

MYSORE DISTRICT.

SECTION 1—DESCRIPTIVE.

SITUATION, AREA AND BOUNDARIES.

Situation.

The Mysore District forms the southernmost portion of the State, and is situated between $11^{\circ} 36'$ and $13^{\circ} 35'$ north latitude, $75^{\circ} 55'$ and $77^{\circ} 20'$ east longitude. The greatest length from east to west is about 97 miles; from north to south, the extreme distance is about 102 miles.

The area of the district is 5,497.82 square miles of which 2,074 square miles are under cultivation and 1,895 square miles not available for cultivation and the rest are culturable waste.

Boundaries.

It is bounded on the north by the Hassan and Tumkur Districts; east by the Bangalore District and the Coimbatore Collectorate; south by the Nilgiri and Malabar Collectorates; and West by Coorg.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS.

The river Cauvery besides forming the boundary for some distance both on the western and eastern sides, traverses the district from north-west to east, receiving the tributaries Hemavati, Lōkapavani and Shimsha on the north, and the Lakshmanatirtha, Kabbani and Honnu Hole or Suvaranāvati on the south. At Kannambadi, North-West of Mysore City, a dam has been thrown across the Cauvery and the Krishnarajasagar with a maximum water spread of 16.02 square miles has been formed which forms an important new feature in the landscape and physical environment.

Lofty mountain ranges covered with vast forests, the home of the elephant, shut in the western, southern and some parts

of the eastern frontier. The only break in this mighty barrier is to the south-east, where the Cauvery takes its course towards the Ghāts and hurls itself down the falls of Gagana Chukki and Bar Chukki at the island of Sivasamudram. The principal range of hills within the district is the Biligirirangan in the Yelandur Jāgīr at the south-eastern extremity, rising to a height of 5,091 feet above the level of the sea. Next to these, the isolated hills of Gopalaswami in the south near Gundlupet, 4,770 feet above sea level, and of Bettadpur in the north-west (4,389 feet), are the most prominent heights with Chamundi hill (3,489 feet) south of Mysore. The French Rocks (2,882 feet), to the north of Seringapatam, are conspicuous points of a line culminating in the sacred peak at Melkote (3,589 feet). Short ranges of low hills appear along the southern parts of the district, especially in the south-west. On the east, in Malvalli Taluk, are encountered the hills which separate the valleys of the Shimsha and Arkāvati among which Kabbal-durga (3,507 feet) has gained an unenviable notoriety.

An undulating table-land, fertile and well watered by perennial rivers, whose waters, dammed by noble and ancient *anicuts*, enrich their banks by means of canals; such has the Mysore District been described. Here and there granite rocks rise from the plain, which is otherwise unintermittent and well wooded. There is a gradual fall in the level of the country from west to east, Yelwal being 2,826 feet above the sea, Mysore 2,525, and Seringapatam 2,337. The extreme south forms a terai of dense and valuable but unhealthy forest, occupying the depression which runs along the foot of the Nilgiri mountains, the lowest part of which is the remarkable long, steep, trench-like ravine, sometimes called the Mysore ditch, which forms the boundary on this side, and in which now flows the Moyar.

GEOLOGY.

The southern portion of the Mysore district, differs in its geological features from the other three districts noted

before in the absence of any big body of Dharwar Schists, and in the occurrence of fairly wide areas composed of charnockite series of rocks, one of such being at the eastern border of the district to the east of Yelandur, constituting the Biligirirangan range of hills and the other forming a portion of the western border of the district from Fraserpet to near Hanagod (Hunsur Taluk). The intervening ground consists essentially of granite gneiss and gneissic granites, with thin beds, lenses and elongated runs of various hornblendic rocks, pyroxenites and dunites containing chromite and magnesite, and members of the basic granulites of the charnockite series. To the west of Chattanhalli the gneissic ground to an average width of 6 to 8 miles is characterised by the occurrence of bands of highly altered rocks of the nature of Kyanite-Staurolite-siliceous schists, biotite-steatite-graphite schists and also bands of limestone and quartzites, associated and sometime interbanded with hornblende granulites, amphibolites and pyroxenites and occasionally dunites. The original nature of these metamorphic siliceous schists is still an open question ; but they are of economic importance since in the former rocks are found graphite, corundum and garnets. They run from near Bilikere in a S & S. S. W. direction for nearly 25 to 30 miles up to very nearly the southern borders of the State.

The region north of the line joining roughly Periyapatna and Malvalli, forming the northern portion of the district constitutes essentially a gently undulating gneissic plain in which stand out abruptly ranges of granitic hills like those at Tannur, Melkote, Shindghatta and Narayandurga. The one noticeable feature in the gneissic plain especially in the Krishnarajpet Taluk is the occurrence of a number of long sinuous ridges of unctuous talchloritic amphibolites and bands of dark hornblendic rocks of varying characteristics. These apparent dyke-like exposures of the amphibolites in the gneiss are believed to be older remnants of the Dharwar schists, which are explained to have been cut out and enclosed in that fashion ; it is not yet known if the

same explanation holds good for the darker hornblendic bands.

Apart from these isolated bands of schists, there are three well defined zones of Dharwar rocks, described under the names of Bellibetta, Hadnur and Sitapur belts respectively. The Bellibetta belt forms the westernmost patches of these schists, and runs for a length of about 15 miles with varying widths. The maximum width of these schists is attained in the region of Bellibetta and Hemagiri, while narrowing southwards they terminate near the northern bank of the Cauvery river.

The second belt runs to a distance of 25 miles to the east of Krishnarajpet passing through the village of Hadnur and Shindghatta, and near Bukinkere. The belt scarcely attains a width of more than half a mile anywhere.

The third belt is situated on the northern banks of the Cauvery to the east of the village of Sitapur.

In the first and portions of the second belt, the dark, hornblendic runs make a very small feature forming only narrow fringes while the bulk of the rock consists of unctuous talcose tremolitic rocks, the altered amphibolites or pyroxenites with some patches of altered peridotites. The southern portion of the Hadnur belt and the Sitapur belt consists mostly of dark hornblendic rocks of varying texture. Apart from these, there are other isolated hornblendic runs, which appear to consist of memoirs of different series, some being of Dharwar age, others forming the hornblende granulites of the charnockite series, while a few appear to be crushed later dykes.

Dyke rocks:—Hornblendic dykes and epidiorites occur near Chattanhalli, Mysore Taluk.

Hornblende and pyroxene granulites of charnockite affinities are found in the region of Sagarkatte, and hypersthene granulites of varying texture occur in many places. Felsites and Porphyry dykes of quite a great range of texture and colour outcrop conspicuously in the Seringpatam and Mandya Taluks. When cut and polished, they form

ornamental building stones ; and some varieties have been used in the construction of the new palace at Mysore.

Dolerites are seen in large numbers to the west of Hunsur and also to the west of Gundlupet and in Malvalli Taluks.

Building
Stones.

Granite is quarried in many parts of the district, chief among which being the quarries near Chinkurli from where slabs and stones are carted to Mysore. Felsites and porphyries form beautiful ornamental stones but they are not utilised to any considerable extent.

Clay.

Black clayey soil is found near Sargur and also in parts of Chamarajnagar Taluk where it is mixed with nodular kankar. They are only locally utilised by potters.

Minerals.

The Mysore district has shown the occurrence of a great range of minerals, but very few of them have been found profitably productive on a large scale.

Asbestos.

Asbestos has been reported to occur near Mandya, at Konur (Nanjangud Taluk), Tirukanambi, Chettanhalli and at a number of points in the Hadnur and Bellibetta belts of schists. In all these places, the outcrops consist of hard brittle stained fibres of very little tensible strength. None of them have been prospected excepting the thin chrysotile veins near Chattanhalli which was found to be of very small extent.

Corundum.

