Number of Pages : 7.8
Date of report : 14.1.88
Love

P. W. D.

Govt. 3103 W
Dt. 17.11.1887

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

READ again—

G.O., No. 697 W., dated 16th March 1887.
G.O., No. 1189 W., dated 2nd May 1887.

ORDER—dated 16th November 1887, No. 3095 W., Public Works.

A personal inspection by the Chief Engineer of the District Judge's record-room in Tirumal Naick's palace, Madura, having shown that the form of the room is unsuited to the iron record racks sanctioned in G.O., No. 1189 W., dated 2nd May 1887, the estimate for these racks, amounting to Rs. 3,990, is cancelled. The wooden racks referred to in G.O., No. 697 W., dated 16th March 1886, will accordingly be supplied. The estimate for the latter, amounting to Rs. 2,830, is sanctioned for immediate execution.

2. The total sanction for the works will now stand at Rs. 3,35,109.

3. The allotment for the project during the current official year is Rs. 20,850.

4. The sanction accorded in these proceedings has been registered as Provincial No. 124 W. of 1887-88, and classified as Civil Buildings, Original Works.

(True Extract.)

Captain, R.E.,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.
" Examiner, Public Works Accounts.
" Judicial Department.

Exd. J. Henricus.
Spare Copies

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of 1887 Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated November, 16th.

Read. *Encl.*

G.O., 16th Nov. 1887, No. 3095 W.

NOVEMBER.

Madura District Court

Record racks.—Sanctioning an estimate of Rs. 2,830 for wooden — in lieu of the sanction for iron racks accorded in G.O., No. 1189 W., dated 2nd May 1887.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

READ—the following papers:—

From H. T. ROSS, Esq., Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 24th January 1887, No. 141.

The District Judge of Madura reports that, owing to want of racks, his record room is being utilised only to a very limited extent, the records, except those of the Subordinate Judges' Courts, being temporarily secured in the record room of the Collector's office.

2. The Collector has intimated to the District Judge that the room will shortly have to be vacated, and it is therefore necessary that arrangements should be made to provide the District Court record room with the necessary racks.

3. In November 1885, when submitting the estimates of the Public Works Department for a new record room, the District Judge stated that they included a provision of Rs. 2,830 on account of 18 wooden racks; but he was informed that the High Court did not approve of wooden racks as arrangements were then in progress for obtaining designs and estimates for iron racks in all District Courts. In May 1886 the District Judge submitted an indent for 30 iron racks the cost of which was estimated at Rs. 3,150. These, however, could not be supplied as Government were unable to provide the necessary funds (G.O., 14th August 1886, Miscellaneous, Judicial).

4. In these circumstances, I am directed to inquire if funds can be provided by Government at an early date for the iron racks required in the Madura Court.

Transferred to the Public Works Department.

(By Order.)

(Signed) W. S. MEYER,
Asst. Secy., J.D.

4th February 1887.

From Lieutenant-Colonel J. PENNYCUICK, R.E., Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Kodaikánal, 8th April 1887, No. 27 M.D.

With reference to your memorandum No. 455 C., of 8th February 1887, I have the honor to forward an estimate, amounting to Rs. 3,990, for 36 iron record racks required for the use of the District Court, Madura.

2. The enclosure of your memorandum under reply is herewith returned as requested.

Note by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.

This estimate, amounting to Rs. 3,990, for providing iron record racks for the District Court at Madura, is submitted for sanction with the remark that the design should be modified in accordance with the instructions given in memorandum No. 1265 C., dated 4th April 1887, to the Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

26th April 1887. (Signed) J. O. HASTED, Col., R.E.,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

ORDER—dated 2nd May 1887, No. 1189 W., Public Works.

The estimate, amounting to Rs. 3,990, for providing 36 iron record racks for the District Court at Madura, is sanctioned as supplemental to the estimate of Rs. 3,31,985 sanctioned in G.O., No. 1793 W., dated 15th July 1886.

2. The total sanction for the work will now stand at Rs. 3,35,975.

3. The design of the racks will be returned to the Superintending Engineer, V Circle, for revision, with reference to the note by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, above recorded.

4. The sanction accorded in paragraph 1 of these proceedings has been registered as Provincial, No. 11 W. of 1887-88, and classified as Civil Buildings, Original Works.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. O. HASTED, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, with the estimate.
" Examiner, Public Works Accounts, with copy of the abstract estimate.
" Superintending Engineer, V Circle, with the design.
" Judicial Department.

Exd. P. L. Pereira.
Spare Copies

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of {1887} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated May, 2nd.

Read. Encl.

G.O., 2nd May 1887, No. 1189 W.

MAY.

District Court at Madura

Estimate of Rs. 3,990 for providing iron record racks for the —, sanctioned with remarks.

B4 Roads civil works.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

UNDER date the 16th November 1887

READ ~~the following~~ above

G.O. 697 W dated 16th March 1887

" 1189 W dated 2nd May 1887

A personal inspection by the Chief Engineer of the District Judge's record room in Tirumal Naick's palace Madura having shown that the form of the room is unsuited to the iron record racks sanctioned in G.O. 1189 W dated 2nd May 87, the estimate for these racks, amounting to Rs 3,990, is cancelled. No words

wooden knees referred
to in G.O. 697 W dated 18th
March 1886, will ac=
=cordingly be supplied.
The estimate for that pattern,
amounting to Rs 2830, is
sanctioned for
immediate execution.

2. The total sanction
for the works will now
stand at Rs 335,109.

3. The allotment for the
project during the current
official year is Rs ~~10,000~~ 20,850.

4. The sanction accorded
in these Proceedings has
been registered as Provincial
No 124 W of 1887-88 and
classified as Civil Building
Original Works.

Record Branch
Madras Sh Cotch

B 17/11

D 29/11

To
The Supdg. Engineer Hd Quarters
Examiner P.W. Accts
Judicial Department

(The Chief Secretary for
favour of Countersignature)

J.A.
10/11/87

C.S. 11/11

Circ. 12-11-87

Govt. of (1887) Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated

Read

Encl.

G.O. 16/11/ 1887. No. 309. W.

Read

Madras Dt Court

Recd Rect. Sanctioning an estimate of Rs 7,830 for wooden — for the in lieu for the sanction for rm rails vide Govt G.O. 1189 W. dt 2-5-87.

70/5

24TH OCTOBER 1887, No. 2392, JUDICIAL.

30-11/6

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

From J. G. HORSFALL, Esq., Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chatrapur, 12th July 1887, No. 283.

I have the honor to submit my report on the administration of the Hill tracts of the Ganjam district for the year ending 31st March 1887.

2. *Changes in the Officers.*—Mr. E. J. Sewell filled the office of the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam from the commencement of the year up to 22nd December 1886 when I relieved him. I continued in the office till the end of the year.

3. The office of the Principal Assistant Agent was held by different officers as shown below:—

	From	To
1. Mr. E. J. Sewell	1st April	11th April.
2. „ H. G. Joseph	12th „	14th July.
3. „ E. J. Sewell	15th July	18th July.
4. „ H. W. Foster	19th „	6th March 1887.
5. „ S. Russell	7th March 1887 ..	31st „ „

4. Mr. H. W. Foster held the office of the Senior Assistant Agent until relieved on the 4th August 1886 by Mr. R. C. C. Carr, who continued in the office till the 3rd March 1887, when Mr. M. D. Bell succeeded him. He was in charge of the office till the end of the year.

5. Four officers filled the office of the Special Assistant Agent during the year. Mr. H. G. Joseph held it until relieved on 15th July 1886 by Mr. E. J. Sewell, who had charge of the same until 18th October 1886, when Mr. A. F. Pinhey succeeded to the office. He continued till the 21st March 1887, and was succeeded by Mr. H. W. Foster, who continued till the end of the year.

6. *Tours.*—In the latter part of January 1887 I left Chatrapur and made one tour, visited the following tracts between 1st February and 11th March 1887:—

1. Goomsur Maliahs.
2. Chinna Kimedi Maliahs.
3. Kuttiya Maliahs.
4. Bodágada do.

7. Mr. Pinhey, the Special Assistant Agent, was with me throughout my trip, and for some days I had the company of—

1. Mr. Ross, the Superintendent of Police.
2. „ Meredith, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Balliguda.
3. „ Fawcett „ „ „ Parlákimedi.
4. „ Logan, Inspector of Schools.
5. „ Lushington, District Forest Officer.

8. Mr. Foster, who was Principal Assistant Agent for over seven months, visited the Parlákimedi Maliahs wherein he spent the prescribed time. With reference to G.O., dated 25th January 1886, No. 223, Judicial, it is to be noted that during the year the Principal Assistant Agent halted in Parlákimedi town the aggregate number of 20 days.

9. Mr. Carr, who held the office of the Senior Assistant Agent for seven months, made a trip in the Pedda Kimedi Maliahs lasting for 17 days, from 26th January 1887 to 11th February 1887. He had to return to Berhampore to conduct the abkári and opium sales on the 14th February 1887, and could not therefore stay longer in the maliahs. Mr. Bell, who succeeded Mr. Carr on 3rd March 1887, proceeded to Tumba Maliahs, the Jalantra zemindar, on 31st March 1887, to inquire into the complaints of the Jalantra zemindar and Tumba Bissoyi. The total period spent by the Senior Assistant Agent in the maliahs during the year was 18 days.

10. Except for four days in June no officer, having charge of the Special Assistant Agent's office, had visited the division up to 18th November 1886, partly because the officers were also in charge of other offices, and partly because the season was unsuitable for touring. During the whole year the Special Assistant Agent spent 2 months and 20 days in the Hills. There was virtually no Special Assistant Agent for nearly 7 months in the year.

11. All the Assistant Agents have submitted their tour reports, copies of which are submitted as below :—

1. Principal Assistant Agent's report,	dated	26th	May	1887,	No.	23,	Appendix	A.
2. Special	"	"	"	15th June	"	" 164,	"	B.
3. "	"	"	"	22nd	"	" 171,	"	C.
4. Senior	"	"	"	10th May	1887	" 45,	"	D.

12. *Elephants.*—All the elephants were in good health, except the large Tusker Moti Lal, who was on the sick list for six months suffering from an ulcer. No inconvenience was, however, experienced as the animal was well enough to go up the ghâts with the Special Assistant Agent when needed.

13. The total amount of charges incurred for the elephants during the year is Rs. 4,191-1-2, against Rs. 4,544-3-8 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the difference in the selling prices of rice, &c., of this and the last year.

14. In G.O., dated 7th January 1887, Mis. No. 16, the Government were pleased to extend the grant of warm clothing to the 17 servants attached to the 7 elephants at Rs. 10 per head. Warm clothing has been accordingly furnished to the servants during the year.

15. One Mahomed Isuff, the mahout of the Senior Assistant Agent's elephant Kalyani, died during the year, and the Special Assistant Agent, in whose charge the elephant is kept, reports that no difficulty was experienced in replacing him.

16. The mahout of the elephant Moti Lal was suspended for six months for gross carelessness.

17. The Special Assistant Agent while bringing to notice the troubles given by the elephants' servants suggests, in paragraph 123 of his report, that the most effective punishment would be "flogging," but this is out of the question.

18. The two pieces of the tusks of elephant Moti Lal sawn off in May last have been sent to the Collector of Vizagapatan district for sale. The two pieces weighed 256½ tolahs. The pieces sent to the same officer as reported in paragraph 11 of the Agent's report, embodied in G.O., dated 5th April 1887, No. 746, Judicial, for the same purpose, fetched Rs. 43. They weighed 302¾ tolahs.

19. *Boundary Disputes.*—There was one boundary dispute awaiting settlement between Sarangodo in Chinna Kimedi and Boad, referred to in paragraph 9 of the Agent's report, embodied in G.O., dated 25th January 1886, No. 223, Judicial. The facts of the dispute are briefly mentioned in paragraphs 58 and 59 of Mr. Pinhey's report. I requested the Superintendent of Tributary Mahals to meet me at Sarangodo on 4th February 1887, with a view to settle the dispute; but he was prevented by fever from coming to Sarangodo. I therefore asked the tahsildar of Boad to meet me. In company with Mr. Pinhey and the Boad tahsildar, I inspected the disputed lands which Mr. Pinhey had previously inspected in December 1886, but in the absence of the Boad tahsildar. The boundary was laid down in 1870 by the Commissioners, Captain Smith and Mr. Ravenshaw, and marks were cut on trees. But the marks on

the trees being liable to effacement and the written description of the boundary, as recorded in the Proceedings of the Commissioners, dated 30th December 1870, not being exact, there was considerable difficulty in ascertaining the truth as to how the boundary was originally settled. The claim of the Sarangodo Khonds appeared extravagant, while that of the Boad khonds moderate and more consistent with the marks on the trees and the written description of the boundary line, but the Boad tahsildar, not content with the boundary claimed by his people, proceeded to claim a boundary which was as extravagant in the other direction as that of our people, and equally inconsistent with the records, &c. A map was drawn up by the tahsildar's orders, which is substantially correct. After personal inspection of the land and inquiries instituted on the spot, we arrived at a conclusion which, as I understood, the Boad tahsildar accepted, subject to a reference to any other recorded decision that might be forthcoming. Mr. Pinhey in his report, dated 21st March 1887, No. 81, fully described the dispute and the settlement proposed. This report I forwarded to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals on 5th April 1887, with a request that if he concurred in the settlement proposed he should instruct the Boad tahsildar to meet the Balliguda Sub-Magistrate, who was also present when I inspected the land, to jointly lay out and permanently mark the boundary at an early date, as the cultivation season was approaching and delay might lead to active quarrels between the parties. I informed him at the same time that our records did not disclose any other decision than that of 1870 referred to by Mr. Pinhey. No reply has as yet been received from him, although two reminders were sent—one on 21st May 1887, and the other on 23rd June 1887. On receipt of a reply from him, the settlement will be reported to Government.

20. In November 1886, the Keradango Patro complained that the lands of Palapuram village, given to him by the settlement made by Messrs. Joseph and Welsh in 1885 (*vide* concluding part of clause 4 of paragraph 26 of Mr. Welsh's report, dated 11th February 1885, extra No. 3, printed in G.O., dated 20th October 1885, No. 2822, Judicial, page 23), were encroached upon by Bhimpur Patro. The Agent of the Vizagapatam district was written to on the subject.

21. In February last, the same patro complained before the Senior Assistant Agent that he was insulted by the issue of a warrant for his arrest by the Gunpur Sub-Magistrate in Vizagapatam district, on the complaint by certain Bhimpur ryots that he unlawfully removed the paddy of some lands said to be in Bhimpur. This complaint was also brought to the notice of the Agent at Vizagapatam.

22. From the Agent's reply it appears that the complaints made by the Keradango Patro were unfounded. The land complained of being on the southern slope of the Goragudi hill, belongs to Bhimpur and not to Keradango. The Gunpur Sub-Magistrate had not issued a warrant for the patro. The Agent at Vizagapatam, on the other hand brought to notice that the Sourahs of Palapuram were interfering with the lands in Sinduba in Bhimpur. The Keradango Patro has been directed to see that this is at once put a stop to, and warned that failure to attend to the orders would entail his removal from office.

23. The Kolakota Sourahs have again been trying to disturb the settlement made by me last year, reported in paragraph 23 of the Agent's report, printed in G.O., dated 5th April 1887, No. 746, Judicial, page 4. I hope to pay the Parlákimedi Maliahs a visit this year, and to teach these turbulent people that the boundary fixed and approved by Government must be observed by them, and that they cannot attempt to set it aside with impunity.

24. Rs. 38, the sist added to the amount payable by the Kolakota Sourahs, in consequence of the addition ordered by the settlement of the boundary dispute of Gorlajungo village to the group of Kolakota villages, has been, however, paid by the Sourahs to the Parlákimedi manager.

25. The order passed by Mr. Foster (*vide* paragraph 12 of his memorandum), regarding the payment of rent of lands newly brought under cultivation to the Bissoyi under the existing practice, seems reasonable.

26. The following matters, referred to in paragraphs 12, 16 and 20 of the Agent's report, embodied in G.O., dated 5th April 1887, No. 746, Judicial, are still under inquiry :—

(1) The assertion of the apprehension in Boad Khond Mahals of the Linepada Khonds by the Boad police without warrants countersigned by the Agent, (paragraph 12).

(2) The dispute for the villages of Pireli and Gihiri between the Patroes of Orladhoni in Kalahandi and Mondighar in Chinna Kimedi (paragraph 16).

(3) The claim of Serangho Bissoyi, in the Parlakimedi Maliahs, to the village of Ongara, in the Gunpur taluk of the Vizagapatam Agency (para. 20).

27. The Special Assistant Agent applied for the supply of three Mariner's compasses for the three Hill Sub-Magistrates, and of one prismatic compass, with a chain for measurement, for himself, as the want of these instruments was greatly felt in finding out directions in the hill tracts and in settling boundaries. The instruments were accordingly supplied—*vide* G.O., dated 18th March 1887, Mis. No. 606.

28. *Hill Chiefs.*—The relations between Raghunadha Patro, the Patro of Budaguda, and some of his Molikoes were most unsatisfactory. Paragraphs 74 to 77 of Mr. Pinhey's report deal with the case. The patro was suspended for six months by Mr. Sewell in October 1886, for having made some false complaints against certain Molikoes and Khonds. One Metta Karji was appointed to act during the period. The Special Assistant Agent, who communicated the orders to the parties, observed that the punishment of suspension was not suitable to the case, and that the Khonds were much opposed to the reinstatement of the patro, even after the expiry of the period of suspension. I made a lengthened inquiry on the spot in my tour, and ordered the restoration of Raghunadha Patro to the office, having found that the order of suspension was passed upon insufficient information, and that the complaints made against him were instigated by his rival, the Metta Karji, who had endeavoured to usurp the authority of the patro, had collected the customary dues of the Patro from the Khonds, and openly claimed to be the rightful patro. I warned the Metta Karji not to interfere with the dues payable to the patro and the muttah and village Molikoes, that they must pay their dues to Raghunadha patro, who was alone recognized as patro by Government. My action was approved by Government in their order, dated 6th April 1887, No. 737.

29. Subsequently the patro has appeared with a complaint that the Molikoes have refused to submit and to pay the nuzzools. He has filed a suit against Tavuda Moliko, one of the ringleaders for nuzzools. The petition has been referred to the Special Assistant Agent, who has been informed that he may deal with it as a suit, if his efforts fail to secure an amicable settlement.

30. The Special Assistant Agent, among other facts, has reported that the Khonds were in an excited state; that complaints were lodged against Metta Karji for receiving patro's dues, and that he was advised by Mr. Meredith, who has had considerable experience, not to go to Budaguda until receiving definite orders from me. I sent him a reply that it would be well if he confined his inquiry to the complaints about Metta Karji receiving the dues of the patro, leaving the other matters for future inquiry, and that it would not be necessary that he should visit Budaguda for the purpose, more especially as the Khonds appear to be excited against their patro.

31. At the bhet held at Kattingia, the chief of that place complained that the sub-patro of Nowgam disregarded his orders, and that he would not reside in his estate. The sub-patro was warned that he would be removed from office unless he would obey the chief and take up his residence in his estate. The chief had another complaint against the sub-patro of Padmapuram for non-payment of certain dues to him. The sub-patro promised to pay the amount shortly.

32. At Tumeribund bhet the patro repeated his request for a silk sadhi, which was not presented to him upon his appointment. His request made formerly was

reported to Government (*vide* paragraph 41 of the Agent's report, printed at page 11 of G.O., dated 25th January 1886, No. 223, Judicial), with a remark that he failed to represent his claim when bhet was held at Tumeribund in 1883-84. I request the Government sanction for presentation of silk cloths to the patro.

33. At Godapur the minor Tatraz paid a visit to me, and I was glad to learn that all was quiet in his domains, and that the senior Mahadevi was not giving any trouble.

34. During the tour of Mr. Foster in the Parlákimedi Maliahs several disputes between the Bissoyis and their subjects were disposed of.

35. In paragraph 24 of Mr. Foster's memorandum, he brings to notice the demand of the Bissoyi of Rayagada for money payments due by Domolo and Munusingi villages. The villagers deny the payment. I have asked Mr. Russell to make a regular inquiry as to such payment.

36. Mr. Foster's action, reported in paragraph 25 of his memorandum, regarding payment, as dallies, to the Bissoyi, as a mark of respect, of such trifling things as might reasonably be expected to be given voluntarily, is correct, although it appears to be inconsistent with G.O., dated 24th November 1882, No. 1954, Judicial (paragraph 9 of the Agent's letter, dated 31st January 1882, No. 53, and paragraph 6 of the Government order), if the order be literally interpreted. As a matter of fact these dallies have always continued to be paid.

37. Turning to the Senior Assistant Agent's Division, I regret to observe that the affairs in the Jalantra Maliahs are still unsatisfactory. Complaints were made by the zemindar against the Bissoyi, who in his turn had complained against certain individuals who had not paid their dues to the Bissoyi.

38. The complaints of the zemindar were—

(1) That the sum of Rs. 300 recovered from him, as stated in paragraph 53 of the Agent's report, printed in G.O., dated 5th April 1887, No. 746, Judicial, be refunded to him, because the Bissoyi owed him Rs. 420 on account of kattubadi for three faslis.

(2) That Tumba being a part of his zemindari, he was justified in dismissing the Bissoyi for having mortgaged part of his muttah without his knowledge.

(3) That the Bissoyi had not obeyed the Agent's orders, directing him to cancel the mortgage above referred to.

(4) That if the Bissoyi were not to be dismissed, and if the sum of Rs. 300 above referred to were not to be refunded to him, a copy of the Agent's order be given to him, so that he might prefer an appeal to Government.

39. The Senior Assistant Agent, who proceeded to the maliahs for inquiry into the complaints, reported that he dismissed the zemindar's petition in consequence of his failure to appear either in person or by agent in spite of several notices issued to him.

40. As regards the third complaint, the Bissoyi was inquired. He stated that he informed the mortgagees that the leases had been cancelled; that they should not enter upon the land; and that they have accordingly not entered upon the land.

41. Inquries were made as to wheher the Bissoyi was in arrear of three years' kattubadi as alleged by the zemindar. The Bissoyi said that he expended a sum of Rs. 100 (the usual kattubadi) due for Fasli 1294 for repairs to a certain temple under the zemindar's orders. The zemindar admitted having issued the orders, but denies their compliance. This point is still under inquiry. The Bissoyi paid the kattubadi of Fasli 1295 to the Nalam people, to whom the Jalantra estate has been mortgaged by the zemindar. The mortgagees admitted the payment. I have asked the zemindar if he mortgaged the maliahs, and if so, under what authority, or if he authorized the mortgagees to receive the kattubadi from the Bissoyi. No reply has been received from him, although two reminders have been sent to him. The Nalam people, who were also asked the same questions, replied that the estate lying within the boundaries fixed by the Survey Department has been mortgaged to them with all the dues therefrom. I informed them that all interference with the maliah portion of the Jalantra estate is prohibited, and that the zemindar had no power to mortgage it or to encumber

it in any shape whatever. In reference to this I beg to add that a notification having been published by the District Munsif of Berhampore, notifying the sale by auction of the Jalantra zemindari including the maliahs in satisfaction of a decree passed against the zemindar in a suit, I requested the munsif to specially exclude the Jalantra maliahs from future sale notifications (the sale in the present instance was stopped, the decree amount having been paid) as they are beyond his jurisdiction, and are furthermore not capable of transfer by sale or otherwise. As regards the payment of kattubadi for Fasli 1296 the Bissoyi admitted that he was in arrears. Orders have been issued for the immediate payment of the amount to the zemindar.

42. It will not be out of place to mention that the zemindar, who was asked to refund a sum of Rs. 38, which had been collected by him from the Sourahs of Jalantra Maliahs along with the amount of Rs. 300 above referred to, has not yet done so, nor has he replied to three references made by me on the subject. It was stated that this amount was expended under the zemindar's orders for offerings to a pagoda, but the expenditure was not admitted by the Bissoyi. The zemindar was therefore asked to repay the amount in Sompet treasury for payment to the Bissoyi.

43. With regard to the complaint made by the Bissoyi to the effect that (1) Bhayiga Karji, (2) Balaji Bhagasingi, and (3) Ratna Patnaik refused to pay any mamools or kattubadi to the Bissoyi, and that they induced the Sourahs not to pay anything to the Bissoyi, the Senior Assistant Agent who inquired into the matter reported that the first two individuals said that they paid their kattubadi for the last two years to the zemindar, and that the kattubadi for the current year was still due by them. They were ordered to pay the same to the Bissoyi. Ratna Patnaik denies his liability to pay anything to the Bissoyi who admits the fact. The statement that the Sourahs were induced not to pay anything to the Bissoyi was not substantiated. The zemindar was called upon to explain why he received kattubadi direct from the above two individuals. But no reply has been received from him.

44. With reference to paragraph 7 of G.O., dated 5th April 1887, No. 746, Judicial, copy of the Jalantra zemindari [illegible] letter, dated 9th May 1887, No. 137, in which the present condition of the zemindar was reported. Since then I understand that the estate has been mortgaged to the Maharaja of Vizianagrum.

45. It is reported that Purushottamasangrama Singu, the Bissoyi of Tumba, died on 22nd June 1887.

46. Mr. Carr in his tour in the Pedda Kimedi Maliahs disposed of several matters.

47. The Pedda Kimedi zemindar complained against the patroes for non-payment of their dues to him. Mr. Carr's inquiries have disclosed that the zemindar's complaint was not unfounded. He has issued orders to the patroes to pay up their dues to the zemindar without further delay.

48. In paragraph 6 of his report Mr. Carr, while bringing to notice the conduct of the zemindar in granting a putta to the Godoro Patro with enhanced sist of Rs. 85 for Godoro and its villages, the usual sist being Rs. 60 as shown in Mr. Thompson's list, printed in G.O., dated 24th November 1882, No. 1954, Judicial, page 31, requested that the zemindar be directed to cancel the putta. On 19th May 1887 I explained to the zemindar that he cannot enhance the sist and requested him to cancel the putta and to refund to the patro the excess amount if already recovered. No reply has as yet been received, although a reminder was sent on 15th June 1887.

49. In a similar case the zemindar recovered Rs. 50 more than the usual sist of Rs. 300 from the Gomango of Tittirisingi Gumma, who was informed by Mr. Carr that he need not pay more than the usual amount—*vide* remark in the revised list of Mr. Carr under VII, Tittirisingi Gumma.

50. Another important matter against the conduct of the zemindar, as stated by Mr. Carr in paragraph 7 of his report, is that the zemindar granted a putta to the headman of Samalapuro under Udayagiri Patro, for certain lands in excess of the former limits of the village appointing him patro of Samalapuro with a condition that he

should pay Rs. 100 annually to the zemindar direct, in addition to the customary payment of Rs. 100 to the patro. The headman, on the strength of the putta, assumed authority not due to him. He further failed to pay his dues to the patro for the last two years. He explained the cause of non-payment to the patro by saying that he was too poor to pay to the patro as he was obliged to pay the zemindar direct the sum of Rs. 100 stipulated in the putta. The adhikari (agent) of the zemindar who happened to be present before Mr. Carr, however produced a written order from the zemindar directing him to order the Samalapuro headman to pay his customary sist to the Udayagiri Patro and to enjoy only the limits formerly assigned to him. This order practically cancelled the putta.

51. This is not the first instance in which the zemindar's conduct has been brought to the notice of Government. Last year the Government in their order, dated 16th July 1886, No. 1865, Judicial, gave a warning to the zemindar. The putta given to Godoro Patro, wherein the usual sist was enhanced, being dated 29th December 1886, was apparently issued after the warning in the Government order was communicated to the zemindar. The putta to Samalapuro headman (paragraph 50 *supra*) was granted in July 1886, or before the intimation of the warning. The subsequent orders of the zemindar to the adhikari, which practically cancelled the putta, appear to be the result of the warning.

52. With reference to paragraph 4 of the G.O., dated 5th April 1887, No. 746, Judicial, I beg to say that the side note to paragraph 17 of Mr. Foster's report, recorded in the above Government order, was written by Mr. Sewell on receipt of the report on 19th June 1886, whereas when the Agent's report was submitted on 9th December 1886, recommendation was made for the suspension of the patro. The side note was not corrected by oversight. Inquiries are being made now with a view to ascertain whether the patro has carried out Mr. Foster's orders, and the result will be communicated to Government in due course.

