

It was erected, as *Tarikere* 45 informs us, in 1196, by Amita, a minister and general under Ballāla II. The style is Hoysala, but the elaborate ornamentation of the outer walls and some features of the elevation were of peculiar design. At Vastara is an old temple of Padmāvati, which contains fine colossal figures of the Sapta Mātrika, and also of a king and his minister seated opposite each other. Who they were is not known. The ruined temples at Sosevūr or Angadi must also have been fine buildings. There is a well executed image of Kēsava still standing in one of the Hindu temples, and there are large figures of the Sapta Mātrika at the Vāsantamma temple. But the finest and oldest sculpture is in the Jain *bastis*, probably of the 11th century. In addition to the massive seated images of Jina, in one of the *bastis* is a striking female figure representing a *Yakshini*. Above her head is a beautiful leafy canopy, and studded over the whole are minutely sculptured arboreal animals, such as birds, squirrels, tree-frogs, lizards, etc. The temple of Vidyāsankara at Srīngēri is a well designed and effective structure in the Dravidian style. It resembles the temple at Vijayanagar. It belongs to the 14th century. These and other temples to be seen in this District are noticed at some length in Vol. II, Chapters V and VI.

SECTION III.—ECONOMIC.

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

Along the south of the Bābā Budans is a rich tract of black soil. cotton soil which is well watered. It was for this reason that the plain country near Chikmagalur and Hiremagalur and onwards to Belur side was called “Honjavanige Sīme” or the “land flowing with gold.” Black cotton soil is also met with near Birur in the Kadur Taluk and Sivane and Ajjampur in the Tarikere Taluk. The western parts of Tarikere are sandy and gravelly. The soil in some of the valleys in the Kadur Taluk is well adapted for cocoanut growth.

Paddy is most extensively cultivated in the Malnād. Areca-nut is largely cultivated in the Kadur, Tarikere, Koppa and Mudigere taluks and in the Srīngēri *Jāgīr*. Cardamom grows wild in the Malnād and is also systematically cultivated in many estates and in some of the areca-nut gardens in Koppa. The cardamom cultivation requires plenty of running water and heavy rainfall.

Pepper is grown in all the Malnād gardens.

Coffee is cultivated in this District more extensively than in any other in the State.

CHIEF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS AND PRINCIPAL CROPS.

The following table shows the area under cultivation in the District :--

Year	Area of the District	Area available for cultivation	Cultivable waste not in occupancy	Cultivable area under occupancy	Current fallows	Net area cropped
1921-22	16,81,699	5,88,706	67,073	5,49,286	1,29,645	4,19,641
1922-23	17,09,400	6,19,811	64,506	5,54,985	1,36,685	4,18,330
1923-24	17,09,400	6,20,871	61,973	5,58,898	1,45,783	4,13,114
1924-25	17,09,399	6,24,804	63,761	5,61,043	1,46,829	4,14,214

Area of different crops that were raised during the four years 1921-1922 to 1924-1925 under the following heads was as below :--

Year	Food grains and pulses	Oil seeds	Condi-ments and spices	Sugar	Fibre
1	2	3	4	5	6
1921-22 ..	273,409	26,860	29,658	1,624	524
1922-23 ..	251,057	28,332	39,762	2,176	647
1923-24 ..	246,015	23,131	38,676	2,300	1,259
1924-25 ..	255,345	30,473	24,226	2,032	2,040

Year	Dyes	Drugs and Narcotics	Fodder crops	Miscellaneous	Total area cropped
	7	8	9	10	11
1921-22 ..	47	71,366	13,833	2,320	419,641
1922-23 ..	..	10,226	10,216	7,914	418,330
1923-24 ..	..	75,051	9,314	16,799	413,114
1924-25 ..	..	77,307	1,091	860	414,214

The number and extent of different holdings under cultivation in the District during 1920-21 to 1924-25 are shown below :—

Year	Holdings not exceeding one acre in extent		Exceeding one acre and not exceeding five acres		Exceeding five but not exceeding ten	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1920-21 ..	2,084	2,137	21,090	59,803	18,060	130,598
1921-22 ..	2,032	2,003	20,888	59,156	17,982	130,208
1922-23 ..	3,137	3,091	22,736	68,973	18,973	158,153
1923-24 ..	2,515	2,411	20,945	59,756	18,291	128,831
1924-25 ..	2,548	2,443	20,796	60,062	18,668	125,517

