#### SECTION III.—ECONOMIC.

### GENERAL AGRICULTURAL CONDITION.

Of the total extent of 13,39,433 acres under cultivation in this District during 1922-23, 87,571 acres or 6.5 per cent are irrigated by the channels drawn from the Kaveri and its tributaries and they are relatively speaking more independent of the variations in the seasonable distribution of rainfall than the other lands. Of the remaining extent, 36,802 are commanded by tanks and 12,15,060 acres depend entirely on timely rains.

The District depends on three seasonable rains, the Mungar in March and April, important for preliminary ploughing, and also for a catch of crop of Ragi and Jolum, the southwest monsoon in June and September, yielding the freshes and floods in the rivers and also facilitating the sowing and growth of paddy, ragi and other grains and the north-west monsoon in October and November sustaining and bringing the crops to maturity. The District average for three rains are 1.02 inches 6.92 inches,, and 12.72 inches respectively in 1922.

Agricultural stock is better than average in quality, and there is generally no lack of food or fodder for cattle, except in parts of Malvalli, Mandya and Nagamangala Taluks. Manurial facilities exist and leaf manure is resorted to for the rice fields, as also green manuring by growth and ploughing of manurial crops under river channels.

The average out-turn of the principal crops per acre ranges from 4 pallas in Heggaddevankote Taluk to 14 pallas in Mandya for paddy, from 1½ pallas in T.-Navsipur to 4½ pallas in Mandya for Ragi and from 1 palla in Chamarajnagar to 4 pallas in Gundlupet for jolum.

Chief Agricultural statistics and principal crops.

(1) The following table shows the statistics for the three years 1922-23 to 1924-25:—

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Area of the District	35,17.486	36,00,303	35,34,116
Area available for cultivation	16,21,660	15,58,234	15,65,861
Cultivable waste not in occupancy	1,40,819	77,424	79,424
Cultivable area under occupancy	14.80.841	14,80,810	14,86,437
Current fallows	1,41,408	1,45,265	1,40,563
Net area cropped	13,39,433	13,35,545	13,45,874

(2) The following table shows the area of different crops that were raised during the three years 1922-23 to 1924-25:—

· .	1922-23	192 <b>3</b> -2 <b>4</b>	1924-25
Food grains and pulses	13,71,403	13,29,635	13,30,098
Cil seeds	95,641	91,521	89,796
Condiments and spices	18,266	16,675	14,406
Sugar	5,613	5.348	5,319
Fibre	4,693	4,263	4,403
Dves			
Drugs and narcotics	14,459	15,041	16,218
Fodder crops	11,385	7,188	5,462
Miscellaneous	71,564	64,479	60,448
Total	15,93,024	15,34,160	15,26,150

(3) A table showing the number and extent of different holdings under cultivation in the District during 1922-23, 1923-24 and 1924-25 is given below.—

Year		Holdings not exceeding one acre in extent			Exceeding I acre and not exceeding five acres			PAC	Exceeding 5 but not exceeding ten				
			No. Exte		ent No. E		Exten	N	No.		Extent		
1			2	3	3		4		5	6			7
1922-23 1923-24 1924-25	•••	20,	754 198 397	16,	,803 ,828 ,119	1,	98,968 22,234 33,553	2	,69,47 ,91,50 ,75,37	0 73,	499 158 144	4,	13,695 87,319 47,987
Year		but	ling in not ling !			bu	eding 50 it not ding 100	1	100	ceeding but no ceeding 500	t		pove 500 icres
	No	).	Ext	ent	No		Extent	ե	No	Exten	t :	No	Extent
	8		9		10		11		12	13		14	15
1922 -23 1923 -24 1924 -25	61,9 32,6 28,4	46	6,61, 5,50, 5,09,	499	1,16 1,22 1,22	3	76,506 86,658 73,976	8	111 123 424	25,824 59,58	- 1	2 3 3	1,469 2,164 2,164

The following table gives the number of holders classified according to the amount of revenue paid during 1922-23, 1923-24 and 1924-25.—

