P. W. D. No. 8448

(16)

P. W. D. Form No. M 112.

Reference to Madras P. W. D. Code.

Paras. 1966 to 1969.

B. No 2499 W. 15. 8. 88
" 2158 W. 16. 7. 88
" 2289 W. 26. 7. 88
" 1409 W. 14. 5. 88,
G. O. 917 W. 20. 3. 88

CENTRAL OFFICE OF ACCOUNTS.

Circle Second

Fund Buildings & Roads Branch.

Provincial Statement of Objectionable Items in the Accounts of Executive Engineers for the month of May 1888.

No. 244/8

Madras,

Dated 23rd August 1888.

Forwarded for orders to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Madras.

No 2836 W dt/12 September 1888

Examiner of P. W. Accounts,
Madras.

B. P./179.

Under Order

[P. W. D. Form No. M 112—Inner Sheet.]

Provincial Statement of Objectionable Items in the Accounts of Executive Engineers for the month of May 1888 requiring the orders of Government.

Item No.	Particulars of each Item.	Month in the Accounts of which Objectionable Expenditure first appeared.	Comparison with Estimate. Amount of Estimate.	Comparison with Estimate. Expenditure up to Date.	Comparison with Estimate. Excess over Estimate.	Comparison with Appropriation of the Year. Amount of Appropriation.	Comparison with Appropriation of the Year. Expenditure of the year.	Comparison with Appropriation of the Year. Excess over Appropriation.	Expenditure during the Month.	Opinion of the Superintending Engineer, with final remarks by Examiner.	Orders by Government.
											No. 2836 W-4/12 Sept 1888
	Want of Estimate Provincial.			Kistna Eastern Dn.							
1.	Stone manufacture at Seetanagaram	April 1888	"	794	794	-	-	-	520	(1&2) The Executive Engineer states that the Estimates sent to the Superintending Engineer were returned for revision.	H.P. Sheet & chained as that Estimates for these items are sanctioned without further delay and that the special report called for in G.O. No 2158 W dt 16 July 1888 is submitted at once.
2.	—do— at Bezwada	May 1888	"	541	541	-	-	-	418		
				Kistna Western Dn.							
3.	Manufacture of lime at Vaddhes-waram	April 1888	"	825	825				25	(3) The Executive Engineer states that an Estimate has been submitted to the Superintending Engineer.	(3) Sanctioned vide G.O. No 2289 W dt 26-7-88
	Land and Kilns			Nellore Dn.							
4.	Stone manufacture	Sept 1886	"	3139	3139	-	-	-	95	(4&5) The Executive Engineer states that estimates for these items have been called for from the Sub-Divisional officer. The delay of nearly two years was brought specially to notice of Government.	4&5 Vide orders on items 1&2 above.
5.	Brick manufacture	do	"	2578	2578	-	-	-	468		

[P. W. D. Form No. M 112—Inner Sheet.]

Provincial statement of Objectionable Items in the accounts of Executive Engineers for the month of May 1888. **requiring the orders of Government.**

Item No.	Particulars of each Item.	Month in the Accounts of which Objectionable Expenditure first appeared.	Comparison with Estimate.			Comparison with appropriation of the Year.			Expenditure during the Month.	Opinion of the Superintending Engineer, with final remarks by Examiner.	Orders by Government.
			Amount of Estimate.	Expenditure up to Date.	Excess over Estimate.	Amount of Appropriation.	Expenditure of the Year.	Excess over Appropriation.			
	Miscellaneous		Krishna Eastern Dy.							Government in objectionable Item statement for march 1888. And the Superintending Engineer has been called upon to submit a special report to Government.	
	Irregularities										
	Stock Account Current										
6.	Excess of stock balance over sanctioned limit June Metals	1887	10,000	11,801	1,801					(6) The Executive Engineer states that the Excess will be gradually reduced	Noted.
	Delay in submission of accounts for may 1888										
7.	Accounts due 24th/15 June 1888 Accounts received 6th/15 July 1888.									(7) The delay in the submission of the accounts for may 1888 is brought to notice.	arrangements should be made for the punctual submission of accounts in future.

Provincial statement of Objectionable Items in the accounts of Executive Engineers for the month of May 1888 **requiring the orders of Government.**

Item No.	Particulars of each Item.	Month in the Accounts of which Objectionable Expenditure first appeared.	Comparison with Estimate.			Comparison with Appropriation of the Year.			Expenditure during the Month.	Opinion of the Superintending Engineer, with final Remarks by Examiner.	Orders by Government.
			Amount of Estimate.	Expenditure up to Date.	Excess over Estimate.	Amount of Appropriation.	Expenditure of the Year.	Excess over Appropriation.			
			Nellore Dy								
	Miscellaneous Irregularities (Contd) Departmental labor employed on Contract works charged to works direct instead of to Contractors Concerned.										
8.	Eastern Channel Minor Channel 3 Miles 3960' right bank Excavation		6785	21	"	"	"	"	"		
9.	Ulavapally Branch Channel Excavation		29940	149	.	.	.	.	.		
10.	Gogulapally Branch Channel Excavation		4330	24	.	.	.	.	.		
11.	Eastern Channel III Section. Excavation		"	6	.	.	.	.	.		

(8 to 11). Orders on this office. Office note no. 1403 of 25½ April 1888 awaited.

Vide orders passed against items 11 to 14 in the O/S statement for April 1888 — G.O. No 2497 dated 15 August 1888 See also G.O. No 1409 W dd 14th May 1888. See also P.O. No 1409 W dd 14 May 1888.

Major R.E.
Examiner of P. W. Accounts,
Madras.

R 22/8 · M 22/8

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From J. G. HORSFALL, Esq., Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chatrapur, 20th June 1888, No. 340.

I have the honor to submit my report on the administration of the Hill Tracts of this district for the year ending 31st March 1888.

2. *Changes in the Officers.*—I held the office of the Agent throughout the year.

3. Mr. S. Russell, who held the office of the Principal Assistant Agent at the beginning of the year, was succeeded by Mr. H. H. O'Farrell on the 7th November 1887 who continued in the office till the end of the year.

4. Mr. M. D. Bell filled the office of the Senior Assistant Agent throughout the year.

5. Mr. H. W. Foster held charge of the Special Assistant Agent's Division at the beginning of the year up to 5th May 1887, when he handed over charge to Mr. A. F. Pinhey who was relieved on 12th November 1887 by Mr. W. O. Horne who continued in the office till the end of the year.

6. *Tours.*—I had intended to commence my Maliah tour earlier in the year, but having received instructions to preside over the committee of examination of assistants had to alter my arrangements and be at Chatrapur on the 16th January, when I should otherwise have been on tour in the Maliahs. I made three tours visiting the following Maliahs and spent a total period of 45 days in the hills :—

1. Chinna Kimedi Maliahs 2. Pedda Kimedy „ 3. Jalantra „	}	18 days from 21st January to 7th February.
4. Parlákimedi „		17 days from 13th to 29th February.
5. Mandasa „		10 „ 28th March to 6th April 1888.