Year	Exceeding ten but not exceeding 50		Exceeding 50 but not exceeding 100		Exceeding 100 but not exceeding 500		Above 500 acres	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1920-21	12,591	223,756	935	66,572	204	45,687	25	26,139
1921-22	12,332	219,825	930	66,268	204	45,687	25	26,139
1922-23	10,271	195,358	784	56,703	176	43,873	25	28,865
1923-24	12,312	214,810	958	66,820	219	49,665	31	39,607
1924-25	12,244	220,917	1,063	67,208	218	47,979	31	36,917

The number of holders classified according to the extent of revenue paid during 1920-21 to 1924-25 was as under :—

Year	Holders paying assessment or jodi of Rs. five and under		Holders paying assessment exceeding Rs. five but not exceeding Rs. 25	
	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid
1	2	3	4	5
1920-21 ..	15,619	35,597	32,802	339,843
1921-22 ..	15,692	35,934	33,250	345,986
1922-23 ..	14,668	41,404	33,027	415,633
1923-24 ..	14,737	44,000	33,942	368,509
1924-25 ..	14,614	44,734	33,821	352,502

Year	Holders paying Rs. 25 but not exceeding Rs. 100		Holders paying Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 500		Holders paying above Rs. 500	
	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid
	6	7	8	9	10	11
1920-21 ..	6,120	227,861	1,683	240,336	68	45,148
1921-22 ..	6,315	235,412	1,686	240,635	68	45,148
1922-23 ..	6,935	284,153	1,642	235,651	74	54,009
1923-24 ..	5,017	294,638	1,784	275,930	74	67,367
1924-25 ..	6,045	275,485	1,715	255,637	104	123,445

AGRICULTURAL LOANS.

Amounts of loans granted for different purposes during the years 1920-21, 1921-22 and 1922-23 were as below:—

Name of Taluk	Takavi Loans			Land Improvement Loans		
	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Chikmagalur	2,000	1,385	200	Included under Takavi Loans		..
Kadur ..	1,875	1,500	..		500	
Tarikere ..	2,000	..	200		400	
Koppa ..	775	1,000	..		1,000	
Mudigere ..	1,900	1,150	200		..	
Narasimharājpur.	1,000	..	..		..
Total	9,550	5,035	600		1,900	

Loans granted during 1923-24 and 1924-25.

	Takavi	Land Improvement	Flood relief
1923-24 ..	2,600	5,500	35,235
1924-25 ..	1,640	500	..

IRRIGATION.

A table showing the various means of irrigation in the District and the area irrigated is given below:—

Taluk	Tanks in action				Wells	
	Major		Minor		No.	Extent irrigated
	No.	Extent irrigated (Acres)	No.	Extent irrigated (Acres)		
Chikmagalur ..	29	5,735	571	6,500	..	..
Kadur ..	23	12,424	26	1,068	..	..
Tarikere ..	16	4,393	207	5,706	..	..
Koppa ..	6	461	913	8,077	..	..
Mudigere ..	3	376	270	5,590	..	..
Narasimharājpur.	..	..	566	7,840	..	..

The total number of major and minor tanks in the District and the number restored are given hereunder :—

Taluk	No. of Major tanks			No. of Minor tanks		
	Restored	Unrestored	Total	Restored	Unrestored	Total
1. Chikmagalur ..	24	12	36	39	532	571
2. Kadur	23	5	28	33	93	126
3. Tarikere	16	14	30	23	184	207
4. Koppa	6	14	20	10	913	923
5. Mudigere	3	1	4	4	266	270
6. Narasimharājpur ..	..	8	8	6	560	566

Government tanks classified according to revenue are as shown in the appended statement :—

Taluk	With a revenue of					Total
	Less than Rs. 300	Between Rs. 300 and Rs. 500	Between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000	Between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000	Above Rs 5,000	
1. Chikmagalur ..	571	11	13	11	1	607
2. Kadur	126	7	7	11	3	154
3. Tarikere	207	16	5	9	..	237
4. Koppa	923	5	1	..	..	929
5. Mudigere	270	3	..	1	..	274
6. Narasimharājpur ..	566	..	..	..	..	566

Names of important tanks with a revenue of Rs. 5,000 and above :—

Taluk	Name of tank	Total irrigable area under the tank
Chikmagalur ..	1. Belvādi Doddakere* ..	Acres. 1,107
Kadur	1. Hiriyangala Devankere ..	1,067
	2. Yemmedoddi Madagkere ..	1,886
	3. Sakkarepatna Ayyankere ..	3,191
Tarikere	} Nil	..
Koppa .. ..		..
Mudigere .. ..		..
Narasimharājpur ..		..