Years		ers paying or Jodi o and unde	f Rs. 5	Holders paying assessment exceeding Rs. 5 but not Rs. 25.			
	No.		unt paid	No.	A	mount paid	
1	2		3 4			5	
1922-23 1923-24	86,444 2,		58,463 51,798 47,148	1,08,2 1,15,7 1,23,0	45	7,17,015	
Years	Rs. 25 b		Rs. 100	paying but not g Rs. 500		ers paying e Rs. 500	
	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	
	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1922–23 1923–24 1924–25	23,285 25,207 21,491	5,47,921 5,00,136 5,17,282	898 1,070 851	1,64,875 1,76,987 1,42,655	1	8 6,057 3 8,915 8 8,390	

#### AGRICULTURAL LOANS.

Different kinds of loans granted in the District are (1) Land Improvement Loans (2) Takavi Loans (3) Subsistence Loans and (4) Loans for irrigation wells.

The following table shows the amount of loans granted for different purposes during the years 1920-21, 1921-22 and 1922-23:—

Year	Takavi Loan.	Subsis- tence Loans.	Loan fo	r irrigatio	on wells
	Amount	Amount sanctioned	Amount sanctioned	No. of Appns.	Amount sanctioned
1920-21	2,825	1,180	505	••	
1921-22	4,050	2,000			
1922-23	4,125	500			• •
1923-24	4,410	3,046			• •
1924-25	39,017	28,807			1,000
	1	J	}		

### IRRIGATION.

There are 191 Major tanks and 1274 Minor tanks in the District and the area irrigated by each is 62,809 and 23,312 acres respectively.

The following table gives details of the various means of irrigation in the District:—

		•	l'anks in	action		<del></del>	
Taluk		Major		Minor			
-	No.	Extent I	rigated	No.	Extent Irrigated		
		А.	G.		<b>A.</b>	G.	
Mysore	11	1,010	21	86	<b>554</b>	3	
Hunsur	22	1,568	15	535	857	34	
Heggad-	9	1,995	2	49	517	18	
devankote. Yedatore	3	484	12	92	1,185	4	
Gundlupet	7	915	0	38	494	18	
Nanjangud	4	1,705	37	4	143	11	
Chamaraj-	25	8,884	15	15	648	29	
nagar. T. Narsi	9	2,457	17	28	1,110	20	
pur. Seringa-	6	1,331	31	30	275	17	
patam. Nagaman	23	3,853	19	64	1,615	27	
gala. Krishna	13	2,857	9	147	2,967	10	
rajpet. Mandya	50	32,175	8	133	11,413	0	
Malvalli	9	3,564	в	53	1,533	1	
Total .	191	62,808	32	1,274	23,311	32	

The following table shows the number of major and minor tanks in the District including private enterprise tanks and the number of tanks which are restored out of them:—

	No. of	major	tanks	No. of	minor	tanks	То	tal
Taluk	Restored	Un-restored	Total	Restored	Un-restored	Total	Restored	Un-restored
Mysore	4	7	11	19	67	86	23	74
Yedatore	3	••	3	15	77	92	18	77
Hunsur	. 13	9	22	26	509	535	39	518
Heggad- devankote.	8	1	9	4	<b>4</b> 5	49	12	46
Gundlupet	5	2	7	4	34	38	9	36
Nanjangud.	3	1	4	2	2	4	5	3
Chamara- jnagar.	20	5	25	9	6	15	29	11
T. Narsipur.	в	3	9	9	19	28	15	22
Seringa- patam.	5	]	6	12	18	30	. 17	19
Krishna- rajpet.	2	11	13	35	112	147	37	123
Nagama- ngala.	23		23	21	43	64	44	43
Mandya	40	10	50	44	89	133	84	99
Malvalli	9	••	9	42	11	53	51	11
Total	141	50	191	242	1,032	1,274	383	1,082

The following table gives the particulars of Government tanks classified according to Revenue under each of them:—

