

# ATLAS

OF THE

## MYSORE STATE,

CONTAINING

MAPS OF EACH OF THE DISTRICTS

WITH

A SHORT DESCRIPTION,

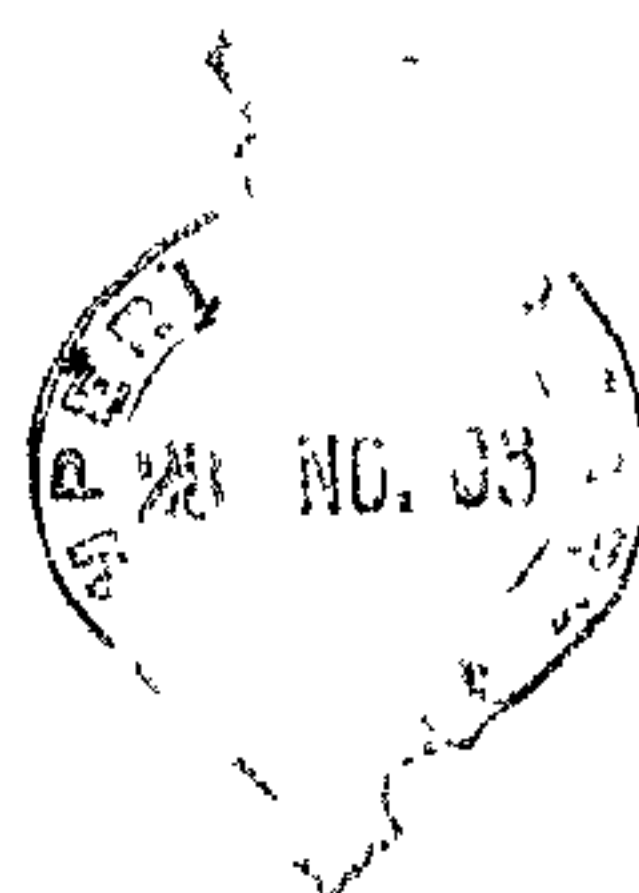
GEOGRAPHICAL, PHYSICAL AND STATISTICAL.



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892.



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## MYSORE STATE.

Mysore occupies the most southern, at the same time the highest portion of the Central table-land of the Indian Peninsula. It is of triangular form with the eastern and western ghats for its two sides and the grand mass of the Nilgiris for its apex on the south where the ghats meet. The surface, western and the southern tracts excepted, is gently undulating save where it is traversed by rocky chains: the general elevation along the northern and southern frontiers is about 2,000 feet above sea; and the central water parting ridge, about 3,000 feet separating the river system of the Krishna from that of the Kauveri. The south, south-west and west is the rugged mountainous country called locally the "Malnad" well watered and covered with ever-green forests and coffee plantations. The Mysore table-land is highest in this part and it slopes thence towards the east which is mostly a rolling dry plain more than once devastated by famines.

2. Mysore lies between  $11^{\circ}38'$  and  $15^{\circ}2'$  north Latitude and between  $74^{\circ}42'$  and  $78^{\circ}36'$  east Longitude: its total area is 29,408 square miles.

3. *Boundaries*.—It is surrounded by British territory, north by the Bombay collectorate of Dharwar and the Madras collectorate of Bellary: in the south by the Districts of Salem and Coimbatore both in the Madras Presidency. On the east by the Madras collectorates of Bellary, Cudappa and North Arcot and on the west by the ghats which separate Mysore from the Districts of Malabar and the two Canaras.

4. *Mountains*.—The Nilgiris and the eastern and western ghats in the borders have been already mentioned. More or less parallel with the ghats according to their proximity with the one or the other run broken chains of hills rarely continuous or connected at unequal distances from one another forming accordingly sometimes wide, sometimes narrow valleys. One principal chain is in the east, a belt from 10 to 20 miles wide running between the meridians  $77^{\circ}$  and  $77^{\circ}30'$  from the south-east corner of the Mysore District due north through the western taluks of Bangalore, the eastern taluks of Tumkur on to the very frontier of the principality. Similarly in the west, another range extends about 10 miles in width, along the meridian of  $75\frac{1}{2}$  from Ballalarayandroog in the south-west of Chikmagalur north to Shikarpur and beyond. Between these two principal ranges there are minor ones: the range to the near east of the western chain above described, extending from the lofty Bababuddan hills, north through the taluks of Kadur and Tarikere and the eastern tracts of

the Shimoga District up to the banks of the Tungabhadra which bounds the country in this part; another to the east again of this range almost parallel with it and between the meridians  $76\frac{1}{2}$  and  $77$  beginning in the extreme south and running up north and north-west through the Districts of Mysore, Tumkur and Chitaldroog. The other small ranges are in the eastern District of Kolar: one from the north Cudappa country entering the District in the north-east corner and running down south with many breaks and joining the eastern ghats: another in the north-west of the same District running north and joining the Cudappa ranges. The mountain systems thus may be divided into three: the western, the central and the eastern. The highest peaks are in the west, Mullaingiri 6,317 feet; in nearly the same parallel of Latitude is the highest elevation of the central system, Sakunagiri (4,653 feet): and the highest peaks of the eastern system, Devarayadroog (3,940 feet), Nundydroog 4,810 and Ramanaghar 4,227 feet.

5. *Rivers*.—The principal rivers are the Tungabhadra and the Vedavati in the north; in the south, the Kauveri with its tributaries, the Hemavati, Lokapavani, Shunsha and Arkavati on its left bank and the Kabbani and Honnuhole on the right bank; and in the east the two Pennairs north and south, and the Palar.

The Tungabhadra is formed of two streams both rising near each other in the mountains of the western ghats in the Kadur District: their course is mainly north-east till they join, thence the river takes a north-western course, runs a short distance along the north-west boundary of Mysore and enters the Bellary District to join the Krishna finally in the British territory. The river Vedavati is also called Hagri: it is also like the Tungabhadra formed of two streams the Veda and Avati, both rising near each other in the Bababuddan hills; they run north-east, join at Kadur and take the name of Vedavati; it keeps the same north-east course, cuts through the central range of hills at a place called "Mari Kanave" and in a northern direction passes through the eastern part of the Chitaldroog District and joins the Tungabhadra in the British District of Bellary. Both these rivers form part of the Krishna river system.

The river Kauveri rises in the western ghats in the Coorg country, runs a short distance due north along the boundary line separating Coorg from the Hassan District and enters Mysore territory: its course for the first few miles is north and then south-east, through the Districts of Hassan and Mysore and in its passage through the eastern ghats, is precipitated over a fall of 300 feet at Sivansamudram: the falls are much admired.

The eastern rivers are the two Pennairs and the Palar, all three rising in the Nundydroog hills : the Palar takes a south-east course and the Pennairs, one flows north and the other flows south.

A very small river Sharavati is in the north-west; rises in the western ghats on the Mysore side and after a course of 50 miles through very rugged country breaks through the ghats and discharges itself in the west coast. Its descent is an unbroken fall of 832 feet forming one of the most magnificent cataracts in the world.

6. *Climate*.—The climate of Mysore is temperate, but not so healthy as might be expected owing to the prevalence of fever in many localities. In the hot season the thermometer ranges in the shade from 69° to 87° and in the cold season it ranges from 59° to 77°.

*Rain-fall*.—As Mysore participates of the two monsoons, namely, the south-west monsoon from June to September, and the north-east monsoon from September to November or December, more rain falls in it than in most parts of India. The rain of the former monsoon is attended with distant murmuring thunder, and frequent lightning, and excepting in the Malnad where it is abundant, seldom falls very heavy on the plains but is drizzly and persevering : while that of the latter pours down with great violence, fills the largest tanks in a few hours, and often lasts for many days with little intermission. The thunder is louder and the flashes of lightning more vivid. The rains in April and May are of the accidental kind, heavy short showers from the east quarter. The drops are large and fall at a distance from each other. Rain-fall register from the year 1886-87 to 1891-92 is given below :—

Districts.	1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.
Bangalore ...	40	2	31	13	29	3	38	21	32	37	17	59
Kolar ...	29	87	31	76	30	7	32	3	26	13	15	29
Tumkur ...	32	67	25	70	27	82	34	98	27	80	16	54
Mysore ...	29	51	29	16	19	87	29	78	29	53	15	56
Hassan ...	34	82	37	12	32	33	36	9	28	49	32	67
Shimoga ...	61	93	65	97	75	9	72	47	66	47	58	48
Kadur ...	56	30	68	78	62	6	69	78	51	70	50	30
Chitaldroog ...	21	22	19	38	24	91	21	58	21	27	13	28
Average for the Province ...	38	29	38	62	37	65	41	86	35	48	27	46



7. *Soil*.—The soil in the valleys is good; for, during the rains, the finer particles of the decomposed rocks are deposited in them, and form a good loamy mixture. The valleys are mostly cultivated with rice, or sugar-cane. The former requires the best soil; while, for the latter, a copious supply of water is necessary. This is easily obtained from rivulets or nalas, in the wet season, or from perennial rivers; from tanks (or reservoirs of water) the construction of which this country is remarkably well adapted for. Plantations of cocoa-nuts, jack, and other trees are likewise found here, where the soil is of a middling quality, namely, a mixture of loam, sand, and oxide of iron, with a portion of vegetable and animal matter. Ragi and some other small dry grains are cultivated on red soil. Higher up, towards the tops of ridges, a silicious sand prevails producing chiefly horse-gram. Eight different kinds of soil are recognized by the cultivators, for which different productions are particularized. The names of these soils in the Kanarese language, together with the meaning of the terms are as follows :—

1. Yara, black cotton ground, quite free from stones.
2. Kara, the same, but stony.
3. Kengalu, kempu, red soil mixed with loam and vegetable mould.
4. Maralu, malalu sandy soil.
5. Kallu murlu, stony and gravelly soil.
6. Béla carlu, white stiff loam.
7. Maska, masbu, cabbon, garden soil.
8. Sondu, salt ground.

8. *Cultivation*.—Still primitive. Deep ploughing, very rich manuring, great rotation of crops, experiments with new varieties of food grains are all absent; cultivation however such as it is, is very fairly productive and remunerative as well.

Land under irrigation is not much, its area is 1,090 (wet including sugar-cane and mulberry) square miles, while the extent under dry is as much as 7,426 square miles. Irrigation mostly is from tank water fed by rain; in the Districts of Mysore, Hassan and in parts of Kolar and Kadur, irrigation is from channels also drawn from the rivers flowing through them. The number of tanks in the State is 38,074 and the total length of irrigating channels 932 miles.

The chief products are:—Ragi, (*Cynosurus Corocanus*), Jola, Great millet (*Holcus Sorghum*); Samé, Little millet (*Panicum frumentaceum*), Sajjo, Spiked millet (*Holcus Spicatus*); Togari, pigeon pea (*Cajanus Indicus*), Kadalé, Bengal-gram (*Cicer Arietinum*);



Avare, Cowgram (*Dolichos lablab*), Horse-gram, black gram, green uniforms); Uddu, Black gram (*Phaseolus Minimus*); Bengal-gram, gram, (*Phaseolus mungo*); Godhi, Wheat, (*Triticum arista*); seeds weight tobacco, Cotton (*Gossypium indicum*); Tobacco, Hogo soppu (wooden tobacco), Wet and garden crops—Rice, Sugar-cane, Arecanut, is the nut, and other miscellaneous products. Coffee in the west cultivation on the slopes of hills.

9. *Population*—Accurate census was taken in the years 1871, 1881, 1891, and the total population returned under males, females, was:—

1871—Males 2,535,921, Females 2,519,488, Total 5,055,412,  
1881—Males 2,085,842, Females 2,100,346, Total 4,186,188.  
1891—Males 2,483,451, Females 2,460,153, Total 4,943,604.

Taking the area of the country at 29,408 square miles, the density per square mile in the three years would be nearly 172, 142 and 168 respectively. The heavy fall in the year 1881 was due to the famine of 1877-79 which reduced the population by a fifth. The occupied houses in the three years of census were 1,012,738; 733,200 and 891,446 respectively. Of the houses, other than Government buildings, religious and charitable institutions in 1891, 1,197 are terraced, tiled 192,710, mud-roofed 186,687, thatched 418,989. Corresponding statistics for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore are omitted.

10. Chief towns with population above 5,000 are:—

Bangalore 180,366, Mysore 74,018, Seringapatam 12,551, Kolar 12,148, Shimoga 11,310, Tumkur 11,086, Chikballapur 10,623, Channarayana 9,160, Davangere 8,061, Chikmagalur 7,816, Ankal 7,419, Doddaballapur 7,141, Tarikere 7,056, Devanhalli 6,693, Hassan 6,651, Siddlaghatta 6,572, Nanjangud 6,421, Harihar 6,385, Cholepet 6,236, Holé-Narsipur 5,758, Malavalli 5,639, Hunsur 5,111, Mulbagal 5,026, Shikaripur 5,011.

11. *Religion*.—The majority of the population are Hindus 4,639,104; the Muhammadans come next 252,973; the Christian population under all denominations is 38,135; while the Jains are 13,278 and the Buddhists are 5.

Among the Hindus the Principal castes are — Brahmins (182,386) Lingayets (484,203) Panchala (112,349) Neige (86,818) Banjiga (106,393) Tigala (53,397) Vakhaliga (1,330,958) Golla (127,687) Kuruba (348,243) Beda (216,869) Besia (99,658) Uppara (89,104) Vadda (106,398) Agasa (84,664) Holey (502,009) Madiga (236,691); of the Muslims, the chief Sub-Divisions are Pathan (36,056) Shakh (137,246) Snyad (35,674).

12. *Profession*.—The chief profession is connected with agriculture and the population engaged in it is 3,181,593; general laborers other than agricultural are 488,206, total 3,669,799 or 37 lakhs nearly, out of a total population of 4,943,604.

...eminently a Kanarese country: the official and private and the spoken language.—Mysore is pre-eminently a Kanarese country: the official and private and the spoken language is Kanarese: old but by contact with the prevailing Kanarese, their original purity and the Telugu and Tamil now have lost composition. The English language is steadily progressing as spoken is everywhere in India. The correspondence in the head offices of their Government, judgments of law courts and private correspondence of the educated population are in this language.

14. *Food*.—Ragi flour made into gruel or cake is the food of the country; not confined by any means to the poorest classes; the more well-to-do part of the population also preferring it often to the more valuable rice. Ragi is supposed to be more strengthening. The richer classes and Brahmins generally eat rice; wheat is not a favourite food grain: of condiments all classes partake freely.

15. *Wages*.—As they ruled in 1891 are, skilled labor 4 annas to 1½ rupees per day; unskilled 1 to 8 annas; and cart hire 8 annas to 1½ rupees; accurate figures for purposes of comparison for series of years are not available; but it is well-known that the wages have risen and are rising steadily every year; numerous coffee plantations in the west of Mysore, construction of railways, large expenditure on public works and greater activity in house building, explain the rise. The cost of living per head of the great mass of population may be put down at three rupees a month.

Prices of some of the chief products are (1890-91):—

		Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.	
Rice	...	4	2	1	} Per maund of 80 lbs.	Cleared dall	..	3	5	5
Cotton	...	17	15	2		Do ballar	...	3	4	4
Wheat	..	3	10	3		Horse-gram	...	2	1	10
Sugar	...	11	14	4		Tobacco	...	15	9	7
Salt	...	4	2	2		Jaggory	...	4	14	6
Bengal-gram	...	3	5	3		Ghee	...	35	6	2
Black gram	...	3	11	9		Arecanut	...	23	8	11
Green gram	...	3	8	3		Iron	...	8	7	3
Ragi	...	1	6	1	Silk	...	731	3	8	
										} Per maund of 80 lbs.

16. *Weights and Measures*.—Very rude and often inaccurate. The seer is the standard of weight and measure. The "Kacha seer" is in weight Rs. 24; forty seers' weight is a maund and twenty maunds make a kandy; oil and ghee are generally sold by measure. It is a brass or copper cylindrical vessel or made of wood capable of holding

exactly a seer weight of oil. The "pukka seer" is thus formed: equal quantities of the nine kinds of grain, rice, black gram, green gram, horse-gram, pigeon gram, avare or dallar, Bengal-gram, wheat and gingelly are mixed together and eighty-four rupees weight of the mixture is put into a cylindrical brass, copper or wooden vessel which exactly holds it when heaped and the vessel is the standard. The next higher is the "Kudu" or "Kolaga"; the number of seers that go to make it is not constant: each District and sometimes different Taluks of the same District having different figures, varying from 16 seers to eight; twenty kolagas is a kandaga, the highest measure.

17. *Manufacture*.—Very little of importance: European goods are now to be found in every Indian Bazaar: in villages throughout the country, weaving of coarse cloths and coarse woollen blankets is still carried on, but the industry supplies the home demands merely. In the production of rich and costly fabrics, such as carpets, brocades interwoven with gold and silver, embroidery ornamental work in metals, ivory and sandalwood carving, Mysore has a good reputation.

18. *Industrial Arts*.—The most generally practised industrial arts of native growth are those connected with metallurgy, pottery, carpentry, tanning, glass-making, the production of textile fabrics or the raw material for them, rope making, the expression of oil and saccharine matter and the manufacture of earth salt to a limited extent.

19. *Trade*.—Chiefly in food grains, sandalwood, arecanuts and coffee, which are exported: imports, chiefly piece goods.

20. *Mills*.—The Mill industry is confined to the primitive oil-pressing mills, the "Ganigars" or the oil-mongers retain the trade in their hands; in large towns almost each family owns a mill. The more important mills are the Cotton and Woollen Mills of Bangalore, registered in the years 1883 and 1884 respectively, neither is doing well; more capital and more efficient management might improve their present condition.

21. *Metals*.—Iron ores, some of great purity and richness are widely distributed in Mysore and are smelted by very rude processes by the natives. Gold is found in the sands of some rivers but the produce is very small: the Kolar Gold Fields have not passed the experimental stage, though some of the mines are very promising.

*Area under each crop.*—Accurate figures are not available; but the following is a fair approximate as taken from the returns of 1890-91 :—

Rice 684,761 acres; wheat and barley 3,356; cholam or jowar 447,987; combu or bajra 35,769; ragi 2,398,028; gram (pulse) 559,059, other food grains including pulses 548,133, gingelly and other oil-seeds 253,096; condiments and spices 100,625; sugar-cane 38,404; cotton 55,248; coffee 129,775; tobacco 15,105; cinchona 371; orchards and garden produce 152,716; miscellaneous crops 67,180; total crops 5,489,613. Deduct area cropped more than once 136,456; net area cropped during the year 5,353,157.

The above figures are for Government lands and minor inams only.

The annual yield of food grains is more than abundant for the wants of the population in average good years; and a succession of good seasons as the country has gone through since the Rendition barring one or two years of partial drought, has enabled the raiyat to accumulate a fairly good stock to fall back upon in seasons of distress.

One of the important industries under agriculture is coffee, confined to the mountainous regions in the west: it is chiefly in the hands of European planters whose process of cultivation is more or less scientific and costly. The native plantations are not so expensively worked.

23. The area under occupation since the Rendition is :—

Year.	Wet including Sugar-cane and Mulberry.	Dry.	Garden.	Total
1881—82...	587,346	3,307,548	195,508	4,090,402
1882—83...	611,810	3,471,177	199,940	4,282,927
1883—84...	641,129	3,639,196	204,956	4,485,281
1884—85...	643,013	3,723,613	205,993	4,572,619
1885—86...	655,579	3,949,465	219,981	4,825,025
1886—87...	672,717	4,205,680	222,736	5,101,133
1887—88...	669,343	4,349,780	226,296	5,245,419
1888—89...	675,908	4,480,030	228,191	5,384,129
1889—90...	690,559	4,613,452	233,234	5,537,245
1890—91 ..	692,052	4,674,936	235,597	5,602,585
1891—92...	697,419	4,752,783	234,955	5,685,157

The figures are of Government occupied area.



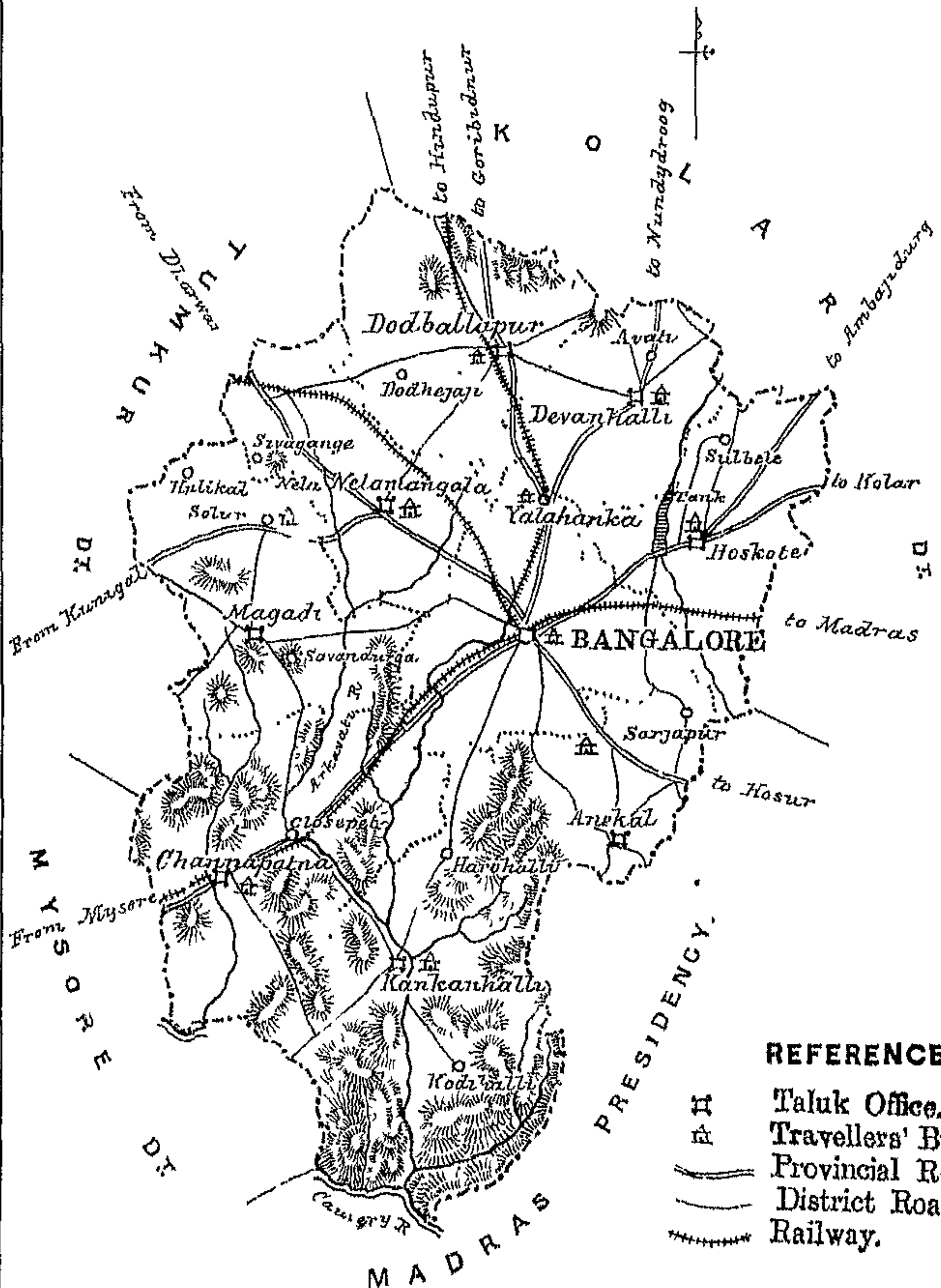
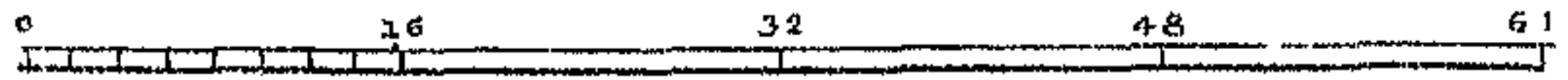
## 24. The total revenue under all heads since the Rendition :—

Year,				Aggregate State Revenue from all sources.	Local Cess.	Irrigation Cess.
1881—82	...	...	...	10,725,162	587,935	89,184
1882—83	...	...	...	10,903,778	599,161	88,927
1883—84	...	...	...	11,010,353	612,407	141,677
1884—85	...	...	...	11,397,576	625,093	142,864
1885—86	...	...	...	12,216,253	654,541	164,030
1886—87	...	...	...	12,770,906	687,728	175,773
1887—88	...	...	...	13,333,198	716,610	185,364
1888—89	...	...	...	13,461,846	730,839	191,159
1889—90	...	...	...	14,335,212	752,285	206,769
1890—91	...	...	...	14,809,749	773,408	210,555
1891—92 *	...	...	...	17,165,740	820,173	213,963

\* (from April 1891 to June 1892.)

# MAP OF BANGALORE DISTRICT.

SCALE 16 MILES TO AN INCH





## BANGALORE DISTRICT.

1. One of the south eastern Districts of the Mysore country ; situated between  $12^{\circ} 13'$  and  $13^{\circ} 23'$  North Latitude and  $77^{\circ} 7'$  and  $78^{\circ} 4'$  East Longitude.

2. Area 3,105 square miles : of which extent, 1,369 square miles are under cultivation, 236 square miles cultivable and 1,500 square miles unculturable.

3. Except in the south-east where it is bounded by the Salem District of the Madras Presidency, it is surrounded by the Districts of the Mysore State :—Kolar in the north and north-east ; Tumkur in the north-west ; Mysore in the south-west and the river Cauvery in the south separating it from the Madras Presidency. For purposes of administration the District is divided into 9 Taluks containing 4,145 Government villages, primary and secondary ; fully and partially alienated villages are 861.

4. *Physical Features.*—The District has no big mountains. It is longitudinally intersected at unequal distances by single or aggregated chains of comparatively low hills running from north to south, occasionally rising into high peaks. The chief range is a broken chain of rocky hills extending from the north-western corner in the Nelamangala Taluk through the Taluks of Magadi, Closepet and Kankanhalli ; keeping throughout a southerly direction. These hills form the watershed in the west dividing the basin of Shimsha from that of the Arkavati. To the east of these hills and almost parallel with this is a minor watershed, a ridge of land running from the north-east, skirting the Bangalore Town on the west and running down south till it joins the bigger range in the Kankanhalli Taluk ; this ridge of land, its greatest height 3,050 feet, (Bangalore Town) separates the basin of Arkavati from that of the South Pennar in the north-east of the District. The three rivers thus are the Shimsha and Arkavati with mainly a southern course, the former through a part of the Closepet Taluk and the latter through the Taluks of Nelamangala, Magadi, Closepet and Kankanhalli and the river Pennar in the north-east of the District running through the Hoskote Taluk with a south-east course. No irrigation channels are drawn from any of these rivers : but the low lying grounds are occupied with series of tanks for cultivation purposes formed by embanking the streams of the valleys. The general appearance of the country in the north, centre and east is a rolling undulating plateau cultivated for the most part where the soil is good, yielding pasturage with scrub jungle where it is poor, bare and stony where the rocky ridges stand out ; in the west the country is broken and rugged and in the south the hills

are closer together and the country is covered with thick jungle. The chief State or Reserved Forests are in the hilly tracts in the west and south covering an area of nearly 312 square miles. Bamboos, sandal-wood and fuel for Railway constitute the chief items of revenue.

*Wild animals.*—Elephants occasionally in the south ; the panther, the wild hog, the porcupine, the bear and the deer.

*Birds*—Jungle fowl, snipe, teal, wild-duck, &c.