* Belongs to Sringēri Jāgīr.

FORESTS.

Chief economic forest products in the District and their distribution according to Taluks :—

Bhādrāvati
Division.
Timber.

Taluks	Kind	Quantities extracted	Annually
Tarikere ..	Teak ..	15,000 C. ft.	} Yielding a revenue of 2 to 2½ lakhs.
	Beete ..	10,000 „	
Koppa	Honne ..	10,000 „	
	Mathi ..	100,000 „	
Narasimharājpur	Nandi ..	15,000 „	
	Other kinds	100,000 „	

200 to 250 tons are extracted every year for supply to Sandal-wood. Sandal Oil Factory.

Bamboos. Fifty thousand big and 150,000 small bamboos are extracted every year. Rates Rs. 40 for 1,000 big bamboos and Rs. 25 per 1,000 small bamboos.

Grass. Five hundred tons of grass were collected in 1923-24 for supply to the famine-stricken areas. Collection work and supply to Mysore Military has been taken up this year also. One thousand tons can be collected and supplied easily from the Forests.

Thangadi and Kakke. These products are leased out *talukwar* every two years.

Minor forest produce. Alale, Sigekayi, Geru, Honey, Tamarind, Antuvala, gum, hides, kan-pepper, halmaddi, silk, cotton, pith, hippe seeds and flowers, Nux-vomica, and Lichens are the minor forest produce and are leased out once in two years.

Fibres. Fibres are usually collected by villagers round about for their own use.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

See under Geology.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURE.

Import and Industries. The following table gives details of important industries carried on in the District :—

Taluk	Name of the concern	When started	Kind of power used	Quantity of work turned out	Value thereof
Chikmagalur ..	1. Rice Mill.	1917	Mechanical.	Pallas 15,000	Rs. 120,000
	2. Oil and Coffee Mill ..	1920	Do	Mds. 10,000	160,000
Mudigere ..	Rice Mill	1924	Steam	Pallas 2 an hour	25,000
Koppa ..	Narway Rice Mill	1923	Oil Engine.	Pallas 30,000	Not furnished.
Sringëri ..	Do	1914	Steam	„ 5,500	do.
	Tile Factory.	1911	Hand Press.	2 Lakhs	8,700

Coarse glass bangles are manufactured on a small scale at Bidare in the Kadur taluk. Rural industries.

Bamboo mats and baskets are manufactured by a few families in Chikmagalur, Tarikere and Koppa.

Apiary or bee-rearing of a crude kind is carried on in parts of Mudigere taluk.

Ichal mats are manufactured in a great many villages in the Kadur taluk.

Country shoes of good quality are made at Tarikere.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The most important exports are coffee, pepper, cardamoms, rice and other food grains, and oil seeds : the various products of the District. The Malnād parts have been opened up by a net-work of roads and since 1889 the railway has run through a small part of the District. These agencies are effecting considerable changes in trade and the transport of commodities.

The principal traffic between the Malnād and Maidān taluks was through the following five *kanaves* or passes before the country was opened up for traffic by the Provincial and District Fund Roads :—Talagudde, Talamakki, Birnahalli, Gantevināyakan and Sitalmallappan.

