

of this length, equal to 18 feet 6 inches, was the space called *Daya* allowed for one tree, and the *Shist* or assessment was fixed on 1,000 such *Daya* at various rates.

At Sante-Bennur is an imposing mosque erected by Randalha Khān on the site of the Ranganātha temple, which was destroyed. The mosque was desecrated in revenge by the ousted chief, and has never been used. The *Honda* or reservoir in front, faced round with flights of steps, had ornamental pavilions at the angles and in the centre. These were improved with elegant additions by the Muhammadans, but are in a ruinous condition. A fountain used to play from the middle one.

Mosque at
Sante-
Bennur.

Further information regarding the temples, mosques and other antiquities of this District will be found in Vol. II, Chapters V and VI of this work.

SECTION III—ECONOMIC.

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

The main occupation of the people of the District is agriculture, 68 per cent of the actual workers among the population being dependent on it for their subsistence and only 32 per cent following other vocations, such as industries, trade, public services and the like.

The soil in the District is of a varied nature and widely differs from place to place. The kind of crops raised therein depends mostly on the nature of the soil coupled with other conditions. The following is a brief description of the soil in the several taluks of the District.

Shimoga Taluk.—The soil in the taluk may be classed into three broad divisions, *viz.*,—

(1) Black loamy soil which is fit for the cultivation of paddy, sugar-cane, cotton, wheat, Bengal gram and jolam ;

(2) Red sandy soil which favours the growth of dry crops, such as ragi, jolam, horse-gram, and ground-nuts. This soil is also suitable for the cocoa-nut cultivation.

(3) Red laterite which is fit for the cultivation of green-gram, black-gram and *til* and for the growth of fruit trees, chiefly mangoes.

Channagiri Taluk.—The black cotton soil to the north-west from the Sulekere northwards is the richest in the District and is best suited for the cultivation of cotton, jolam and ragi. There are also some gardens. Sugar-cane cultivation is abundant along the Sulekere channels.

The sandy soil found in the north-west of the taluk is suitable for the cultivation of ground-nuts.

The southern portion of the taluk consists mostly of stony red soil. The rest of the taluk consists of red and black cotton soil where ragi, jolam, cotton, togari and horse-gram are extensively grown.

Sugar-cane, areca, cocoa-nut and rice do not thrive well in the taluk.

Honnali Taluk.—The soil in the taluk may be classified as—(1) Black cotton; (2) red soil and (3) mixture of red and black and (4) sandy soil.

The black cotton soil is very well suited for growing cotton, wheat, bile jola, mungar jola and pulses. The red soil is quite suited for growing mungar jola, ragi, sawey, doll, etc.

Shikarpur Taluk.—The soils found in the taluk are chiefly reddish-brown containing much sand, except in the low-lying grounds, where they are much duller in colour and more clayey. In the extreme north, however, and on the banks of the Choradi, dark-brown and black soil of a superior description is found on which wet crops are raised. In the east where dry crop cultivation is the most successful, the soil is less sandy and more like loam except in the high-lying wet crop land.

Sorab Taluk.—The soil of this taluk is generally of laterite and as such it does not retain moisture to a considerable time. But as there is abundant rainfall and the surface strata of the land retains so much of the properties as are

conducive to the growth of paddy and other allied crops, paddy is generally grown in this taluk. The vast extent of forest in the vicinity of paddy fields also affords leaf manure to a certain extent. Some dry crops are also raised in *maidan* parts of the taluk. But they are of meagre extent.

Sagar Taluk.—The soil is laterite and reddish throughout, excepting in garden and wet lands, which are situated in low valleys. Here the soil is somewhat soft and sandy. In other parts, it is hard and rocky and does not retain moisture and is not therefore fertile. Dry cultivation is not of much importance. Garden lands are situated in low valleys and are fit for areca, pepper and cardamom cultivation.