7. Mr. O'Farrell, the Principal Assistant Agent, made two tours in the Parlákimedi maliahs and spent the prescribed time (one month) there. With reference to G.O., dated 26th January 1886, No. 223, Judicial, the Principal Assistant Agent halted in Parlákimedi town the aggregate number of 20 days during the year.

8. Mr. Bell, the Senior Assistant Agent, visited the Pedda Kimedi and Jalantra maliahs in one tour and spent 27 days there from 21st January to 16th February. Towards the end of March he had been to Mahendragiri in the Mandasa maliahs where he spent 4 days.

9. Messrs. Foster, Pinhey and Horne who held the office of the Special Assistant Agent during the year spent a total period of a little under five months above the ghâts.

10. Copies of the reports submitted by the divisional officers are herein enclosed as noted below :—

				Appendix marked
1. Principal Assistant Agent's report, dated	15th May 1888, No.	62	..	A.
2. Senior „ „ „	15th „ „	36	..	B.
3. Special „ „ „	17th „ „	154	..	C.

*Appendix D.

11. A map,* in which the tours of myself and the divisional officers are noted, is submitted.

12. *Elephants.*—The total amount of charges incurred for the elephants during the year is Rs. 4,061 against Rs. 4,191 in 1886-87.

13. *Boundary Disputes.*—I regret to report that I have not yet received a final reply from the Superintendent, Tributary Mahals, regarding the proposed settlement of the boundary dispute between Sarangada in Chinna Kimedi and Boad referred to in paragraph 3 of G.O., dated 24th October 1887, No. 2392, Judicial. A fourth reminder was sent to him on 30th April last. In the meanwhile the house of the Sarangada Patro was searched by the Head Constable in charge of Noapara outpost in the Tributary Mahals on a trumpery charge of theft of a bunch of plantains set up by Balakristna Bissoyi, between whom and the Sarangada Patro the boundary dispute exists. This was done by the Police officer without my knowledge contrary to rule XXX of the Revised Agency Rules. The conduct of the Police officer was brought to the notice of the Commissioner of Cuttack, and the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals has informed me that the Police officer was fined $1\frac{1}{2}$ months' pay with a severe warning.

14. The dispute between the Souras of Kolakota and particularly of Golyjango and the Bissoyi of Gumma, referred to in paragraph 3 of G.O., dated 24th October 1887, No. 2392, Judicial, is explained below.

In accordance with my side note to paragraph 21 of the Principal Assistant Agent's report printed in G.O., dated 5th January 1885, No. 3, Judicial, the proposals in which were approved in G.O., dated 14th February 1885, No. 437, Judicial, the boundary between the villages of Kolakota and those under the Gumma Bissoyi, was laid down by me on 20th February 1886. A copy* of the memorandum giving the description of the boundary is hereto appended. This settlement of the boundary gave the village of Taraba to the Gumma Bissoyi and the village of Golyjango to Kolakota. The Taraba Souras complained in 1886 the Golyjango Souras prevented them from ploughing nine fields which, according to the above settlement, belonged to Taraba. This complaint was referred to the Parlákimedi Sub-Magistrate before whom the parties compromised the case. The compromise was that the produce of the fields should be left with the Souras of Taraba until the Agent decided by personal inspection to whom the fields belonged. The produce was measured by the manager of the Parlákimedi estate, but was left with the Golyjango Souras instead of being placed in charge of Taraba Souras under the terms of the compromise. Last year I did not visit the Parlákimedi maliahs, but Mr. Foster did. He found the disputed fields to be on the Taraba side. Again, in 1887, the Golyjango Souras cultivated the same fields. I inspected the boundary and the disputed fields on the 15th February 1888 in company with the Principal Assistant Agent and found that the boundary as settled by me in 1886 had been encroached upon in two places. The Golyjango Gomango had cultivated some seven small plots of paddy about an acre in extent on the Gumma side and was directed by me to pay the estimated value of half the crop raised to the Gumma Bissoyi which he accordingly did. There was a dispute in connection with this boundary before the Principal Assistant Agent in the shape of a civil suit which was decided in favor of the plaintiff, the Gumma Bissoyi, against a Soura of Golyjango for produce of lands in Chaitanyapuram cultivated by the Soura—*vide* paragraph 5 of the Principal Assistant Agent's report (Appendix A).

* Appendix E.

15. The settlement of the boundary above referred to gave the villages of Adaba, Bonamunda and Thalunda to the Gumma Bissoyi who, as would seem from paragraph 6 of the Principal Assistant Agent's report (Appendix A), brought a suit against the Souras of these villages for the recovery of produce of the lands for faslis 1293, 1294 and 1295, amounting to Rs. 862-9-6. Mr. O'Farrell's decision in the suit is now under appeal before me.

16. I solicit the orders of Government on the following points raised by the Principal Assistant Agent:—

(1) Whether the 'Bissoyis are or are not entitled to any increased demands as cultivation extends?

(2) Whether they are or are not entitled to claim anything for villages not settled by Mr. MacCartie, such villages having been unimportant or non-existent at the time of his settlement.

17. The first point was broached in my annual report for 1886-87, paragraph 25, printed in page 3 of G.O., dated 24th October 1887, No. 2392, Judicial, but no orders were passed. As a matter of fact the Bissoyis do charge new cultivation and I am of opinion that they are entitled to increased demands in both the cases above mentioned.

18. As regards the village of Ongara referred to in paragraph 26 of my report printed in G.O., dated 24th October 1887, No. 2392, Judicial, correspondence is still being conducted with the Agent in Vizagapatam. The facts of the dispute were briefly stated in paragraphs 19 and 20 of the Agent's report printed in page 3 of G.O., dated 5th April 1887, No. 746, Judicial. The dispute was between the Serango Bissoyi of the Parlákimedi maliahs and Modhu Gomango of the Vizagapatam maliahs as regards the marginally noted four villages. By the Grahame-MacCartie settlement of 1876 printed in G.O., dated 7th October 1876, No. 2064, Judicial, it was decided that the first village Ongara was in the Vizagapatam district and the remaining three villages in the Ganjam district. Orders have been issued accordingly by the Vizagapatam Agent and myself to the contending Bissoyis.

1. Ongara.	3. Tumsora.
2 Arangula.	4. Tavarasingi.

19. The following two matters referred to in paragraph 26 of my report printed in G.O., dated 24th October 1887, No. 2392, Judicial, are still pending. They are under inquiry before the Superintendent of Tributary Mahals and the Political Agent, Bhavanipatna:—

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

(2.) The dispute for the villages of Pireli and Giheri between the Patros of Orladhoni in Kalahandi and Mondighar in Chinna Kimedi.