#### 5. Population.

Year.	Population.			Occupied houses.	Density.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1871 ...	414,543	413,811	828,354	176,621	267
1881 ...	330,820	338,319	669,139	108,466	215
1891 ...	399,486	403,508	802,994	141,232	259

#### 6. The chief towns with population above 3,000 are :—

Chief Towns.				1891.	1881.	1871.
1	Bangalore	...	...	180,366	155,857	142,513
2	Channapatna	...	..	9,160	8,885	8,896
3	Anekal	...	...	7,419	5,995	6,612
4	Dodballapur	...	...	7,141	7,032	7,449
5	Devanhalli	...	...	6,693	5,774	5,771
6	Closepet	...	...	6,236	4,832	5,460
7	Hoskote	...	...	4,890	4,377	4,508
8	Magadi	...	...	4,852	4,174	3,712
9	Nelamangala	...	...	4,171	3,742	4,016
10	Vadigenhalli	...	...	3,970	3,422	4,296
11	Tymagondlu	...	...	3,748	3,299	3,804
12	Kankanhalli	...	...	3,484	4,360	4,671
13	Sarjapur	...	...	3,017	2,629	3,051

7. The following table gives the entire area of Government lands under occupation from the year 1881-82 excluding minor Inams and whole Inam villages :—

Year.	Wet including Sugar-cane and Mulberry.	Dry.	Garden.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1881—82 ...	34,473	357,081	17,384	408,938
1882—83 ...	39,303	450,255	19,789	509,347
1883—84 ...	42,227	463,720	20,449	526,396
1884—85 ...	41,311	463,518	19,967	524,796
1885—86 ...	44,412	483,509	20,511	548,432
1886—87 ...	45,100	444,305	20,423	509,828
1887—88 ...	44,596	450,208	18,474	513,278
1888—89 ...	44,728	454,718	18,543	517,989
1889—90 ...	45,586	462,744	19,096	527,426
1890—91 ...	46,445	469,965	19,227	535,637
1891—92 ...	47,819	487,106	19,697	554,922

The increase in the occupied area of 1882-83 is due mostly to territorial changes and slightly to extension of cultivation, while the increase in 1883-84 is due altogether to additional lands taken up for cultivation; the next noticeable increase is in 1885-86 due partly to accurate survey of a portion of the District and to large extension of cultivation. In 1886-87 the falling off is due to territorial changes: Fluctuations in the following years of 1887-91 are small and call for no remark. In 1891-92 the increase is partly due to accurate survey of another part of the District and to extension of cultivation.

8. *Collections.*—Land Revenue under all items since the Rendition are shown below :—

Year.	Collections.	Year.	Collections.
1881—82 ...	8,87,310	1887—88 ...	10,27,227
1882—83 ...	9,63,211	1888—89 ...	10,09,352
1883—84 ...	9,48,118	1889—90 ...	12,05,600
1884—85 ...	8,58,834	1890—91 ...	10,64,305
1885—86 ...	9,78,543	1891—92 ...	9,30,271
1886—87 ...	10,46,288		

The differences in the annual collections are due partly to facts mentioned under para 7 and partly to collections of old arrears; in 1889-90 two lakhs of rupees of the old arrears were collected.

9. Area under irrigation, excluding area under Sugar-cane and Mulberry and area of alienated villages and minor inams.

Year.	River Channels.		Tank.		Other Sources.		Total.	
	Area (acres.)	Assessment.	Area (acres.)	Assessment.	Area (acres.)	Assessment.	Area (acres.)	Assessment.
1881—82	...						30,998	153,689
1882—83	...						36,080	175,664
1883—84	...						36,954	191,857
1884—85	...						38,080	183,603
1885—86	...						41,259	200,722
1886—87	...						42,435	217,733
1887—88	...	17	50	33,321	174,066	5,808	23,562	39,146
1888—89	...	17	50	33,590	175,492	5,668	22,964	39,275
1889—90	...	17	50	34,379	179,812	5,846	24,286	40,242
1890—91	...	17	50	35,276	184,913	5,860	24,345	41,153
1891—92	...	17	50	36,694	190,307	5,323	26,306	42,034





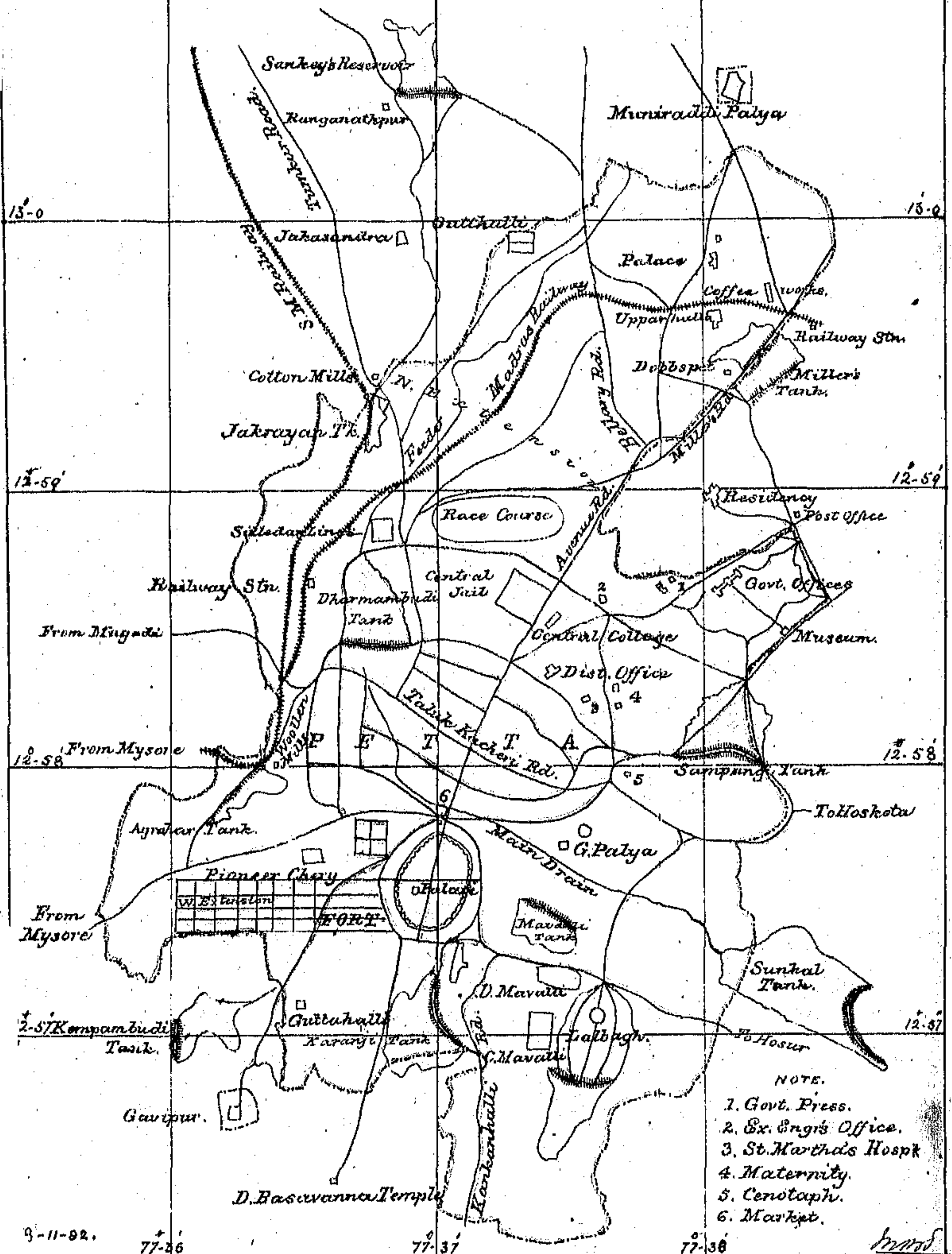
77° 36'

77° 37'

77° 38'

# BANGALORE CITY.

Scale 1 1/4 Inches = 1 M.



9-11-02.

77° 36'

77° 37'

77° 38'

Survey Office

Mans



## BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

*Description.*—Position of the City 12°58' North Latitude and 77°37' East Longitude. Area within Municipal limits 8 square miles. Divided into 8 working Divisions.

*Physical Features.*—Bangalore is situated on a high table-land with gentle undulations, the general lie of the ground being from north to south. The elevations of the City above the mean sea level of Madras vary from 3,061 feet on the high ground to 2,935 feet near the fort end of the Petta.

*Population.*—According to the Census of 1891, 80,285 distributed as follows :—

Hindus—Males 34,055, Females 33,125, total 67,180 ; Muhammadans—Males 5,519, Females 4,953, total 10,472 ; Christians—Males 1,187, Females 1,238, total 2,425 ; Others—Males 132, Females 96, total 228 ; Total of all nations—Males 40,873, Females 39,412, total 80,285.

Of these 26,297 speak Kanarese, 10,711 Hindustani, 21,226 Telugu, 12,736 Tamil, 7,567 Maharashtra and 1,748 other languages. The number of occupied houses is 11,457, of which 900 are of the better classes.

*Revenue.*—The Municipal income gives a mean of Rs. 1,02,627 for the past 7 years and is derived from the following sources :—

	Rs.
1. Octroi collection ... ..	21,866
2. House-tax ... ..	19,564
3. Mohatarfa (Shop, Loom, Cart, &c.) ... ..	17,177
4. Provincial contribution and Land Revenue ..	16,870
5. Miscellaneous ... ..	27,150
Total.....	1,02,627

*Water-Supply.*—It is chiefly derived from the Dharmambudhi Tank on the north-west, from which water is taken by means of earthen pipes to masonry cisterns. The tank is fed in the dry season from Sankey's Reservoir which supplies also the Miller Tanks in the Civil and Military Station. The fort has its own karanjis or pipes fed by another tank to the south of it. The north-eastern part of the City depends wholly on wells. There are wells in the other parts also. Water-supply is very scanty but a project for an efficient water scheme is under consideration.

*Drainage.*—Is effected mainly by an open masonry main drain running north-west to south-east, with a few pakka branch drains, a great many subsidiary box drains covered over with slabs of stone and many more open V Section slab drains in the numerous narrow lanes. The main drain receives both sewage and storm water, and discharges into the Sunkal Tank—being used on the way for irrigating the vegetable gardens along its course.

*Places of Interest.*—The Fort lies to the south of the Petta and contains the dungeon in which Tippu Sultan confined British prisoners of war, and his old Palace now occupied by Public Offices.

*Markets.*—Well stocked with varieties of grain as also with English and country vegetables, meats, fish and fowls. The Doddapetta or the main street running north from the Fort contains the principal shops.

*The Lal-Bagh.*—Lies to the south-east of the Fort. Attached to it is the Government Botanical Garden where foreign flora are grown under the direction of the Superintendent. A Menagerie is also maintained.

*The Public Offices.*—Consist of a double storied structure in the Roman style of Architecture with spacious verandahs all round, located in the Cubbon Park. Opposite to it is the Museum a fine edifice in the classic style.

*The Central Jail.*—Has an extensive garden cultivated by the prisoners. Carpets after Persian designs are manufactured in it.

*The Central College.*—Is located in a large building and educates up to the B. A. standard of the Madras University.

*The Maharaja's Palace.*—Is a large mansion in the English style of architecture built of dressed stone throughout. The grounds are well stocked with various fruit trees, flower plants and ornamental foliage.

*The Mills.*—The Maharaja of Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company was established just outside the Municipal limits on the north-west, where both spinning of yarn and weaving of cloth are undertaken.

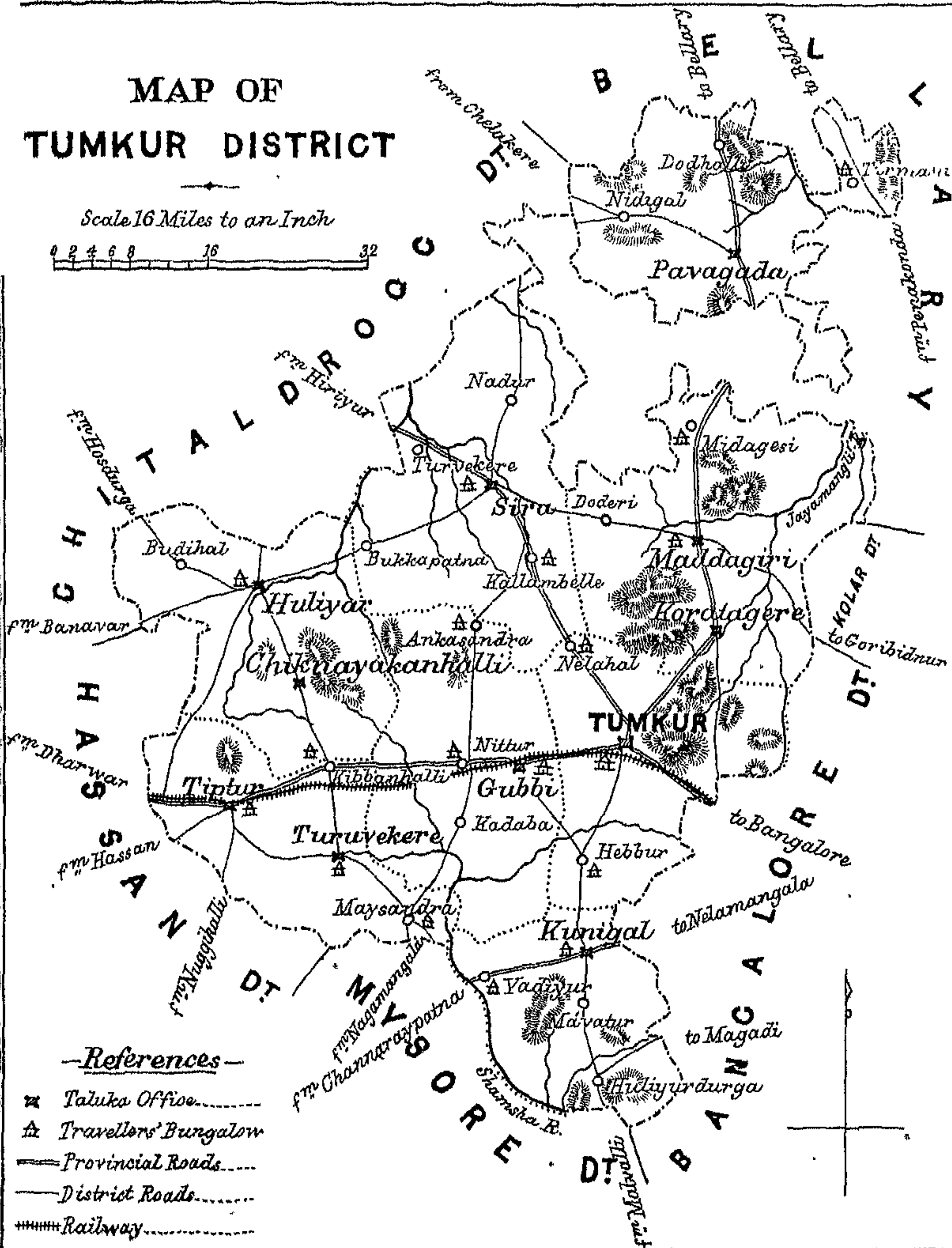
The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills were established in 1884 near the City Railway Station. Here horse jhools and blankets are manufactured and cotton yarn spun.

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# MAP OF TUMKUR DISTRICT

Scale 16 Miles to an Inch



## References

- Taluka Office.....
- △ Travellers' Bungalow.....
- Provincial Roads.....
- District Roads.....
- ++++ Railway.....

## TUMKUR DISTRICT.

One of the Central Districts situated between  $12^{\circ} 40'$  and  $14^{\circ} 5'$  North Latitude and  $76^{\circ} 22'$  and  $77^{\circ} 35'$  East Longitude.

2. *Area*.—4,176 square miles, of which 1,603 square miles are under cultivation; 893 square miles are culturable and 1,680 square miles unculturable.

3. *Boundaries*.—On the north by the British Collectorate of Bellary; on the east by the State Districts of Kolar and Bangalore; on the south by the Mysore District, and on the west by the State Districts of Chitaldroog and Hassan.

For administration purposes the District is divided into 8 Taluks consisting of 4,413 villages primary and hamlets. Fully and partially alienated villages are 321.

4. *Physical Features*.—A range of hills forming the northern continuation of the western range of the Bangalore District runs through the eastern taluks:—the Tumkur, the Koratagere, the Maddagiri and the Pavagada Taluks and through the Taluk of Kunigal separating the drainage of the Shimsha river from that of the north Pennar. The prominent peaks of the range are Maddagiridurga, Chanrayandurga, Kortagoredurga, Devarayadurga, Nijagaldurga, Hutridurga and Huliurdurga. West of this range is a low ridge the beginning of the rocky chain which further north-west strikes through the central Taluks of the Chitaldroog District.

The District is generally an open tract. In the southernmost Taluk of Kunigal the country is wooded and hilly. The other parts above it consist of undulating plains interspersed with clumps of tall and well grown trees, where stone is scarce except on occasional ridges or hillocks. Large plantations of coconut and areca palms are frequently seen in the vicinity of tanks and further north such plantations cover even dry lands. Tiptur and Chiknayakanhalli Taluks being particularly well known for such gardens. To the east of Tumkur and north of the Devarayadurga and Mahakalidurga the appearance of the country changes from a plain country almost park-like, to a hill country with fairly good cultivation in the narrow valleys, the hill sides covered with shrubs and small trees which retain their verdure nearly all the year round. One of the richest if not the richest tract for wet



cultivation in the District is the Maddagiri and part of Pavagada Taluks where irrigation from perennial springs is a peculiar feature. The springs are reached at a depth of only a few feet below the surface and the water from the spring heads is conveyed by narrow channels to the fields or a well is constructed and the water is raised by bullock power and discharged.

*Tanks.*—There are 2,085 tanks in the District, the largest is the Kunigal Tank which when full is 4 miles in circumference.

5. *Population.*—

Year.	Population.			Occupied houses.	Density.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1871	315,440	316,799	632,239	124,863	151
1881	203,253	209,930	413,183	90,822	99
1891	291,133	289,653	580,786	116,002	139

6. The chief towns with population above 3,000 are :—

No.	Chief Towns.		1891.	1881.	1871.
1	Tumkur	..	11,086	9,909	11,170
2	Chiknayakanhalli	...	4,863	3,553	4,504
3	Kunigal	...	4,406	3,654	3,355
4	Gubbi	...	4,187	3,793	3,714
5	Sira	...	3,595	3,154	4,231
6	Maddagiri	...	3,536	2,846	3,959



7. The following table gives the entire area of Government lands under occupation from the year 1881-82 excluding minor Inams and the whole Inam villages:—

Year.	Wet including Sugar-cane and Mulberry.	Dry.	Garden.	Total.
1881—82	33,528	414,168	50,378	498,074
1882—83	52,194	1,002,641	86,259	1,141,094
1883—84	58,295	1,070,335	88,039	1,216,669
1884—85	54,128	1,063,625	88,311	1,206,064
1885—86	60,582	1,126,384	91,093	1,278,059
1886—87	53,417	661,368	68,326	783,111
1887—88	49,022	692,652	68,539	810,213
1888—89	50,953	691,754	68,939	811,646
1889—90	54,659	716,146	69,752	840,557
1890—91	53,193	722,639	69,629	845,461
1891—92	53,141	721,520	70,125	844,786

The sudden variations in 1882-83 and 1886-87 are due to territorial changes. Almost the whole of one of the neighbouring Districts was added on to Tumkur in 1882-83 and separated from it in 1886-87.

The decrease in 1884-85 is due to relinquishment of lands owing to bad season.

The increase in 1883-84, 1885-86, 1887-88 to 1890-91 is due to extension of cultivation.

8. *Collections.*—Land Revenue under all items since the Revision are:—

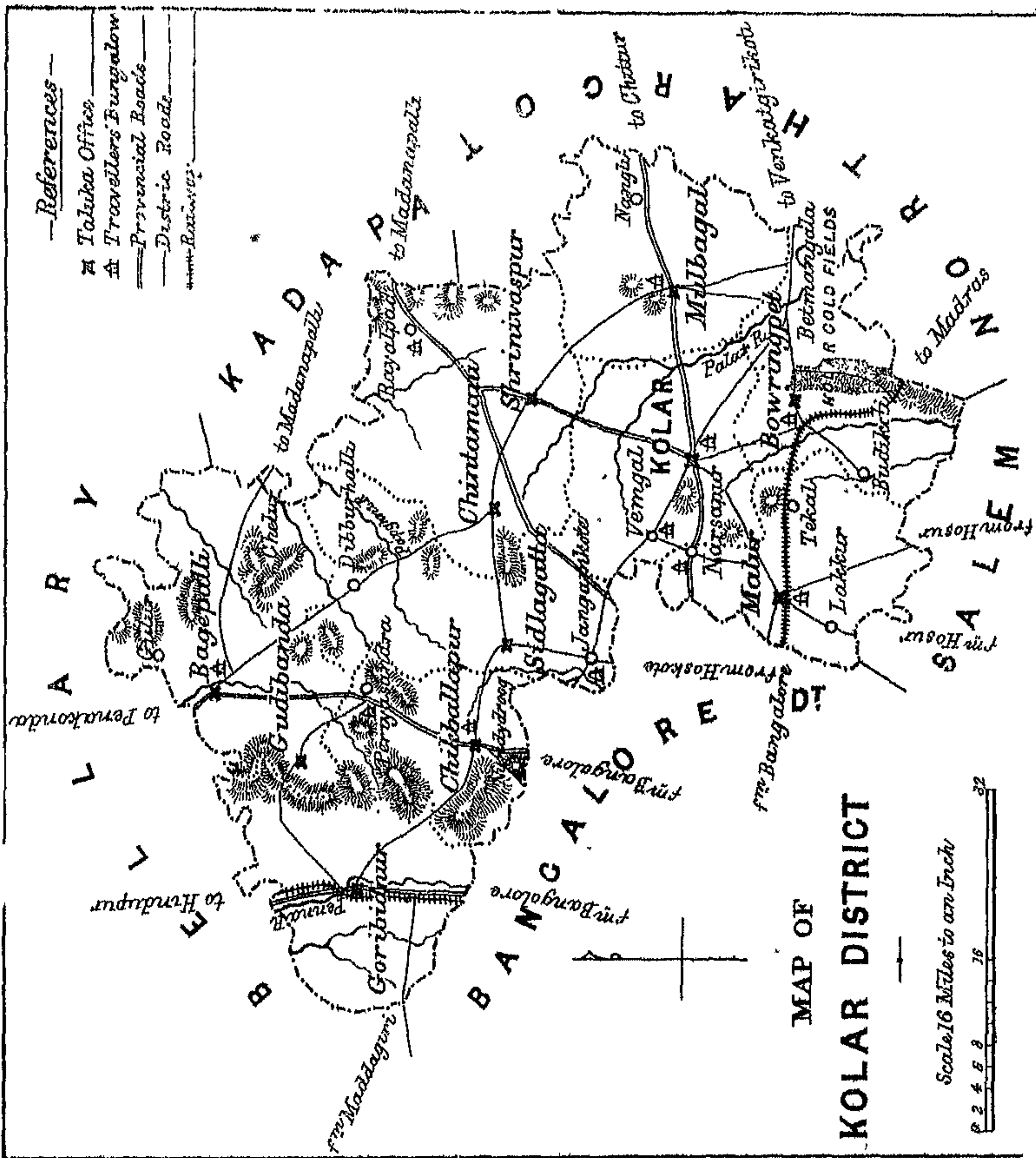
Year.	Collections.	Year.	Collections.
1881—82	9,21,847	1887—88	11,14,847
1882—83	10,73,853	1888—89	11,12,144
1883—84	12,65,628	1889—90	11,08,031
1884—85	10,59,483	1890—91	11,06,571
1885—86	13,57,449	1891—92	9,46,374
1886—87	11,97,828		...

9. Area under irrigation, excluding area under Sugar-cane and Mulberry and area of alienated villages and Minor Inams :—

Year.	River Channels.		Tanks.		Other Sources.		Total.		
	Area (acres.)	Assessment.	Area (acres.)	Assessment.	Area (acres.)	Assessment.	Area (acres.)	Assessment.	
1881—82	..	}	Correct information not available.				33,200	150,444	
1882—83	...						51,995	192,873	
1883—84	...						58,295	220,677	
1884—85	...						54,128	196,277	
1885—86	...						60,582	219,992	
1886—87	...	806	3,524	45,387	192,828	6,213	20,424	52,406	216,776
1887—88	...	800	3,383	40,688	170,952	6,615	21,557	48,103	195,892
1888—89	...	783	3,337	42,532	179,283	6,738	21,709	50,053	204,329
1889—90	...	830	3,578	45,959	194,628	6,956	22,084	53,745	220,290
1890—91	...	821	3,555	44,627	191,437	6,724	21,322	52,172	216,314
1891—92	...	863	3,788	48,956	189,073	7,116	22,710	51,935	215,571







## KOLAR DISTRICT.

The most eastern District of Mysore situated between  $12^{\circ} 48'$  and  $13^{\circ} 57'$  North Latitude and  $77^{\circ} 26'$  and  $78^{\circ} 39'$  East Longitude.

2. *Area*.—3270 square miles; of which 1,053 square miles are cultivated; 405 square miles culturable and 1,812 square miles unculturable.

3. *Boundaries*.—On the north, on the east and on the south, the British Districts of Bellary, Kadapa and the North Arcot and Salem respectively; on the west, the State Districts of Bangalore and Tumkur. For administration purposes, the District is divided into 9 taluks consisting of 4,273 Government villages primary and hamlets included. Fully and partially alienated villages are 651.

4. *Physical Features*.—The District borders on the eastern Ghats, touching them only in the north-east and south where the country is in consequence hilly; between these points, the frontier recedes from the Ghat Range to a mean distance of 15 miles. The principal ranges of hills are two; the range from the Nundydroog up north and extending in that direction, through the Chikballapur and Gudibanda Taluks separating the basin of the North Pennar in the west of the range from that of the Kushavati and Chitravati in the east of it; and another range entering the District in the north at a distance of about 40 miles from the Nundydroog range and to the east of it, separating the Chitravati basin from that of the Papaghni. This chain with breaks here and there runs down the whole District from Gummanayakanpalya, through Sidlaghatta, skirts the west of Kolar, the eastern borders of Malur and the south of Bowringpet. Another smaller range of low hills in the south-east is part of the Ghat in the east. The principal river is the Palar which runs through the central and eastern parts of the District, an extensive undulating plain and well cultivated. The entire water of the Palar river is intercepted to constitute the Palar chain of tanks, one of the most valuable series in the State for irrigation purposes. The drainage of the north and south Pennar and Chitravati is similarly utilized. The tank system of this District is the most fully developed in the Mysore country, the facilities for the purpose being great. There are 5,451 tanks. Besides tanks there are river channels drawn from the north Pennar in the Goribidnur Taluk (north-west) from Chitravati near Bagepalli, and from minor jungle streams in the Chikballapur and Sidlaghatta Taluks.



5. *Population.*—The details of population as per Census taken in the years 1871, 1881 and 1891:—

Year.	Population.			Occupied houses.	Density per square mile.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1871 ...	309,685	309,269	618,954	165,892	189
1881 ...	228,193	232,936	461,129	77,633	141
1891 ..	297,655	293,375	591,030	111,213	181

6. The chief towns with population above 3,000 are:—

Towns.			1891.	1881.	1871.
Kolar ..	...	...	12,148	11,172	9,924
Chikballapur ...	...	...	10,623	9,133	9,882
Sidlaghatta ...	...	...	6,572	5,804	7,009
Mulbagal ..	..	...	5,026	4,441	4,706
Chintamani ...	...	...	3,839	6,119	4,208
Malur ...	...	...	3,185	2,875	2,981

7. The following table gives the entire area of Government lands under occupation from the year 1881-82 excluding minor Inams and whole Inam villages:—

Year.		Wet including Sugar-cane and Mullerry.	Dry.	Garden.	Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1881—82	...	46,632	212,924	12,275	271,831
1882—83	...	49,330	233,076	15,121	297,527
1883—84	...	51,975	247,508	16,103	315,586
1884—85	...	50,903	248,868	16,204	315,975
1885—86	...	50,371	273,628	23,328	347,327
1886—87	..	50,852	284,036	22,029	356,917
1887—88	...	52,886	306,096	25,411	384,393
1888—89	...	52,003	302,026	25,019	379,048
1889—90	..	53,945	314,156	26,630	394,731
1890—91	...	53,798	333,150	28,696	415,644
1891—92	...	52,160	331,598	28,740	412,498



The increase in the occupied area of 1882-83 is due to territorial changes mostly and to extension of cultivation; while the increase in the years 1883-84, 1885-86, 1887-88, 1889-90 and 1890-91 is due chiefly to accurate survey of parts of the District and to extension of cultivation as well. The increase in the year 1886-87 is mainly due to extension of cultivation. Variations in other years are slight and call for no remark.

