 39,247 | 70,817 | 70,817 | 64·79 | 32·6 |
| Total ... | 2,294 | 333,925 | 5,95,917 | 596,000 | 65·23 | 35·07 |

*N. B.*—There being no distress or failure of crops in the two last-mentioned talúks, no separate reports regarding them have been submitted.

KADUR

| *a* | *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The dry crop has been entirely lost; of the wet, about one-fourth, or 3 annas, has been saved. | Rs. 50,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,14,879, must be remitted. | 8,952 head of cattle have died, up to date; expected to die 8,500. Halbani rents have been remitted and State forests thrown open for grazing, and some of the ryots have removed their cattle to the Mulnad for grazing purposes. These measures have saved many. Further suggestions on this point will be made after trying the working of the measures now adopted. | Almost all the tanks have dried up. A scanty supply of water is obtained from wells. It is probable that many of the wells from which water is now obtained will dry up.<br>Wells will have to be sunk in the beds of tanks and in low grounds. | BANAVAR<br>*Prices of the principal food-grains.*<br>Rice. Srs. / Rágí. Srs.<br>7th October 1876 ... ... 9¼ / 11<br>14th „ „ ... ... 8½ / 10½<br>21st „ „ ... ... 8 / 10<br>28th „ „ ... ... 6½ / 6<br>4th November „ ... ... 5½ / 6<br>11th „ „ ... ... 5½ / 8<br>18th „ „ ... ... 6 / 7<br>25th „ „ ... ... 7 / 7½<br>2nd December „ ... ... 7 / 7½<br>6th „ „ ... ... 7¼ / 8½<br>16th „ „ ... ... 7 / 7½<br>22nd „ „ ... ... 6½ / 7<br>30th „ „ ... ... 6½ / 7<br>5th January 1877 ... ... 6½ / 7<br>Six years' average—Rice, 1st sort, 12¼; 2nd sort, 14¼: Rági, 42. |
| The same as in the Banavar Taluk. | Rs. 7,000, out of a revenue of Rs. 1,84,636, must be remitted. Only portions of this taluk have been affected with drought. | Number of cattle that have died up to date of report is 3,258, and number expected to die 2,700. The measures already adopted by Government and the people for saving the cattle, their results, and suggestions for the future, are the same as are given for the Banavar Taluk. | Information given for this column is the same as for the Banavar Taluk. | CHIKMAGALUR<br>*Prices of the principal food-grains.*<br>Rice. Srs. / Rági. Srs.<br>7th October 1876 ... 10 / 9<br>14th „ „ ... 9 / 9<br>21st „ „ ... 8 / 9<br>28th „ „ ... 6½ / 8<br>4th November „ ... 5 / 7<br>11th „ „ ... 6 / 8<br>18th „ „ ... 5 / 7<br>25th „ „ ... 5 / 7<br>2nd December „ ... 5 / 7<br>9th „ „ ... 5 / 7<br>16th „ „ ... 5 / 7<br>22nd „ „ ... 6½ / 7½<br>30th „ „ ... 6½ / 7½<br>5th January 1877 ... 6½ / 7½<br>Six years' average—Rice, 1st sort, 12; 2nd sort, 16: Rági, 38. |



28

DISTRICT.

| *f* | *g* | *h* | *i* | *j* | *k* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TALUK.<br>Local stocks as far as can be ascertained are 7,000 kandies of grain. Hassan, Bangalore and the Mulnads are the centres. Private enterprise is sufficient. There has been no fall in prices, owing to importation. | The population is 55,346, and mostly consists of high caste. Of these about 99 per cent. are poor. There are both pure agriculturists and partly agriculturists. Of the latter class about 50 per cent. are artisans. The landholders are generally poor, and therefore not in a position to aid their tenants. | The percentage of the population who have emigrated is not stated. They are reported to have betterred themselves. Further emigration is probable. | Five kattis and 4 tanks are being repaired and 20 wells sunk, at present at a cost of Rs. 3,814. Advocated are—24 wells, 1 road from Jangut to Arsikere (Rs. 3,900), or in lieu 2 tanks—1 at Yegati (Rs. 10,000), and another at Kadur (Rs. 6,000). Of the first, 20 wells have been sanctioned and taken in hand, and estimates are awaited for the 4 others from the taluk. For the second funds are needed. The Amil has recommended the repair of 2 kattis and 1 well at a cost of Rs. 649, but funds are needed. | A private kitchen is opened at a monthly cost of Rs. 100. A monthly subscription of Rs. 500 has been sanctioned by Government to supplement private donations, of which Rs. 300 have been allotted to Banavar, which amount will be utilised from 1st January 1877. | The number of persons Government has on hand on works is 3,300; by charitable measures, 35.<br>The number that Government is likely to have on its hands, roughly estimated, is—<br>On 1st March ... 9,000<br>„ 1st May ... 19,000<br>„ 1st July ... 49,000 |
| TALUK.<br>Mangalore, Hassan and Bangalore are the centres of supply. Private enterprise is considered sufficient. There is about 500 kandies of grain in stock. | The population is 89,919, and mostly consists of high caste. Of these about 99 per cent. are poor. There are pure agriculturists and partly agriculturists. Of the latter class about 15 per cent. are artisans. The landholders are generally poor, and therefore not in a position to aid their tenants. | About 25 per cent. of the people have emigrated. Further emigration is probable. | Three kattis and 4 tanks are being repaired and 6 wells sunk at present, at a total cost of Rs. 2,531. The following works are advocated: 1*st*, 12 wells; 2*nd*, a road from a point in the Hallebede road to the Sakarepatam-Banavar road, or in lieu a tank near Lakke (Rs. 3,900); 3*rd*, to the south-east of the taluk a tank to be selected hereafter. Of the former, 6 wells have been selected and taken in hand, and estimates for the others are awaited from the Amil. The second and third proposals await the orders of Government. | Two private kitchens are opened—one at Chikmagalur and another at Kalsapura—at a monthly cost of Rs. 200 and 20 respectively.<br>A monthly subscription of Rs. 500 has been sanctioned by Government to supplement private donations. Of these Rs. 100 have been allotted to Chikmagalur, which amount will be utilised from 1st January 1877. | The number of persons Government has on hand at date of report is—on works 70, and for charitable relief, 200. A rough estimate of the number which it is likely to have on its hands is given below:<br>On 1st March ... 400<br>„ 1st May ... 200<br>„ 1st July ... 100 |

KADUR

| a | b | c | d | e |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kharif 6 annas, or half an average crop; rabi, *nil*. No further prospect of sowings. About half an average crop for the whole taluk will be saved. | Amount to be remitted Rs. 7,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,09,000. Only portions of the taluk have been affected with drought. | 5,947 head of cattle have died up to date, and 1,327 more may be expected to die hereafter. The measures already adopted by Government and the people for saving the cattle, their result and suggestions for the future are the same as are given for the Banavar Taluk. | Information given for this column is the same as for the Banavar Taluk. | TARIKERE<br>*Prices of the principal food-grains.*<br>Rice, 1st sort. — Srs.: 7th October 1876 ... 10; 14th „ „ ... 8½; 21st „ „ ... 6½; 28th „ „ ... 6½; 4th November „ ... 6½; 11th „ „ ... 7½; 18th „ „ ... 7½; 25th „ „ ... 6; 2nd December „ ... 6; 9th „ „ ... 6½; 15th „ „ ... 7; 22nd „ „ ... 7; 30th „ „ ... 7½; 5th January 1877 ... 7½.<br>Ragi. — Srs.: 12½; 9½; 7½; 7; 7; 7; 9; 9; 9; 8; 8; 8; 8; 8.<br>Six years' average prices—Rice 14, and ragi 34. |





DISTRICT—continued.

| f | g | h | i | j | k |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TALUK.<br>The local stocks, as far as ascertainable, are 1,430 kandies of grain. Aymor and Benkipur in the Shimoga taluk, Sirsikopa in the Shikarpur taluk, Lakavali in the Lakavali taluk, are the centres whence supplies are drawn. Private enterprise is sufficient. | Population 96,894. Other information is the same as given for Chikmagalur Taluk. | No emigration has taken place in this taluk. No further emigration is probable. | 1 tank and 3 kattis are being repaired and 1 well sunk, at a total cost of Rs. 2,097. The following works are advocated: 1*st*, the excavation of 6 wells; 2*nd*, the Adjumpur-Chenegéri Road, Rs. 13,000, or in lieu a tank near Adjumpur, Rs. 5,000; 3*rd*, a tank in the vicinity of Singadanbulhi. (Naganankéré.)<br>The Amil has also advocated the following works being taken in hand: 1*st*, katti for Rs. 219, 2*nd*, for Rs. 178, and 3*rd*, for Rs. 127, or Rs. 524 for all three, but funds are needed to sanction them. | A private kitchen has been established by Mr. Compalais, at a monthly cost of about Rs. 150. A similar kitchen is opened at Adjumpur by private subscription. A monthly subscription of Rs. 100 has been sanctioned by Government to supplement private donations and allotted to this taluk, which amount will be utilised from 1st January 1877. | The Government has 62 persons on hand at date of report on works, and 150 are receiving charitable relief. Rough estimate of number Government is likely to have on its hands on—<br>1st March ... ... 3,010<br>1st May ... ... 3,785<br>1st July ... ... 3,375 |