Corundum occurs in groups of deposits in the Hunsur, Heggaddevankote, T.-Narsipur and Mandya Taluks. The quality and appearances vary. Ruby corundum is found near Kupaya (T.-Narasipur Taluk). These deposits excepting the few in the Mysore Taluk, are not regularly worked. The loose crystals are annually picked up by local people and sold to corundum contractors usually at the rate of 1½ to 2 annas per measuring seer.

Garnet occurs as embedded crystals in the various hornblende graunlites. Near Sargur and Chattanhalli the disintegrated and transported crystals are segregated to a small extent in the *nullas* flowing through these regions. Such crystals are usually granular and are translucent, varying in colour from pale rose red to deep pinkish red. Garnet.

In the Amble and Valgere areas (Nanjangud Taluk), the reefs occurring in a thin band of hornblende schist were prospected for gold and after a considerable amount of development work were abandoned as unprofitable. There are also old workings near Hemagiri, Chinkere, Hunjankere and other places in the district. Gold.

Small flakes of crystalline graphite are found disseminated evenly in the siliceous gritty schists in some of the bands in the zone of metamorphism already mentioned. The deposits were prospected to a small extent near Sargur and Mavinhalli with the result that the former place showed a very poor concentration of the mineral in the rock, the percentage of distribution seldom exceeding 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$; while the latter, though containing the mineral to the extent of 17 per cent of the rock, was found to be confined only to the margins of a very small lense of an enstatite-peridotite, the graphite bearing portions of which were estimated to be less than 3,000 tons. Graphite.

Ferruginous quartzites occur at a number of places in the S.-W. portion of the Mysore district and also near Halagur in the Malvalli Taluk. There are indications of ancient smelting in these places, and especially the Malvalli ores seem to have attracted attention till recently. Iron Ores.

Kankar occurs in a group of isolated deposits in the vicinity of Krishnarajasagara, chief amongst which being the Jettihundi deposit. Similarly, near Dodkanya, on the banks Kankar and Limestone.

of the Gundal river, and in parts of Mandya Taluk, the nodules are collected and burnt into lime.

Limestone is found in two or three places in small bands. To the east of Undavadi is a small run, while about 6 or 7 miles west of Chathanhalli (Mysore Taluk) are two fairly big bands of magnesian limestone.

Magnesite
and
Chromite.

The important groups of deposits of these minerals are found between Kadakola and Chethanhalli. They occur in the weathered ultrabasic rocks probably dunites, which are in isolated lenses in the gneisses running with a north and south strike.

Magnesite.

The following are the different areas where magnesite has been worked :—

Shinduvalli, Solepur, Dod Kattur, Chick Kattur, Dod Kanya, Chick Kanya, Talur, Nachanhalli, Gurur, Choganhalli, Masanbayinhalli, Kiralu, Sathahalli, Nadanhalli, Chathanhalli.

The total quantity of magnesite extracted from 1913 to 1914 is 13,957 tons, of which 10,203 tons have been exported.

Chromite.

Chromite has been worked chiefly in the following areas :— Shinduvalli, Dodkanya, Dod Kattur, Talur, Gurur, Nachanhalli and Waddarpalya.

The total quantity of chrome ore extracted in this district from 1907 to 1924 is 39,213 tons, of which 28,855 tons have been exported, the Shinduvalli Mine being the chief producer.

Mica.

In many places, the pegmatites of this region bear small books of muscovite. Large pits were sunk in the Tagadur and Chinnamballi blocks but the license terminating in the year 1918, it has not been renewed and consequently work has been abandoned. At Vadesamudra near French Rocks, some mica has been won and during 1922-23 about 3,500 lbs. of rounds were obtained. No work has been done during 1923-24.

Apart from these, at a number of other points, some work was done in the mica bearing pegmatites ; but they, being found unproductive, were abandoned soon. The total quantity of mica extracted in this district from 1911 to 1924 is 35,353 lbs. of which 25,042 lbs. have been exported.

Coarse varieties of soapstone are found in patches in parts of the Bellibetta and Hadnur schists and also in distinct bands in the vicinity of Sagaur and Manhalli (Heggaddevankote Taluk). Near Varnua, the material is quarried and carved into utensils. Soapstone.

Saline earth is found along the banks of Suvarnāvati and Mugur rivers in the Chamaraṅnagar Taluk from which after lixiviating and evaporation common salt is obtained locally. Earth-salt and Earth-soda.

Earth-soda is found to a large extent in the Mandya and Chamaraṅnagar Taluks. At the former place, experiments were conducted by the Mysore Geological Department during 1917-18 with a view to test the possibility of manufacturing sodium carbonates on a large scale. The results arrived at show that it could be worked profitably on a small scale. The deposits have been scattered about and earth will have to be collected and extracted at a central place which is being done at present by private agency.

Kaolin is found to a small extent at Melkote where the material after washing and levigation is pressed into small balls or sticks and used by some people for their caste marks. Kaolin.

Indications are also found of the existence of iron pyrites, arsenical pyrites and sulphides of metals in the southern parts of the district.

BOTANY.

The District has some of the largest and most valuable timber yielding forests in the State. The forest belt beginning in the west of the Hunsur Taluk, spreads along the frontier into the south and passes to the north becoming (a) Vegetation.

thinner. In this State, it goes into the Malvalli Taluk in about the eastern boundary of the District. The thickest and richest forests of Bisalvadi, Kakankote, Begur and Ainur-Marigudi, are in the Heggaddevankote Taluk, which is also the most important field of Khedda operations in the State. The District is split into two forest divisions. The extent of the State Forest and plantations in each is as given below :—

Mysore West Division			Mysore South Division	
		Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.	
State Forest	..	320	329	
Plantations	..	5.3	1	

The principal species are Teak, Honne, Nandi, Rosewood and Dindiga. Karachi is found in Basavanabetta Hill in Malvalli Taluk. Jalari is found near Melkote.

(b) Arboriculture.

In the Mysore Taluk, there are several planted topes of mangoes and banyans, and the Jamun-tree grows well in many parts. Some thriving cocoa-nut and areca-nut gardens are scattered throughout the taluk. The taluk of Seringapatam is well irrigated by channels, and grows much rice and sugar-cane as does the taluk of T.-Narasipur in the east ; but trees, except in planted groves, are scarce. Yedatore, another rice growing taluk, is also bare of forest or large tracts of jungle. The taluk of Mandya is very thinly wooded, and Maddur tracts are not much better. Gundlupet and Chamarajnaragar in the south are well off in this respect. The latter is a well-watered land, full of paddy fields and rich gardens strongly fenced in. The Nanjangud taluk is also of the same type. Several very fine specimens of mangoes, tamarinds and banyans grow round the villages in the Hunsur Taluk where the rainfall is comparatively heavy. Parts of Periyapatna are covered with thousands of date-palm growing in the waste lands.