20. As regards the boundary dispute referred to in paragraph 8 of the Principal Assistant Agent's report (Appendix A), arrangements have been made for my Principal Assistant and the Senior Assistant of Vizagapatam to meet and lay down boundary stones on the line fixed by Messrs. Grahame and Willock in 1878.

21. At the time of the Bhet at Gumma in the Parlákimedi maliahs, the Gumma Bissoyi complained that a piece of land called Olomunda in Giba village of his muttah has been encroached upon by the Nowda Patro of Gunupur in the Vizagapatam district. The Vizagapatam Agent has been addressed on the subject.

22. *Hill Chiefs.*—Raghunatha Patro, the Patro of Budaguda who misconducted himself and grossly abused his powers as Patro, was dismissed from the office and this action was approved by Government in G.O., dated 15th February 1888, No. 436, Judicial. A successor was nominated by me in my letter to Government, dated 8th June 1888, No. 333.

23. One Kunja Patro, who was appointed some 7 years ago as Patro of Simanbadi in the Chinna Kimedi maliahs, has applied for the usual silk cloths which have not been presented to him. The Special Assistant Agent recommends the grant, and I request the sanction of Government for the presentation of the cloths to him.

24. One Ramachendra Marda Raju, the eldest son of the deceased Purusohottama Sangramasingi, was appointed Bissoyi of the Tumba Maliahs in the Jalantra Zemindari. This appointment was sanctioned by Government in G.O., dated 24th November 1887, No. 2678, Judicial, but the Jalantra Zemindar has not granted the usual silk cloths to him on installation in spite of my requisition. I request the sanction of Government for the presentation of the cloths to him at Government expense.

25. I regret to report that Jalantra Zemindar, to whom repeated warnings have been issued not to interfere with the internal management of the Tumba maliahs, pays no attention to them and has further resumed the habit of not replying to my references, in spite of the warning of Government in paragraph 6 of G.O., dated 25th January 1886, No. 223, Judicial. The warning conveyed in G.O., dated 25th October 1887, No. 2405, Judicial, seems to produce no effect, as subsequent to the warning, he rented out a village and collected dues from certain Souras directly. I beg to submit the patta* (with English translation) granted by the Zemindar to Bonamali Podhano and another on 16th March 1888, renting out for Rs. 25 for fasli 1297 the village of Ganganapur (No. 21 in his sanad, copy of which was submitted to Government with my letter, dated 9th May 1887, No. 137, as directed in paragraph 7 of G.O., dated 5th April 1887, No. 746, Judicial). In proof of collections directly by him, I beg to submit an unstamped receipt† (with English translation), dated 7th April 1888, given by the Zemindar to the Souras of Khoditato, &c., villages for Rs. 68, being the dues for fasli 1295.

* Appendix F.

† Appendix G.

26. Before proceeding to Tumba to inquire into the disputes between the Zemindar and the Bissoyi regarding certain collections said to have been made direct by the Zemindar from the Maliahs, I received information that the Zemindar proposed to visit the Maliahs personally, and I warned him on the 19th February 1888 not to collect any money from the hill villages and not to go to the Maliahs until final orders were issued from Government. In reply to my warning he submitted the enclosed arji,‡ dated 25th February 1888, an English translation of which is appended to it. In the arji he admits that the ryots executed muchilkas to him and says that he is under no obligation to submit to my warning.

‡ Appendix H.

27. In my inquiry at Tumba where I halted for four days, the Souras of certain villages declined to pay to the Bissoyi unless I and the Zemindar jointly told them to pay to the Bissoyi. It seems that they were strictly enjoined by the Zemindar on the penalty of banishment from the taluk not to pay even a single pie to the Bissoyi. The Bissoyi complained before me that the Zemindar usurped the temple of Sri Jagannadhaswami in Tumba and the service lands attached thereto, and that the temple which was under construction was left incomplete. The Zemindar was more than a month ago called upon to explain his conduct, but no reply has been received from him.

28. It appears to me that the Zemindar will not cease his interference with the internal management of the Maliahs as he plainly says so in his arji referred to in paragraph 26 *supra*, and the continuance of the Maliahs under him is likely to create disturbances. I would therefore recommend that the Tumba maliahs be withdrawn altogether from the Zemindar as a mark of disapprobation of his conduct and for other grounds. The Jalantra estate proper was sold by the District Munsif's Court of Berhampore on 10th November 1887, and was purchased by the Maharaja of Vizianagrum, but no application has yet been received for the transfer of registry in the Collector's office, probably because the sale has not yet been confirmed. As soon as this is done, the Jalantra Zemindar will, as such, have ceased to exist.

29. The affairs in the Pedda Kimedi maliahs are almost as unsatisfactory. The Pedda Kimedi Zemindar who had been repeatedly requested to cancel the patta issued to Godora Patro, referred to in paragraph 48 of my report printed in page 6 of G.O., dated 24th October 1887, No. 2392, Judicial, only returned it duly cancelled on the 15th June 1888.

30. During my tour the Udayagiri Patro complained that the Somalapuro headman, referred to in paragraph 50 of my report printed in pages 6 and 7 of G.O., dated 24th October 1887, No. 2392, Judicial, did not pay his mamools. The headman appeared to be under the impression that the patta issued to him by the Zemindar,

under which he was called Patro of Somalapuro, was not cancelled. I explained to him that he should pay his dues to the Udayagiri Patro and that the patta issued to him by the Zemindar was cancelled. I have further written to the Zemindar, asking him to make known to the headman the cancellation of the patta and the withdrawal of the title of Patro and to report the same to me. He has not yet reported having done so.

31. One Gonya of Luharasingi in the Nuagado muttah of the Pedda Kimedi maliahs stated that he had been to Digupúdi, the head-quarters of the Zemindar, and came to terms (agreeing) with the Zemindar to pay him Rs. 100 for five villages, and that the Souras of these villages had determined to throw off all allegiance to the Nuagado Patro and to obey the Zemindar only. I issued stringent orders to the Zemindar to refund forthwith the sum of Rs. 100 said to have been received by him, and to cancel any agreement he might have made with the Souras. In his reply he maintained his right of interference as regards these five villages and seven other villages in the Nuagado muttah. His conduct was reported to Government in my letters, dated 23rd February 1888, No. 33, and 30th April 1888, No. 234; and on receipt of G.O., dated 6th April 1888, No. 815, Judicial, I again wrote to the Zemindar that he must withdraw from all direct interference with the villages, cancel any pattas he might have issued, refund any amounts he might have received, and to report to me having done so within one month. The prescribed time having expired, a reminder was sent to him. His reply was received on the 15th June 1888 to the effect that he had informed Madduru Mondolo of the cancellation of the patta issued to him and refunded the sum of Rs. 100. In the concluding part of his arji the Zemindar said that a patta would be given to Nuagado Patro, renting out the villages to him as he has asked for one. By this I understand that he still maintains his right of renting out the villages. I have written to him that he has not got such right and that the Patro should not be considered as holding the villages on rental from him.