# NAGAR DIVISION.

## COMMISSIONER—Colonel J. A. CAMPBELL.

### CHITALDROOG DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—Major E. F. H. ARMSTRONG.

| Talukas. | Area in square miles. | Population. | Land Revenue demand for 1875-76. | Land Revenue demand for 1876-77. | Average of three previous years' rainfall. | Actual rainfall this season. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | | |
| Budihal | 348 | 34,247 | 69,562 | 51,753 | 21·39 | 4·35 |
| Chitaldroog ... | 663 | 69,409 | 1,04,976 | 58,644 | 25·17 | 9·97 |
| Devangere ... | 357 | 99,135 | 1,61,880 | 91,479 | 19·51 | 8·75 |
| Doderi ... | 851 | 71,194 | 1,15,814 | 76,884 | 17·35 | 4·25 |
| Hiriyur ... | 764 | 53,520 | 58,157 | 33,871 | 13·77 | 6·37 |
| Hosdoorga ... | 667 | 57,743 | 70,653 | 38,206 | 21·82 | 10·70 |
| Kaukuppa ... | 365 | 38,782 | 51,804 | 26,852 | 26· | 5·27 |
| Powagada ... | 456 | 62,463 | 97,563 | 69,896 | 23·16 | 8·50 |
| Total ... | 4,471 | 486,493 | 729,909 | 447,585 | 21·02 | 7·27 |

| a | b | c | d | e |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The entire crop seems to have been lost. | Half of the wet assessment has already been remitted. It is recommended that the moisty of the dry land assessment, Rs. 6,000 uncollected, should be deferred in preference to being remitted.<br><br>The total realizable revenue is Rs. 51,753, and the portion remitted appears to be Rs. 12,876. | Mortality among cattle ... 15,257<br>Mortality among sheep and goats 8,884<br>Total ... 24,141<br><br>It is feared that all the cattle will perish from want of fodder and water and other causes. No prickly-pear to be had in the taluk.<br><br>Out of the surviving 19,448 head of cattle, about 15,000 were taken to the Malnad. Half of them are said to have perished there, and the rest are returning. | Up to February next a sufficient supply of water can be obtained from wells and the beds of tanks.<br><br>After February wells will have to be sunk. | **BUDIHAL**<br><br>Between 1st October 1876 and date of report the prices of ragi and rice have varied as under :—<br><br>Ragi, per rupee, from 11 to 7½ seers.<br>Rice, " from 6 to 5½ "<br>" 2nd sort, from 7 to 5½ "<br>At one period rice fell as low as 4½ seers.<br><br>Average price of these grains per rupee, for the past six years—Ragi, 60 seers; rice, 14 and 15 seers. |

**CHITALDROOG**

*Prices of the principal food-grains.*

| Week ending | Number of seers per rupee. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wheat. | Rice, 1st sort. | Rice, 2nd sort. | Cholum. | Ragi. | Dhall. | Horse gram. | Bengal gram. |
| 8th Oct. | 9 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| 15th " | 8 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| 22nd " | 7 | 6 | 6½ | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| 31st " | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 8th Nov. | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 5½ | 6 | 6 |
| 15th " | 5 | 4½ | 6 | 7 | 7 | 5½ | 7 | 6 |
| 22nd " | 5 | 4½ | 6 | 7 | 7½ | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 30th " | 5 | 4½ | 6½ | 7½ | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 8th Dec. | 5 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 8½ | 6½ | 6 | 5½ |
| 15th " | 5 | 5½ | 7½ | 8½ | 8½ | 6½ | 6 | 5 |
| 22nd " | 5 | 6½ | 7½ | 8 | 8½ | 6½ | 6 | 5 |
| 30th " | | | | | | | | |
| Average of last 6 years ... | 9½ | 11½ | 14 | 35½ | 40 | 9½ | 24½ | 10½ |

| a | b | c | d | e |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The estimated return of crop which has been saved throughout the taluka is 2 annas out of the monsoon crop only, or one anna and a half on the whole cultivation. There is no prospect of further sowings. | Rs. 50,000, out of a revenue of Rs. 5,86,34, must be remitted. | The deaths among cattle have been 15,156 up to date, and the anticipated deaths are about 5,000. No steps have been taken by Government or by ryots to stop the mortality. There is no prickly-pear in the taluk. | There is at present sufficient water for drinking in almost all the villages of the taluk, and estimates have been sent in to sink wells in those villages where there is scarcity of water. | **DAVANGERE**<br><br>The weekly prices of rice, ragi, jowari, and dhall have fluctuated from 1st October 1876 up to date of report; but are not specified.<br>The average prices for the 6 years of the grains named is given below :—<br>Rice, 1st sort ... ... ... 10½ seers.<br>" 2nd " ... ... ... 13½ "<br>Jowari ... ... ... 44½ "<br>Ragi ... ... ... 55 "<br>Dhall ... ... ... 12 "<br>Bengal gram ... ... ... 11½ "<br>Wheat ... ... ... 12 "<br>Moong ... ... ... 17½ " |
| The crops, viz., white jowari, Bengal gram, remaining to be harvested are estimated at 2 annas; but these are only in some swampy parts of the taluk. There is no vyshaka or spring crop in this taluk. The proportion of crop saved is about 2½ annas. | The amount of revenue to be remitted on account of absconding of ryots and failure of crops is estimated at Rs. 15,000.<br>The total revenue is Rs. 91,479. | Mortality among the cattle up to date 2,859, and anticipated up to March next 1,500.<br>No want of fodder is felt. Further measures for the maintenance of cattle will have to be adopted by Government in case of fodder failing. | In most parts of the taluk no want of water is at present felt, but 16 new wells and the deepening of 11 old ones is necessary.<br>Estimates for some of these works have been sent up, and for others they are in course of submission, while in the case of some further works estimates will be prepared and sent in due course. | |



| f | g | h | i | j | k |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TALUK.**<br><br>The quantity of grain in the taluk is estimated to be 300 kandies. This stock of grain is not used; the people live on purchased grain, which is imported from Bellary and Bangalore railway stations. Of late rich royts have imported grain to sell. Further supplies are anticipated from the above places alone. Considering the private enterprise displayed, supplies will be sufficient to meet all requirements. No fall in prices is anticipated. | The occupations of the population of this taluk are as below :—<br><br>Agriculturists 27,483<br>Labourers ... 5,342<br>Traders or dealers ... 620<br>No particular occupation... 665<br>Beggars ... 137<br>Total population ... 34,347<br><br>Of the men of each occupation there are both high and low caste. No help to be expected from the few rich agriculturists in the taluk. | Number of people who have emigrated is about 700. Of these some are returning; Further emigration is probable. | The number of relief and other works started since April is as follows :—<br><br>Works. \| No. of works. \| Amount estimated. \| No. of men employed.<br>Relief \| \| Rs. \| Rs.<br>Irrigation \| 6 \| 1,962 \| 2,199<br>Local Fund \| 1 \| 754 \| 300<br>Municipal \| 7 \| 4,467 \| 171<br>" \| 1 \| 196 \| 104<br>Total \| 15 \| 7,379 \| 2,783<br><br>Estimates amounting to Rs. 2,391 have been sent up for further works. In case of the above works proving insufficient, estimates for further relief will be submitted. | To afford relief to travellers and aged and infirm, a sum of Rs. 500 has been subscribed. Out of it Rs. 125 have been realised. On the realisation of the remainder, application will be made for an equal subscription from the Government. | The number of men whom the Government has on its hands at date of report for relief by works is 2,180; by charitable measures none.<br><br>The future numbers are reported to be as under :—<br><br>On works. \| By charitable measures.<br>1st March } 3,000 \| 3,000<br>1st May }<br>1st July } |
| **TALUK.**<br><br>Very few families in the taluk have stores of grain. The merchants import large quantities from Bangalore, Bellary and Davangere. The price of grain in consequence of these large importations has slightly fallen. | The population is 69,409; and consists chiefly of the upper classes, only 1/10th portion being low castes. The people are generally very poor, there being only a very few rich men.<br><br>The population of the taluk is 69,409. Of these 41,400 earn their livelihood by agriculture, and the remainder by other professions. Among the agricultural classes there are none who are rich enough to afford relief to their tenants and others. | Half of the agricultural classes have gone to the Malnad taluks, and to the South Canara District. Not finding relief in those parts of the country, some of them have since returned. There is a likelihood of further emigration. | The relief works now in progress in the taluk are given below; Imperial fund works sanction Rs. 480; district fund works sanction Rs. 2,488; relief works sanction Rs. 22,569; grand total Rs. 25,537.<br><br>Works for which estimates have been received amount to Rs. 11,256. In addition to these, works to the amount of Rs. 30,000 will be required in the taluk. | Private subscriptions have been raised by a famine relief meeting. The money thus collected, having been supplemented by an equal sum from Government, is now being appropriated for feeding the old and sick men, women and children.<br><br>Ragi is given out as follows:—Twice a week at Chitaldroog, ½ of a seer for an adult per day, ¼ a seer for a boy or girl a day.<br><br>The number of persons to whom relief is given is about 500. | The number of persons whom the Government has on its hands at date of report is, on works 850 and by charitable measures 500. The number, roughly estimated, which it is likely to have on its hands is, on—<br><br>1st March ... ... 1,000<br>1st May ... ... 1,300<br>1st July ... ... 1,300 |
| **TALUK.**<br><br>The stock of food-grains probably amount to from 15,000 to 18,000 kandies. Supplies are imported from Dharwar and from the Mulnad taluks of the Shimoga district.<br><br>Private enterprise exists to a considerable extent, and will have a tendency to lower the prices; this is counteracted by exportation. | The population of the taluk is 99,135 and consists of both high and low castes. One-fourth of it appears to be rich and three-fourths poor. Their occupations are—<br>Agriculturists 67,974<br>Artizans ... 20,143<br>No particular occupations 31,161<br>1,19,278<br><br>Of the agriculturists there are many wealthy and able to assist their tenants, but they are not likely to do so. | One-eighth of the population have emigrated to Dharwar and the Mulnad taluks, having no means of earning their livelihood at home. They are stated to have found employment on coffee plantations.<br><br>These men will be likely to return to this taluk if the next rains fail. Further emigration of some to the Mulnad is probable for the sake of personal subsistence and of fodder for the cattle. | Relief works under execution are—<br><br>Imperial Works ... Rs. 12,013<br>Local Fund Works ... 21,789<br>Total 33,802 | The harvest of this year's crop has relieved the people a good deal from the distress which was prevailing previous to it. Up to 31st October last relief was afforded by a subscription raised from well-to-do men both in Davangere and Harihara by distribution of cooked meals. Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 200 for the relief of the aged, infirm, &c.; of this a sum of Rs. 87-13 has been spent up to date. | The number of persons whom Government has on hand on works at date of report for relief is 250.<br>The anticipated numbers are—<br>On works—<br>On March 1st<br>" May " } 1,000<br>" July "<br>The probable charitable relief is not stated. |