53. The question of appointment of Beracos or Sirdars is discussed in paragraph 15 of Mr. Carr's report when he questions the interference of the zemindar with these appointments on the ground that the inams come under Regulation VI of 1831. I am of opinion that the regulation has not been extended to the Ganjam Agency tracts, and that it has been always usual for the zemindar to bestow the sadhi on the nominee of the patro.

54. Again, in the matter of the settlement of a boundary dispute between two villages in Ramagiri muttah by the Ramagiri Patro, Mr. Carr directed the patro to refuse to decide such matters in future, the proper course being to refer the disputants to the district munsif. This, I think, is an error. The patro should be encouraged to settle such disputes, and it is only when his authority fails that recourse need be had to the civil courts.

55. Mr. Carr has revised the list of villages in the Pedda Kimedi Maliahs. A copy * of the list as revised is appended. The following statement shows the changes subsequent to Mr. Thompson's list, published in G.O., dated 24th November 1882, No. 1954, Judicial.

* Appendix E.

Name of mutahs.	Number of villages as per Mr. Thompson's list.	Number of villages as per revised list.	Increase or decrease.						Remarks.
			Inam.	Jirayati.	Hill.	Unidentified or deserted.	Total.		
1. Ramagiri	44	76	+ 1	+ 8	..	— 6	+ 4		The first ten mutahs belong to Feddu Kimedi zamindari, for which a list was submitted by Mr. Thompson in 1882. The last two mutahs are in Surangi zamindari, for which there has been no list till this instant.
2. Udayagiri	31	158	+ 2	+ 26	..	— 10	+ 17		
3. Kujangiroda	1	7	..	..	— 1	— 3	— 2		
4. Bodarangi	1	4	..	..	+ 1	..	..		
5. Kandango	1	23	..	..	..	— 10	— 4		
6. Bodigeda	3	6	+ 1	+ 1	+ 6	+ 1	..		
7. Timiriguda	..	13	+ 1	..	+ 3	+ 1	+ 2		
8. Nagada	1	20	..	..	+ 1	— 1	..		
9. Kotadebe	12	47	+ 1	..	..	— 20	— 18		
10. Pimala	24	42	..	..	..	— 3	+ 21		
Total	162	397	+ 27	+ 9	— 45	— 46	— 4		
1. Godavg	..	26	..	..	..	..	..		
2. Inamkhara	..	6	..	..	..	..	..		
Total	..	32	..	..	..	..	..		
1. Kumbhari	1	9	..	..	..	— 1	..		
2. Kumbhari	1	51	..	..	..	— 1	..		
3. Kumbhari	1	3	..	..	..	..	..		
4. Kumbhari	1	1	..	..	..	..	..		
5. Kumbhari	1	8	..	..	..	..	..		
6. Kumbhari	1	1	..	..	..	..	..		
7. Kumbhari	1	1	..	..	..	..	..		
8. Kumbhari	1	1	..	..	..	..	..		
9. Kumbhari	1	1	..	..	..	..	..		
10. Kumbhari	1	1	..	..	..	..	..		
Total	10	80	..	..	..	..	..		
1. Kumbhari	1	7	..	..	..	..	..		
2. Kumbhari	1	3	..	..	..	..	..		
3. Kumbhari	1	1	..	..	..	..	..		
4. Kumbhari	1	1	..	..	..	..	..		
5. Kumbhari	1	1	..	..	..	..	..		
6. Kumbhari	1	1	..	..	..	..	..		
7. Kumbhari	1	1	..	..	..	..	..		
8. Kumbhari	1	1	..	..	..	..	..		
9. Kumbhari	1	1	..	..	..	..	..		
10. Kumbhari	1	1	..	..	..	..	..		
Total	10	80	..	..	..	..	..		

56. *State Prisoners.*—Pratapa Chendra Bhunj, referred to in paragraph 53-A of the Agent's report, embodied in G.O., dated 5th April 1887, No. 746, Judicial, sent in a petition in January 1887, requesting that, in lieu of the pension he may draw during the future 30 years which he estimates as the duration of his future lifetime, he may be allowed a lump sum of Rs. 43,200, and that if the request be complied with, his heirs will have no claim upon the Government, as he would invest the amount in some landed property which may yield more than his monthly pension. His request was rejected as being totally inadmissible. In March 1887 he submitted a petition to the Government who, in their order, dated 21st April 1887, No. 319, said that his request was inadmissible.

57. An objection statement was received from the Accountant-General in August 1886, stating that a sum of Rs. 13-0-4, deducted from the maintenance allowance of the ex-mansubdar of Rumpa at Berhampore on account of income-tax for March, April, and June 1886, be refunded to him. The Accountant-General was misled by the words "food expenses" used in the bill for "maintenance allowance." The objection was subsequently withdrawn. The mansubdar applied for increase of the allowance paid to him by the amount deducted therefrom as income-tax, but the request was rejected by Mr. Sewell.

58. Ramachendra Deo, illegitimate son of Raghunadha Deo, Tatraz of Godapur, referred to in paragraph 55 of the Agent's report, embodied in G.O., dated 5th April 1887, No. 746, Judicial, applied in December 1886 for grant of a sum of Rs. 400 for his marriage expenses. His application was rejected, as he was declared by Government not to be entitled to any allowance from the Godapur estate—*vide* G.O., dated 23rd June 1884, No. 1561.

59. Konoko Bodo Patta Mahadevi, first wife of the late Tatraz Raghunadha Deo of Godapur, sent in a petition asking for maintenance, and stating that there is no one to look after her, as the only boy (Rama Chendra Deo) whom she had brought up had been ordered to leave Godapur and live at Baminigam. She was informed that she is well provided for; that to permit Ramachendra Deo to return to Godapur would be sure to entail dissensions, and that it is advisable that he should not go there until at least the minor Tatraz comes of age. This was done prior to the receipt of G.O., dated 6th June 1887, No. 1208, Judicial.

60. The Special Assistant Agent in June last reported the return of Ramachendra Patro to Jiripani, which was prohibited in this office vernacular proceedings, dated 16th May 1882, No. 34. I instructed the Special Assistant Agent to call upon him to furnish security for his peaceful behaviour during his stay at Jiripani as a precautionery measure, as his return cannot be prohibited, the orders under which the prohibition order was passed having been ruled by Government to be *ultra vires*. Orders have also been issued to the Police and to the heads of all the muttahs that the return of pohibited persons to the maliahs or any specified portions thereof should be immediately reported to me through the taluk officers, and nothing more should be done. In connection with this, I called upon the divisional officers to submit lists of persons in respect of whom prohibition orders have been passed. On receipt of the lists I will submit the statement called for in paragraph 3 of G.O., dated 6th June 1887, No. 1208, Judicial.

61. *Public Works.*—For petty construction and repairs in 1886-87, a budget was submitted for Rs. 18,570, which was sanctioned in G.O., dated 18th December 1885, No. 1631, Financial. But subsequently the Accountant-General, under directions from Government, reduced the grant to Rs. 13,000 or by Rs. 5,570.

62. The following statement shows the different heads under which provision was made in the budget and amount expended, with reference to the reduced grant during the year.

No.	Head.	Amount provided in the budget.	Amount distributed to the several heads with reference to the reduced grant.	Amount expended during the year.	Amount lapsed or saved.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	New Works { 1. Communications	3,720	420	420	..
	{ 2. Buildings	570	..	..	..
	Total ..	4,290	420	420	..
2.	Repairs { 1. Communications	12,160	10,430	10,430	..
	{ 2. Buildings	2,520	2,150	1,970	180
	Total ..	14,480	12,580	12,400	180
	Grand Total ..	18,570	13,000	12,820	180

63. On account of the reduction in the grant, no more new works could be undertaken than the construction of two wooden bridges on the Ramagiri and Cheligodo road, in the Pedda Kimedi Maliahs, which the Senior Assistant Agent reported should not be postponed, as the streams do not admit any traffic in the rainy season, being deep and rapid.

64. The amount lapsed or saved consists of the following items :—

	Rs.
(1) Repairs to the Special Assistant Agent's bungalow and officials' buildings at Balliguda	125
(2) Repairs to the sub-jail at Balliguda	20
(3) Repairs to market sheds	25
(4) Repairs to the bungalow at Kolakota in the Parlákimedi Maliahs ..	10
Total ..	180

65. The first three items refer to the Special Assistant Agent's division, and the last to the Principal Assistant Agent's division. Mr. Pinhey, in paragraphs 30 and 31 of his report, finds fault with the Balliguda sub-magistrate for leaving most of the amount to lapse. The Principal Assistant Agent does not state why the amount of Rs. 10 provided for repairs to the bungalow at Kolakota has been allowed to be saved or to lapse.

66. The repairs to the tank at Chokapad, for which a sum of Rs. 100 (sanctioned in G.O., dated 15th April 1885, Mis. No. 759), was paid in April 1885 to Kopitan Bissoyi, were executed in June last. In his letter, dated 22nd June 1887, No. 171, Mr. Pinhey recommends the grant of a further sum of Rs. 100 for the work done. I agreed with him that the work is far in excess of the amount paid, and sanctioned the further grant recommended. But as the item has not been provided in 1887-88, I have asked the Special Assistant Agent to report if he can effect any savings. Should there be no savings to meet the charge, I will apply to Government for sanction of the same.

67. With reference to paragraph 61 of the Agent's report embodied in G.O., dated 5th April 1887, No. 746, Judicial, I beg to refer to paragraph 33 of Mr. Pinhey's report, wherein he expresses his inability to furnish the information and hopes to give the same at the end of the current year.

68. The Special Assistant Agent reports that the mango trees put down under Mr. Mounsey's orders along the roads in Udayagiri have not been properly looked after for want of funds, and a good many have suffered in consequence. It is greatly to be regretted that these avenues, on which Mr. Mounsey spent much time and trouble, have been allowed almost to disappear from lack of funds; but with reduced grants for the roads, it was impossible to expend anything upon the maintenance of the avenues, and the result has been disastrous.

69. Mr. Foster reports that the roads in the Parlákimedi Maliahs are in exceedingly bad condition. Mr. Russell has been requested to take steps to have this rectified.

70. The roads in the Pedda Kimedi Maliahs were inspected by Mr. Carr, who in paragraph 26, clause 6 of his report recommends the extension of the road from Nuagada to Keradango as far as Porimolo, and the construction of a new road from Porimolo to Udayagiri. He further recommends the erection of a bungalow at that place. The construction of a road from Porimolo to Udayagiri has my approval.

71. A statement* showing the amount allotted and expended on each work is enclosed.

* Appendix F.

72. *Forests.*—As the Special Assistant Agent remarks, the destruction of forests is going on with accelerated speed from year to year. The Khonds cannot see the advantages derivable by preserving the forests, but are induced by paltry payments to destroy the timber, however valuable it may be. The destruction is very extensive in Udayagiri taluk, which is very close to the plains. Some hills might be reserved in this taluk. The sub-magistrate proposes to call together the heads of all the muttahs, and try to get their consent to the reservation of one or two hills in each muttah. I tried to induce the Khonds to make over one or two selected hills, but without success. I will try again.

73. The Chendragiri Patro in the Chinna Kimedi Maliahs complained, in March 1887, that the forest officers had carried away to Berhampore twenty logs of salwood cut with his permission in Chendragiri forests for sale. The felling of timber for sale in Chendragiri muttah was prohibited: *vide* G.O., dated 25th January 1886, No. 56. This Government order has now been communicated to the Patro in Oriya, although a notification under the same Government order has been published in the District Gazette, as stated in paragraph 67 of the Agent's report embodied in G.O., dated 5th April 1887, No. 746, Judicial.

74. The District Forest Officer requested to know whether the zemindars of Ronabá, Koradá and Dospalla should not be asked to introduce printed forms of permits stamped with their seals, as this course would save people the trouble of obtaining passes from range officers in exchange for the manuscript permits given by the zemindars for the zemindari wood passing through Government land. It was further stated that if printed permits be used by the zemindars, a portion of the forest establishment could be abolished. The zemindars of Ronabá and Koradá were asked to give their opinion. As for Dospalla, the Superintendent of Tributary Mahals was addressed, as the zemindari lies in his jurisdiction. The Superintendent asked for a sample form of permit to be used by the Dospalla zemindar, who has been accordingly furnished with one. The Ronabá and Koradá zemindars were also supplied with sample forms of permits, and requested to state the number of forms they may require, as they should be printed in the district press. The renter of Koradá forests has applied for 200 printed forms, which the District Forest Officer has been requested to supply on payment of cost.

75. When I was in the maliahs on 3rd March 1887, I received a demi-official letter from the Superintendent of Tributary Mahals, requesting to be furnished with any rules the Conservator of Forests might have drawn up regarding the protection of forests in the Ganjam hill tracts. A reply was sent that no rules had been framed, but that the Government prohibited the removal of sal from the maliahs for sale, and that I would issue a departmental order prohibiting the felling of jungle for dry cultivation within ten yards of a public (State) road or channel. Orders have accordingly been issued. I have also explained to the patroes of the several muttahs I happened to see in my tour the disadvantages attending upon the destruction of their forests.

76. *Abkári.*—Fifty licenses were issued during the year, against fifty-two in the preceding year, the fees collected being Rs. 200 against Rs. 208. As usual, no applications were received from the Parlákimedi and Goomsur maliahs.

77. During my tour, I received applications from certain Ooriyas for licenses, all of which were rejected.

78. The Special Assistant Agent attributes the non-receipt of applications for licenses from the Goomsur maliahs, under the Udayagiri sub-magistrate, to the fact that liquor, which is easily obtainable, is being smuggled from Boad or manufactured illicitly. He suspects that the Kumbarakuppa Khonds carry on a large trade in Udayagiri itself, which is the head-quarters of the sub-magistrate and where there is a police station. The best way to stop this will be to relax the prohibition against licensing Ooriya Soondies at Udayagiri and Tickaballi, at both of which places there are large weekly markets frequented by low-country people.

79. In January last, the Sourahs in the Mandasa maliahs complained that the toddy-renter of the Mandasa farm demanded tax from them when they extracted toddy from their toddy trees, and requested orders for his non-interference with their action. The Mandasa zemindar also requested similar orders, which have been accordingly issued, directing the renter to abstain from interfering with the maliahs which are excluded from the rental. The renter had brought a criminal charge against certain Sourahs under section 55 of the Abkári Act I of 1886 and against the gumastah of the zemindar for abetment of the same before the Sómpet sub-magistrate, who dismissed the case.

80. There were ten cases with thirteen accused (all convicted) under the Abkári Act in 1886, against seven cases with fourteen accused (nine discharged and five convicted) in 1885.

81. It has been proposed to introduce the new Abkári Act II of 1886 into the Agency tracts of this district, and on the understanding that there would be no change of system or interference with the privileges at present enjoyed by the Khonds and Sourahs, I waived my objection to the introduction, from 1st July 1887 of the Act, exclusive of sections 10, 11 and 13 and the whole of Chapter VIII, as pointed out by Mr. Galton in his letter recorded in Board's Proceedings, dated 14th May 1886, No. 1089.

82. The privileges I refer to are that Khonds and Sourahs will still be allowed to draw toddy from their own toddy trees free of tax for home consumption and for consumption at village feasts, marriages, &c., but not for sale.

83. *Opium.*—Four licenses were issued in 1886-87, against nine in 1885-86, as shown below :—

	In 1885-86.	In 1886-87.
For Balliguda	2	0
„ Tickaballi	3	2
„ Udayagiri	2	1
„ Karaballi	2	1
Total ..	9	4

84. The decrease in the number of applications is due probably to want of much demand for opium in the hill tracts. It is reported that opium is scarcely used in Balliguda.

85. Licenses are issued for vend of opium in the hill tracts free of payment of any fees, whereas in the plains the privilege is rented out. The selling price of opium in the hill tracts was 3 tolahs a rupee, while in the plains it was only 2 tolahs a rupee. The renters of the plains complained that, owing to the cheapness of opium in the hill tracts, the low-country people were getting the same from those tracts, and that consequently their sales were much affected, the result being that they sustained loss. Inquiries were instituted, and it was found that the renters' complaint was not groundless. The sales in the hill tracts were then restricted to *bond fide* hill residents and limited to 20 tolas per shop during the year. This quantity was afterwards, on careful inquiries during my tour in February last, considered too low, and the vendors were permitted to obtain 50 tolas of opium for sale during the remainder of the year.

86. For 1887-88, it was proposed to issue licenses for the hill tracts only to the nominees of the low-country renters. It will be reported in the report for 1887-88 how the change has worked.

87. Scales and weights were supplied during the year to the sub-magistrates of Udayagiri, Balliguda, and Ramagiri for weighing opium. It was deemed desirable that there should be, for many purposes, a set of properly-tested scales and weights at each sub-magistrate's station: *vide* my letter to you, dated 20th January 1886, E. No. 21.

88. *Education.*—During my tour, Mr. Logan, the Inspector of Schools, joined me and inspected the Agency schools.

89. The two schools maintained by the Court of Wards in the Parlákimedi Maliahs at Serangho and Gumma were examined by Mr. Foster, who did not find the results very encouraging. He recommends in paragraph 31 of his memorandum that the school at Gyba depending upon the results grants be recognized as a combined system school, the same pay being given to the masters as in similar schools in other parts of the maliahs. He recommends also that similar schools be opened at Jirangi and Rayagada. The Court of Wards will be addressed on the subject.

90. The Government school at Udayagiri, in the Podda Kimedi Maliahs, was examined by Mr. Carr, who finds a marked improvement from the attendance registers of the school.

91. The Special Assistant Agent has examined some schools in his division. The results are given in his report. He recommends that two schools on combined system be newly started, one at Burakumma and one at Guttingia, at an annual expenditure of Rs. 198 for the two schools. I concur with the Special Assistant Agent and solicit the sanction of Government.

92. Mr. Meredith, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Balliguda, who has offered to edit the "Khond Manuscripts" referred to in G.O., dated 3rd January 1887, No. 1, Educational, having applied for stationery, the same was supplied to him in March 1887. He has entertained an Oriya munshi sanctioned in the Government Order, and is proceeding with the work.

93. The subject of the transfer of the normal school at Russellkonda to Udayagiri, referred to in paragraph 75 of the Agent's report embodied in G.O., dated 5th April 1887, No. 746, Judicial, was moved by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, in December last. As there was no building at Udayagiri, and as funds were not available in 1886-87 or 1887-88—the Government having reduced the grants for the Agency tracts to the lowest possible margin—I could not suggest the transfer until a suitable building is constructed, for which provision will be made in 1888-89.

94. The accompanying statement * shows the number of boys and girls of Ooriyas, Khonds and Sourahs in the primary schools on the 31st March 1887. The attendance during the year was 926, against 829 in the year before.

* Appendix G.

95. *Vaccination.*—4,941 cases were vaccinated during the year, against 5,852 in the preceding year, and 4,764 cases were successful against 5,707. There is thus a decrease of 911 and 943 in the number of cases vaccinated and the number successful, respectively. For the decrease in the number vaccinated, the deputy inspector, in his statement submitted to me, gives explanation by stating that two vaccinators were absent on sick leave for three months, that a competent man died, and that the posts were vacant for five months. The vaccination work is very unsatisfactory.

96. In the Parlákimedi Maliahs, which were not visited during the previous two years either by the deputy inspector or by any of his vaccinators, two vaccinators worked for six months during the year under report.

97. A number of Khonds of Kumbarakuppa muttah appeared before me in January last at Chatrapur, and presented a petition stating that one Paramananda Panda, an Ooriya Brahmin, had been in the habit of vaccinating their children successfully,

and that he was prevented since the Government vaccinators began their operations, which, in their opinion, were quite ineffectual, and requesting that Paramananda Panda might be permitted to vaccinate as usual, and that he might be appointed a Government vaccinator. In my tour I inquired into the matter, and found that Paramananda Panda was in the habit of inoculating the Khonds. I explained the penal provisions regarding inoculation and directed him to learn vaccination under the deputy inspector, who was present at the time. He consented to do so. I explained to the Khonds that they should in the meantime receive vaccination from the Government vaccinators, to which they agreed, and I am glad to see that a large amount of work has since been turned out in the muttah.

98. It has been brought to notice that the officers of the Vaccination Department have not received batta for six or seven months, and that the bills submitted by the deputy inspector to the inspector for his countersignature have not been returned. Similar delay has also been complained of in the distribution of pay. The delay appears to be due to the non-return from the office of the inspector of bills submitted for his countersignature. I have addressed him on the subject, and asked him to say if pay and batta bills cannot be countersigned by the District Surgeon, as is done in the case of the bills of the deputy inspector in the plains. I would suggest that the officers in the hill tracts be placed immediately under the District Surgeon, instead of under the Inspector at Madras.

99. The vaccine operations in the hill tracts during the year, as compared with those of the previous year, are shown in the statement * hereto appended.

* Appendix H.

100. *Civil—Original Suits.*—The number of suits for disposal during the year 1886 was 100 as detailed in the margin, against 115 in 1885. Ninety-four suits were disposed of as follows:—

Pending on 1st January 1886	8
Instituted in 1886	91
Remanded or readmitted	1
Total	100

Without trial	12
Without contest	36
On reference to arbitration	17
On oath	15
With contest	14
Total	94

101. Six suits were pending at the end of the year as shown below:—

Pending for a period of three months and under	4
Do. do. between three and six months	1
Do. do. between six and twelve months	1
Total	6

102. The average duration of each suit in uncontested and contested suits was 25 and 42 days, against 22 and 26 days, respectively, in 1885.

103. The nature of the 91 suits instituted during the year is described below:—

For money or movable property	58
For title and other suits	33
Total	91

104. The aggregate value of the suits instituted during the year 1886 was Rs. 7,861, against Rs. 12,968 in 1885.

105. *Appeal Suits.*—Five appeals were instituted in 1886, as detailed below, against the same number in 1885, for title:—

For money	2
„ title	3
Total	5

106. The five appeals instituted, and two appeals pending at the end of last year were disposed of during the year. The value of the appeals instituted is Rs. 450, against Rs. 1,020 in 1885.

107. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 18 in 1886, against 14 in 1885. The 18 applications were disposed of during the year. The amount realized was Rs. 1,066, against Rs. 327 in 1885.

Appendix I.

108. A statement * is appended, showing the original and appeal suits heard and disposed of by the Agency courts in 1886.

109. *Criminal—Original Cases.*—The total number of cases for disposal in the year 1886 was 236, against 197 in 1885. The Special Assistant Agent, in his report, dated 1st April 1887, No. 90, on the administration of criminal justice, explains that the figures for 1885 were unduly low, as a number of cases triable by second-class magistrates were never brought to courts, since the Ramagiri sub-magistrate was invested only with third-class powers for eight months, and there was no officer in sole and independent charge of the Special Assistant Agent's office for the greater part of the same period. Only five cases remained pending at the end of 1886.

110. The Principal Assistant Agent was not invested with the powers of an additional Sessions Judge, nor were the Senior and Special Assistant Agents invested with the powers of Assistant Sessions Judges.

111. There were seven calendar cases for disposal by the Agent in 1886, against none in 1885. The following statement gives a brief account of the cases:—

Description of offence.	Number of cases.	Number of the accused persons.		
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Total.
Section 193, Indian Penal Code	1	1	..	1
„ 409 „ „	2	2	..	1
„ 240 „ „	1	..	Transferred.	2
„ 241 „ „	1	1	..	1
Sections 380 and 75, Indian Penal Code	1	1	..	1
„ 457 and 380 „ „	1	1	..	1
Total	7	6	..	6

112. The prosecution of the accused in the case under section 193, Indian Penal Code, was sanctioned by the Special Assistant Agent, and the case was sent up to me for disposal, being triable by a first-class magistrate. The accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The two cases under section 409, Indian Penal Code, were presented to me by the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Parlákimedi. The accused in the cases was a police inspector, who embezzled Rs. 59, being the amount entrusted to him in his official capacity. He was convicted in the two cases, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 300 and undergo imprisonment till the rising of the court. He preferred an appeal to the High Court, where the conviction was upheld. In the remaining cases, the maximum period of imprisonment awarded was one year, and the minimum three months.

113. From the middle of July 1886 until the receipt in the latter part of November 1886 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th November 1886, in which the first-class powers of Mr. Pinhey, the Special Assistant Agent, were gazetted, Mr. Sewell, the Acting Agent, had to deal with the first-class cases arising in the Special Assistant Agent's division. One case which was pending in the Agent's court when first-class powers were gazetted to Mr. Pinhey was transferred to him.

114. Eight cases were committed to the Agent's Court (Sessions Court) in 1886, against 5 last year. The following statement shows the particulars of the cases :—

For 1885.					For 1886.				
Description of offence.	Number of cases.	Accused persons.			Description of offence.	Number of cases.	Accused persons.		
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Total.			Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Total.
Section 436, I.P.C. ..	1	..	1	1	Section 302, I.P.C.	3	3	..	3
,, 302 ,, ,,	1	1	..	1	,, 304 ,, ,,	2	1	1	2
,, 304 ,, ,,	3	4	3	7	,, 457 and 75, I.P.C. ,,	1	5	..	5
					,, 261 ,, ,,	1	1	..	1
					,, 147 ,, ,,	1	18	23	41
Total ..	5	5	4	9	Total ..	8	28	24	52

115. The capital sentence of death was passed on two persons in two cases under section 302, Indian Penal Code, against one in 1885. The sentence passed in one case was confirmed by the High Court, while that passed in the other case awaited the orders of the High Court at the end of the year. One person in one case under section 302, Indian Penal Code, was sentenced to transportation for life, during the year 1886, against none last year. The person convicted under section 304, Indian Penal Code, was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. In the case under sections 457 and 75, Indian Penal Code, one person was sentenced to ten years', one to five years', and the others to two years' rigorous imprisonment each. The punishments in the other cases need no mention.

116. One case was received in the Agent's Court for enhanced punishment under section 349, Criminal Procedure Code. There were no cases for enhanced punishment in 1885.

117. The amount of fines imposed and realized during the year 1886 was Rs. 2,515 and Rs. 1,714, respectively, against Rs. 614 and Rs. 408 in 1885.

118. *Appeal Cases.*—There were seven appeals registered in 1886, against two in 1885. All the appeals were against the convictions of the Udayagiri sub-magistrate, whose station is very near to the plains. No appeals were preferred in the Agent's Court against the decisions of the Assistant Agents. Two appeals remained pending at the end of the year; the remaining five were disposed of, the convictions in all having been confirmed.

119. A case of voluntarily causing hurt by a dangerous weapon, section 324, Indian Penal Code, having been leniently dealt with by the Balliguda sub-magistrate, who imposed a fine of Rs. 5 on the first accused, who is a Pano, for having struck a Khond with a tangi (battle-axe), Mr. Sewell referred the same for the orders of the High Court under section 438, Criminal Procedure Code. The High Court enhanced the sentence of fine already passed by adding one month's rigorous imprisonment. To show how strong was the feeling among the Khonds of Belghar at the inadequate sentence passed by the sub-magistrate, I beg to refer to the letter of the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Balliguda, embodied in G.O., dated 2nd June 1886, Mis. No. 1454. The Khonds seemed to have been satisfied by the enhancement of the sentence.

120. The village magistrates do not dispose of petty cases, and no European British subjects were tried during the year.

121. The rules framed by the High Court for the arrangement of records are duly observed.

122. The receipts from court fees in 1886, both on the civil and criminal sides, are given below, as compared with those in 1885 :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
In 1886	118	3	0
,, 1885	614	0	0

123. The accompanying statements* show the number of Khonds, Panos and Sourahs accused in 1886, and the number of cases (original and appeal) disposed of in 1886.

* Appendices J and K.

124. The crime of the year 1886, as compared with that of 1885, is shown in the statement † hereto annexed.

† Appendix L.

125. *Miscellaneous—Disturbances.*—There were no disturbances during the year under report.

126. *Season and Crops.*—The season was favorable for crops. The wet crop was good. There was a magnificent crop of mangoes and mohava.

127. *Rains.*—The rains were plentiful, but were late. A statement, ‡ showing the rainfall in 1886-87 as compared with that in 1885-86, is appended.

‡ Appendix M.

128. *Gratuitous Supplies.*—No complaints were received regarding demand for gratuitous supplies such as those described in G.O., dated 13th December 1885, No. 3391.

129. *Epidemics.*—There was slight small-pox in Udayagiri taluk, but no deaths resulted. No cholera or other epidemics prevailed.

130. *Public Health.*—There were complaints of malarious fever. It is reported that in Chokapad, leprosy is prevailing. I have addressed the District Surgeon for favor of his opinion as to what steps should be taken regarding the disease.