32. Referring to paragraph 52 of my report printed in G.O., dated 24th October 1887, No. 2392, Judicial, and paragraph 5 of the same Government Order, I beg to state that in my letter to Government, dated 30th April 1888, No. 217, I reported the reason given by the Ramagiri Patro for appointing Sonia instead of Sindhu to the Paik's post of the late Paik Bhudiya. The Patro has now appointed Sindhu.

33. There was a dispute between the Pedda Kimedi Zemindar and the Ramagiri Patro as regards the customary dallies due to the Zemindar by the Patro. I made inquiries at Ramagiri in the presence of the Patro and one Bahadur Patnaik who appeared on behalf of the Zemindar, and ordered the Patro to pay the following to the Zemindar :—

(1) One dalli each month whatever crop is grown.
(2) Twenty handfuls curd.
(3) Twenty cakes cheese.
(4) Cowries in October, value trifling.
(5) Three rupees for annual ceremony.
(6) Twenty or thirty rupees' worth of ghee which should be deducted from kist at jamabandi.
(7) Ginger, plantains and flowers.
(8) Turmeric, one chatty.
(9) One cloth.
(10) Two bundles of plantains.

34. Dissensions arose between the Raja of Mandasa and the Bissoyi of Sabakota in the Mandasa maliahs. The disputes arose about certain lands situated in the Sabakota village. The Raja's contention was that the village is a non-Agency village, whereas the Bissoyi at first contended that it is an Agency village and afterwards withdrew his contention when be found the village entered in the Raja's sanad for the Mandasa Zemindari proper (low country) as a Jaghire village. On perusal of certain records in the Collector's office and the documents produced on both sides at the time of my inquiry on Mahendragiri, I found that the village is

a non Agency village and referred the Bissoyi to the ordinary civil courts for redress if any real grievance existed. I found that the Bissoyi was to blame in the matter and warned him that a continuation of his insubordinate conduct towards the Raja would bring upon him removal from the office he holds.

35. *State Prisoners.*—There was nothing important under this head during the year.

36. *Public Works.*—For petty construction and repairs in 1887-88, a budget was originally submitted for Rs. 24,107, but in G.O., dated 14th January 1887, No. 29, Financial, Government sanctioned only Rs. 14,000. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned for the Mohangiri ghât road during the year—*vide* telegram from Government, dated 16th February 1888. The total amount sanctioned for the year was therefore Rs. 15,000, which was distributed as shown in the following statement :—

Head.		Amount allotted.	Amount expended.	Amount lapsed.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. New works ..	1. Communications	1,000	1,000	..
	2. Buildings	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,000	1,000	..
2. Repairs ..	1. Communications	11,710	11,710	..
	2. Buildings	2,290	2,290	..
	Total ..	14,000	14,000	..
	Grand Total ..	15,000	15,000	..

37. The sum of Rs. 15,000, shown in the above statement, does not include Rs. 1,869 and odd spent in the Parlákimedi maliahs out of the estate funds for roads, &c., during the year.

38. A statement * showing the amount allotted and expended on each work is enclosed. In this, the works executed in the Parlákimedi maliahs out of the estate funds have been omitted.

* Appendix I.

39. On account of the reduced grant no new works were executed during the year except the Mohangiri ghât road which had been under contemplation for a long time and for which Rs. 4,000 have been separately sanctioned in G.O., dated 27th January 1888, No. 93, Financial. I am glad to report that with the sum of Rs. 1,000 expended on it during the year, the road has been made open for cart traffic as far as Barakumma, *i.e.*, the first 8 miles. I think that when the remaining Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 920, provided in the budget for 1888-89, are expended, the road will be practicable for bandies from Balliguda to Pokiribund at the head of the ghât. The ghât itself will, I trust, be completed next year, if funds are available.

40. Referring to paragraph 23 of the Special Assistant Agent's report (Appendix C) I beg to recommend that the Engineer who has been directed to furnish an estimate and plan for the bridges to be rebuilt at Mahasingi, be ordered at the same time to assist in laying out the Mohangiri ghât road. He could conveniently do both.

41. I have not applied to Government for special sanction of the expenditure of Rs. 100 for repairs to Chokapad tank, referred to in paragraph 66 of my report printed in page 10 of G.O., dated 24th October 1887, No. 2392, Judicial, as the Special Assistant Agent spared the amount from the Kalipano Road Repairs fund.

42. The roads in the Parlákimedi maliahs are under the Court of Wards. I inspected some of them in my tour and found them in a better condition than at the time of Mr. Foster's inspection last year.

43. The following new roads are in my opinion required :—

(1) A road from Galleri to Chokapad in the Goomsur maliahs. This was commenced some time ago, and the work is now going on.

(2) A road from Govindupuram to Chendeput *viâ* Taptapani and Luhagudi to join the military road in the Chinna Kimidi maliahs. This road will be continued *viâ* Pudamari and Digupúdi to Berhampore, and will give by far the most direct route to the maliahs :—

	Miles.
Berhampore to Digupúdi	15
Digupúdi to Pudamari	10
Pudamari to Govindapur	6
Govindapur to Luhagudi, above ghâts	8

(3) Gumma ghât road and extension thereof *viâ* Kolakota in the Parlákimedi maliahs to Gunupur in the Vizagapatam district. This road, that is the Gumma ghât road, has been under consideration for years and final estimate is still awaited. The actual length of the ghât road is only about three miles; thence the country is fairly level to Gumma, 6 miles, quite so to Kollakota 4 miles, and offers, I am told, no difficulty on to Gunupur in the Vizagapatam district, 14 miles. This would open up a large extent of hill country to the Calingapatam port. I formerly proposed to carry this road from Kolakota *viâ* Pottasinghi to Udayagiri, but have satisfied myself by personal inspection that this is not feasible without an enormous expenditure.

(4) A road from Ráyagada to join the Upalada road in the Parlákimedi maliahs. This short road is much needed. The Ráyagada market is largely attended by hillmen and merchants from the plains. The Bissoyi is very anxious to have this work pushed on, and I trust that next year a commencement will be made. The length of the road required is about six miles.

44. I will provide for the construction of the first two roads in my budget for 1889-90, and will see that the other two roads are constructed in the Parlákimedi maliahs from the estate funds. The importance of the fourth road mentioned above has been explained in paragraph 28 of Mr. Foster's memorandum printed in page 24 of G.O., dated 24th October 1887, No. 2392, Judicial.