CHITALDROO

| *a* | *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The dry crops have entirely failed. The yield of paddy, ragi, and jowari crops is estimated at 2 annas where they have not failed. The outturn of the vyshaka crops is also estimated at 2 annas.<br>Besides the food-grain for men, jowari, navany, and karlay for cattle are being sown for the next vyshaka crop.<br>The whole outturn will not exceed ¼ of an anna. | Out of Rs. 76,884, the amount of revenue to be remitted is estimated at Rs. 74,600.<br>*1st.*—From the desertion of ryots.<br>*2nd.*—From the failure of crop.<br>*3rd.*—From there being no purchasers for the lands of the defaulters. | The mortality amongst cattle amounts to 12,403 up to date, and further heavy loss is anticipated. Ryots refuse to feed their cattle on prickly-pear. Up to date cattle have been fed on roots and leaves of date trees on the banks of nalas and on grass purchased. The straw obtained from the kartik crops harvested, and the remaining date leaves, might serve for fodder for 20 days more. If Kuplay wells are sunk in the extensive tract of uncultivated lands in this taluk, and grass be sown and looked after, and an establishment maintained, it might serve as fodder. | In all parts of this taluk the want of water is felt, but for the villages which are situated near the Haggary and Garanye nalas, the water-supply will answer by daily digging small pits in their beds. The want of water is much felt now by other villagers, and it will be so after two months by the inhabitants of the villages situated close to the above two streams. There will be some relief by the further excavation of old wells, and by removing the silt in the tanks. | DODER<br>*Prices of the principal food grains.*<br>Rice, 1st sort ... ... 8<br>„ 2nd sort ... ... 12<br>Jowari ... ... ... 14<br>Ragi ... ... ... 28<br>Narany ... ... ... 30<br>Harka ... ... ... 24<br>Sajjee ... ... ... 35<br>Wheat ... ... ... 31<br>Buller ... ... ... 11<br>Gram ... ... ... 12<br>Dhall ... ... ... 25<br>Moong ... .. ... 10<br>Bengal Gram ... ... ... 13<br>Addooth ... ... ... 10<br>Prices at date of report are not given. |
| The crops harvested and remaining to be harvested are estimated to be 1 anna. These are both vyshaka and kartica crops, in the following proportions :—<br>Vyshaka ... ½<br>Kartik ... ½<br>Total ... 1 anna. | The amount to be remitted is estimated at Rs. 50,000 or nearly the full amount realised last year. | The total number of cattle in the taluka in March 1876 was 157,000, of which 20,000 have died, 100,000 have been driven to pasture elsewhere, and 15,000 are expected to die. No special measures have yet been taken by Government to preserve the cattle. | Want of water not much felt, nor is it likely to be so. There are two streams in this taluka, *viz.*, Vedavaty and Soomamukhy. If pits are dug in the beds of these streams, the want of water for the cattle of all the villages situated close to them will be met. To meet the requirements of other villagers, wells may be made in the beds of tanks and other places. | HIRIYUR<br>*Prices of the principal food grains.* |

| Weeks. | Rice, 1st sort. | Rice, 2nd sort. | Ragi. | Jowari. | Gram. | Bengal gram. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Srs. | Srs. | Srs. | Srs. | Srs. | Srs. |
| 1st October 1876... | 7½ | 9 | 11 | 11 | 7½ | ... |
| 8th „ ... | 7½ | 9 | 11 | 10½ | 7½ | ... |
| 15th „ ... | 5 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 7 | ... |
| 22nd „ ... | 5 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| 29th „ ... | 5½ | 6½ | 8 | 7½ | 7 | 6 |
| 5th November 1876 | 5½ | 6 | 7½ | 7 | 7 | 5½ |
| 12th „ ... | 5½ | 6 | 8½ | 8 | 6½ | 5½ |
| 19th „ ... | 5½ | 6 | 8 | 7½ | 6 | 5 |
| 26th „ ... | 5½ | 6 | 6½ | 7 | 6 | ... |
| 3rd December 1876 | 5½ | 6 | 7½ | 7 | 6 | ... |
| 10th „ ... | 5½ | 5½ | 7 | 7 | 6 | ... |
| 17th „ ... | | | | | | |
| Average for last 6 years ... | 15½ | 16½ | 41½ | 35 | 32½ | 13 |





DISTRICT—continued.

| *f* | *g* | *h* | *i* | *j* | *k* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TALUK.<br>The stocks of food grains might amount to 2,500 kandies. Supplies are imported from Bellary, Ryadroog, and from Chitaldroog. The importation from the above places may be expected to continue, but owing to the limited means at the disposal of the people, the supplies imported are little, and no fall in prices is anticipated. | The agriculturists comprise both high and low castes; they are poor. There are no artizans. Of the agriculturists none are able or likely to aid their tenants. The total population is 71,194. | About 20,000 men have emigrated to other places, where it is said they are starving; some have returned. Further emigration is probable. | 17 relief works, at an estimated amount of Rs. 14,563-8 are under execution. These are insufficient. The construction of roads between large villages will be a suitable measure of relief. Exaction of full day's work and daily payments are recommended. | No charitable relief is given. | The number of persons whom the Government has on its hands at the date of report for relief on works is 920. Number of persons, roughly estimated, whom the Government is likely to have on its hands for relief on works—<br>On 1st March ... 1,000<br>„ 1st May ... ... 800<br>„ 1st July ... ... 500<br>No relief is to be afforded by charitable measures. |
| TALUKA.<br>The stock of food-grains might amount to 2,000 Krishnaraj kandies. Supplies are imported from Bangalore and Bellary, and from the Mulnad talukas of the Kadur and Shimoga Districts. The importation of supplies is likely to continue from the abovementioned two railway stations. Private enterprise is but limited, and there is a tendency to an increase in prices. | The population of the taluk is 53,520, and consists of three parts high and one-fourth part low castes; of the whole, the well-to-do are about one-sixteenth of the population. The agriculturists number 34,215 and artisans 13,513; of the former none are able to aid their tenants. | One-fourth of the population have emigrated to other places. Of those who have emigrated it is said that some are earning their livelihood by daily labour, some are returning to their places owing to the climate not agreeing with them. Further emigration is probable. | Number of relief works under execution 31; amount of estimate Rs. 14,314. The construction of roads between high roads and villages, and the excavation of wells, will be a measure of relief. | Charitable relief is given to aged and infirm travellers by Government. | The number of persons whom the Government has on its hands for relief at the date of report is—<br>On works ... 500<br>By charitable measures 100<br>Number of persons, roughly estimated, whom the Government is likely to have on its hands for relief is—<br>1st March. 1st May. 1st July.<br>On works / By charity: 15,000 15,000 15,000 |