131. *Cattle Diseases.*—From paragraph 84 of the Special Assistant Agent's report, it appears that the Balliguda sub-magistrate has reported that the cattle in some muttahs have suffered from "mouth disease." The Special Assistant Agent will look into the matter when an opportunity occurs.

132. *Wild Animals.*—A statement §, showing the number of wild animals killed in the Agency tracts and the amount of rewards paid during the year, is submitted. The number of animals killed is 206, against 283 in 1885-86, and the amount of rewards paid is Rs. 5,485, against Rs. 7,933 in the preceding year.

§ Appendix N.

133. Thirty-three deaths of human beings caused by wild animals during the year are reported, against ten in the year before.

134. Mr. Pinhey, in paragraph 117 of his report explains the danger attending on the mode of capturing the wild animals practised by Boad shikaries. There is no question that it is dangerous, and I have therefore requested Mr. Pinhey to issue a prohibition order against it generally, or as regards particular localities.

135. Under the orders of Government, dated 13th August 1886, No. 701, Revenue, all the skins for which rewards have been paid for are sent to the district treasury. In paragraph 119 of his report, Mr. Pinhey suggests that all skins which become worthless by reason of the damage caused by the delay in their production at treasuries for rewards may be destroyed in his presence, any good skins being sent as usual to the district treasury. I see no objection to this course being followed when the Special Assistant Agent is in the hill tracts.

136. The Board of Revenue, in their Proceedings, dated 4th February 1887, No. 200, have reduced the rates of rewards hitherto adopted, and further directed that the rates must be uniformly adopted without distinction between plains and hill tracts.

137. *Snake bites.*—Two deaths from snake-bites in Chokapad muttah, which is the nearest to the plains, are reported. This is an uncommon occurrence in the hill tracts.

138. *Markets.*—It is worthy of mention that the markets in Udayagiri taluk are flourishing, especially those at Tickaballi and Udayagiri. The Special Assistant Agent reports that the Khonds are still cheated by use of improper measures and by barter. With a view to check the use of improper measures, I intend to send up the gumastah employed in the plains for stamping measures to Udayagiri and Tickaballi shortly. As regards barter, no measures can, I think, be adopted. The Khonds may by experience learn the disadvantages themselves.

139. In the Pedda Kimedi Maliahs, the sub-magistrate of Udayagiri (Ramagiri) proposes to start a weekly fair at Udayagiri. I fully agree with Mr. Carr in thinking that at present a few sowcars and grain merchants go to Udayagiri. I support the sub-magistrate's proposal.

140. *Examination of Treasuries, &c.*—I examined the sub-treasuries at Udayagiri of Goomsur and Balliguda, and found the cash and stamps correct. Registered letter covers have been supplied in packets. They will command a ready sale singly, but none whatever in packets. Unless the sale of these singly is authorized, there will be no demand. I see no reason why they should not be treated as postage stamps are, and sold singly. The permanent advance of the Balliguda sub-magistrate's office is Rs. 200. This is much more than is required, and may safely be reduced to Rs. 100.

141. I examined the sub-jails at Udayagiri and Balliguda, as also the records of the sub-magistrates' courts and found them in good order.

142. The sub-treasury, the sub-jail and the sub-magistrates' office records at Udayagiri, in the Pedda Kimedi Maliahs, were examined by Mr. Carr.

143. *Maliah Post.*—Mr. Pinhey, in his report, dwells on the advisability of opening up a regular postal service from Russellkonda as far as Balliguda in the Agency tracts. This subject was dealt with in paragraph 22 of Mr. Mounsey's report embodied in G.O., dated 25th January 1886, No. 223, Judicial, and the Government, in paragraph 13 of the order, directed the attention of the Postmaster-General to the subject, and were of opinion that the Postal Department should take up as many of the Agency post-offices as possible.

144. *Medical Aid.*—Mr. Carr examined the hospital at Udayagiri, in the Pedda Kimedi Maliahs, and attributes the falling off in attendance partly to the fact that the year has been a healthy one, and partly to the want of accommodation for in-patients at the hospital. The Government, in paragraph 15 of G.O., dated 5th April 1887, No. 746, Judicial, sanctioned the construction of the additional accommodation, and the work will be executed in 1887-88 out of any savings that may be effected. If there be no savings sufficient to meet the expenditure (Rs. 150), I will apply to Government for sanction of the same.

145. As regards starting an hospital at Udayagiri of Goomsur, recommendations were made in the reports of the last two years—*vide* paragraph 110 of the Agent's report embodied in G.O., dated 5th April 1887, No. 746, Judicial—but no orders have been passed. Mr. Sewell, however, asked the Special Assistant Agent to draw up a scheme for starting an hospital at this place, with a view to recommend its adoption to Government. The Special Assistant Agent, in paragraph 87 of his report, says that the plans and estimates submitted by the sub-magistrate were on too grand a scale, and that fresh ones are being prepared.

146. *Maps.*—With reference to G.O., dated 24th February 1887, No. 384, Judicial, the Superintendent, Madras Survey, has been requested to supply 12 copies of a map prepared on the scale of 4 miles to an inch, but as there might be some delay in receiving the copies, I have asked him to supply me with a skeleton map like the one submitted with the last year's report for submission with this report, the necessary information being noted therein. The map has not yet been received. I have reminded the Superintendent, and will submit the same on receipt after noting the necessary information therein.

147. *Jubilee.*—I was at Balliguda on the 16th and 17th February 1887, and, in company with Messrs. Pinhey, Ross, Meredith, and Fawcett, celebrated the Jubilee at

that place. Mr. Bartley, the sub-magistrate, and Mr. Baker, the apothecary of the station, were also present. Balliguda, being the head-quarters of the Special Assistant Agent and the Police Reserve in the hill tracts, was specially selected for the celebration of the festivity.

148. Proceedings commenced at 7 A.M. with a parade of the police reserve. The presidencial address was read by me and was translated into Ooriya, a language understood by the residents of the place and the spectators, after which a *feu de joie* was fired. The rest of the day was given up to a round of sports and festivities. Archery, tug-of-war, putting the shot, high and long jumps, races, followed one another in rapid succession. The Khonds were by no means slow to enter into the spirit of the thing; the chief difficulty was rather to confine the entries for each event within reasonable limits. A race in which nine elephants took part was an imposing spectacle. At sunset a huge bonfire (nearly 10,000 cubic feet of wood) blazed forth on the neighbouring hill of Morani, the name of which has been changed to "Maharani" in honor of the day. At the same moment, some hundreds of Khond "braves," who had been priming themselves since noon at a feast provided for them by the sub-magistrate, burst into the reserve lines and commenced their national war dance. The closing scene of this day of rejoicing will long be remembered by those who had the fortune to witness it. The quadrangle covers some five acres of ground; on three sides are the lines of the reserve, and on the fourth a stockade. The whole was illuminated by innumerable oil lamps and Bengal lights. In the centre there was a fine bonfire, though a mere reflection, as it were, of the one on the hill. On one side, there was an excited crowd with fireworks showering in their midst; on the other, some two or three hundred dusky warriors clad in flowing robes, their heads adorned with bison's horns and peacock's plumes, brandishing battle-axes and bows, and gesticulating, shouting and dancing to the strains of their own weird music. All this presented a fantastic scene. "Three cheers and three cheers more" for the "Great Maharani," led off by me, and well taken up by the whole crowd, brought the day's rejoicing to a close.

149. On the 17th, advantage was taken of the Government holiday to continue the festivities, by holding a series of rifle matches on the "Range," which is one of the most picturesque in the Presidency. The chief event was the "Queen's Prize" for picked shots of the reserve, at distances of 300, 400 and 500 yards. The prize was won by a Khond, one of the few hillmen in the reserve, who shot remarkably well, making two-thirds of the "highest possible." There was again a large concourse of spectators, who were considerably impressed, as few of them had ever seen what could be done with a "long Snider" at such distances, their previous experience being limited to the "Brown Bess."

150. The jubilee has a double significance in Khondistan, as it was in the year 1837, or the year of Her Majesty's accession, that Captain Campbell first came up above the ghâts for the purpose of suppressing the "Meriah" or human sacrifice, though it was not till some years later that a regular agency was established for that purpose. The fifty years has perhaps made a greater change in the maliahs than in any other portion of Her Majesty's dominions. At the beginning of the period the whole tract of the country was almost unknown to Europeans, and Meriah or female sacrifice, prevailed. Now the country has been opened up by numerous roads, while carts can come up as far as Balliguda itself. Schools have been started and police stations established throughout its length and breadth. In addition to this, there are a Special Assistant Agent and three magistrates and district munsifs in the hill tracts for the administration of criminal and civil justice.

151. *Subordinates.*—There were no changes among the sub-magistrates in the hill tracts during the year.

152. Mr. Bartley, at Balliguda, is reported to be slack in touring in his taluk. I have ordered that he should be out on tour more frequently.

153. K. S. Rama Rao of Udayagiri, and Lal Beg of Ramagiri, have done their work satisfactorily.

154. During the year under report, the whole of my camp suffered from fever.

155. The Special Assistant Agent's second clerk, J. Adinarayana Murty Naidu, suffered much from fever, and at last died in June last.

156. K. Jagannadha Rao having been promoted, K. Venkataraju, who was head clerk under the Temporary Deputy Collector, has been appointed to the Agency head clerk's post in my office. He accompanied me in my tour, and has given me entire satisfaction.

APPENDIX A.

MEMORANDUM on the administration of the Parlákimedi Hill Tracts for the year 1886-87.

Though relieved of the charge of the Principal Assistant Collector's office before the close of the official year 1886-87, when a report on the administration of the Maliah tracts becomes due, still, as I have acted as Principal Assistant Collector and Agent for over seven months, and am the only officer who, during the year, has visited the Maliahs of the division, I have written this memorandum.

2. I append an itinerary of my tour in the hills, which extended over thirty days and during which I visited every fort. Besides this period actually spent in the Maliahs, it may be noted, with reference to paragraph 2 of G.O., dated 25th January 1886, No. 223 (Judicial Department), that during the year the Principal Assistant Agent halted in Parlákimedi town the aggregate number of twenty days.

3. The principal matter which I have to notice is the obstinate refusal of the Kolakota Sauras to accept as final the decision made last year by the Agent in the boundary dispute between them and the Gumma Bissoye. The dispute, which was first brought before the Principal Assistant Agent in 1884-85, affected the villages of Adiba, Boninguda and Talunda on the one hand, and on the other were declared by the independent hamlet of Golyjang (Gorlajango) which from the Bissoye's jurisdiction. Mr. Sewell, the then Principal Assistant Agent, considered, on inquiry, that the Bissoye's claim was well founded, but seeing that the feeling on the matter ran very high in Golyjang hamlet and having regard to the antecedents of the Bissoye who has not gained the best of reputations in his dealings with his Sauras, suggested that the dispute should be decided by a compromise, Golyjang being added to the independent territory with an increase of assessment equal to the portion which that hamlet used to pay as a portion of Taraba village (Rs. 38) and the other villages being secured to the Bissoye.

Vide paragraph 23 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

4. This suggestion was supported by the Agent and recommended to Government for adoption, and was presumably approved by Government, since in 1886 the Agent in his hill tour, in company with Mr. Sewell, the Principal Assistant Agent, marked the boundary in accordance therewith. See Agent's memorandum on the subject, dated 20th February 1886.

G.O., dated 12th February 1885, No. 437, was received on the subject and was communicated to the Principal Assistant Agent.
(Intld.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

5. The boundary laid down is well defined and admits of no possibility of doubt; nevertheless, I found on inspection that, from one end to the other, it had been overstepped by the Kolakota Sauras of the border village of Golyjang.

6. This of course has given rise to several complaints which have been investigated during the hill tour.

(*a*) The first of these cases was referred to the Principal Assistant Agent for investigation and report of the Agent's letter, No. 35, dated 20th January 1887, from the enclosures to which it appears that Savara Tallu and others of Taraba village complained to the Agent that the Golyjang Sauras had forcibly prevented them from ploughing nine fields called Kuddisadu, which, according to the Agent's decision of the boundary, belonged to the Taraba but were asserted by the Golyjang Sauras to have been assigned to them. The complaint was referred to the Sub-Magistrate of Parlákimedi, and before him the case was eventually compromised by the parties on the understanding that the produce of the fields should be kept in charge of the Taraba Sauras, who were complainants, till the Agent's next visit to the village when both parties would abide by the decision he arrived at after inspection of the places. Subsequently, on the representations of the Golyjang people, the Parlákimedi manager was directed to have the produce

of the fields measured in his presence and to take security for its production on demand from the persons to whom it was entrusted for custody.

This is what the manager told me. I have not seen or do not remember an official report of his to this effect.

7. The manager did this; but, notwithstanding the terms of the compromise, he left the produce with the Golyjang Sauras in whose possession he found it.

8. All I had to do was to determine the question of fact whether these fields lay on the Golyjang or the Taraba side of the boundary fixed by the Agent. I visited the locality in company with the Gumma Bissoye, the head Gomangoes (Bonusi and Dalo) of Kolakota, and the headman and a number of ryots from each of the disputing villages Taraba and Golyjang, and found it clear that the boundary laid down by the Agent runs to the north on the Golyjang side of the disputed fields, which therefore undoubtedly belong to the Taraba Sauras, to whom the produce now in deposit should be ordered to be given up.

9. That it is not owing to mistake or ignorance as to how the boundary actually ran that the Golyjang Sauras overstepped their limits is clear from these facts. The boundary laid down is very well defined, running at the point in question in a straight line between one conspicuous hill and the summit of another, and it was clearly indicated to all the parties concerned when it was settled. Then the disputed fields form the whole portion of the wet land lying between the boundary claimed by the Golyjang Sauras before the Agent and rejected after due consideration and that accepted by the Agent; and the manager and the Maliah overseer state that, in carrying out the Agent's order to fix boundary marks on the line determined, a chain of stones was placed as one mark at the edge of the disputed fields while at the date of my visit not a single stone was to be seen. The only persons to whose interest it was to remove the mark are the Golyjang Sauras. Again, when I was tracing out the boundary laid down by the Agent by the marks recorded in the proceedings, the Golyjang Sauras accompanied me so long as I kept to the boundary admitted by them, but as soon as I arrived at the spot where the boundary fixed diverged from that claimed by them, they all deserted me in a body, saying they would not have the boundary along which I was going but would be satisfied only with that allotted by Mr. MacCartie, whom they give as their authority for the line claimed by them.

10. It is not only in case of these wet lands that these Sauras have shown disregard for the decision given by the Agent last year; all along the line they have overstepped the limits fixed by him and are threatening still further encroachments. Against one of the unauthorised cultivators the Bissoye brought a complaint, or rather reported to the Parlákimedi Sub-Magistrate by whom the case was referred for orders to the Agent, who, in his letter, No. 580, dated 24th November 1886, referred the matter for disposal by the Principal Assistant Agent.

11. The complaint is to the effect that one Gajárai, a Saura Golyjang, cultivated land in Chaitanyapur and carried off the whole crop without paying the Bissoye his share, which he estimates at nearly a garce of the grain. There is no doubt that the land in question, which I inspected in presence of the parties, is on the Gumma side of the Agent's boundary though within the line claimed by Golyjang. As, however, the Bissoye had acquiesced in the clearing and cultivation of the land and complained for the first time when the crop was ripe, I considered that there was no ground for criminal prosecution, but informed the cultivator that he was liable to the Bissoye for the share of the crop ordinarily paid and told the Bissoye that he was at liberty to bring a suit for the recovery of this amount, and the sums claimed by him in other similar cases, of which there were four or five, and that in future he should lay a complaint of trespass against any person who may encroach beyond the boundary without permission as soon as he commences to clear the land.

12. This order, I may note, was given on the assumption that the silence of the Government on the question raised by Mr. Sewell, the late Principal Assistant Agent, as to whether the rent of lands newly brought under cultivation should not be paid to Government instead of to the Bissoye, is to be interpreted as an answer in favor of the existing practice under which the Bissoye benefits.

Vide Hill Tour Report for 1883-84, paragraph 25 of Mr. Sewell's report, embodied in G.O., of 5th January 1885, No. 3 J.D.

Vide paragraph 25 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

13. It is thus apparent that the Golyjang, or rather the Kolakota Sauras, for there is no doubt that the headmen of the Kolakota muttah are at the bottom of the resistance of the Golyjang people, entirely ignore the proceedings of the Agent last year. The fact is they are unable to understand a compromise, and, viewing any concession as a sign of weakness, hope, by persisting in the demands which they know to have been rejected, to eventually secure all they ask. The question now is not one of upholding the authority of the Bissoye but of enforcing the orders of the Agency officers, and as I did my best to explain to the Sauras that those are final, will not in any event be modified, and that continued disobedience to or disregard of them will entail certain punishment, they can have no claim to lenient treatment in case of further aggression by them.

14. Another complaint which arose in this muttah was referred to the Principal Assistant Agent for disposal in letter, No. 104, dated 7th December 1886. The petitioners were Sambara and Haddiya, inhabitants of Sukayi village, and they allege that the Gumma Bissoye had ousted them from their village by threats of burning the village over their heads and had given over their lands to Sauras of other villages, that they were compelled to take to the hills and establish a new village there, and that the Bissoye prohibited their bringing tamarinds from the trees on the hill sides.

15. I obtained a report on the complaint from the police station-house officer of Serangho, who states that on inquiry in the village the petitioners and their witnesses stated that two persons had been deprived of their lands three years before and that the whole number of the Sauras had been obliged to move their residences to the hill side about a mile from the spot in the valley in which they had before dwelt and which was not monopolized by the men newly put in by the Bissoye. I summoned the parties to Gumma and heard their statements, and also made an inspection of the village in presence of the Bissoye and a large number of the Sauras who attended in support of the petitioners. I find that Sukayi is a village in a level valley, that it is inhabited exclusively by Uriyas, who own the low lying land, round the village, and that at the foot of a hill, half-a-mile away, the village of the petitioners, which is wholly occupied by Sauras who cultivate hill lands and dry lands near their settlement. The Sauras admitted that the village Sukayi had been founded originally by some low country men, that one Jagannadha Sardi was the head of the village and holder of a great part of the land for some years, and that he employed Sauras to cultivate his fields. The statement made was that he got temporary possession of their lands by offering to introduce the low country methods of cultivation and teach them the practice, and that he afterwards refused to give them up again. The Maliah road overseer, however, informs me that the clearing, on which Sukayi village and its cultivated fields now stand, was made by the estate in the timber felling operations not more than 20 years ago, that he took part in the work, and that at the time there was no village on the spot and no Saura settlement in the neighbourhood. The Sauras too could not fix the date of their ejectment, though they mentioned that they had been compelled to remove the whole of their village and that the present cultivators at once seized the existing houses on the site. Some of them put it as far back as 10 years ago, while some said as little as though more or less than three years. In a recent Hill Tour Report* the village was alluded to by the Principal Assistant Agent.

* For the year 1883-84.

great extension of cultivation

16. I am of opinion that the first settlers in the village were Uriyas from the low country who employed the Sauras to cultivate under their supervision and according to their instructions the land that was cleared, an arrangement which would doubtless present itself to the Sauras as identical with the description they give of their relations with the Uriyas, namely, that they themselves were the owners of the soil and the Uriyas merely their instructors in the act of cultivation. If this is the case, the complaint that there was a wholesale eviction is greatly exaggerated, and though it may have some foundation still, since they admittedly allowed it to be dormant for 3 years at least, though a Principal Assistant Agent visited Gumma each year, their grievance must be very trifling, and I do not think it proved that the Bissoye is in fault.

17. Rayagada was the only other muttah which offered disputes for settlement during this tour. The agitation that resulted from the refusal of the Pekoto Sauras to make their customary payments to the Bissoye, and from the use last year of forcible measures to bring them to reason, has not yet entirely subsided though it has taken a new form. The Sauras seem to have concluded that their wisest course is to cultivate amicable relations with the Bissoye, and a complete reconciliation between them has been brought about. This is apparent from the fact that the Sauras now express dissatisfaction with the settlement of a fixed given rent on their village made by the Principal Assistant Agent in 1885. They presented a petition to me at Rayagada, stating that it was by the evil advice of Kristna Patnaik and others alone that they had been led to resist authority, and that in the matter of rent they were quite satisfied with the old system under which share of crop was given, and they expressed themselves to the same effect in person before me. They stated that they did not want a patta specifying the rate payable. The Bissoye's wish was in accord with the desire of the Sauras, which would not be the case were the former hostility still alive.

18. Now, however, the Sauras have rounded on Kristna Patnaik of Goppili, who, at the time of their exhibition of centumacy, was believed to be their instigator. They now accuse him of having acquired influence over them by deceiving them into believing that he had received written orders to collect their dues in place of the Bissoye and to have exhibited openly a written paper purporting to be the authority alluded to. This allegation was first made in a petition to the Agent sent in July 1886. The Parlákimedi Sub-Magistrate, who was directed to hold an inquiry, reported that the parties professed themselves unable to undertake the trouble of going to Kimedi to prove their complaint, since, they said, a hundred or more witnesses would be required, and thereupon the Agent, in his letter No. 597, dated 26th November 1886, directed the Principal Assistant Agent to inquire into the matter in his hill tour.

19. *Primâ facie* the truth of the story of cheating in the manner described was not probable. In the first place though the petitioners' cattle were distrained for their arrears to the Bissoye in February 1886, a fact which must have sufficed to reveal the duplicity of the Patnaik to the trusted Sauras, the first that was heard of the story now told was in the above petition, dated 20th July 1886, No. 128. The petitioners state that, in paying the Patnaik, they believed they were paying to the Government and still did not complain to the Agent or the Principal Assistant Agent, or plead previous payment when the Sauras were again demanded. Again, when the Sub-Magistrate sent for the petitioners, they first sent in an arzi, saying that, owing to the number of witnesses that would have to be examined, they could not come to Kimedi to prove their complaint, but would await the Agent's next visit. Now it cannot be considered a great hardship to require these Sauras to go down to Kimedi. Rayagada is but 16 and Pekoto itself only 24 miles from the town and the road level the whole way, an easy day's journey therefore. But it is obvious that the petitioners had made up their minds from the first to elude the jurisdiction of the Sub-Magistrate. This must be inferred from the fact that their arzi to the Agent *begins* by giving reasons why they should not be left in the Sub-Magistrate's hands in form of a complaint that in a previous case against them brought by some Paiks they had been kept waiting uselessly in Kimedi for fourteen days or more. Subsequently a second attempt was made by the Sub-Magistrate to secure the attendance of the petitioners, and six of them appeared but said they could not prove their complaint at Kimedi and refused to sign any depositions.

20. The story told also is peculiar. The paper asserted by the Patnaik to have been written authority to receive the dues formerly payable to the Zemindar is stated by the petitioners to have first been shown to some of them in a mantapam at Kimedi and afterwards to have been brought to their village by the Patnaik and there openly exhibited. No explanation whatever is given of their reason for assembling at Kimedi on that occasion. It seems far more probable that they gathered there under the leadership of the Patnaik for the purpose of organising their plan of resistance to the Bissoye than that he unexpectedly met them.

21. Before me the petitioners admitted that they made no inquiries to test the truth of the Patnaik's statement, but on the strength of his mere assertion paid to him instead of to the Bissoye. They did not, however, inform the Bissoye or ask his advice in the matter, and at last, being pressed to say why they handed money to him on such slender security, they confessed that it was because the Patnaik assured them that he would make their cause his own and strive to secure the victory in their struggle against the Bissoye.

22. Upon this I did not consider it necessary to inquire any further. It seems clear that the Sauras welcomed his accession to their party, inasmuch as he was one who could instruct them in the more crafty modes of opposing their chief and could efficiently represent them before the Sub-Magistrate and other officers. He may originally have created the agitation, though I think this doubtful, but it was certainly to his interest to fan it and keep it alive, and this he may have done by false statements as to the steps he was taking and their out-come, and they doubtless supplied his demands liberally, but that they ever believed that he had succeeded in getting the Bissoye's authority transferred to his hands seems to me impossible.

23. In case of two villages, Damolo and Munisingi, the Bissoye complained that he had not received full payment of his dues, and the villagers of the two villages complained that illegal and excessive demands were being made upon them under the name of dallies and said that the whole of their legal dues had been paid for the year.

24. On inquiry it was found that both villages had paid paddy-rent in full, viz., two garces for Damolo and one for Munisingi; the Bissoye admitted that this was the whole demand on account of rent in kind; but he stated that in addition to this the Damolo village should pay Rs. 43 in money. It was admitted on both sides that neither village had ever paid any money-rent but only the rent of two garces and one garce of paddy, respectively. Since the settlement of Mr. MacCartie in 1882, and the order as to the rate at which collections are to be made, received by the Bissoye from Mr. MacCartie and produced before me alludes to nothing but this paddy-rent. In the list of payments prepared by Mr. MacCartie, however, Damolo village is shown as liable to a money payment of Rs. 43 and paddy payment of 4 garces 6 puttics, and Munisingi to Rs. 31 and paddy 1 garce 12 puttics. In the body of the report, to which this statement forms an appendix, it is expressly stated (paragraph 57) that the "*paddy* demand" on these two villages is reduced to 2 and 1 garce, respectively, but I can find no order modifying the statement as to the money-rent to be paid. As a matter of fact it never has been paid the Bissoye, being kept within the limits of the written order communicated to him, but he has recently obtained an authenticated copy of the statement so far as it refers to Damolo village and has now brought forward his demand for Rs. 43 in money against that village. I had not the necessary papers with me at the time and subsequently had no opportunity to ascertain if there is any reason or authority for the want of allusion to the money-rent in the order to the Zemindar, or if the omission of such allusion is merely a mistake. I accordingly

Vide paragraph 35 of my report.
(Initd.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

ordered that things must remain in *statu quo* and that the Bissoye should continue to collect only the paddy-rent as heretofore till the above point had been settled when final orders would be issued.

35. Under the name of Dallies I find that the Bissoye was making most extortionate demands, including two bullocks, a goat, a large quantity of honey and five candies of saffron from each village. The villagers of Munisingi and of Damolo complained of this, and I gave the Bissoye to understand that the collection of these dallies had actually been prohibited by Government in their order, dated 24th November 1882, No. 1954 J.D. (in which the Agent Mr. Goodrich's suggestion that this be done is adopted), and that though dallies might continue to be paid as a mark of respect and did not exceed such trifling articles as might reasonably be expected to be given voluntarily, the custom of making such gifts would not be interfered with, but that a persistence in the extravagant demands made by the Bissoye would result in a literal interpretation being put on the above Government order and the entire abolition of the custom.

Vide paragraph 36 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

26. *Roads.*—The roads are in exceedingly bad condition, and compare most unfavorably with those in the Senior and Special Assistant Agent's divisions. The only roads for which money was alloted in the year are the following :—

Vide paragraph 69 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

		MILES.
1.	Munisingi to Gumma	
2.	Gumma to Serangbo and on to Peddakimedi frontier	5
3.	Serangbo to Ojaigada	8
4.	Rayagada to Jirangi	8
5.	Serangbo to Rayagada	3
6.	Jerangi and Ramagiri	5

The fourth is a new road and was in progress at the time of my visit. Work was also going on here and there on the second road, but both this and the third road were very rough and stony throughout. The allotment for the year was Rs. 2,000, and this, if economically expended, should suffice to keep all the roads maintained in excellent order, but the present arrangement is by no means economical. The total sum expended at the date of my tour was Rs. 1,389-5-10, and of this Rs. 313-8-10 was the cost of the establishment. I think the services of the overseer, who draws Rs. 30 per mensem, might well be dispensed with, and the work done by the manager direct through the Bissoyes.

27. The road from Gumma to Gyba was formerly regularly maintained and was bridged throughout, but its upkeep has now been discontinued and the bridges are rapidly falling into ruin and the road will soon become a rough jungle track. As I am not acquainted with the nature of the communications between Gyba and the low country direct, I am unable to express a confident opinion, but now that Gumma is about to be made accessible to wheeled traffic by the Gumma ghat, it seems a pity to abandon the road connecting Gyba with Gumma. There is certainly a ghat on the road just above Gyba, but it is not particularly steep or difficult even now, and I have no doubt it could be greatly improved.