45. *Forests.*—The destruction of forests was extensively going on in the Pedda Kimedi and Parlákimedi maliahs, as I observed in my tour. I warned the Patros and Bissoyis as to the eventual results of the destruction of their forests and explained to them the advantages attending upon their reservation. The Khonds obstinately refuse to part with any of their forest hills, and Mr. Peet who met me at Chandragiri failed equally with myself in getting them to come to any arrangement. The exportation of *sâl* has, however, been stopped.

46. *Abkári.*—Forty-six licenses were issued during the year against fifty in the preceding year, the fees collected being Rs. 184 against Rs. 200. As usual no applications were received from the Parlákimedi and Goomsur maliahs.

47. There were nine cases with thirteen accused, eleven of whom were convicted and two discharged or acquitted in 1887 under the Abkári Act III of 1864 as amended by Act V of 1879, against ten cases with thirteen accused, all convicted in 1886.

48. *Opium.*—Three licenses were issued in 1887-88 against four in 1886-87, as detailed below :—

	In 1886-87.	In 1887-88.
Goomsur maliahs—		
Tickabulli	2	1
Udayagiri	1	1
Parlákimedi maliahs—		
Karabulli	1	1
Total ..	4	3

49. The system of granting licenses to sell opium in the hill tracts to the nominees of the low-country renters did not work well in the year under report. The renters failed to keep a sufficient stock of opium with the licensees and the permission

granted to them to sell opium in the hill tracts was therefore cancelled. The licenses issued to their nominees were cancelled and new men were granted licenses. The renters, however, agreed to supply opium at Russellkonda, for sale in the hill tracts to the new licensees.

50. *Education.*—As sanctioned in paragraph 7 of G.O., dated 24th October 1887, No. 2392, Judicial, combined system schools were instituted at Barakumma and Guttingia during the year under report. I agree with the Special Assistant Agent in thinking that some encouragement to the schoolmasters may tend to procure the attendance of Khonds in the schools, and therefore recommend for sanction of Government the course suggested in paragraph 44 of the Special Assistant Agent's report (Appendix C), that is, to sanction an increased grant of 50 per cent. for the Khond boys passed in the combined system schools more than for Uriyas.

51. At Kolakota, in the Parlákimedi maliahs where I held Bhet, I explained the advantages of education to the Souras, but they were totally opposed to the idea of having a school in their village.

52. The accompanying statement * shows the number of boys and girls of Uriyas, Khonds and Souras in the primary schools on the 31st March 1888. The attendance was 922 in the year under report against 926 in the preceding year, as compared below:—

* Appendix J.

	In 1886-87.	In 1887-88.	Increase or Decrease.
Uriyas	773	749	— 24
Khonds	143	166	+ 23
Souras	10	7	— 3
Total ..	926	922	— 4

53. *Vaccination.*—A statement † showing the vaccine operations in the hill tracts during the year, as compared with those of the previous year, is hereto appended. It will be seen that 6,066 cases were vaccinated during the year against 4,941 in the preceding year, and 5,822 were successful against 4,764. There is thus an increase of 1,125 and 1,058 in the number vaccinated and the number successful, respectively. Last year the vaccination work was very unsatisfactory. I have hereunder compared the results of the year under report with those of the previous two years:—

† Appendix K.

	In 1885-86.	In 1886-87.	In 1887-88.
Number vaccinated	5,852	4,941	6,066
Do. successful	5,707	4,764	5,822

54. In the Parlákimedi maliahs complaints were made that the vaccinators did not, when called upon by the Bissoyis, go and work in their villages where small-pox was prevalent. I drew the attention of the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination to this. Now that the vaccine staff has been placed directly under the orders of the Agency officers (*vide* G.O., dated 9th April 1888, No. 842, Judicial), I expect better results in future. The Khonds unlike Uriyas do not apparently object to vaccination. I have directed that the vaccination establishment in the Ganjam hill tracts should work under the immediate supervision of my Special Assistant Agent.

55. *Civil—Original Suits.*—The number of suits for disposal in 1887, including the number pending at the end of 1886, was 106 against 100 in 1886-87. Suits were disposed of as follows:—

Without trial	8
Do. contest	40
On reference to arbitration	7
On oath	11
With contest	21
Total ..	87

Nineteen suits were pending at the end of the year. The aggregate value of the suits instituted during the year 1887 was Rs. 14,944 against Rs. 7,861 in 1886.

56. *Civil—Appeal Suits.*—Three appeals were instituted in 1887 for title, against the same number for title and two for money in 1886. Two appeals were disposed of in the year and one was pending. The value of the appeal instituted was Rs. 542 against Rs. 450 last year.

57. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 15 in 1887 against 18 in 1886, 14 applications were disposed of and one was pending at the end of the year. The amount realised was Rs. 350 against Rs. 1,066 last year.

58. A statement* is appended showing the original and appeal suits heard and disposed of in 1887.

* Appendix L.

59. *Criminal—Original Cases.*—The total number of cases for disposal in 1887 was 232 against 239 in 1886, 220 cases were disposed of and 12 were pending. The Principal Assistant Agents, Messrs. Russell and O'Farrell, were invested with the powers of additional Sessions Judge. The Principal Assistant Agent had no sessions cases and the Agent as District Magistrate had no calendar cases for disposal during the year.

60. Ten cases were committed to the Agent's court in 1887 against 8 in 1886. The following statement shows the particulars of the cases:—

For 1886.					For 1887.				
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 302, Indian Penal Code.	3	3	..	3	Section 302 Indian Penal Code.	2	1	4	5
Do. 304 do.	2	1	1	2	Do. 302 / 304 do.	1	..	3	3
Do. 457-75 do.	1	5	..	5	Do. 302 / 392 do.	1	2	..	2
Do. 251 do.	1	1	..	1	Do. 304 do.	2	2	..	2
Do. 147 do.	1	18	23	41	Do. 335 do.	1	2	..	2
					Do. 395 do.	1	..	7	7
					Do. 409 do.	1	1	..	1
					Do. 436 do.	1	..	1	1
Total ..	8	28	24	52	Total ..	10	8	15	23

61. The capital sentence of death was passed on one person in one case under section 302, Indian Penal Code. This sentence was commuted to transportation for life by the High Court.

62. Under section 349, Criminal Procedure Code, 3 cases with 8 persons were referred to the court of the Special Assistant Agent for enhanced punishment, and all the accused were convicted.

63. The punishment of whipping was inflicted on 24 persons, two of whom were referred for enhanced punishment under section 349, Criminal Procedure Code.

64. The amount of fines imposed and realised during the year 1887 was Rs. 912 and Rs. 452, respectively, against Rs. 2,515 and Rs. 1,714 in 1886.

65. *Criminal—Appeals.*—There were no appeals registered during the year 1887, while in 1886 there were seven. The two appeals pending at the end of last year were disposed of during the year 1887, the sentences passed by the lower court having been confirmed.