The following is an approximate statement

Name of article	Manufacture and produce in the District		Exports		
	Quantity	Average value in rupees	Quantity	Average value in rupees	To what place
Rice (Palla)	Tons. 30,500	Rs. 66,50,500	..	..	..
Ragi ..	1,84,500	18,46,800	..	..	..
Wheat ..	250	48,200	..	..	..
Jōla ..	9,900	9,90,000	..	..	..
Bengal-gram	15	2,000	..	..	..
Horse-gram	1,950	9,62,300	..	..	..
Black-gram	15	2,000	..	..	..
Green-gram	15	2,000	..	..	..
Dhall (Cleaned).	..	..	..	..	..
Poppy ..	..	..	..	..	..
Areca-nut	1,900	1,27,500	1,700	10,00,100	Bangalore & Bellary.
Cotton ..	13	6,500	13	6,500	Bellary.
Coffee ..	6,000	98,00,000	5,500	8,50,000	Mangalore.
Cardamom	100	1,55,000	95	1,50,000	Haveri & Bellary.
Chillies ..	20	16,000	..	..	..
Cocoanut (dry)	40	20,000	..	..	..
Pepper ..	7	8,000	5	6,050	Bellary.
Tamarind	275	60,000	..	..	..
Tobacco ..	..	..	..	..	..
Jaggery	800	3,00,000	600	2,25,000	Mangalore.
Sugar ..	..	..	..	..	..
Gingelly ..	12	6,000	..	..	..
Cocoanut oil	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton thread.	..	..	..	..	..
Coarse cloth	No. 1,300	6,000	..	..	..
Piece goods	..	..	..	..	..
Silk cloth	No. 75	1,200	..	..	..
Gold ..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver ..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron ..	..	..	..	..	..
Cocoanuts	15,00,000	95,000	10,00,000	65,000	..
Hides ..	10,600	51,600	10,200	50,250	..
Betel leaves (bundles).	40,500	2,04,500	30,100	1,52,000	..
Soapnut ..	1,050	1,30,200	905	1,17,100	..

of exports and imports in 1923-24.—

Name of article	Imports		
	Quantity	Average value in rupees	From what place
Rice	Tons. 6,050	Rs. 13,20,700	Bangalore and Hassan Districts.
Ragi	230	19,100	Hassan District.
Wheat	40	4,000	Chitaldrug District.
Jōla	38	4,000	do
Bengal-gram .. ..	..	..	..
Horse-gram	230	19,300	Hassan District.
Black-gram .. ..	..	..	..
Green-gram .. ..	..	..	..
Dhall (Cleaned)	350	53,000	Hassan, Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts.
Poppy	5	1,500	Bangalore.
Areca-nut .. ..	..	..	..
Cotton .. ..	..	..	..
Coffee .. ..	..	..	..
Cardamom .. ..	..	..	..
Chillies	20	16,000	Shimoga, Bangalore.
Cocoanut (dry)	35	1,500	Hassan and Tumkur Districts.
Pepper .. ..	..	..	..
Tamarind	150	21,250	Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts.
Tobacco	52	30,300	Hassan District Bettadapura.
Jaggery	625	21,90,000	Bangalore and Kolar Districts.
Sugar	95	50,000	do
Gingelly	30	14,000	do
Cocoanut oil	120	1,00,000	Mangalore.
Cotton thread	4	4,000	Bellary and Bombay.
Coarse cloth	60,000	1,70,000	Bellary and Madras.
Piece goods	40,000	3,00,000	Bombay, Calicut and Madras.
Silk cloth	1,600	24,000	Benares.
Gold	$\frac{1}{2}$ a maund	1,12,500	Bombay.
Silver	$6\frac{1}{2}$ maunds	5,200	do
Iron	29 tons	45,000	Bombay and Bangalore.
Cocoanuts (fresh)	11,50,000	72,000	Arsikere, Javagal and Tiptur.
Hides .. ..	..	..	..
Betel leaves (bundles).	..	..	..
Soapnut .. ..	..	..	..

Marts.

The largest weekly markets are mentioned below :—

Place	Taluk	Day	No. of visitors
Hanke	Chikmagalur	Sunday ..	1,100
Dēvarāyapēte	Do	Wednesday	3,000
Pura	Kadur ..	Do	2,000
Birur	Do ..	Saturday	1,000
Keresante	Do ..	Do ..	1,000

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Railway
Lines.

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line passes through the District on the eastern side in Kadur and Tarikere taluks. There is the branch line from Birur to Shimoga. The lengths of the two lines are 39 and 17 miles respectively. The stations are Devanur, Kadur, Birur, Ajjampur and Sivane on the main line, and Sivapur and Tarikere on the Branch line. Government have approved of the proposal to connect Chikmagalur with Kadur by railway on certain agreed terms. The line is to be a Government concern, the Kadur District Board having agreed to make over to the Government the accumulated surplus of the Railway cess to meet part of the cost of construction and to continue to levy the cess and hand it over to Government to meet the losses in working for a period of 25 years. If the railway should work at a profit, the surplus profit after meeting the interest charges on the capital contributed by Government is to be utilized for further railway development in the District. The Survey of the alternative lines proposed for the construction of this line was under progress during 1926.