28. I would strongly recommend the construction of a good cut road from Rayagada to join the Kimedi Jirangi (?) road. Rayagada lies in the centre of a most fertile valley which runs 20 miles into the hills; it is on the level of the plains and is not cut off by any ghat at all. There is thus no obstacle in the way of low country traders resisting them, and, as the village is really in the midst of the hills, the Sauras willingly carry their produce for sale. There is already a very successful market established there, and, on the first day of my visit, which happened to be market day, I had an opportunity of seeing how densely it was thronged both by Sauras and low country merchants. The existing road is a mere track over paddy-fields and must be impassable in the rains and throughout the cultivating season. I talked to the Bissoye about the desirability of making a good road, and he said he would undertake the construction if he were relieved from the expense of maintaining it. With a little encouragement he could at least be induced to give the land required, and I am convinced that the benefit to the people would well repay the expense of construction and maintenance of the road.

29. *Schools.*—There are two schools maintained by the Court of Wards at Serangbo and Gumma. I examined both schools, but did not find the results very encouraging. The boys at Serangbo school were very backward in all the subjects taught them, and though the pupils at Gumma displayed greater acquaintance with their books, they showed a want of intelligent undertaking of what they had learnt, but was far from satisfactory. The Gumma school, however, compares favorably with the other Maliah schools that I have seen in the Senior and Special Assistant Agent's divisions.

30. At Gyba one Damadora Patnaik has opened a school under the patronage of the Bissoye of Gumma and Gyba. The only support he now receives is that derived from the results grants, and he petitioned to have his school placed on the combined system. There were

a large number of pupils (over 30) present on the occasion of my visit, and as many of them were youths of 20 and over; there seemed to be a sincere desire for learning. I was assured that, at the time of the opening of the school some months before, none of the scholars could read and write, and if this is the case, they have made remarkable progress.

31. The Jerangi Bissoye petitioned for the establishment of a school in his fort, and said he had been urged to make this request by his people. I would strongly recommend that the Gyba school be recognised as a combined system school, the same pay being given to the masters as is given in case of similar schools in other parts of the Maliahs, and that similar schools be opened both at Jerangi and at Rayagada. Perhaps the Court of Wards would undertake to provide the necessary salaries, but if not, I think it very desirable that Government should do so.

Vide paragraph 39 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

32. I may mention that in none of the three existing schools were there either girls or Sauras amongst the scholars.

33. *Bungalows.*—Two new bungalows were constructed during the year at Serangbo and Jerangi. Those and the bungalows at Gumma and Kolakota are all in good order. Considering the smallness of the sums for which these bungalows can be constructed and maintained, and the great increase of comfort which they afford to officers having to travel in the hills, I think it but reasonable to urge the construction of a bungalow at each of the three forts still unprovided, viz. Ojaigada, Rayagada and Koipuram.

The last two must certainly be provided with bungalows. I have requested Mr. Russell to make provision for the same in 1888-89.
(Intld.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

(Signed) H. W. FOSTER.

11th May 1887.

APPENDIX B.

From S. RUSSELL, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Agent, Ganjam, to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, dated Bhayiri, 26th May 1887, No. 23.

I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of Mr. H. W. Foster's memorandum on the administration of the Parlakimedi hill tracts for the year 1886-87.

2. I assumed charge of this office on the 7th March last, being relieved by Mr. H. W. Foster. He was in charge of the office from 19th July 1886 to 6th March 1887. Before that time Mr. Joseph, the Special Assistant Agent, had the charge of the office.

3. In the following paragraphs I give the information regarding the crime, civil litigation, education, public works, &c.

4. The crime of the year in grave crimes is heavier than in the previous year but lighter in petty offences. On the whole the crime is lighter than in the year 1885. No cases were committed to this court as Additional Sessions Judge Mr. Sewell's successors were not invested with such powers.

5. The two statements hereunder appended show the crime of the year as compared with the year 1885 :—

Cases.

Offences.	1885.			1886.		
	Number of cases.	Convicted.	Dismissed or otherwise disposed of.	Number of cases.	Convicted.	Dismissed or otherwise disposed of.
Grave	1	1	..	2	2	..
Petty	41	19	22	33	19	14

Statement showing the crime of the year as compared with 1885.

Offences.	1885.			1886.		
	Accused.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Accused.	Convicted.	Dismissed.
Grave	2	2	..	2	2	..
Petty	111	28	83	89	31	58

6. A statement called for in paragraph 12 of G.O., No. 2110, dated 12th October 1876, is appended.

7. *Civil.*—Eight suits were filed in the Parlákimedi district munsif's court against nine in the previous year. Two suits were filed in my court against one last year.

8. Of the eight suits on the district munsif's file, six relate to bonds, one damages, and one to jewels to be recovered according to caste rules. Of the two on my file, one relates to bond and the other to rents of land; the former being against the Bissoye of Rayagada and the latter by the Bissoye of Gumma against certain Sauras. The highest value of a suit was Rs. 862 and the lowest Rs. 12. The suit against the Rayagada Bissoye on my file has since been compromised. That brought by the Gumma Bissoye against certain Sauras is still pending, as it rests on the settlement of the boundary dispute between the Kolakota group of villages and Gumma muttah.

9. One petition for execution of decree was filed in the district munsif's court against two in the previous year and it was withdrawn. No applications were filed in my court.

10. The number of defendants concerned in these suits were fifty-seven Sauras and seven others, including the Bissoye of Rayagada.

11. The number of suits disposed of by the district munsif was seven. Four suits were dismissed for default. Two suits were decreed for plaintiff. One suit was compromised and one was pending.

12. The following statement shows the number of suits filed and disposed of in the years 1884, 1885 and 1886:—

Year.	Number of Suits					Remarks.
	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	
1884	1	7	8	8	..	
1885	..	10	10	7	3	
1886	3	13	16	10	6	

13. *Vaccination.*—No information is available in this office on the subject for the past year, as the vaccine operations have been reported direct to the Agent—*vide* his letter, dated 26th April 1887, No. 104.

14. *Schools.*—There are two schools—one at Gumma and one at Serangho—maintained by the estate. Mr. Foster in his memorandum has given the results of his inspection. Besides these, there are ten results schools aided by Government as shown in the margin.

1. Narayanapuram.
2. Gaiba.
3. Gumma.
4. Gumma night school.
5. Lavanyakot.
6. Rayagada.
7. Narayanapuram (besides the one already shown.)
8. Jeranghi.
9. Bhavanabudi.
10. Baruhingi.

15. The annexed statement shows the number, caste, &c., of the boys reading in the schools as stood on 31st March 1888, compared with those of the past official year.

16. *Roads.*—Rupees 2,000 are allotted for the maintenance of the hill roads, out of which the expenditure, Rs. 1,389-5-10, were spent from 1st July 1886 to the end of March 1887. This does not include the whole expenditure, as the estate budget is framed for the fasli year which ends on the 30th June.

17. The following table shows the expenditure on each road:—

No.	Roads.	Amount spent. Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Gumma and Munisingi road	293	15	8
2.	Gumma and Serangho road	205	12	0
3.	Serangho and Rayagada road	133	6	4
4.	Serangho and Rayagada road	164	8	0
5.	Jeranghi and Rayagada road	246	4	0
6.	Jeranghi and Kasinagiri road	32	0	0
7.	Establishment charges	313	8	10
	Total ...	1,389	5	10

18. A statement showing the number of wild animals killed during the official year 1886-87, and a statement of rainfall as called for in foot-note No. 846, dated 20th October 1885, No. 2822 (Judicial Department), are appended:—

Statement showing the number of wild animals killed

Taluk.	Tigers.		Cheetas.		Bears.		Hyænas.		Total.		Number killed.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No. of persons.	Cattle.
Parlákimedi Agency tracts.	1	35	15	435	..	..	1	5	17	475	3	..

Statement of rainfall.

Taluk.	Rain-fall. 1885-86.	1886-87.
Parlákimedi Maliahs	94·53	97·33

19. There was abundant supply of rains last year. The season was favorable for crops.

20. No deaths from cholera were reported.

APPENDIX C.

From A. F. PINHEY, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, Ganjam, to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, dated Possara, 15th June 1887, No. 164.

I have the honor to submit the annual administation report for this division for 1886-87.

2. During the year the division has suffered a great deal as the natural result of a too frequent change of officers. No less than three officers (I omit Mr. Foster, who was only in charge for a week or so before the close of the year) have been in charge, and two of these (covering a period of seven months) had other work to do at the same time. The officers who have held charge were Mr. H. G. Joseph (also in charge of Principal Assistant's division) from commencement of the year till 15th July 1886; Mr. E. J. Sewell (also Acting Collector and Agent) from 15th July 1886 till 18th October. From the last mentioned date till March 21st I was myself acting as Special Assistant. On May 1887 Mr. Foster left for England and I again was appointed to act.

3. *Tours.*—With the exception of four days in June, Mr. Joseph does not appear to have made any tours in this division, as has been already said he was in charge of the Principal Assistant's office and presumably could not find the necessary time.

4. Mr. Sewell held charge during the rainy season when touring is impracticable.

5. I made two tours during my previous tenure of office.

6. *First tour.*—I started for the hills in company with Mr. Meredith on 18th November 1886, an earlier start being impracticable on account of the late and heavy rains. We ascended by the Kalingia Ghât to Udayagiri where I spent some eight days inspecting, picking up information from the Sub-Magistrate, and inquiring into a takrar between the clerks of my own office. From Udayagiri I marched (halting one day at Kusathandi) to Sarangada, having received orders from the Agent to inquire into the boundary dispute between Boad and Sarangada Khonds. Kudthili was my next halt, and then Baliguda my head-quarters.

7. A return journey to Udayagiri by the alternative route (Kalipano road) *viâ* Nowgam, Dharampur, Raikia with a flying visit to Tiangia for the purpose of ascending the neighbouring peaks overlooking the plains with a view to selecting a signal station brought me back to Udayagiri just in time to descend to the plains for the Christmas holidays.

8. As I was ordered to present myself for examination at Berhampore in the middle of January, I was unable to return to the hills until after that was over, when I accompanied you on your annual hill tour.

9. *Second tour.*—We reached Udayagiri at the beginning of February, thence we took the same route as I had previously taken to Baliguda, viz., *viâ* Kusathandi, Sarangada and Kudthili.

10. At Sarangada we visited the disputed frontier and met the Boad tahsildar. The result of the investigation I have already reported to you—*vide* my letter No. 81, dated 21st March 1887.

11. At Baliguda the two important matters that occupied the time were (1) the celebration of the Jubilee in a style suitable to the occasion, and (2) the inquiry into the relations of the

Budaguda Patro with his Malikos which for some time past had been strained. I regret to state that the matter still seems likely to give us trouble.

12. Leaving Baliguda on 19th February, our camp, which had been joined by Mr. Ross, the Superintendent of Police, moved through the Kuttiah country to Tumeribund, where the first bhet was held. We had previously heard rumours that the Kuttiah Khonds were in a state of excitement and had commenced their buffalo sacrifice much earlier than usual for some reason unknown. We now learnt the falsity of these rumours which appear to have originated with some drunken Pano.

13. We afterwards visited Kotghur, Shubernagiri (where Mr. Ross left us), Srirampur, Dasragam, Goddapur and Baminigam. At Goddapur you received a visit from the Tat Rajah and learnt that all was quiet in his domains and the Mahadevi was not giving any trouble. At Baminigam the second bhet was held. The third and last bhet was at Kattingia where a few takrars between the Rajah and his sub-Patros were decided in favor of the former. From this place we descended into the plains and I parted from you at Surada in order to go to Russellkonda for the purpose of handing over charge to Mr. Foster, who had a short time before been gazetted to succeed me.

14. From the itinerary which accompanies this report you will see that the Special Assistant has only been in the hills for two months and twenty days during the year, nearly the whole of which was during the five months I held charge. The failure to stay the prescribed time you will observe was unavoidable.

15. *Petty Construction and Repairs—I. New Works.*—Under this head Rs. 3,000 had originally been allotted, but the whole amount was withdrawn just at the commencement of the working season—*vide* your foot-note No. 378, dated 26th July 1886, to the Accountant-General's letter, No. 1904, dated 3rd July 1886—consequently none of the new works which were so urgently required could be entered on.

16. *II. Repairs of roads.*—The following statement shows the original amounts sanctioned and the amounts actually available after the reduction ordered by you—*vide* your foot-note quoted above:—

	Original.	Reduced.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Boad road maintenance grant	1,820	1,520
(2) Kalipano road	4,080	3,480
(3) Sarangada road	950	900
(4) Chokapad do.	500	300
(5) Kotghur do.	740	740
(6) Linepada do.	300	300
(7) Tickaballi do.	90	90
(8) Military do.	1,860	1,660

17. (1) *Boad road.*—This road (of which I have only visited a portion near Kalingia) is, I am told by the Sub-Magistrate, in very good condition. There still remains one large bridge to be built to make it finished throughout. This bridge will have to be a large one, as large as the one close to Udayagiri which cost about Rs. 4,500. No money has been sanctioned in the current year for new works, but I hope that in 1888-89 the financial pressure may have sufficiently relaxed to permit of its being undertaken.

18. I am informed that the masonry bridge near Tentiligodo will also require to have Rs. 200 spent on it during the present year, as the water has washed away the chunam and some of the stone work at the points of contact.

19. (2) *Kalipano road.*—Owing to the reduction of Rs. 600 in the allotment nothing could be done in the way of substituting masonry bridges for wooden ones as has been done in past years. There still remains four wooden bridges to be replaced, viz., 3 in Baliguda and 1 in Udayagiri between Raikia and Dharampur.

The road was in good order when I first travelled down it, but it has not been improved by the recent repairs. The repairs have consisted (apparently according to custom) in digging out the side trenches and piling the loose earth on the road. This is all very well to start with, but a continuation of such a method has resulted in the construction of a species of bund with a good five feet deep on either side. I hope we may introduce a more intelligent system of repairs next year.

20. The road appears not to be appreciated for some reason, as the bandy traffic upon it is about 10 per mensem, while on the alternative route, *viâ* Sarangada, which has a difficult ghât and not a single masonry bridge, the number of bandies is nearer 60 a month. I think the latter infinitely the more preferable road of the two. It is shorter, more open, passes through larger villages and more of them, and had anything like the same money been spent on it it would have been a better road.

21. (3) *Sarangada road.*—The reduction of the grant was only Rs. 50, as the original allotment is much smaller for this than for Kalipano road. Had I had any local experience

when I was forced to make the reduction, I should certainly not have taken anything at all from this road. I am very anxious to get the ghât already alluded to made more practicable for wheeled traffic, and I think this can be done by an additional outlay of Rs. 150 to 200. The turns in the zigzag are at present too sudden, and all that wants doing is to lengthen the road a bit. All the wooden bridges have been put into a serviceable condition this year and two old ones entirely renewed.

22. The mango trees put down by Mr. Mounsey's orders along this and other roads in Udayagiri have not been properly looked after and a good many have suffered in consequence. The Sub-Magistrate explains that there are no funds for maintaining them, that the planting of the trees is a simple matter which the Khonds willingly undertake, but they altogether refuse to water and tend them afterwards.

Vide paragraph 68 of my report.
(Initd.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

23. I am inclined to agree somewhat with the last statement and think it quite useless planting trees unless they are able to exist without much further attention and watering. I see, however, now that many of the trees are flourishing exceedingly and present a much better appearance than in the cold weather. I have been explaining to the Malikos that if they cannot water them occasionally as was hoped, they might at least see that the basket fence was not destroyed by cattle, &c.

24. (4) *Chokapad road.*—A large portion of the saving was made at the expense of this road, in which I acted under Mr. Moredith's advice. He pointed out that the road from Chokapad to Bodangi in the plains was quite useless until the Local Fund Board had made their road to meet it. I am not quite sure now that this was sound advice. At any rate the Chokapad market which has ceased to exist will never revive until the road is made, and moreover, as soon as our portion of the road is made, bandies will come up as of course there is a bandy track in the plains to meet it even now. I do not think we need wait for the Local Fund Board road, which may not be made for years.

25. The ghât between Chokapad and Tentiligodo on this road is in very fair order indeed and has had a lot of work done on it worth far more than the money paid I should say. I have just come down this ghât and was surprised to see how well it had stood the last four days' heavy rain.

26. (5) *Kotghur road.*—You inspected the whole of this road on your tour in February. I noticed that the portion under the Kotghur Patro had not been repaired although it was getting late in the season. It has since been done.

27. (6) *Linepada road.*—This road has been improved by the repairs of the road-dam mentioned by Mr. Joseph last year and also by the construction of two new wooden bridges.

28. (7) *Tickaballi road.*—This road is now completed; the road-dam and bridge referred to by Mr. Joseph, in his last year's report, has just been finished. The Bissoye tells me that bandies do not use the road much. There are still one or two tremendous nalahs to be bridged. A sum of Rs. 10 was transferred to this road from Kalipano road, as the original grant was not sufficient to get the abovementioned road-dam done in addition to the usual repairs of the road.

29. (8.) *Military road.*—The Baliguda Sub-Magistrate has complained to me that one of the Budaguda Malikos has not repaired a certain bridge between Budaguda and Simanbadi on this road, for which order was given and money paid years ago. I presume this is one of the consequences of the strained relations between the Patro and his subjects. I have ordered the work to be done, but am afraid it is too late now as the rains have set in. The dead lock seems to be that the Maliko would not do the work without the money, and he would not take the money from the Patro. The matter has only just been brought to my notice, or I would have settled it earlier in the season. The rest of the road seems to be in good order.

30. *Other repairs.—Special Assistant Agent's bungalow at Baliguda.*—Of the Rs. 350 sanctioned for this, Rs. 125 has been allowed to lapse by the Sub-Magistrate. This is the result of the stricture I passed at my last visit on the extravagant method of doing the repairs, such as whitewashing the whole building and burning the tiles every year, which was quite unnecessary. The offices and clerks' quarters were in a very ruinous condition, and I told the Sub-Magistrate not to spend *all* the money on the house itself this year (as seems to have been usually done), but to put the other buildings in good order against the rains. The result is he has permitted the above sum to lapse. I can only hope that he has carried out my instructions with regard to the out-houses, but I hardly think this possible from his own estimates for the cost of repairing them.

31. Similarly Rs. 20 has been saved in the case of the sub-jail repairs.

32. The tank in Chokapad, for which Kopitan Bissoyee was paid Rs. 100 some years ago but which he has never repaired, is, I believe, now really being done. The Sub-Magistrate has been on the spot for the past month with my orders not to leave till the work is done. I understand that Kopitan Bissoyee has done everything in his power to oppose the Sub-Magistrate. It appears that Kopitan Bissoyee had hoped to add the whole of the silted-up bed of the tank to his own holding and cultivate paddy thereon. This accounts for everything. I am now on my way to inspect the work.

Vide paragraph 66 of my report.
(Initd.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

33. *Mohangiri Ghât.*—I have not had an opportunity of visiting the Mohangiri ghât, and am therefore unable to report as requested in G.O., No. 223, dated 25th January 1886. I hope to be able to do so at the end of the current year.

Vide paragraph 67 of my report.
(Initd.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

34. *Education.*—I regret that I was able to do so little in the way of examining the schools this year; but the majority of the schools lay out of the way of the two tours which I was able to make.

35. On the second tour Mr. Logan, the Inspector of Schools, accompanied us a part of the way, so that it would have been a waste of time examining the schools which was the special object of his journey.

36. A good deal of inspection has since been done by Mr. Foster and myself.

37. The Superintendent of Schools, Balaram Maharana, appointed on probation by Mr. Joseph, has not yet been confirmed. I think it would be advisable to let him remain a little longer on probation. He has plenty of ability and is well suited to the post if he will only exert himself. I regret to say that I have had to pass some very severe remarks on his diary of late, as he contrives to spend about two weeks each month at Udayagiri, Russellkonda or Surada as he says, compiling statements, writing correspondence, and laid up with fever. His correspondence should be done from day to day and his statements should not take two days. Mr. Foster was of opinion that he required looking after, as he was inclined to make trouble between the schoolmasters and their assistants.

38. With regard to the primary schools, I have (following Mr. Joseph's plan of last year) made a rough classification of the schools in their order of merit according to the recent examination.

I subjoin the two years' lists for comparison :—

1885-86.			1886-87.		
1	Possara	Very good.	1	Udayagiri	Very good.
3	Linepada, Bramanpad, Kavalagam	Good.	3	Bramanpad, Possara, Tickaballi	Good.
1	Udayagiri	Fair.	2	Baliguda, Kudthili	Fair.
1	Mahasingi	Indifferent.	4	Mahasingi, Sarangada, Koinjur, Linepada	Indifferent.
3	Sarangada, Kudthili, Baliguda	Bad.	3	Kavalagam, Chendragiri, Budaguda	Bad.
3	Tickaballi, Koinjur, Budaguda	Very bad.			

39. The outlying schools are still the worst as might be expected, though none of them have merited the term of *very bad* as last year. The troubles in Budaguda have no doubt injuriously affected that school.

40. The school at Udayagiri has done very well indeed, passing 24 out of 30 candidates sent up. Baliguda has also done better than in past year when it was generally near the bottom of the list.

41. The two large schools of Sarangada and Linepada are disappointing. The assistant master of Linepada was promoted to Tickaballi, and has fulfilled my expectations of him by bringing the school up from very bad to good. That this was largely due to his own exertions is shown by the fact that he passed every one of the nine candidates sent up from the two senior classes which he teaches himself.

42. I subjoin a comparative statement of the numbers passed this year and last :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
Classes II and I	47	75
Classes B and A	95	101

A great improvement will be noticed in the upper classes.

43. *Combined System Schools.*—The total grants earned are only Rs. 6 in excess of last year, viz., Rs. 685 against Rs. 679. This is unsatisfactory; for, this year for the first time, many of the schools had a II class, a pass in which entitles to a much larger grant.

44. It will be seen, however, from the annexed statement that the grant is a little more equally distributed :—

	1885-86.			1886-87.			Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
1. Raikholla	86	0	0	113	0	0	+ 27
2. Nowagam	129	0	0	97	0	0	— 32
3. Luzaramunda	100	0	0	89	10	4	— 11
4. Tentiligodo	78	0	0	78	13	4	...
5. Kalingia	46	0	0	67	0	0	+ 21
6. Dharampur	57	0	0	51	0	0	— 6
7. Chokapad	19	0	0	49	15	4	+ 30
8. Kirkutti	43	0	0	45	0	0	+ 2
9. Sankarakhole	39	0	0	44	8	0	+ 5
10. Doaga	60	12	0	28	6	8	— 32
11. Bellapodoro	22	0	0	21	8	0	...

Raikholla has taken the first place. The school is a purely Khond one, and the headmaster is a good man, a low country curnam by caste.

45. Nowagam has been unable to maintain its high place, but has still done fairly well. The assistant master is quite illiterate, and I hope to replace him soon. Luzaramunda headmaster has resigned; he was already a pensioned schoolmaster before coming here.

46. Kalingia, another purely Khond school, has improved in spite of the fact that the late headmaster was given an appointment in the primary school establishment.

47. *Chokapad.*—Mr. Joseph's warning to this headmaster has had good results.

48. I cannot account for the great deterioration of the Doaga school. The master says the boys would not attend, because he does not give them *sweets!!* Apparently therefore all that is wanted is a little encouragement.

49. I have received applications for new schools at the following places :—
Barakumma, beyond Baliguda towards Mohangiri Lingagodo, near Raikholla.
Raipur, in Ramagiri Sub-Magistrate's division.
Guttingia, between Sarangada and Udayagiri.
I strongly recommend the first and last.

50. At Barakumma there is already a school started with 23 boys, but the Patro applies for Government assistance as the boys have no books or slates, &c. A small house has just been built to accommodate 20 boys. As the school increases, another of the same dimensions will be required.

51. The Lingagodo people are anxious for a school, but I do not recommend it, as there is already a school at Raikholla within 1½ miles. Raikholla also is the head of the Muttah, and the Raikholla people oppose the project.

52. *Raipur.*—Two petitions were received, one purporting to be from the inhabitants applying for a school to be started. The Sub-Magistrate of Ramagiri reports, however, that the letter was forged and that the people do not wish for a school. There is already a school at Chendragiri close by.

53. *Guttingia.*—A school might well be started here; it would be on the main road between Udayagiri and Sarangada (which as I have already pointed out is largely used) and therefore easy to inspect. No building would be necessary as there is already a rest-house, which is never used, being only five miles distant from Sarangada and Kusadandi, at both of which places there are also rest-houses. The Superintendent, whom I asked to report, says, many children would attend, the village being a large one.

Vide paragraph 91 of my report.
(Initd.) J. G. H., Agent.

54. An early sanction is requested. The additional expenditure will be as follows :—

	Rs.
Two headmasters at Rs. 5 each per mensem	120
(No assistant master will be required at first.)	
Contingencies to start the two schools for purchasing slates, &c. ...	30
Monthly contingencies for two schools at Rs. 2 per school per mensem.	48
Total ...	198

55. With regard to the proposed change of site of the normal school from Russellkonda to Udayagiri, I have already reported that no accommodation is available at present, and that houses would have to be built for the school and masters.

Vide paragraph 93 of my report.
(Initd.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

56. I do not see the necessity for the change myself. I think it is an excellent thing for the hill boys to have to go down to Russellkonda and see a little more of the world.

57. The normal school is becoming very useful to us now. I received such a number of applications for schoolmasters' posts from passed candidates that I determined to open a register for them. I have at present over 25 names on it, of candidates who have passed the Normal School V standard or its equivalent in Bengal.

58. *Boundary disputes.*—There has been only one boundary dispute during the year, namely, between Boad and Sarangada in Chinna Kimedi. I have already reported at length on this subject for the purpose of a decision being arrived at by you in conference with the Cuttack authorities. Briefly the facts are these. The Sarangada Khonds had complained that the Boad people had done repairs to a portion of the roadway lying within our territory. Mr. Mounsey had visited the spot and been shown a so-called boundary stone, and, as the Boad people did not put in an appearance, had reported *ex-parte* that the complaint was just. A second dispute arose this year, however, in consequence of Pindiko Patro of Sarangada clearing some jungle and cultivating the land so cleared, the Boad people alleging that the land was within their boundary. The whole of this boundary had been laid down, marks cut on trees, and the boundary line described and recorded in 1879 by the Commissioners Captain Smith and Mr. Ravenshaw. The only question was to ascertain the line, not an easy matter after twenty years, when the only boundary marks are cuts on trees.

Vide paragraph 19 of my report.
(Initd.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

59. However, on your visiting the spot in February, this was done to your complete satisfaction though not to that of our Khonds, as the decision was chiefly adverse to them. The Boad Tahsildar, who came to represent the other side, was apparently not competent to deal with the question as he declined to commit himself by agreeing to anything. The matter could not therefore be settled on the spot, which was unfortunate, for no answer has been received, I believe even yet, and the cultivation season is coming on, and, unless a decision is given, both sides will want to cultivate the cleared land. It says something for the justness of our decision that the Boad Khonds seemed quite satisfied, though their Tahsildar did not.

60. There was a dispute mentioned in last year's report, namely, the "Pajanputta dispute" between Boad and Chinna Kimedi which was decided in our favor; this has cropped up in a new light. It appears, in the first place, that the decision was never communicated to the person concerned on our side. On my doing this, the Baliguda Patro at once wished to know to what muttah in our territory the land belonged. On reading Mr. Mounsey's report on the subject, it appeared *primâ facie* that the Baliguda Patro had authority over the lands, but I believe the Mahasingi Patro also thinks he has a claim. Under the circumstances, I have decided that the Baliguda Patro is the rightful Patro and must be ousted by a suit.

61. *Abkári.*—The annexed statement shows the number of licenses issued in the past year:—

Udayagiri taluk	None.
Baliguda taluk	1. Baliguda. 2. Simanbadi. 3. Sandamaha.
Ramagiri taluk (two in excess of last year).	1. Beharnsayi. 2. Mohana. 3. Thariguda. 4. Mozagam. 5. Lohagudi. 6. Kamalapur. 7. Oraba. 8. Govindapur. 9. Birikot. 10. Chendeput.

62. *Udayagiri.*—As in past year, there were cases applied for in Udayagiri for the oft-repeated reason that all the liquor required is being smuggled from Boad or manufactured illicitly. That liquor is as easily obtainable in Udayagiri as anywhere else I have the very best means of knowing from the behaviour of my own servants. I cannot understand how such a state of things can exist under the very noses of the police without their either detecting it or being in collusion with the offenders. As far as I can make out from my inadequate sources of information, the Kumbarakuppa Khonds carry on a large trade in the village of Udayagiri itself.