Kanarese	Botanical	English
<i>Cereals.</i>		
Baragu ..	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> ..	Common millet
Bhatta ..	<i>Oryza sativa</i> ..	Paddy
Godhi ..	<i>Triticum aristatum</i> ..	Wheat
Haraka ..	<i>Panicum semiverticillatum</i> ..	..
Jola ..	<i>Holcus sorghum</i> ..	Great millet
Kambu ..	<i>Holcus spicatus</i> ..	Spiked millet
Navane ..	<i>Panicum italicum</i> ..	Italian millet
Ragi ..	<i>Eleusine corocana</i> ..	Ragi
Same ..	<i>Panicum frumentaceum</i> ..	Little millet
<i>Pulses.</i>		
Avare ..	<i>Dolichos lablab</i> ..	Cow gram
Chennangi ..	<i>Lens esculenta</i> ..	Lentil
Hesaru ..	<i>Phaseolus mungo</i> ..	Green gram
Hurali ..	<i>Dolichos uniflorus</i> ..	Horse gram
Kadale ..	<i>Cicer aritinum</i> ..	Bengal gram
Tadugani ..	<i>Dolichos catiang</i> ..	..
Togari ..	<i>Cajanus indicus</i> ..	Pigeon pea, dhal
Uddu ..	<i>Phaseolus minimus</i> ..	Black gram
<i>Oil Seeds.</i>		
Achchellu ..	<i>Sesamum orientale</i> ..	Gingelli
Huchchellu ..	<i>Guizotea oleifera</i> ..	Wild Gingelli
Haralu ..	<i>Ricinus communis</i> ..	Castor-oil
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Arale ..	<i>Gossypium indicum</i> ..	Cotton
Kaphi ..	<i>Coffea arabica</i> ..	Coffee
Hoge soppu ..	<i>Nicotina</i> ..	Tobacco
Kabbu ..	<i>Saccharum officinale</i> ..	Sugar-cane
Sanabu ..	<i>Crotalaria juncea</i> ..	Country hemp
Uppu nerle ..	<i>Morinda</i> ..	Mulberry

The crops both wet and dry are classed under two heads, (c) Crops, according to the season in which they are grown, *hainu* and *karu*. The season for sowing both wet and dry hain crops opens in July, that for sowing kar wet crops in September, and that for kar dry crops in April. It was not uncommon in former times for the raiyats to obtain annually both hain and kar crops from their wet lands, the hain being

the better of the two. It may however be doubted whether their aggregate out-turn in the year was greater than it is at present, as, without plentiful manuring, two crops a year tax wet land very severely. Now, owing to the yearly repair of the channels, and also in part to want of water, it is only under a few rain-fed tanks in the east of the District that both hain and kar crops are obtained on the same wet lands in one year.

On dry lands, it is usual to grow two crops in the same year, the latter being a minor grain if the land is fertile enough to admit of it. Thus horse gram, Kadale, hesaru, etc., are often put in immediately after jola has been reaped. But of grains which form the staple food of the people, such as ragi and jola, the land will only admit of one crop a year as a rule; consequently, the raiyats are obliged to choose between a hain or kar crop. In the northern taluks, Yedatore, Mysore, Seringapatam, Mandya and Malavalli, hain crops are preferred, because their growth is then more influenced by the monsoon. But in the southern or Malnad taluks, the raiyats generally find kar crops more desirable because while their jungle springs and the rain, which there falls more frequently, afford them a tolerable supply of water all the year round, the south-west monsoon, which falls with greater force on the forest land, would render ploughing operations in June laborious.

The kar crops of paddy are further divided into Tula kar, Kumbha kar crop and Mesha kar. When the raiyats are well supplied with bullocks and labour, then the Kumbha kar crop is sown at the most favourable season, that is at the end of September. But sometimes, owing to deficiency of the aforementioned requirements, part of the crop is sown before and part after the proper season. The former is known as Tula kar and the latter as Mesha kar. The Tula kar is an inferior crop. Under rain-fed tanks especially, which require sometime to fill, the rice harvest is often very late, for many raiyats are averse to trusting to future rain, and will not put in their seed until the tank is full.

All crops can be grown as either hain or kar with the exception of certain sorts of paddy, cotton, wheat, gram, (which however is sometimes grown as manure for a wet crop,) haraka, bargu, jirige, kadale, tadagani, huchchellu, coriander, chillies and turmeric, which are grown as hain only.

The extensive system of irrigation channels gives special prominence to paddy and sugar-cane cultivation and other wet crops. Owing to the richness of the soil, a liberal crop usually rewards the raiyat without that constant manuring which is necessary in most other districts. The following is a list of varieties of rice known in the district; dodda bhatta, or dappa bhatta, kembhatta, kesari, putraj bhatta, chambe, kavadaga, kari bhatta, punuguraj, bol mallige, ganda sarige, chinna sarige kendalu, sukadas, hile bhatta, kare karu, jirige sanna, haladi sanna, arisina sanna, kar sanna, kaliyur sanna, salakisanna, gobi sanna, saklatisanna, bangarkaddi, munduga or murduga (bara bhatta). The last named is grown by bengar or dry cultivation, and only needs a moist situation and a fair supply of rain. It has been found impossible to define exactly the season at which each is grown on account of the different observances of each taluk in this respect. The usual period which elapses before the paddy arrives at maturity is six months, but two or three varieties, kare karu, for instance, require only $3\frac{1}{2}$ months, while others, such as dodda bhatta and munduga require seven months. The sanna paddy is of superior quality to the others, and from it table rice is cooked.

As is the case throughout India, there are three methods of rice cultivation, both in *hain* and *kar*, the barbhatta or punaji, in which the seed is not sown dry on the field, the mole bhatta, in which the seed is not sown until it has sprouted through being soaked in water and packed in leaves; and the nati, by which method the seed is first sown very thick in a small plot of ground and transplanted into the field when the shoots are a foot high. The last is the most common and yields the best crop.

All the varieties of rice can be cultivated according to the *nati* or transplantation mode, with the exception of one, that one the coarsest of all, which is known in different taluks under the several names of mundaga, muradaga, kannel bhatta and bara bhatta, being subject to the rules laid down for the bara bhatta (broad cast) or punaji method.

Ragi (*eleusine corocana*) is the staple food of the District. The poorer classes and those who gain their bread by manual labour are here greatly prejudiced against rice, and fully appreciate the strengthening qualities of ragi. The varieties of ragi are kempa or yelchegan, hulupare, kari, boliga, hasargambi, kari banduga, bili banduga and kari kadi. Of these, the two first are the most esteemed and the two last held in least repute. The different kinds are not usually separated, three or four being often sown in the same field. Owing to the exhaustive nature of ragi, the land on which it is sown will not ordinarily support another crop during the same year. There are, however, exceptions to this rule. Ragi straw is reckoned the best fodder for cattle, and they will thrive and work on it alone without requiring gram, which is not the case with respect to paddy straw. It also supplies a very nourishing but too heating fodder for horses when grass is scarce. This grain thrives best on a rich red soil, and grows either in the hain or kar season.

Tobacco is grown extensively in Hunsur and Yedatore taluks and is of a superior quality at Bettadpur. Cotton is grown in the rich black soil which is most abundant in Chamarajnagar, Nanjangud, Tirumakudlu Narsipur and Mandya. Coffee cultivation has been tried but apparently with most success in the region of the Biligirirangan hills. Much attention was paid to promoting mulberry cultivation in the eastern taluks for the support of silk worms but the same fatality for long, attended the efforts to rear healthy insects as in other parts. This has now been overcome.

The following figures show the number of areas cultivated in 1923 with the chief crops in the several taluks of the district :—

(1) Principal Crops.

Extent cropped in 1923	Rice	Ragi	Jola	Horse-Gram	Sugar-cane
Mysore ..	3,6000	35,600	38,500	28,600	10
Yedatore ..	25,024	22,232	3,403	28,221	12
Hunsur ..	9,163	89,642	1,432	20,947	..
Heggadevanakote	4,356	34,260	3,572	22,750	..
Nanjangud ..	10,380	25,620	40,366	20,016	54
Gundlupet ..	1,341	22,830	51,572	26,440	42
Chamaraj-nagar	9,120	24,220	41,513	23,696	400
T.-Narsipur ..	11,982	24,252	23,426	14,504	900
Seringapatam ..	17,895	15,422	5,952	10,879	1,522
Krishnarajpet	16,212	50,667	1,761	18,824	1,185
Nagamangala ..	6,750	50,000	1,232	14,100	420
Mandya ..	13,424	70,904	5,085	19,550	503
Malvalli ..	5,715	53,817	18,624	18,537	565
Total ..	1,34,962	5,19,466	2,36,438	2,67,064	6,135

Details of fruits and vegetables grown in the District and the area under fruit cultivation and under garden produce, are given in the following table :—

(2) Garden Produce.