Tramway
Line.

The tramway line opened from Tarikere to Lakkavalli has been extended to Narasimharājpur.

Motor bus
service.

There are Motor buses plying for hire every day between—

1. Chikmagalur to Mudigere and on to Kotgehar.
2. Chikmagalur to Koppa.
3. Chikmagalur to Tarikere, *via* Santeveri.
4. Chikmagalur to Birur.
5. Chikmagalur to Kadur.

The length of the Provincial roads in the District is 327 miles and of the District Fund roads 320. The annual cost of maintenance of the former is Rs. 69,673 and of the latter 24,652. The details of each class of roads is given below :—

Roads	Miles	Annual cost of maintenance	Provincial Roads.
		Rs.	
1. Hassan-Chikmagalur road	7	1,225	
2. Bangalore-Honnavar road	37	7,700	
3. Bānavar-Belur-Mudigere road <i>via</i> Gonibid.	10½	2,100	
4. Kadur-Mangalore road <i>via</i> Boondaghat	62	18,600	
5. Chikmagalur-Tarikere road	35	7,000	
6. Santeverialhatti road	4½	270	
7. Vastara-Koppa road	49	9,800	
8. Balehonnur-Magundi-Balur road	18½	2,588	
9. Kotgehar-Kalasa road	27	5,400	
10. Tarikere-Mangalore road <i>via</i> Agumbe- ghat.	53	13,925	
11. Koppa-Balagadi road	2½	225	
12. Cart-tract from Maratoli to Gulaganji- mane and bridle path from there to Gangamūla.	21	840	
Total ..	326½	69,673	
1. Anemahal-Mudigere road	4½	450	District Roads.
2. Magadi-Javagal road	14	1,400	
3. Bānavar-Sira road	3	150	
4. Bānavar-Sakkarepatna road	16	1,600	
5. Birur-Lingadahalli road	10	1,000	
6. Tarikere-Hosadurga road	21	2,100	
7. Bukkambūdi-Sivane road	3	180	
8. Shimoga-Narasimharājpur road	10½	1,500	
9. Mudigere-Jaduvalli road	8	400	
10. Chikmagalur-Narasimharājpur road	20	1,200	
11. Joldal-Hosahalli road	2	70	
12. Jokkana's Estate Road	4	120	
13. Birur-Ajjampur road	9	900	
14. Handi-Aldur road	4	400	
15. Uppahalli-Hirekolali road	4	120	
16. Mudigere-Belur road	8	400	
17. Bābā Budan Hill road	30	2,400	
18. Peteha road	4	320	
19. Toranamavoo-Joldahal road	6	360	
20. Sollebyle-Sringēri road	6	300	
21. Sollebyle-Balahole road	18	1,800	
22. Narve-Nāgalapura road	3	240	
23. Narve-Sringēri-Nemmar road	6	480	
24. Sringēri-Kigga road	4	1600	
25. Doubla Estate road	2	60	
26. Nemmar-Heggan road	6	300	
27. Magundi-Kalsa road	15	1,500	

Roads		Miles	Annual cost of maintenance
			Rs.
28.	Narasimharājpur-Mandagadde road ..	10	500
29.	Narasimharājpur-Balehonnur road ..	21	2,100
30.	Balagadi-Badagi road	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	187
31.	Koppa-Tirthahalli road	5	400
32.	Koppa-Kalasapur road	6	180
33.	Kalhattipur-Kurkanmatti road ..	7	210
34.	Begar-Sringēri road	2	100
35.	Railway feeder road	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	255
36.	Handy-Baskal road	6	180
37.	Hariharpur-Kunnimakki road ..	4	320
38.	Herur-Basarikatte road	8	240
39.	Pandravalli road .. ..	..	240
40.	Dantramakki-Hiremagalur road ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	150
41.	Mulliyaganagiri Bridle path ..	..	80
42.	Angadi Devarinda road .. ..	..	50
Total ..		320 $\frac{1}{2}$	24,652

Dāk
Bungalows.