		Number o	of tanks w	ith a reve	nuc of—	
Taluks	Less than Rs. 300	300	500	Between 1000 and 5000	Above	Total
Mysore Yedatore Hunsur Heggad- devankote. Gundlupet	23 65 535 25	6 2 11 1	 5 6	2 1 6 2	1	31 68 557 35
Chamaraj- nagar. Nanjangud	15 4	7	2 5 1	11 2	2	40 8
T. Narsi- pur. Seringa- patam.	33 30		1	1		37 35
Krishna rajpet. Nagaman-	147 64	4 10	3 4	6 9		160 87
gala. Mandya Malvalli	110 53	13 2	17 3	12 3	1 1	153 62
Total .	1,131	62	47	60	б	1,306

The following table gives the names of important tanks with a revenue of Rs. 5,000 and above:—

Name of Taluk		Name of Tank	Total area irrigated under the tank		
			A.	G.	
Malvalli	••	Doddarasinakere (Sulekere) tank.	1,365	20	
TNarsipur	••	Doddakere of Ban	1,486	14	
Chamarajnagar		Honganur Hirikere	2,038	21	
Do.		Ramasamudra Dod- dakere.	1,202	8	
Heggaddevankote		Karagala Tank	936	7	
Mandya	• •	Maddur Tank	1,062	10	
Total	••		8,091	0	

VOL.

(16) Forests.

See under 4 (a).

(17) Mines and Quarries.

See under 3 Geology.

#### ARTS AND MANUFACTURE.

Manufactures.

The articles manufactured in the district are cotton cloths, Camblis, Woollen Rugs and coatings, essential oils, bricks and tiles. Other industries which are being carried on a small scale are, manufacture of furniture, silk reeling, manufacture of steel trunks and asbestos boards. There are many rice mills working in the district.

A Government Sandalwood Oil Factory has been established in Mysore for the distillation of oil out of the wood found in the State. There is also a silk filature at Mysore under Government management. The Essenflour Products of Mysore have established a reputation for the manufacture of essential oils which have been finding a large sale in the foreign countries. The Krishnarajendra Mill Ltd., at Mysore is the largest textile concern in the district.

The following statements give the large industrial establishments in the District and in Mysore City:-

List of Large Industrial Establishments in Mysore City and the Mysore District:-

Name of Establishment	Class or Description of Industry	Average number of persons employed daily	Whether worked by mechanical power or by hand power	Remarks
Mysore City.  1. Government Sandalwood	Manufacture of sandalwood	150	Mechanical power.	Owned by Govt.
Oil Factory.  2. Messrs. Van Ingen, Van In-	oil. Taxidermists	60	Hand Power.	
gen. 3. The Wesleyan Mission Press.	Printing	86	Mechanical Power.	
4. Government Branch Press.	Printing	95	do	Owned by Govt.

List of Large Industrial Establishments in Mysore City and District.

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Nai	me of Establish- ment	Class or Description of Industry	Average number of persons employ- ed daily	Whether worked by mechanical power or by hand power	Remarks
Myso 5.	ore City—contd.  Mysore Rail- way Workshop	Loco and Carriage Works.	244	Mechanical Power.	Owned by Govt.
6.	Sri Krishnara- jendra Mills, Ltd.	Spinning Mills	1,087	do	
7.	The Essenflour Products, Ltd.	Manufacture of essential oil.	45	do	
8.	Government Silk Filature.	Silk Reeling	110	do	do
9.	Mysore City Brick & Tile Works.	Manufacture of Bricks & Tiles.	51	do	
10.	Mr. Brah- mappa Thava- nappanavar's	Extraction of oil.	40	do	
11.	Oil Mill. Messrs. Theo-	Taxidermists	40	do	
12.	bald Brothers. Cauvery Rice	Rice milling	26	do	
13.	Mill. Sri Chamundy Rice Mill.	do	20	do	
14.	Kasi Viswa- natha Rice Mill.	do .	40	do	
15.	Chikveeranna's Rice Mill.	do .	20	do	
16.	Mr. M. K. Ebra- him's Rice Mill.	do	20	do	
17.	Hanuman Rice Mill.	do	20	do	:
18.	mivasa Rice Mill.	do	25	do	
19.	Lakshmipathy Rice Mill.	do	25	do	
20.	Sri Krishna Rice Mill.	do	20	do	
21.	Mysore Saw Mills & Furni-	Sawing timber	. 20	do	
22.	ture Factory. The Asbestos Products, Ltd.	Manufacture of asbestos	30	do	
		sheets.	<u> </u>		90*