	Mysore	Yedatore	Hunsur	Heggad- devan- kote	Nanjangud	Gundlupet	Chamaraj- nagar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Mangoes ..	200	112	173	16	210	67	47
2. Potatoes ..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
3. Areca-nut ..	..	396	2,208	7	34	74	334
4. Others ..	..	372	172	13	976	612	49
5. Cocoa-nut ..	1,010	99	402	..	2,880	1,030	2,526

	T. Narsipur	Seringapatam	Krishnarajapete	Nagamangala	Mandya	Malvalli	Total
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Mangoes ..	154	239	148	10	660	320	2,338
2. Potatoes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
3. Areca-nut ..	..	..	168	165	..	17	3,403
4. Others ..	1,076	849	1,336	1,030	3,390	173	10,048
5. Cocoa-nut ..	104	..	395	1,180	924	323	10,813

REMARKS :—Fruits and Vegetables including root crops are Items Nos. from 1 to 4, Garden produce are Items Nos. 3 and 5.

FAUNA.

Wild animals.

The range of elephants extends through nearly the whole belt of jungle which fringes the south and part of the east and west of the District. They are supposed to breed chiefly in the Biligirirangan hills. In former years, they were a constant source of ruin to the raiyats in most of the southern taluks, and even now they sometimes cause considerable damage to the crops in Heggaddevankote, Hunsur and Chamarajnagar. But their numbers were found to be decreasing so fast, owing to increased cultivation, that extinction appeared imminent, and on the recommendation of Colonel Elliot, C. B., Commissioner of Ashtagram, the indiscriminate killing and snaring of elephants was provided against by an order of the Chief Commissioner which appeared

in the year 1868. It is now illegal to destroy elephants unless they prove destructive to the crops, in which case a special license must be obtained. An account of the Khedda department formed in 1874 for the capture and taming of elephants, and of the operations under this head since, has been given in Volume 1. Notwithstanding all the captures made, the numbers do not seem to diminish so much as might be expected.

Tigers are most numerous in the Heggaddevankote and Hunsur Taluks, in the former being met with everywhere. But, except in some portions of the north, they are found wherever there is sufficient jungle to give them cover. Their numbers have greatly decreased within the last 100 years owing to the spread of firearms among the inhabitants and increase of cultivation. Buchanan gives a curious account of Periyapatna in this respect. In his time, tigers had taken possession of the inner fort, and especially of the temples, to such an extent that it was unsafe to enter it even in the day time, and the inhabitants of the outer fort were compelled to shut themselves up at sunset.

The usual method of destroying tigers is to mark one down in a thick patch of jungle, and surround it with a strong net about 300 yards in circumference. It is then easily despatched. Great skill is shown by the *shikaris*, who are generally of either Bedar or Uppaliga caste in following this plan. Another way is to hang up a loose net across where the tiger is expected to go. He is then driven towards it and, as it falls on him as soon as touched, gets entangled in its folds, when he is killed with spears.

Panthers are common all over the District. Bisons are abundant throughout the ranges frequented by elephants. Bears are found in the highlands but not now in very great numbers. Sambar are not uncommon, and spotted deer are numerous in the south of the District. Antelopes are now scarce owing to the great numbers shot and snared, and it is to be feared that unless preserving is restored, this animal will become extinct in the District.

Birds. Peafowl and jungle fowl are common in most of the jungles ; and bustard on the plains.

Fish. The following are the Kannada names of the larger fish found in the District ; Kurab, or handi, gende, bale, beli, kochal, muchal, ravu, avul, havu, argin, kal-kove, kal-korma, giral, kun, godle, chani, kotu, kari, kechal, charl, chupped, and bachanige. Most of these make good eating ; some are found only in particular localities, but many are found in rivers and tanks as well.

Domestic animals.

The Amrut Mahal, Hallikar and Madesvara betta cattle, a full description of which has been given in Volume 1, are met with in this District. The rearing of Hallikar cattle receives special attention in the Nagamangala Taluk, particularly in about Kardihalli. The finest specimens of this variety are to be met with at Ganjam in Seringapatam Taluk.

The ordinary cattle seen in villages are of a poor description. This is partly owing to want of care and to starvation, and partly to the indiscriminate system of breeding in vogue. Special efforts are now being made to improve the breed of cattle through the help of the Live Stock Expert. Buffaloes, sheep, goats, swine and asses are numerous.

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL.

Climate. This district is hotter than the Bangalore District, the excess of the annual mean temperature being nearly 1.5°. During the past 31 years, the temperature during the day exceeded 100° only four times during summer and only once the thermometer registered 50° in winter. The relative humidity ranges from 68 per cent in February to 82 per cent in November. Rainfall is over 25 inches over the whole district except in the south-eastern part of it. The following tables give the mean and extreme values of the various weather elements obtained at the Mysore Observatory since 1893 :--

TABLE I.—Mean values of Meteorological records obtained at Mysore :—

Month	Pressure inches at 8 A.M. read to 32F	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.				Humi- dity
		Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Range	Aqueous vapour Pressure in inches
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
January ..	27.522	84.1	60.3	72.2	23.8	.489
February ..	27.502	89.0	63.7	76.3	25.3	.506
March ..	27.473	93.5	67.3	80.4	26.2	.581
April ..	27.429	94.3	70.1	82.2	24.2	.669
May ..	27.397	91.7	69.7	80.7	22.0	.673
June ..	27.351	84.5	68.1	76.3	16.4	.652
July ..	27.355	82.3	67.0	74.7	15.3	.635
August ..	28.385	83.2	66.5	74.9	16.7	.631
September ..	27.408	84.1	66.5	75.3	17.6	.631
October ..	27.445	84.1	66.6	75.3	17.5	.646
November ..	27.478	82.2	64.3	73.3	17.9	.589
December ..	27.513	81.8	60.5	71.1	21.3	.511
Year ..	27.438	86.2	65.9	76.1	20.3	.601
Month	Humi- dity	Wind		Rain		Cloud per cent
	Relative Humi- dity per cent	Velocity in miles per day	Direc- tion	Rainfall in inches	No. of rain days	
	8	9	10	11	12	13
January ..	72	147	N 71°E	0.12	0	31
February ..	68	125	S 60°E	0.18	0	27
March ..	69	124	S 37°W	0.44	1	22
April ..	73	127	S 60°W	2.51	4	41
May ..	76	159	S 73°W	5.27	8	56
June ..	80	228	S 65°W	2.83	6	78
July ..	81	228	S 65°W	2.66	7	83
August ..	81	204	S 66°W	3.19	7	80
September ..	81	162	S 71°W	4.65	8	73
October ..	82	116	S 72°W	6.43	9	70
November ..	76	128	N 67°E	2.55	4	58
December ..	75	159	N 63°E	0.34	1	40
Year ..	76	159	..	31.17	55	55

TABLE II.—Extreme values of Meteorological records obtained at Mysore:—

Month	Pressure in inches read to 32 F.		Temperature degrees Fahrenheit.		Relative Humidity per cent lowest
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	
1	2	3	4	5	6
January	27·682	27·238	91·2	51·7	9
February	27·641	27·206	95·4	54·1	6
March	27·610	27·212	99·0	57·9	2
April	27·576	27·151	100·9	61·3	10
May	27·518	27·181	100·4	60·4	15
June	27·478	27·136	97·8	62·0	19
July	27·531	27·118	91·9	62·8	31
August	27·503	27·147	93·0	62·0	32
September	27·553	27·188	91·9	59·3	27
October	27·583	27·216	91·2	57·4	20
November	27·600	27·194	88·2	52·6	18
December	27·723	27·248	88·8	50·0	14
Total ..	27·723	27·118	100·9	50·0	2
	Wind Velocity in miles per day.		Heaviest rainfall in inches	No. of days over last 16 hours	No. of cloudless days at 10 & 16 hours
	Highest	Lowest			
	7	8	9	10	11
January	321	7	1·02	2	8
February	277	6	2·34	1	7
March	266	14	1·87	2	7
April	264	4	5·25	2	1
May	411	40	3·50	4	1
June	444	57	2·70	11	0
July	435	32	2·82	12	1
August	390	54	3·75	10	0
September	395	32	3·71	7	0
October	314	19	5·17	5	1
November	293	1	4·14	4	2
December	360	10	1·25	3	5
Total ..	444	1	5·25	63	33

April is the hottest month in the year with a mean maximum temperature of 94.3° and the highest temperature on record since 1893 is 100.9° registered on the 16th April 1906. January and December are the coldest months in the year, the mean minimum temperature for these months being respectively 60.3° and 60.5° . During the past 31 years, the temperature has not fallen below 50° , the lowest temperature on record being 50.0° registered on the 12th December 1895. The diurnal range of temperature is greatest in the month of March and least in July. The highest monthly and annual ranges obtained till now are respectively 39.8° and 48.1° .