66. No European British subjects were tried during the year.

67. The receipts from court-fee stamps, both on the civil and criminal sides, amounted to Rs. 731 in 1887 against Rs. 118 in 1886.

68. The accompanying statements * show the number of Khonds, Panos and Souras accused in 1887 and the number of cases (original and appeal) disposed of in 1887.

* Appendices M and N.

69. The crime of the year 1887, as compared with that of 1886, is shown in the statement† hereto annexed.

† Appendix O.

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

71. *Season and Crops.*—The season was on the whole good. The Mahava crop was very good. Sugarcane and wheat were grown in parts of the Pedda Kimedi maliahs. The cultivation of the latter is extending. The wheat grown is short and bearded.

72. *Rains.*—The rains were plentiful. A statement ‡ showing the rainfall in 1887-88 as compared with that in 1886-87 is appended.

‡ Appendix P.

73. *Gratuitous Supplies.*—No complaints were received regarding demand for gratuitous supplies such as those described in G.O., dated 14th December 1885, No. 3391.

74. *Conduct of the Police.*—There were two cases against one constable under sections 417 and 380, Indian Penal Code, respectively. He was convicted in both the cases and sentenced to $1\frac{1}{2}$ months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10 in one case and to one month's rigorous imprisonment in the other case. There was another case in which a constable was convicted and sentenced to 14 days' simple imprisonment and Rs. 10 fine under section 403, Indian Penal Code, for having misappropriated and made use of a service postage label as an ordinary one. On appeal the conviction was upheld, but the substantive sentence of imprisonment was remitted.

75. As regards the general conduct of the police I am of opinion that it has been satisfactory. It has been brought to my notice that some constables at Balliguda have acquired property in land there by sale and mortgage. I have invited the attention of the Superintendent of Police to this matter.

76. *Epidemics.*—No cholera or other epidemics prevailed. Small-pox was prevalent in parts of the Goomsur and Parlákimedi maliahs.

77. *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 158 against 206 in 1886-87, and the amount of rewards paid is Rs. 2,700 against Rs. 5,485 in the preceding year. The decrease in the number killed is due to the reduction of rewards.

§ Appendix Q.

78. Thirty-five deaths of human beings caused by wild animals during the year are reported, against thirty-three in the year before. Most of the persons killed, were killed by the Daringabadi man-eater for whom a special reward of Rs. 100 was sanctioned in G.O., dated 1st December 1887, No. 7378, Revenue. The animal does not appear to have been killed as yet, and is still continuing its ravages. I recommend that the reward for its destruction be raised to Rs. 250.

79. *Snake-bites.*—One death from snake-bite is reported during the year under report against two in the preceding year. The death was certified to have been caused by snake-bite on *post-mortem* examination of the body. The existence of snakes in the Maliahs is beyond doubt. One was killed in the bungalow at Luhagudi whilst we were there and others were seen during my tour.

80. *Examination of Treasuries.*—Mir Sultan Ali, the Head Gumasta of the Udayagiri Deputy Tahsildar's office, who was in charge of the treasury in the absence of the Deputy Tahsildar in camp, misappropriated a sum of Rs. 596-1-4 from the treasury. The case was inquired into by Mr. Pinhey and committed to my court. I sentenced him under section 409, Indian Penal Code, to one year's rigorous imprisonment which was affirmed by the High Court on appeal. He is a Muhammadan, the son of a former Sub-Magistrate whose name is still held in great repute in the Agency Tracts. He is a young man and the evidence showed that considerable irregularity had been permitted by the head of his office, the Deputy Tahsildar, who has been since removed. The amount embezzled was recovered in full.

81. I deputed my Treasury Deputy Collector to examine the treasuries at Udayagiri and Balliguda and examined the treasury at Ramagiri myself.

82. *Maliah Post.*—With reference to paragraph 12 of G.O., dated 24th October 1887, No. 2392, Judicial, directing me to report what is wanted in regard to Maliah post, I submitted my report, dated 9th February 1888, E. No. 27, to Government through the Postmaster-General, stating that it would suffice if the Postal Department take over the working of the present line from Russellkonda to Balliguda starting two post offices, one at Udayagiri and one at Balliguda and keeping two postal boxes—one at Raikia and one at Mahasingi—between Udayagiri and Balliguda, but have heard nothing more about it. I propose to submit shortly a scheme for the improvement of the existing Maliah post, which is to be mantained from the district postal grant.

83. *Medical Aid.*—The additional accommodation sanctioned in paragraph 15 of G.O., dated 5th April 1887, No. 746, Judicial, for in-patients at Udayagiri hospital was not constructed during the year under report for want of funds.

84. In my tour, I inspected the road from Ramagiri to Badwabado, and considering it inadvisable to spend any further money upon its maintenance, directed that this road should be given up and that out of Rs. 180 provided for its maintenance in the current year's (1888-89) budget, a sum of Rs. 150 should be expended for the construction of the additional accommodation required in the Udayagiri hospital.

85. As directed in paragraph 11 of G.O., dated 24th October 1887, No. 2392, Judicial, I submitted a special report, dated 30th April 1888, No. 216, regarding the establishment of a hospital at Udayagiri in Goomsur maliahs.

86. *Subordinates.*—Mr. Bartley was the Sub-Magistrate of Balliguda throughout the year. The Special Assistant Agent reports that he does not travel enough. The same remark was made last year by Mr. Pinhey. I have reminded him of my orders issued last year that he must be on tour more frequently, and directed him to submit to me every month a statement showing the number of days spent by him in camp. He is reported to have been energetic over the Mohangiri ghât road-work.

87. Lal Beg Sahib was Sub-Magistrate of Ramagiri throughout the year and his work was satisfactory.

88. K. S. Ramarow was Sub-Magistrate of Udayagiri for about $3\frac{1}{2}$ months. His health having completely broken down, he was transferred to the Collector's office. Mr. Bartley, of Balliguda, was in charge of Udayagiri taluk until relieved in December 1887 by Sanjivi Naidu.

89. During the year under report the whole of my camp suffered from fever, and the mutchi of my office died after a few days' illness.

90. K. Venkataraju was Agency head clerk throughout the year and has continued to work satisfactorily.

ENCLOSURE.

APPENDIX A.

From R. D. BROADFOOT, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Agent, Ganjam, to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, dated Berhampore, 15th May 1888, No. 62.

I have the honor to submit the report on the administration of the Parlákimedi maliahs for the year 1887-88.

2. I joined this office on the 30th April last, hence I have no personal acquaintance with the Parlákimedi hill tracts, and the several matters which form the subject of this report. Mr. Foster,

who was the Acting Principal Assistant Agent, was relieved by Mr. S. Russell on the 7th March 1887, and the latter was succeeded by Mr. H. H. O'Farrell on the 7th November, who continued in the office till 7th April last. This officer made the hill tour in the year under report on two occasions. An itinerary of the tour is appended.