Vide paragraph 58 of my report.
(Initd.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

63. Three convictions were obtained under Act III of 1864 this year as against one last year.

64. The number of shops in Baliguda remains as before. Two convictions were obtained under the Abkári Act; last year there were two convictions and one acquittal.

65. The number of shops in Ramagiri has been increased by two. One old shop at Bhaligam has been done away with, and three new ones opened (the last three on the list). As in last year, there were no cases under the Abkári Act.

66. I see that it is proposed to introduce the new Act I of 1886 into these tracts from 1st July. I have nothing to add to what Mr. Joseph said on the subject last year, namely, that no change will be effected by it if it is introduced under the same restrictions as the present Act, *i.e.*, permission to Khonds to distil and prohibition to the granting of licenses to Oriya Sundies.

Vide paragraphs 81 and 82 of my report.
(Initd.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

67. *Opium.*—There were three licensed shops in this division for the sale of opium—one at Udayagiri and two at Tickaballi.

I have already submitted a separate report on the subject of the small sales during the year.

68. The Goomsur renters complained that they were prejudiced by the sale of large quantities at the free shops in the hills. Mr. Sewell, Acting Agent, after inquiry limited the sales to the amount of twenty tolas per shop per annum. Petitions were then received from the inhabitants of the villages, complaining that they could get no opium. After due inquiry, you altered the limit from 20 tolas to 1,000 tolas per shop per annum, and at the same time gave the Goomsur vendors the privilege of nominating the licensees. It remains now to be seen how this plan will work. As far as we can judge for the present, it would seem that the Goomsur vendors do not intend to open *bonâ fide* shops at all.

Vide paragraph 85 of my report.
(Initd.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

69. *Maliah Post.*—The advisability of opening up a regular postal service between Russellkonda and Baliguda has been annually brought to notice by the Special Assistant in his report. Last year it was noted that the matter was under consideration, and there seemed some prospect of the labors of five years bearing fruit. Nothing, however, has as yet been done and the matter seems again to have dropped out of the range of practical works. Two years ago Mr. Mounsey gave some statistics of the number of letters and parcels that were carried during the year. They were 20,000 letters, 1,250 banghies per annum. The present year's figures may be interesting; they are as follow:—

Vide paragraph 143 of my report.
(Initd.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

	Letters.	Banghies.
To Russellkonda	13,734	730
From Russellkonda	13,460	1,281
Total ...	27,194	2,011

70. It will be seen that there is a considerable increase in spite of the fact that the Special Assistant spent so short a time in the hills. It is true that, if the banghies were charged for, their numbers would considerably decrease, advantage being taken of their being carried gratis by the various officials to get all manners of little comforts up from day to day. No doubt such persons would feel the deprivation at first. On the other hand, there is no reason why these things should be carried free, and the privilege has in many cases been abused. You may still recollect the state in which our tappal was handed to us at Sarangada one day in consequence of one indiscreet person ordering up two dozen fresh eggs in a card-board box.

71. The chief argument, however, is the want of security at present felt. Banghies are still abstracted at intervals, and in no single case has the delinquent been brought to justice. The result is that no money or other valuables were sent by post, a great hardship to the reserve men and other persons who have to live in the hills the whole year round.

72. Mr. Joseph's plan of putting locks on the bags did not succeed in practice, for, as if to show their uselessness, within a few weeks of the locks being affixed, a banghy was found missing, and, after a careful examination, the bag was found to have been cut at the seam and neatly repaired. The locks, moreover, were extremely objectionable in other ways. There are 22 different bags in use, and each had a different lock with a different key, and only one spare key for each, the result was that by some accident the bag, which could only be opened by the Raikia station officer, would find its way to Budaguda or Daringabadi and have to be returned, and so on. A very short experience of these locks served to condemn them and their use was discontinued.

73. From the statistics given above, I calculate that the receipts would amount to Rs. 90 a month at least, leaving out of calculation any receipts from money orders, &c., which would go a good part of the way towards covering the expenses.

74. *Hill Chiefs*—The relations between the Budaguda Patro and some of his Molikos do not appear to be on a satisfactory footing. I subjoin a brief history of the case. For the past year or two, there seems to have been some mutual misunderstandings, and both Mr. Mounsey and Mr. Joseph, I believe, conducted some sort of local inquiry. Each of these officers, however, was removed before any settlement of the question was arrived at. On the 30th of March 1886 the Budaguda Patro sent by post a petition to Mr. Joseph, alleging that the Metta Karji (a descendant of the old line of Patros) was instigating the Khonds to revolt against him. Mr. Bartley was called upon to report; the report, however, was considered unsatisfactory as containing no specific points for decision and merely general allegations against the Patro. He was then ordered to proceed to the spot, take depositions, and make a full report. This was done, and Mr. Bartley reported to Mr. Sewell, Acting Agent and then in charge of Special Assistant Agent's office, to the effect that the Khonds had good cause for their behaviour as the Patro was a drunken bully. Upon this information Mr. Sewell passed an order suspending the Patro for six months. On my arrival at Baliguda it devolved upon me to communicate this order to the Patro (the order had been sent direct to Mr. Bartley, but he had failed to communicate it and requested me to do so, as I was on the spot). The Molikos were somewhat turbulent, and stated their determination never to give in allegiance to the Patro again, whether he was reinstated or not.

Vide paragraphs 28, 29 and 30 of my report.
(Initd.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

75. I communicated these facts to you in my letter, No. 362, dated 9th December 1886, and at the same time ventured to point out that the sentence of suspension appeared to be quite unsuitable to the case, was in fact not understood by the Khonds. Nothing more was done till your visit to Baliguda in February, when you held an inquiry and decided that the root of the evil was the behaviour of Metta Karji, who was setting himself up as a sort of rival Patro, alienating the Khonds from their true Patro and taking his mamools in future. On this the Patro and ordered the Metta Karji to abstain from taking mamools in a turbulent manner and went off declaring that they would occasion also the Khonds behaved in a turbulent manner and went off declaring that they would never pay mamools to Raghunatha Patro.

76. The Patro has now come forward, declaring that the Molikos have refused to submit, and that the Metta Karji is still taking mamools and stirring up the Khonds as before. He wishes your order to be enforced, and has brought a suit for mamools against Javuda Moliko, one of the ringleaders of the opposition.

77. I was on my way to Budaguda to see what could be done in the matter when I met Mr. Meredith, who had just left that place. He described the Khonds as being in an excited state, because the Patro, on leaving, had told him he was going to get them all sent to jail. He said that, from his experience of the people, he felt convinced that they had some real grievance, and advised me not to go to Budaguda until after again receiving definite orders from you. Upon this I wrote you my letter, No. 149, dated 2nd June 1887, explaining the above circumstances, and stating that I was of opinion that the Metta Karji should be removed from the Muttah if it is proved that he had disobeyed your injunctions, and, after his removal, that an inquiry should again be held to see if there were any other grievances unremedied. This is how matters at present stand, and I am awaiting your reply.

Vide paragraph 31 of my report.
(Initd.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

78. A difference between the Kattangia Zemindar and two of his sub-Patros was settled at the bhet.

Vide paragraph 32 of my report.
(Initd.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

79. The Tumiribund Patro applied for a Silk Sadhi, saying that he had never received one on his first appointment to the post. I request that sanction may be obtained for granting it next year.

80. *Season report and health.*—The season seems to have been above the average. To commence with, there was a magnificent crop of mangoes and mohawa, unequalled, I believe, for many years past. The rains were plentiful, and the wet crop was decidedly good. The people say that the rains late in the season did much damage, but I am inclined to think it was less than is made out. The nirakh (price for supplying rice to outlying police stations), which was reduced to 6 kunchams per rupee last year, was raised to 8. In previous years I see 10 was not an unusual figure, but the increased trade with the plains through travelling Mahajans, &c., has considerably raised the prices all round, and I do not think it will be fair hereafter to fix the nirakh at more than 8 kunchams or 24 seers, which is 10 seers more than I am now getting in Russellkonda when buying rice for the elephants.

81. In spite of the good season, much difficulty is now experienced in getting rice, and I have to take spare elephants loaded with rice about with me and periodically send them for fresh supplies to the plains. The Khonds also I hear have run through their own food supply and are subsisting on roots and solopo buds. The reason is the imprudence of the people. They sell at harvest far more than they can spare, in order to get the ready-money, which they promptly drink away.

82. There was slight small-pox in Udayagiri in January last, but no deaths occurred; besides this, there have been no other epidemics.

83. The Udayagiri Sub-Magistrate reports that the Khonds and also his own staff have suffered more than usual from fever. My establishment has not suffered much.

84. The Baliguda Sub-Magistrate reports that the cattle in some muttahs are suffering from "mouth disease." It appears to be nothing unusual. I have not seen a case myself yet, but will look into the matter when I have an opportunity.

85. With regard to G.O., No. 3391, dated 14th December 1885, Judicial Department, I had almost forgotten to mention that, when fixing the nirakhs at Kusathandi for the supply of rice to the Ratkia station, some demur was at first made to the price fixed on the ground that the police, when measuring the rice, used unfair measures. The people, however, were quite satisfied on my giving them a written "Hukum" containing the terms, and ordering that, in cases of any dispute as to quantity, the standard measure in the Udayagiri Sub-Magistrate's office should be sent for and used to decide the matter.

Vide paragraph 128 of my report.
(Initd.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

86. *Police.*—The behaviour of the police appears to have been good on the whole. One criminal charge was brought in the early part of the year against four constables for beating a Pano in the police station at Udayagiri. They were each fined Rs. 3 by the Sub-Magistrate and the convictions were upheld on appeal.

87. With regard to the proposed hospital at Udayagiri, I think it will be a great boon to the people. I called for plans and estimates from the Sub-Magistrate, but those submitted by him were on far too grand a scale. I am now having fresh ones prepared.

Vide paragraph 145 of my report.
(Initd.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

88. *Vaccination.*—The vaccination work is again far from satisfactory. The subject raquires thorough overhauling, for which I have had no time at present. The annexed statement gives the number of successful cases for the past three years:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Total cases	7,620	5,728	4,941
Successful cases	7,389	5,575	4,764

89. Last year the decrease of 2,000 cases (35 per cent.) was severely commented on, but the decrease has gone on, being 911 this year or again nearly 20 per cent.

90. The reasons assigned by the Deputy Inspector by way of explanation are—

1. Absence of two vaccinators for three months on sick leave.
2. Death of a competent hand.
3. Non-prevalence of small-pox.

91. I have taken the above figures, as they are those given in the Deputy Inspector's report and are the ones included in the report in previous years. These figures, however, are for the calendar year 1886 and not for the official year, and moreover they include the results of the whole of the Ganjam Maliahs and not merely of this division.

92. As regards this division alone, the results are not quite so unsatisfactory, the total number being 3,657 as against 3,688, or a decrease of only 31 cases.

93. To see (if possible) where the fault lay, I have prepared from the returns in my own office the two subjoined statements (for the official years), one showing the work done each month in each taluk, and the other the work done each month by each individual:—

STATEMENT showing the number of vaccinations made in each taluk during 1886-87.

Names of Taluks.	April 1886.	May 1886.	June 1886.	July 1886.	August 1886.	September 1886.	October 1886.	November 1886.	December 1886.	January 1887.	February 1887.	March 1887.	Total.
Udayagiri	119	101	107	92	..	..	108	266	252	217	219	295	1,925
Baliguda	207	168	143	91	..	..	146	128	119	116	79	47	1,244
Ramagiri	171	136	205	131	..	..	23	77	60	57	64	99	1,023

STATEMENT showing the number of vaccinations made by each vaccinator in the Ganjam Hill Tracts during 1886-87.

Name of Vaccinators.	April 1886.	May 1886.	June 1886.	July 1886.	August 1886.	September 1886.	October 1886.	November 1886.	December 1886.	January 1887.	February 1887.	March 1887.	Total.
Burma Sing	On sick leave up to 8th November.							98	129	110	100	98	526
Acting for above, Sukro Naiko	44	41	54	54	..	..	7	15	..	..	..	..	225
John	127	95	151	67	..	..	16	29	57	53	36	24	654
Bumler Sing	105	90	74	52	..	..	75	63	60	57	43	63	681
Dunia Dolo Behara ..	102	78	69	59	..	..	71	99	62	63	43	23	669
Luka Sing	77	101	102	54	..	..	108	100	79	60	119	297	1,102
Pandava Podhano ..	33	This man died on 26th April 1886.											33
Bhogo Podhano	..	..	..	38	..	..	60	60	59	47	21	36	321

94. It will be noticed that the figures for Udayagiri are far the largest, which is satisfactory in that most opposition has always been met with there formerly. This is due to the slight outbreak of small-pox in Kumbarakuppa muttah, where not a single operation had ever been performed. The inhabitants came to you in February and pleaded to be allowed inoculation instead of vaccination, which you of course refused. The result is that a large amount of work has been done there. The operator was Luka Sing; so this will also account for his good work (1,102 cases).

95. As I have already said I have not had time to make the necessary inquiries and take explanations of all the matters that require to be explained in the two statements given. I shall take an early opportunity of doing so and reporting the results.

96. There seems to be considerable difficulty in obtaining lymph, and the Deputy Inspector suggests "mothers' batta" being sanctioned. I find that as many as 12 or more operations are performed from one arm, whereas I believe properly not more than three or four should be so done. Bearing this last fact in mind, it is all the more extraordinary that such an enormous number of cases are "successful" (97 per cent.).

97. The Deputy Inspector in his report makes the usual remark about local authorities taking interest in the matter. I can only repeat what Mr. Joseph said last year that the difficulty is to find the vaccinators. I never saw one till a few days ago, though I have spoken to the Deputy Inspector on more than one occasion about ordering them to accompany me or at any rate to visit me when in the taluks. I had the greatest trouble in getting at the two Udayagiri men. I think it was three or four days after I had sent out for them before they could be found and brought, and they must have known my whereabouts, seeing I had been in or about Udayagiri for nearly three weeks.

98. The Baliguda Sub-Magistrate reported on one occasion that the people objected to the vaccinators coming to their villages as they demanded fowls and other supplies gratis.

99. This bears out Mr. Sewell's opinion in last year's report. As no special complaint was made, Mr. Foster declined to hold any inquiry into the matter.

100. The Deputy Inspector in his report applies for batta at four annas per diem for carriage of office records. He also complains that he receives no extra remuneration or privileges of any kind over and above what the other Deputy Inspectors receive at Chicacole and Berhampore, though his work lies in such unhealthy tracts. If I thought the Deputy Inspector required a little encouragement I would endorse his application, but I am by no means sure that he would mend his ways if he received any extra privileges.

101. I must draw your attention to my letter, No. 124, dated 21st May 1887, regarding the delay in disbursing pay and batta to vaccinators. It is very hard on the men that they should have to wait such a long time for their batta, &c., (in the present instance it is seven months). The difficulty, as I pointed out, might be got over by permitting the Zillah Surgeon to pass the bills as in the case of the low country Deputy Inspectors.

Vide paragraph 98 of my report.
(Initd.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

102. *Magistracy.*—There have been no changes amongst the Sub-Magistrates during the year.

102*a*. Mr. Bartley at Baliguda is a good deal too lenient in his sentences and critical in his judgments. Only one case, however, was considered of sufficient importance to be referred to the High Court for revision of sentence, and in this the sentence was enhanced. Road work was good in this taluk so far as I saw. I suppose the climate is beginning to tell on Mr. Bartley's constitution, as he appears to lack energy and does not do nearly as much touring or inspection as K. S. Ramarow at Udayagiri.

Vide paragraph 152 of my report.
(Initd.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

103. K. S. Ramarow Pantalu's magisterial work is very fair. I had to find fault with him for his road work in Februhry which was then hardly begun, but he has been very energetic since then, and has got a surprising amount of work done for the money given him.

104. The Ramagiri Sub-Magistrate I have not seen, but his work has been satisfactory.

105. The establishments attached to the Sub-Magistrates' offices as a rule are not of a high average of ability, but this is only to be expected. There is one man, however, whose incompetence I cannot allow myself to overlook, viz., the second gumastah in Udayagiri (Goomsur). He apparently was some time back a peon in the Special Assistant Agent's office, and was promoted to his present position for what reason I cannot say. Whatever his merits were, they are not such as to fit him for his present post. He knows next to nothing of Oriya, and can neither read nor write it. There is only one language which he is supposed to know, viz., Telugu (so as to read and write), but his capabilities are so small that, when Mr. Foster, on hearing of his incompetence, put him to the practical test of an examination, he failed most lamentably; it took him over an hour to copy a single side of foolscap (an ordinary office letter), and, when it was done, it was so full of mistakes as to be almost unreadable. On inquiry, it appears that during the three years he has been in the office he has drawn his pay and done little else as nothing was expected of him! His share of work was (I suppose out of kindness) undertaken by the shroff and the head gumastah between them. I suppose the Sub-Magistrate was unwilling to report, because the man had been put in by the Special Assistant. I really do not know what can be done with this unfortunate victim of his master's favor. He certainly cannot remain where he is, though he has managed to lie *perdu* for the past three years. There are no peons' vacancies whence he came, and it will be too hard to get rid of him altogether. I hear that, since his exposure by Mr. Foster, he has been trying hard to fit himself for the post, but he should have thought of this three years ago.

106. *Grave Crime.*—At the commencement of the year the Kumbarakuppa rioting case was disposed of by the Agent; as this was dealt with in the last report, I need do no more than notice of the fact.

The other grave crimes (by which I understand cases committed to Sessions) are shown in the following statement:—

By what Sub-Magistrate committed.	For what offence, under what section of law.	Number committed.	Result of trial.	Total for each taluk.	Grand Total.
Baliguda ..	Murder	1	Transportation for life		
	House-breaking and an old offender.	1	1st accused, ten years' rigorous imprisonment. 2nd accused, five years' rigorous imprisonment. 3rd, 4th, 5th accused, two years' rigorous imprisonment each.	4	
	Section 251, Indian Penal Code.	1	Three months' simple imprisonment.		
	Sections 302 and 304	1	Ten years' rigorous imprisonment.		
Udayagiri ..	Section 304, Indian Penal Code.	1	Acquitted		
Ramagiri ..	Do. 302, do. do.	1	Do.	2	
	Do. 304, do. do.	1	Convicted	1	
					7

107. Of the four cases committed by the Baliguda Sub-Magistrate, one (under section 25, Indian Penal Code) would have been dealt with by the Divisional Magistrate under ordinary circumstances, but he had not at the time the necessary first-class powers.

108. The house-breaking case was noticeable for the comparatively large value of the stolen property, Rs. 120, and also from the fact that the chief offender had been six times previously convicted for similar offences.

109. The murderer, who was transported for life, was a Khond who killed his father with his Tangi while under the influence of drink; there seems to have been no particular quarrel between them.

110. The last case in which a conviction of culpable homicide was obtained was a simple case, the defendant beat deceased to death with a heavy stick; he admitted the fact and pleaded provocation, namely, that deceased had refused to repay a loan of a small quantity of rice and

had also introduced the name of his (defendant's) father into the discussion that ensued. The Oriya assessors, who were presumed to know local usage, considered the latter sufficient provocation to reduce the offence from one of murder to culpable homicide.

111. Of the cases committed by the Udayagiri Sub-Magistrate, in the first an acquittal was registered on the ground that defendant had acted in self-defence, and the other was held to be a false charge.

112. With regard to the case committed by the Ramagiri Sub-Magistrate, I only know that the accused (two in number) were convicted of culpable homicide. I have not as yet received a copy of the judgment in this case.

113. *Wild animals.*

Statement A.

Name of Taluk.	Number of persons killed by					Remarks.
	Tigers.	Cheetahs.	Bears.	Snakes.	Total.	
Baliguda	4	11	..	..	15	
Udayagiri	..	1	1	2	4	
Ramagiri	..	12	1	..	13	
Total ..	4	24	2	2	32	

Statement B.

Name of officer by whom reward is given.	Tigers.		Cheetahs.		Bears.		Hyænas.		Total of rewards.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Udayagiri Sub-Magistrate ..	4	400	52	2,080	37	259	7	260	2,999
Baliguda " do. ..	5	900	50	2,000	6	36	8	40	2,975
Ramagiri " do. ..	..	..	2	80	4	26	..	..	106
Special Assistant Agent ..	..	..	2	60	1	7	..	..	67

The foregoing statements A. and B. show, respectively, the number of persons killed by wild animals in each taluk during the past year and the number of animals for which rewards were paid.

114. The figures in statement A. compare unfavorably with last year, being 32 as against a previous total of 21. Out of the 32, it is noticed that 24 persons met their death by cheetahs (panthers), most of these deaths occurring at Daringabadi in Baliguda and Mohana in Ramagiri. No special rewards were offered at either place.

115. The death of two persons in Udayagiri from snake-bites is an unusual entry. Snakes are supposed to be unknown nearly up in these hills. It is true that the two cases are reported from the Dhokapad Muttah which is the nearest to the plains, but still no such entry as this has been found in past year's reports.

116. The rewards paid for wild animals are quite as high as last year, and the same reason is given, namely, the incursion of a gang of shikaris from Boad. Last year only one tiger was killed, and this year there are four. I cannot help thinking the Boad shikaris must have brought some of their skins from over the frontier. The temptation of course to do so is enormous and the chances of detection small. I do not think the Sub-Magistrate is to blame, as one or two cases have been found out and the perpetrators punished.

117. While on the subject of Boad shikaris, I should like to draw your attention again to their mode of capturing the animals as mentioned by Mr. Joseph in his last year's report. The method is very ingenious, and, I understand, very successful, but it has its objections; a man is sometimes liable to be the victim instead of an animal. It is true that a *Dharmakatta** is tied across at such a height that an animal will pass under it while a man will strike against it and releases the arrow beforehand; but apparently they sometimes forget to tie the Dharmakatta or do it less skilfully, for I was reliably informed that a Mograman (local shikari) was severely injured by a poisoned arrow set by one of these Boad gangs some few months ago. As, however, the occurrence did not happen in my division and I only heard of it accidentally, I made no report at the time, but take the opportunity of doing so now, so that it may be considered whether it is advisable to let these persons continue the practice.

* *Safety rope.*

Vide paragraph 134 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

118. I understand that the Khonds have some fear of some such accident happening, and many of them refuse to let the Boad shikaris hunt in their village limits in consequence.

119. One word on the subject of the new rule as to the disposal of skins. It is, I believe, a well known fact that unless a skin is tanned very soon after it has been taken off the animal, it loses all the hair and becomes comparatively worthless. The tanning certainly ought to be done within a week at the outside. Now the majority of the skins, for which rewards are paid up here, are not brought to the treasury till one month, two months, and, in some cases, five or six months after the animal has been killed. It seems a mere waste of money sending such skins down and having them tanned at all. It would be better to have them kept till my visit to a sub-treasury and destroyed in my presence. Any good skins would still be sent to headquarters according to the present rule.

Vide paragraph 135 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G H.,
Agent.

120. *Elephants.*—The agency elephants have all been in excellent health throughout the ye[illegible] with the single exception of the large tusker Motilal, who was on the sick list for six months suff[illegible]ng from an ulcer. As this was the result of the Mahout's carelessness, he was suspended for six months. Luckily the months that the elephant could not be worked were in the rainy season, and he was well enough to go up the ghât with me in November. So not much inconvenier[illegible]lted.

121. In N[illegible] applied for warm clothing for the elephants' servants, and a sum of Rs. 10 a head w[illegible]d for the purpose. A suitable outfit, with a slight distinction in dress between Mahou[illegible]abadis has been provided.

122. One death has been reported, namely, of Mahomed Issuff, the Mahout of Senior Assistant's elephant. No difficulty was experienced in replacing him; in fact a small colony of Mahouts and Kabadis has sprung up at Russellkonda.

123. I am sorry to say that the elephants' servants have been giving a good deal of trouble during the past year, constantly going off without leave and sending a substitute, ill-treating the elephants, malingering (at this the Fouzdar has specially distinguished himself as he has succeeded in avoiding being present on three tours during the past two years), carelessness, &c. I have consequently had to deal severely with one or two men of late by fines and suspensions. I think, however, that far the most effective punishment would be a "flogging" for all offences committed while on tour. This is the invariable punishment, I believe awarded in the army (Artillery) while on the march. If it was only known that this punishment might be inflicted, occasion for doing so would probably seldom if ever arise.

Vide paragraph 17 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

124. *Forest.*—The destruction of forests is going on with accelerated speed from year to year; this you saw for yourself while on tour. The cause of this is the increasing trade with the Mahapans. The "greed for gold" or at any rate silver and what it can purchase is seizing on the Khonds, and they, in their blindness, sacrifice invaluable forests for a handful of dholl. Rice which was formerly grown for food is now grown for export. It is the natural result of opening up the country. Meanwhile also the usual consequences are beginning to make themselves felt; perennial streams are drying up for half the year; in some places there is even a scarcity of drinking water (Budaguda for instance). Large timber will in a few years be unobtainable. The only remedy is forest reservation, and that I fear must necessarily come too late to save existing forests. Where virgin forest still exists, the people are still too backward to attempt anything in the way of restricting their rights unless it is intended to use force. In parts of Udayagiri the Sub-Magistrate thinks that some hills might be reserved, *vide* his report, No. 3, dated 27th March 1887. I know comparatively so little of the people that I hardly like to hazard an opinion, but I think that this might be done without much trouble. You will remember the Loharingia Muttah Khonds blustered a good deal at the suggestion of such a thing as giving up one of their hills to the Sirkar or even selling it, but you may also remember they were very drunk at the time, moreover the 3 or 4 muttahs round Raikia and Kusathandi are naturally the most backward and troublesome and in any scheme of forest reservation, they might for the present be left out of the question.

125. The Sub-Magistrate's plan is (as soon as sanction is granted) to call together the heads of *all* the Muttahs and try and get their consent to the reservation of one or two hills in *each* Muttah.

126. I think that when you next come up on tour you might give the plan a trial.

127. *Markets' trade.*—No new markets have been opened during the year.

Vide paragraph 138 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

128. Of the four markets in Udayagiri two are in a most flourishing condition—Tickaballi and Udayagiri—increasing year by year.

129. The sub-magistrate estimates that trade to the value of Rs. 20,000 is carried on at Tickaballi during the harvest time, and that, even when trade is slack, the figures reach 3,000 or so.

130. Udayagiri market is a good deal smaller, and the estimated trade varies from Rs. 10,000 to 2,000 according to the time of the year. Certainly when I visited the market a short time ago, there could not have been less than from 2 to 3 thousand persons present.

131. The way the Khonds are cheated even now is pitiable to see, the principal causes being—

(1) Use of improper measures.
(2) Barter.

132. As an instance of the first, there was a Pano selling rice as he asserted at 8 kunchams per rupee, which is exactly the price at which the cuirakh was fixed for this year for supplying the police stations. I had doubts about the measure he used however, and sent for the rice measure belonging to the elephant establishment. As I supposed, the Pano's measure favored him to the amount of some 20—25 per cent.

Vide paragraph 138 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

133. Money seems to be used but little, and is always discou... low-country merchant; it settles the question of price at once, which would ne... merchant likes to alter his price for every customer.

134. For the first evil a remedy might be found in enforcing ... use of stamped measures, but beyond this I do not think it wise to interfere; the Khond must buy his experience like others. I hear that the stamping Gumastah is coming up to Russellkonda shortly, and suggest that he might be permitted to come up the Hills for a week or two.

135 The principal trade seems to be in skins, turmeric, grain, cotton, beads, dried fish, snuff, mohawa flower, &c.

136. The Linepada market seems to be stationary, the trade do... market day. The Chokapad market is at ... being still unfinished.

137. I hear, moreover, that Kopitan Bissoyi is very much opposed to the idea of a market in his ilaka, and says, "I shall be ruined, because all my people will turn thieves as in Tickaballi"—a compliment which I hope the latter place does not deserve.

138. This accounts for the non-construction of the Chokapad market-shed by him, though money was given to him nearly two years ago. The building is now in progress, just as the tank work is, under the immediate supervision of the sub-magistrate himself; consequently, the amount of Rs. 25 provided for the repairs of this market-shed in the general allotment for the market-shed repairs has been allowed to lapse.

139. Sarangada market is flourishing, and will be of considerable importance when the road to Udayagiri is bridged.

140. The number of bandies owned by residents in the Hills is, I am sorry to say, on the decrease. The reason given is the inability to do repairs locally. I am trying to induce some of the Hill men to go down to Russellkonda and learn the work, and have offered to assist them, but no one has been found willing so far.