Tempera-
ture.

The mean annual rainfall is 28.16 inches distributed over 49 days. In a normal year, good showers can be expected in the months of May, September and October, the total for these months being over half the annual mean. The rainfall from December to March is only 1.15 inches. The yearly aggregate for the Hunsur and Heggaddevankote taluks is over 30 inches and the total for Kakankote is nearly 51 inches. The annual total falls below 25 inches in parts of the Chamarajnar and Gundlupet taluks; this is probably due to the interception of the monsoon winds by the Western Ghats and the Nilgiris. The heaviest fall in 24 hours was 80.50 inches registered at Kakankote on the 16th October 1916. Since 1893 the deficiency in rainfall in no year exceeded 30 per cent of the normal and the deficit ranged from 15 to 30 per cent in 6 years.

Rainfall.

The subjoined table gives the mean monthly and annual rainfall of the various rain-gauge stations in the Mysore district :—

TABLE III.—Normal rainfall in inches at the rain-gauge

Stations	No. of years	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Mysore Taluk</i>							
1. Mysore ..	42	0·12	0·16	0·40	2·20	5·30	2·59
<i>Chamarajnar Taluk.</i>							
2. Chamarajnar	40	0·17	0·16	0·39	1·81	4·82	1·51
3. Udigala ..	10	0·20	0·16	0·52	1·81	3·10	2·04
4. Santhemarhalli	9	0·03	0·27	0·20	1·01	3·82	2·00
5. Attagulipur ..	9	0·20	0·12	0·89	2·19	3·42	1·76
<i>Seringapatam Taluk.</i>							
6. Seringapatam	40	0·16	0·13	0·47	1·61	5·32	2·30
7. Melkote ..	14	0·15	0·19	0·32	1·58	4·65	2·20
8. French Rocks	27	0·12	0·19	0·45	1·47	4·96	2·19
<i>Hunsur Taluk.</i>							
9. Hunsur ..	40	0·10	0·14	0·40	2·38	5·58	3·50
10. Periyapatna ..	19	0·21	0·11	0·34	1·87	5·31	4·84
<i>Yedatore Taluk.</i>							
11. Yedatore ..	40	0·07	0·11	0·40	1·76	4·80	2·22
12. Saligrama ..	10	0·16	0·13	0·82	0·51	3·95	2·66
13. Bherya ..	10	0·09	0·13	0·54	1·46	4·45	2·12
<i>Heggaddevankote Taluk.</i>							
14. Heggaddevankote ..	40	0·20	0·21	0·54	2·55	4·76	3·88
15. Kakankote ..	22	0·20	0·20	0·55	3·63	5·21	8·65
16. Hampapura ..	10	0·27	0·32	0·66	1·82	3·57	3·38
17. Sargur ..	3	0·02	0·10	0·51	3·77	5·86	2·94
<i>Gundlupet Taluk.</i>							
18. Gundlupet ..	40	0·22	0·09	0·62	2·57	4·50	2·04
19. Begur ..	28	0·17	0·13	0·47	2·09	4·56	2·26
20. Bandipur ..	10	0·59	0·17	0·81	2·20	4·64	4·05

stations in the Mysore District.

July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual	Station
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
2·27	2·94	4·39	6·50	2·25	0·43	29·55	Mysore.
1·24	2·40	4·10	5·60	2·73	0·55	25·48	Chamarajnar.
2·28	0·89	5·48	4·50	3·59	0·60	25·17	Udigala.
1·78	1·49	6·23	5·89	3·29	0·29	26·30	Santhemarhalli.
2·53	2·22	6·16	5·25	3·82	0·27	28·82	Attagulipur.
1·91	2·47	4·23	6·17	2·48	0·50	27·65	Seringapatam.
2·52	2·86	4·10	6·02	4·49	0·18	29·26	Melkote.
1·78	2·46	4·84	5·96	3·06	0·42	27·90	French Rocks.
3·42	2·72	4·10	6·05	2·32	0·47	31·18	Hunsur.
5·92	2·97	3·16	6·36	3·28	0·64	35·01	Periyapatna.
2·27	2·10	3·86	5·94	2·74	0·45	26·72	Yedatore.
3·03	1·73	3·80	5·15	3·23	0·26	25·43	Saligram.
2·57	1·45	4·66	5·56	3·83	0·10	26·96	Bherya.
5·64	3·23	3·54	4·08	2·89	0·43	32·85	Heggaddevan-
12·45	6·57	4·35	6·06	2·50	0·57	50·94	kote.
4·52	2·44	4·10	5·16	3·71	0·35	30·30	Kukankote.
5·05	2·47	2·87	2·38	6·15	0·13	32·25	Hampapura.
							Sargur.
1·71	1·90	2·92	5·47	2·55	0·49	25·08	Gundlupet.
1·78	2·00	2·96	5·50	2·24	0·57	24·73	Begur.
5·54	2·34	3·21	6·19	3·22	0·38	33·34	Bandipur.

Table

Station	No. of years	January	February	March	April	May	June
<i>Nanjangud Taluk.</i>							
21. Nanjangud ..	40	0·12	0·16	0·37	2·46	4·93	2·19
22. Kaulandi ..	11	0·17	0·19	0·32	1·82	4·11	2·00
23. Hura ..	9	0·46	0·42	0·63	2·26	3·72	2·58
24. Billigere ..	10	0·09	0·00	0·27	1·84	3·61	2·26
<i>T.-Narsipur Taluk.</i>							
25. T.-Narsipur ..	38	0·11	0·21	0·33	2·18	4·85	2·31
<i>Malvalli Taluk.</i>							
26. Malvalli ..	38	0·11	0·22	0·44	1·80	4·33	1·82
<i>Mandya Taluk.</i>							
27. Mandya ..	40	0·22	0·13	0·37	1·39	5·05	1·88
28. Lingaraja- Chatram. ..	27	0·19	0·20	0·32	1·37	4·65	1·90
29. Basaralu. ..	25	0·12	0·19	0·20	1·51	4·03	1·42
30. Koppa ..	28	0·11	0·18	0·26	1·37	4·26	1·99
31. Maddur ..	28	0·11	0·16	0·29	1·61	4·21	2·13
<i>Krishnarajpet Taluk.</i>							
32. Krishnarajpet	30	0·12	0·16	0·25	1·62	4·97	2·81
33. Chinkuruli ..	28	0·19	0·13	0·28	1·57	5·17	2·11
34. Kikkeri ..	7	0·09	0·17	0·24	1·60	3·40	2·82
<i>Nagamangala Taluk.</i>							
35. Nagamangala	41	0·11	0·20	0·29	1·60	4·38	1·74
36. Nelligere ..	20	0·16	0·13	0·34	1·32	3·74	1·67
37. Honakere ..	18	0·25	0·07	0·39	1·05	4·14	2·12

II—contd.