List of Large Industrial Establishments in the Mysore City and District.

_					
N	ame of Establish- ment.	Class or Description of Industry	Average number of persons employ- ed daily	Whether worked by Mechanical Power or by Hand Power	Remarks
Mys 23. 24. 25.	ore City—concld. The Crown Electric Press. G. T. A. Press The Rayankere Dairy Farm.	Printing  do Dairy Farm	20 20 60	Mechanical Power, do do	Owned by Govt.
M	rsore District.				
26.	Hunsur. The Hunsur Works.	Coffee curing	50	do	
27.	French-Rocks. P. S. C. Madar Sahib Rice Mill.	Rice Milling	24	do	
28.	Mr. Ramalax- man Setty's	do	25	đo	
29.	Rice Mill. Mr. Lakshmiah's Rice Mill.	do	20	do	·
<b>3</b> 0.	Gunjam. Ananda Rice Mill.	do	25	do	
31.	Mandya. Sangappa's Dyeing Factory.	Dyeing	30	Hand Power.	
31.	Dharmappa's Dyeing Factory.	do	20	do	
33.	Sivasamudram. Hydro-Electric Works.	Generating electricity.	200	Mechanical Power.	Owned by Govt.

(b) Rural Industries. The articles manufactured in the District are cotton cloths, kamblis, earthenware and jaggory both cane and date. A little silk-weaving is also carried on. Coarse country paper used to be made at Ganjam and Yedatore, but the manufacture has long ceased. The cloths of the

best quality are made in Mysore and Ganjam, but in nearly every village the ryots manufacture sufficient to supply their own wants. At Hunsur, country carts are built. The old Government tannery here is now in private hands, while a leather factory is turning out boots, knapsacks, etc., of good quality, which are much in demand. Excellent kamblis also continue to be made at this place, though foreign competition has tended to throw them out of the market.

#### COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The principal exports of the district are rice, ragi, jola, Exports chenna, horse-gram, betel-leaves, oil-seeds, silk, tobacco, hides, sugar, sandalwood and sheep; and the imports: hardware, piece-goods, ghee, cotton, wheat and salt. But this list is liable to variation every year as the seasons are bad or good. There is a great demand for grain from the west coast and Coimbatore, and the Nilgiri market derives a portion of its supplies from the Mysore District. There is also considerable trade with Bangalore and Madras, and to some extent with Bombay. Commerce is not confined to any one caste and a large number of the traders are Muhammadans; there are also a great many Lambanis employed principally on the Nilgiri road. There is a great demand for Mysore teak, especially for use at the Kolar Gold Fields.

The large merchants are chiefly residents in the town of Mysore; and are for the most part of the Kunchigar caste. They may employ agents throughout the district to purchase up the grain, in many cases giving half the price in advance before the harvest is reaped. By this means a few men of large capital are able, in a certain minor degree, to regulate the market.

Much of the trade of the country is carried on by means of weekly fairs or santes, which are largely resorted to, and at Chunchankatte in the Yedatore taluk there is a great annual fair. which lasts for a month. It is upon these that the rural population are mainly dependent for their supplies.

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Accounts maintained by Railway authorities show that goods weighing from about eight to nine lakhs of maunds are annually received into Mysore City and about as much despatched from it. The value of these exports and imports is estimated approximately at about Rs. 55 to 65 lakhs.