141. *Agency Establishment.*—There are 2 or 3 persons on the establishment who do not give satisfaction. It may be urged generally that the work has been got through all right in previous years, and there is no reason therefore for making any change. I should reply that in times past great difficulty was experienced in getting men at all to serve in these tracts, and therefore we took whom we could get without inquiring too closely into his qualifications or character. This state of things no longer exists to the same extent, and there is no reason why we should keep incompetent men if we can get better. I have elsewhere shown in the case of the schoolmasters, I have got more than 25 names of masters and the elephant servants that no difficulty has been experienced in getting fresh men to fill up vacancies, and that in the case of schoolmasters who have passed the normal school V standard or its equivalent in Bengal. candidates for posts who have passed the normal school would be experienced in getting passed candidates for clerkships in my office, carrying as they do the very fair remuneration of Rs. 40 a month and double batta while on the Hills.

142. One of the first duties that fell to me on joining the appointment in October was to inquire into a takrar between the 2nd clerk and the 4th clerk (school clerk) in my office. I laid the matter before you at Udayagiri and faults were found on both sides; you said you would see what could be done in the way of effecting an exchange when an opportunity offered. Since the inquiry mentioned, I have had more opportunity of judging the character of the clerks and can report as follows.

143. The 4th clerk, against whom the worst thing seems to be his antecedents, has of late been working very fairly well, and, as he has been some time in these tracts and knows his work, might, I think, be left undisturbed in his present position. The 2nd clerk (who was the complainant in the above case) has displayed a good deal of malice throughout the matter, and moreover does not seem to get on with any of the other clerks, possibly because he is a Sudra, but also partly on account of his own disposition. He has suffered also a good deal from fever, and at present is incapacitated by it just when his services are most wanted. He was only taken into the office in May 1886 on probation (by Mr. Joseph) from the Goomsur Taluk office. I should suggest that he be allowed to revert to his proper post, and the opportunity be taken to try and get a "passed candidate" to fill the vacancy.

144. The 3rd clerk is an old servant of 15 years' service in the office. He has never risen and can never hope to do so, as his qualifications for any post are very limited. From his service register I see that I am not alone in the opinion I have formed of him. Every officer (Colonel Smith, Mr. MacCartie and Mr. Mounsey) has made remarks to the same effect in his service register. The only work we can entrust to him is copying Telugu papers and occasionally an English one; the account work which should fall to him has to be done entirely by the head clerk on account of his incompetence. As he is an old servant and has local knowledge and does his best, I should not wish to turn him out of his post, but I am given to understand that he contemplates taking the pension to which he is entitled on production of necessary medical certificate. This would afford an opportunity for the introduction of another fresh hand into the office. I cannot recommend any of the sub-magistrate's clerks for promotion to this office from what I have seen of them and their work. The head clerk has done the work of nearly the whole office, has been with me on each tour, and has that rare quality amongst these people of sticking to his work even when suffering severely from Maliah fever. I take the present opportunity to remind you that he has no permanent post at all, having been previously in the Registration department.

145. I submit herewith enclosed the usual statements.

APPENDIX D.

From A. F. PINHEY, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, Ganjam, to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, dated Chokapad, 22nd June 1887, No. 171.

I have the honor to submit the following remarks as a sort of appendix to my report on the administration of this division.

The three matters referred to have all come to my knowledge since the completion of the report itself, and are of such a nature as to require immediate attention.

(I) The prevalence of leprosy in the Chokapad Kandam, and more especially in the village of that name, has already been the subject of a reference by Mr. Mounsey some 2 or 3 years ago. On that occasion some Gurjan oil was supplied by Government, and Mr. Mounsey subsequently reported that the disease was yielding to the treatment. From inquiries now made, I am told that the Gurjan oil was not such a wonderful success, and that the favorable report was due to a desire to please on the part of the then Sub-Magistrate. I find here now 6 marked cases in the village of Chokapad, 4 others (including the Bissoy's brother) having recently died. It seems to me that something should be done for these people. I do not know quite what to advise: the only treatment is "Gurjan oil," and that they declare to be useless, but are willing to take it if supplied to them. Probably the Gurjan oil treatment *is not* of any use if taken spasmodically; to be of any use, I imagine it would have to be continued systematically for years, which would be only practicable in a hospital. These lepers at present are allowed to live like any other member of the community; they are not ostracised in any way. One of them is a merchant, a married man with children. They even get water from the same well as the other persons in the village. My dresser has seen the men (as also have I), but says he can do nothing for them. If you can suggest nothing else, I suppose some Gurjan oil might be tried again, only this time we ought to give it a *fair trial*, if necessary, for a year or two. The Zillah Surgeon might be able to give us some valuable advice.

Vide paragraph 130 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

(II) *Kopitan Bissoyi's tank.*—The work is nearly completed, thanks to the unceasing efforts of the Sub-Magistrate, who has been on the spot for a month-and-a-half; my present object, however, in referring to it is to bring to your notice the fact that the work done (and which was required to be done to be of any use) is out of all proportion to the money expended. Besides other things such as levelling, &c., I may mention that the excavation alone is a piece 116 × 59 × (rather more than 1 yard) or 6,844 cubic yards; all this earth has been carried out and placed on the bunds on average distance of 50 yards away. Every man in the muttah (800) has been employed on the work, the average attendance being 100 men a day, and that

each man has done about seven days' work. Besides this, some 40 pair of bullocks have been daily employed to help in removing the earth.

The remuneration will be exactly 2 annas per man!! Of course, it may be urged that this work should be done by *Kudi Maramat*, and that no payment should be made at all. If so, I have nothing to say. But I think that as the people were not anxious about the tank at all, that in fact they would have preferred to turn the bed of it into paddy land, and that it was only ordered to be repaired on account of the new market that is to be opened here,—considering all these things, I say that I think we should pay for the work at least in the same way as we do for other repairs. Now in doing road repairs, of course, we do not expect to get only our money's worth, and we do expect the Khonds to do a good deal more than they are actually paid for, but if they do Rs. 200 worth of work for Rs. 100, we consider it pretty fair. In this case, however, the work done is, I should say, worth more like ten times the money that has been paid for it. The work has been well done, and the tank should never again be dry for 50 years. I should like to show my appreciation of the way in which it has been done by being able to grant them some small extra amount. Another Rs. 100 would only give each man another 2 annas, but the amount would not matter so much as the fact of its being something unexpected. The Khonds as a rule do the work they are ordered to do cheerfully and well, because too much has never been expected of them. The work, as I have shown, has been a considerable tax on their labor, coming, as it has, just at the commencement of the rains, when they want to plough, &c.

Vide paragraph 66 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

I have not touched upon the question of the delay in commencing the work, because that it is Kopitan Bissoyi's fault and no one else, and I am now enquiring into that gentleman's behaviour.

(III) I have just received the news of the death of my 2nd clerk, Athinarayana Murty, while absent on privilege leave.

I have received several applications already for the post, but do not intend filling it up in a hurry. I have had more than enough of incompetent men, and intend looking about for a really good one. I will of course submit the selection for your approval.

APPENDIX E.

From R. C. C. CARR, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Agent, to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, dated 9th May 1887, No. 45.

I have the honor to submit the report of the hill tour of 1886-87.

2. Besides the ordinary work, there were four matters awaiting disposal at the time when I left the plains :—

(1) A thorough revision of the lists of villages, which it has now been ordered shall be done annually.

Vide paragraph 47 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

(2) A complaint from the Peddakimedi Zemindar that none of the Patroes had paid up their dues to him.

(3) Sundry complaints from the Ramagiri Patro, chiefly as to alleged infringement of his authority by his Berecos and Paiks.

Vide paragraphs 37 to 44 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

(4) A complaint from the Tumba Bissoyi referred to me for disposal by you in your letter, No. 30, dated 15th February 1887.

3. My tour was of necessity somewhat hurried, for I was detained for examination at head-quarters until the middle of January, and I was obliged to return to Berhampore by February 14th in order to conduct some abkári and opium sales on that date.

4. I left Berhampore on January 24th and marched viâ Chikati to Bramarapur, whence on the 26th I ascended the Pinpani ghât and reached Cheligodo on the same morning.

5. At Cheligodo I halted for one day. There were no complaints of any sort, but I enquired of the Ronasingi Naiko as to the non-payment of his shist: he acknowledged that he had not paid the current year's demand, but produced a receipt for Rs. 100, dated March 1886, thus showing that the zemindar's complaint of his non-payment of last year's shist is false. Moreover, the shist for this muttah has been fixed at Rs. 80, and it is evident from the above receipt that the Zemindar, in spite of all previous remonstrances and warnings, still persists in his obstinate disobedience to the orders of the Agent. The Ronasingi Naiko indeed stated before me that the extra Rs. 20 was not an excess demand, but had been paid in satisfaction of arrears: but I do not believe that this statement was true, and I am confirmed in my opinion by the fact that in several other cases excess demand has been made. On my return to Cheligodo a complaint of this nature was made to me by the Godoro Patro, the head of a small muttah which is included in the Kottadesh muttah: and as it is a case in point, I will speak of it here.

6. The Godoro Patro is shown in Mr. Thompson's list as paying Rs. 60 yearly to the Zemindar: he now produces a pattah marked A from the Zemindar (herewith enclosed), purporting to give Godoro and its villages to the Patro for a yearly shist of Rs. 85, or Rs. 25 in excess of the former demand; this pattah is dated December 29, 1886, and was therefore given subsequently to all the previous orders on the subject. The Godoro Patro agreed under protest to the terms of the pattah out of abject fear of the Zemindar, and he is not to blame; but the pattah is clearly illegal, and there cannot be the slightest doubt that the Zemindar knew it to be so, when he gave it. I request therefore that you will be good enough to direct the Zemindar to cancel this pattah: and I would suggest that very serious notice be taken of this case. The Zemindar complains, almost yearly, that the Patros do not pay up their dues; but he cannot expect punctual payment when he persists in demanding shists which exceed the amounts that have been fixed by you as equitable and right; moreover, he has been repeatedly warned that such conduct will entail the displeasure of Government, but he now shows that he is utterly callous to such warnings.

Vide paragraph 48 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

7. On the 28th I marched from Cheligodo to Udayagiri. Here there was a complaint for enquiry, made by the Udayagiri Patro against the headman of Samalapuro, a village in this muttah: the complaint was made originally to the Ramagiri sub-magistrate, and was referred to me for orders. I enquired into the matter on my return to Udayagiri on February 4th. The subject of the complaint was as follows:—That the Samalapuro headman had gone to Digupudi and obtained a pattah from the Zemindar appointing him Patro of Samalapuro, and stipulating for a yearly payment of Rs. 100, direct to the Zemindar, in addition to the customary Rs. 100 to the Udayagiri Patro, and assigning to them certain lands in excess of the former limits of the village; that on the strength of this pattah, the Samalapuro headman was assuming authority not due to him; and that for the last two years, he had failed to pay his shist to the Udayagiri Patro. The Samalapuro headman stated in his defence that some five years ago he obtained the title of Patro from the Zemindar; that he was too poor to pay the shist to the Udayagiri Patro, as he was obliged to pay Rs. 100 direct to the Zemindar: and that he had assumed no authority beyond what was his due as Patro of Samalapuro. On this last point the Udayagiri Patro stated that the *soi-disant* Samalapuro Patro had been promising to give "Sinduram" and "poyeta" (thread to wear) to the Savaras—an action doubly objectionable, in that the Udayagiri Patro himself is alone competent to bestow these distinctions, and that the Savaras are never allowed to enjoy them. This accusation the Samalapuro Patro denied, but whether the denial on this point was true or not, it was very evident that much bad feeling was being caused by the illegal assumption of authority on the part of a village headman, and I therefore made it clear to the Samalapuro Patro that the Rajah had no authority to appoint him Patro of his own action; that in consequence he must not consider himself as Patro, but merely as headman of his village; that the Rajah had no right to demand any payment from him direct; and that he must without fail pay his customary Rs. 100 to the Udayagiri Patro, to whom he must consider himself directly subordinate. The pattah marked B (herewith forwarded) is obviously illegal, and must when granted have been recognized as such by the zemindar; for on my taxing the Adhikari, who happened to be present, with the matter, he at once produced a written hukum from the Zemindar, directing him to order the Samalapuro Patro to pay his customary shist of Rs. 100 to the Udayagiri Patro alone and to enjoy only the limits formerly assigned to him. This practically cancells the illegal pattah: but as future complication may possibly arise, I would suggest that the Zemindar be ordered to directly cancel the pattah, which on the face of it can have no validity.

8. I enquired of the Udayagiri Patro of his alleged non-payment of shist, and found that last year's shist had been duly paid. The Patro promised to pay the current shist at the conclusion of my tour.

9. On the 30th I marched on to Khojiripodo; here I interviewed the headman of the surrounding gummas, viz., Khojiripodo, Titersingi, Jhalarsingi and Bodopodda. In no case had the current year's shist been paid up, and in most cases the last year's shist was still owing. The Titersingi Gumongo stated that he had paid last year's shist in full; but on my making him produce receipts, it turned out that he had only paid Rs. 200, the shist for this gumma having been fixed at Rs. 300; he promised, however, to pay up his arrears shortly. The Khojiripodo and Jhalarasingi Patros are both heavily in arrears and appear to have taken no steps whatever to clear them off: I warned them that if they persisted in such independent courses, they would be dismissed, and they promised to make good the deficiency as soon as they could. The Bodopodda Patro stated that he owed the Zemindar Rs. 1,000, but it appears that this large debt arose during the time when he rented the Titarsingi gumma and prior to the time when equitable rents were fixed by Government. The shist for Bodopodda has been fixed at Rs. 42 only, and the gumma being a small one, it is quite impossible for the Patro to pay up such a sum as Rs. 1,000. He stated that, owing so much, he was afraid to offer his small yearly shist, but

I told him that this excuse would not hold good and that he must pay his current and last year's shists at once; but that he need not be afraid of the Zemindar demanding more. As regards the large arrears demanded by the Zemindar, I would request your orders; it seems to me that, since the high rents formerly imposed by the Zemindar were disallowed by Government and fair rents were fixed in 1882, no arrears can be legally demanded at the old rates; the Zemindar's claim to this Rs. 1,000 from the Bodopodda Patro would not therefore appear to be a valid one. There were no complaints from the Savaras.

10. On February 1st I marched on to Nuagada, and on the next day visited Keradango. The Keradango Patro had a long grievance based on the old boundary dispute between this muttah and Gunipur; but as the matter was settled two years ago by Messrs. Joseph and Welsh, I refused to reopen the dispute. This Patro had a further grievance concerning the action of the Gunipur Sub-Magistrate; the substance of this I have already laid before you in my letter, No. 11, dated 9th February 1887, and I do not think the matter is of sufficient importance to be repeated in this report. As regards the payment of shist to the Zemindar, Keradango Patro owned that he was two years in arrears, but promised to pay shortly. The Nuagada Patro, however, claimed to have paid the last year's shist, but could produce no receipts; these the Patro said that the Zemindar refused to give unless he (the Patro) appeared in person, and from various causes he had been unable last year to go to Digupudi. I gave to both these Patros the same warning as I gave to those at Khojiripodo, and they both promised speedy payment; there should indeed be no difficulty in full payment of shists this year, for the crops throughout have been above the average, and should non-payment be again complained of, I think severe measures should be taken with the defaulters.

Vide paragraphs 20 to 22 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

11. At Nuagada I commenced the revision of the village lists, and continued the work at each station as I marched back. I have drawn out completely new lists, on the same lines as those made by Mr. Thompson in 1882, since I found that in many cases the alterations, caused by the desertion of old villages and institution of new ones, were so great, that mere correction of the old lists was hopeless. The majority of the hill villages in this division are very small, and the Savaras are exceedingly superstitious; hence, the mere fact of one death in the village is sufficient to give it a bad name and no one will continue to reside there; *a fortiori* an attack of small-pox, which carries off several of the villagers, sends the remainder hurry-scurry to some other more fortunate locality. It is not therefore to be wondered at that considerable changes have taken place in the course of five years. The new lists are annexed to this report; the Tumba muttah is alone omitted, as from want of time I was unable to complete it.

Lists in Tumba Muttah and Surangi have been subsequently by me.
(Intld.) M. D. B.

12. From Nuagada on February 3rd I marched back by the same route to Cheligodo, halting one day at Udayagiri. Here I inspected all the Government buildings and verified the balance at the treasury. All the buildings are in good repair, and the records in the Government cutcherry are kept with a systematic neatness very creditable to the Sub-Magistrate. A slight addition to the present cutcherry building is recommended, more space being wanted for the records; an expenditure of about Rs. 100 is all that is necessary.

Vide paragraph 142 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

The new hospital assistant, N. J. David, had only arrived a few days previous to my visit, and nothing can therefore be said at present of his work; but the hospital register showed a tremendous falling off in attendance, due partly to the fact that the year has been a healthy one; but I am also of opinion that this falling off is due to the absence of any accommodation for in-patients. The addition of an extra room to the present hospital building has already been recommended by Messrs. Joseph and Foster in the last hill tour reports, but I do not know whether any orders have been passed by Government on these proposals; if no orders have been issued on the subject, I would again strongly urge the expediency of the additional room proposed.

Vide paragraph 144 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

13. I also inspected the Government school at Udayagiri. The attendance register shows a marked improvement, and the total number of pupils on the roll has risen from 22 to 40. The school had not been examined by the Inspector at the time of my visit, and I was therefore unable to distribute the usual prizes.

Vide paragraph 90 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

14. On the 6th I marched back to Cheligodo, and on the 8th proceeded to Ramagiri. As was the case last year, there were a number of complaints for disposal here; with one exception, however, all were of a trivial nature and do not call for detailed notice; for the most part, they

appear to have originated from the animosity existing between the present Patro and the former renters of the muttah.

15. The first petition was from the Patro, complaining that his nominee for a certain Bereco's post had been passed over and another appointed; this petition, as raising a question of general procedure, is important. Last year during his hill tour, Mr. Foster dismissed one Loksmono Borisolo from his post of Bereco (or Sirdar), and directed the Patro to nominate a successor (*vide* paragraphs 9 and 10 of his report). This was accordingly done, and the Patro's arzi was referred to the Sub-magistrate for report on the fitness of the nominee; he reported in arzi, No. 80, of 13th September 1886, that the Patro's nominee had no hereditary connection whatever with the post, that he already held a post as Gurtiko, and that one Jaganatho Borisolo, brother of the dismissed Loksmono Borisolo, was fit for the post. When this report was received, I was in charge of the office; and I accordingly directed that Jaganatho Borisolo should be appointed in the ordinary way. Before the receipt of this order, however, the Patro, without waiting for his nomination to be approved of, had already appointed his nominee as Bereco and had given him a Sadhi.

Vide paragraph 53 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

This was the cause of the Patro's arzi, now under consideration, and in which he claimed the absolute right of appointment to the post of Bereco; he allowed, indeed, that Government could control such appointments if necessary, but denied the power of the Zemindar to interfere. On this point there seems to be some doubt; both Mr. Joseph and Mr. Foster appear to have considered that this power claimed by the Patro was rightly his, though it is nowhere directly so stated; but from evidence I took at Ramagiri, it seems that it has always been the custom for the Zemindar to give the Sadhi, though the nomination lay with the Patro. On the other hand, it has been repeatedly ruled that these and similar posts are Government inams under Regulation VI of 1831; and as this is the case, I see no reason why the Zemindar should interfere. The Government have undoubtedly the right to veto any such appointments, and I think that for the future the best procedure would be for the Patro to nominate to the Senior Assistant Agent, and on his nomination being approved, for him to appoint the nominee with due formalities, and that no reference whatever be made to the Zemindar. This procedure is, however, somewhat contrary to custom, and I therefore request your orders before taking any steps in the matter. In the present instance I followed the custom, which appears to have prevailed up till now, and I addressed a furwan to the Zemindar requesting him to grant a Sadhi to Jaganatho Borisolo; the Patro's unauthorized appointment was annulled.

16. The next two complaints were of a similar nature. One was from the Patro complaining that Sarathi Kothia Dolai was inciting the Berecos (or Sirdars) to obtain Sadhis direct from the Zemindar; the other purported to come from 29 Berekos and Paiks complaining of the same thing. Both these arzis turned out on inquiry to be ill-founded, and the parties, whose signatures were subscribed to the latter, absolutely denied all knowledge of any such arzi. This naturally raised a suspicion that the Patro had written both arzies in the hope of getting his old enemy, Sarathi Kothia Dolai, into trouble; but the Patro stated in his defence that the Berecos were influenced by Bhimia Parisiya and his party, and that their present statements were quite false; and as this old hostility is still very strong, I was unable to obtain any satisfactory evidence. There was, however, no evidence whatever to support the two arzies, and I accordingly dismissed them; but at the same time I took the opportunity of warning Bhima Parisiya and Sarathi Kothia Dolai against any insubordination to the authority of the Patro.

17. The next petition came from the Patro, complaining that a certain paik, Gurubaria, refused to do any work and would not make "dandum" to him. On inquiry, however, it appeared that Gurubaria was a Gurtiko, an office between that of Bereco and that of Paik, and that he was therefore not obliged to do the work of a Paik or to salute the Patro. The petition was dismissed.

18. The Patro further complained that the shist he is at present bound to pay is too high, and prayed a reduction to the old rate of Rs. 320; the present rate is Rs. 520, and as this rate has been duly approved of by you, I refused to recommend any alteration. The Patro has paid up all last year's shist with the exception of Rs. 60, and promised payment of this sum, together with the current year's shist, at the end of my tour.

19. There were several other complaints of a petty nature, which, being pressed for time, I was obliged to postpone, intending to return *viâ* Tumba to Ramagiri at the end of March. As, however, I was superseded before that date, I was unable to dispose of them. One other matter was disposed of which calls for brief remark. The Sub-Magistrate reported that the Ramagiri Patro had settled a boundary dispute between two villages in his muttah, and that he suspected him of taking a bribe from the winning side. I inquired into the matter at Ramagiri and found that it was true that a boundary had been so settled by the Patro, but that there were no grounds for supposing that the Patro was guilty of taking a

These disputes have been enquired into and disposed of.
(Intld.) M. D. B.

bribe; indeed, he appears to have acted in perfectly good faith. I, however, informed the parties that their proper remedy lay in the Civil Court, to which all such questions of boundary should be referred. I also instructed the Patro to refuse in future to decide such matters on his own authority, and to refer the disputants to the District Munsif.

Vide paragraph 54 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H., Agent.

20. On the 11th February, I left Ramagiri and descended the Kimilingi ghât to Surangi Nuagada, from whence I marched back to Chikati and Berhampore, which latter place I reached on the 13th.

21. *Civil and Criminal Justice—Civil.*—The number of civil suits filed during the year was 17, against 6 in the preceding year. Of these, 5 were referred to panchayats, 3 compromised, and 3 withdrawn. 2 remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

Criminal.—Twenty-nine cases were filed before the Sub-Magistrate. Of these, one was committed to the sessions, 26 were disposed of by him against 17 in last year, and 2 remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

22. *Police.*—I inspected the stations at Udayagiri and Ramagiri, and found them fairly kept. There were no complaints against the Police.

23. *Health.*—Has been good during the year. There has been no epidemic. Some persons have suffered from the usual malarious fever.

Vaccination.—The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 883, against 1,760 in the preceding year. The decrease is nearly half, and is due to the two vaccinators having been employed for 6 months in the Parlákimedi Maliahs, which are in the Principal Assistant Agent's division. In 1885-86 they worked continuously for 12 months in this taluk.

The hospital at Udayagiri has already been spoken of in paragraph 12. I observe that the additional room there mentioned was recommended by you in 1885.

24. *Crops.*—The yield has been good both for wet crops and dry, and is reported to be about 12 annas on the whole. The heavy rains in December spoilt what otherwise would have been a first-class year. The rainfall for the year amounted to 64·39 inches.

25. *Abkári.*—Thirty-five licenses were issued at 4 rupees each. This system is working well, and is liked by the hill people.

26. *Public Works.*—The amount allotted in G.O., No. 1631, dated 18th December 1885, for petty construction and repairs in 1886-87, was Rs. 3,010, but in your footnote to Accountant-General's letter, No. 378, dated 26th July 1886, you reduced the amount by Rs. 800. By this reduction the construction of a new road between Baduabado and Tumba (Rs. 300), and of a small room to the sub-jail (Rs. 80), was abandoned, and the allotments for the following works were reduced by the sums noted against each: *vide* your letter, No. 115, dated 15th December 1886:—

		Rs.
1.	Maintenance of main military road from Lobarasingi to Parlákimedi frontier	100
2.	Maintenance of main military road from Chelligodo to Jogiapalli.	100
3.	Do. do. do. to Ramagiri.	20
4.	Do. do. Ramagiri to Baduabado.	80
5.	Do. do. Nuagada to Keradango.	80
6.	Repairs to the hospital and hospital assistant's bungalow	10
7.	Do. to the Sub-Magistrate's house	30
		420

During the year, the wooden bridge near Ramagiri sustained heavy damages from floods, and was nearly washed away. To protect this bridge, the reduced allotment of Rs. 80 for the Nuagada and Keradango road was spent on its repairs after obtaining your sanction: *vide* your letter, No. 12, dated 14th January 1887.

The net amount available for expenditure in 1886-87 was Rs. 2,210, all of which was spent.

1. *Main military road from Lobarasingi to Parlákimedi frontier.*—In good order; work going on between Udayagiri and Khojiripodda, which is the worst part of the road. The larger rocks here are being removed by blasting.

2. *Road from Jagarapalli to Chelligodo viâ Pinpani.*—This is the ghât by which I ascended. It is a very easy ghât, and except for a short distance, which is now being improved, bandies might easily be taken up.

A bridge is wanted over a stream between Pinpani and Chelligodo, which in the wet weather completely stops the traffic on this road.

3. *Road from Chelligodo to Ramagiri.*—A very level and easy road. Two bridges in this road have been reconstructed, and a third one has been repaired.

4. *Road from Ramagiri to Benga Sayi viâ Kimilingi.*—This is the ghât by which I descended. It is easy enough to get down, but it is very much steeper than the Pinpani. Work was going on on this road also as I passed along.

5. *Ramagiri—Tumba viâ Baduabado.*—Rs. 300, sanctioned for the construction of Tumba and Baduabado road, was given up owing to the reduction of Rs. 800 referred to above.

6. *Road from Nuagada to Keradango.*—Work going on now. I inspected all the roads except No. 5, of which I only saw a few miles. Whilst at Ramagiri, I walked over No. 6 from Nuagada; it would be great convenience to inspecting officers were this road continued to Porimolo, a place which is now but rarely visited: a bungalow might be erected there at but small cost, and another road made to Udayagiri. I was unable myself to inspect this portion of the division, but I am informed that the plan proposed would present no great difficulties; a bungalow at Porimol would be a great convenience, for a visit to that place now necessitates the conveyance of tents throughout the hill tour for that purpose alone; there being already bungalows at all the principal halting places.

Vide paragraph 70 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.

27. The present sub-magistrate, Lal Beg Sahib, appears to be a capable man with a strong interest in his work; he accompanied me throughout my tour. He proposes to start a weekly fair at Udayagiri, of which all the people in the neighbouring villages should be informed. This proposal I would strongly recommend, as a means for opening up the trade between the Savaras and the plain-people: at present a few sowcars and grain merchants come to Udayagiri, but it would be a great boon to the hill people were a regular fair instituted, and a market assured for their goods.

Vide paragraph 139 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H., Agent.

Vide paragraph 55 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H., Agent.

28. The revised lists of villages are attached as an appendix to this report (*Vide* paragraph 11).

LIST of Villages in the Hill Tracts of the Senior Assistant Agent, Ganjam.

I.—RAMAGIRI MUTTAH.

There are 76 villages—15 Inam, 52 Jirayati, 9 deserted altogether.

1. Ramagiri Inam.
2. Potra do.
3. Loroda do.
4. Hendrotolo.
5. Jalla (or Kurupasingi).
6. Kintalo.
7. Patrabosa.
8. Alaisingi.
9. Sanno Toborosingi.

These are all within one mile of each other, and are considered as one village.

10. Baraba. (Not in former list).
11. Krupa Gumma.
12. Toburusingi.
13. Ponosodio.

The second of these is only a hamlet of the first.

14. Ravolopodo—Inam to Mahadeva temple.
15. Raisingi—Inam to Sarathi Mahaprabhu.

Jirayati Villages.