8. *Collection*—Land Revenue under all items since the Rendition :—

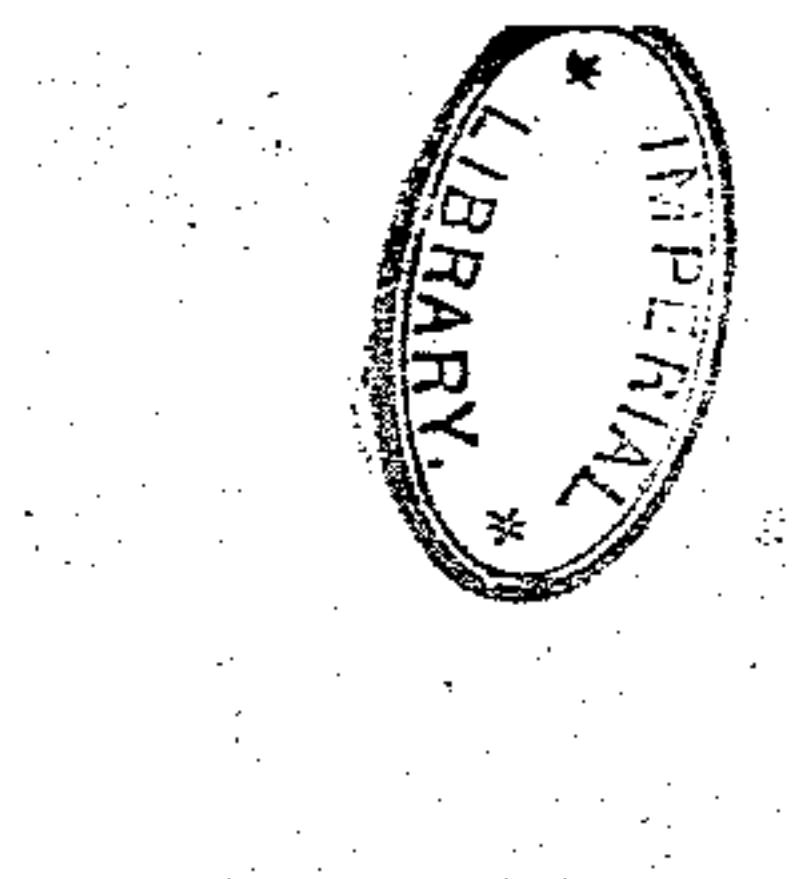
Year.		Collections.	Year.		Collections.
1881-82	...	8,37,352	1887-88	...	12,11,208
1882-83	...	9,38,087	1888-89	...	10,61,413
1883-84	...	8,88,279	1889-90	...	12,15,324
1884-85	...	6,19,483	1890-91	...	11,81,145
1885-86	...	10,40,297	1891-92	...	9,06,363
1886-87	...	11,59,642			

The differences in the annual collections are due partly to facts mentioned under para 7 and partly to collections of old arrears.

9. Area under irrigation, excluding area under Sugar-cane and Mulberry and area of alienated villages and Minor Inams :—

Year.	River Channels.		Tanks.		Other Sources.		Total.	
	Area (acres)	Assessment.	Area (acres)	Assessment.	Area (acres)	Assessment.	Area (acres)	Assessment.
1881-82...	Correct information not available.						38,905	2,12,163
1882-83...							41,826	2,30,910
1883-84 ..							45,411	2,52,018
1884-85...							44,307	2,15,216
1885-86...							46,135	2,57,970
1886-87...							46,526	2,59,471
1887-88..	1,303	7,832	39,505	2,14,267	2,672	14,591	43,570	2,36,650
1888-89...	1,393	7,832	38,085	2,06,519	2,692	15,032	42,170	2,29,403
1889-90...	1,344	7,627	39,549	2,16,811	2,741	15,321	43,634	2,39,759
1890-91 ..	1,346	6,897	40,370	2,24,323	2,139	11,461	43,815	2,42,681
1891-92...	1,371	7,110	39,373	2,19,999	2,172	11,656	42,916	2,38,765

1894





## MYSORE DISTRICT.

1. The southern most part of the Mysore country and perhaps the most important as being the most irrigated tract. It is situated between  $11^{\circ} 36'$  and  $13^{\circ} 5'$  North Latitude and  $75^{\circ} 56'$  and  $77^{\circ} 24'$  East Longitude.

2. It covers an area of 4,992 square miles, of which cultivated area is 2,276 square miles; cultivable 260 square miles; unfit for culture 2,456 square miles.

3. *Boundaries.*—North by the Hassan and Tumkur Districts; east by the Bangalore District and the British District of Coimbatore; south by the Districts of the Nilgiris and Malabar and west by the Coorg country. For purposes of Revenue administration, the District is divided into 13 Taluks consisting of 5,082 villages, primary and hamlets included. Fully and partially alienated villages are 645.

4. *Physical Features.*—The country in the west, south and east is shut in by lofty mountain ranges, covered with vast forests: the ranges form almost a continuous chain, the only break being in the south-east where the Cauvery river hurls itself down the Eastern Ghats forming the beautiful falls of Ganganachukki and Barachukki at the island of Sivansamudra. The principal ranges of hills in the interior of the District are the Biligirirangan hills, 5,000 feet high in the Yelandur Jahgir Taluk, situated in the south-east, running from north to south; the almost isolated hills near Gundlupet in the south, named Gopalswamibetta after the deity whose temple crowns the highest peak of the hills (4,500 feet); the isolated Chamundi hills commanding the town of Mysore almost in the centre of the District (3,489 feet); and the Bettadpura hills on the north-west 4,350 feet, a spur probably of the eastern mountain range of Coorg. In Mallavalli in the east is the Kabbaldurga and connected hills, being the western spurs of the ranges of Kankanahalli hills of the Bangalore District; another small range runs due north from Seringapatam keeping to the east bank of the Lokapavani and joining further north the low range in the west of the Tumkur District and the central range of Chitaldroog further north. The District has been described justly as an “undulating tableland mostly fertile and well watered by perennial rivers whose water dammed by noble and ancient anikats enriches their banks by means of canals.” The principal river is the Cauvery which runs through the northern tract (the plain country), its general course being from north-west to south-east, through the Taluks of Yedatore in the north-west, Seringapatam in the centre,



Tirumakudlu-Narsipur in the east, where it forms the eastern boundary between the British District of Coimbatore and Mysore. Its principal tributaries are Hemavati, Lokapavani and Shimsha on the north and the Lakshmantirthakatte and Kabbani with its tributary the Gundal and Suvarnavati on the south. Irrigation is mostly under channels drawn from these rivers: the length of the channels is 721½ miles: in addition to this there is fairly large extent of irrigation under tanks: there are 1,981 tanks in the District.

*Wild Animals.*—Elephants, tigers, panther, leopards, bears and deer.

*Birds.*—Peafowl and jungle fowl are common in jungles.

5. *Population.*—

Year.	Population.			Occupied houses.	Density.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1871	467,562	475,625	943,187	171,662	189
1881	443,179	459,387	902,566	138,912	181
1891	580,737	601,077	1,181,814	191,448	237

6. Chief towns with population above 3,000 are:—

Towns.				1891.	1881.	1871.
1. Mysore	...	...	...	74,048	60,292	57,815
2. Seringapatam	...	...	...	12,551	11,734	10,594
3. Nanjangud	...	...	...	6,421	5,202	4,754
4. Malvalli	...	...	...	5,639	5,078	5,114
5. Hunsur	...	...	...	5,141	5,670	4,293
6. Chamrajnagar	...	...	...	4,675	4,123	4,893
7. Gundlupet	...	...	...	4,022	2,951	1,000
8. Saligrama	...	...	...	3,788	3,291	3,076
9. Sosale	...	...	...	3,033	2,485	2,716



7. The following table gives the entire area of Government lands under occupation from 1881-82:—

Year.		Wet including Sugar-cane and Mulberry.	Dry.	Garden.	Total.
1881—82	...	66,045	607,051	18,752	691,848
1882—83	...	93,198	812,117	27,268	932,583
1883—84	...	99,312	866,580	28,546	994,438
1884—85	...	105,403	952,079	29,555	1,087,037
1885—86	...	111,293	1,041,919	32,971	1,186,183
1886—87	...	92,813	899,436	24,787	1,017,036
1887—88	...	93,082	930,563	26,348	1,049,993
1888—89	...	93,765	1,013,557	27,584	1,134,906
1889—90	...	97,942	1,041,327	28,913	1,168,182
1890—91	...	98,743	1,042,785	28,873	1,170,401
1891—92	...	99,877	1,074,553	26,817	1,201,247

The increase in the occupied area in 1882-83 and the decrease in 1886-87 are mainly due to territorial changes. The increase in the years 1883-84, 1884-85, 1885-86, 1887-88, 1889-90 and 1891-92 is due to accurate survey of parts of the District and to extended cultivation. Variations in other years call for no remark.

8. *Collections.*—Land revenue under all items since the Rendition are:—

Year.	Collections.	Year.	Collections.
1881—82	... 10,36,089	1887—88	... 14,70,558
1882—83	... 12,50,292	1888—89	... 14,85,255
1883—84	... 15,19,534	1889—90	... 16,59,915
1884—85	... 14,57,069	1890—91	... 16,22,211
1885—86	... 15,63,217	1891—92	... 15,18,659
1886—87	... 15,79,367		

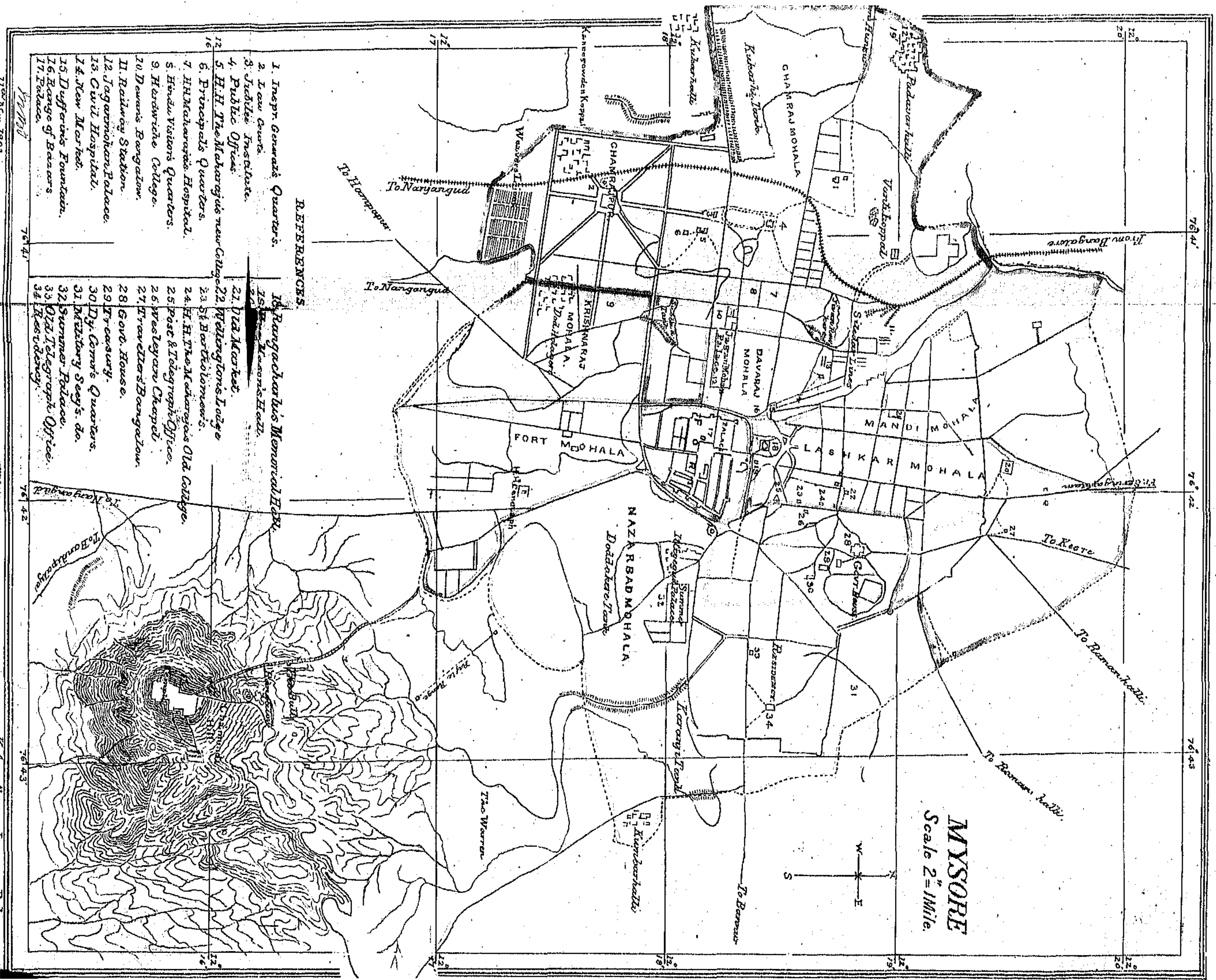
9. Area under irrigation, excluding area under Sugar-cane and Mulberry and area of alienated villages and Minor Inams :—

Year.	River Channels.		Tanks.		Other Sources.		Total.	
	Area (acres.)	Assessment.	Area (acres.)	Assessment.	Area (acres.)	Assessment.	Area (acres.)	Assessment.
1881—82	37,473	2,32,601	17,978	82,296	6,912	16,282	62,363	3,31,179
1882—83	*46,736	2,98,978	35,554	1,66,435	7,508	22,823	89,798	4,88,246
1883—84	48,854	3,00,958	39,037	1,77,003	8,020	21,659	95,911	5,08,620
1884—85	52,591	3,20,091	41,579	1,73,044	7,845	21,612	102,015	5,14,747
1885—86	57,176	3,52,859	42,564	1,85,990	8,175	23,197	107,915	5,62,046
1886—87	*51,837	3,22,634	28,905	1,29,801	8,732	24,638	89,474	4,77,073
1887—88	52,328	3,27,604	28,793	1,30,785	8,638	21,359	89,759	4,82,748
1889—89	52,311	3,31,381	30,393	1,25,656	7,363	19,462	90,067	4,76,499
1889—90	55,565	3,50,214	30,332	1,26,110	7,158	19,953	93,055	4,96,277
1890—91	56,447	3,58,658	30,236	1,23,589	7,083	19,803	93,766	5,02,050
1891—92	58,065	3,69,908	30,091	1,23,370	6,953	19,435	95,109	5,12,718

\* Variations due to territorial changes; in 1882-83 part of the neighbouring District was added to Mysore; in 1886-87 it was separated.

Increase in subsequent years due to extension of channels and consequently extension of cultivation.









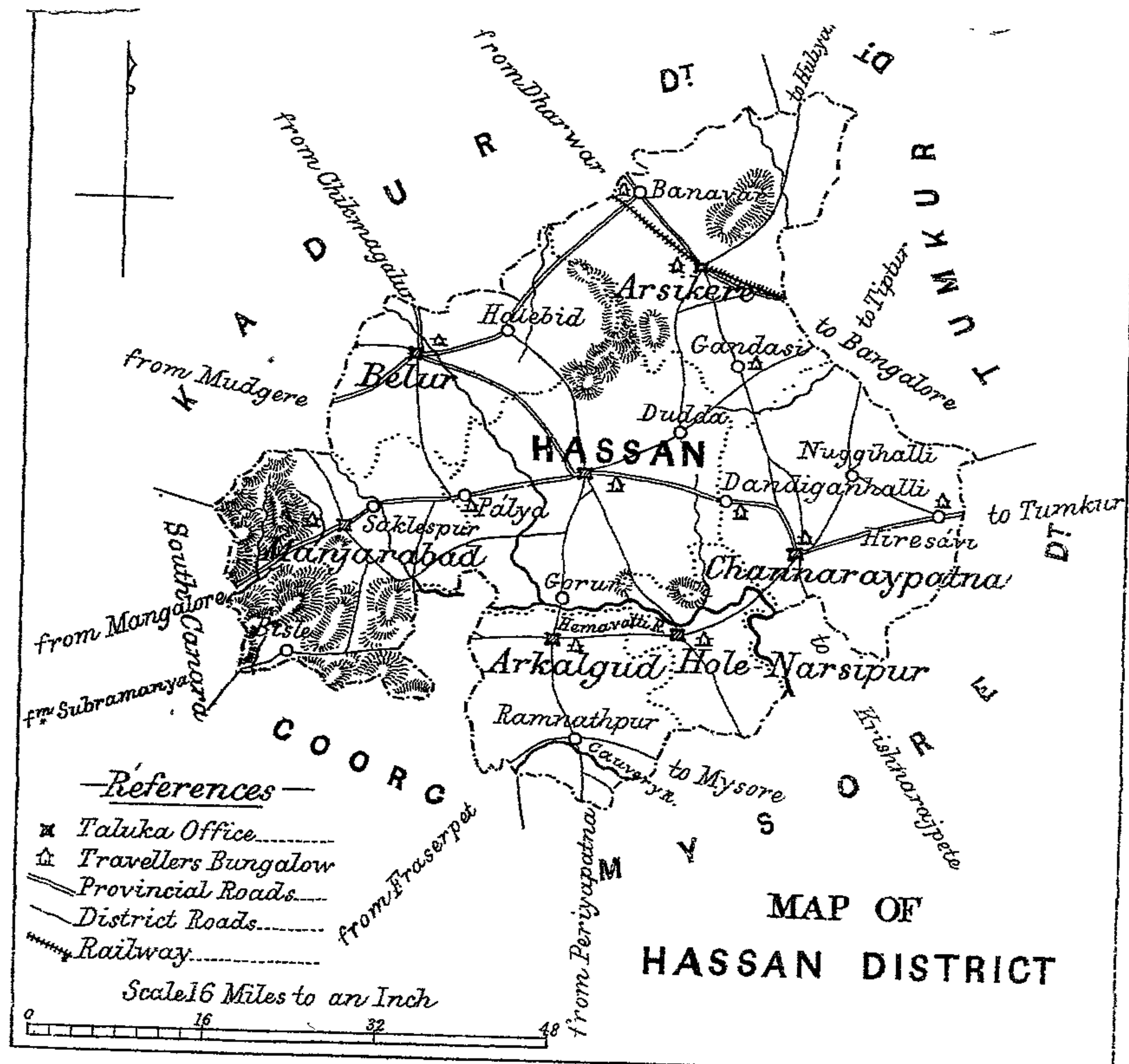
## MYSORE MUNICIPALITY.

1. The Municipality is presided over by the Deputy Commissioner assisted by a Vice-President and has an annual income of Rs. 1,23,378, of which the Octroi duties contribute nearly  $\frac{2}{3}$ ths. It is divided into 7 mohallas or Municipal Divisions with 2 Municipal Commissioners for each. The annual expenditure amounts to about Rs. 90,996.

2. The Municipal income and expenditure for the last 10 years are given below:—

Years.			Income.	Expenditure,
1882—83	...	...	66,705	67,547
1883—84	...	...	71,477	64,367
1884—85	...	...	79,855	81,753
1885—86	...	...	84,290	72,281
1886—87	...	...	92,475	90,773
1887—88	...	...	88,935	86,987
1888—89	...	...	94,010	97,270
1889—90	...	...	83,271	90,333
1890—91	...	...	1,04,448	87,153
1891—92	...	...	1,23,435	90,996





## HASSAN DISTRICT.

1. Situated between  $12^{\circ} 30'$  and  $13^{\circ} 32'$  North Latitude and  $75^{\circ} 32'$  and  $76^{\circ} 37'$  East Longitude.

2. *Area*.—2,584 square miles, of which cultivated area 1,205 square miles, cultivable 302 square miles and unculturable 1,077 square miles.

3. *Boundaries*.—The Kadur District on the north; the Tumkur District in the east; the Mysore District and the country of Coorg in the south; the South Canara District of Madras in the west from which it is divided by the Ghats.

For Revenue administration purposes, the District is divided into 7 Taluks consisting of 3,661 villages, primary and hamlets. Fully and partially alienated villages are 323.

4. *Physical Features*.—It is mountainous in the west; along its northern limits hilly and less so in the east and centre: the mountains in the west are the Ghats separating the Mysore tableland from the low plains of the Canara District, the highest peaks are Jankalbetta, Siskalbetta and Devarbetta; the streams rising from these mountains flow into the Netravati of South Canara; the low chain of hills along the northern frontier from west to east separates the Cauvery river system from the Krishna; the principal rivers are the Hemavati with a course from north-west to south-east through the Taluks of Manjarabad, Belur, Arkalgud and Holo-Narsipur, its tributary the Yegachi to the east almost parallel with the Hemavati till it falls into it near Pomanathpur. The river Cauvery runs through but a small tract in the extreme south in the Arkalgud Taluk. The country is generally undulating till the Ghats are approached; it then becomes precipitous: the scenery in this part is supposed to be the "finest in India" resembling, it is said, "the richest park scenery in England."

The "maidan" portion is the largest and most populous, generally cultivated, with large tracts of pasture lands and wild date groves. The Taluks of Hassan, Channarayana and Narsipur are singularly bare and bleak in most parts, soil frequently stony and unfit for cultivation; the valleys in them are however rich and well wooded. Channels drawn from Hemavati for cultivation purposes like those

in Mysore is a characteristic feature of the District: their length is  $126\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The number of tanks in the District 6,734.

*Wild Animals.*—Tiger, cheeta, bear, elk, wolves.

5. *Population.*—

Year.	Population.			Occupied houses.	Density.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1871 ...	328,324	340,093	668,417	123,069	259
1881 ...	261,416	274,390	535,806	100,368	207
1891 ...	255,044	259,908	514,952	96,946	199

6. Chief towns with population above 3,000 are:—

Towns.				1891..	1881.	1871.
Hassan	...	...	...	6,654	5,950	6,305
Hol6-Narsipur	...	...	...	5,758	4,347	5,253
Arkalgud	...	...	...	4,374	3,575	3,930
Belur	...	...	...	3,084	2,917	2,989
Channarayana	...	...	...	3,081	2,608	2,676



7. Area under occupation of Government lands from the year 1881-82 to 1891-92, excluding Minor Inams and whole Inam villages :-

Year.			Wet includ- ing Sugar- cane and Mulberry,	Dry.	Garden.	Total.
1881—82	...	...	72,288	369,056	18,723	460,067
1882—83	...	...	} District abolished.			
1883—84	...	...				
1884—85	...	...				
1885—86	...	...				
1886—87	...	...	96,919	468,487	24,073	589,479
1887—88	...	...	96,401	473,776	24,154	591,331
1888—89	...	...	97,405	481,022	24,265	602,692
1889—90	...	...	98,279	493,604	24,474	616,357
1890—91	...	...	99,214	502,566	24,550	626,330
1891—92	...	...	101,315	515,962	24,655	641,932

The increase in the total area is steady and due to gradual extension of cultivation.

8. *Collections.*—Land revenue under all items since the Rondi-  
tion are :—

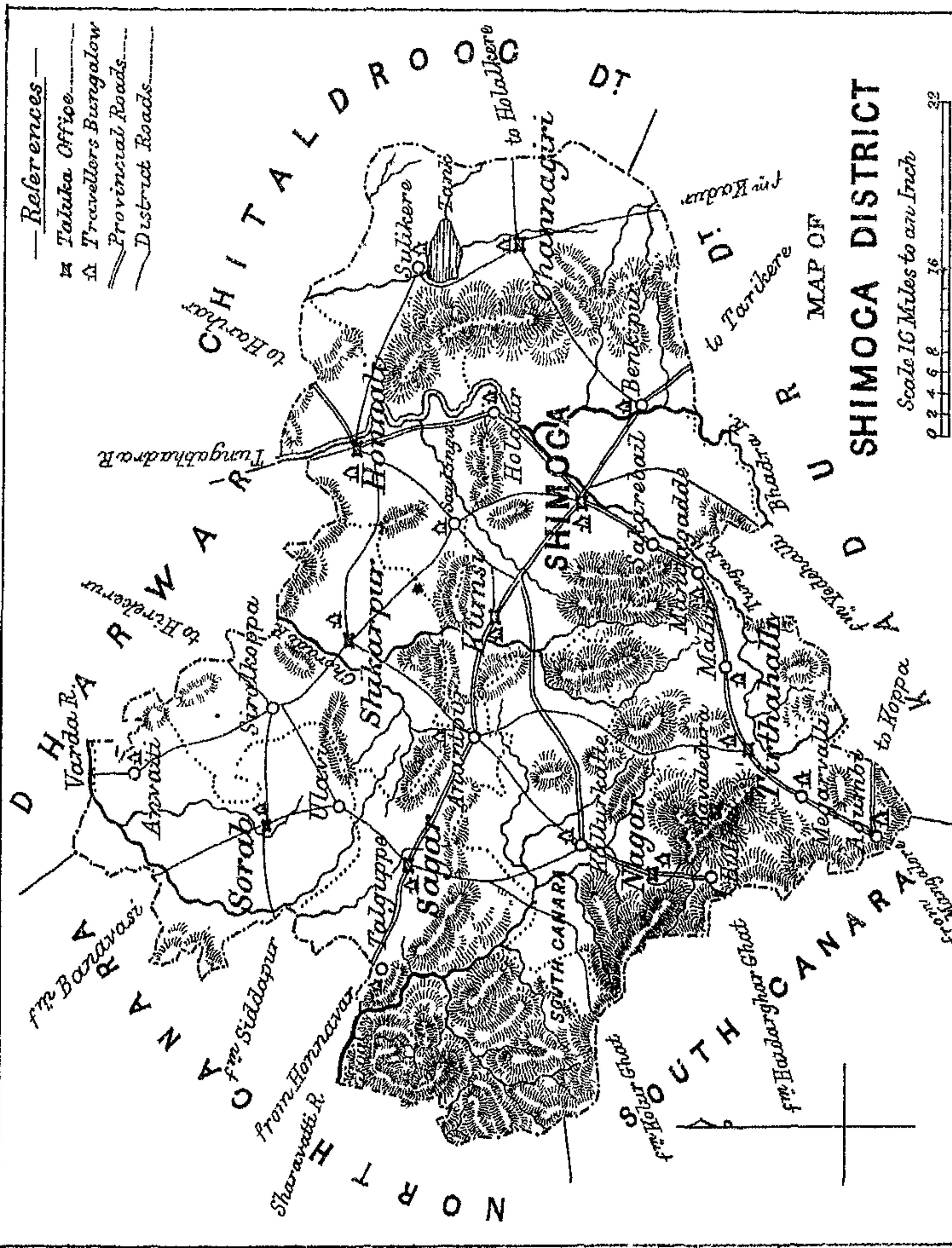
Year.			Collections.	Year.			Collections.
1881—82	...	...	8,72,077	1887—88	...	...	10,07,282
1882—83	...	...	8,11,618	1888—89	...	...	10,31,672
1883—84	...	...	} District abolished.	1889—90	...	...	11,08,120
1884—85	...	...		1890—91	...	...	10,98,307
1885—86	...	...		1891—92	...	...	10,75,559
1886—87	...	...	11,09,440				

9. Area under irrigation, excluding area under Sugar-cane and Mulberry and area of alienated villages and Minor Inams.

Year.	River Channels.		Tanks.		Other Sources.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1881—82	...		} District added on partly to Kadur and partly to Mysore.					
1882—83	...							
1883—84	...							
1884—85	...							
1885—86	...							
1886—87	...	9,106 51,175	69,232	277,280	18,581	60,460	96,919	388,915
1887—88	...	9,094 51,123	68,744	275,021	18,563	60,436	96,401	386,580
1888—89	...	9,114 51,264	69,736	279,017	18,555	60,449	97,405	390,730
1889—90	...	9,219 51,156	70,560	283,357	18,500	60,295	98,279	394,808
1890—91	...	9,442 53,287	71,076	284,872	18,696	60,784	99,214	398,943
1891—92	...	9,410 54,181	65,970	259,040	18,940	61,386	94,320	374,607



- References—
- Taluka Office
  - △ Travellers Bungalow
  - Provincial Roads
  - District Roads



# SHIMOGA DISTRICT

MAP OF

Scale 16 Miles to an Inch



## SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. In the north-west, situated between  $13^{\circ} 35'$  and  $14^{\circ} 41'$  North Latitude and  $74^{\circ} 40'$  and  $76^{\circ} 7'$  East Longitude.