Nagar Taluk.—The soil here is of a poor order. It generally presents the appearance of a pulverised laterite mixed with sand. The garden soil, of course, looks superior because of the heavy and regular manuring it receives. Wet lands look just a shade richer than the dry lands.

Tirthahalli Taluk.—The soil of *malnad* is a rich red sedimentary one with forest loam in the jungle and a red laterite soil on the covered hills. The soil in the plains surrounding the hills are generally of a rich sedimentary character, suitable for garden cultivation.

Kumsi Taluk (Sub).—Major portion of the taluk is *malnad* and the soil is fit for the cultivation of paddy, sugar-cane, ragi and horse-gram.

CHIEF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS AND PRINCIPAL CROPS.

The following statement shows the classification of the area for the five years, from 1920-21 to 1924-25 :—

Year	Area of the district	Area available for cultivation	Cultivable waste not in occupancy	Cultivable area under occupancy	Current fallows	Net area cropped
1920-21	25,01,367	8,81,501	1,27,457	7,54,044	2,03,004	5,51,045
1921-22	25,01,401	8,76,931	1,26,866	7,50,065	1,93,438	5,56,627
1922-23	25,04,207	9,03,788	1,21,298	7,82,490	2,25,344	5,56,946
1923-24	25,04,207	9,01,231	1,16,382	7,84,849	2,34,513	5,50,336
1924-25	25,04,909	8,78,783	1,14,944	7,66,839	1,91,784	5,75,055

Area of
different
crops.

Area of different crops raised in the district during the five years 1920-21 to 1924-25 is shown in the following statement:—

Year	Food Grains	Oil seeds	Condi-ments and spices	Sugar-cane
1	2	3	4	5
1920-21	490,252	19,789	7,129	7,623
1921-22	502,142	14,665	10,906	5,924
1922-23	499,361	16,025	8,796	8,755
1923-24	488,687	17,043	9,932	7,072
1924-25	476,771	23,339	12,395	8,060

Year	Fibres	Drugs and Narcotics	Fodder crops	Miscella-neous crops
	6	7	8	9
1920-21	10,523	657	614	12,002
1921-22	6,204	2,360	1,570	999
1922-23	9,241	635	566	12,673
1923-24	11,512	550	1,022	13,178
1924-25	14,223	1,886	..	23,838

Number and
extent of
holdings.

The following table shows the number and extent of different holdings under cultivation in the district during 1920-21 to 1924-25:—

Year	Holdings not exceeding an 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 ..	4,319	5,232	30,037	101,411	27,947	219,207
1921-22 ..	4,221	3,241	30,283	107,988	27,817	218,646
1922-23 ..	8,904	22,101	28,558	101,423	27,175	259,190
1923-24 ..	4,264	3,999	30,471	116,244	27,986	230,150
1924-25 ..	4,552	4,294	30,571	117,529	28,327	227,525

Year	Exceeding 10 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	8,920	1,95,702	5,645	1,23,916	601	87,991	29	20,570
1921-22	8,884	2,10,212	5,651	1,21,407	599	89,948	28	20,839
1922-23	7,354	1,64,933	5,194	1,27,745	423	71,455	25	18,370
1923-24	9,123	1,95,971	5,740	1,17,373	622	89,870	33	24,438
1924-25	9,240	1,95,795	5,754	1,16,565	623	87,761	33	24,438

The following statement shows the number of holders classified according to the amount of revenue paid during the years 1920-21 to 1924-25 :—

Holders according to revenue paid.