## CHITALDROOG

### HOSDOORGA

| a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | j | k |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The estimated amount of the crop which has already been reaped, and which is yet expected to be reaped, is calculated at 2¼ annas, of which nearly all is Kartik or November crop. There is no further prospect of sowings. | Rs. 15,000 may probably have to be remitted out of a total of Rs. 38,206. | 12,239 head of cattle and agricultural stock have already died and about 5,000 more deaths are anticipated.<br><br>There is no prickly pear in the taluk. The people have taken a large number of their cattle to the Mulnad and other places where pasture is procurable, and they are not likely to return till they hear of rain-fall and growth of grass in their taluk. Such of the cattle as have not been so removed are being fed with wild leaves and roots, or with straw or stalks purchased at high prices from persons in good circumstances who may have them in stock. No measures can be suggested for the future. | There is no place which is entirely destitute of water-supply. But in villages where the existing water-supply is scanty difficulty is anticipated up to the next rains, and in such cases, fresh wells as a relief measure may be sunk; for which purpose steps are being taken. | *Prices of the principal food-grains.*<br>NUMBER OF SEERS PER RUPEE.<br>Rice. Ragi. Cholum. Wheat. Bdlar. Horse-gram. Bengal gram. Dhall.<br>5th Oct. 9 10 10½ 7 ... ... 8 8<br>12th „ 8 11 10 ... ... ... ... ...<br>19th „ 7½ 8 7½ ... ... ... ... 6½<br>26th „ 6½ 7½ 7 6 ... ... 7½ 6½<br>2nd Nov. 5½ 6 6 5 ... ... 7 7<br>9th „ 5½ 7½ 7 5 ... ... 7 7<br>16th „ 7 8 8 5 ... ... 6 6<br>23rd „ 7 7½ 7½ 5 ... ... 6 6<br>30th „ 6½ 7 7 5 ... ... 6 6<br>7th Dec. 6½ 8 7½ 5 ... ... 6 6<br>14th „ 6 8 8 5 ... ... 6 6<br>21st „ 6½ 7½ 7½ 5 ... ... 6 6<br>28th „ 6½ 7½ 7 5 ... ... 6 6 | TALUKA.<br>Nowhere in the taluka is there a large supply of grain in stock. The merchants are all of limited means. A certain portion of the ryots who had 5-anna crops have from 4 to 1 month's supply, others have none. Supplies are being imported from Terrihere, Cheemagere, Davangere and Shimoga in this province, and from the Canara zila Huladi, &c., in British India, and these supplies may continue for the future also. Railway stations are too far away from the taluk. A few people of the taluk as well as merchants from abroad import grain for sale. As the demand exceeds the supply, the prices have not fallen. | The population consists of both high and low castes, of whom the former are more than the latter. There are few well-to-do people. The proportions of the population are as follows:—Cultivators and sub-cultivators 38,462. People carrying on other professions or artisans 17,252. People neither agricultural nor artisan 2,029. Total population 57,743. The landholders, who are wealthy, able to aid their tenants, and likely to do so, do not number more than 50, and these only help those in whom they are particularly interested. | About 1,591 ryots and others have emigrated with their cattle to the Mulnad country in search after pasture. But as large emigrations have taken place to these parts from other taluks also, scarcity of fodder as well as prevalence of cattle disease appear to be experienced there; but this being the harvest season in those parts in coffee jungle, &c., the emigrants appear to have found means of livelihood. Some of them have returned to their homes after suffering from the climate and from heavy loss of their cattle. Further emigration appears probable. | The number of relief works already started is 29, at a total sanctioned amount of Rs. 11,605-11; but these being insufficient, further works are considered practicable, in the following order of their necessity:<br>*1st.*—Hollalkere Summuth. Repairing of the Channa-Patna-Katti.<br>*2nd.*—Repairing of the Arsanagatta tank.<br>*3rd.*—Ramguri Summuth. Noolenoor, Dunie, Kaneehully tanks and Katti repairs.<br>*4th.*—Bagur Summuth. Repairs to Katti and tanks of Hebbali and Chicka-ye-gati.<br>*5th.*—Hosdoorga Summuth. Repairs of Kattis of Athigatta and Hoorlihullee. But the ryots do not take advantage of relief works, on the plea that they are unaccustomed to do earthwork, &c., they prefer emigrating to places where they can find employment, such as coffee plantations, &c., where they expect the work to be easy. | Out of the grant of Rs. 200 from Government, a sum of Rs. 150 has been spent in feeding the needy with ragi balls, &c. The remaining money will, in the same manner, be spent. At the kusbali of Hosdoorga there is a public kitchen opened by private subscriptions, and a similar one is about to be opened at Hollalkere. | The number of persons on land at the date of report (1) on works, (2) by charitable measures, is 504, and the number, roughly estimated, which the Government is likely to have on its hands on—<br>1st March 1877 is 700.<br>1st May 1877 is 400.<br>1st July 1877 is 300.<br>The small number shown for May and July is in consequence of the rains anticipated in those months, when the ryots may revert to their usual ploughing operations. |

### KAUKUPPA

| a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | j | k |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In the villages along the course of the Chinna-Huggry river some Kartik crops have been saved by wells dug. The outturn is 10 annas in the rupee. For the Vyshaka crop seed has also been sown and the outturn expected is 6 annas.<br>Excluding black cotton soil, dry crops have been raised in certain localities, and the outturn is 6 annas. As the tanks did not receive sufficient supplies of water this year, the Kartik wet crops have failed, and there will be no sowing for the Vyshaka. In 16 villages of the Bilchode-hobli the lands, almost all black soil, have been left waste. Likewise, in 10 villages of the Soke-hobli, and in 20 villages of the Jagalore-hobli, the dry crops have generally failed. There will be no further sowing during the current year.<br>The yield of the whole taluk is 2¼ annas only. | Remissions Rs. 18,921, out of a total revenue of Rs. 26,852. | About 6,268 head of cattle have died, and it is thought that 6,000 more will die before the next rains set in. Some of the cattle have been taken to the Mulnad taluks. The ryots are not aware of any means for saving their cattle. There is little or no prickly pear in the taluk. | Except in 25 villages situated near the banks of the Chinna-Huggry river, scarcity of drinking water is more or less felt. The existing wells will have to be deepened, and new ones sunk wherever they are found to be requisite. | *Prices of the principal food-grains.*<br>MONTHS AND WEEKS. No. OF SEERS PER RUPEE.<br>Rice, 1st sort. Rice, 2nd sort. Ragi. Jowari. Bengal gram. Wheat. Horse-gram.<br>Oct. 1876.<br>1st week ... 8 9 13 13 9 9 9<br>2nd „ ... 7½ 8½ 12 11½ 8 8½ 7<br>3rd „ ... 6½ 7½ 9 9 8 8 6<br>4th „ ... 5½ 6 8 8 6 8 6<br>Nov. 1876.<br>1st week ... 5½ 6 8 8 6 6 6<br>2nd „ ... 5½ 6 8 8 6 6 6<br>3rd „ ... 5½ 6 8 8 6 6 6<br>4th „ ... 5½ 6 8 8 6 6<br>Dec. 1876.<br>1st week ... 5½ 6 7½ 7½ 6 6 6<br>2nd „ ... 5 6 7 6½ 5½ 5 6<br>3rd „ ... 5 6 7 6½ 5½ 5 6<br>4th „ ... 5 5½ 7 6½ 5½ 5<br>Six years' average prices... 12½ 14½ 42 47½ 14 15½ 25½ | TALUKA.<br>Some of the ryots have got sufficient stores of grain. The merchants import grain in small quantities from the neighbouring markets in the Bellary District. The prices are not likely to go down. | Total population of the taluk, 38,782. The people are in general poor. There are only a very few well-to-do families. The number of cultivators is 26,355, and there are 12,427 of other professions. There are about 25 rich men in the taluk, but they are not likely to assist any of the people. | About ⅞ths of the people have emigrated to the Bellary District, and none of them have returned, as they have found relief there. If sufficient relief works are not started in the taluka soon, there will be further emigration to other parts of the country. | Relief works of the value of Rs. 300 have been sanctioned, and estimates for works of the value of Rs. 1,700 are pending sanction. Estimates for more relief works are in course of preparation. If sanction is granted up to Rs. 12,000 for making village roads, raising tank bunds, and repairing and sinking wells, the poor in the taluk will find relief. The anicut across the Chinna-Huggry river, for which an estimate is prepared by the Irrigation Department, may be advantageously built during the present famine season. | Notwithstanding the efforts made, no private subscriptions have been raised in the taluka for feeding the infirm, old, and children. Unless Government sanction a reasonable sum, nothing can be done in this respect. | About 175 men are now employed on district fund works. The following are the estimated numbers that will have to be provided with work in future:<br>On March 1st 1877 ... 800<br>„ May 1st „ ... 1,500<br>„ July 1st „ ... 2,000 |







DISTRICT—continued.

CHITALDROOG

| a | b | c | d | e |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Of the dry crops for Kartik, the outturn is one anna in the rupee only. A small extent of wet land was cultivated for the Kartik crop for want of water in some of the tanks in the taluk. The outturn of the whole was only three annas in the rupee. For the Vyshaka crop, most of the lands have not been cultivated at all. Some lands will be cultivated by means of wells, &c., and the outturn will, it is expected, be about two annas. Most of the trees in the gardens have died. | The yield of the taluk may be about 2 annas in all.<br>In consequence of the scanty falls of rain both during the past year and this year, most of the lands were left uncultivated, and the ryots, with the exception of a few here and there, are in a very reduced condition. Coercive measures have been in many instances adopted for the recovery of the last year's Government demands against the ryots. This year they are scarcely able to maintain themselves and their families, so it is presumed that about Rs. 30,000 will have to be remitted this year, out of a total of Rs. 69,896. | The number of cattle in the taluk was 123,060; of these 4,544 died up to the end of November. About 20,000 cattle have been taken to the Mulnad in search of fodder. It is expected that about half of the present number of cattle will survive. There is very little prickly pear in the taluk. The ryots have done their utmost to save their cattle, even feeding them on leaves of trees. Should permission be obtained for the ryots to graze their cattle in the Amrut Mahal Kavuls lands in other parts of the district, some relief would be afforded. | At present there is sufficient drinking water in all the villages of the taluk. There are many natural springs, wells and tanks in it. Should these dry up, measures will then have to be adopted to remove the silt as well as to deepen them, and in certain localities new wells will have to be sunk. | POWAGADA<br>*Prices of the principal food-grains.*<br>Grains. — 1st October 1876. — Last week in December 1876. — Average price for last six years.<br>Rice, 1st sort ... — Seers. 8 — Seers. 5 — Seers. 15½<br>„ 2nd „ ... — 9 or 9½ — 5½ — 18½<br>Ragi ... — 11½ — 7 — 37½<br>Jowari ... — 11½ — 6 — 38<br>Horse-gram ... — 10 — 6 — 32½<br>Bengal „ ... — 10 — 6½ — 9½<br>Wheat ... — 8 — 5 — 9 |

OBSERVATIONS BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

(*a*).—The district is almost entirely burnt up: the dry crops have been lost in almost all parts.