Marts. The largest weekly fairs are the following:—

Place		Taluk	Day		No. of visi- tors
Santemarahalli	••	Chamaraj nagar.	Tuesday	••	3,000
Satanur	• •	Malvalli	√ <b>do</b>		1,000
Nidugatta	••	Mandya	Wednesday		2,000
Ganganur	••	Tirumakudlu- Narsipur.	Thursday	••	1,000
Hirod		Seringapatam	do		2,00ú
Mandya		Mandya	do		1,000
Terakanāmbi		Gundlupet	do		3,500
Malvalli		Malvalli	Friday		1,000

### MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

(1) Railways.

The Mysore State Railway, Metre gauge, runs through the district for about 117 miles. The Mysore-Bangalore section entering east of Maddur, passes on south-west through Mandya, Yeliyur and French-Rocks Stations, where it turns south and continues through Seringapatam, Paschimavahini, Mysore, Chamarajpuram and Kadakola, to Nanjangud. In the Arasikere-Mysore Section, entering Mandagere, it passes through Akkihebbal, Hosa-Agrahar, Hampapura Yedatore, Lalandevanhalli, Sagarkatte, Belagula to Mysore.

Provincial Roads.—The following table shows the names of (2) Roads. provincial roads with miles and annual cost of maintenance:-

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	Particulars of Roads	Miles	Annual cost of mainte- nance
1.	Madras-Cannanore Road	82	33,400
2.	Maddur-Sivasamudram Road	30	5,250
3.	Bangalore-Nilgiri Road	61	32,600
4.	Mysore-Yelwal Road	12	7,200
5.	Mysore-Manantoddy Road	56	22,400
6.	Nanjangud-Hasanur Ghat Road	45	9,000
7.	Gundlupet-Sultan Battery Road	22	5,680
8.	Bangalore-Mangalore Road via Mercara.	22	8,800
9.	Periyapatna-Siddapur Frontier Road	6	2,400
10.	Bangalore-Mangalore Road via Hassan & Manjarabad Ghat.	18	3,150
11.	Gordon Park Road	41/2	765
12.	Mysore-Belagula Road	6	1,800
13.	Seringapatam Railway Station-Gumbaz Road	3 <del>1</del>	700
14.	Punjur, Bedagalli, Hondarabal, Chamarajnagar Road.	9	450
15.	Direct Road to Krishnarajasagar Works.	3	500
16.	Roads in the shooting Camp at Kharapur.	1	350
17.	Maintenance of the newly opened road from 7/43 of Mysore-Manantoddy road to Gaddige.	6	600
	Total	387	1,35,045

District Fund Roads.—The statement below shows the names of District Fund Roads, their length in miles and the annual cost of maintenance:—

	Particulars of Roads	Miles	Annual Cost of mainte- nance
1.	Bangalore-Mysore Road via Kankan halli.	441	4,595
2.	Seringapatam-Sosale-Sivasamudram	42	3,780
3.	Yedatore-Ramanathapur Road	20	3,020
4.	Hunsur-Yedatore Road	14	2,800
5.	Gundlupet-Chamarajnagar Road	20	4,000
6.	Kowlande-Kollegal Road	15	2,250
7.	TNarsipur-Chamarajnagar Road	21	5,250
8.	Mysore-Talkad-Sivasamudram Road	33	4,500
9.	Hunsur-Begur Road	46	4,070
10.	Nanjangud-TNarsipur Road	17	2,550
11.	Channapatna-Halagur Road	6	240
12.	Maddur-Koppa Railway Feeder Road . Road.	12	480
13.	Mandya-Nagamangala Road	25	1,250
14.	Mandya-Bannur Road	16	900
15.	Mandya-Melkote Road	6	150
16.	Lingarajachatra-Kalhalli Road	31	1,395
17.	French-Rocks Station-Nelligeri Road	36	4,500
18.	Jankkanahally-Melkote Road	4	400
19.	Sosale-TNarsipur Road	$oldsymbol{\dot{2}}$	160
20.	Seringapatam-Channarayapatna Road.	37	5,550
21.	Krishnarajpet-Melkote Road	12	600
22.	Krishnarajpet-Nagamangala Road	25	875
$\frac{-2}{23}$ .	Kikkere-Ippiah Road	6	240
24.	Yelwal-Hassan Road	26	3,900
25.	Yedatore-Tippur Road	41	180
26.	Hampapura-Ramanathapur Road	18	1,350
27.	Bherya-Saligrama Road	6	240
28.	Hunsur-Hanagode Road	9	270
29.	Palahalli-Kalasavadi Road	2	200
30.	Mysore-Mahadevapura Road	101	540
31.	Road from Hangala to the foot of	3 \$	725
	Himavat Gopalaswami Hills.	• •	1
32.	Fraserpet-Bettadapura-Hadya Road	10	400
23.	Yediyur-Tippur Road	3	150
34.	Nelligeri-Sira Road	6	360
35.	Bellur-Boumanahalli Road	2	70
36.	Hassan-Periapatna-Cannanore Road	21	1,260
37.	Tumkur-Maddur Road	10	2,000
38.	Mysore-Subarban Road	6	600
	Total	6277	67,920