Year	Holders paying assessment or jodi of Rs. 5 and under		Holders paying assessment exceeding Rs. 5 but not Rs. 25.	
	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid
1	2	3	4	5
1920-21 ..	1,04,931	3,25,516	40,674	5,43,339
1921-22 ..	25,179	1,57,313	32,613	4,61,267
1922-23 ..	25,455	1,45,330	33,003	4,64,267
1923-24 ..	20,457	65,416	38,020	4,80,896
1924-25 ..	20,722	67,010	38,331	4,84,935

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 ..	8,952	2,54,092	460	1,05,283	11	9,438
1921-22 ..	17,410	5,08,657	1,211	2,11,474	70	1,12,895
1922-23 ..	17,863	5,04,052	1,271	3,00,547	41	26,210
1923-24 ..	18,279	5,57,559	1,406	2,18,283	77	1,02,245
1924-25 ..	18,493	5,62,589	1,449	2,18,392	79	1,06,854

AGRICULTURAL LOANS.

Kinds of
loan issued.

The following statement shows the allotments sanctioned and the amounts actually advanced on account of Takavi and other loans during the years 1922-23 to 1924-25.

Year	Amount allotted	Takavi		Land Improvement		Irrigation Wells	
		Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed	Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed	Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1922-23.. ..	6,000	1,000	1,000	850	1,100	..	..
1923-24.. ..	16,000	9,225	8,725	1,550	1,025	4,810	4,810
1924-25.. ..	21,500	1,500	1,500	5,125	3,950	..	..

IRRIGATION.

Tanks.

There are 7,797 tanks in the district of which 566 are major tanks with a revenue of more than Rs. 300 under them and the rest are minor ones. Of these, the numbers of major and minor tanks which have been restored and brought up to the standard amount to 191 and 217 respectively.

The following statement shows the number of tanks in each taluk classified according to the revenue of the lands under them:—

Name of Taluk	Number of tanks 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. 3,000	Above Rs. 5,000	
1. Shimoga ..	671	50	18	3	..	742
2. Channagiri ..	165	13	8	..	1	187
3. Honnali ..	88	51	1	..	..	140
4. Shikarpur ..	1,225	73	55	14	..	1,367
5. Sorab ..	1,125	81	67	17	..	1,290
6. Sagar ..	862	33	20	1	..	916
7. Nagar ..	1,191	12	1	..	..	1,204
8. Tirthahalli ..	1,194	50	..	..	..	1,244
9. Kumsi sub-taluk.	245	22	11	2	..	280

There are about 74 miles of channels in the district irrigating an area of 9,222 acres. The more important of them, as per details, are given below :—

Irrigation
Channels.

Name of channel	Length of channel	Taluk commanded	Area irrigated in acres	Assessment
Sulekere ..	M. F. Y. 22-1-22	Channagiri ..	4,116	Rs. 19,170
Sogil ..	5-0-0	Honnali ..	1,688	4,361
Salur ..	13-7-10	Shikarpur ..	1,215	5,799

The subjoined statement gives the irrigated area under each of the various sources of irrigation in the district during 1922-23 :—

Area irri-
gated under
each source.

Name of Taluk	Area irrigated—in acres				Total irrigated area in acres
	Channels	Tanks	Wells	Other sources	
Shimoga ..	425	33,281	..	..	33,706
Channagiri ..	3,590	4,777	1,624	122,505	138,576
Honnali ..	1,238	956	255	100,230	102,679
Shikarpur ..	1,367	37,520	22	236	39,132
Sorab ..	..	41,546	..	14,688	56,234
Sagar ..	..	11,591	..	24,656	36,247
Nagar ..	..	14,210	..	19,907	34,117
Tirthahalli ..	..	11,135	..	28,294	39,429
Total..	6,620	155,025	1,879	316,596	480,120

The large area shown as irrigated from other sources is due to the wet and garden lands in the *malnad* taluks being mostly dependent on rain for their water-supply.

Tank
Panchayets.

The particulars of tanks in respect of which tank panchayets have been constituted under the Tank Panchayet Regulation are given below :—

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Name of tank
1	Shimoga	Nidige tank.
2	Kumsi (Sub-Taluk)	Mandarghatta tank.
3	Channagiri	Nallur tank.
4	Shikarpur	Gama tank.
5	Sorab	Mavalli tank.
6	Do	Andige tank.

FORESTS.