2. Area 4,624 square miles, of which 1,132 square miles are under cultivation; 370 square miles culturable and 3,122 square miles unculturable.

3. *Boundaries*.—It is bounded on the north by Dharwar and on the west by North Canara both belonging to the Bombay Presidency; on the east and south it is bounded by the Chitaldroog and Kadur Districts respectively. The District is divided into 8 Taluks with 2,940 Government villages, primary and hamlets. Fully and partially alienated villages are 110.

4. *Physical Features*.—The western side of the District rests upon the Ghats; it is consequently mountainous and covered with magnificent ever-green forests; the highest point in the west is the Kodachadri peak 4,446 feet above the sea-level. The interior of the District is crossed by a chain of comparatively low hills running north and south; beginning in the Sorab Taluk extending south through the Shikarpur, Nagar, Shimoga and Tirthahalli Taluks to the very border of the District. Between this chain and the western mountains, the country is full of hills especially so in the south and south-west. The eastern tract is equally hilly, a low range runs north and south between the Channagiri Taluk on the east of it and the Honnali and Shimoga Taluks on the west separating the basin of Tungabhadra from the drainage which goes to form the Sulikere tank in the Channagiri Taluk. The chief rivers are the Tunga and Bhadra which run through the Taluks of Shimoga and Honnali. They rise in the Kadur District and enter the Shimoga District in the south-east corner, unite at Holc-honnur in the Shimoga Taluk and run thence under the name of Tungabhadra due north. The Sharavati is the western-most river rising in the Nagar hills and forming at the point of descent into the plain country the grand falls of Gairsoppa. Some of the junglo streams are utilized



for purposes of cultivation; their length is 21 miles and the number of tanks is 7,973.

*Wild Animals.*—Bison, tiger, panther, bear and wild boar are common; elephant occasionally met with.

*Birds.*—Wildgeese, ducks, teal and jungle-fowl.

5. *Population.*—

Year.			Population.			Number of houses occupied	Density per square mile.
			Males.	Females.	Total.		
1871	...	...	258,446	240,530	498,976	90,932	108
1881	...	...	259,296	240,432	499,728	85,365	108
1891	...	...	275,884	252,097	527,981	96,987	112

6. The chief towns with inhabitants above 3,000 are :—

Chief Towns.				1891.	1881.	1871.
1.	Shimoga	...	...	11,340	12,040	11,014
2.	Shikarpur	...	...	5,011	4,428	2,093
3.	Channagiri	...	...	3,787	3,141	3,277
4.	Honnali	...	...	3,467	2,078	2,492
5.	Nyamti	...	...	3,102	2,753	2,571

7. The following table gives the entire area of Government lands under occupation from the year 1881-82, excluding minor inams and whole inam villages :—

Year.			Wet in- cluding Sugar-cane and Mulberry.	Dry.	Garden.	Total.
1881-82	...	...	214,862	314,018	17,568	546,448
1882-83	...	...	215,734	473,741	19,322	708,800
1883-84	...	...	222,020	481,705	19,319	723,044
1884-85	...	..	225,770	483,662	19,367	728,799
1885-86	...	...	219,926	497,711	19,099	736,736
1886-87	...	...	216,080	331,023	17,374	564,477
1887-88	...	...	215,188	332,309	17,428	564,925
1888-89	...	..	216,632	336,441	17,516	570,592
1889-90	...	...	218,928	340,505	17,592	576,325
1890-91	...	...	218,769	341,213	17,678	577,660
1891-92	...	...	219,336	346,906	17,760	581,002

The fluctuations in the figures for the years 1882-83 and 1886-87 are mainly due to territorial changes. The increase in the occupied area of other years is owing to extension of cultivation.

8. *Collections.*—Land revenue under all items since the Rendition :—

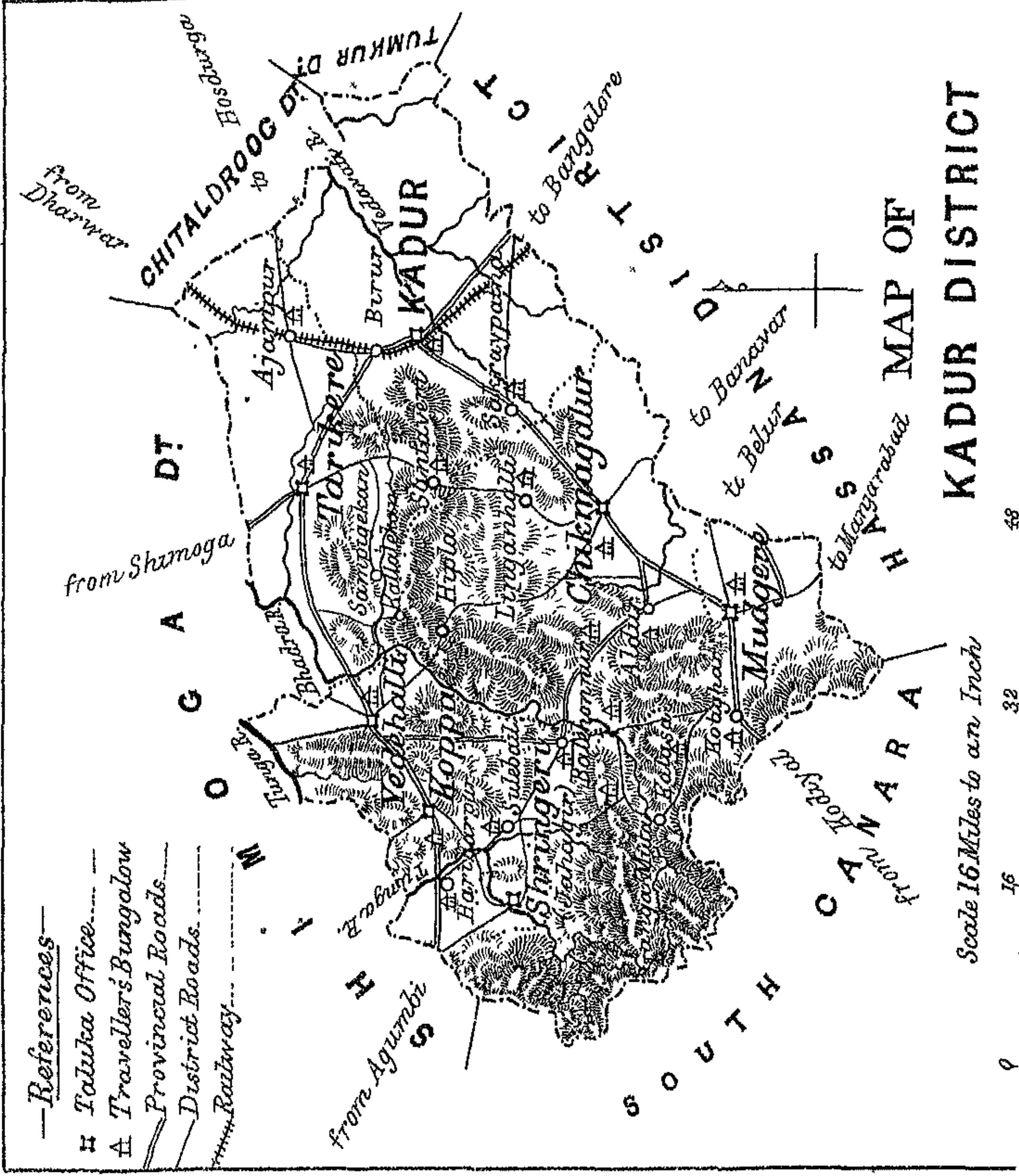
Year.			Collections.	Year.			Collections.
1881-82	...	...	11,90,859	1887-88	...	...	12,84,060
1882-83	...	...	13,14,222	1888-89	...	...	12,81,389
1883-84	...	...	13,74,392	1889-90	...	...	12,41,624
1884-85	...	...	13,96,112	1890-91	...	...	12,62,426
1885-86	...	...	13,58,205	1891-92	...	...	12,68,794
1886-87	...	...	13,04,689				

9. Area under Irrigation, excluding area under Sugar-cane and Mulberry and area of alienated villages and Minor Inams :—

Year.	River Channels.		Tanks.		Other Sources.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1881-82...	3,373	10,242	59,648	185,759	144,577	416,958	207,598	612,959
1882-83...	3,365	10,198	63,518	196,130	142,323	414,703	209,206	621,031
1883-84...	3,024	8,364	63,726	201,449	141,363	407,547	211,113	617,360
1884-85...	3,024	8,364	64,221	202,996	148,167	418,147	215,412	629,507
1885-86...	3,024	8,359	62,163	201,090	144,717	411,959	209,904	621,408
1886-87...	3,024	8,359	60,520	198,497	143,398	411,656	206,942	618,512
1887-88...	3,024	8,359	60,469	199,383	143,157	412,910	206,650	620,552
1888-89...	3,024	8,359	59,130	200,445	145,030	417,013	207,184	625,817
1889-90...	3,111	8,219	60,298	209,621	146,423	410,969	209,832	628,809
1890-91...	3,111	8,219	*83,013	268,273	123,119	350,774	209,243	627,266
1891-92...	3,111	8,219	84,291	274,028	124,014	354,971	211,416	637,218

\* Not real increase ; but transfer from " Other sources" to the head " Tanks."







## KADUR DISTRICT.

1. One of the western Districts of the State and one of the two densely wooded mountainous tracts. It is situated between  $12^{\circ} 55'$  and  $13^{\circ} 58'$  North Latitude and  $75^{\circ} 8'$  and  $76^{\circ} 25'$  East Longitude.

2. *Area*.—2,782 square miles; cultivated extent 786 square miles; the culturable area is 239 square miles; unculturable forms the largest area, 1,757 square miles, naturally as the greater part of the District is mountainous and covered with forest.

3. *Boundaries*.—The Shimoga District in the north; the Chitaldroog District in the east; the Hassan District in the south; the Ghats on the west separating it from the South Canara of the Madras Presidency. For purposes of Revenue administration, the District is divided into 5 Taluks consisting of 2,472 villages, primary and hamlets: fully and partially alienated villages are 338.

4. *Physical Features*.—The most mountainous region of the State; the towering heights of the Ghats on the west rising into some of the loftiest peaks between the Himalayas and the Nilgiris; in the centre the equally lofty range of the Bababudden hills; between these chains a complete net work of high hills with the magnificent Merti peak of Kalasa forming a conspicuous land mark; in the north and east run ranges of more modest heights. The country is pre-eminently the most elevated region. The mountains are seldom bare being covered with virgin forests of immense extent producing valuable timber trees; water naturally is plentiful. The comparatively "maidan" or plain country is in the north-east forming the Taluks of Tarikere and Kadur. The principal rivers are the Tunga and Bhadra, their sources quite close to each other in the Western Ghats; the former runs through the Koppa Taluk in a north-westerly direction and the latter through the Yedahalli Taluk; its course is north: neither contributes much to irrigation, the banks in most parts being steep. An old scheme to throw anikats across these rivers was discussed and abandoned on the ground of prohibitive cost probably.

Mullainagiri, the highest peak in the District, of the Bababuddan Range, sends down two of the valuable streams Gourihalla and Avati; the former expands into the magnificent tank of Ayana-kere in the Chikmagalur Taluk near Sakarayanpatna and issuing thence runs under the name of Veda; the northern, Avati similarly forms the equally important tank of Madaga and runs out of it and joins the Veda near Kadur, the two forming the Vedavati with a north-eastern course. Channels are drawn from both the tanks and the irrigated tract under them is very considerable. The numerous minor perennial streams are nearly all useful; embankments are thrown across at nearly every available point and short channels are drawn which supply together a large amount of irrigation.

The extent of channels is  $63\frac{1}{4}$  miles ; number of tanks 9,656.

*Wild Animals.*—Tiger, panther, leopard and the wild boar are general.

5. *Population.*—

Year.	Population.			Occupied houses.	Density.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1871 ... ..	170,337	163,588	333,925	63,299	120
1881 ... ..	169,668	158,659	328,327	60,883	118
1891 ... ..	173,922	156,141	330,063	62,771	119

6. Chief towns with population above 3,000 are :—

Towns.	1891.	1881.	1871.
Chikmagalur ... ..	7,816	7,088	4,463
Tarikere ... ..	7,056	5,266	5,302
Birur ... ..	4,828	3,786	3,617

7. Area under occupation of Government lands from the year 1881-82, excluding minor Inams and whole Inam villages:—

Year.				Wet including Sugar-cane and Mulberry.	Dry.	Garden.	Total.
1881—82	...	...	...	96,659	294,144	20,711	411,514
1882—83	...	...	...	162,051	499,344	32,181	693,576
1883—84	...	..	..	167,300	509,348	32,500	709,148
1884—85	...	...	...	165,498	511,861	32,589	709,948
1885—86	...	...	...	168,995	526,314	32,979	728,288
1886—87	...	...	..	96,460	289,634	18,261	404,355
1887—88	...	...	...	96,805	294,561	18,565	409,931
1888—89	...	...	...	97,702	301,210	18,741	417,653
1889—90	...	...	..	98,270	310,994	18,907	428,171
1890—91	...	...	...	98,414	314,382	18,994	431,790
1891—92	...	...	...	99,694	318,308	18,881	436,883

The increase in 1882-83 is due mostly to territorial changes, when nearly half of the neighbouring District of Hassan was added on to Kadur; similarly the reconstitution of the Hassan District in 1886-87 explains the falling off in that year; variations in other years are due chiefly to extension of cultivation and accurate survey of parts of the District.

8. Collections.—Land\* revenue under all items since the Rendition are:—

Year.	Collections.	Year.	Collections.
1881—82	6,76,675	1887—88	7,51,594
1882—83	10,32,828	1888—89	7,58,956
1883—84	13,34,860	1889—90	7,73,068
1884—85	12,89,037	1890—91	7,67,534
1885—86	13,39,789	1891—92	8,14,816
1886—87	7,42,946		

9. Area under irrigation, excluding area under Sugar-cane and Mulberry and area of alienated villages and Minor Inams :—

Year.	River Channels		Tanks		Other Sources		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1881-82 ...	5,999	26,859	31,638	1,22,248	57,931	1,55,545	95,568	3,04,652
1882-83 ...	*7,108	34,716	34,783	3,29,164	68,817	2,05,933	160,708	5,69,813
1883-84 ..	7,320	36,699	33,755	3,24,328	74,564	2,15,203	165,639	5,76,230
1884-85 ...	7,290	36,463	32,300	3,13,144	73,950	2,12,692	163,540	5,62,299
1885-86 ...	7,610	38,187	33,695	3,24,110	75,885	2,16,850	167,190	5,79,147
1886-87 ..	5,518	27,831	29,603	1,07,071	60,044	1,64,096	95,165	2,98,998
1887-88 ...	5,035	25,138	30,548	1,11,670	60,506	1,66,644	96,109	3,03,452
1888-89 ...	5,236	25,500	30,354	1,10,447	61,058	1,68,369	96,628	3,04,316
1889-90 ..	5,595	27,651	30,833	1,13,154	60,922	1,67,953	97,350	3,08,758
1890-91 ...	5,463	26,749	30,960	1,14,242	61,260	1,69,305	97,683	3,10,296
1891-92 ...	5,438	26,505	31,227	1,16,303	62,297	1,71,555	98,962	3,14,363

\*Variations due to territorial changes; in 1882-83 part of the neighbouring District was added to Kadur, in 1886-87 it was separated.





[illegible]

田 Tabuka Office.....  
 田 Travellers Bungalow.....  
 田 Provincial Roads.....  
 田 District Roads.....  
 田 Railway.....

Scale 16 Miles to an Inch



## CHITALDROOG DISTRICT.

1. Supposed to be the least favored of the Districts in the State: it is situated between  $13^{\circ} 35'$  and  $15^{\circ} 2'$  North Latitude and  $75^{\circ} 43'$  and  $77^{\circ} 2'$  East Longitude.

2. It covers an area of 3,875 square miles, of which 1,651 are cultivated, 812 culturable and 1,412 unculturable.

3. *Boundaries*.—On the north-west the Dharwar country of the Bombay Presidency; north and north-east by the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency; south-east and south by the Tumkur District of the State; south-west and west by the Shimoga District.

For purposes of Revenue administration, the District is divided into 7 Taluks consisting of 1,671 villages, primary and hamlets. Fully and partially alienated villages are 40.

4. *Physical Features*.—The entire District is arid. A chain of hills runs from south-east to north-west: it begins from Javan-gondanahalli in the south-east corner of the Hiriyur Taluk, runs up to Hiriyur, takes a still more north-westerly direction, passes by Chitaldroog to the west of it, thence in the same north-western direction extends through the Jagalur Taluk up to the District border: parallel with this and at short distance from it on the west is another chain from Hosdurga in the south-west to Mayakondâ, thence to Aniji up to the District limit. Between these two chains are scattered isolated rocks and minor chains: the whole forming a belt about 20 miles broad. The chief rivers are—the Vedavati which in this District takes the name of Hagri, running through the southern Taluk of Hiriyur with a north-easterly direction up to Hiriyur, then taking a northern direction at a small distance from that town and running north through the north-eastern part of this Taluk and the Taluk of Challakore in the eastern part of it: the river Tungabhadra in the north-west where it bounds the Davangere Taluk of the District separating it from the Dharwar country; the whole District, the hilly belt excepted, is an open plain: few trees: very small scrub jungle, abundance of poor pasture land.

*Wild Animals*.—The tiger, panther, hyæna and wild-hog infest the hilly and wild tracts.

5. *Population.*—

Year.	Population.			Occupied houses	Density.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1871      ...      ...	271,587	259,773	531,360	96,400	137
1881      ...      ...	190,017	186,293	376,310	70,751	97
1891      ...      ...	209,590	204,394	413,984	77,847	107

6. *Chief towns with population above 3,000 :—*

Chief Towns.				1891.	1881.	1871.
Davangere	...	...	...	8,061	6,362	6,596
Harihar	...	...	...	6,385	4,679	6,401
Chitaldroog	...	...	...	4,946	4,271	5,812

7. *Area under occupation, of Government lands from the year 1881-82 to 1891-92, excluding minor inams and whole inam villages :—*

Year.			Wet including Sugar-cane and Mulberry.	Dry.	Garden.	Total.
1881—82	...	...	22,859	739,106	39,717	801,682
1882—83	...	...	} District abolished.			
1883—84	...	...				
1884—85	...	...				
1885—86	...	...				

Year.			Wet including Sugar-cane and Mulberry.	Dry.	Garden.	Total.
1886—87	...	...	21,076	827,391	27,463	875,930
1887—88	...	...	21,363	869,615	27,377	918,355
1888—89	...	...	22,720	899,299	27,584	949,603
1889—90	...	...	23,650	933,976	27,870	985,496
1890—91	...	...	23,476	948,236	27,950	999,662
1891—92	...	...	24,047	956,530	28,280	1,008,857

The increase in the area year after year is due to extension of dry cultivation.

8. *Collections.*—Land revenue under all items since the Rendition :—

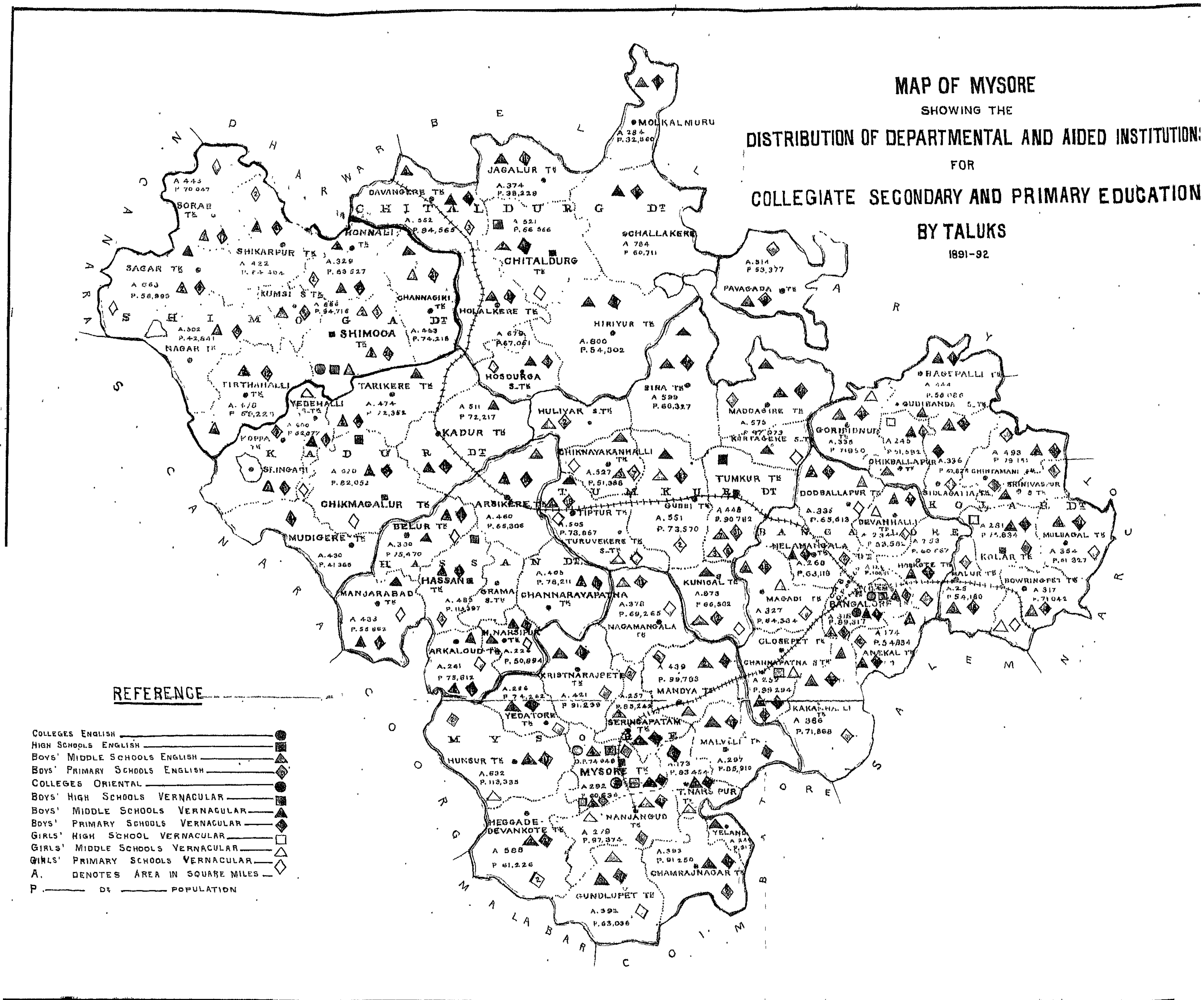
Year.			Collections.	Year.			Collections.
1881—82	...	...	5,98,633	1887—88	...	...	6,47,103
1882—83	...	...	1,37,666	1888—89	...	...	5,95,979
1883—84	...	} District abolished.	5,69,387	1889—90	...	...	6,09,844
1884—85	...			1890—91	...	...	6,10,206
1885—86	...			1891—92	...	...	6,03,447
1886—87	...						

9. Area under irrigation, excluding area under Sugar-cane and Mulberry and area of alienated villages and Minor Inams :—

Year.		River Channels.		Tanks.		Other Sources.		Total.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1881-82	...	1,719	5,522	17,716	50,799	3,166	8,554	22,601	64,875
1882-83	...	} District abolished,							
1883-84	...								
1884-85	...								
1885-86	...								
1886-87	...	1,922	6,142	17,254	46,553	1,219	2,293	20,395	54,988
1887-88	...	1,875	6,054	15,380	40,443	1,216	2,300	18,471	48,797
1888-89	...	1,964	6,263	16,960	45,143	1,279	2,441	20,203	53,847
1889-90	...	2,045	6,473	18,921	49,549	1,117	2,053	22,083	58,075
1890-91	...	2,051	6,483	18,764	48,672	1,117	2,053	21,932	57,208
1891-92	...	2,061	6,521	20,064	53,193	1,149	2,090	23,274	61,804









## EDUCATION.

### *Percentages of male and female scholars to school-going population.—*

If according to the census of 1891 the population of school-going age is estimated at the usual rate of 15 per cent of the total population, there should be 364,989 males and 361,542 females of school-going age in Mysore. Of these 89,967 males and 11,362 females or 24.64 and 3.14 per cent respectively of the population of school-going age were under instruction on the 31st March 1892. The percentages of male and female scholars to the population of school-going age calculated at the rate of 15 per cent in the Madras Presidency on the 31st March 1891 were 21.07 and 3.25 respectively. The census of 1891 however shows that there were in Mysore 567,519 boys and 553,352 girls of ages varying from 5 to 14. If these totals be taken as correct, the percentage of male scholars to the population of school-going age would be reduced to 15.85 and that of female scholars to 2.05.

*Government and Aided Schools in 1891-92.*—The following table gives the number of the different classes of Government and Aided schools and of the scholars on the rolls on the 31st March 1892 :—

Class of Institutions,			1891-92.	
			Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars.
Colleges ...	English ...	...	3	446
	Oriental ...	...	3	172
Boys' High Schools ...	English ...	...	13	3,148
	Vernacular ...	...	1	84
Boys' Middle Schools ...	English ...	...	44	2,551
	Vernacular ...	...	157	15,621
Boys' Primary Schools ...	English ...	...	9	357
	Vernacular ...	...	1,242	43,442

Class of Institutions.				1891-92.	
				Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars.
Girls' High Schools ...	...	{ English ...	...	...	...
		{ Vernacular ...	...	1	10
Girls' Middle Schools ...	...	{ English ...	...	3	338
		{ Vernacular ...	...	15	2,447
Girls' Primary Schools...	...	{ English ...	...	...	...
		{ Vernacular ...	...	78	4,269
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	2	127
Sanskrit Schools	...	...	...	43	1,691
Jail Schools	...	...	...	3	313
Total.....				1,617	74,966

The following table compares the number of Government and Aided schools and the scholars attending them in 1880-81 with the number of schools and scholars in 1891-92:—

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.
1880-81 ...	866	39,413
1891-92 ...	1,617	74,966
Percentage of Increase ...	86.72	90.



*Expenditure.*—In 1880-81 the expenditure on the Government and Aided schools of the Mysore Province, exclusive of the Civil and Military Station, was Rs. 2,74,027. This expenditure increased to Rs. 5,36,228 in 1890-91. The total expenditure on education from all sources in 1890-91 was Rs. 6,39,737, and in 1891-92 which was a year of fifteen months, the total expenditure from all sources was Rs. 9,06,558, of which Rs. 4,86,065 was derived from the Provincial Funds, Rs. 2,11,723 from the Local Funds, Rs. 25,022 from Municipal Funds, Rs. 82,584 from fees, and Rs. 1,01,164 from other sources. During 1891-92 a sum of Rs. 57,974 was spent on grants-in-aid.

*Controlling Agencies.*—The Secretary to Government in the Education Department performs the duties of Director of Public Instruction and Inspector of Schools. He is assisted in the inspection and control of all Middle and Primary Schools by eight Deputy Inspectors and three Assistant Deputy Inspectors.

*University Education.*—There are three *English Colleges* in the Province. The Central College, Bangalore, teaches up to the standard of the B. A. Degree Examination, and the Colleges at Mysore and Shimoga teach up to the standard of the First Arts Examination of the Madras University. On the 31st March 1892 the Central College had a roll of 309 students, and the Mysore and Shimoga Colleges of 107 and 30 students respectively. The following table compares the number of students who successfully passed the B. A. and F. A. Examinations from 1870 to 1880 with the number that passed from 1881 to 1891:—

Period.	B. A. Degree Examination.	First Arts Examination.
1870-80	31	137
1881-91	110	397
Total for 22 years.....	141	534

*Oriental Colleges.*—There are two *Sanskrit Colleges*, one at Mysore and the other at Bangalore. In the Maharaja's Sanskrit College at Mysore, annual examinations of Pandits are held during the Dasara, to which students of the Sanskrit Schools of the Province as well as



outsiders are admitted, and certificates and prizes are given to the successful candidates. The number of students in the two Colleges together was 150 on the 31st March 1892.

A College for the study of Kannada Language and Literature called the *Bhashojjivini Pathasala* exists at Mysore, in which instruction is given to a few students who have passed the Mysore Local Teachers' Examination with a view to qualify them as Kannada Pandits for High Schools and Colleges. On the 31st March 1892, there were 22 students in the Pandits' classes.