16. Toburasingi.
17. Onagaon, 12 houses, pay Rs. 35, which goes as salary to Jagannadhawami's wife.
18. Kimilingi, 4 houses.
19. Komaladio—The shist has been increased to Rs. 9. Rs. 1, rekho to Patro; 24 putis to shippers.

Peseniya; 9 nowties to Patro as Boinhoome Koodi; (2) Lingotia, and 2 Kurmis Kondi.

(*Notes.*—1 for biragis, 2 Annual ceremony in Aswija month, 3 Curseas.)

20. Outsama, 3 houses.
21. Binnyapada, 5 houses.
22. Tribango.
23. Allangatolo.
24. Komolisai.

Hamlets of No. 21. There are 14 houses in these three villages collectively. Besides the mamools to Patro, these villages supply bamboos to Jagannadhaswamy's temple.

25. Allumunda, 3 houses
26. Kondo Siodiba, 1 house Rs. 5, shist Re. 1, rekho to Patro, 4 putis to Podoiya.
27. Brahmanopoda, 4 houses.
28. Podeida, deserted.

29. Pendura Gumma, deserted, but the Toborosingi (No. 12) cultivate it and pay the shist as before.

30. Rangodo. } These three form one village. They pay Rs. 4 to L. Parisiya and do
31. Dupposingi. } vetti for him. They pay bamboo to Jagannadhaswamy's temple.
32. Tolaisai. } They pay Rs. 2 to two paiks, Chokro and Mahabolobagosingi, also 400 bundles of straw to L. Parisiya, the Peshiniyu.

33. Bodopurni. } One village.
34. Sannopurni. }
35. Pippala Gumma, deserted.
36. Kharigumma, 4 houses.
37. Parisolo, one house, shist Rs. 5 and Re. 1 rekho, also Re. 1 and 16 nowties to Peshiniya.
38. Jadopada. } One village (8 houses), shist as before.
39. Khojiridio. }
40. Kontruda, 2 houses, Rs. 4 shist and Re. 1 rekho.—This village has always paid Rs. 4, and the former entry is wrong.
41. Ollomo, 2 houses.
42. Tumango. } Eight houses. A hamlet of Tumango; they pay Rs. 52 and Rs. 2 rekho
43. Koranjopodo. } (entered before as Rs. 50, but this was apparently a mistake).
44. Painda, 4 houses.
45. Kimmarulli.
46. Onjaraba. } One village.
47. Marakasai. }
48. Jamodulo, 40 houses, pays Rs. 57, not Rs. 55.
49. Beharasai, 4 do.
50. Baliasai, 4 do.
51. Kurokuro, 3 do.
52. Balugumma, 4 do.
53. Mangarajapur.
54. Gopalpuram.
55. Torolosingi, 4 houses.
56. Balidi, 10 do.
57. Duvadisai, 14 do.
58. Subuloda, 30 do.
59. Bedingi, 3 do., Rs. 7 shist, and rekho Rs. 2; the shist was Rs. 9, but has been reduced.
60. Shindiba, 8 houses.
61. Kallamasingi, 6 houses, no shist, no rekho, Rs. 9 to Patro for the pay of Koraisami Goddess' worshipper, 16 nowties to Peshiniya, and Re. 1 to same.

Entered in former list as not known.

62. Sindieongo (5 houses), shist Rs. 9, rekho Rs. 2, 6 puttis 2 nowties and Rs. 2 to buktha, Sibobedokomoro.

Entered before as becherack.

63. Tentulukunti, hamlet of Sindirongo.
64. Jhalarasingi (a new village) (one house), shist Rs. 10, rekho Rs. 2; to Balaji Bissoyi Rs. 2 and 32 nowties, to Peshiniya Re. 1 and 16 nowties.
64. (*a*) Torapada, deserted, but cultivated by Torolosingi ryots (No. 55), no shist.
64. (*b*) Sripuru " " by Raisingi (No. 15, no shist).
64. (*c*) Kimirolli " " by Dollokotta, shist Rs. 9, and rekho Re. 1.
65. Mangalapaiko. }
66. Raikhasai. }
67. Burupoda. }
68. Ringisingi. } Uninhabited villages.
69. Olagumma. }
70. Dhanaghora. }
71. Sirakotta. }
72. Olamunda. }
73. Molorosingi. }

Kadomosingi is not known.

II.—Udayagiri Muttah.

This muttah is divided into three portions, which are each called muttahs themselves, they are—

1. Tangili Muttah.
2. Noyi do.
3. Lodara do.

1. *Tangili Muttah.*

Inam. 1. Udayagiri—Inam.
Inam. 2. Mohalapoda—Inam to the Peddakimedi Zemindar's son. This Patro's father gave it to the Zemindar's wife and at her death the son succeeded.

Jirayati.
3. Tangili 73 houses.
4. Kurumu.
5. Bahadapada.
6. Kilongo.
7. Pudagumma.
8. Loppalango, 10 houses.
9. Putropoda, 15 do.
10. Salankoyi, 25 do.
11. Toroba.
12. Tuburusingi.
13. Tummono, 8 houses.
14. Kontudaguda, 6 houses.
15. Konkorada.

Jirayati.
16. Podaheburusingi, 14 houses.
17. Badapuru.
18. Sundruba.
19. Oborosingi, 31 houses.
20. Dumba.
21. Sailungu.
22. Purna Sailangu—Deserted but cultivated.
23. Onakapuru, 20 houses.
24. Kanikipodoro.
25. Kusumaghati.
26. Tunguru.
27. Jirango, 16 houses.
28. Ondeisingi.
29. Bettarasingi (or Maralaba).
30. Borasingi (Do. Rs. 6), 12 houses.
31. Tikkamalo (a new village).
32. Tarada (a new village).
33. Bayagudda, a Khond village.

Deserted.
34. Uradi.
35. Urá.
36. Purnapani.
37. Kilango (different for No. 6).
38. Tentuliya Kunti.
39. Kumarisai.

2. *Noyi Muttah.*

1. Tellangaballi, 16 houses.
2. Guruda.
3. Rogaisingi.
4. Samalapuru.
5. Sikabadi.
6. Sundaradangi.
7. Tottaranga.
8. Kirama.
9. Onaguru.
10. Uddyapuro.
11. Kotta Kamunda.
12. Soralapodoro.
13. Tandiguda.
14. Paribotha.
15. Porimolo, 140
16. Jhalarsingi, 128
17. Lottoro, 50
18. Pussupongo, 40
19. Luhasingi,

} These five villages pay direct to the Zemindar, but are included in the Noyi muttah.

20. Godapodoro (a new village).
21. Kijjapunga.
22. Odaya Guder.
23. Paratipanga.
24. Nagari.

} These four villages are under Lavania, Patro of Udayapuru brother of the present Patro.

25. Saralapodoro (or Libirigudda). This is different for No. 12.
26. Bhaliyagonda (new village).

27. Sunni (new village).
28. Navudipodoro (new village).
29. Dalimbopuru (new village).
30. Tilikoro (new village).
31. Toyi (new village).
32. Thredeyidongo (or Thirida), new village.
33. Rangapodoro.
34. Boripodoro.
35. Tandrango (or Thenda).
36. A. Burudugada.

Khond Villages.

36. Pota Gudda.
37. Kelepodoro.
38. Jhaleri.
39. Loraponga.
40. Atilimma.
41. Jarigidvaro.
42. Burakaputta.
43 A. Dankasopodoro.

Uninhabited Villages.

43. Ottado.
44. Dolima.
45. Luburomundi.
46. Ledda Gudda.
47. Potangopodoro.
48. Kavuko Manda.
49. Daduma.
50. Denkaponga.
51. Puama.
52. Bara.
53. Guma.
54. Dengama.
55. Dulibusuka.
56. Mundrukuli.
57. Gayidi.
58. Dekishipodoro.
59. Pulaghoro (or Kummena Kullu).
60. Mandima.
61. Radaguddi.
62. Mujango.
63. Kappilipodoro.
64. Pradipodoro.

Deserted Villages of No. 2 Muttah.

65. Bottipanga.
66. Kottimahar.
67. Basonapodoro.
68. Sullaguda.
69. Rerum.
70. Makamu.
71. Pottangu.
72. Dohiponkalo.
73. Purnipulaguddi.
74. Mondaballi.
75. Depparo Guddi.
76. Kumbara.
77. Kalliguda.
78. Nondaguddi.
79. Suppidi.
80. Mahagudi.
81. Tumbagudi.
82. Luduru.
83. Poyipodoro.
84. Tumbuneputta.

Total 85. No Inam; 36 Jirayati, 7 Khond, and 42 Deserted villages.

3. *Lodara Muttah.*

1. Taborada. Inam.
2. Jonnapada.
3. Rajai Singi (or Goro).
4. Murasingi.
5. Baraba (or Jutuja Sai).
6. Gobuluda.
7. Palari.
8. Potta Chanchada.
9. Rubudisingi.
10. Atrasingi.
11. Liobo.
12. Kere.
13. Kitungu.
14. Lenge.
15. Kindosingi.
16. Onosai.
17. Teldgu.
18. Kandismulla.
19. Ketungerpoda.
20. Baradango.
21. Solodasingi.
22. Ukurusingi.
23. Paradula.
24. Bostisegudsi (or Bosantarayi Gudda).
25. Surai Komaro, deserted.
26. Onjaikono, deserted.
27. Gulli.
28. Ontarili, deserted.
29. Runnuda.
30. Torabango.
31. Luaba.
32. Kusumedeo.
33. Koronja Sai.
34. Onaguru.

Total 34. All Inam villages of which three are *now* deserted.

III.—Khojiripoda Gumma.

Villages 7—Paiks 20—None have guns.

Inam ... 1. Khojiripoda.
Jirayati ... 2. Jangalo, 18 houses.
3. Guduru, 7 do. (less than before).
Hill ... 4. Kinchatalo, 2 houses. (Formerly there were many, but small-pox and tigers sent them away).
Khond villages. 5. Manikipuro, 2 houses.
6. Rajambo, 15 do.
7. Pottu (or Kombasai), 29 houses (recently reinhabited).
Sindupur has been decided to be in Serango, and has therefore been removed from the list of these villages.

IV.—Jhalarsingi Gumma.

Villages 4—Paiks 6—Two have guns.

Inam ... 1. Jhalarsingi.
Jirayati ... 2. Todzoro, 1 house, 3. Jogodi, 2 do. } reduced by small-pox.
Hill village. 4. Budupoda, 7 houses.

V.—Keradango Muttah.

The Patro, Gourango Behara Dolai died in 1884, and was succeeded by his son Iswaro, a boy of 11 or 12 years, who is now studying in the Udayagiri school. His uncle, Polo Behara Dolai, is managing the affairs of the muttah.

There are now 22 villages, of which 1 is inam, 8 are hill villages, and 13 are deserted.

There are 15 Paiks, 3 have guns. Four villages entered in Mr. Thompson's list are not known.

Villages.

1. Keradango. Inam.
Hill villages. 2. Mondiri.
3. Palapuru, 20 houses.
4. Baliaja Savo (or Satara) 8 houses.
5. Rangomunda, 20 houses.
6. Teramunda, 20 do.
7. Taparoputtah, 15 do.
8. Nuagam (or Manikyapur) 7 houses.
9. Bailopodoro, 6 houses.
Uninhabited. 10. Alisingi.
11. Rogaisingi.
12. Lambuguda.
13. Raujasingi.
14. Gorjuni.
15. Paradula.
16. Kokadi.
17. Borasingi.
18. Puttijulla.
19. Tinigoniya.
20. Songiyasingi.
21. Koronjopodoro.
22. Koraisingi.

The following villages entered in Mr. Thompson's list as uninhabited are not known, and I presume that they have been so long uninhabited that they have been forgotten altogether:—

1. Udalingi.
2. Solalingi.
3. Potta Chanchada.
4. Parapamunda.

VI.—Bodopoda Gumma.

Villages 8—Paiks 15—Six have guns.

Inam. 1. Bodopoda, 60 houses.
2. Kinduda, 17 do.
3. Nelimmeda and Janongosai, 25 houses.
4. Kindimallu, 8 houses.
Hill villages. 5. Sorigisai, 20 do.
6. Jhalosai, 12 do.
7. Lorada, deserted.
8. Bamigilingi is deserted and given up. No. 7, Lorada is cultivated, but not inhabited. No new villages.

VII.—Titirisingi Gumma.

Lessada Mondolo is the Gumango of this Gumma; it has 13 villages, the head being a Savara; has no paiks; the work is done by his relations.

Jirayati villages:
1. Tittirisingi, 48 houses.
2. Baroyi, 42 houses.
3. Patali Singhi, 5 houses.
4. Rajubulu, 17 do.
5. Borivullu, 13 do.
6. Karanisingi, 6 do.
7. Khundenda, 6 do.
8. Rumbavulo, 17 do.
9. Gurudabo, 6 do.
10. Runguvullo, 15 do.

Hill villages:
11. Goringi, 9 do.
12. Kurada*, 15 houses (transferred from Bodopoda).
13. Barangaringo, 2 houses (a new village).

The sist of this muttah (Tittisingi) is Rs. 300; the Gumango, however, produces receipts for his payment for Fasli 1295, amounting to Rs. 350, and states that the zemindar demands this; he is informed that there is no need whatever for him to pay more than Rs. 300, and that the zemindar has no authority to demand more.

Vide paragraph 49 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H., Agent.

VIII.—Nuagada Muttah.

Present sist, Rs. 168. There are 20 villages as before; one has been newly built; one, viz., Ongarasingi, No. 15, on Mr. Thompson's list, has been struck out—see below.

1. Nuagado. Inam.
2. Antarada Jirayati.
3. Dudarsingi, 7 houses.
4. Kijango, 3 do.
5. Kodinda, 7 do.
6. Bagari, 10 do.

(4, 5, 6: Considerably diminished on account of failure of crops.)

7. Sanee, 15 do.
8. Luhangoro, 4 do.
9. Tundini, 16 do.
10. Luharsingi, 20 do.
11. Pellaro, 20 do.
12. Komojango, 7 do.
13. Kintavullo, 14 do.
14. Takuvullo, 7 do.
15. Rangavullo, 7 do.
16. Tarammugada, 6 do.
17. Kindalosai, 2 do.
18. Antarada, 20 do.
19. Govindapur, 6 houses. New village, built three years ago.
20. Kannada, deserted.

Ongarasingi, No. 15 in Mr. Thompson's list, is not in this muttah; it is deserted, but the fields are cultivated by the Gunupur Savaras.

There are now 30 paiks, as against 25, shown in Mr. Thompson's list; each gets 10 putti instead of 15 as before; 12 paiks have guns.

IX.—Kottodesho Muttah.

Villages pay through the Adhikari.

1. Cheligodo, 40 houses.
2. Shalilotti, 20 do.
3. Rondiba, 14 do.
4. Baliasai, 16 do.
5. Tangiasai, 14 do.
6. Telligaon, 20 do.
7. Komarisai, 30 do.
8. Jadorondiba, 5 do.
9. Tolloda, 7 do.

* This village is said to have been included in Titirisingi at the time of division from Bodopoda, but was incorrectly included in that Gumma.

10. Kakkili, deserted; the Telligaon ryots are cultivating these lands and pay Rs. 30 sist.
11. Ronoloi, 30 houses.
12. Kohapada, 24 do.
13. Puipani, 4 do.
14. Kaltangopoda, 8 do.
15. Onagaon, 12 do.
16. Sinisingi, 6 do.
17. Jumikisai, deserted; cultivated by Baliasai people.
18. Chodiapoda, deserted; cultivated by Suguba.
19. Dombadhio, 2 houses; new village, two years.

These villages pay to the Mahadevi.

20. Nisankapur, 16 houses.
21. Lakshmipuro, 10 do. Pays Rs. 14 to the Mahadevi, also Re. 1 rekho, or fees.

Villages which have Patros.

22. Padampur, pays Rs. 4 to the zemindar direct, 13 houses.
23. Chellagodo, 27 houses.
24. Dabbarogudi, 20 do.
25. Paikorai, 10 do.
26. Rotthango, 4 do.
27. Nuagaon, 20 do.
28. Onjaraba (not in sist).
29. Rupasing, deserted.
30. Godro, pays Rs. 60.
31. Gongapur, 20 houses.
32. Basopuro, deserted. } Godro people cultivate.
33. Poinui, do. }

Inam Villages.

34. Mahendragodo, 40 houses.
35. Kusupalli, 40 houses.
36. Gudipodoro, deserted. } There is a Patro, but five years ago he went away, and has not returned. The Behara Dolai is looking after the estate during the minority of Ogadhu, aged 7 years, the eldest son of the absentee Patro.
37. Mokkapoda, 4 houses.
38. Nuagam, deserted.
39. Torolasingi.
40. Jagiapalli.
41. Doroba, 6 houses.
42. Suguba, 8 do.
43. Kondodia, 6 do.
44. Sannodia, } deserted.
45. Bododio, }
46. Pilli Suguba, deserted.

Deserted Villages.

47. Budighatti.

The other names entered in Mr. Thompson's list are not known, and are said to be in Tamulla muttah.

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Ag. Senior Asst. Agent, Ganjam.

Tumula Muttah—Pedda Kimedi Zemindari.

1. Ambugam, 12 houses.
2. Belgam, uninhabited.
3. Vallara, 3 houses.
4. Sanno Betrasinghi, 2 houses.
5. Bono Sinduba, 4 houses.
6. Potta Pothoro, uninhabited.
7. Torupa, uninhabited.
8. Komati Poukalo, 4 houses.
9. Kaddumoli, uninhabited.
10. Kurnba, 3 houses.
11. Purnapani, 12 houses.
12. Tuabongo, 7 houses.
13. Nuagam, uninhabited.
14. Numbugam, 8 houses.
15. Badapur, 3 do.
16. Bello Bono, deserted.
17. Bherasayi, 1 house.
18. Padonosayi, 1 do.
19. Dorango, 8 houses.
20. Torupedi, deserted.
21. Tillalingi, *alias* Beharasinghi, 7 houses.
22. Goudali, deserted.
23. Jadda, 3 houses.
24. Jaddapani, 6 houses.
25. Tayiboro, 7 do.
26. Barotorupa, deserted.
27. Ramogudda, 3 houses.
28. Dovupoda, 3 do.
29. Rambalo, deserted.
30. Tavurasingi, deserted.
31. Korabando, do.
32. Koramali, do.
33. Todango, 1 house.
34. Buddamoghalo, deserted.
35. Lodoro, deserted.
36. Lobadi, do.
37. Kumolosingi, deserted.
38. Vangaraba, do.
39. Lambugodo, 2 houses.
40. Pottoro Pala, deserted.
41. Tolia, 6 houses.
42. Rayibhado, deserted.

I.—Godang Muttah—Surangi Zemindari.

1. Meghasai, 3 houses.
2. Choriya Bhado, deserted.
3. Yellagolo, 8 houses.
4. Dobalinghi, 5 do.
5. Baduvabado, 1 house.
6. Gayira, 6 houses.
7. Godango, 20 do.
8. Korogodo, 7 do.
9. Ankuli, 10 do.
10. Alivaro, 4 do.
11. Pulosayi, 1 house.
12. Tuggorosinghi, 1 house.
13. Senganasari, 2 houses.
14. Tittisinghi, 7 houses.
15. Beharasayi, 8 do.
16. Tosso Rongo, 5 do.
17. Toro Manda, 8 do.
18. Lohasinghi, 1 house.
19. Kangu Deo, deserted.
20. Kinchireda, 3 houses.
21. Konnayisai, 4 do.
22. Maduvu, deserted.
23. Bayalam, do.
24. Mundigam do.
25. Lokkayisuni, deserted.

II.—Dannobharo Muttah—Surangi Zemindari.

1. Tadahasaiji, } 1 house.
2. Rajavulu, }
3. Toporodua, 4 houses.
4. Rayikallo, 4 do.
5. Pindasinghi, deserted.
6. Jallivuru, 4 houses.
7. Darmobado, 6 do.
8. Rangodo, 3 do.

(Signed) M. D. BELL,
Ag. Senior Assistant Agent.

APPENDIX F.

STATEMENT showing the allotment and expenditure on Public Works in the Hill Tracts of Ganjam during the year 1886-87.

Nature of work.	Amount allotted.	Amount expended on each work.	Total.	Unspent balance remitted.
COMMUNICATIONS.				
New Works.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Bridges—				
(*a*) Reconstruction of a wooden bridge on the Ramagiri and Chelligodo road	300	300	300	...
(*b*) Do. of another do. on do. ...	120	120	120	...
BUILDINGS. Total ...	420	420	420	...
New Works.				
Nil.				
Repairs of Roads.				
1. Maintenance of Military road from Balliguda to Lobarsingi	1,660	1,660	1,660	...
2. Do. of Boad road	1,520	1,520	1,520	...
3. Repairs to other roads	5,810	5,810	5,810	...
RS.				
(*a*) Linepada road 3,470				
(*b*) Chokkapad road 300				
(*c*) Sarangada road 900				
(*d*) Kotghur road 740				
(*e*) Linepada road 300				
(*f*) Tickaballi road 100				
Total ... 5,810				
4. Repairs to Military road from Lobarsingi to Parlákimedi	480	480	480	...
5. Do. to road from Chelligodo to Jograpalli ...	460	460	460	...
6. Do. to road from Chelligodo to Ramagiri ...	100	100	100	...
7. Do. to road from Ramagiri to Bengasayi ...	220	220	220	...
8. Do. to road from Ramagiri to Badwabado ...	100	100	100	...
9. Do. to road to wooden bridge near Ramagiri ...	80	80	80	..
Communications—Repairs, Total ...	10,430	10,430	10,430	...

STATEMENT showing the allotment and expenditure on Public Works, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of work.	Amount allotted.	Amount expended on each work.	Total.	Unspent balance remitted.
Repairs of Buildings.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Repairs to Special Assistant Agent's bungalow and the Cutcherry officials' buildings at Balliguda ...	350	225	225	125
2. Repairs to Sub-Magistrate's house at Balliguda ...	80	80	80	...
3. Do. Sub-Magistrate's house at Udayagiri ...	100	100	100	...
4. Do. Sub-jail at Udayagiri	175	175	175	...
5. Do. Sub-jail at Balliguda	90	70	70	20
6. Do. Market sheds	250	225	225	25
7. Do. Rest houses	495	495	495	...
8. Repairs to Special Assistant Agent's bungalow at Russellkonda	250	250	250	...
9. Repairs to six bungalows in the Pedda Kimedi maliahs	60	60	60	...
10. Repairs to Hospital and Hospital Assistant's bungalow at Udayagiri (Ramagiri)	20	20	20	...
11. Repairs to Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry and sub-jail at Udayagiri (Ramagiri)	200	200	200	...
12. Repairs to Sub-Magistrate's house at Udayagiri (Ramagiri)	70	70	70	...
13. Repairs to Kolakota bungalow in the Parlákimedi maliahs	10	...	...	10
Buildings—Repairs, Total ...	2,150	1,970	1,970	180
Repairs, Total ...	12,580	12,400	12,400	...
Grand Total ...	13,000	12,820	12,820	180

APPENDIX G.

STATEMENT showing the number of Boys and Girls of Uriyas, Khonds, and Savaras in the Hill Schools of the Ganjam District on the 31st March 1887.

No.	Names of schools.	Names of talaks.	Uriyas	Khonds.	Savaras.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	Linepada	Goomsur Maliahs.							
2	Brahmanipad	Do. ..	60	59					
3	Tickaballi, or Pournagada.	Do. ..	31	50					
4	Sarungada	Do. ..	69	4	..	120	113		
5	Koinjore	Chinna Kimedi Maliahs.		9	..	58	52	6	
6	Mahasingi	Goomsur Maliahs.	58	23	..	81	79	2	136
7	Udayagiri	Chinna Kimedi Maliahs.	63		..	86	78	8	86
8	Kavalgam		40	22	..				86
9	Chandragiri	Goomsur Maliahs.			..	62	56	6	62
10	Balliguda	Do. ..	60		..	60	54	6	60
11	Pesseru	Chinna Kimedi Maliahs.	62	7	..	69	63	6	69
12	Budagada	Do. ..	42	5	..	47	41	6	47
13	Kutthali	Goomsur Maliahs.	39		..	43	38	5	43
14	Ramagiri	Chinna Kimedi Maliahs.	264	3	..	67	62	5	67
15	Udayagiri	Do. ..	36	3	..	41	36	5	41
16	Gumma	Pedda Kimedi Maliahs.	28	1	..	29	25	4	29
17	Serangbo	Parlakimedi Maliahs.	43	1	..	44	39	5	44
		Do. ..	54	..	..	54	49	5	54
			35	..	1	36	31	5	36
			37	..	5	42	37	5	42
		Total, Number ..	29	..	6	35	30	5	35
			779	143	46	968	903	65	968

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the operations of Vaccination in the Hill Tracts of Ganjam during the year 1886-87 as compared with 1885-86.

—	Hill Tracts.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1885-86.	1886-87.		
Number vaccinated	5,852	4,941	...	911
Do. successful	5,707	4,764	...	943

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the Civil Suits tried by the Agency Courts in the District of Ganjam during the year 1886.

—	Suits pending at the end of 1885.	Suits instituted during the year.	Total.	Suits disposed of during the year.	Suits pending at the end of the year.
Original ...	8	92	100	94	6
Appeal	2	5	7	7	...
Total ...	10	97	107	101	6

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing the number of *Khonds, Panos,* and *Savaras* accused during the year 1886 in the Agency Courts of the Ganjam district, with reference to paragraph 12 of the G.O., No. 2110, dated 12th October 1876, Judicial Department.

Agency Courts.	Description of Castes.	Under section 302, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 304, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 147, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 231, Indian Penal Code.	Under sections 147 and 76, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 193, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 241, Indian Penal Code.	Under sections 380 and 75, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 160, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 182, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 188, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 323, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 324, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 379, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 380, Indian Penal Code.	Under sections 380 and 384, Indian Penal Code.	Under sections 379 and 428, Indian Penal Code.	Under sections 380 and 457, Indian Penal Code.	Under sections 380, 457 and 75, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 403, Indian Penal Code.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam.	Khonds	1		41						1						3	3				6	1
	Panos		1																			
	Savaras																					
Principal Assistant Agent	Khonds																					
	Panos																					
	Savaras																					
Senior Assistant Agent	Khonds																					
	Panos																					
	Savaras																					
Special Assistant Agent	Khonds																					
	Panos																					
	Savaras																					
Balligada 2nd-class Magistrate.	Khonds																					
	Panos																					
	Savaras																					
Chyagiri do.	Khonds																					
	Panos																					
	Savaras																					
Ramagiri do.	Khonds																					
	Panos																					
	Savaras																					
Parlakimedi do.	Khonds																					
	Panos																					
	Savaras																					
Sunda do.	Khonds																					
Sompet do.	Panos																					
Ichapur do.	Savaras																					
	Total ...	1	1	41	1	25	1	1	1	2	30	1	1	25	19	97	26	2	24	2	11	19

Statement showing the number of Khonds, Panos, and Savaras accused during the year 1886 in the Agency Courts of the Ganjam district with reference to paragraph 12 of the G.O., No. 2110, dated 12th October 1876, Judicial Department—*cont.*

Agency Courts.	Description of Castes.	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	Total.
		Under sections 406 and 428, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 411, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 417, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 447, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 454, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 467, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 426, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 498, Indian Penal Code.	Under sections 403 and 429, Indian Penal Code.	Under sections 428 and 467, Indian Penal Code.	Under sections 823 and 426, Indian Penal Code.	Under sections 379 and 75, Indian Penal Code.	Under sections 380 and 428, Indian Penal Code.	Under sections 447 and 448, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 354, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 456, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 342, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 224, Indian Penal Code.	Under section 325, Indian Penal Code.	Abkari Act III of 1864.	
Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam.	Khonds																					
	Panos																					
	Savaras																					
Principal Assistant Agent	Khonds																					
	Panos																					
	Savaras																					
Senior Assistant Agent	Khonds																					
	Panos																					
	Savaras																					
Special Assistant Agent	Khonds																					
	Panos																					
	Savaras																					
Balliguda 2nd-class Magistrate	Khonds			1																		1
	Panos																					
	Savaras		1																			1
Udayagiri do.	Khonds																					
	Panos				3		1	8														12
	Savaras							9														9
Ramagiri do.	Khonds																					
	Panos				3																	3
	Savaras																					
Parlákimedi do.	Khonds				2										6	1	1					10
	Panos				1																	1
	Savaras																					
Surada do.	Khonds																					
Sompet do.	Panos																					
Ichapur do.	Savaras																					
Total ..		1	1	39	8	18	17	6	3	12	3	2	4	4	9	1	1	6	1	1	6	461

APPENDIX K.