Besides sandalwood which grows almost all over the district, the forests yield an abundant supply of all kinds of timber, the more important of which are teak, blackwood, honne, matti, bilvara, bhogi, jambe, dindiga, hunal and nandi.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

See under Geology.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Chief industries.

The chief industries of the district are the manufacture of tiles, bangles and country carts, extraction of cinnamon oil, manufacture of coarse cotton cloths and towels, iron articles, brass and copper vessels and jaggory, carpentry, smithy and pottery. The different kinds of oil made in the district are generally gingelly, castor, ramtil, cocoanut, linseed, safflower and pundi.

The district is noted for its beautiful carving in sandal-wood and ivory. This industry is carried on in the Sagar and Sorab Taluks by a class of people known as "Gudigars." Sorab is the principal seat of this industry. Arts.

A short description of the industries in each taluk in the district is given below :— Industries carried on in the several taluks.

Shimoga Taluk.—Manufacture of coarse cloths, cabinet making, cart making and pottery are the chief industries in the taluk.

Channagiri Taluk.—Manufacture of coarse blankets and cloths and pottery are carried on in the taluk. As teak-wood is easily available in the taluk, manufacture of country carts is carried on on a pretty large scale by about 28 firms. There is a glass bangle factory at Nallur, a populous village in the taluk.

Honnali Taluk.—Pottery and manufacture of coarse blankets and cloths are carried on on a small scale in the taluk.

Shikarpur Taluk.—A class of Muhammadans known as 'Sikligars' make various sorts of knives, sickles and agricultural implements. There are also hand looms in some of the villages where coarse *panches* and towels are made. Carpentry is also carried on to some extent.

Sagar Taluk.—Carpentry, smithy and sandal-wood carving are carried on to some extent. Tiles are manufactured at the Varada Tile Works. Rattan baskets, boxes, etc., are prepared on a small scale by the Mahratta Kunbis who have settled down in some parts.

Nagar Taluk.—Making of rattan boxes and baskets by the Kunbis and extraction of cinnamon oil are the only industries in the taluk.

Kumsi Sub-Taluk.—Manganese mining forms the chief industry. This is worked by the Workington Iron and Steel Company. The Forest Department have established a saw mill at a short distance from Kumsi. Manufacture of country carts and of iron pans for boiling sugar-cane juice is carried on in some parts on a pretty large scale.

The following is a list of large industrial establishments in the district :—

Name of Establishment	Class or description of Industry	Average number of persons employed daily	Whether worked by Mechanical Power or Hand Power
<i>Shimoga.</i>			
1. M. A. T. Z. Co.'s Rice Mill	Rice Milling ..	30	Mechanical Power.
2. M. A. E. & Co.'s Rice Mill	Do ..	25	do
3. Government Saw Mills ..	Sawing ..	30	do*
<i>Sagar.</i>			
4. Varada Tile Works ..	Manufacture of Tiles	30	do
5. Maharaja Tile Works ..	Do ..	30	do
6. Gudigar Co-operative Society.	Sandalwood carving	25	Hand Power.
<i>Tirthahalli.</i>			
7. Tirthahalli Tile and Sanitary Works.	Manufacture of Tiles	30	Mechanical Power.
<i>Bhadrāvathi.</i>			
8. The Mysore Distillation and Iron Works.	Iron Melting ..	250	do

* Owned by Government.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The following statement furnishes particulars regarding the exports and imports of the chief articles in the district. The figures are only approximate :—

(a) EXPORTS.

No.	Article	Chief place of Export	Approximate quantity	Value
			Tons.	Rs.
1	Ragi ..	Vellore ..	7,402	905,000
2	Paddy ..	Vaniambadi ..	47,010	36,68,418
3	Javari (Cholam) ..	Chitaldrug ..	1,178	1,16,371
4	Horse-gram ..	Chikmagalur ..	2,676	3,21,901
5	Bengal-gram ..	Chitaldrug ..	416	54,737
6	Tuvar (Togari) ..	Vellore ..	56	6,093
7	Ballar (Avare) ..	Davangere ..	27	2,364
8	Black-gram ..	..... ..	9	784
9	Sesamum (superior)	Bombay, Vellore and Salem.	157	20,682

(a) EXPORTS—concl'd.