3. The following are the important matters disposed of in the hill tour.

4. In 1886, some Souras of the Taraba village complained to the Agent that Golyjango Souras had forcibly prevented them from ploughing nine fields which, according to your decision of the boundary in February 1886, belonged to Taraba. The complaint was referred to the Sub-Magistrate, Parlákimedi, and before him the case was compromised by the parties on the understanding that the produce of the fields should be left with the Taraba Souras until the Agent decides by personal inspection to whom the fields belong. Mr. Foster was accordingly deputed to inspect the locality. He found that the disputed lands were on the Gumma side of the boundary line. On the representations of the Golyjango Souras the Parlákimedi manager was directed to have the produce measured in his presence. The manager did this and left the produce with the Golyjango Souras. Again, in the year 1887, the Golyjango Souras cultivated the same fields. They refused to abide by the decision of the Agent regarding the boundary line. Savara Telupu, &c., of Taraba village presented fresh complaints of criminal trespass against the Golyjango Souras. At Bhet, held at Kolakota, in February last, it was decided by you that the Golyjango Souras should pay Rs. 2-8-0 on account of produce for fasli 1296 and Rs. 5 for fasli 1297 to Telupu of Taraba, on account of the unauthorized cultivation made by the Golyjango people, and that if the latter continue their cultivation, they must pay to Telupu Rs. 5, the estimated value of half crop on the ground every year. The amount was paid by the Golyjango souras.

Vide paragraph 14 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.
Agent.

5. One Savara Gajarai, an inhabitant of Golyjango, having overstepped the Agent's boundary line on the Gumma side and cultivated lands of Chaitanyapuram and carried off the whole produce without paying the Bissoyi his share, Mr. Foster inspected the locality and informed the cultivator last year that he was liable for the Bissoyis share of the crop—*vide* Mr. Foster's memorandum, paragraph 11, embodied in G.O., No. 2392, dated 24th October 1887. The Bissoyi, as advised by Mr. Foster, filed a suit in this office to recover one garce of paddy, the produce of the land overstepped. The suit was referred to arbitration and decided in favor of the Gumma Bissoyi, allowing him Rs. 1-4-0 the value of one putty 10 kunchams of paddy, half the share of the estimated crop grown thereon.

Vide paragraph 14 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.
Agent.

6. Mr. O'Farrell decided another civil suit. It was filed by the Gumma Bissoyi against the Souras of Adaba, Bonamunda and Thalunda, the two latter being hamlets of the former, for the recovery of produce of the lands for faslis 1293, 1294 and 1295, amounting to Rs. 862-9-6. In disposing of the suit Mr. MacCartie's schedule of rates had to be consulted as regards the demand of these villages. In the schedule only Adaba appears, the hamlets being omitted. The demand, as entered by the Bissoyi in the plaint, varies entirely from that of Mr. MacCartie's settlement, and shows an increase of one garce and three putties against Adaba and its hamlets. Some of the defendants compromised the matter. The village has much increased since Mr. MacCartie's time, as it now numbers 14 houses against 3, so a decree was passed according to the terms of the compromise binding them to pay to the plaintiff, Gumma Bissoyi, according to the compromise. The rest of the defendants raised objections to the demands of the Bissoyi as the hamlets were not settled by Mr. MacCartie, and as the Bissoyi could not produce any accounts showing that his demands were correct, it was decided that the defendants should pay only the sums they had admittedly paid to the Kolakota Gomangœs for past faslis. In this connection Mr. O'Farrell thinks that the Government should be moved to decide (1) whether the Bissoyis are entittled to any increased demands as cultivation extends, and (2) whether they are entitled to claim anything for villages not settled by Mr. MacCartie, such villages being unimportant or non-existent at the time of Mr. MacCartie's settlement. The first question was mooted by my predecessors (Messrs. Sewell and Foster), *vide* Hill tour report for 1883-84, paragraph 23 of Mr. Sewell's report embodied in G.O., dated 5th January 1885, No. 3, Judicial Department, page 21, and paragraph 12 of Mr. Foster's memorandum embodied in G.O., dated 24th October 1887, No. 2392, Judicial Department, paragraph 21. I also think that this is a matter on which orders of Government are to be obtained.

Vide paragraph 15 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.
Agent.

Vide paragraph 16 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.
Agent.

7. Except in Koipuram, there were no complaints against the Bissoyis of illegal exactions of rents. At Koipuram, one Savara Balasada and two others complained that their Bissoyi had collected from them Rs. 5 in excess of the demand fixed for their village. The Bissoyi stated

that the land was service inam attached to one Chakrapani (Kottu Dolai) head peon who had died some years ago, that the land escheated to him in consequence of which he had leased it out to Samu Dolai (who was present) up to the year before last, that latter paying Rs. 4. In 1887 the three complainants offered to pay Rs. 5 and the land was never leased out to them, they executing muchilkas. From inquiry it was found that the land was never cultivated by Samu Dolai and that the payments were included in those for the whole village. The Bissoyi's claim to deal with this land apart from the lands included in the joint payments of the village was not made out. The complainants being ignorant Savaras and they having stated that they had signed the muchilkas owing to some deceit on the part of the Bissoyi, the Bissoyi was directed to pay back Rs. 5 collected in excess and to confine himself to the scale laid down by Mr. MacCartie in future.

8. *Boundary Disputes.*—The Bissoyi of Gumma having presented a petition that the Souras of (1) Lakkigam, (2) Joremanangulu, (3) Kodibani, (4) Kumbalasingi, (5) Goilong, (6) Jangajangam of Gunupur taluk have overstepped the boundary line, trespassed upon the lands of (1) Godaibagorjan, (2) Amarasingi, (3) Sylunda, (4) Talaisingi villages in his muttah, cultivated 10 garces of lands and refused to pay either sists or produce and that they have been doing this for three years. Mr. O'Farrell proceeded to the spot under instructions conveyed in your foot-note, No. 22, dated 31st January 1888, to the letter of Vizagapatam Agent, and inspected the boundary with the Sub-Magistrate of Gunupur and the manager, Parlákimedi. The facts connected with the inspection of the boundary line were reported in Mr. O'Farrell's letter, No. 39, dated 6th March last.

Vide paragraph 20 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.
Agent.

9. The second dispute is about the possession of Ongara, (2) Arangula, (3) Tavarasingi, (4) Tumsora villages. The Bissoyi of Serangho sent in a petition to this office stating that certain people of Gunupur had been putting up flags round these villages apparently with the object of claiming them as part of the Gunupur taluk of Jeypore. According to Messrs. Grahame and MacCartie memorandum which was approved by Government in G.O., No. 2064, dated 7th October 1876, it was decided by Messrs. Sewell and Welsh by personal inspection that Ongara was on the Vizagapatam side of the boundary line. This was reported by the Agent—*vide* paragraphs 19, 20, of his report page 3 of G.O., No. 746, dated 5th April 1887. On perusal of the Agency maps available with reference to the Grahame and MacCartie memorandum it was decided by Messrs. Turner and you that Arangula, Tumsora and Tavarasingi are in the Ganjam district and Ongara in the Vizagapatam district, and the Serangho Bissoyi was informed that he must sue in the Vizagapatam Courts as regards Ongara and also other villages in the Ganjam Courts, *vide* your foot-note No. 22, dated 12th January 1888, to the telegram of the Vizagapatam Agent, dated 5th January last.