# DAK BUNGALOWS AND MUSAFIRKHANAS.

For the accommodation of travellers, Dak Bungalows or Rest Houses of the class specified below have been built at the following stations:—

Statement showing the names of Travellers' Bungalows, Musafirkhanas and Rest Houses in the District.

Name of the Taluk	First class travellers' Bungalow	Second class travellers' Bungalow	Third Class travellers' Bungalow	Name of the Musafirkhana
Mysore	••	••	Kada- kola, Chat- nahalli, El- wala.	Chamundi Hills
Yedatore	••	••	Yedatore, Saligrama, Chunchan- katte.	Yedatore, Sali- grama, Chuncha- nakatte, Hana- soge.
Hunsur	Hunsur	Peria patna.	Pancha vally, Bi- likere, Pe- riyapatam.	Hunsur, Bilikere, Chilkunda, Bet- tadapura, Pan- chavally, Periyapatana.
Heggadde- vankote.	Kakan- kote.	Anthara- santhe.	Heggad- devankote Bheemana- halli, Sara- gur, Ham- papur.	Heggaddevan- kote, Karapur, Saragur, Kakan- kote, Hampa- pur, Gudamana- halli. (Rest House.) Thamhasoge.
Gundlu- pet.	Bandipur (circuit house.)	Gundlu pet.	Begur Maddur.	Terakanāmbi, Maddur, Begur Gopalaswami Hills, Gundlupet Bandipura, Ha- numantharāya- nagudi.
Chama- rajnagar.	••	Chama rajnagar.	Attiguli pura.	Chamarajnagar, Santhe Mara- halli, Ummattur, Attigulipura, Panjur Udigala.
Nanjan- gud.	••	Nanjangud.	Hediyala	Kalale, Nanjangud, Doddakow- lande, Kupparavalli Lodge.

Statement showing the names of Travellers' Bungalows, Musafirkhanas and Rest Houses in the district.—concld.

Name of the Taluk	First class travellers' Bungalow	Second class travellers' Bungalow	Third class travellers' Bungalow	Name of the Musafirkhana
TNar- sipur.	••	••	TNar- sipur, Ban- nur, Tala- kad, Mu-	TNarsipur, Ba- nnur, Talkad Mugur, Sosale.
Seringa patam.	Seringa- patam.	••	dakatore. Melkote	French-Rocks, French Rocks Railway Station.
Mandya	••	Mandya	Basaral, Somana- halli.	Sivapura, Yeliur Lodge, Hunakere Lodge, Nundy
Malvalli		Malvalli	Halagar	Rest House, Malvalli.
Krishna- rajpet.	••	Krishna- rajpet.	Chinkurli, Kikkeri.	Hemagiri Rest House, Krishna- rajpet Rest
Naga mangala.	••		Naga- mangala, Nelligere, Honakere.	House. Tiruganahalli, Honakere, Nagamangala.