*Secondary Education.*—There are thirteen *English High Schools* in the Province which had altogether 3,148 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1892. There are three High Schools in Bangalore, two in Mysore, one at each of the other six head-quarters of Districts, one at Channapatna and one at Chikballapur. All the High Schools teach up to the standard of the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University. During the eleven years from 1870 to 1880 inclusive, 705 students, and from 1881 to 1891 inclusive, 1,313 students, passed the Matriculation Examination from the schools of Mysore.

There are 44 *English Middle Schools* for boys which had 2,551 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1892. The schools teach up to the standard of the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination and are most of them maintained from Municipal Funds with a grant-in-aid from Provincial Funds equal to one-fourth of the entire cost. In the Lower Secondary Examination of December 1891, one hundred and fifty-eight candidates passed taking English as their First or Compulsory Language.

There are 157 *Vernacular Middle Schools* with 15,621 boys on the rolls. These schools are situated at the head-quarters of every Taluk and Sub-Taluk and in other important towns and villages. The schools at the head-quarters of Taluks and Sub-Taluks are maintained from the Provincial Funds, and those in other towns and villages from the Local Funds. All the Middle Schools teach up to the standard of the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination. At the Examination of December 1891, one hundred and fifteen candidates passed taking Kannada as their First or Compulsory Language.

*Primary Education.*—There are nine *English Primary Schools* with 357 pupils which receive a grant-in-aid from the Provincial Funds. There are 1,242 *Vernacular Primary Schools* with 43,442 pupils situated for the most part in villages.

*Female Education.*—On the 31st March 1892 there were 7,064 pupils in the Government and Aided Girls' Schools of the Province. A *High School Department* with ten pupils has this year been opened in the *Maharani's Girls' School* at Mysore, in which the pupils are being trained to serve as mistresses. This school which has a roll of 413 pupils is the most successful Girls' School in the Province. Of the pupils 368 are Brahmins, and 59 are above the age of 12. Of the 37 teachers on the staff, so many as 13 are Brahmin ladies. The course of studies adopted for this school is varied and liberal, and comprises English, Sanskrit, Hygiene, Cookery, Drawing, Kindergarten, Sewing, Fancy work, and Vocal and Instrumental Music. The school passed nine candidates at the last Lower Secondary Examination. It has been placed under a Lady Superintendent who has received her education at Newnham College, Cambridge. There are three *English Middle Schools* for girls with 338 pupils, fifteen *Vernacular Middle Schools* with 2,447 pupils, and seventy-eight *Vernacular Primary Schools* with 4,269 pupils. These schools are mostly situated at the headquarters of Taluks. The total amount of expenditure on Girls' Schools from all sources was Rs. 1,04,375 during the year 1891-92. All the Government Girls' Schools of the Province have been placed under the general supervision of local committees.

*Education of Muhammadans.*—For Muhammadan boys there are 35 Middle Schools with 2,271 pupils and 90 Primary Schools with 2,973 pupils. For Muhammadan girls there are nine Primary Schools with 343 pupils. The total number of Muhammadan children under education in all schools, public and private, is 10,689. For the encouragement of higher education among Muhammadans, the Mysore Government established in 1887 twenty-four scholarships which are held in English Schools and Colleges.

*Technical Education.*—A commencement has been made in Technical Education. The Government maintains two *Industrial Schools*, one at Mysore and the other at Hassan. There are 109 pupils in the Mysore Industrial School. The pupils are taught drawing, and they receive practical training in carpentry, blacksmiths' work, rattan work and masonry. In the Hassan School there are 18 pupils who are taught carpentry, rattan work and blacksmiths' work. In Bangalore there are two private Industrial Schools in which drawing, carpentry and cabinet-making are taught. The Wesleyan Mission maintains an Industrial School for girls at Hassan and a workshop for boys at Tumkur in which carpentry and blacksmiths' work are taught. The Methodist Episcopal Mission maintains an Industrial School at Kolar. The Mysore Government grants a few scholarships

every year to students who have passed either the B. A. or the F. A. Examination to enable them to study in the Medical and Engineering Colleges of Madras or Poona. The amount spent by the Mysore Government on these scholarships in 1891-92 was Rs. 17,797.

*Sanskrit Schools.*—There are 43 Sanskrit Pathasalas with 1,691 pupils scattered all over the Province. Most of them teach Sanskrit according to indigenous methods and prepare candidates for the examinations of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College at Mysore.

*Private Institutions.*—Besides the Government and Aided Institutions, there were on the 31st March 1892 thirty-six Unaided Institutions with 1,322 pupils, and 2,060 Private Institutions mostly indigenous schools of the primary standard with 25,041 pupils.

*Total Number of Schools and Scholars.*—The total number of schools both public and private, was 3,713 on the 31st March 1892 and the total number of scholars was 101,329.

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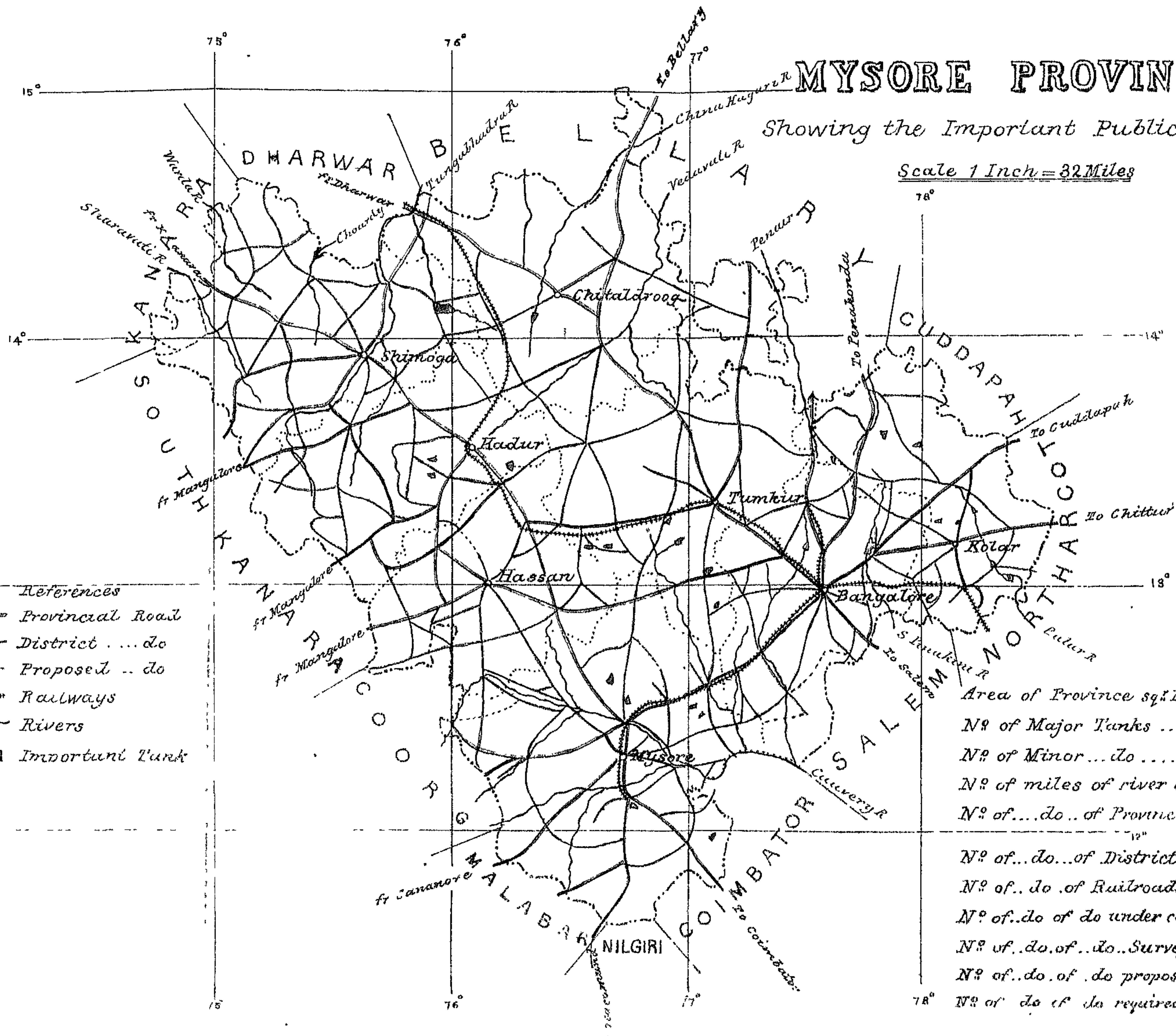
# MYSORE PROVINCE

Showing the Important Public Works

Scale 1 Inch = 32 Miles

- References
- Provincial Road
  - District ... do
  - - - Proposed .. do
  - ||||| Railways
  - ~ Rivers
  - ▲ Important Tank

Area of Province sq. Miles	22,408
Nº of Major Tanks	2,200
Nº of Minor ... do	35,860
Nº of miles of river channels 1000 up to	
Nº of ... do .. of Provincial Roads	1,734
Nº of ... do ... of District	2,222
Nº of ... do .. of Railroads opened	311½
Nº of ... do of do under const <sup>n</sup>	51½
Nº of ... do of do Surveyed	88
Nº of ... do of do proposed	136½
Nº of do of do required to comp <sup>te</sup>	167







OPERATIONS  
OF THE  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

*1st April 1851 to 30th June 1892.*

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*Summary of the principal changes in the organization and working of Public Works Department previous to 1881.*—In 1831-32 the administrative control of the Mysore Province was taken over by the Government of India from the Maharaja.

1831 to 1855.—From 1831-32 to 1855-56, no distinct Public Works Department existed, and all Public Works were carried out by officers under the direct orders of the Civil officers of each District.

1855 to 1864.—In 1855-56 a small Public Works Department was formed, which took charge of the construction of roads and buildings, but no irrigation works were formally handed over to this Department, and the officers in the Department were still under the orders of the Civil authorities in each District.

1864 to 1868.—In 1864 a “Conservancy Establishment” was formed for the maintenance and management of the larger River Irrigation Channels, but the officers of this establishment were also under the Civil authorities; and although there was a Chief Engineer for the Province he was practically only a “Consulting Engineer”.

1868.—In 1868 the Chief Engineer of the Province was also appointed Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, and practically the responsible head of the Public Works Department.

1870.—A separate Irrigation Superintending Engineer with a distinct establishment under him was appointed in 1870, but as a tentative measure all “Minor Irrigation Works” were left in charge of the Civil officers.

1872-73.—It was not until 1872-73, that a separate Irrigation Department on a proper basis was formed to deal with the numerous Irrigation Works in the Province under a Superintending Engineer. In September 1872 the task of dealing “serially” with the tanks in the Province was begun.

1878.—In August 1878, the great famine had so crippled the Finances of the Province that a Circular was issued prohibiting the Irrigation Department from taking in hand the restoration of any tank yielding under Rs. 100 annual revenue, all tanks of minor importance being left for repair and maintenance by the raiyats.

1879.—The separate Department for Irrigation was abolished in 1879, and most of the European Officers of that Department left the Province, the few remaining being amalgamated with the Public Works Department, and gradually Native Engineers took the place of the European Engineers in the Executive and Assistant Engineer grades, and in March 1881, the Rendition of the Province to His Highness the Maharaja was effected.

1881 to 1892.—The Policy of Public Works Department Administration inaugurated during the last few years previous to the Rendition has been continued, the principal changes in the Administration being:—

1885-86.—*Minor Tank Restoration Scheme.*—(1). It was ordered that all tanks yielding a revenue of less than Rs. 300 annually should be classed as Minor Tanks, that such tanks should be restored by the raiyats themselves under the direction of the Civil officers in each District, Government at the same time bearing the cost of all masonry or stone work required to bring the tank up to a standard of safety.

1887.—(2). In Circular No. 55, dated 7th June 1887, all Deputy Commissioners of Districts were informed that the Rules of 1873, defining that all Irrigation Works brought up to standard by Government should be maintained by the raiyats, were to be enforced.

1891.—(3). The Government of Madras having represented that the operations of the Mysore Public Works Department in restoring and enlarging their Irrigation Works should be restricted, as otherwise existing works outside the frontier were liable to suffer, Rules defining the limits within which such operations could be carried out without previous reference to the Madras Government were drawn up and agreed to by both Madras and Mysore.

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*Summary of Operations of the Public Works Department  
from 1st April 1891 to 30th June 1892.*

*Total Expenditure.*—Rupees 1,76,45,447 under Provincial Funds.  
 „ 59,61,236 under District and Irrigation Cess Funds.

Grand Total Rs. 2,36,06,683, or on an average Rs.  
 21,46,000 per annum.

*Note.*—Percentage of cost of establishment to outlay on works 24.2.

The expenditure on each head of service was including cost of establishment and Tools and Plant.

Heads of Service.	Provincial Funds.		District and Irrigation Cess Funds.		Grand Total.
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original.	Repairs.	
I. Irrigation Works ...	65,72,353	16,92,398	Nil.	8,80,468	91,45,219
II. Military Works ...	2,46,942	50,292	...	...	2,97,234
III. Civil Buildings ...	18,93,448	6,49,370	16,748	6,185	25,65,751
IV. Communications ...	18,60,534	33,47,328	18,35,485	31,23,883	1,01,67,230
V. Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	12,83,296	49,486	74,021	24,446	14,31,249
Total Rs.....	1,18,56,573	57,88,874	19,26,254	40,34,982	2,36,06,683

I. The expenditure under Irrigation Works was incurred on 30 large and important projects for new reservoirs and river channel extensions and improvements at an outlay of ... Rs. 34,48,000

1,084 of the old Major Tanks (with an annual Revenue of over Rs. 300 each) were restored and improved at an outlay of „ 55,00,000

3,300 Minor Tanks were restored and improved under the Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme at an outlay of ... Rs. 1,96,000

Grand Total Rs. 91,44,000

*Important New Works.*—These 30 works are estimated to irrigate 47,000 acres and yield an annual revenue of Rs. 2,15,000.

*Tanks.*—According to the returns of 1881, there are in the Province—

2,214 Major Tanks yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 300 and more each.

35,860 Minor Tanks yielding an annual revenue of under Rs. 300.

38,074 yielding a revenue of about Rs. 24,20,000.

*River Channels.*—There are nearly 1,000 miles of river channels in the Province, irrigating about 100,000 of acres and yielding an annual revenue of about Rs. 5,25,000.

*II. Military Works.*—The expenditure on Military Works was incurred in building new lines for the men and horses of the Mysore Silahdar Force, new lines for the Barr Sepoys, and repairs to existing lines of those forces.

*III. Civil Buildings.*—Under the expenditure on this head are included the following buildings:—

1.	Land Revenue and Sayer, including Taluk Cutcheries and District Offices, &c.	Rs.	3,74,490
2.	Administration (Public Offices) ...	„	3,70,479
3.	Law and Justice, i. e., Court houses, Jails	„	85,384
4.	Medical, i. e., Hospitals, Dispensaries, &c.	„	2,64,695
5.	Police, Police Stations and Lines	„	2,72,345
6.	Public Works Department Buildings	„	97,530
7.	Educational ... ..	„	2,05,897
8.	Post Office ... ..	„	25,986
9.	Excise ... ..	„	30,223
10.	Palace ... ..	„	70,689
11.	Miscellaneous ... ..	„	2,58,602
Total (excluding Establishment and Tools			
and Plant) Rs. 20,56,320			



*IV. Communications.*—For the expenditure under this head the following works:—

673 miles of new roads were opened out.

4,956 miles of road were maintained and considerably improved, and Travellers' Bungalows and Inspection Lodges built where required.

The following large rivers were bridged:—

1. Tunga River Bridge at Hariharpur in the Kadur District	...	Rs. 1,38,000
2. Bhadra River Bridge at Balehonnur in the Kadur District	...	„ 1,56,000
3. Yagachi River Bridge at Belur in the Hassan District	...	„ 1,72,000
4. Sulikerehalla Bridge in the Shimoga District	...	„ 35,500
5. Kumadavati River Bridge in the Shikarpur Taluk of the Shimoga District	„	46,000
6. Haridravati River Bridge in the Nagar Taluk of the Shimoga District	„	39,000

In addition to these bridges there were numerous smaller streams bridged throughout the Province at an outlay of less than Rs. 25,000 each.

*V. Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—The more important works completed or in progress under this head are:—

1. Water-supply of Bangalore City (Sankey's Reservoir) Rs. 5,46,000  
Most of this expenditure occurred previous to the Rendition.
2. Exhibition Building at the Lal-Bagh, Bangalore „ 86,000 completed,
3. Water-supply to the Mysore City „ 7,11,000 nearly completed

4.	Drainage of Mysore Fort and City	...	„	63,000	completed.
5.	General market at Mysore	Rs. 26,500			in progress.
6.	Filling in the Purnaiya's Nala (a stagnant ditch) at Mysore	...	„	47,000	completed.
7.	New Chamraja Road in Mysore City	...	„	75,000	nearly completed.
8.	Lansdowne Bazaar in Mysore	...	„	77,000	in progress.
9.	Laying out new Chamraj-pura Suburb and Gordon Park	...	„	65,000	in progress.

Total Rs.....16,96,500

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## APPENDIX A.

List of large and important projects for new Reservoirs and  
River Channel extensions and improvements carried out  
to 30th June 1892.

No.	Name of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Outlay up to 1891-92..
1	Constructing a reservoir Ramasamudram across the Chitravati river., Sidlaghatta Taluk...	1,24,798	79,189
2	Do a new reservoir Venkatesasagara across the Papagani river near Devanahalli ... ..	60,985	58,648
3	Restoring Burdagunte Timmasanikere anikat and channels, Registered No. 203, Sidlaghatta Taluk ... ..	35,233	24,168
4	Constructing Srinivasasagara across North Pennar river near Kotagarhalli, Chikballapur Taluk ... ..	1,44,014	1,09,336
5	Restoring Handenahalli tank, Registered No. 649, Sira Taluk ... ..	58,483	57,228
6	Do Kithagenakere tank ... ..	42,365	793
7	Do Rakalgere tank and for constructing a channel and its auxiliary works to feed Rakalgere and other tanks in Challakere Taluk, Registered No. 24 ...	1,29,755	1,18,510
8	Constructing a new tank across the Herehalla near Tippaiyankatte, Challakere Taluk...	28,810	17,921
9	Do a new tank across Madarhalli near Vedavati, Hiriur Taluk ... ..	46,775	1,966
10	Improving Vijayanadi channel ... ..	78,387	79,144
11	Do Chikdevarsagar channel ... ..	1,77,818	1,78,625
12	Do and extending Devaraya channel ... ..	63,145	63,068
13	Do Ramaswami channel ... ..	1,13,162	1,08,291

No.	Name of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Outlay up to 1891-92
14	Extending Kalhalli channel from the left bank channel of the Hemavati river ...	49,594	42,024
15	Restoring and improving the Sulikere tank, Registered No. 107, Malvalli Taluk ...	1,59,283	1,03,061
16	Improving and extending Rampur channel, 1st Sections, 33½ miles ...	3,45,882	3,24,198
17	Do and extending Ramasamudram channel.	95,037	80,855
18	Extending Ramasamudram channel, Keggeri branch,	88,045	82,276
19	Improving and extending Hulhalli channel ...	4,30,547	2,20,610
20	Do the channels below the Iyankere tank feeder ... ..	31,503	28,630
21	Do Madag tank and channels, Registered No. 1, Kadur Taluk ... ..	28,223	28,559
22	Constructing a new anikat across the Veda river to feed the Chikkapatnagere tank, Registered No. 969, Kadur Taluk ..	28,500	26,404
23	Restoring Yegati anikat, channel and tank, Registered No. 1112, Kadur ...	34,270	28,724
24	Do Yellambalsi anikat, channel and tank, Kadur Taluk ... ..	33,710	23,399
25	Improving Krishnaraj anikat and channel ..	1,00,253	95,668
26	Extending and improving Mandigere channel ..	67,835	66,566
27	Improving and extending the north channel of the Sriramadevara dam . ...	81,705	53,935
28	Constructing Sogala anikat and channels, Honnali Taluk ... ..	47,530	48,178
29	Improving the Solur anikat and channel, Shikarpur Taluk ... ..	26,631	28,024
30	Restoring Danavadi tank, Registered No. 348, Shimaga Taluk ... ..	36,313	31,015

## APPENDIX B.

Statement of length of roads opened out during the past 11 years from April 1881 to 30th June 1892.

Divisions.	Miles opened out.											Length of Provincial Roads.	Length of District Roads.	Roads maintained both under Provincial and District Funds Total.	Number of Tanks.	Area in square miles of each District.	Remarks.
	Miles opened out.																
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.						
Bangalore Division.	11	...	...	59	7	...	...	...	10	7	225	410	635	2,300	3,105	A mile of road to 5.59 miles area.	
Kolar	18	37	...	...	...	...	26	...	21	...	187	344½	531½	5,300	3,270	" 6 "	
Tumkur	...	9	...	...	...	7	...	...	4	23	8	189	423	612	2,100	4,176	" 7 "
Chitaldroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	13	196	208	404	1,800	3,875	" 9½ "
Mysore	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	258	364	622	1,500	4,992	" 5 "	
French Rocks	...	...	...	15	...	11	36	...	...	...	66	290	356	8,300	4,624	" 7 "	
Shimoga	21	...	13	19	11	8	3	5	...	...	220	406	626	8,700	2,782	" 5 "	
Kadur	23	10	9	5	...	11	...	10	...	3	13	219	353½	572½	6,300	2,584	" 4 "
Hassan	...	11	17	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	423	597	36,300	29,408		
Total.....	57	84	117	119	18	37	108	15	14	63	41	1,734	3,222	4,956			

\* Of the 673 miles opened out during the last 11 years, 72 miles are maintained from Provincial Funds.



## APPENDIX C.

## Analysis of River Channels.

DISTRICTS.	River.	Miles of Channel.	Area in acres.	Revenue.	
MYSORE ...	Cauvery ...	396.5	49,593	2,94,421	
	Hemavati ...	81	4,264	31,052	
	Lakshmantirtha ...	133	7,663	36,417	
	Kabani ...	32	2,261	13,305	
	Suvarnavati ...	48	5,193	26,027	
	Nugi ...	5	304	1,433	
	Simsha ...	26	3,053	19,145	
	Total, Mysore District...	721.5	72,331	4,21,800	
HASSAN ...	Hemavati ...	60	5,019	28,636	
	Yagachi ...	66.5	3,722	18,546	
	Total, Hassan District...	126.5	8,741	47,182	
KADUR ...	Vedavati and Yagachi ...	63	5,142	25,710	
SHIMOGA ....	Tungabhadra ...	21	5,000	25,000	Approximate.
	Grand Total,.....	932	91,214	5,19,692	

## APPENDIX D.

## PROGRAMME OF FUTURE OPERATIONS.

List of the more Important Projects proposed to be undertaken within the next 10 years.

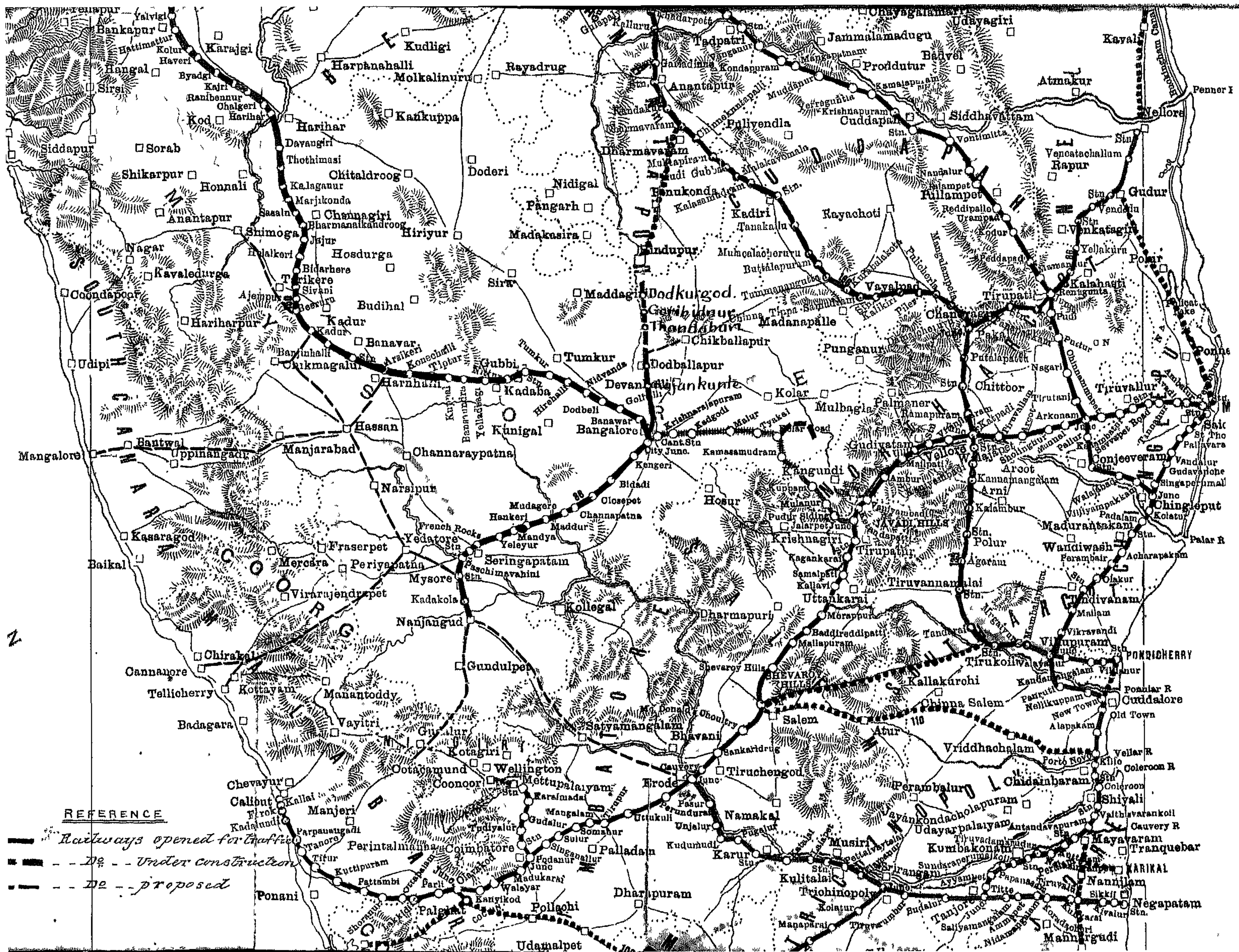
Heads.	Name of Works.	Probable Outlay.	District.
Irrigation Works.	Restoration and improvement of 1130 tanks with over 200 Rs. annual revenue not restored at end of June 1892 ...	28,00,000	
	Restoration and improvement of 3,500 tanks yielding a revenue of between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300 ... ..	52,50,000	
	New tank across the Kotagal Stream, Chintamani Taluk ... ..	60,000	Kolar.
	New tank at Sitarampur, Chintamani Taluk ...	1,00,000	Do
	New tank at Garenpalli, Chintamani Taluk ...	60,000	Do
	New tank at Budikote, Bowringpet Taluk ...	1,00,000	Do
	Anikats and channels on the Kumadvati, Goribidnur Taluk ... ..	50,000	Do
	Dam across the Arkavati River ... ..	1,50,000	Bangalore.
	Dam across the Simsha River with channels ...	20,00,000	Tumkur.
	New tank at Mayatur across the Garudachala River ... ..	2,00,000	Do
	Marikanave Reservoir ... ..	20,00,000	Do
	Anikats and channels below the new Borankanave dam ... ..	1,50,000	Do
	Improvements to anikats and channels on the Jayamangali River ... ..	50,000	Do
	Improvements to anikats and extension of Irrigation on the Cauvery River ...	25,00,000	Mysore

Heads.	Name of Works.	Probable Outlay.	District.
Irrigation Works.	Improvements to anikats and extension of Irrigation on the Hemavati ... ..	5,00,000	Mysore.
	Do do Lakshmantirtha .	5,00,000	Do
	Do do Kabani ...	5,00,000	Do
	Do do Nugi ...	1,00,000	Do
	Do do Suvarnavati ..	20,000	Do
	Gama anikat and channel ... ..	70,000	Shimoga.
	Bannur " " ... ..	30,000	Do
	New tank at Avargola or Kakargola across the Sarathalla ... ..	1,00,000	Chitaldroog
	Improvements to anikats and extension of channels below the Sulikere tank ...	50,000	Shimoga.
	Restoring Kadagi tank ... ..	10,000	Chitaldroog.
	Do Gurusiddapur tank ... ..	10,000	Do
	Do Katarhal tank ... ..	20,000	Do
	Anikat and channels from the Tunga River above Shimoga... ..	10,00,000	
	Anikat and channels from the Bhadra River above Benkipur ... ..	10,00,000	
	Anikat near Devarbellikere on the Sulikerehalla and channels for direct irrigation ...	60,000	Do
	Restoring the Nanditavari breached tank ...	20,000	
	Improving the Bilechod tank with anikat and feeder ... ..	20,000	Do
	Improving the Siddapur tank and its feeders ..	20,000	Do
	Improvements and increasing capacity of the Devasamudra tank ... ..	40,000	Do
	Grand Total, Irrigation Works....	1,94,70,000	

Heads.	Name of Works.	Probable Outlay.	District.
	Opening out Sagar Malnad Roads ...	6,00,000	Shimoga.
	Bridging large streams on do ...	4,00,000	Do
	Improving road from Migravalli to Hulikal ...	40,000	Do
	Bridge at Honnali across the Tungabhadra ...	5,00,000	Do
	Opening out a road from Kankanhalli to Anekal.	30,000	Bangalore.
	Bridge across the Arkavati at Kankanhalli ...	50,000	Do
	Do Northern Pinakini at Goribidnur.	30,000	Kolar.
	Bridging Cauvery River at Yedatore ...	3,00,000	Mysore.
	Do Hemavati at Holé-Narsipur ..	2,00,000	Hassan.
	Do Hemavati at Uggehalli Mudgere Road.	70,000	Kadur.
	Chintamani-Chelur Road ...	30,000	
	Road from Sidlaghatta via Dibburhalli to Chelur.	20,000	Kolar.
	Do Srinivasapur to the Eastern frontier ...	10,000	Do .
	Extending the Bababudan Hill Road ...	70,000	Kadur.
	Bridging the Chikmagalur-Yedahalli Road ...	20,000	Do
	Opening out the road from Sringeri through Nemar to Mallur Ghat ...	30,000	Do
	Opening out road from Kalasa to the Yelnira Ghat ...	20,000	Do
	Opening out a road from Chikmagalur south to Gundahalli ...	20,000	Do
	Opening out a road from Jagalur to Davangere via Bilichod and Aurgi ...	20,000	Chitaldroog.
	Bridging the Bhadra at Tadasa ...	2,00,000	Kadur.
		26,60,000	









# HISTORY

## OF THE

### MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.

*Since the Rendition of Mysore*

*February 1881.*

1. *Railway Progress at time of Rendition.*—At the time of the Rendition the Railway had just been completed from Bangalore to Channapatna, a distance of  $34\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and work on the rest of the Bangalore-Mysore line was so far forward as to permit of its being opened as follows:—

Channapatna to Mandya,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  miles, on 20th March 1881.