(*b*).—Large remissions will be required.

(*c*).—Very heavy loss of cattle from starvation has occurred, and a large number of further deaths may be expected. For fodder little can be done, as prickly pear is scarce, importation would be expensive, and even the grazing in the Mulnad is unhealthy for the cattle.

(*d*).—A very large number of wells have been and are under construction, but a water famine is the chief danger.

(*e & f*).—The two railway stations have been the saving of the people, and imports are likely to continue.

(*h*).—Emigration has not done the people much good.

(*i*).—A large number of tank repairs and other minor works have been and are in progress. The improvement of the sanitary condition of the villages, and of their communications with market towns, is desirable.

(*k*).—The estimates of relief for the future are a maximum.



DISTRICT—concluded.

| f | g | h | i | j | k |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TALUK.<br>Only a few families, here and there, have sufficient supplies for their own use. Grain is now being imported from different parts of the Bellary District, as well as from Bangalore. Notwithstanding the importation of grain, the prices have remained stationary. | The total number of people is 52,445; of these 33,800 are cultivating ryots, the remaining 18,645 are of other professions. The people are in general poor. There are a few rich men here and there, and able and willing to assist their tenants and others. | About 5 or 6 thousand people emigrated to the Mulnad country, and about 2 or 3 thousand have gone to the neighbouring taluks of the Bellary District, where extensive relief works are being carried out. Some of the men have since returned from the Mulnad, as they could find no relief there, and the climate is unwholesome. Those that went to Bellary District have not returned, as they found relief there. | Seventeen relief works have been sanctioned. The total amount of estimates for them is Rs. 3,799. Out of this sum Rs. 1,610-15-2 have been spent. The relief works now in progress are not sufficient. Estimates will be submitted for more relief works in due course. | Private subscriptions amounting to Rs. 2,500 were raised, and about 3,800 souls are being fed daily since August last. The money has been almost spent. 200 souls are being fed daily since 14th December 1876 from the Government grant of Rs. 100. More money is wanted. | The numbers relieved at present are—<br>On relief works ... 1,200<br>On district fund works ... 360<br>Fed by Government at Powagada daily ... 200<br>TOTAL ... 1,760<br><br>Besides the above, 3,800 men, women and children are being daily fed in the villages by private subscriptions. The number of persons that will have to be maintained on relief works, &c., on 1st March, 1st May, and on 1st July 1877 will be about 10,000 respectively at least. The number would be higher than this, were it not for the extensive relief works that are now in progress in the neighbouring taluks of the Bellary District, to which the people of this taluk resort in large numbers. |

35

STATEMENT B.

# ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT A

AND

# OTHER INFORMATION

RELATING TO THE

# DISTRESSED DISTRICTS IN THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

*N. B.*—This Abstract is compiled from Statement A, the weekly progress statements issued by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and the original reports of the Amildars, Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners.

# STATEMENT

## ABSTRACT OF THE REVIEW AND FORECAST OF THE CONDI

| | District. | Area in square miles. | | Population. | | Prices of staple grain in seers per ru | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Ordinary Prices of Rice and Ragi. | | | Average Prices | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | December 31st, 1876. | | | January 31st, 1877. | | |
| | | Total. | Affected. | Total. | Affected. | Rice 1st sort. | Rice 2nd sort. | Ragi. | Rice 1st sort. | Rice 2nd sort. | Ragi. | Rice 1st sort. | Rice 2nd sort. | Ragi. |
| 1 | Bangalore ... | 2,914 | 1,914 | 828,354 | 384,968 | 10 | 12 | 30 | 6 | 6½ | 7·5 | 5 to 7 | 6½ to 7½ | 7½ to 10½ |
| 2 | Kolar ... | 2,577 | 2,577 | 618,964 | 618,954 | ... | 16 | 40 | 7½ | 7½ | 8 | 6 to 7½ | ... | 7½ to 10 |
| 3 | Tumkur ... | 3,606 | 3,606 | 632,239 | 632,239 | 12 | 14 | 53 | 5½ | 5½ | 7 | 5 to 6 | 6 to 7 | 6½ to 9 |
| 4 | Mysore ... | 4,127 | 1,245 | 943,187 | 93,764 | 11 | 12 | 35 | ... | 5½ to 6 | 8½ to 9 | 5 to 5½ | 5½ to 6 | 8 to 11 |
| 5 | Hassan ... | 3,291 | 2,153 | 668,417 | 190,823 | 13 | 16 | 38 | 5 to 6½ | 6 to 7½ | 7 to 9 | 5½ to 6 | 6 to 7 | 6 to 8½ |
| 6 | Shimoga ... | 3,797 | 388 | 498,976 | 47,431 | 11 | 15 | 38 | 5½ | 7 | 8½ | 5 | 6 to 7 | 9 |
| 7 | Kadur ... | 2,294 | 691 | 333,925 | 100,444 | 12 | 15 | 32 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 6 to 7 | 8 to 9 |
| 8 | Chitaldroog ... | 4,471 | 4,238 | 531,360 | 511,204 | ... | 12 | 44 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 5 to 7 | ... | 7 to 8 |
| | Total ... | 27,077 | 16,812 | 5,055,412 | 2,579,827 | | | | | | | | | |

* These figures also include the number





B.

TION AND PROSPECTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

| PEE. | | | RAIN-FALL. | | LAND REVENUE. | | NUMBER OF PERSONS TO BE RELIEVED | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | By Charity. | | | | | On Works. | | | | |
| ON February 17th, 1877. | | | 5 years' average. | Up to February 17th, 1877. | Approximate demand in 1876-77. | Estimated remissions. | Christmas 1876 | Approximate number on 17th Feb. 1877. | On 1st March 1877. | On 1st May 1877. | On 1st July 1877. | Christmas 1876. | Actual on 17th Feb. 1877. | On 1st March 1877. | On 1st May 1877. | On 1st July 1877. |
| Rice 1st sort | Rice 2nd sort. | Ragi. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5½ to 7½ | ... | 7 to 10 | 35·31 | 16·33 | 9,02,000 | 2,76,466 | 5,306 | 7,523 | ... | ... | ... | 12,054 | 14,286 | 20,250 | 34,250 | 25,000 |
| 6 to 7¼ | ... | 7 to 10 | 25·44 | 14·87 | 8,69,763 | 2,80,300 | 1,279 | 511 | ... | ... | ... | 4,666 | 8,183 | 6,463 | 4,731 | 3,364 |
| 5 to 6½ | ... | 7 to 8½ | 27·39 | 15·88 | 8,97,136 | 1,63,000 | 2,108 | 2,471 | 5,100 | 5,300 | 5,800 | 6,579 | 17,400 | 27,500 | 31,500 | 26,500 |
| 5½ to 6½ | ... | 8 to 11 | 24·28 | 20·79 | 9,63,972 | 75,250 | 4,470 | 3,274 | 815 | 918 | 20 | 6,248 | 6,545 | 10,532 | 12,800 | 16,230 |
| 5 to 6½ | ... | 8 to 9 | 34·45 | 15·81 | 10,48,669 | 97,615 | 761 | 405 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 1,350 | 7,496 | 6,753 | 14,200 | 13,700 | 1,350 |
| 5 | 6½ | 9 | 38·45 | 18·29 | 11,69,700 | 38,000 | 50 | 398 | ... | ... | ... | 1,230 | 2,818 | 4,000 | 4,500 | 1,500 |
| 6 to 7½ | ... | 8 to 9½ | 35·69 | 19·58 | 5,96,000 | 64,000 | 385 | 512 | ... | ... | ... | 3,432 | 2,417 | 12,410 | 22,985 | 52,475 |
| 5 to 6 | ... | 7½ to 9 | 23·46 | 9·49 | 4,47,585 | 2,82,041 | 7,600 | 1,471 | ... | ... | ... | 6,939 | 4,837 | 32,500 | 22,900 | 33,100 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 68,94,825 | 12,76,672 | 21,959 | 16,565 | 6,915 | 7,418 | 7,170 | 48,644 | 63,348 | 133,855 | 157,866 | 159,569 |

of persons maintained by charity.