No.	Article	Chief place of Export	Approximate	Value
			quantity	
			Tons.	Ra.
10	Sesamum (inferior)	Davangere ..	163	16,369
11	Tamarind ..	East and West coasts.	42	3,319
12	Cardamom ..	Bombay ..	4	12,725
13	Chillies ..	West Coast ..	40	13,175
14	Pepper ..	Bangalore ..	7	3,347
15	Rice (raw) ..	Dharwar ..	1,039	1,23,599
16	Rice (boiled) ..	Vaniambadi ..	143	14,674
17	Tuvar (Dhal) ..	Dharwar ..	74	6,129
18	Ballar (Avare Dhal)	Dharwar ..	26	3,208
19	Jaggory ..	Do ..	5,666	5,26,256
20	Ghee ..	Bangalore ..	39	22,048
21	Areca-nut ..	Bellary ..	5,099	23,74,321
22	Cotton (cleaned) ..	Byadgi ..	201	2,30,652
23	Hides ..	Madras ..	No. 65,192	3,19,097
24	Manganese Ore ..	.....	105,772	2,15,952

(b) IMPORTS.

1	Ragi ..	Davangere ..	4,101	4,11,062
2	Wheat ..	Dharwar ..	624	94,334
3	Javari (cholam) ..	Do ..	354	38,556
4	Horse-gram ..	Do ..	602	66,416
5	Bengal-gram ..	Dharwar and Bombay.	141	18,503
6	Green-gram ..	Davangere ..	65	5,414
7	Tovar (Togari) ..	Davangere and Byadgi.	125	12,476
8	Balar (Avare) ..	Bangalore ..	20	1,775
9	Black-gram ..	Do ..	34	2,856
10	Poppy seeds ..	Do ..	7	2,404
11	Castor oil seeds ..	Bangalore and Davangere.	32	15,034
12	Coffee ..	Chikmagalur ..	21	14,862
13	Chillies ..	Banavar ..	58	12,696
14	Tobacco ..	Bettadpur ..	55	56,573
15	Cocoa-nuts (fresh) ..	Tiptur and West Coast.	No. 683,161	41,349
16	Cocoa-nuts (dry) ..	Tiptur and West Coasts.	Tons. 44	21,468
17	Gold ..	Bombay ..	lbs. 21	21,000
18	Silver ..	Do ..	„ 84	2,538
19	Iron ..	Madras ..	Tons 317	75,784
20	Tuvar (Dhal) ..	Tirupattur ..	765	62,432

(b) Imports—concl'd.

No.	Article	Chief place of Import	Approximate quantity	Value
			Tons.	Rs.
21	Ballar (avare dhal)	Tarikere ..	603	78,899
22	Salt (sea) ..	Bombay ..	3,893	2,95,876
23	Jaggory ..	Bangalore ..	620	49,862
24	Sugar (white) ..	Bombay ..	589	1,17,460
25	Sugar (brown) ..	Bangalore ..	42	3,624
26	Ghee ..	Dharwar ..	80	63,984
27	Cocoanut oil ..	West Coast ..	285	1,26,280
28	Gingelly oil (superior).	Bellary ..	41	17,109
29	Gingelly oil (inferior).	Hubli ..	129	45,519
30	Castor oil ..	Bellary ..	256	63,890
31	Areca-nut ..	Birur ..	31	15,758
32	Cotton (cleaned) ..	Hubli ..	178	57,401
33	Cotton (thread) ..	Bombay ..	65	35,399
34	Piece goods ..	Do ..	No. 24,618	1,23,206
35	Coarse cloth ..	Bellary ..	28,675	90,239
36	Silk cloth ..	Benares ..	6,752	1,71,347
			Tons.	
37	Sugar Candy ..	Bombay ..	25	24,746

Marts.