Mandya to Mysore,  $27\frac{3}{4}$  miles, on 25th February 1882.

2. *Cost of Bangalore-Mysore Section.*—The total cost of the Bangalore-Mysore Section was Rs. 43,08,795 being at the rate of Rs. 50,248 per mile, including Locomotive and Rolling Stock, a rate which contrasts most favorably with that of other contemporaneous metre gauge railways, the more so as the country traversed is exceedingly undulating and involves an initial descent of 595 feet in  $18\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Bangalore City to Bidadi Station. The heights of main points of the Railway above mean sea-level are as follows:—

*Heights of Railway above mean sea level:—*

Bangalore City Station	...	...	2,954.80
Kengeri	"	...	2,616.40
Bidadi	"	...	2,359.40
Maddur	"	...	2,062.50
Seringapatam	"	...	2,242.87
Raschumavahini	"	...	2,234.00
Mysore	"	...	2,492.00

It will thus be seen that the Railway descends 892 feet below Bangalore City Station and rises 430 feet to Mysore Station, which is 462 feet below Bangalore.

3. *Alignment.*—The ruling gradient on the Railway is 1 in 70 and the sharpest curves are of 660 feet radius and, when combined, present resistance due to a gradient of 1 in 52 on the straight, and

as this is found to be prejudicial to economic working ; particularly in view of eventual south-easterly extension to Erode and possibly west-erly to Coorg and the Wynaad ; it is under contemplation to improve the alignment of such portions of the line which combine the above mentioned ruling gradients and curves.

4. *Bangalore-Gubbi Section.*—The construction of the Bangalore-Harihar Extension was commenced early in 1883 with the Bangalore-Tumkur Section, 43 miles in length, which was opened for traffic on the 11th August 1884, and a subsequent extension to Gubbi, of  $11\frac{1}{4}$  miles, was opened on the 26th December of the same year.

The  $54\frac{1}{4}$  miles from Bangalore to Gubbi cost Rs. 25,51,707, being at the rate of Rs. 47,036 per mile, which is also satisfactory in comparison with the cost of other metro gauge railways of that period. The country traversed is very undulating.

5. *Alignment.*—In constructing the Bangalore-Gubbi Section, the errors in the alignment of the Bangalore-Mysore line were avoided by the adoption of 1 in 100 ruling gradient and curves of 3,000 feet radius, and the same was done in preparation of the estimate for the rest of the line from Gubbi to Harihar, which was ready for sanction by June 1885.

6. *Transfer of Mysore State Railway to Southern Mahratta Railway Company.*—On the 30th June 1886, the Mysore-Gubbi open line and estimate of the extension from Gubbi to Harihar were transferred, by His Excellency the Secretary of State, to the Southern Mahratta Railway Co., for working of the open line and completion of the extension by Indenture, dated 27th August 1887 for the capital sum of £ 1,200,000 raised in London for £ 12,24,000 on the understanding that the Southern Mahratta Railway Company were to receive 25 per cent of the net earnings of the entire line, and to be guaranteed the payment of 4 per cent interest on capital by His Excellency the Secretary of State acting on behalf of the Darbar. The indenture is to be in force for a period of 50 years, or until the 30th June 1936.

7. *Cost of Gubbi-Harihar Extension.*—The Gubbi-Harihar Extension was completed for Rs. 79,38,902, being at the rate of Rs. 50,809 per mile.

8. *Completion.*—The through line of Railway between Mysore and Poona was linked on the 5th August 1889 and the Gubbi-Harihar Extension was opened as follows :—

Harihar to Birur,  $79\frac{1}{4}$  miles, on the 21st February 1889.

Gubbi to Birur,  $76\frac{3}{4}$  miles, on the 12th August 1889.

9. *Mysore-Nanjangud Extension.*—There having been savings from the capital raised by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company on the completion of the Gubbi-Harihar Extension Railway, it was arranged for them to construct, therefrom, a short extension from Mysore to the important pilgrimage shrine of Nanjangud, a distance of 15 miles, which was constructed by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, at a cost of Rs. 7,00,503 or Rs. 46,700 per mile, exclusive of Rolling stock and was opened on the 1st December 1891. In the meanwhile the Darbar, being apprehensive of many calls in the future for capital works being required from time to time for the newly opened Mysore-Harihar line, including the improvement of alignment mentioned in para 3, applied successfully to the Supreme Government for sanction to defray from State Revenue, the cost of the Nanjangud line and that it should be considered as their own property, to be worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, on successive triennial leases for such time as might be mutually agreed upon.

10. *Resumption of Railway construction by Darbar.*—Proceeding on successful construction of Railways in the past by the Darbar, the Supreme Government, early in 1890, admitted their ability to carry out their own Railway Extension works of the future, at economic rates and conceded them power to do so, and accordingly, in August 1890, the Darbar reorganized the Railway Branch of their Public Works Department, which had been abolished in 1886, on the transfer of the Mysore-Harihar State Railway to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

11. *Bangalore-Hindupur Railway Extension.*—The first extension undertaken was the section,  $51\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length; of the now Bangalore-Hindupur-Dharmavaram-Guntakal Railway, lying within the limits of the State, the estimated cost being Rs. 25,01,160 or at the rate of Rs. 48,566 per mile, exclusive of Rolling stock which is necessarily high on account of the occurrence of 11 miles of an heavy ghat incline in descent from the Mysore plateau down a terrace of the Eastern Ghats. Work of construction was commenced in March 1891 and the first section of 20 miles of this line, from Yeswantapur junction ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Bangalore on the Harihar Line) to Doddballapur, awaits being opened for traffic and it is anticipated that the rest of the line will be ready by the first April 1893, when it is hoped the entire line from Bangalore to Guntakal will be opened for through traffic.

12. *Kolar Gold Field Railway Extension.*—The next extension undertaken by the Darbar was a short broad gauge line, of about 10 miles in length, from the Kolar Road Station of the Madras Railway; 42 miles from Bangalore; to serve the Kolar Gold Fields, the estima-



ted cost being Rs. 5,33,157 or at the rate of Rs. 53,519 per mile, exclusive of Rolling stock. This line was recently sanctioned by the Supreme Government and work of construction is now being commenced and it is hoped that the line will be ready for the heavy traffic of the Kolar Gold Mines next May and that it will be completed by next July.

13. *Birur-Shimoga Railway Extension*.—An estimate will also very shortly be submitted for the sanction of the Supreme Government for an extension from Birur, 131 miles north-west from Bangalore, on the Bangalore-Harihar Line, to the important outlying District Head-quarters of Shimoga, a distance of 38 miles.

14. *Nanjangud-Gudalur Extension*.—A detailed location survey has been prepared by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for a line of Railway from Nanjangud to Gudalur in the Wynad District of the Madras Presidency, at the joint cost of the Madras Government and of the Darbar, 40 miles lying in Mysore and 12 in Madras.

15. *Further reconnaissances*.—Reconnaisances are also about to be taken in hand of three alternative lines from Arsikere to Mangalore, and from Mysore to Tellicherry and Cannanore, to connect the Nanjangud-Harihar State Railway with the Western Coast, in negotiation with the Government of Madras, who have requested the Darbar to undertake the portions of reconnaissances in Madras limits, to which the Darbar have agreed. The construction of such one of the alternatives as may be mutually agreed to by the Government of Madras and the Darbar and sanctioned by the Supreme Government, will be of very great benefit to both.

16. *Future Extensions*.—Extensions meditated in the future are ;—

- From Mysore to Hassan, 67 miles.
- „ Hassan to Chikmagalur, 37 miles.
- „ Waddahalli to Chikballapur, 13½ miles.
- „ Nanjangud to the junction of the Madras and South Indian Railways at Erode.

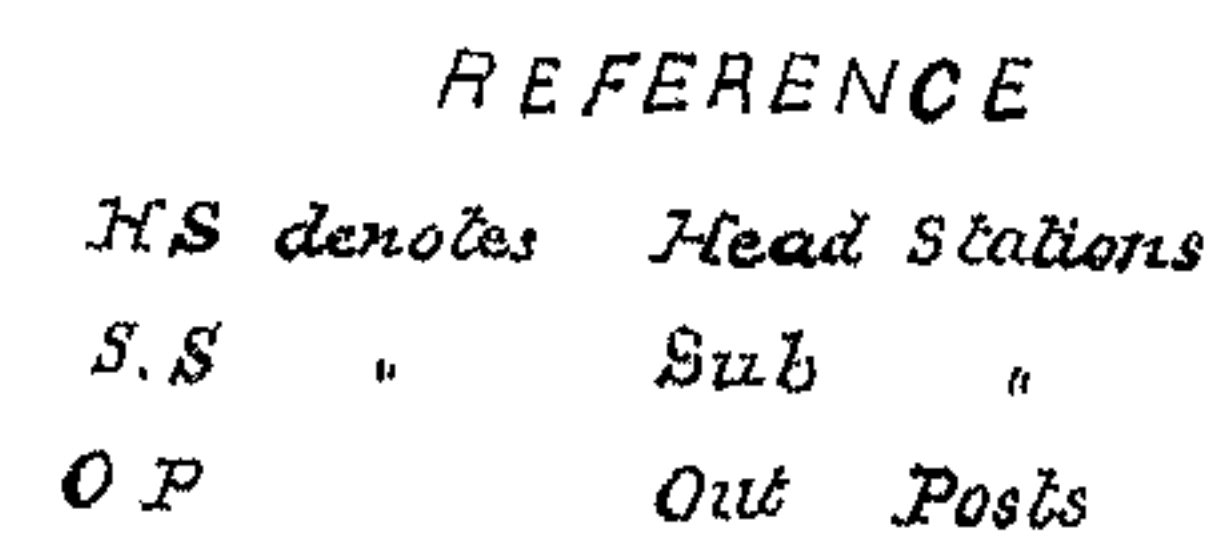
It is trusted the last mentioned line will, in due time, be constructed with the co-operation of the Madras Government and approval of the Supreme Government. The length of this line will be 33 miles in Mysore and 81 in Madras.

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Shewing the  
Number of Police Stations and Out Posts





## MYSORE POLICE.

The Police in Mysore is under the control of an Inspector General, who is assisted by a Superintendent of Police at Head-quarters.

2. The District Police is headed by Superintendents or Assistant Superintendents, who are subject to the general supervision and control of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

3. The Amildars are at the head of the Taluk Police, and exercise general control over Inspectors who are in immediate charge of the Police in Taluks.

4. The Patél and Village servants, *viz.*, Talaris and Totis constitute the Village Police. They report crime and help the Regular Police in the prevention and detection of crime. The Patél is further held responsible for the enforcement of night watches in villages, for the up-keep of boundary hedges and village choultries and for the general safety of the villagers.

5. The Bangalore City Police is governed by Act V of 1861 (Police Act), and the District Police by "Regular Police Rules."

6. The consolidation of Police Regulations into one Act applicable to the whole Province is under consideration. The question of improving the status and efficiency of the Village Police is also engaging attention.

7. Officers and men are equipped at the cost of Government.

8. Police Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents are graded as follows:—

Superintendents	...	..	{	1st Grade	Rs.	450
			{	2nd do	"	350
Assistant Superintendents	...	...	{	1st Grade	Rs.	300
			{	2nd do	"	250

9. The pay of the members of the Regular Police is as follows:—

Head-Quarter Inspectors	...	Rs. 100 + 15
Taluk Inspectors	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{1st Grade „ } 50 + 12 \\ \text{2nd do „ } 40 + 12 \end{array} \right.$
Jamadars	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{1st Grade „ } 20 + 8 \\ \text{2nd do „ } 15 + 8 \end{array} \right.$
Dafadars (Station House Officers)...		Rs. 13, 11 and 9
Constables	...	Rs. 6, 7 and 8.

10. With a view to secure better material for the posts of Station-House Officers, Jamadars and Inspectors, a Police School has been recently opened in Bangalore, in which young men of good physique and possessing certain educational qualifications are taught drill and shooting, and are instructed in the Codes and practical duties of a Station-House Officer. A certain proportion of vacancies in the posts of Jamadar and Inspector will be reserved for the successful candidates.

11. A system of watching the resident and wandering Criminal Gangs is in force in the Province. The names, occupations, habits, modes of life and movements of the wandering gangs are registered in a book separately kept for the purpose, and the gangs are escorted by the Police when they move from place to place. The names of resident Gangs with necessary particulars are ascertained and registered, and a close watch is kept over them.

12. Ninety-eight Station-Houses, with accommodation for Officers and men wherever necessary, have been built at an outlay of Rs. 2,05,900 during the last seven years, *i. e.*, since the Police was placed under the control of the Inspector General of Police in November 1885.

13. There is one Policeman to every 970 of the population and to an area of 4.8 square miles. There is one Officer to every 10 Constables in the force.

14. A map is attached shewing the Head and Sub-Stations and Out-Posts in each District.



15. There are 494 stations altogether, to each of which an average number of 54 villages is attached with an average complement of 10 Policemen.

16. The percentage of Literate Officers and men in the force is 93.2 and 41.09 respectively.

17. Excluding the Railway Police, the annual cost of the force for the year 1891 amounted to Rs. 6,40,989 including equipment, which gives 2 annas and 1 pie per head of the population as per figures of the Census of 1891, and an average cost of Rs. 125-3-5 per Policeman.

18. In addition to the Regular Police, there are 151 men and 10 Officers with an Assistant Superintendent of Police, employed exclusively on the Southern Mahratta Railway (Mysore State Railway), a distance of 311½ miles and costing Rs. 19,833 per annum. These are under the direct orders of the Inspector General of Police.

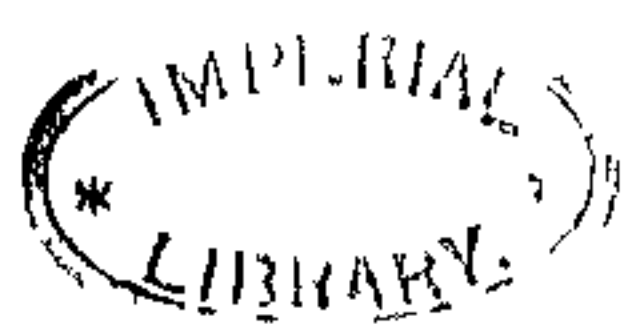
19. The whole force including the Railway Police consists of 492 Officers and 4,789 men, the total area of the State being 24,735 square miles and the population 4,914,133.

20. The following table exhibits the percentage of men of each race, caste and religion who compose the Police Force :—

	Officers.	Men.
Brahmins ... ..	29.1	13.2
Other Hindus including Christians	37.9	49.0
Muhammadans ... ..	32.8	37.6

21. A statement shewing the results attained in crime from the year 1881 to 1891 is given below:—

Year.	Cases.						Persons.			Property.			Strength of the Force.		Cost of the Force.
	Number reported.	Number investigated as true.	Number convicted.	Percentage of convictions to true cases investigated.	Percentage of convictions to cases reported.		Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of Recovery.	Officers.	Men.	
1881	7,407	2,462	1,895	76.9	25.5		5,172	3,176	61.4	1,16,809	39,385	33.7	429	4,063	4,74,898
1882	8,708	2,746	2,066	75.0	23.7		5,721	3,223	56.3	1,22,556	44,583	36.3	403	4,025	4,93,074
1883	6,158	2,051	1,629	78.4	26.4		4,972	2,452	49.3	77,552	19,655	25.3	453	4,143	4,22,670
1884	6,760	2,321	1,813	78.1	26.8		5,568	2,987	53.6	83,329	16,380	19.6	451	4,095	4,90,364
1885	7,273	2,772	2,042	73.6	28.07		6,443	3,460	53.7	95,682	18,876	19.7	439	4,109	4,85,261
1886	6,615	2,216	1,956	88.2	29.5		5,236	3,333	63.2	91,657	34,028	37.1	443	4,271	5,49,429
1887	6,573	2,356	2,168	92.02	32.9		5,289	3,461	65.6	63,750	16,286	25.5	462	4,414	5,72,977
1888	6,003	2,104	1,950	92.6	32.4		4,462	2,999	64.9	76,971	24,460	31.7	473	4,456	5,85,963
1889	6,012	2,133	1,960	91.8	32.6		4,519	2,374	65.8	72,846	23,983	32.9	477	4,581	6,09,746
1890	6,043	2,028	1,984	97.8	32.8		4,742	3,099	65.3	76,315	39,508	51.7	487	4,743	6,41,278
1891	6,452	2,108	2,027	96.1	31.4		5,287	3,908	62.6	92,587	33,180	35.8	492	4,789	6,60,822

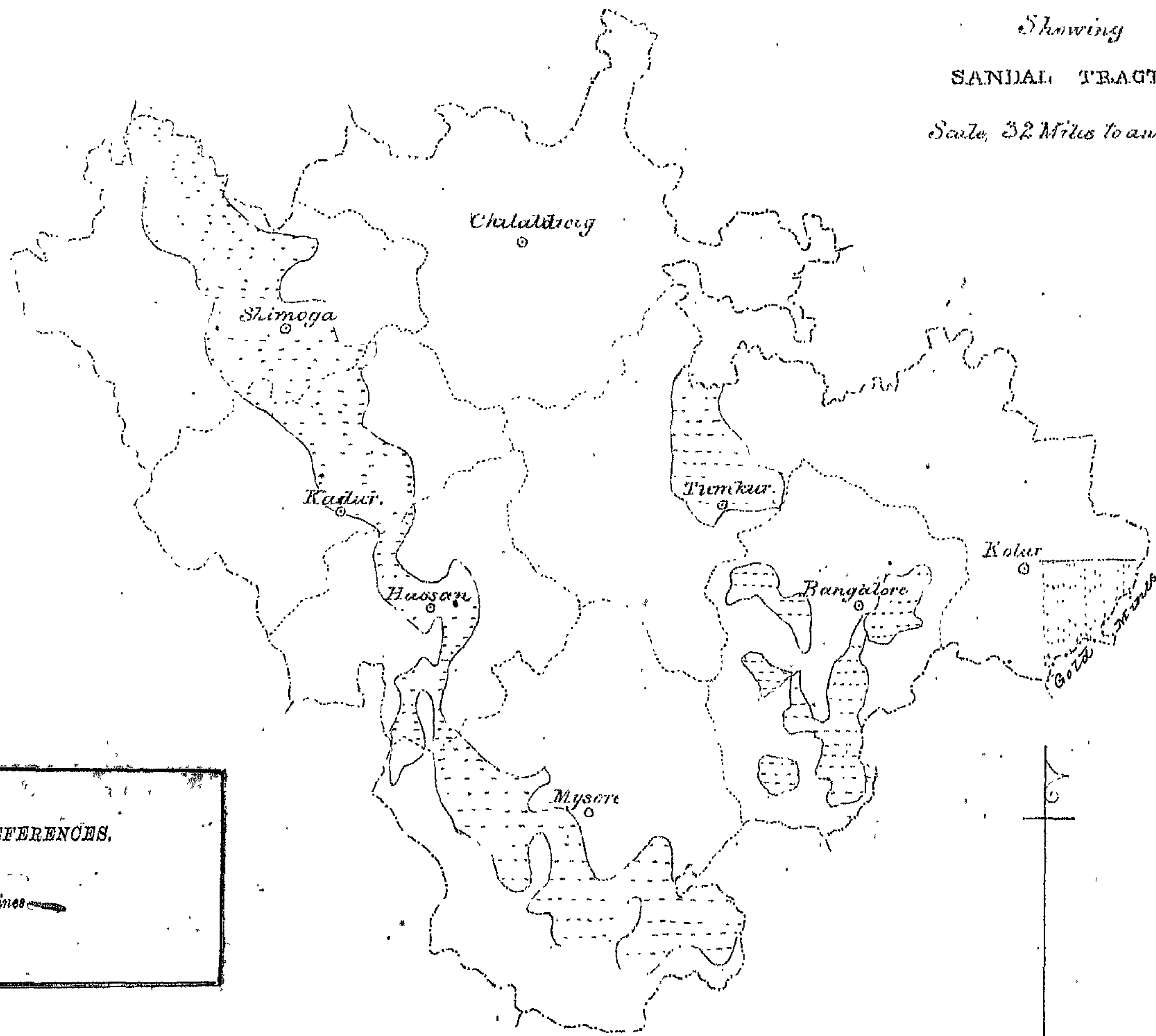


MAP OF MYSORE.

*Showing*

SANDAL TRACTS.

*Scale, 32 Miles to an Inch.*



REFERENCES.

1. Sandal
2. Gold Mines

## Forest Department.

### SANDALWOOD.

The Sandal tree (*Santalum album*) which grows principally in Mysore, and is a State monopoly, yielding the largest share of Forest Revenue, is found all over the country, but grows very unequally in different parts. It is never met with in the ever-green belt or in heavy forests of the mixed belt. In the Shimoga District, it is most plentiful in the Sorab, Sagar and Nagar Taluks and also in parts of Shimoga and Shikarpur. In Channagiri and Honnali, there is but little Sandalwood. In the Kadur District, it is found everywhere, except in the eastern part of Kadur and Tarikere Taluks. It grows profusely in Koppa Taluk and in a portion of Mudgere adjoining Koppa and at the foot of Bababuddan hills in the more open jungles situated in Chikmagalur, Tarikere and Kadur Taluks. In the Chitaldroog District, it is very scarce. In Hassan District, it is most abundant in the south-east of the Manjarabad Taluk and also found in Hassan, Belur and Arkalgud Taluks. It is equally abundant in the Periyapatna and Heggaddevankote Taluks of the Mysore District just outside the mixed belt; and is common in Yedatore, Gundlupet, Nanjangud and Malvalli Taluks and also along the Cauvery Taluks of the above District, but is rare in all others. In the Bangalore District, it grows chiefly in Bangalore, Kankanahalli, Magadi and Closepet Taluks; and likewise in Huliurdroog, Tumkur, and in parts of Maddagiri and Koratagere Taluks of the Tumkur District. In other Taluks, it is scarce. In the Kolar District, Sandal is rarely met with.

2. The tree attains its greatest bulk and height in Taluks with a moderately heavy rain-fall, but the scent of wood grown in such localities is not so strong as of that grown in more arid spots, especially where the soil is red and stony. It will thrive among rocks where the soil is good and trees in such places, though small, are generally richer in oil. The bark and sapwood have no smell, but the heartwood and roots are highly scented and rich in oil. The girth of a mature tree varies according to circumstances from eighteen to thirty-six or in exceptional cases, forty or even forty-eight inches. It attains maturity in about 50 years. The older the tree, the nearer the heartwood comes to the surface, while the bark becomes deeply wrinkled, is red underneath and frequently bursts, disclosing in old specimens the absence of all sapwood. Such trees whatever their size may be, are at once to be felled before they deteriorate. !



The heartwood is hard and heavy. The best parts are used for carving boxes, cabinets, albumcovers, desks and other useful and ornamental articles. The roots (which are the richest in oil) and the chips go to the still, while Hindus who can afford it, show their wealth and respect for their departed relatives by adding billets of sandalwood to the funeral pile. The wood either in powder, or rubbed up into a paste, is used by all Brahmins in the pigments denoting their distinguishing caste marks. The oil forms the basis of many scents, and is sometimes used (especially in the carved work which comes from Bombay) for disguising with its scent articles, which being really carved from common wood, are passed off as if made from the true sandal. The far greater portion of the wood sold yearly in Mysore is taken to Bombay both by road and Railway.

3. The following statement shows the quantity in tons sold each year from 1881-82, the year of Rendition, to 1891-92 and the amount realised:—

Year.				Tons.	Realisation.	Average per ton.
1881—82	..	...	...	1,572	5,09,187	324
1882—83	..	..	...	1,435	4,70,966	328
1883—84	...	...	...	1,456	4,36,739	300
1884—85	...	...	...	1,044	3,19,713	306
1885—86	...	...	...	1,563	5,14,862	323
1886—87	..	...	...	1,810	6,10,412	337
1887—88	..	...	...	2,262	6,82,445	302
1888—89	..	...	...	1,832	5,93,537	324
1889—90	...	...	...	2,349	8,74,240	372
1890—91	..	...	...	2,596	9,35,302	360
1891—92	...	...	...	2,439	9,80,204	402

The higher prices of the last three years are owing mainly (1) to increased demand for roots, for sandal oil manufacture in Paris and

other places, (2) to increased competition by a larger circle of purchasers at the annual auction sales owing to greater facilities for travelling and (3) to the unfavorable rate of exchange sending up the price of Indian produce which finds its way to Europe. It is hoped that ere long a Sandal-oil Distillery will be established in the Mysore District as a private enterprise.

4. While sandal collections are annually made on a large scale, as above, the greatest attention is paid to sandal reproduction in shape of plantations, reserves, dibbling seed under bushes and scrub jungle and sowing in ploughed land along with seeds of hardy trees to act as nurses. The areas thus brought under sandal culture in the several Districts are very considerable. In the regular Plantation Department, as also in all timber or fuel plantations in Districts, thousands of sandal seedlings are being raised. Thus every provision is made for a never-failing supply of this valuable wood which is the mainstay of Mysore Forest Revenue.