### FAMINES.

Since the year 1891-92, there has been no famine declared of a serious nature. Now and then there has been failure of rains affecting the out-turn of crops and resulting in high prices of food grains and scarcity of fodder for cattle and water for both men and cattle. The years marked with failure of rains as above are 1891-92, 1898-99, 1901-02, 1908-09, 1918-19 and 1922-23. The Mysore District has decided advantages over other districts in matters of irrigational facilities under the channels drawn from the Cauvery and its tributaries. The distress or scarcity was not therefore at any time wide-spread and when present was confined chiefly to the dry taluks of Mandya, Nagamangala, Krishnarajpet and Malvalli.

In the year 1891-92, the North-East monsoon failed with the result that the later crops suffered severely, fodder supply failed and the water-supply became scanty. The outlook at the end of 1891 and the early part of 1892 was very gloomy and fears of a severe distress, if not famine, were entertained. Prompt measures were taken under the orders of Government to alleviate the anticipated distress. Village relief works costing in all Rs. 4,550 were carried out in the taluks of Mysore, Gundlupet, Chamarajnagar, Nanjangud, Mandya and Malvalli which consisted chiefly of earth work to tank bunds. State Forests and Amrut Mahal Kavals were thrown open for free grazing of cattle and as a means of enabling the raivats to provide themselves with food grains, tank-beds wherever applied for were given for cultivation in the taluks of Chamarajnagar, Nanjangud, Mandya and Krishnarajpet and water was allowed in the channels till after the 10th January for raising quick growing crops on wet lands. Relief was also afforded by grant of loans to the Weavers of Melkote, Mysore and Chamarajnagar, the products being purchased by Government, feeding the indigent classes in Mysore at the Maharaja's Chattram and providing labour to the cooly classes in the collection of Tangadi bark and bamboos in Government jungles.

The next years of inadequate rains 1898-99, 1901-02 and 1908-09 did not affect the condition of the people to any great extent and the situations were relieved by the rains immediately following. In the taluks of Mandya, Nagamangala and Krishnarajpet, however, there was a certain

amount of scarcity of water and fodder.

As the result of the Great War, the prices of certain necessaries of life considerably increased requiring Government interference. An Officer to control their supply and process was therefore appointed in 1917. Coupled with this, the adverse and very unfavourable seasonal conditions in the following year and the prevalence of Influenza seriously affected the markets and the condition of the poor was anything but satisfactory. Thanks to the prompt and

wholesome measures adopted by Government, the situation was tided over without much difficulty and the rains towards the close of the year brought a thorough change for the better.

The distress of 1922-23 was restricted to Nagamangala Taluk and that too to the 9 villages of Anche Chittanahalli, Cholasandra, Ankasapura, Mullakatte, Tyapanahalli, Ramadevanahalli, Sri Ramanhalli, Takkanahalli and Kelagere. It was only temporary in nature and relief measures were adopted in the shape of grant of Takavi and Land Improvement Loans, grant of tank-beds for cultivation, sinking of temporary wells to overcome water difficulty, throwing open of State Forests for free grazing of cattle, establishment of fodder depôt at Nagamangala and starting of relief works which consisted chiefly of tank maintenance and Village Improvement Works

## SECTION IV.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

## Divisions.

The district is composed of 13 Taluks and one Jagir. There are three Sub-Divisions. Four Taluks, Nanjangud, Chamarajnagar, Gundlupet, and T.-Narsipur form the Nanjangud Sub-Division and Mysore, Hunsur, Heggaddevankote and Yedatore go to form the Mysore Sub-Division. The remaining 5 Taluks, viz., Seringapatam, Mandya, Malvalli, Nagamangala and Krishnarajpet Taluks form the French-Rocks Sub-Division. Maddur which was formerly a Sub-Taluk is only a hobli under Mandya; and French-Rocks till recently another Sub-Taluk is part of Seringapatam Taluk.