STATEMENT





| | A careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas; *kharif* and *rabi* should be shewn separately. If there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned. | An estimate as close as may at the time be practicable of the amount of revenue to be remitted. | Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result and suggestions for the future. | The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any. | The course of prices weekly of each of the principal food grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages. | Local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise, whence further supplies are being or may be drawn; and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation. | The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural; and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artizans also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants, and likely to do so, or the reverse. | The movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves, or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning) and whether further emigration is probable. | The relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity. | The nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BANGALORE. | After making allowance for the proportions of dry and wet cultivation, the average amount of the crop saved is:—<br>One-eighth in 7 taluks.<br>One-sixth „ 1 „<br>Nil „ 1 „<br>TOTAL 9 „ | The remissions were estimated, in November last, at Rs. 5,63,750; but, according to the taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 2,76,460. | The mortality among cattle from scarcity of fodder and water amounts to 13,951 head; and 9,532 more are expected to die. There is little fodder except leaves of trees; but State forests have been thrown open and prickly pear recommended as fodder. Hulbani sales have also been abandoned, and ryots have been recommended not to sell but to use their ragi straw, and to sow cheena or Bengal gram in beds of dried tanks, so as to produce fodder for cattle. | Most of the tanks, wells, and reservoirs have become dry. Much distress is expected from the scarcity of water. Ryots have, however, been recommended to sink wells in beds of tanks, rivers, and nullas, and to remove silt from tank beds and wells. | Prices were mostly higher at the close of the year than during the preceding three months, and averaged about 8 seers of ragi and 6 of rice per rupee, but they have since improved. | ...e local stocks are insufficient for the requirements of the people. Importation of foodgrains is going on through the Bangalore, Malur, and Tadgody railway stations; but the supplies are not considered to be sufficient for the requirements of the people. Private enterprise may ultimately maintain supplies but a fall in prices is not expected. | The larger proportion of the population are agriculturists, and the majority of the people are poor. There are a few well-to-do landholders, but they are not likely to aid their tenants. | A considerable number of the labouring classes have emigrated to coffee districts in search of employment. Whether they have bettered themselves or not, is not known; but further emigration is probable. | The minor works which were set in hand at the beginning of the distress were found to be inadequate; and further works—such as constructing roads, sinking wells in, and removing silt from, beds of tanks, strengthening bunds of tanks, levelling ruined fort at Hoskote, and dismantling Bangalore fort walls and filling ditches,—have been recommended to be undertaken. | There are relief kitchens at Peltah and Yellathere, and in the cantonment of Bangalore, where travellers, and the aged and infirm, are fed. Private subscriptions have also been raised in nearly all the taluks for relieving distress among this class of people. |
| KOLAR. | The crop saved is estimated as—<br>One-sixth in 2 taluks.<br>One-fourth „ 2 „<br>One-third „ 6 „<br>TOTAL 10 „ | The remissions were estimated, in November last, at Rs. 3,26,226; but, according to the taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 2,80,300. | Deaths among cattle and agricultural stock amount to 29,183 head, and 137,000 more are expected. The measures adopted to prevent this as much as possible, are the suspension of Hulbani sales, and the opening of State forests for cattle to graze in. Prickly pear has also been recommended as fodder. | People and cattle suffer a little from the want of water. In order to improve the supply, deepening of wells, clearing silt, and digging water holes in fit spots have been recommended. | Prices on the whole rather dearer than in the Bangalore District. | ...here is altogether a stock of about 71,800 kandies of grain in this district. The principal centres from which supplies are drawn, are the Kolar road and Malur railway stations. Private enterprise is not considered sufficient to maintain supplies, and hence a fall in prices is not anticipated. | The majority of the population are of low caste, poor, and agricultural. There are no wealthy landholders in this district capable of affording assistance to their tenants. | People to the number of 57,100 have emigrated, and further emigration is probable unless checked by more relief works. | Rs. 13,534 have already been sanctioned for relief works, and if this sum be found insufficient and a necessity arise for them, more relief works will be undertaken. | A feeding kitchen exists in the Kusba town of each of the taluks of this district, where travellers, and the aged and infirm, are gratuitously fed. |
| TUMKUR. | The crops saved are as follow:—<br>One-fourth in 1 taluk.<br>One-sixth „ 1 „<br>Nil „ 6 „<br>TOTAL 8 „ | The remissions were estimated, in November last at Rs. 423,543; but, according to the taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 163,000. | A considerable number of cattle have died for want of fodder, and further mortality is expected. In order to prevent this as much as possible, Hulbani sales have been abandoned and forest reserves thrown open for cattle to graze, and prickly pear has been recommended as fodder. Grant of takavi for purchase of agricultural stock has been suggested; but the recovery of such advances is doubtful. | In some taluks there is water sufficient for a month or two, while in others the want of it is beginning to be felt. Wells will, however, be sunk in tank beds and in places where required to keep up a supply. | As above. | ...here is a fair stock of grain in this district, but the owners will not dispose of it. Grain has been pouring into the country chiefly from Bangalore, and is still coming. Private enterprise, it is expected, will maintain supplies. | The population are of both high and low caste, and generally poor. About three-fourths are agriculturists, and the remainder belong to the urban or artizan class. There are a few well-to-do landholders, but the majority of them are disinclined to aid their tenants. | A considerable number of the labouring class have emigrated to Coorg and other districts in search of employment. Very few have returned, and it is not known whether those who have not done so have bettered their condition or not. | The relief works already started consist chiefly in excavating silt from tank beds. The further work to be undertaken is collection of metal along the district fund roads, which, it is expected, will give employment to a number of people. | In every taluk of this district there is one or more relief kitchens opened, where destitute travellers, and people who are unable to earn a livelihood by reason of age or infirmity, are gratuitously fed. |
| MYSORE. | The crop saved is:—<br>Two-thirds in 1 taluk.<br>Three-fourths „ 7 „<br>Five-sixths „ 2 „<br>Full averag „ 1 „<br>TOTAL 11 „ | The remissions were estimated, in November last, at Rs. 355,938 but, according to the taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 75,250. | About 26,500 head of cattle have died for want of fodder. A number of cattle have been driven to neighbouring jungles, and to the forests of Coorg and Heffaderan Kote, to graze. In some taluks there is grass sufficient for the remaining cattle. Hulbani sales have been abandoned, and forest reserves generally have been thrown open to cattle. Prickly pear also suggested as fodder. | Villages situated on the banks of rivers have a tolerably good supply of water, while in the case of others a scarcity is apprehended, and deepening of existing wells and sinking new ones are suggested. In parts where people get their supply from channels, it is recommended that the Irrigation Department should let water flow into them continually. | Prices generally, and specially of the other than in any same is observable districts. the case of the present ragi up time. | There is sufficient grain in stock in this district to supply the demands of three-fourths of the population for six or seven months. Besides, importation in large quantities from different parts of the country is going on. | About one-fourth of the population are agriculturists, while the remainder are traders, manufacturers, and of other mixed occupations. The majority of the people are well-to-do. | A number of people have emigrated to Manantoddy, Coorg, and other places in search of employment; some have returned on account of insufficient wages, while others are reported not to be doing well: further emigration is considered improbable. | No regular relief works have been started in either of the taluks of the district, as there was no necessity for them; but minor works, such as repairing roads and tanks, will be undertaken to give work to unemployed labourers. | Except in two taluks where there is no need for them kitchens have been opened for affording relief to the destitute, and others who are unable from old age or sickness to earn a livelihood. |

STATEMENT

| | A careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: thus if *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately. If there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned. | An estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount of revenue to be remitted. | Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future. | The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any. | The course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HASSAN. | Crops saved :—<br>One-half in 3 taluks.<br>Three-fourths „ 2 „<br>Five-sixths „ 4 „<br>TOTAL ... 9 taluks. | The remissions were estimated in November last at Rs. 3,93,247, but, according to the Taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 97,615. | There has been a very heavy mortality among cattle in this district and a large number of animals have been driven to the Mulnad to graze. There is a small stock of rice and ragi straw which may suffice for what cattle there are remaining for a couple of months. Besides, of what little grass there is left in the Gunals and Kavals the cattle of ryots are permitted the free use. | There is no general failure of water at present, though a scarcity is apprehended if the rains keep off; and in that case the sinking of wells in tank-beds and in low grounds will be undertaken. | Prices generally the same as in Kolar. There was a remarkable rise at the beginning of November, followed by a gradual recovery. |
| SHIMOGA. | In each of the two distressed taluks of this district the yield of crops may be taken at one-third. The remaining taluks have a full average crop. | The remissions were estimated in November last at Rs. 44,062, but according to the taluk returns now submitted this amount is reduced to Rs. 38,000. | 20,341 head of cattle have died, and 15,000 more deaths are expected. State forests have been thrown open for cattle to graze in. | Except in the villages on the banks of rivers, much scarcity of water will be felt by the drying up of tanks, wells and nalas. Cleaning and deepening of existing wells and sinking of new ones in beds of tanks and low grounds will, it is hoped, improve the supply. | The prices of only the two distressed taluks given. In one of these rice rose to 4½ seers in November, while in the other the prices were fair throughout. |
| KADUR. | Only three out of the five taluks of the district are affected by drought. In one of these one-half and in the others one-fourth of the crops has been saved. The remaining two taluks have a full average yield. | The remissions were estimated, in November last, at Rs. 1,46,012,; but, according to the taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 64,000. | The mortality among cattle amounts to 18,187 head, and 13,027 more deaths are expected. Hulbani sales have been abandoned and State forests thrown open for grazing. A certain number of animals have also been taken to the Mulnad to graze. | A great scarcity of water is apprehended from tanks and wells running dry. Wells will, however, be made in beds of tanks and in low grounds to improve the supply. | Prices about the same as in the Bangalore District. |
| CHITTLDROOG. | The proportion of the crops saved is as under :—<br>One-sixth in 4 taluks.<br>One-eighth „ 1 taluk.<br>Nil „ 3 taluks.<br>TOTAL ... 8 taluks. | The remissions were estimated in November last at Rs. 3,12,478, but according to the taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 2,82,041. | The mortality among cattle has been very great in this district from the want of fodder and water, and a large number more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Herds have been driven to the Mulnad to graze. In five taluks there is no prickly-pear to be had, and in those where it is to be procured ryots are disinclined to feed their cattle on it. In two talukas cattle are fed on roots and leaves of date trees, and on the straw and stalks obtained from the Kartik crops harvested. Great relief is expected from the cattle being permitted to graze on the Amrat Mahal Kaval lands. | There is no immediate apprehension of a failure of water in this district, except in one taluk, where excavation of old wells and removal of silt from tank beds are recommended. In the event of a general failure of water, it is said that deepening old wells and sinking new ones will be sufficient to keep up a supply. | Prices mostly rather higher than in Kolar until quite recently. A rise in November very marked in some taluks. |