5. A few words may not be out of place as regards the growth of the sandal tree. The seed germinates freely though slowly. The young seedling is partial to shade; but it must be the shade of a tree or bush and not of walled enclosures. It derives nourishment from or amalgamates with the roots of other trees or bushes; but the reverse is the case as regards trees of its own kind. Thus the tree in its natural state generally grows singly and not in groups. Cattle and goats are very partial to its leaves and the present percentage of destruction from this cause would be considerably increased, were it not for the shelter of bushes in which it first springs up. Gradually as the seedling increases in size, the shade of its own branches and leaves helps to kill or dwarf the hedge or bush which protected and nourished it in its early stages of development.

Lastly, the highly scented wood of the matured tree has given rise to an Art industry in the Shimoga District, viz., sandal-carving, the fame of which is spread widely abroad.

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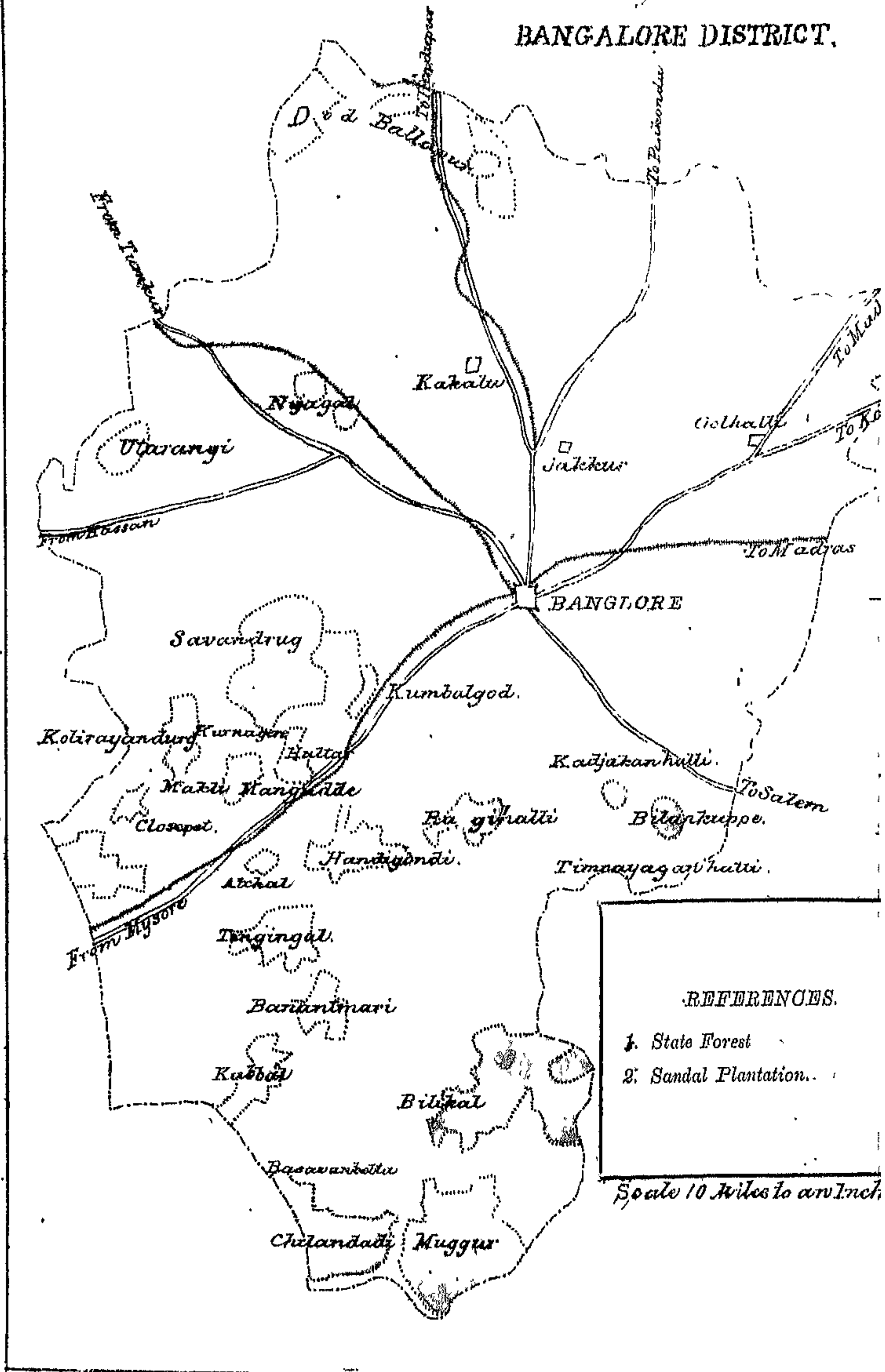
## BANGALORE DISTRICT.

There are 15<sup>\*</sup> Reserved Forests in this District covering an aggregate area of about 312 square miles. Sandal, bamboos, and fuel and forest produce-bearing trees form the chief sources of revenue. In some of them a few stunted Teak (*Tectona grandis*), Matti (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Karachi (*Hardwickia binata*) and Jalari (*Vatica laccifera*) are to be found, and also trees superior to firewood; but not Reserved trees, useful for building purposes and agricultural implements. There are 131 square miles of District or unreserved forests, including proposed fuel reserves open to agriculturists and license holders. The Plantations in the District comprise a total area of 1,937 acres. These consist of varieties of indigenous trees, with larger proportion of Sandal (*Santalum album*).

Besides ordinary small game such as deer, wild pig, &c., there are tigers, cheetas and bears in several of the forests.

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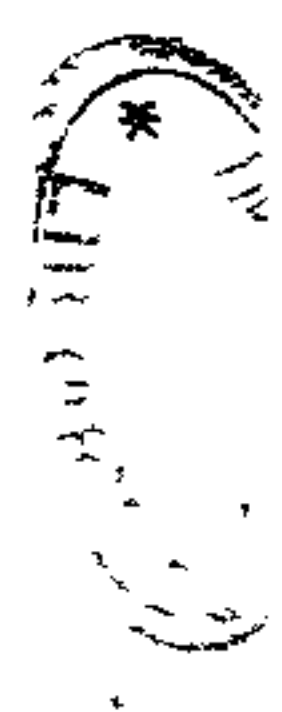
FOREST MAP  
of the  
BANGALORE DISTRICT.



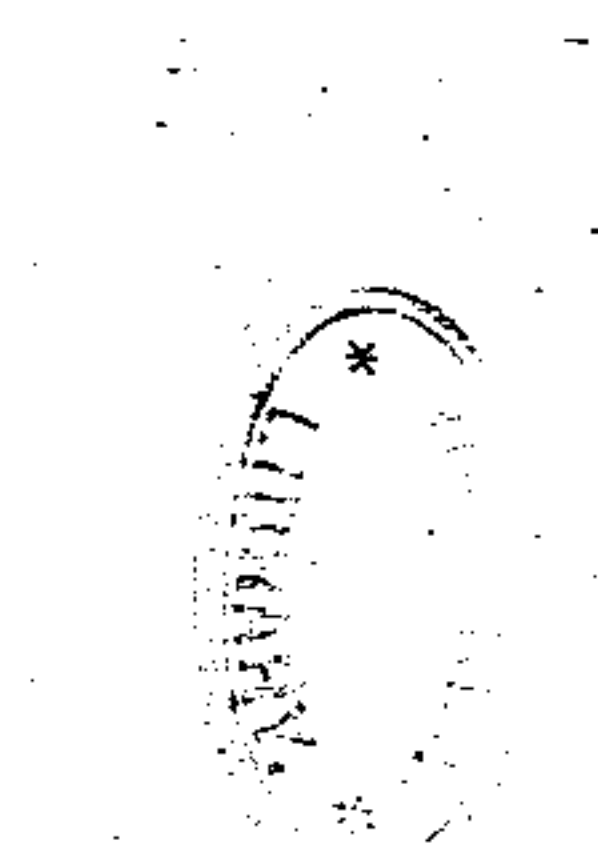
REFERENCES.

1. State Forest
2. Sandal Plantation.

Scale 10 Miles to an Inch.

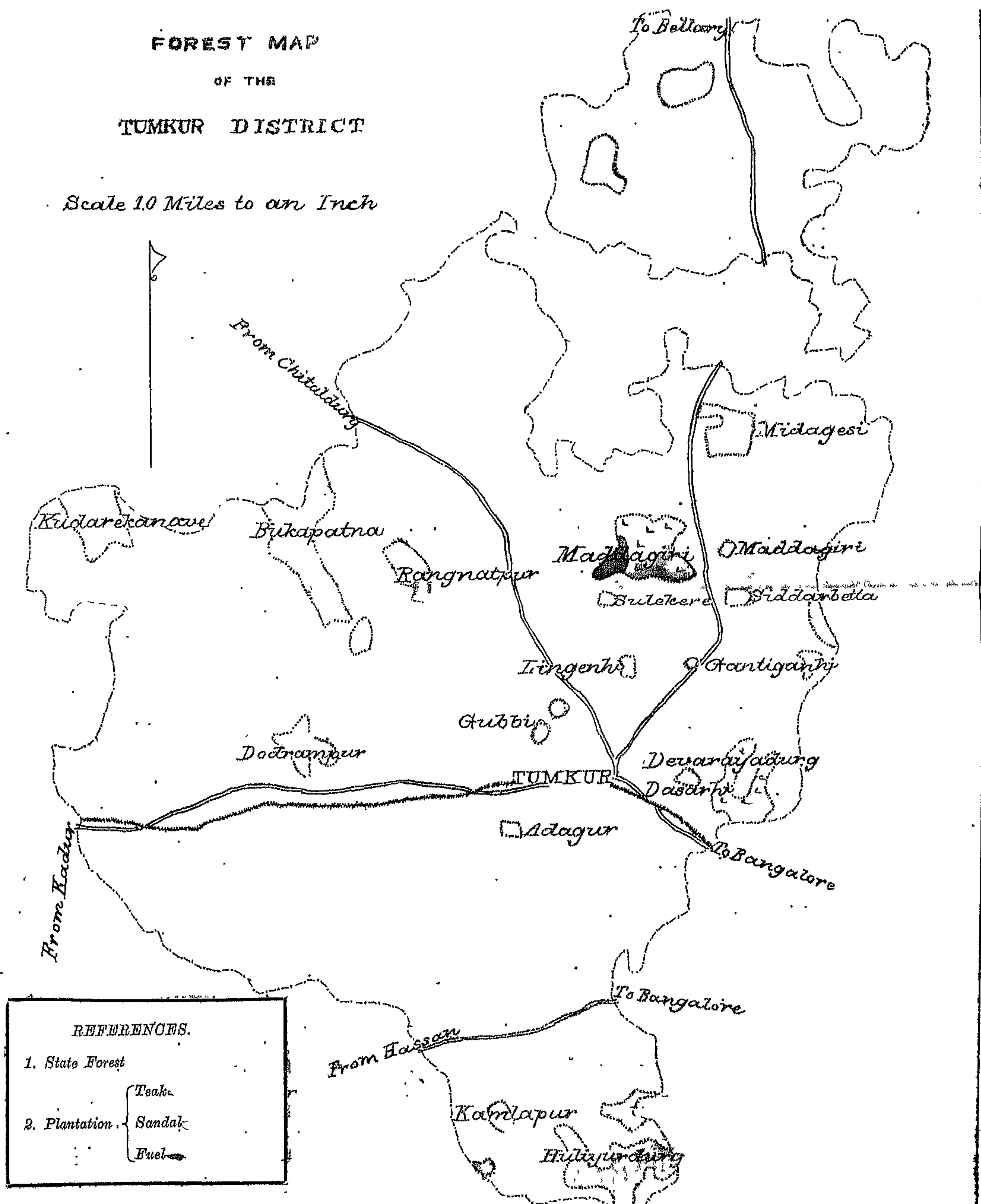






# FOREST MAP OF THE TUMKUR DISTRICT

Scale 1.0 Miles to an Inch



## TUMKUR DISTRICT.

There are 4 Reserved forests in this District covering an area of about 140 square miles. The principal trees growing therein are of fuel kinds, excepting in Bukkapatna Forest which abounds with Karachi (*Hardwickia binata*), for which wood however there is very little demand. Sandal growth is also sparse. The area of unreserved forests in the District aggregates 61 square miles.

The Plantations are of the same character as in the Bangalore District and comprise an area of  $766\frac{1}{4}$  acres.

The Forest revenue of the District is derived chiefly from minor forest products.

Wild pig and deer are abundant, whilst sambur, tigers and cheetas are also to be seen.

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## KOLAR DISTRICT.

There are 5 Reserved forests in this District covering an area of about 219 square miles.

What has been stated of the nature of the growth and chief sources of revenue of Reserved forests in the Bangalore District apply also in a measure to the Kolar District; except that the growth is inferior in the latter District, chiefly owing to its having but recently been taken up by the Forest Department.

Even stunted Teak (*Tectona grandis*) is almost unknown and Sandalwood is very scarce, being apparently out of the belt where it grows so well.

Roughly speaking, there may be some 110 square miles of District or unreserved forests.

A few Revenue plantations have of late come into existence and are making fair progress, including in the operations sandal propagation.

Wild pig and deer are common and cheetas are also to be found.

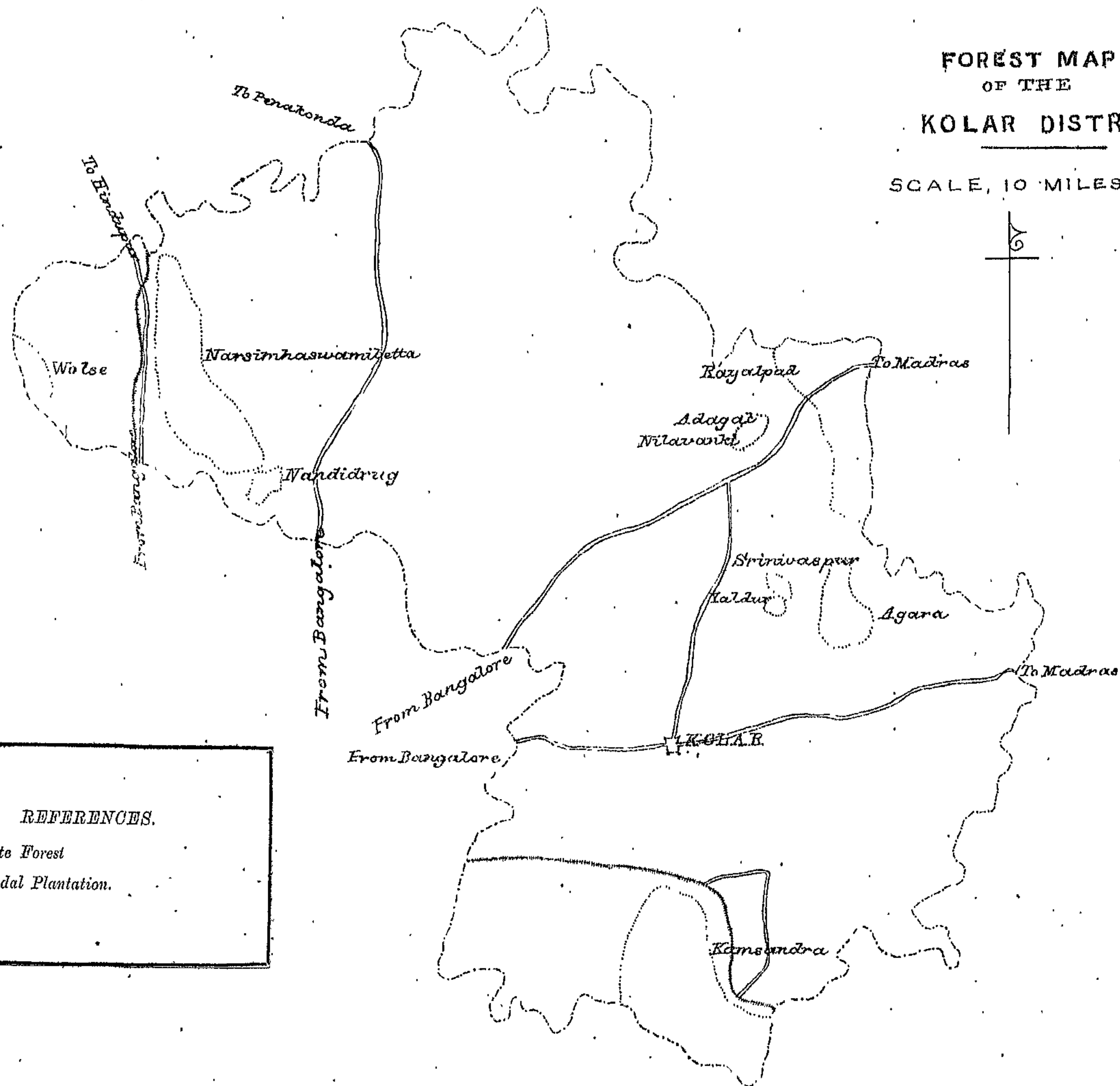
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# FOREST MAP OF THE KOLAR DISTRICT

SCALE, 10 MILES = 1 INCH



## REFERENCES.

1. State Forest
2. Sandal Plantation.

# REFERENCES.

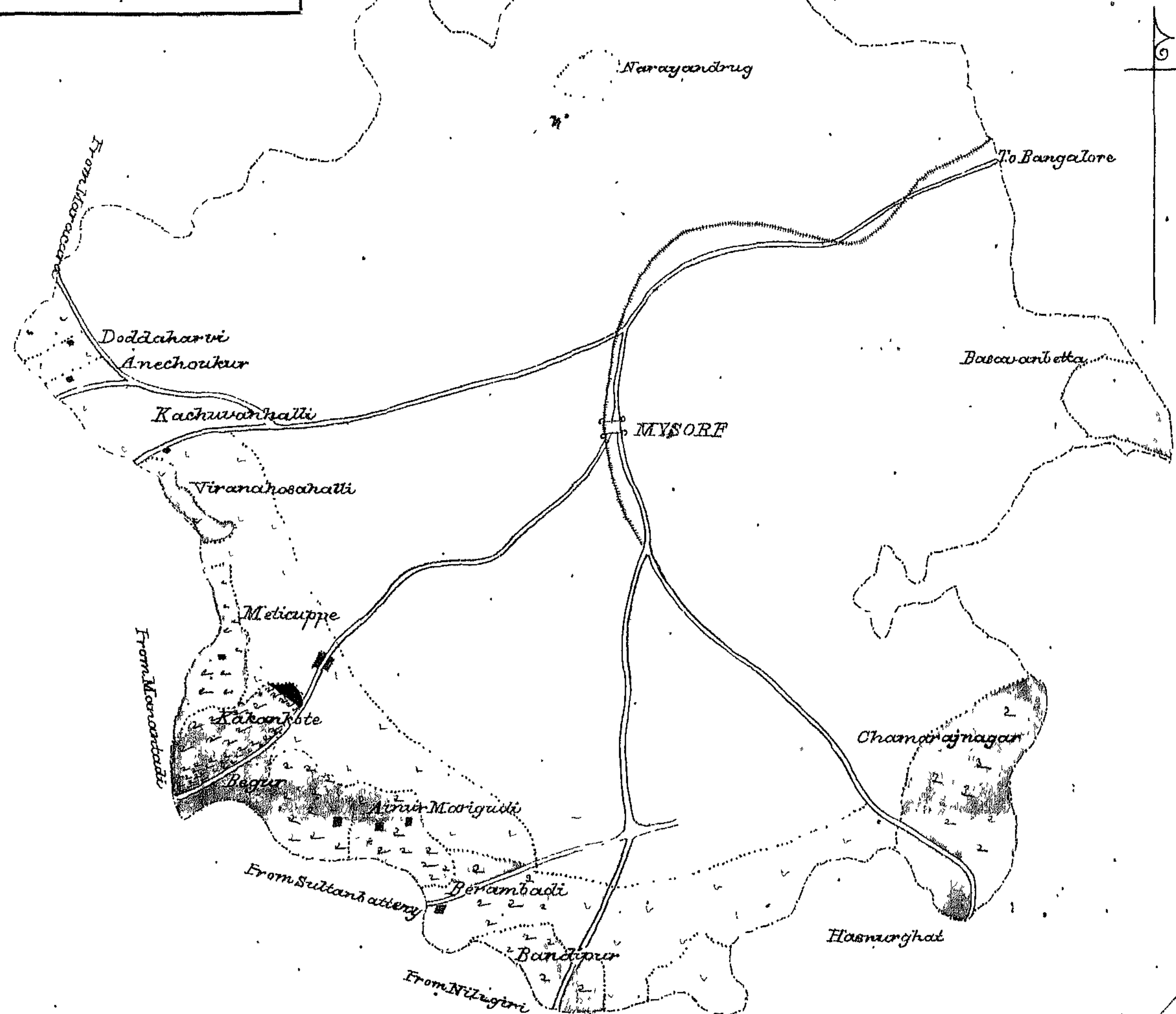
1. State Forest -
2. District Do
3. Plantation, { Teak -  
Sandal

## FOREST MAP

OF THE

## MYSORE DISTRICT.

Scale, 10 Miles to an Inch.



111 7  
(x) 111 7  
(x) 111 7

## MYSORE DISTRICT.

This District is rich in Teak forests containing also other valuable kinds of Reserved trees. There are 8 Reserved Forests covering an area of 279 square miles, almost in one range, traversing the western and southern Taluks of the District and forming a Teak zone. Teak (*Tectona grandis*), Honné (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), Matti (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Blackwood (*Dalbergia latifolia*) and bamboos of different kinds and sizes are predominant and yield a considerable annual revenue. The large quantity of wood required for sleepers for Mysore and Harihar sections of the State Railway was drawn from these forests; only stunted or short-sized teak trees being felled for the purpose. Regeneration is promoted by sowing teak and other timber seeds in patches in open glades and also in areas cleared of brush and useless wood. Apart from this, teak plantations covering an aggregate area of 957 acres, have been raised, as shown on the map, both inside and outside the Forests and chiefly along the river Kabani and Mysore-Manantoddy road which divide the two Forests, Kakankota and Begur. This river is also used for floating timber and bamboos up to Nanjangud. In the Chamrajnagar and Kakankota Forests, there are established haunts of elephants. In the former there is a natural gorge in the valley of mountains rendering a catch easy, whereas in the latter the stockades are more permanent and extensive. The first catch was made in the Chamrajnagar Forest in 1889. In the following year, there was a catch in the Kakankota Forest. Up to last year 234 elephants were caught and most of them were sold. Palghat and Tellicherry offer the best market for their disposal.

There are 207 square miles of District Forests open to agriculturists and license-holders. The chief items of Forest revenue are sandalwood, timber, bamboos and minor forest produce. There is a large Woodyard in the town of Mysore and a number of smaller Depôts at centres chiefly in the south-west taluks for the disposal of timber and bamboos, both by retail and auction sales.

Large game such as elephants, tigers, cheetas and bison is a feature of the forests of the Mysore District and where the Native shikarrees or hunters are adepts in netting and spearing to death both tigers and cheetas.

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## HASSAN DISTRICT.

The most important Forests of this District are situated on the ghats to the west and are unworkable. They cover an area of 64 square miles. The chief trees growing in those Forests are:—(i) Poon (*Calophyllum elatum*), (ii) Nandi (*Lagerstræmia microcarpa*) and (iii) Hesswa (*Artocarpus hirsuta*). Ebony (*Diospyros ebenum*) grows to some extent in the Kemphole Forest alone, part of which is workable, but the cost of transport swallows up all returns. Wild cardamom and pepper grow here and realise a small amount. The absence of teak is conspicuous though single specimens of stunted growth are met with at long intervals in some parts. The soil about Kemphole is, however, most favourable to the growth of teak as judged from the successful results of planting in that locality.

The largest hill forests known as Harekalgudda is situated to the north and abounds chiefly with fuel-bearing trees, while some of the reserved kinds, *viz.*, Honné (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), Matti (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Jalari (*Vatica laccifera*) are also to be found. The Harihar section of the Railway line passes very close to this Forest which supplies it with fuel. Excepting the above forests, the others are small, containing unpreserved kinds and sandalwood. The area of Reserved Forests aggregates 172 square miles and the chief items of Forest revenue are sandalwood, firewood and minor products which are susceptible of considerable improvement. Experimental cultivation or propagation of the lac insect has been very encouraging.

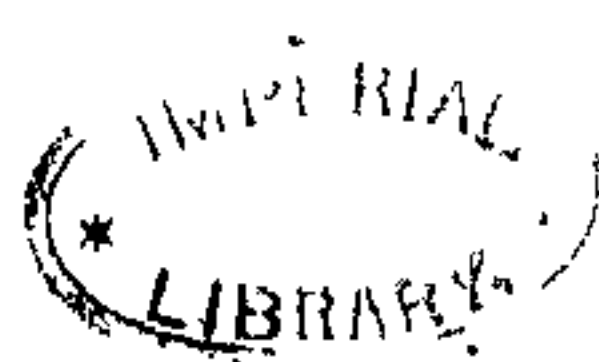
In this District, there is but little antagonism between Forest interests and those of the agricultural community as regards District or Unreserved Forests; and this is owing to liberal treatment in the matter of grazing. A few Fuel Reserves are also being formed.

The plantations which cover an area of 297 acres chiefly consist of sandal and timber trees.

Bison and sambur are the principal large game in the ghat Forests; while spotted deer, pig, cheetas and occasionally tigers are to be found in the others.