A good deal of the internal trade of the District is carried on in the weekly and other periodical markets and *santes* which are held in almost every important place in the District as also in the annual *jātras* and fairs held at some of the chief centres.

The following are the largest weekly fairs held in the District :—

Place	Taluk	Day	Number of visitors
Shimoga ..	Shimoga ..	Tuesday ..	1,500
Benkipur ..	Do ..	Monday ..	1,000
Hole-Honnur ..	Do ..	Saturday ..	1,000
Anaveri ..	Do ..	Thursday ..	1,000
Ayanur ..	Do ..	Sunday ..	1,000
Nyamti ..	Honnali ..	Friday ..	1,000
Siralkoppa ..	Shikarpur ..	Sunday ..	3,000
Shikarpur ..	Do ..	Saturday ..	1,500
Sagar ..	Sagar ..	Thursday ..	2,000

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The concluding portion of the line from Birur (Kadur District) to Shimoga lies within the District for a distance of 15 miles and contains stations at Masarhalli, Bhadrāvati, Bidare and Shimoga. This is the only line open for passenger traffic in this District. There are also portions of the Bhadrāvati-Agasanahadlu and Bhadrāvati-Kemmangundi tramways in this District used for the carriage of fuel and ore to the Iron Works at Bhadrāvati. A further extension of the metre guage line from Shimoga to Arasalu was put in hand in 1919 and was stopped in 1921 due to financial stringencies. There is, however, a prospect of resuming construction of this line in the near future.

Railways.

The length of State Fund Roads in the District is 297½ miles, maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 55,227. District Roads cover a distance of 519 miles and cost Rs. 50,740 for upkeep. Details of each class of roads are subjoined.

Roads.

Names of Roads	Length in miles	Rate	Amount
		Rs.	Rs.
STATE FUND ROADS.			
<i>Main.</i>			
7. Bangalore-Honnawar Road ..	52	250	20,000
	20	350	
<i>Branches.</i>			
28. Tarikere-Mangalore Road via Agumbeghat.	7	225	1,575
30. Shimoga-Harihar Road ..	31	100	3,100
31. Shimoga-Mangalore Road ..	12	300	15,225
	46½	250	
32. Shimoga-Hyderghat Road ..	52	200	10,400
33. Avinahalli-Karur Road ..	43½	70	3,027
34. Talguppa-Aralgode Road ..	26	50	1,300
35. Aralgode-Henneghat Road ..	6	50	300
36. Gersoppa Falls Road ..	2	150	300
Total ..	297½	..	55,227

DISTRICT FUND ROADS.