July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual	Station
2·34	2·51	3·83	5·61	2·67	0·40	27·59	Nanjangud.
2·36	1·58	4·21	7·08	3·02	0·23	27·09	Kaulandi.
3·14	1·96	3·81	4·62	3·05	0·19	26·84	Hura.
1·48	1·65	3·72	3·84	2·39	0·11	21·26	Biligere.
1·48	2·80	4·91	5·90	2·22	0·56	27·86	T.-Narsipur.
1·60	3·26	5·51	5·44	2·67	0·30	27·50	Malvalli.
1·52	3·28	5·53	6·06	2·74	0·47	28·64	Mandya.
1·62	2·93	5·32	5·42	2·43	0·34	26·69	Lingarajachatram
1·12	2·91	6·15	5·38	3·07	0·31	26·41	Basaralu.
1·72	2·85	6·72	5·70	2·25	0·24	27·65	Koppa.
1·94	3·72	7·20	5·95	2·68	0·38	30·38	Maddur.
2·49	2·23	4·83	6·13	2·92	0·27	28·80	Krishnarajpet.
1·82	2·36	4·58	5·74	2·91	0·43	27·29	Chinkuruli.
2·62	2·43	5·02	4·52	4·61	0·28	27·78	Kikkeri
1·29	2·76	5·25	6·50	2·86	0·35	27·35	Nagamangala.
1·88	3·54	5·49	5·81	2·64	0·33	27·05	Nelligere.
1·66	2·74	4·42	5·28	3·73	0·52	26·37	Honakere.

Rainfall at
Mysore.

The best years on record are 1852 and 1903, the totals for these years being respectively 52·58 and 51·02 inches. The rainfall was below the normal in 48 out of 88 years and the precipitation was less than 20 inches during 5 years, the worst years on record being 1839 and 1875 when the total was as low as 11·70 and 15·90 inches respectively. During recent years, the driest year was 1914 with only 21·12 inches.

The following table gives the actual rainfall at Mysore from 1837 to 1924 :—

TABLE IV.—Showing the annual rainfall at Mysore from 1837 to 1924.

Year	Inches	Year	Inches	Year	Inches
1837	.. 22.70	1867	.. 28.50	1897	.. 38.60
1838	.. 20.20	1868	.. 27.56	1898	.. 30.21
1839	.. 11.70	1869	.. 21.03	1899	.. 20.08
1840	.. 15.80	1870	.. 21.38	1900	.. 26.12
1841	.. 33.10	1871	.. 17.73	1901	.. 32.43
1842	.. 23.80	1872	.. 20.96	1902	.. 30.97
1843	.. 22.60	1873	.. 21.89	1903	.. 51.02
1844	.. 34.60	1874	.. 24.21	1904	.. 25.92
1845	.. 34.10	1875	.. 15.90	1905	.. 20.89
1846	.. 27.20	1876	.. 22.01	1906	.. 27.94
1847	.. 25.40	1877	.. 26.64	1907	.. 25.57
1848	.. 26.90	1878	.. 31.86	1908	.. 26.27
1849	.. 25.40	1879	.. 26.80	1909	.. 39.08
1850	.. 36.70	1880	.. 45.98	1910	.. 42.64
1851	.. 22.60	1881	.. 26.47	1911	.. 35.14
1852	.. 52.80	1882	.. 42.76	1912	.. 28.34
1853	.. 37.80	1883	.. 44.87	1913	.. 26.84
1854	.. 20.50	1884	.. 23.40	1914	.. 21.12
1855	.. 33.90	1885	.. 29.01	1915	.. 43.40
1856	.. 26.80	1886	.. 32.76	1916	.. 43.41
1857	.. 30.30	1887	.. 37.33	1917	.. 27.55
1858	.. 30.20	1888	.. 19.30	1918	.. 28.45
1859	.. 27.80	1889	.. 36.37	1919	.. 33.88
1860	.. 30.70	1890	.. 27.28	1920	.. 27.58
1861	.. 30.20	1891	.. 24.80	1921	.. 30.19
1862	.. 35.90	1892	.. 34.91	1922	.. 30.76
1863	.. 31.40	1893	.. 30.94	1923	.. 23.37
1864	.. 32.20	1894	.. 29.32	1924	.. 26.92
1865	.. 30.60	1895	.. 33.17		
1866	.. 35.40	1896	.. 30.39		

THE PEOPLE.

The total population of the District according to the census of 1921 composed of 6,59,148 males and 6,60,220 females, excluding the Mysore City in which there are 43,783 males and 40,168 females.

(2) There are 240 persons to a square mile. The following table indicates the density of population in the several taluks of the district.

<i>Name of Taluk</i>					<i>Population per Square Mile</i>
					1921
1. Mysore City .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8837
2. Mysore Taluk .. .. .	..	..	..	..	225
3. Yedatore .. .. .	..	..	..	..	374
4. Hunsur .. .. .	..	..	..	..	165
5. Heggaddevankote .. .. .	..	..	..	..	94
6. Gundlupet .. .. .	..	..	..	..	145
7. Chamarajnagar .. .. .	..	..	..	..	256
8. Nanjangud .. .. .	..	..	..	..	319
9. T.-Narasipur .. .. .	..	..	..	..	422
10. Seringapatam .. .. .	..	..	..	..	349
11. Mandya .. .. .	..	..	..	..	303
12. Nagamangala .. .. .	..	..	..	..	201
13. Krishnarajpete .. .. .	..	..	..	..	266
14. Malvalli .. .. .	..	..	..	..	308
15. Yelandur (Jagir) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	315

The population of the City of Mysore which numbers 83,951 slightly affects the result ; excluding this, we obtain 226 persons per square mile. T.-Narasipur is the most densely populated taluk containing 422 persons to the square mile ; the rate in Yedatore is 374, in Seringapatam 349, in Yelandur 315.

Inter-censal
variations.

The table of comparative figures for the last five censuses
is as follows :—

Nos.	Taluk	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mysore City	83,951	71,306	68,111
2	Mysore Taluk	67,961	64,872	67,007
3	Yedatore	88,797	84,513	82,330
4	Hunsur	1,09,162	1,18,435	1,15,928
5	Heggaddevankote	58,554	63,795	61,416
6	Gundlupet	79,524	78,135	74,897
7	Chamarajnapur	1,21,487	1,14,197	1,10,196
8	Nanjangud	1,20,727	1,13,169	1,06,895
9	Seringapatam	95,749	83,509	88,691
10	T.-Narasipur	95,162	92,373	87,680
11	Mandya	1,36,204	1,27,939	1,16,574
12	Nagamangala	80,667	80,032	76,581
13	Krishnarajpet	1,12,551	1,07,515	1,02,816
14	Malvalli	1,20,689	1,08,216	1,01,779
15	Yelandur Jagir	32,134	34,065	35,271

Nos.	Taluk	1891	1881	1871
		6	7	8
1	Mysore City	74,048	63,363	60,312
2	Mysore Taluk	61,750	58,183	59,980
3	Yedatore	74,262	61,358	66,370
4	Hunsur	1,13,271	1,13,334	1,16,632
5	Heggaddevankote	61,226	63,794	55,703
6	Gundlupet	62,627	54,089	58,312
7	Chamarajnapur	95,840	78,854	86,255
8	Nanjangud	95,081	83,046	91,578
9	Seringapatam	85,242	77,671	77,548
10	T.-Narasipur	80,452	69,004	69,846
11	Mandya	99,783	79,640	99,873
12	Nagamangala	69,265	54,615	74,825
13	Krishnarajpet	91,453	74,188	84,512
14	Malvalli	85,910	71,852	75,603
15	Yelandur Jagir	31,754	28,103	27,459