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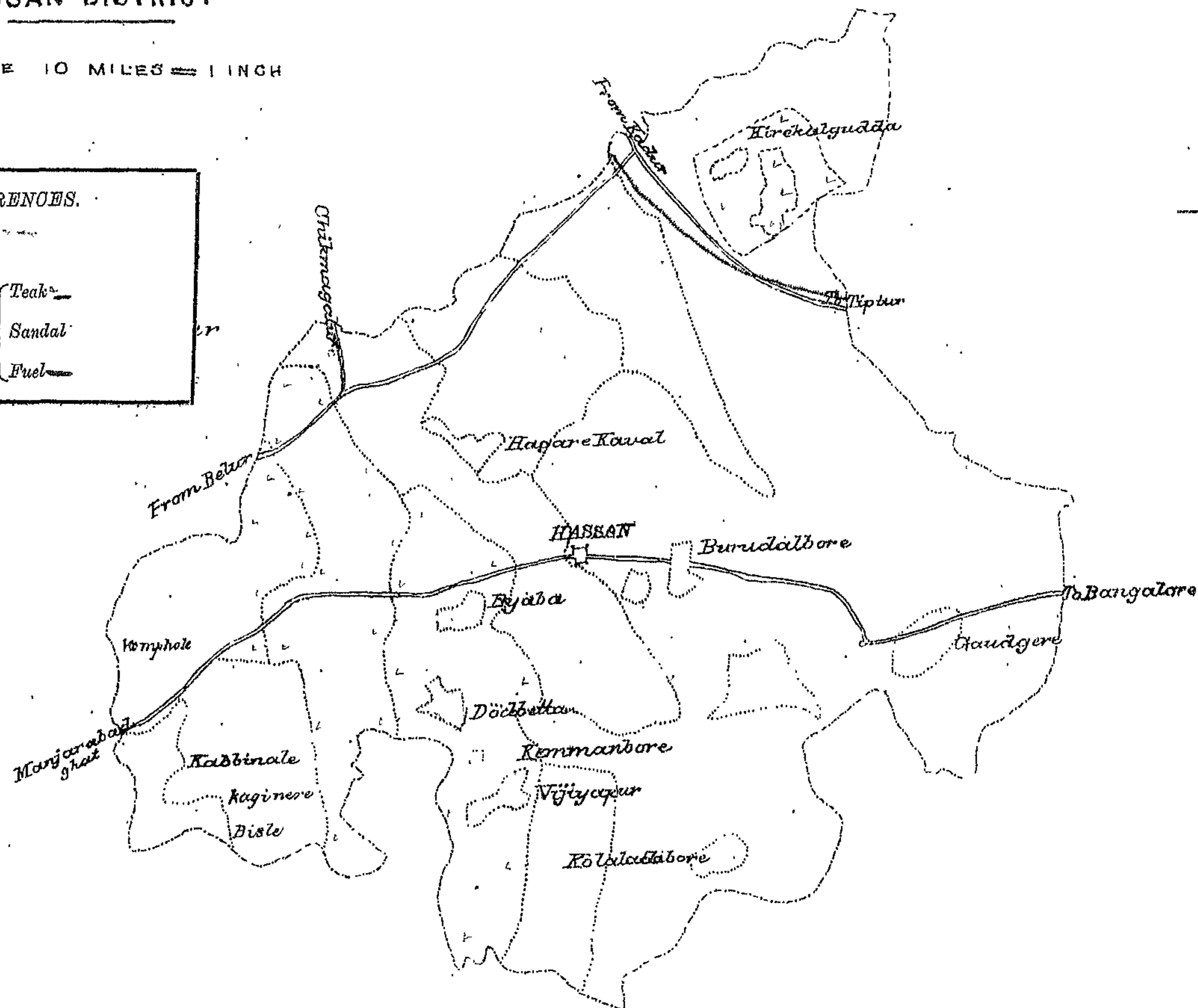


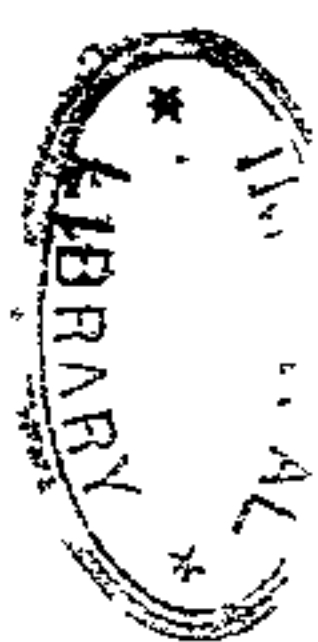
# FOREST MAP OF THE HASSAN DISTRICT

SCALE 10 MILES = 1 INCH

## REFERENCES.

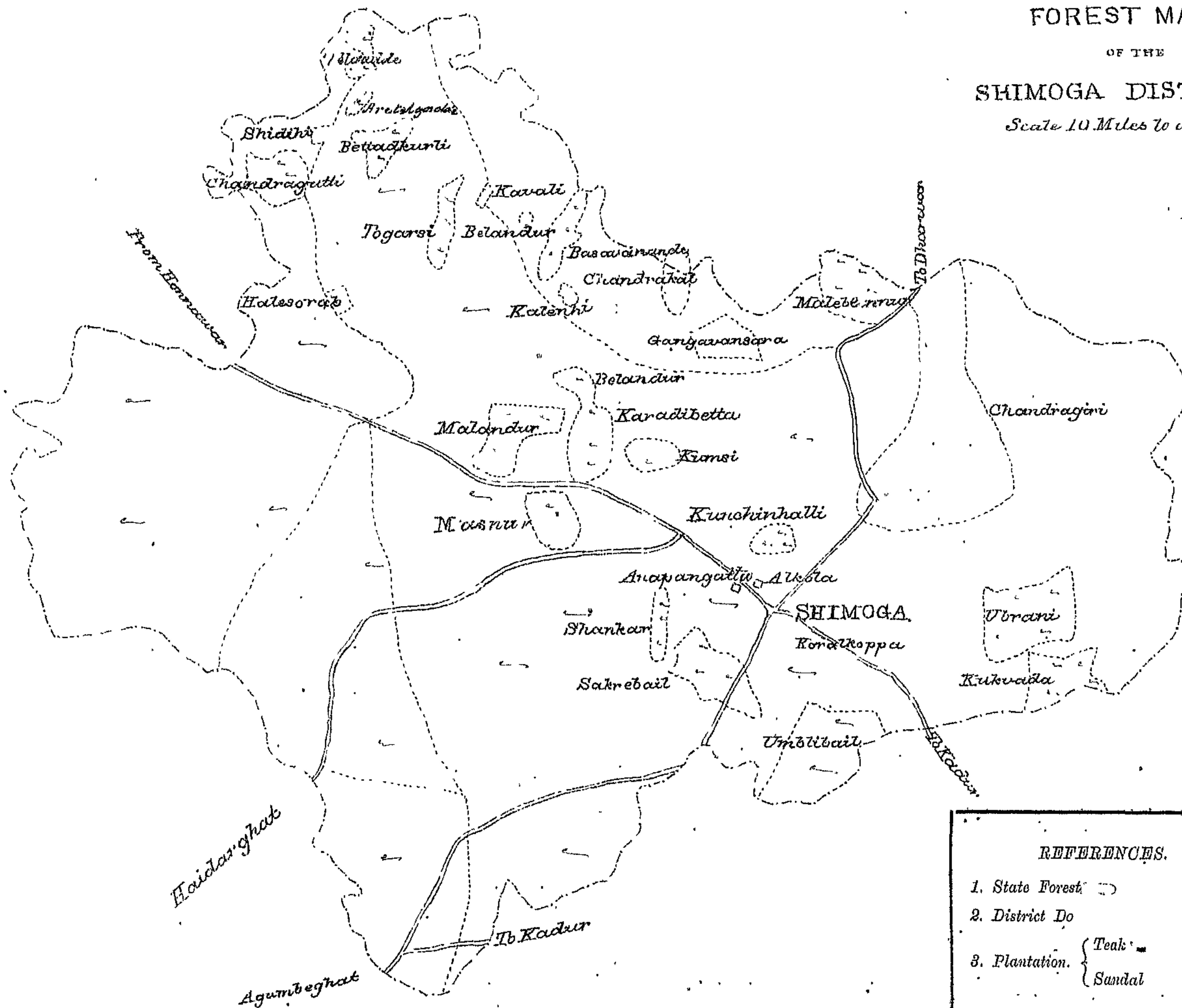
1. State Forest
2. District Do
3. Plantation.
  - Teak
  - Sandal
  - Fuel





# FOREST MAP OF THE SHIMOGA DISTRICT

Scale 10 Miles to an Inch



## REFERENCES.

1. State Forest
2. District Do
3. Plantation.
  - { Teak
  - { Sandal

LIBRARY



## SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

Half the number of Reserved forests of this District, comprising nearly two-thirds of the aggregate area, are situated in the central portion of the District. They are both in the Malnad (hilly) and Maidan (plain) parts; but more in the Malnad. Almost all these forests are fairly opened out by roads and in them is to be found a fair growth of Teak (*Tectona grandis*) along with Honné (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), Blackwood (*Dalbergia latifolia*), Nandi (*Lagerstræmia microcarpa*) and Matti (*Terminalia tomentosa*), and none in a few forests to the north-west. The large sized teak is not procurable as in Mysore and Kadur Districts. The Malnad bamboos are noted for their size, but do not equal those that are known as "andé bidarus" in the Mysore Forests. The aggregate area of Reserved forests is about 317 square miles, as against 549 square miles of District or Unreserved forests which though still available for raiyats and license-holders, represent an amount of forest wealth justly divisible hereafter between the Forest Department and the agricultural and general community. The beautiful ever green forests situated on the ghats, to the west, stretch in one continuous range from north of Sagar Taluk to south of Manjarabad in the Hassan District. These ever-green forests are not, however, of much commercial value, though doubtless they play an important part as regards the heavy rain-fall of the western ghats. Timber, bamboos and notably sandalwood are the chief sources of Forest revenue. Artificial reproduction of timber and sandal trees is regularly attended to in all the Reserved forests which are worked for supplies to Depôts established close to towns or in convenient centres. Teak plantations, consisting also of other valuable timber trees, have been raised on 533½ acres as shown on the map. The fauna of the District includes numerous tigers, cheetas, bears, bison, sambur, antelope and occasionally elephants in a few central forests close to District Headquarters. Monkeys too are abundant, including the langoor.

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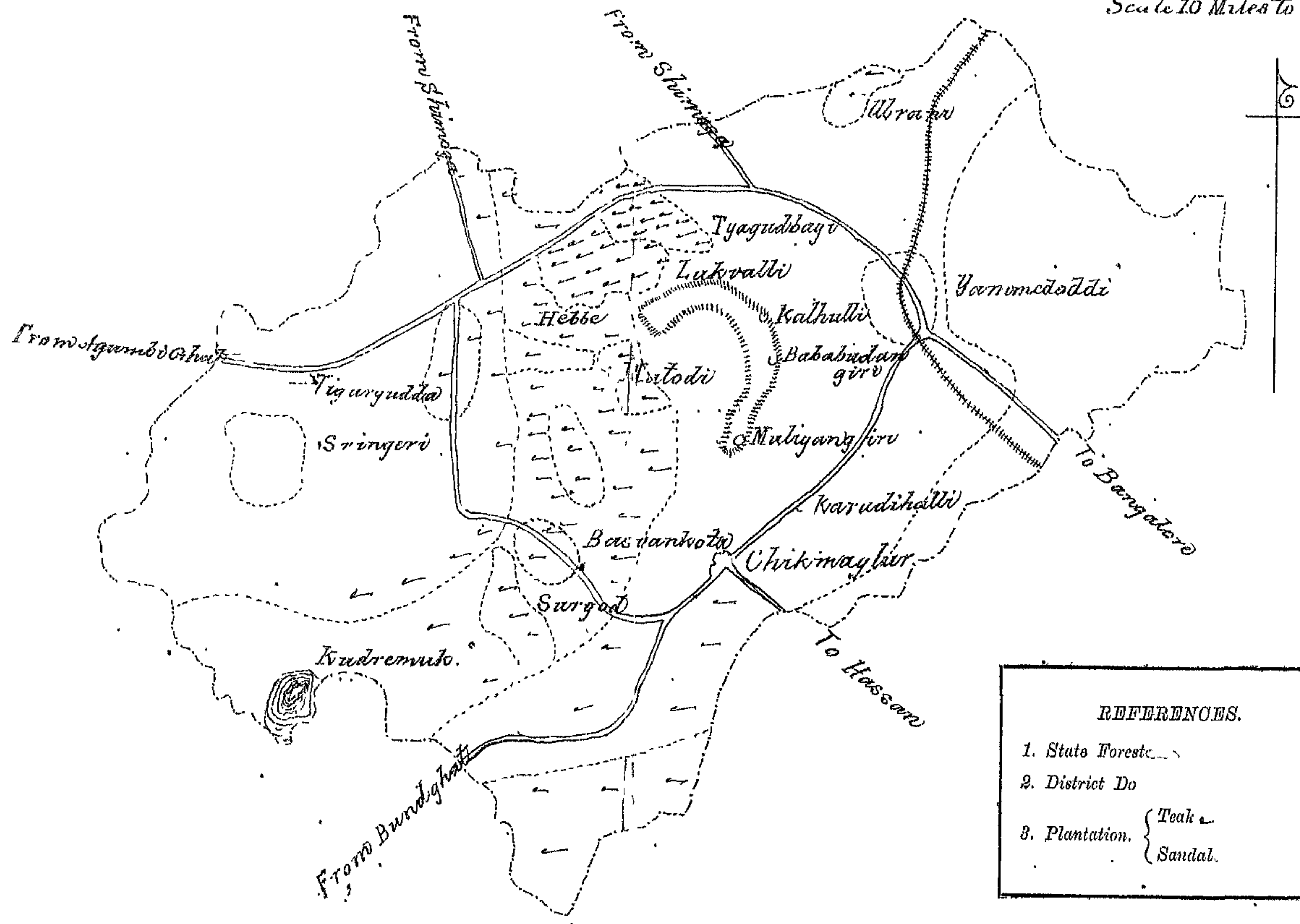
## KADUR DISTRICT.

A large area of this small District is covered with forests. The Reserved forests are mostly situated in the western half of the District and comprise an aggregate area of 88 square miles. Teak (*Tectona grandis*) Matti (*Terminalia tomentosa*) Nandi (*Lagerstræmia microcarpa*) and Blackwood (*Dalbergia latifolia*) are abundant in them. Even in the District or Unreserved forests, which cover a total area of 193 square miles, the growth of such timber trees is general though stunted and the supply to Depôts is drawn from both these sources. Large quantities of timber, as annually sold by auction at Lakvalli Depôt, are purchased by foreign merchants from Bellary and other places and mostly floated down the river Bhadra up to Hanhar and thence removed by carts. There is a Depôt on the Railway line at Birur which is getting into favor with merchants from east Mysore. Fellings are conducted upon selection, with due attention to seed bearers. Natural reproduction is aided by the process of dibbling varieties of timber seeds either in holes or patches wherever blank spaces occur in the Reserved forests, in addition to regular planting of teak which covers an area of 352 acres. The trees here have attained different heights and the old planted areas have made very good growth and more than repaid the cost from thinnings and prunings alone. The chief items of revenue are, timber, bamboos and notably sandal, the extensive propagation of which latter most valuable tree is the main point kept in view in the Mysore Forest Department.

Small herds of elephants are to be found at times in Jagger valley and Lakvalli Forest. The fauna further includes bison, bears, tigers and cheetas, the two latter being mostly found in the open jungles.

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FOREST MAP  
OF THE  
KADUR DISTRICT  
Scale 10 Miles to an Inch



REFERENCES.

1. State Forests
2. District Do
3. Plantation. { Teak  
Sandal.



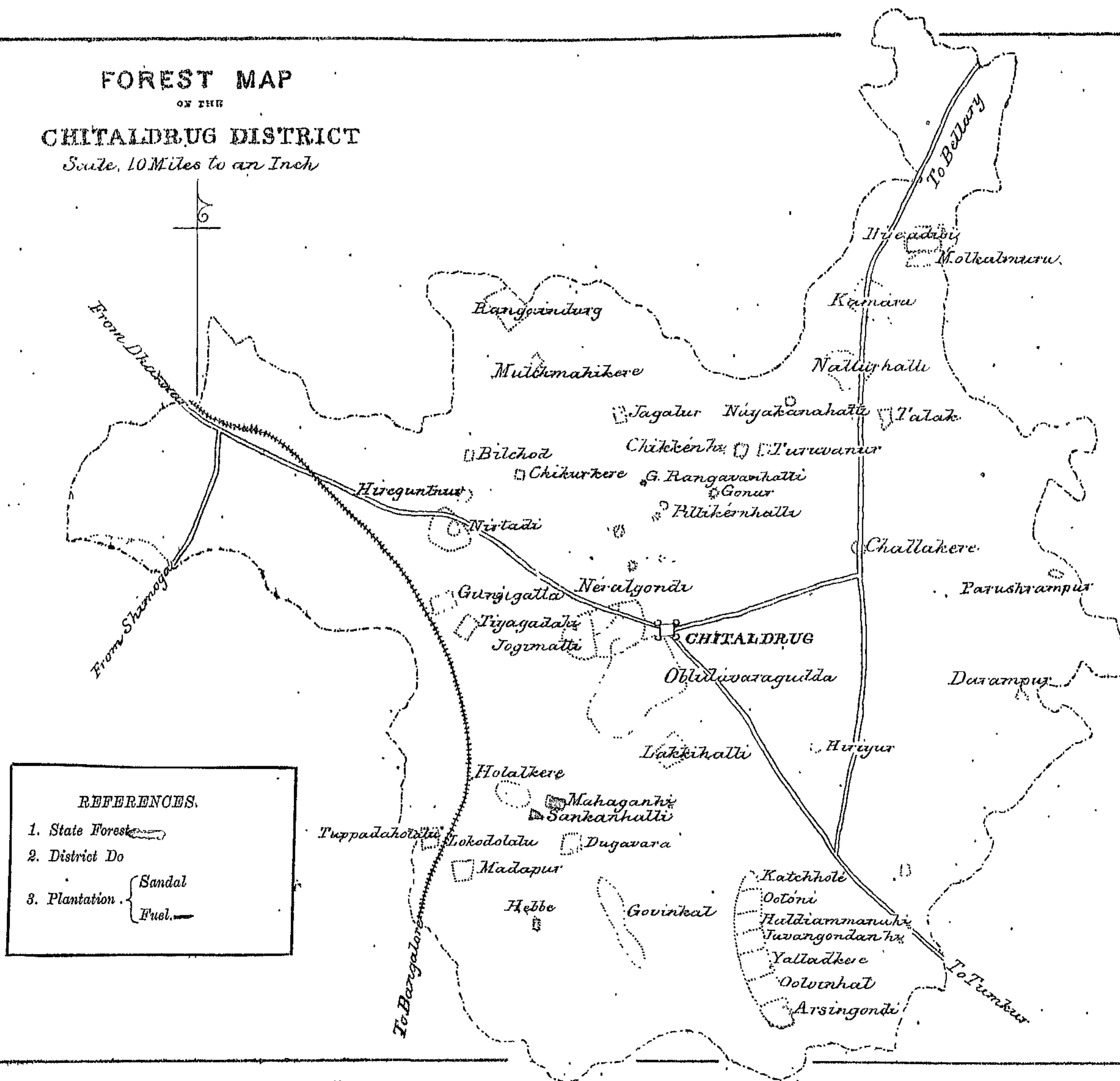
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY





Scale, 10 Miles to an Inch

Scale, 10 Miles to an Inch



11-11-11

## CHITALDROOG DISTRICT.

This District is almost void of forest.

Here and there are to be found jungle tracts which contain Karachi (*Hardwickia binata*) growing spontaneously. The hill tracts are covered chiefly with scrub jungle heavily hacked by iron smelters in past years. Of these, Jogimatt near Chitaldroog town, and Nirthodi in the Davangere Taluk, covering an aggregate area of 13 square miles were but lately brought under forest conservancy and the growth of teak and other valuable timber trees is being tried in them. Also sandal which is almost an exotic in Chitaldroog District.

The other jungle tracts comprise a total area of 120 square miles, of which 71 square miles have been treated as Fuel Reserves, the rest being assigned to agriculturists for their *bonafide* use.

The quantity of timber for building purposes is very limited and the large towns draw their supplies chiefly from more favored Districts.

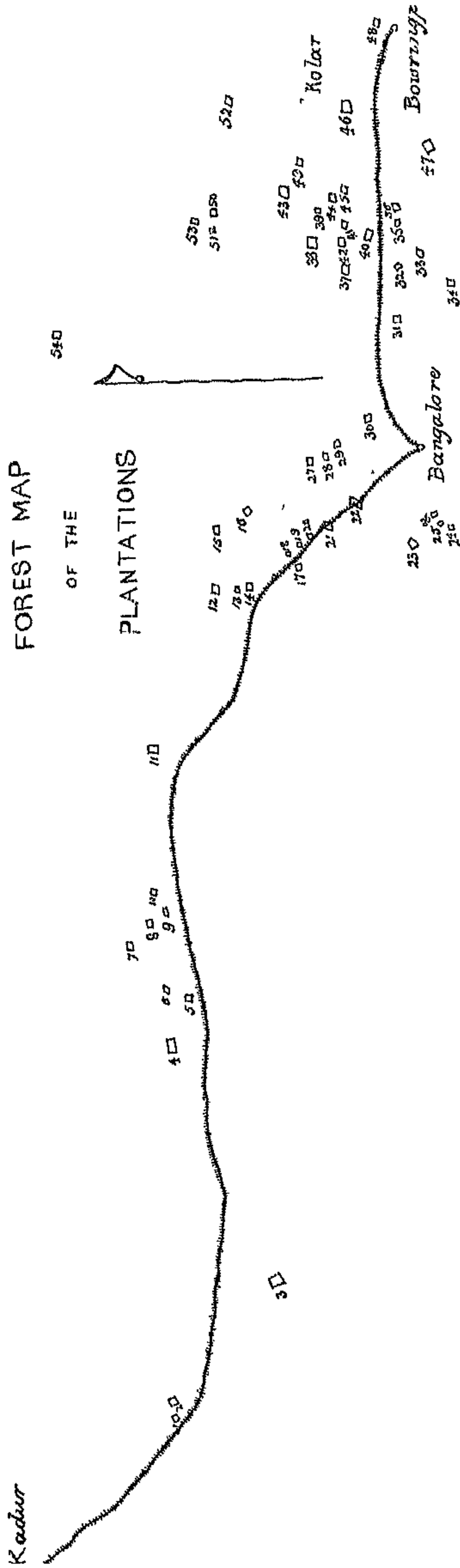
Minor Forest products, particularly tangadi bark (*Cassia auriculata*) form the chief item of Forest revenue.

A few mixed plantations are being raised, but as yet they have scarcely passed the stage of experiment.

Wild pig are common. Tigers, cheelas and bears are only to be found in a few jungles.

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#### NAMES OF PLANTATIONS

1	Bendakere	31	Kadgodu	44	Bellaru
2	Jagur	32	Marsandra	45	Melappanahalli
3	Mallapur	33	Kadumunsandra	46	Vakkaluru
4	Harendahalli	34	Talpur	47	Dinnaru
5	Marsandahalli	35	Old Kurandahalli	48	Kanduru
6	Ankapura	36	New do	49	Lakshimsagara
7	Udali Hoskere	37	Jadiganahalli Old	50	Bavyappanahalli
8	Ammanahalli	38	Jadiganahalli New	51	Dod Hanu
9	Channasattahalli	39	Nelal	52	Chak do
10	Gottapur	40	Appasandra	53	Jangamkote
11	Panduramahal	41	Findal	54	Kamsetihalli
12	Jakkasandra	42	Ramachandrapur	55	Kosupura
13	Mavriammanahalli	43	Yesvantpur		



## PLANTATION DEPARTMENT.

The Plantations of this Department are distinct from those of Forest Districts and the few that have been formed by Revenue Officers. They owe their origin to the orders of the Government of India in 1870 to make timely provision for the supply of fuel to Railways ; hence they are to be found all along the Railway line and up to a certain distance therefrom ; also not far from the Kolar Gold-Fields where the flourishing mining industry has created an abnormal demand for fire-wood. Many of these Plantations are of insufficient area owing to the cultivation and grazing rights of villagers preventing the extension that was required.

2. In the beginning, money and time were spent in experiments of various sorts, such as sowing seed broad-cast, during the rains, in the natural scrub jungle, sowing in ground roughly broken up by the plough or pick, sowing on ridges and in trenches and so on. These trials resulted more or less in failure ; but the experience gained thereby has resulted in the following mode of operations.

The seedlings are raised in nurseries and then pricked out into cylindrical tiles from whence they are transplanted in suitable weather into 3 feet cube pits dug in advance in the previous year.

The above operations, as carried out on contract system, have ensured such economical results that numerous private individuals have largely followed suit.

3. Though fuel planting was the original object and casuarina, which is about the cheapest and quickest fuel growing tree known, was mainly grown, it is now the policy to abandon gradually the growing of fuel to private enterprise and to raise trees yielding valuable produce such as Lac and Gallnut and also good marketable timber such as Bage (*Albizia lebbek*) and Bilwara (*Albizia odoratissima*) both being hardy indigenous trees and the latter virtually inexhaustable owing to the free growth of root-suckers. Thus in small and compact areas, more fuel and timber trees are being grown than in miles of District Forests, which are gradually becoming more denuded.

4. Above all, extensive propagation of the valuable Sandal tree is now kept steadily in view, as experience shows that it thrives well under the shade of trees which it has eventually to replace when the latter are cut down for fuel or timber.

5. The total area of the 55 Plantations in this Department is about 21,833 acres or 34 square miles, of which 13,647 are stocked at a total cost of Rs. 4,21,340 being less than Rs. 31 per acre and including cost of trenching, hedging, demarcation and compartment lines and fire protection. The actual present cost of planting and other incidental charges is about Rs. 25 an acre.

6. Approximately there are 26,56,400 fuel (chiefly Casuarina) and other trees in the above mentioned stocked area, in addition to some 8,00,000 of Sandal trees mostly of young growth of which however a fair per centage is expected to arrive at maturity.

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## Medical Department.

I.—Statement showing the Population, the number of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Province as existed on the 31st December 1891.

No.	Districts.	Population according to the Census of 1891 for the Province.	Total number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries of all classes in each District.
1	Bangalore	...	...	18
2	Kolar	...	...	11
3	Tumkur	...	...	12
4	Mysore	...	...	20
5	Hassan	...	99	8
6	Shimoga	...	...	12
7	Kadur	...	...	9
8	Chitaldroog	...	...	9
		4,943,604		

II.—Statement showing the number of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Province opened each year and the cost of construction of Medical buildings from 1881 to 1891.

	No. of Dispensaries opened.	Cost of construction of the Medical Buildings.	Remarks.
No. existed in 1880...	26	...	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.</b></p> <p>The institutions are of three classes. The first are large Hospitals with departments for out-patients attached, the 2nd are Dispensaries with two or more wards for in-patients, and the third are exclusively for out-patients, or rather have been as during the last two years accommodation is being provided as fast as funds admit of it, for two or three in-patients in connection with each.</p> <p>In addition to the General Hospitals and Dispensaries there are five Special Hospitals, <i>viz.</i>, Her Highness the Maharani's Hospital for women and children at Mysore, the Maternity and Hospital for women and children, the Lunatic and Leper Asylums and Hospitals for infectious diseases at Bangalore besides three Jail Hospitals, making a total of 99 at the end of 1891.</p>
1881...	30	5,095	
1882...	33	1,735	
1883...	35	1,530	
1884...	41	15,782	
1885...	47	14,589	
1886...	56	14,524	
1887...	66	22,986	
1888...	84	27,638	
1889...	89	29,031	
1890...	94	32,896	
1891...	99	31,555	
Total...	99	1,97,361	

## VITAL STATISTICS.

III.—Statement showing the various Causes of Mortality in the Province of Mysore for the past 11 years from 1881 to 1891.

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	Total.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population aver- age of 11 years.	Ratio Per 1,000 deaths from causes.
Cholera	...	25	893	330	2,677	10	832	1,015	1,530	1,326	1,204	10,026	19	12.39
Small-pox	...	2,566	7,940	3,241	3,264	4,175	6,354	5,654	5,242	4,233	5,099	52,608	89	67.65
Fever	...	43,842	36,950	33,139	33,280	29,891	42,668	37,609	41,656	55,102	38,307	435,551	818	560.25
Cow-diseases	...	4,844	5,032	4,751	4,970	5,429	5,448	5,861	5,765	5,361	4,935	58,270	1.09	74.94
Injuries	...	1,094	1,024	1,024	1,024	1,045	987	1,060	1,013	977	1,001	11,230	21	14.51
All other causes	...	18,869	19,073	19,704	19,417	19,443	19,531	19,592	19,852	18,008	17,426	209,760	3.94	269.76
Total.....	71,240	70,912	63,243	62,546	65,112	70,324	75,820	70,791	74,618	85,007	67,982	777,595	14.59	1000.00

IV.—Statement showing the number of cases vaccinated in the Province of Mysore for 11 years (from 1881-82 to 1891-92).

Years.	Total Number vaccinated.			Number of successful cases.			Percentage of successful cases.		Ratio of successful cases (both primary and re-vaccination) per mille of population.	Ratio of successful cases both (primary and re-vaccination) per mille of births.	Remarks.
	Primary.	Re-vaccinated.	Total.	Primary.	Re-vaccinated.	Total.	Primary.	Re-vaccinated.			
1881-82	97,353	1,412	98,765	78,535	840	79,375	80.67	59.49	19.33	799.93	
1882-83	98,114	1,617	99,731	79,104	1,023	80,127	80.62	63.00	19.38	795.25	
1883-84	97,319	1,588	98,907	78,747	836	79,583	80.92	60.23	19.43	788.70	
1884-85	99,922	1,691	101,613	78,563	1,065	79,628	80.23	62.98	19.45	820.15	
1885-86	98,889	2,164	101,053	78,535	1,430	79,965	79.42	66.08	19.53	882.70	
1886-87	99,734	800	100,534	77,358	590	77,948	76.82	73.75	19.04	859.32	
1887-88	99,717	663	100,380	75,636	551	76,187	75.85	83.10	18.60	818.15	
1888-89	99,333	578	99,911	77,226	406	77,632	77.75	70.25	18.93	792.30	
1889-90	72,587	720	73,307	60,710	547	61,257	83.61	75.97	14.99	705.20	
1890-91	68,732	687	69,419	57,617	554	58,171	83.83	80.64	14.21	704.89	
1891-92 for 15 months from April 1891 to June 1892.	97,489	1,465	98,954	82,750	1,158	83,908	84.88	79.04	17.32	689.73	





Statement showing the strength, &c., of the Mysore Medical Service for the eleven years from 1881-91.

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Senior Surgeon with Executive and Administrative duties, Commissioned Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Service ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Civil Surgeons	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
do do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Surgeons, Local Service	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant Surgeons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honorary Assistant Surgeons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Assistant Surgeons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Apothecaries	14	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Hospital Assistants (all Grades)	66	60	72	64	68	75	84	105	108	111	116
Total.....	85	76	87	84	90	91	98	122	125	129	133

\*Only two Civil Surgeons and one Superintendent, Central Jail.