B—continued.

| | The local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise, whence further supplies are being or may be drawn; and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation. | The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions, urban or artizans; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse. | The movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves, or merely gone elsewhere to starve or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable. | The relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity. | The nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HASSAN. | There is a stock of grain in the district, but it is not expected to last long. Importations are being made from Mangalore, Bangalore, and the Mulnad, but not in sufficiently large quantities to cause a fall in prices. | The population is of both high and low caste, and for the most part poor; about one-fourth are agriculturists, while the remainder are of miscellaneous and mixed occupations. There are no landholders who possess the means to aid their tenants. The patels are said, however, to supply food to their servants. | Considerable emigration has taken place to Coorg, Manantoddy, Nilgiris, and the Mulnad. The emigrants are not supposed to be doing well, both on account of the low wages and because of their weak condition not enabling them to work the full time required of them. Notwithstanding, further emigration is probable. | The relief works to the amount of Rs. 71,209, already started, will afford ample work for the people. If more works are needed they will be undertaken. | In all the taluks, with the exception of two, relief kitchens have been opened, both from private subscriptions and Government contributions, to afford relief to destitute travellers and to people incapable of earning a livelihood. |
| SHIMOGA. | The local stock comprises 42,500 kandies of grain. Importations are being made from Bombay *vid* Bellary and from Comti, and will be sufficient for the present, though eventually the supplies will, it is suggested, require to be supplemented by Government. | The larger proportion of the population are agriculturists, and very few are of high caste. A very small number of the landlords are able to aid their tenants. | About 2,000 persons have removed their cattle to the Mulnad to graze, and people from other districts have also brought their cattle there in search of fodder. The latter, it is expected, will leave as soon as the harvest is over, as there is no likelihood of their earning a livelihood except on relief works. | Rs. 23,906 have been sanctioned for relief works, and these are considered to be sufficient. Two more works will be undertaken if it be found necessary to do so. | In one taluk a feeding-house has been opened, where travellers, and the aged and infirm, are fed. |
| KADUR. | There are about 8,930 kandies of grain in stock, and importation is going on from Hassan, Bangalore, and the Mulnad, the principal centres of supply. Private enterprise will, it is expected, meet the requirements of the people, but no fall in prices is anticipated. | The greater number of the people in this district are of high caste, and about 99 per cent. of the population is poor. From 15 to 50 per cent. are urban or artizans. There are no landholders in so well-to-do a position as to be able to aid their tenants. | About 25 per cent. of the population have emigrated from two taluks, and further emigration is said to be probable. | The relief works already started will cost Rs. 8,442. The further works which it is proposed to undertake, such as digging wells, constructing roads, and excavating tanks, will, it is roughly estimated, cost Rs. 19,000. | Private kitchens have been opened in each of the three distressed taluks. Private subscriptions, supplemented by Government donations, have also been raised to relieve helpless people, who are unable to earn a livelihood. |
| CHITTLDROOG. | In some taluks there is a stock of grain, but not very large, while in others there is little or none at all. Grain is, however, being imported from Bangalore, Bellary, Devangiri, Dharwar, and from the Mulnad taluks of the Kadur and Shimoga districts. It is feared that the merchants are not sufficiently well off to import largely so as to meet all demands. | The population are of both high and low caste, and are for the most part poor. About two-thirds of them are agriculturists. There are a few well-to-do landholders, but it is not thought that they will assist their tenants to any great extent. | A large number of people have emigrated from some taluks to the Mulnad and to coffee estates, in the former case for fodder for their cattle and in the latter for employment. Some have returned because of the uncongeniality of the climate, and because of their being unsuccessful in earning a livelihood. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances further emigration is probable. | Rs. 1,12,984 have already been sanctioned for starting relief works, and a further outlay is still to be incurred. | Except in two taluks, where no relief measures have as yet been adopted, travellers, the aged and infirm, &c., are fed from private subscriptions and from contributions of like sums made by Government. |

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No. 274.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, dated Calcutta, the 9th March 1877.*

[AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE.]

*Famine.*

READ—

Telegram from the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated October 30th, requesting the submission of separate statements regarding each taluk in the distressed districts, showing its area, population, Government realizable revenue in 1875-76, rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation, average annual rainfall, actual rainfall up to date, ordinary price of the staple-food of the taluk at that season, actual prices on the date of the return, probable extent of failure of crops, and amount, if any, sanctioned for relief works and other relief; and adding that the statements might be prepared from the best information then available, and corrected or supplemented afterwards if necessary.

Letters from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Nos. 134, 157, and 175, dated 19th January, and 15th and 28th February 1877, submitting the information required for the Nandidroog, Nagar, and Ashtagram Divisions respectively.

Letter to the Chief Commissioner, No. 470, dated 2nd December 1876, forwarding copy of a letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 459, dated 30th November 1876, and requesting that a complete review similar to that required in the case of Bombay might be submitted for the province of Mysore.

Letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, No. 131, dated the 17th January 1877.

Ditto ditto, No. 135, dated 20th January 1877.
Ditto ditto, „ 142, „ 26th „
Ditto ditto, „ 144, „ 27th „
Ditto ditto, „ 154, „ 2nd February 1877.
Ditto ditto, „ 155, „ 6th „
Ditto ditto, „ 174, „ 26th „

and telegram, dated 6th March 1877, forwarding translations of the original reports received from each taluk, together with the remarks thereon of the Deputy Commissioners of the districts.

Statement A, compiled from the returns and summaries received in reply to the telegram of the Foreign Department, dated 30th October 1876, and the letter to the Chief Commissioner, dated 2nd December, above referred to.

Statement B, being an abstract of statement A, with additions from the Mysore weekly returns.

## RESOLUTION.

The province of Mysore is undergoing, throughout a large portion of its area, the unusual misfortune of a second season of drought. The harvest of the year 1874-75 was abundant, but the south-west monsoon of 1875 failed so extensively as to cause a loss of the greater part of the dry crops, and the succeeding north-east monsoon was likewise scanty and insufficient to fill the tanks which are relied upon for the irrigation of about one-sixth of the province. The prevalence of distress was brought fully to the notice of the Government of India in January 1876, and aid was afforded by means of relief works and considerable remissions of the land revenue. During the present year both the south-west and north-east monsoons have been even more scanty than before, and distress has consequently been converted into a famine of much severity.

2. In October last the Chief Commissioner reported very fully on the condition of affairs up to date, obtained a grant for relief works, and was requested to submit statistical information regarding each taluk similar to that called for at the same time with reference to the distressed portions of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Subsequently, a complete review and forecast, resembling that required for those presidencies, was considered to be necessary. The submission of the information thus expected has been unavoidably delayed by various circumstances, and it has not in all cases been found possible to ascertain details with the precision which might have been desired. The result has, moreover, been to a considerable extent

anticipated by the graphic sketch of the condition of the province very recently presented by the minute of Sir Richard Temple dated 14th ultimo, and its accompanying memoranda by Mr. Bernard. At the same time His Excellency the Governor-General in Council considers that there may be much advantage in making public a review of the tract suffering from scarcity which is based upon a comprehensive series of facts, collected by the several local officers who are in actual contact with the people and their difficulties, and expressed as far as possible in their own words.