The following table shows the number under the principal By Religion. religious heads :—

S. No.	Religions	Above 15.	
		Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1	Hinduism	3,91,167	3,95,242
2	Muhammadanism	12,902	10,912
3	Jains	721	734
4	Christians	723	548
5	Others	1,336	1,223
	Total ..	4,06,849	4,08,659

S.No.	Religions	Under 15.		Total
		Males	Females	
		5	6	7
1	Hinduism ..	2,42,353	2,42,429	12,71,191
2	Muhammadan-ism.	8,314	7,584	39,712
3	Jains ..	401	438	2,294
4	Christians ..	412	386	2,069
5	Others ..	806	717	4,082
	Total ..	2,52,286	2,51,554	13,19,348

The following table shows the distribution of population By Occupation. in the district according to occupation :—

S.No.	Occupation	Number
1	Agricultural	2,84,220
2	Extraction of minerals	17
3	Industry	30,189
4	Transport	3,102
5	Trade	18,843
6	Public Force	2,883
7	Public Administration	6,133
8	Professions and liberal arts	7,532
9	Persons living on their income	1,174
10	Domestic Service	3,644
11	Insufficiently described occupations	4,258
12	Unproductive	2,246
13	Dependents	10,39,070

Towns and
Villages.
Towns.

The district contains 23 towns with population of 179,387.
The following are the towns with the population of each :—

S.No.	Name of the Town	Population
1	Mysore	83,951
2	Nanjangud	7,453
3	Malvalli	7,400
4	Seringapatam	7,217
5	Chamarajnar	6,934
6	Melkote	6,307
7	Mandya	4,887
8	T.-Narsipur	4,768
9	Ramasamudra	4,748
10	Gundlupet	4,594
11	Hunsur	4,463
12	Bannur	4,458
13	Talkad	4,115
14	Saligrama	3,909
15	Mugur	3,540
16	Nagamangala	3,474
17	Krishnarajpet	3,226
18	Periyapatna	3,108
19	Maddur	2,816
20	French-Rocks	2,407
21	Sargur	2,265
22	Yedatore	2,105
23	Heggaddevankote	1,242

Villages.

The total number of *asali* or primary villages in 1922-23 was 3,202, to which were attached 1,292 *Dakhali* or secondary

villages or hamlets. Of the former, 2,718 were populated and 484 were depopulated. Of the latter, 1,108 were populated and 184 were depopulated. Government villages numbered 2,866 and Inam villages 336, namely, Sarvamanya 224, Jodi 76, and Kayam Gutta 36.

No.	Taluk	Populated		Depopulated	
		Villages	Hamlets	Villages	Hamlets
1	Mysore	138	49	29	51
2	Yedatore	148	83	33	1
3	Hunsur	320	162	96	..
4	Heggaddevankote	180	52	99	7
5	Gundlupet	127	45	28	5
6	Chamarajanagar	146	63	45	6
7	Nanjangud	170	97	19	29
8	T. Narsipur	128	83	3	4
9	Seringapatam	188	15	26	..
10	Mandya	284	128	18	81
11	Nagamangala	340	159	27	..
12	Krishnarajpet	335	53	40	..
13	Malvalli	214	119	21	..
	Total	2,718	1,108	484	184

No.	Taluk	Classified				Total
		Govern- ment	Sarva- manya	Jodi	Kayam- gutta	
1	Mysore	137	25	2	3	167
2	Yedatore	153	26	2	..	181
3	Hunsur	384	15	10	7	416
4	Heggaddevankote	266	8	1	4	279
5	Gundlupet	154	..	..	1	155
6	Chamarajanagar	163	23	5	..	191
7	Nanjangud	159	24	4	2	189
8	T. Narsipur	95	20	14	2	131
9	Seringapatam	195	13	5	1	214
10	Mandya	279	11	2	10	302
11	Nagamangala	341	2	21	3	367
12	Krishnarajpet	333	34	5	3	375
13	Malvalli	207	23	5	..	235
	Total	2,866	224	76	36	3,202

Stock and
Dwellings.
Stock.

The agricultural stock in 1922-23 consisted of 57,623 carts and 2,07,356 ploughs. The manufacturing stock included 3,012 looms for cloth, 1,434 for Kambli and 60 for girdles. There were also 912 wooden oil mills. The following table gives details of stock distributed according to the several taluks :—

No.	Taluk	Agricultural Stock		Manufacturing stock (looms for)	
		Carts	Ploughs	Cloth	Kumbli
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mysore ..	4,524	13,000	..	..
2	Yedatore ..	3,476	12,110	54	..
3	Hunsur ..	3,887	20,692	71	86
4	Heggaddevan- kote.	2,605	11,595	140	..
5	Nanjangud ..	7,067	16,443	306	216
6	Gundlupet ..	5,633	11,213	240	143
7	Chamarajnar	8,511	17,965	447	22
8	T.-Narsipur ..	5,620	12,658	115	57
9	Seringapatam..	2,722	7,312	50	10
10	Krishnarajpet..	2,432	19,855	118	86
11	Nagamangala..	1,616	15,313	18	48
12	Mandya ..	3,960	32,175	1,124	700
13	Malvalli ..	5,570	17,026	329	66
	Total ..	57,623	2,07,356	3,012	1,434

No.	Taluk	Wooden oil Mills			
		Girdles	Goni	Carpet	
		7	8	9	10
1	Mysore ..	..	..	6	9
2	Yedatore ..	..	..	..	56
3	Hunsur ..	..	..	..	67
4	Heggaddevankote	..	..	..	51
5	Nanjangud ..	..	..	..	45
6	Gundlupet ..	..	..	..	37
7	Chamrajnar	..	..	..	23
8	T.-Narsipur ..	..	..	..	70
9	Seringapatam..	..	..	..	66
10	Krishnarajpet	..	..	..	154
11	Nagamangala	..	..	..	93
12	Mandya ..	60	..	..	128
13	Malvalli ..	..	..	..	113
	Total ..	60	..	6	912

The dwellings of the people in 1922-23 consisted of 2,65,539 Dwellings. houses excluding the Mysore City, of which 2306 were terraced, 1,89,858 tiled and 73,375 thatched. The taluks of Mysore Mandya, Hunsur, Nanjangud, T.-Narasipur and Seringapatam contain the largest number of first and second class houses.

The principal concourse of people occurs at the following Festivals, etc. religious festivals, necessary particulars about which is given in the following table :—

Place	Name of Jātra or Festival	Time of Jātra	No. of People attending the Jātra	Number of Cattle
<i>Seringapatam Tk.</i>				
Seringapatam ..	(1) Rathasapthami Utsavam.	In January.	20,000	..
Do	(2) Brindāvanōtsava	In October or Nov.	10,000	..
Do	(3) Voorus of Tipu Sultān.	In June or July.	5,000	..
Ganjam ..	Karighatta Jātra ..	In Feb. or Mar.	20,000	..
Melkote ..	Vairamudi Utsavam	For 12 days from Phalguna or Chaitra Suddha.	25,000	..
<i>Mandya Taluk.</i>				
Sante Kasatgere	Chandēsvara Jātra	In March	12,000	..
Holulu ..	Patnadamma Jātra.	In February.	6,000	..
Satnu. ..	Bere Dēva Jātra ..	Held once in 4 or 5 years.	3,000	..
<i>T.-Narasipur Tk.</i>				
Bettihalli or Mudukdere.	Mallikārjunasvāmi Jātra.	For 15 days in Jan. or Feb.	20,000	..
Boppagan-danpura. ..	Matesvāmi Jātra ..	In March or April.	4,000	..