District Fund Branches	Length in miles	Rate	Amount
		Rs.	Rs.
DISTRICT FUND ROADS.			
17. <i>Bangalore-Dharwar Road via Chitaldrug.</i>			
1. Chitaldrug-Benkipur Road or Bhadrāvati Road.	30	150	4,500
2. Channagiri-Malebennur Road ..	27	80	2,160
3. Hosur-Hadadi Road ..	8	30	400
4. Erankanave-Basavankanave Road.	3	50	150
5. Sulkere-Sasalu Railway Feeder Road.	13	70	910
6. Basavapatna-Honnali Road .. <i>Bangalore-Honnawar Road.</i>	12	70	840
7. Benkipur or Bhadrāvati-Umblehyle Road.	12	150	1,800
8. Shimoga-Narasimharājpur Road	13	150	1,950
9. Shimoga-Holehonnur Road ..	12	60	720
10. Pillangere Temple Road ..	2	50	100
11. Shimoga-Kudli Road ..	4	50	200
12. Shimoga-Sorab-Sirsi Road ..	66	150	9,900
13. Shikarpur-Masur Road ..	9	50	450
14. Sorab-Anavatti or Anavatti Jade Road.	10	50	500
15. Anavatti-Mudi Road ..	4	50	200
16. Ayanur-Honnali Road ..	21	150	3,150
17. Kumsi-Haranahalli Road ..	4	100	400
18. Anantapur-Kallurkatte Road ..	16	50	800
19. Anantapur-Tirthahalli Road ..	33	70	2,310
20. Anantapur-Shikarpur Road ..	9	70	630
21. Sagar-Bennehatti-Kollurghat ..	15	80	2,250
	7	150	
22. Gadikoppa-Kallurkatte Road ..	10	50	500
23. Sagar-Shiralkoppa Road ..	22	150	3,300
24. Ulvi-Sorab Road ..	8	150	2,000
	10	80	
25. Shiralkoppa-Hirekerur Road ..	9	150	1,350
26. Shiravant-Kanlay Road ..	2	25	50
27. Jog-Aralgode Road ..	5	50	250
28. Talguppa-Jog <i>via</i> Kamtegatta	8	50	400
29. Shiralkoppa-Hangal Road ..	21	100	2,100
30. Sorab-Siddapur Road ..	10	50	500
28. <i>Tarikere-Mangalore Road via Agumbehat.</i>			
31. Koppa-Tirthahalli Road ..	10	80	800
30. <i>Shimoga-Harihar Road.</i>			
32. Honnali-Shikarpur Road ..	23	100	2,300
33. Honnali-Tumbiñkatte ..	6	50	300

District Fund Roads—concl'd.

District Fund Branches	Length in miles	Rate	Amount
31. <i>Shimoga-Mangalore Road.</i>		Ra.	Rs.
34. Malur-Mahishi Road ..	4	40	160
35. Tirthahalli-Hulical Road ..	17	70	1,190
32. <i>Shimoga-Hyderghat Road.</i>			
36. Kalurkatte-Kollurghat Road ..	11	50	550
37. Laxmipur-Mavinkere Road ..	11	50	550
38. Nagar-Kodachātri Road ..	2	60	120
Total ..	519	..	50,740

The following is a list of Travellers' Bungalows in the District :—

Travellers'
Bungalows.

Taluk	I Class	II Class	III Class
Shimoga ..	(1) Shimoga	(1) Benkipur ..	(1) Holalur. (2) Sakrebyle. (3) Umblebyle.
Kumsi Sub- Taluk.	..	(2) Kumsi ..	
Channagiri ..	..	(3) Channagri ..	(4) Sulekere.
Honnali ..	..	(4) Honnali ..	(5) Sowlanga.
Shikarpur ..	..	(5) Shikarpur ..	(6) Siralkoppa. (7) Harokoppa.
Sorab ..	..	(6) Sorab ..	(8) Ulvi. (9) Anvatti.
Sagar ..	(2) Jog (Ger- soppa Falls).	(7) Sagar .. (8) Anantapur .. (9) Talaguppa ..	......
Nagar ..	..	(10) Kallurkatte ..	(10) Benavally. (11) Kodachātri. (12) Nagar.
Tirthahalli ..	..	(11) Tirthahalli .. (12) Mandagadde .. (13) Agumbi ..	(13) Megarvalli. (14) Humchada- katte. (15) Malur.

FAMINE.

As the district, which is mostly *malnad*, gets the full benefit of the south-west monsoon, it is not susceptible to the frequent vicissitudes of seasons as the *maidan* districts

of the State. Famine is therefore of rare occurrence in the district—particularly in the *malnad* and *semi-malnad* taluks. For this reason, the provisions of the Famine Code relating to the preparation of the programme of famine works are not made applicable in respect of the *malnad* taluks of the district.

EDUCATION.

Number of schools and scholars.