3. The area of Mysore is 27,077 square miles, and its population 5,055,412, and the province is divided into eight districts, comprising 68 taluks. The Shimoga, Kadur, Hassan and Mysore districts, which lie in order from north to south along the edge of the Western Ghâts, have suffered less than the others, and the two first named have even afforded by the jungles and grazing grounds in certain of their taluks most material aid to the remainder of the province. Chitaldroog and Bangalore come next in order of failure, while Tumkur, lying between them, and Kolar, the eastern-most of all, have virtually lost nearly the whole of their crops. The affected area and population as estimated by the Chief Commissioner are given in the margin, and amount to nearly two-thirds of the whole area and one-half the whole population of the province. If, however, all taluks be considered as affected in which the crop saved amounts to less than one-half, the numbers will be 14,479 and 2,849,329, while if taluks with half crop saved be added the results will be raised to 16,160 and 3,141,747 respectively.

| Area in square miles. | Population. |
|---|---|
| 16,812 | 2,579,827 |

4. The rainfall during the past season is shewn in the margin. As only one-third of the taluks have had less than half the average, and no less than thirty-one have received above one-half, the general result is more favourable than that of the rainfall in the distressed districts in the Bombay Presidency during the same period. The fact, however, of the present season being the second one of drought renders the deficiency far more serious in its consequences than it otherwise would have been. The Chief Commissioner reports that "the tanks generally are all dry, and the gravity of the crisis is undoubted," and it is to be feared that a considerable increase of suffering to both man and beast is inevitable.

| Proportion. | Number of taluks. |
|---|---|
| Full rainfall ... | 8 |
| Three-fourths ... | 13 |
| Two-thirds ... | 10 |
| One-half ... | 14 |
| One-third ... | 10 |
| One-quarter ... | 9 |
| One-seventh ... | 4 |
| Total ... | 68 |

5. The attempt to estimate with any approach to accuracy the failure of crops is in the present case surrounded with considerable difficulties. The province is subject to the influence of two monsoons, and there is also a considerable amount of land dependent on irrigation, which again proceeds from several sources, some of which are less affected by the rainfall than others. In the absence of correct statistics as to the proportions of the total area under each class of cultivation, it is obvious that a mere estimate of the yield of each such class in annas is usually of little use. In some cases the taluk reports are sufficiently intelligible without such statistics, but in others it has been necessary to fall back upon the estimates prepared for the returns called for in October, which, though doubtless framed with all care, are probably less reliable than the more matured taluk reports of a later date, and which for the most part anticipated a loss somewhat heavier than has eventually resulted. The marginal table

| Districts. | Number of taluks in which the crop was:— | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Full average. | Five-sixths. | Three-fourths. | One-half. | One-third. | One-fourth. | One-sixth. | One-eighth. | Nil. |
| Bangalore ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| Kolar ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Tumkur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 6 |
| Mysore ... | 1 | 2 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hassan ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shimoga ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kadur ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Chitaldroog ... | .. | .... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Total ... | 9 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 10 |



is the nearest estimate which, under these circumstances, it has been found practicable to frame. The Tumkur District, it will be seen, has suffered the heaviest loss; but is closely followed by Bangalore and Chitaldroog; Kolar and Kadur hold an intermediate position; Hassan and Mysore have failed but slightly, and Shimoga is almost untouched. Counting by taluks, the crop saved is above half in twenty-five taluks; the failure has been total in ten and nearly so in eight more, while the intermediate number, losing from one-sixth to one-half both inclusive, is twenty-five. These results are more extreme as regards both crop lost and crop saved, than those ascertained in the case of Bombay.

6. The estimates of probable remissions of land revenue which were formed in November amounted to no less than Rs. 25,64,956, the total demand for the year being Rs. 68,94,825; but further enquiry has reduced this figure to one-half, or Rs. 12,76,672. It appears probable that still further reductions will be found practicable, especially in the Kolar District. The general principle laid down by the Chief Commissioner has been that eight annas in the rupee may be remitted on wet lands under tanks, if wholly unirrigated, and from four to six annas on dry land holdings, but that if any further concession be needed it must be in the form of postponement of recovery till next year.

7. The resources of Mysore in cattle and agricultural stock generally have not been reported, but they have already been most materially impaired, and it is to be feared that considerable further loss is unavoidable. The condition of the cattle may be said to be decidedly bad in nineteen taluks, indifferent in forty-one, and good in eight only. The districts of Chitaldroog and Tumkur appear to be the worst; the reported losses being 79,700 and 97,600 head respectively. The remedial measures adopted have been the suspension of sales of grass on waste lands, the throwing open of the State forests, and above all, the removal of the cattle to the Ghât districts, particularly to the eight Mulnad taluks or hilly region in the Shimoga and Kadur districts. Prickly pear has not found favour as fodder.

8. The scarcity of water is great through above two-thirds of the province; the condition in this respect of seventeen taluks being bad and of thirty-two indifferent, and the suffering of the people and the cattle will be intensified in the event of no rain falling in the course of next month. The digging of temporary wells in the beds of nullas and tanks is the only measure which can be resorted to.

9. The course of prices during the three months terminating at Christmas is chiefly remarkable as shewing a general and gradual rise, rather than the sudden rise and subsequent recovery which was observable in the case of Bombay. Since that date there has been a decided amendment in the price of ragi, but that of rice has been more stationary. The condition and prospects of the grain trade have been so ably reviewed in the memoranda by Mr. Bernard, to which reference has already been made, that it is sufficient to say that in Mysore, as elsewhere, private trade has shewn great activity, that the demand on the railway is, and will continue to be, in excess of its carrying power, and that there appear to be not inconsiderable stocks in the hands of the people which will not be drawn upon until June and July, when it is to be hoped that rain will have fallen and removed all anxiety regarding the coming season.

10. Mysore, like the west of India generally, does not possess a wealthy zemindari class, who can be relied on to pay their revenue regularly notwithstanding occasional bad years, and to deal liberally with their tenantry. The population contains a rather larger percentage than usual of high castes, but the majority are poor, excepting, perhaps, in the Mysore district.

11. The number of persons reported to have emigrated is 334,248, or about 13 per cent. on the affected population, but the movement has for the most part been only to the Mulnad taluks of the Shimoga and Kadur districts, for the purpose of grazing cattle, or to the coffee plantations of Coorg and its vicinity, where labour is in request. It is doubtful whether the change of climate has usually been found advantageous.

12. Up to the period when the taluk reports now under consideration were sent in, the organization of relief works had not attained any very large dimensions, and the Chief Commissioner was endeavouring, with equal caution and

judgment to meet, without exceeding, the exigencies of the situation. The projects which have been undertaken have, owing to the want of facilities for large undertakings, been of limited extent, and have in the great majority of instances consisted of tank repairs and clearances. As such projects are particularly appropriate to the circumstances of Mysore, and task-work is everywhere enforced, with the cordial co-operation of the Public Works Department, there is good reason to believe that the result will be a material improvement of the irrigational resources of the Province. The totals of the general expenditure up to December 31st by means of which much relief will be afforded, are given in the margin. The appropriations for relief works under civil officers were on February 17th Rs. 4,98,568, out of which Rs. 1,92,968 had been actually expended. The relief appears to have been sufficient without being excessive:

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| District Fund Budget ... ... ... | 1,85,323 |
| Special relief works ... ... ... | 1,19,269 |
| TOTAL ... | 3,04,592 |
| Imperial Public Works Irrigation Budget ... | 3,50,234 |
| Ditto Roads and Buildings ditto ... | 8,36,533 |
| TOTAL ... | 11,92,767 |
| Civil Budget: petty repairs, &c. ... ... | 76,831 |
| Municipal Budget ... ... ... | 1,10,713 |
| TOTAL ... | 16,83,903 |

13. The organisation for charitable relief has been carefully developed throughout the various districts. Considerable sums have been privately raised for the support of the aged, helpless and infirm, and the Chief Commissioner, in accordance with sanction accorded to him at his request on the 2nd November 1876, has made in all cases an equivalent grant on the part of Government. Recently arrangements have been commenced, at the suggestion of Sir Richard Temple, for a careful house-to-house visitation, with the view of preventing, as far as human agency can effect it, the mortality which might otherwise possibly occur among those who are from any cause prevented from seeking relief on the works.

14. The local officers estimate as shown in the margin the numbers likely to be in receipt of relief. As regards the first-mentioned date, it seems sufficient to say that, according to the latest information obtained by telegraph and relating to the latter part of February, the total on the works and receiving charitable relief was 94,596. The estimate, therefore, while beyond the mark was not altogether excessive, and it seems not improbable that the numbers on the 1st of May may come up to the local calculation. By the 1st of July, however, a considerable reduction in numbers may fairly be anticipated, especially if a favourable commencement of the rains has taken place.

| | |
|---|---|
| March, 1st ... ... | 140,000 |
| May, 1st ... ... | 164,000 |
| July, 1st ... ... | 166,000 |

15. In conclusion, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has great pleasure in congratulating the Chief Commissioner and the officers of the Mysore Administration on the zeal, judgment, and humanity which have characterised their arrangements and exertions to meet the great calamity which has fallen upon the province, and the large measure of success which has hitherto attended them.

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ORDERED, that copies of this Resolution be communicated to the Secretary of State for India, the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and Sir Richard Temple, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(True extract.)

*Additional Secretary to the Government of India.*

To the Government of Madras
(Revenue Departme
H S
19/3/77

Rec'd 19th Dec 1617

1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

AGRICULTURE and HORITCULTURE.
Famine.

RESOLUTION.

To

No. 274.

Dated Calcutta, the 9th March 1877.

Rec'd 19--

SUBJECT.

Taluqdars claims of the Kuyan Province.

Governmental Central Press.—No. 110 L. 877.—172.

No 1790

28 Dec 77