Place	Name of Jātra or Festival	Time of Jātra	No. of people attending the Jātra	No. of Cattle
Mugur ..	Tibba Dēvi Jātra ..	For 10 days in Dec. or January.	2,000	..
Talkad ..	Panchalinga Dar-sana Jātra.	For about a week once in 20 years.	1,00,000	..
<i>Yedatore Taluk.</i>				
Chunchun Katte.	Jātra	In January.	20,000	..
Kapadi ..	Jātra ..	For 20 days.	10,000	..
<i>Nagamangala Tk.</i>				
Chunchungeri ..	Gangadharēsvara .. Jātra.	For 15 days in Palghuna Suddha	10,000	..
Somanhalli ..	Ammana Jātra ..	For 15 days in Margasira Suddha.	4,000	..
<i>Malvalli Taluk.</i>				
Marhalli ..	Narasimhasvāmi .. Rathōtsavam.	For 15 days in May.	3,000	..
<i>Mysore City.</i>				
Mysore ..	Chāmundēsvari .. Ammana Ratho- thsavam.	In October.	4,000	..
<i>Krishnarajpet Tk.</i>				
Hemagiri ..	Gōpālakrishna- svāmi Rathotsa- vam.	In January.	20,000	15,000
<i>Nanjangud Tk.</i>				
Nanjangud ..	Srikantēsvarasvāmi Dodda Jātra.	For one day in March.	20,000	..
Do ..	Āridra Darshana ..	January	5,000	..
<i>Gundlupet Tk.</i>				
Gundlupet ..	Himavadgōpāla- svāmi Rathōtsa- vam.	March ..	4,000	..
<i>Yelandur Taluk.</i>				
Yelandur ..	Biligiri Ranganātha- svāmi Jātra.	Chaitra	10,000	..

The largest weekly fairs are the following :—

Fairs.

Place	Taluk	Day	No. of visitors
Santhemarahalli	Chamaraj-nagar.	Tuesday ..	10,000
Terukanambi ..	Gundlupet ..	Thursday ..	10,000
Periyapatna ..	Hunsur ..	Saturday ..	5,000
Nidughatta ..	Mandya ..	Wednesday ..	2,000
Bannur ..	T.-Narsipur ..	Sunday ..	2,000
Ganganur ..	Do ..	Thursday ..	2,000
Hirod ..	Seringapatam ..	Thursday ..	2,000
Mandya ..	Mandya ..	Thursday ..	1,000
Malvalli ..	Malvalli ..	Friday ..	1,000
Nagamangala ..	Nagamangala ..	Friday ..	2,000
Hemmaragala ..	Nanjangud ..	Monday ..	2,000
Saligrama ..	Yedatore ..	Saturday ..	1,500

The number of births registered in the District during the year 1925 was 2185 ; this gives a birth rate of 15·03 per mille. Vital Statistics.

The number of deaths registered in the District during the same year was 25,535 ; the death rate was thus 18·02 per mille. The mean rate of deaths per 1,000 during the previous 5 years was 13·39.

Of the total number of deaths, 1,351 were from Plague, 1,140 from small-pox, 1,481 from fevers, 509 from Diarrhoea, dysentery and other bowel complaints, 230 from respiratory diseases, 26 from suicide, 21 from snake-bite, 100 from other injuries and accidents, and 4,381 from all other causes.

The most prevalent disease in the District is malarious fever. It is usually of the intermittent type, and, in the great majority of cases, tractable. In the most feverish taluks, however, splenic enlargement and visceral congestions are not unfrequent. Attacks are most common and severe in the cold season and when the wind is easterly. Diseases.

The outbreak of cholera seems generally to commence early in the year, about April. It is very rare to hear of a case in the cold season.

CASTES AND OCCUPATIONS.

Castes.

The following table shows the castes or classes among the Hindus numbering over 10,000 :—

No.	Caste or class	Number
1	Vokkaliga	3,59,368
2	Holaya	2,01,336
3	Lingayet	1,91,907
4	Kuruba	1,34,778
5	Bestha	1,09,909
6	Brahmin	50,190
7	Uppara	49,054
8	Panchala	42,184
9	Madiga	26,404
10	Agasa	22,524
11	Banajiga	18,399
12	Kumbara	18,275
13	Ganiga	18,168
14	Vadda	11,305
15	Nainda	10,814

Occupation.

The following table shows the population in the District according to occupation :—

Occupation	Total including dependents			Actual Workers		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Population ..	7,02,931	7,00,388	14,03,319	2,91,323	72,918	3,64,241
1. Agriculturists	2,28,833	55,387	2,84,220
2. Extraction of minerals.	12	5	17
3. Industry	23,878	6,311	30,189
4. Transport	2,903	199	3,102
5. Trade	12,570	6,273	18,843
6. Public Force.	2,773	110	2,883
7. Public Administration.	5,774	359	6,133
8. Professions and liberal Arts	6,775	757	7,532
9. Persons living on their income.	913	261	1,174
10. Domestic service.	2,631	1,013	3,644
11. Insufficiently described occupations.	2,826	1,432	4,258
12. Unproductive	1,435	811	2,246

Occupation	Dependents			Percentage of actual workers to total population	Percentage of dependents to total population
	Males	Females	Total		
	8	9	10	11	12
	4,11,808	6,27,470	10,39,078	25.95	74.04
1. Agriculturists
2. Extraction of minerals.
3. Industry
4. Transport
5. Trade
6. Public Force
7. Public Administration.
8. Professions .. and liberal Arts.
9. Persons living .. on their income.
10. Domestic service.
11. Insufficiently .. described occupations.
12. Unproductive.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

The Roman Catholic Mission maintains a Church and a school at Mysore with 87 pupils. There are two Orphanages separately for European and Indian girls with 148 and 62 orphans respectively. At Settihalli there is an Orphanage and a Hospital and Dispensary. There is an Industrial School for boys maintained by the Mission at Mysore. The Head stations in the District are Mysore, Settihalli, *etc.*, with a number of sub-stations.

The Roman Catholic Mission.

The Wesleyan Mission maintains 9 Day Schools (including a Collegiate High School), and 2 Night Schools for boys with a total of 2,000 scholars. There are 7 Day Schools for girls with 750 scholars. The Holdsworth Memorial Hospital was opened in 1906 and is one of the largest Mission

The Wesleyan Mission.

Hospitals in India. The Mission Press publishes a weekly Newspaper, *the Vrittanta Patrika*. The Hardwicke College is a Boarding School for Christian boys. Evangelistic and educational work is carried on at Mandya, French-Rocks, Nanjangud and Hunsur. In these towns there are 3 Boys' Schools and 3 Girls' Schools.

SECTION II.—HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

A. HISTORY.

Legendary
History.

A District traversed by the sacred stream of the Cauvery is assuredly not wanting in *puranic* legends, associated with every rapid, bend, island and hill in its course. Next to the Pāndu expedition sent by Yudhisthira, and Sahadēva's attack on Mahishmati, described with such singular details in the *Mahābhārata*, one of the oldest legends of an historical character, and not connected with the Cauvery, relates to a city named Manipura, in Kannada Haralukōte, the site of which is pointed out three miles south-east of Chāmāraj-nagar. It is stated to be the Manipura mentioned in the *Mahābhārata*, the princess of which named, Chitrāngada, was married by Arjuna, one of the Pāndu princess (*Ādi Parva*, 7826-7883). Babhruvāhana, the son of this marriage, in course of time became king of Manipura. A fight afterwards took place between father and son, owing to the horse destined by Yudhishtira for the *asvamēdha*, the defence of which devolved on Arjuna, having in the course of its wanderings to the Dakshina or south country come to Manipura (*Asvamēdhika Parva*, 2303-2431). Babhruvāhana, according to the local account ruled the country wisely and all his people were happy. The rains fell at the right seasons and the crops were abundant. Thus was Manipura equal to Indraprastha. This prosperity invited an attack from two giants named Nivāta and Kavacha, who bore a grudge against Arjuna. But Babhruvāhana applying to his father for assistance, the latter came to the rescue and destroyed