STATEMENT showing the number of Criminal cases tried by the Agency Courts in the District of Ganjam during the year 1886.

	Cases pending at the end of 1885.	Cases instituted or received by transfer, &c., during the year.	Total.	Cases disposed of during the year.	Cases pending at the end of the year.
Original	2	237	239	234	5
Appeal	...	10	10	8	2
Total ...	2	247	249	242	7

APPENDIX L.

STATEMENT showing the Crime of the year 1886 as compared with 1885.

Offences.	1885.			1886.		
	Accused.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Accused.	Convicted.	Dismissed.
Grave	67	50	17	141	79	62
Petty	519	193	326	576	303	273

APPENDIX M.

STATEMENT of Rainfall for 1886-87 as compared with 1885-86.

Taluk.	Rainfall.				Remarks.
	1885-86.		1886-87.		
	IN.	OZ.	IN.	OZ.	
Baliguda	34	18	42	02	
Ramagiri	53	40	64	39	
Udayagiri	44	50	65	95	

APPENDIX N.

STATEMENT showing the number of Animals killed in the Ganjam Agency Tracts and the rewards granted during the year 1886-87.

Officer granting the reward.	Tigers.		Cheetahs.		Bears.		Hyenas.		Total.		Number killed.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Persons.	Cattle.
		RS.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS.		RS.		
Agent	..	..	..	..	5	20 0 0	2	6	7	26	..	..
Principal Assistant Agent..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior do. do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special do. do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baliguda Sub-Magistrate ..	7	700	2	80 0 0	1	7 0 0	..	..	3	87	..	..
Ramagiri do. ..	..	..	33	1,320 0 0	5	35 0 0	2	10	47	2,065	15	..
Udayagiri do. ..	2	135	14	545 0 0	9	52 0 0	..	..	23	597	13	..
Parlákimedi do. ..	1	35	42	1,502 8 0	34	215 8 0	24	102	102	1,955	2	..
Surada do. ..	..	..	15	435 0 0	..	..	1	5	17	475	3	..
Sompet do. ..	..	..	7	280 0 0	..	..	..	..	7	280	..	..
Ichapur do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	10	870	113	4,162 8 0	54	329 8 0	29	123	206	5,485	33	..

From J. G. HORSFALL, Esq., Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chatrapur, 13th September 1887, No. 413.

With reference to paragraph 52 of my report, dated 12th July 1887, No. 283, I have the honor to report that the Ramagiri Patro appears to have appointed one Sonia instead of Sindhu, the nearest heir of the late Paik Bhudiya, to the vacant Paik's post. This appears to have been the origin of the complaint against the Patro. I propose to let the matter stand over till the next cold season when I visit the hills.

From the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, dated Chatrapur, 22nd September 1887, No. 430.

Abstract.—Submitting a map as promised in the report, dated 12th July 1887.

From Surgeon-Major J. A. LAING, Officiating Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 3rd October 1887, No. 1218.

With reference to paragraph 12 of G.O., dated 5th April 1887, No. 746, I have the honor to forward herewith* the accompanying letter from the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, together with the explanation of the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, Ganjam hill tracts, on the remarks of the Agent and Mr. Joseph, and the observations of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer thereon.

* In original.

2. Last year I visited the Ganjam hill tracts, and during my inspection realized that great difficulties are experienced in the prosecution of vaccination among certain of the hill tribes. I can therefore fully bear out what has been stated in the papers accompanying this letter.

3. I may add that the delay in replying to the reference was owing to the Inspector of Vaccination having proceeded to Ganjam and personally inquired into the matter.

Enclosures.

From Surgeon D. F. DYMOTT, M.B., Acting Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, to the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, dated Madras, 26th September 1887, No. 567.

With reference to G.O., dated 5th April 1887, No. 746, Judicial, I have the honor to state that during my recent visit to the Ganjam hill tracts on a tour of inspection, I had the opportunity of personally inquiring into the subject-matter noted in paragraph 12 of the Government order.

I herewith forward the explanation of the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination and the remarks of Dr. VanGeyzel, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, thereon, with which I quite agree.

I consider the Deputy Inspector's explanation as satisfactory, and am of opinion that he scarcely deserves the severe remarks of the Agent and Mr. Joseph. There are, no doubt, many difficulties to be encountered in the way of vaccination among these hill tribes, who do not take kindly to it.

As required by Government in the concluding portion of paragraph 2 of their order, the vaccinators have been directed to send their monthly reports to the Divisional officers, and to accompany the Agency officers on tour whenever so ordered.

In regard to the Deputy Inspector's statement that Mr Joseph's observation, viz., that he, the Deputy, had never been to these villages or muttahs and did not even know where they were, "is a sarcastic remark altogether," I reprimanded him for the language used. He told me that he did not know that the term "sarcastic" was disrespectful.

From M.R.Ry. R. SURIA NARAYANA, Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, Ganjam Hill Tracts, to the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras Presidency (through the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Ganjam), dated Russellkonda, 5th July 1887, No. 54.

I most respectfully beg to acknowledge the receipt of your honor's memorandum, No. 267, dated 4th June 1887, and the Government Order sent with it (herewith returned).

2. As required in paragraph 1, I herewith submit copies of correspondence that took place between me and the Government Agency office in 1885-86.

3. With reference to paragraph 2, I beg to state the following, from which it will appear that I am not at all to be blamed for the decrease of work in 1885-86.

4. It is well known to all the Agency officers and others that unless small-pox is prevalent, the people of hill tracts will not easily—to say strongly will never—submit to vaccination; the cases done every year being due partly to great exertions of vaccinators and myself, and partly to the occasional help received from the magistrates. The fact that work cannot be carried on unless small-pox is prevalent can also be proved from the annual reports of my predecessors and myself.

5. In the year 1883 small-pox was unusually very much prevalent on the hill tracts, and thus the vaccinators were enabled to show so much amount of work that was never done in any of the preceding or succeeding years. I regret that the registration of births and deaths is not being carried on in the hills, or else it would be interesting to note the amount of vaccine work done in the villages where small-pox was prevalent. Although small-pox did not prevail in 1884, still nearly three-fourths of the work done in 1883 was turned out in that year, as the people of neighbouring villages voluntarily submit to the operation through fear that the disease would enter their villages also. Small-pox not having prevailed epidemically, though there were sporadic cases, less amount of work was done in 1885-86. I may also add here I had not so much help given me at any time as was done in the time of Mr. C. H. Mounsey as Special Assistant Agent from 1881 to 1884.

6. I assumed charge of these hill tracts in the month of February 1882, and the following figures will speak for themselves the work done by me during the five years' tenure of my office as compared with the work done in the previous five years:—

Years.	Number of cases vaccinated.	Number inspected by Deputy Inspectors.	Increase or Decrease.	Average of one year.	Average cost for each case per year.
			Rs.		Rs. A. P.
1877	2,126				
1878	2,949	Not available.			
1879	3,212		..	3705·2	0 9 11
1880	4,636				
1881	5,603	2,530			
	18,526	..	..	..	..
1882	4,653	3,291			
1883	11,489	7,154	Increased by 15,720	6849·2	0 5 6
1884	7,620	5,274			
1885	5,728	4,958			
1886	4,886	3,610			
	34,246	24,257	..	..	..

The Inspector of Vaccination, in his report to Government for 1885, was pleased to remark that the proportion per cents of inspected cases to total amount of number vaccinated varied from 25·4 in the Vellore range to 87·1 in the Ganjam hill tracts, and thus it is out of question for me to state that I endeavoured my best to show satisfactory work with all the many well-known difficulties on the hills.

7. With regard to Mr. Joseph's remarks on paragraph 10 of my annual report, I beg to state that in my interview with him, he, in the course of his inquiries of my work, referred to these Baro and Ottro muttahs, and questioned me where they were, to which I replied that they were in the Udayagiri taluk. On this, he again asked me to mention names of villages in these muttahs, but I was unable to give him names on account of my not remembering them from their peculiarity in pronunciation, besides fever was then on me; but in one of my subsequent letters to Mr. Joseph, I furnished the situations of places. The fact of my inability to name the villages by heart does not in any way deny my having visited a few of the villages, as these are on my way from Kalingee to Udayagiri in south, Koosadandi and Gootinga in west, Raika and Koomberakupa

in east, &c., and I frequently explain to the people whenever I visit these villages. To say that "I had never been to these villages or muttahs and did not even know where they were" is a sarcastic remark altogether.

8. As regards the difficulties in operating in these muttahs, I refrain from saying much about it, but I only enclose a copy of the Special Assistant Agent's letter to the Agent to the Governor regarding the subject. In addition to these, I may also state that in the time of my predecessors the services of two vaccinators of the Udayagiri taluk were dispensed with on account of there having then been no work, but they were subsequently re-entertained when small-pox prevailed in the year 1881. However I succeeded in spreading the operation to fifty-three villages in those muttahs inhabited by more rude and illiterate Khonds than in the other muttahs in that taluk.

9. With reference to Mr. Joseph's remarks that vaccinators do not report to him or to the deputy tahsildars, I beg to state that the vaccinators were frequently warned by me to report themselves to taluk magistrates, and they also, on my inspection of their work, stated that they did, but I never received any reports of this neglect on the part of the vaccinators from the deputy tahsildars, and therefore I had no reason for suspecting their statement.

10. With reference to the second part of paragraph 2 of your letter, I beg to state that the copies of correspondence now submitted (enclosures A, B, &c.,) will reveal the whole facts. In addition I beg to state here briefly that in July 1885 the Agent called upon me in his proceedings to submit a statement of work done in 1884-85, in which he wanted me to state whether any work has been done by me in Parlákimedi maliahs. I submitted a statement and noted in it that no work has been done in the said maliahs. Thereupon he asked me to explain the non-performance of work there, and requested me to account for the large number of cases seen by him there, and I replied that they were not under me, and that these cases must have been done by the Parlákimedi vaccinators of Chicacole circle. He then required me to send him a copy of my appointment order, and directed me to operate throughout the hill tracts, as my charge extended to the whole of Ganjam maliahs. I then obtained from him a list of villages in the Parlákimedi maliahs, which I received in January 1886, and ordered the vaccinators of the Ramagiri taluk to work in those villages also.

11. I further beg to state that the Parlákimedi maliahs in question were transferred from the Ramagiri magistrate to the Parlákimedi Magistrate in 1876, as the Ramagiri taluk vaccinators had been in the habit of working in those maliahs. The Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, Chicacole Circle, also informed me in his letter of the 21st January 1886 that he was only then ordered by the President of Local Fund Board not to work in the maliahs.

12. The village lists of Parlákimedi maliahs were received by me in January 1886, and it is impossible to expect any work from the vaccinators in February and March 1886. These were the only two months left from the year 1885-86 for them to show any work at all in that year; as there are many difficulties and inconveniences which is only known to a vaccinator before he can fully establish himself to work in a new village. From this it is quite evident that no work was done in those maliahs in 1885-86 and in 1884-85—the two years to which the Agent refers.

13. In my letter to your honor, No. 100, dated 26th September 1886, I explained fully of the vaccinators visiting Guma and Sarengo forts; the vaccinators went to those forts and asked the Bisais to help them, to which they were told that Bisais did not know who the vaccinators were. The vaccinators therefore returned to the Ramagiri taluk, and reported to me of the matter, and they also said that no reply was received from the magistrate of Parlákimedi taluk. I wrote then to the Parlákimedi magistrate, and obtained from him takeods in June 1886 to all the Bisais in said maliahs, which were sent to the vaccinators. Therefore work has been done there from July 1886. On my visiting these maliahs of forts, the Guma Bisai informed me that of 84 villages in his charge, he was able to make the people of 5 villages only submit to vaccination and the rest refused, and that he gave the vaccinators a kaifith to the effect, which is herewith enclosed with translation.

14. The orders contained in paragraph 3 of your honor's memorandum have been attended to.

15. In conclusion, I hope that this my explanation may be found satisfactory.

From Surgeon J. L. VANSGEYZEL, M.B., C.M., Acting District Surgeon, Ganjam, to the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, dated Berhampore, 13th July 1887, No. 1163.

In forwarding the Ganjam Hill Tracts Deputy Inspector's letter, No. 54, dated 5th July 1887, which I see is a reply to questions arising out of the Government order on the last annual report of the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, I have the honor to offer some remarks on the subject, in order that the matter may be placed in a clearer light than it appears to me to be in its present stage. In doing so, my remarks must necessarily take the form of replies to the remarks made by the Agent and Special Assistant Agent in their respective reports.

First, with regard to the Special Assistant Agent's remarks in paragraph 14 of his report (see page 24 of G.O., No. 746, dated 5th April 1887, Judicial)—

(*a*) "The non-prevalence of small-pox" excuse for short work is a genuine excuse. It is well known that should small-pox break out and spread, the hill people *will come from their villages and ask to be vaccinated*; this has frequently happened. During the absence of small-pox, vaccine operations necessarily compare unfavorably in point of numbers with years when the disease has been prevalent.

(*b*) With regard to the difficulties in carrying on vaccination in the Ottro and Baro muttahs of the Udayagiri taluk, I myself wrote to the Agent on the subject, and the Agent referred the matter to the Special Assistant Agent. The latter's reply was that every effort to introduce vaccination here by the several Special Assistant Agents and Sub-Magistrates since the time of Captain Smith had failed, that the people of these muttahs still practised inoculation, and that "no means short of actual compulsion will induce them to submit to vaccination." The Deputy Inspector, when writing his annual report, I have no doubt had in his mind these words of Mr. Joseph's immediate predecessor. It would appear, therefore, that Mr. Joseph's statement, viz., that "there is more difficulty in getting the people vaccinated in the Udayagiri taluk than in the others" does not represent the exact truth regarding these difficulties. Had Mr. Joseph himself tried to introduce vaccination into these muttahs, he would probably not have upbraided the vaccinators for not "directing their efforts to introduce vaccination here." That they "make this difficulty an excuse for short work" is, to my knowledge, without any foundation whatever.

The vaccinators are constantly reporting that they get no help from sub-magistrates, and sub-magistrates are as constantly reporting that they never see a vaccinator. There is this, however, to be said in the matter, that sub-magistrates as a rule do not care whether they see a vaccinator or not; if they really wish to help the cause of vaccination, they can easily obtain a vaccinator's services when a fit of enthusiasm overcomes them. The sub-magistrate knows that if his influence is to be used in the cause of vaccination, he must go with the vaccinator to the village, and speak to the people, if necessary, be ready to set an example himself, and repeat this process a second time in some cases before the people will give in. He usually grudges the time spent in this way, and so vaccinators are discouraged from appealing to them. Mr. Mounsey, when Special Assistant Agent, interested himself in vaccination, and an examination of the records will show that, during his term of office, vaccination prospered greatly.

Next, with regard to the Agent's remarks in paragraph 79 to 82 of his report (see page 11 of G.O., No. 746, dated 5th April 1887, Judicial)—

(*a*) With reference to paragraphs 79 and 80, Mr. Sewell's statement, as it stands, places the entire responsibility for no work on the vaccination department; when, however, the dates of the events related by him are supplemented, the blame shifts elsewhere to a great extent.

In reading the annual vaccination report for 1884-85 of the Hill Tracts Deputy Inspector, the Agent discovered that the figures of the Parlákimedi hill tracts had been omitted. The Deputy Inspector, on being asked to explain this, stated that the Parlákimedi hill tracts had been worked by the vaccinators under the Chicacole Range Deputy Inspector since 1876, as the Parlákimedi tracts, which were formerly included in Ramagiri taluk (which is under the Hill Tracts Deputy Inspector), were in that year transferred to the Parlákimedi sub-magistrate's taluk. As the Parlákimedi taluk was in the Chicacole Deputy Inspector's range, his vaccinators worked also in the villages of the Parlákimedi hill tracts. The figures were, therefore, included in the Chicacole deputy's returns. Upon this the Agent sent the Hill Tracts deputy proceedings to the effect that he must work in the Parlákimedi hill tracts also, *these Proceedings were dated 16th November* 1885; and he was also supplied with the information required, as Mr. Sewell says, in the way of village lists, &c., at the end of *December* 1885. Therefore 9 months of the year 1885-86—which is the year under report—was spent in this way before the Deputy Inspector could take steps to *commence* work in the Parlákimedi maliahs. During the remaining 3 months he sent two vaccinators to work there, and as they were new men, the people objected to vaccination, and not being able to do anything, they went away to villages where they were able to get work. The Gumma Biscyee's letter to the effect that he could render no assistance is filed in correspondence which forms an enclosure to the Deputy Inspector's letter now forwarded. The matter was reported to the Parlákimedi sub-magistrate, but no reply was obtained. In this way everything was done, which the Agent in paragraph 81 of his report took for granted was not done, to introduce the new vaccinators into the Parlákimedi maliahs; no help could be got from the Biscyees, or from the Parlákimedi sub-magistrate, and in this way the remaining 3 months of the year were expended. The Deputy Inspector was therefore obliged to report again that no work was done in the Parlákimedi maliahs for the year 1885-86. Under these circumstances, it is quite plain that the Vaccination Department is not responsible for all the sins depicted in such strongly-worded terms in the report, and the insinuation that, instead of trying to carry on vaccination, the vaccinators looted the Biscyees, is quite undeserved.

Order—dated 24th October 1887, No. 2392, Judicial.

In the first of the foregoing letters, the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam submits his report on the administration of the Agency tracts during the year 1886-87. The Government are glad to observe that the report was this year submitted punctually.

2. The touring done does not appear to have been entirely satisfactory. The Agent spent 39 days in the maliahs, which was the least period for many years past. The Senior Assistant Agent was only 18 days in the hill tracts, instead of the period of 30 days prescribed. The Special Assistant Agent's tours extended only to 2 months and 20 days. The Principal Assistant alone, Mr. Foster, completed the prescribed period within his division, the Parlákimedi maliahs. The absence of a Special Assistant Agent during a great part of the year accounts for the short period spent by that officer above the ghâts, and Mr. Pinhey seems to have moved about sufficiently during his tenure of office.

3. The boundary dispute between Boad, in the Tributary Mahals of Bengal, and Sarangodo, in Chinna Kimedi, of the Special Assistant Agent's division, remained unsettled at the close of the year, though a proposed settlement—the result of personal inspection by the Agent and Special Assistant—had been drawn up and forwarded to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals. It is desirable that this matter, and that regarding the alleged illegal arrest of Linepada Khonds by the Boad police should be disposed of. The dispute between the Sauras of Kolakota, and particularly of Golyjang and the Bissoye of the mutta of Gumma, in the division of the Principal Assistant Agent, was so far unsettled, that the Agent's decision made in 1886 has been openly repudiated by the former. The facts on which the decision rests are not very clearly before the Government, but if the compromise which it effects is found to be a fair one, it should be strictly enforced.

4. Three chief matters are treated of by the Agent under the heading "Hill Chiefs." The first of these concerns the unsatisfactory relations existing between Raghunadha Patro of Budaguda and his Khonds. The patro was suspended by Mr. E. J. Sewell, when Acting Agent, on a report from the tahsildar, but was re-instated by Mr. Horsfall after a lengthy inquiry on the spot. The Khonds, however, appear to have refused to recognise Raghunadha as patro, and it is doubtful whether, as surmised by Mr. Meredith, they have a real grievance, or whether they are merely instigated by the patro's rival, Metta Karji. In either case, it appears doubtful to the Government whether the plan of leaving the dispute to come before the Special Assistant in the form of a civil suit is a wise one. The second case refers to the affairs of the Jalantra zemindari, and from the Agent's report it appears that the zemindar has continued to pursue his usual course, neglecting all notices, inquiries, or other communications. It is stated that he has mortgaged his estate to the Maharaja of Vizianagrum. Separate orders on this and on the Agent's letter of the 9th May 1887, No. 137, will shortly be issued. The third matter relates to the attempts of the Pedda Kimedi zemindar to enhance the sist paid to him. As observed by the Agent, the zemindar's conduct has been brought to the notice of Government on a previous occasion, and a warning conveyed to him. As in one case the illegal putta has been cancelled, no action will be taken by the Government at present, but he should be called upon to cancel the putta issued to the patro of Godoro.

5. With reference to paragraph 32 of the Agent's letter, the grant of the customary silk cloths to the Tumeribund patro is sanctioned. The Government approve of Mr. Horsfall's decision that the existing practice in regard to the appointment of Beracos or Sirdars should not be interfered with, and they entirely agree with the opinion expressed in paragraph 54 of the report. As regards the Ramagiri patro, the Government have no objection to the matter standing over till the Agent's next hill tour. It will be noticed in the next Agency report. The differences between the revised list of villages in ten muttas of the Pedda Kimedi zemindari and the list made by Mr. Thompson in 1882 are explained in paragraph 11 of Mr. Carr's report.

6. On the important subject of roads, the present report contains little information, all operations having been crippled by the curtailment of the grant. In the Principal Assistant Agent's division, Mr. Foster considers the roads to be in exceedingly bad condition, comparing unfavorably with the other Agency division, but the allotment sufficient, if economically spent. The Government note that this matter has attracted the Agent's attention, and they would like to hear further regarding the suggestion in paragraph 28 of Mr. Foster's memorandum. Nothing further is said in the report regarding the Mohangiri ghât, but the Special Assistant Agent promises to supply the information called for in paragraph 7 of G.O., 25th January 1886, No. 223, Judicial, at the end of "the current year." The Government understand this to refer to the calendar year, and they desire that the question of opening communication with Raipur *via* the Mohangiri ghât be made the subject of a special report by the Agent. Efforts should be made to prevent the destruction of the mango trees put down along the Sarangada and other roads in Udayagiri, and as the Special Assistant remarks that many of the trees are flourishing exceedingly, the Government hope that his attempt to secure their protection from the ravages of cattle may not be without effect. Only Rs. 420 were expended during the year on New Works—Communications, but some portion of this appears, from paragraph 26 of Mr. Foster's memorandum, to have been spent on the new Rayaghada to Jirangi road, and the statement in paragraph 63 of the report, that the only new work was on the Ramagiri and Cheligodo road, in the Senior Assistant Agent's division, seems inaccurate.

7. The statistics of children attending school in the Agency tracts show some improvement, which is found mainly in the Ramagiri and Udayagiri schools of the Pedda Kimedi maliahs, in the Chandragiri school of the Chinna Kimedi maliahs, and in the Tickaballi school of the Goomsur maliahs. It is to be regretted, however, that the total increase in attendance was accompanied by a falling off in the number of Khonds under instruction, and by a slight fall in the number of girls at school. The whole increase occurs among Oriyas. The institution of new schools on the combined system at Barakumma and Guttingia, at an annual total cost of Rs. 198, is sanctioned, as recommended by the Special Assistant Agent. With the exception of the Government school at Udayagiri, the Senior Assistant Agent does not appear to have inspected any schools, and his report contains no other reference to the subject of education. The Government attach much importance to the influence of the Agency officers in the promotion of the interests of education in the hill tracts.

8. The Agent again observes that the vaccination work is very unsatisfactory, and the figures subjoined show how great a fall in operations has occurred within the last three years :—

—	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Number of cases	12,571	7,062	6,852	4,941
Number of cases successful ..	12,242	7,781	5,707	4,764

In paragraph 12 of G.O., 5th April 1887, No. 741, reviewing the Agency report for 1885-86, the attention of the Inspector of Vaccination was drawn to the remarks of the Agent and Special Assistant Agent, and he was called on to report what action he had taken. In the second of the letters read at the head of these proceedings, the Sanitary Commissioner submits the report of the Inspector of Vaccination on the subject, from which it appears that the Inspector, as well as the District Medical Officer and the Sanitary Commissioner, consider the reasons assigned by the Deputy Inspector for the great fall in the number of operations to be valid. The Government are unable to accept this view, especially in the light of the statistics of 1886-87. The gist of the Deputy Inspector's explanation is that, in 1883-84, small-pox was present in an epidemic form, and that, as this has not been the case since, the people have been less willing to allow vaccine operations to be carried on. But in 1886-87, in one part at least of the Agency tracts, there was a slight outbreak of small-pox, and this was accompanied, both in the Special Assistant Agent's division

and in the rest of the Agency tracts, by a fall in operations. On the Deputy Inspector's own showing, there should have been an increase, instead of a decrease, in vaccinations. The Government consider that the work of the Deputy Inspector and his subordinates clearly requires the continued attention of the Sanitary Commissioner and Inspector, and their attention will be drawn to the statement of Mr. Pinhey, as to the difficulty of finding the vaccinators. The whole staff should probably be placed under the orders of the Agency officers. The Sanitary Commissioner and the Agent will report on this suggestion.

9. Although the number of civil suits instituted in the Agency Courts during 1886 was less than in 1885, the figures show that the decrease in litigation attributed to the introduction of the Court Fees Act has ceased. The figures for the past five years are compared in the margin. It is observed that the average duration of a contested and uncontested suit rose from 26 and 22 days to 42 and 25 days respectively. This is regrettable, and the cause is not apparent, for there were only 8 cases pending on the 1st January 1886, and the institutions were smaller than in 1885. Civil appeals number 5, as in the preceding year. The criminal cases which came before the Agency Courts increased in number from 197 in 1885 to 239 in the year under report. The figure 236 in paragraph 109 of the report seems from the Appendix K to be a mistake. 234 cases were disposed of and 5 remained pending. The increase is ascribed to the absence of qualified magistrates in 1885. From Appendix J, it is observed that 41 Khonds were charged with rioting (Indian Penal Code, section 147,) before the Agent, and 19 Khonds with affray (Indian Penal Code, section 160,) before the Udayagiri Sub-Magistrate. These figures are not referred to, and the Agent states that there were no disturbances during the year, but on a reference to the Police Administration Report for 1886, the Government observe that there was a breach of the peace of some importance, described as the "Kumbharakuppa riot case," out of which arose the charges of rioting against the 19 Khonds tried by the Agent. The matter was noticed in the report for last year, but as the figures have come into this year's statements, it should have been referred to again. Nothing is said as to the general conduct of the police during the year. This should be noticed in future. It is stated, however, that no complaints were received regarding demand for gratuitous supplies by members of the force. Four constables were convicted for beating a Pano in the police station at Udayagiri (paragraph 86 of Mr. Pinhey's report).

	Institutions.
1882	59
1883	50
1884	93
1885	112
1886	91

10. The season was good, and there were no epidemics. The entry of two deaths from snake bite in the Chokapad muttah, where snakes are supposed to be unknown, is a suspicious circumstance.

11. The proposal of the Sub-Magistrate of Udayagiri, in the Senior Assistant Agent's division, to start a weekly market at that place, seems a very useful one, and the Government note that the Agent supports the proposal. As regards the fraudulent use of false measures by the Panos in the Special Assistant Agent's division, the Government see no reason why the provisions of chapter XIII of the Indian Penal Code should not be put in force against the offenders. The provision of stamped measures would, however, be a useful step. The question of the establishment of a hospital at Udayagiri, in Goomsur, will be dealt with on the receipt of the special report referred to by the Agent. The Agent concludes his report with an account of the celebration of the Jubilee at Balliguda, and notices that the present year has an additional significance in Ganjam, as being the fiftieth since the suppression of "meriah," or human sacrifice, was first taken in hand by the British Government.

12. Paragraphs 72 to 87 of the report regarding Forests, Abkári and Opium will be considered in the Revenue Department. The Government consider that the provision of postal facilities in the Agency and similar tracts should be the first charge on the so-called district postal grant, which is now used by the Postmaster-General for the purposes of general communication. The Agent will state what is wanted in regard

to Maliah post, and funds will be provided from the grant in question. The Agent will be informed that the map referred to in paragraph 146 was not received until the 3rd October. Steps should be taken in future to ensure its submission, together with the report, on the prescribed date. The reports are unnecessarily long, and deal with many matters of trivial consequence with which Government need not be troubled.

(True Extract.)

H. E STOKES,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam.
" " " Vizagapatam.
" " " Godavari.
" Revenue Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Accountant-General.

Copy to the Honorable the Judges of the High Court, with C.L.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Order thereon No. 3103 Rdy
17th Novr 1887

Communicated
to the Supty Engineer
I Circle for information
Sdy T.O.H
W.

Govt. of {1887} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 24th October 1887, No. 2392.

No 3103 W dy/17th Novr 1887

OCTOBER.

Ganjam Agency Tracts.

Reviewing the Administration Report of the — for the year 1886-87.

Supty Engr I Circle

Wittenden