There were 1,057 schools during 1924-25 with a strength of 31,721 pupils. The schools are classified thus—2 High Schools for boys (1 English and 1 Kannada), 70 Middle Schools, 947 Primary Schools, 6 Special Schools and 32 Village Indigenous Schools both for boys and girls. The number of girls is distributed among the several grades of institutions as follows:—111 girls were in Middle Schools, 4,968 in Primary Schools and 44 in Village Indigenous Schools. The average number of square miles, number of villages and number of persons served by each school in the district was respectively 3·8, 1·6 and 466. The following statement shows the several grades of schools together with their strength:—

Area	4,030 Sq. Miles
Inhabited villages	1,736
Population	4,92,560 (Males .. 257,150)
	(Females .. 235,410)
	No. Boys Girls
High Schools	2 438 ..
Middle Schools	70 2,487 111
Primary Schools	947 23,058 4,968
Special Schools	6 168 ..
Village Indigenous Schools	32 447 44
Total	1,057 26,598 5,123
	<hr/>
Total	31,721

Inspecting Officers.

Besides the Inspectors of Primary and Secondary Education and of Science, 4 Education Inspectresses, the Assistant Inspectress of Urdu Girls' Schools and the Assistant Inspector

of Sanskrit Education who had their Head-quarters at Bangalore and visited the district for the inspection of the schools under their respective charges, there were one District Inspector, six Assistant Inspectors and one Assistant Inspectress entrusted with the inspection of the schools in the district, who had their head-quarters in the Shimoga District. The statement given below shows the grades and numbers of the several Inspecting Officers in the district.

Designation of the Inspecting Officer	Territorial jurisdiction	Head-quarter	Kinds of schools under direct control
District Inspector, Shimoga.	Revenue District of Shimoga	Shimoga ..	All Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools.
Assistant Inspector, Shimoga.	Shimoga and Kumsi.	Shimoga ..	Primary School
Assistant Inspector, Channagiri.	Channagiri ..	Channagiri	do
Assistant Inspector, Shikarpur.	Shikarpur and Honnali.	Shikarpur	do
Assistant Inspector, Sagar.	Sagar and Sorab.	Sagar ..	do
Assistant Inspector, Tirthahalli.	Tirthahalli and Nagar.	Tirthahalli	do
Assistant Inspector of Urdu Primary Schools.	Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug.	Shimoga ..	Urdu Primary Schools.
Assistant Inspectress of Kannada Primary Schools for girls.	Shimoga and Chitaldrug.	Shimoga ..	Kannada Primary Schools for girls.

VACCINATION.

The establishment for the district during 1925 consisted of one Deputy Inspector and 22 Vaccinators under him including one Reserve Vaccinator. The following table shows

the total number of children vaccinated during the years 1921 to 1925 :—

Year				Number of children vaccinated		
				Males	Females	Total
1921-22	..	..	..	8,617	6,133	14,750
1922-23	..	..	..	5,468	4,778	10,246
1923-24	..	..	..	4,352	8,704	13,056
1924-25	..	..	..	4,983	7,498	12,481

The average annual number of deaths from small-pox during the previous years was 429 which works out at 0·88 per 1,000 of population.

SECTION IV.—ADMINISTRATION.

Divisions.

The District is divided into 3 sub-divisions and 9 taluks. The following table shows the names of Sub-divisions, Taluks, etc. :—

Name of Sub-Division	Name of Taluk	Number of Hoblis	Number of villages		Population in 1921	Population for square mile
			Government	Inam		
1. Shimoga ..	Shimoga ..	4	261	45	74,369	144
2. Tirthahalli	Channagiri ..	4	246	1	76,552	164
	Honnali ..	3	159	9	64,125	194
	Tirthahalli ..	5	246	1	56,574	119
	Kumsi (sub-taluk).	2	90	3	16,786	100
3. Sagar ..	Sagar ..	6	246	..	51,550	77
	Sorab ..	6	307	5	58,901	133
	Shikarpur ..	5	192	8	55,523	130
	Nagar ..	5	205	1	38,180	72
	Total ..	40	1,952	73	4,92,560	122