The following table gives details of travellers' bungalows of different classes in the District:—

Taluk	Travellers' Bungalows		
	I Class	II Class	III Class
Chikmagalur ..	Chikmagalur	..	Aldur. Kanathi. Mallandur. Lingenahalli. Attigundi. Kalasapura. Virūpākshikan.
Mudigere ..	..	1. Mudigere 2. Kotgehar.	Kalasa. Sampigekan. Balehole. Sakkarepatna. Birur.
Kadur ..	Kadur		Lakkavalli. Ajjampur. Kemmangundi. Lingadahalli. Santeveri.
Tarikere ..	1. Tarikere 2. Kalhatti		Sollebyle. Sringēri. Narve. Hariharpur. Mathuli.
Koppa ..		Balagadi	Bālehonnur.
Narasimharāj- pur sub-taluk.		Narasimharāj- pur.	

There are also 32 Musafirkhanas, D.P.W. and Forest inspectional lodges in the District in the places noted hereunder :—

Chikmagalur Taluk.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Hindu Musafirkhana, and | 5. Muthodi Forest Lodge. |
| 2. Muhammadan Musafirkhana | 6. Sangameswarpet Forest Lodge. |
| 3. Aldur. | 7. Kesave Forest Lodge. |
| 4. Hebbe Forest Lodge. | |

Kadur Taluk.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 8. Kadur. | 11. Pura D.P.W. Lodge. |
| 9. Birur. | 12. Madag D.P.W. Lodge. |
| 10. Sakkarepatna. | |

Tarikere Taluk.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 13. Tarikere town. | 17. Kowlapur Forest Lodge. |
| 14. Santeveri. | 18. Sukalehatti Forest Lodge. |
| 15. Lingadahalli. | 19. Lakkavalli Forest Lodge. |
| 16. Ajjampur. | 20. Haruvanahalli Forest Lodge. |

Koppa Taluk.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 21. Koppa. | 23. Hariharpura. |
| 22. Balagadi. | |

Mudigere Taluk.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 24. Mudigere. | 25. Boondaghat Chavadi. |
|---------------|-------------------------|

Narasimharājpur Sub-Taluk.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 26. Narasimharājpur. | 30. Kodihalli Forest Lodge. |
| 27. Balehonnur. | 31. Burz Forest Lodge. |
| 28. Magundi D.P.W. Lodge. | 32. Chikagrahāra Forest Lodge. |
| 29. Save Forest Lodge. | |

FAMINES.

No famine prevailed in any part of the District during the last 40 years except for the distressed conditions that prevailed once in 1905-06 and for the second time from the middle of 1918-19 and 1919-20. In 1905-06 the south-west monsoon commenced later than usual and ended earlier and the north-east monsoon was also not satisfactory. The Malnād taluks were not affected but the dry crops in the Maidān did not yield more than 8 annas in the rupee. In Kadur,

the yield was 4 annas and less. This shortage in the out-turn of crops coupled with large exports of grain to markets outside the State led to a general rise in the price of food grains, but the situation changed with the favourable seasonal conditions of the following year. In 1918-19, the distress was partly due to the after effects of the Great War and partly due to the failure of rains and consequent failure of important crops of food-stuffs and also partly due to the export of large quantities of paddy to the neighbouring parts of the State. Prompt action was taken by the Government. Restrictions were placed on exportation of food-stuffs and sufficient quantities of Burma rice were supplied to the people, through grain depots established at several Taluk head-quarters. The situation which was acute in the middle of 1918 improved remarkably by the end of December. The distress continued in a mild form for some months in 1919 but normal conditions were soon restored.

SECTION IV.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

DIVISIONS.

Taluks and
sub-taluks.

The District is divided into the following five taluks and one sub-taluk :—

Taluk	Area in square mile	No. of Hoblis	No of inhabited villages & towns	Population in 1921	Density per square mile
Chikmagalur ..	640·45	8	220	80,329	125
Kadur	545·86	6	244	82,011	150
Tarikere	467·87	6	100	65,221	139
Koppa		5	103	35,845	} 81
Narasimharājjpur (sub-taluk).	657·47	3	65	17,112	
Mudigere	433·42	5	132	43,683	101
Sringēri (<i>Jāgīr</i>) ..	43·62	2	25	9,337	214
Total	2,788·69	35	889	333,538	122