Vide paragraph 18 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.
Agent.

10. Mr. Elwin, the Senior Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam, under instructions from Mr. Turner, directed Modhu Gomango *to retain possession* of Ongara and to establish his right to the other villages in the Ganjam Agency Courts. The Bissoyi of Serangho alleges that he is in possession of Ongara as would also appear to be the case from paragraph 19, G.O., No. 746, dated 5th April 1887. It was pointed out in this office letter No. 33, dated 10th February 1888, that the parties should have been simply informed as to the courts in which suits would lie. Mr. Elwin's order appears to go beyond this and settle the disputed question of possession.

11. The third dispute is between Koipuram in the Parlákimedi taluk and Budarsing Zemindari in the Senior Assistant Agent's division.

12. Narasingaraya Deo, Zemindar of Budarsing, sent in a petition to the Agent stating that the Koipuram Souras had been cultivating the lands of his zemindari in Panchapa, &c., village and that they refused to pay him sists. The Parlákimedi estate manager was deputed to find out the possession of the disputed place in the presence of the parties. He inspected the spot in the presence of the Koipuram Bissoyi, the Budarsing Zemindar not being represented by any one, and reported that the disputed place lies on the side of the Parlákimedi zemindari, *i.e.*, within the boundaries of the Koipuram fort. In February last Mr. O'Farrell sent a notice to the Budarsing Zemindar to depute somebody on his behalf to represent his claims. He sent his Dewan. In his presence the papers relating to the subject were read. The Koipuram Bissoyi pointed out one line which runs east of Madana river, but the Dewan showed another line which runs on the west of the river. It appears that the estates of Jalantra, Budarsing and Mandasa which are conterminous with the Parlákimedi estate, were demarcated in the years 1876 and 1877 by the Survey Department. The Dewan and Mr. O'Farrell agreed that mere personal inspection without the survey map showing the boundaries between the different estates was useless, and therefore reserved the matter for settlement till the receipt of the map in question, for the supply of which you have been already addressed—*vide* this office letter, No. 38, dated 6th March 1888.

The Superintendent, Madras Survey, was requested on 3rd April 1888 to send the map. It has not yet been received.
(Intld.) J. G. H.
Agent.

13. *Schools.*—There are two estate schools, one at Gumma and the other at Serangho. There were 35 boys on the rolls at Gumma, 33 were present at Mr. O'Farrell's inspection. All of them were Oriyas, divided into three standards. The 3rd standard, highest class, consisting of 5 boys, was examined in recitation, reading arithmetic and geography. In recitation, 3 passed, reading 4, geography all passed. Dictation only one passed. School-building and maps were in proper order.

14. *Serangho School.*—An estimate for the construction of a new school-house for Rs. 143 was sanctioned by the Court of Wards in their Proceedings, 27th January 1887, No. 85, the present building being in a dilapidated state. The construction of the building was delayed owing to some objections as to the site on which the new building is to be built. The present school site was selected by Mr. O'Farrell as well suited for the purpose. The Parlákimedi manager was directed to have the new building built on it. The existing building was built by the Bissoyi at his own cost and he agreed at the Agent's Bhet on the 20th February 1888 to give up the site for the school-building.

15. The school was examined. Mr. O'Farrell made the following notes:—

"Twenty-two boys were present out of 30. The rest are said to be suffering from small-pox. Boys present, all vaccinated. No Soura boys. The average attendance for the last three months is 25. Arithmetic good. Telugu reading indifferent. Geography good."

16. The following are the remarks of Mr. O'Farrell on education in the hills:—

"*Education.*—Backward. I examined schools at Gumma and Serangho. None but Paiks' children. No Souras. They have a strong objection to education. I think a rigorous effort should be made by the education department to overcome this reluctance. All masters of these hill schools should be well acquainted with the Soura language. I have been endeavoring to reduce Soura to writing and to have a vocabulary and grammar compiled."

(Signed) H. H. O'Farrell.

17. *Roads.*—The following are the roads on which money was spent during the year:—

	Miles.
1. Munsingi to Gumma	5
2. Gumma to Serangho	4
3. Serangho to Nuvagada	4
4. Serangho to Ráyagada	5
5. Ráyagada to Jiranghi	6
6. Jiranghi to Ramagiri	3
7. Jiranghi to Vandara Gumma	2¼
8. Kinchilingi to Mahendragiri	13
9. Munsingi to Devagiri	4
Total ..	46¼

The total amount spent during the official year was Rs. 1,869-10-10, of which Rs. 540 for establishment and Rs. 1,329-10-10 for works was spent. Roads Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9 are still in progress, the rest being completed. Mr. O'Farrell inspected Nos. 1, 2 and 4; Nos. 1 and 2 are in good order.

18. The following are the remarks of Mr. O'Farrell:—

"*Roads.*—The Gumma ghat up to Munsingi is in the hands of the Department of Public Works. Beyond Agency. The other roads are jungle tracks. I think money has been spent on them and that the overseer has done his best, but such expenditure is difficult to trace, the amount expended on each road being necessarily small, and no means of check existing. I think the cost of establishment is excessive and would suggest a maistry under the orders of the manager instead of the overseer. He should submit nominal lists of coolies (Souras) to the manager through the Bissoyis. The Bissoyis should be instructed to check these lists (*e.g.*, by sending their paiks occasionally to count the number of coolies working. The payments would be made daily by the maistry, the Souras object to weekly payments. I do not think the maistry could cheat the Souras; they would be certain to complain to the Bissoyi or manager if he did."

"I suggest above, as best method, if grant is to be expended on these jungle paths. I look on all such expenditure as waste of money myself: the grant is too small to do any good. I think it would be far better spent in making even a small portion of a good pucka road every year than frittered away in tidying up a lot of scattered jungle paths.

Mr. O. Farrell is not correct. I consider it very necessary to keep up these roads in passable order.
The Gumma ghât road should be extended when it is completed, *via* Kolakota to Gunupur in Vizagapatam.
(Intld.) J. G. H.
Agent.

A good road to Ráyagada is much needed. It is an important village and has a large market.
This is the fourth road proposed in paragraph 43 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.
Agent.
* (Rs. 2,000).

"The Uppalada—Ráyagada road is the first in importance. Bandies go now to Ráyagada in the dry season. I would recommend the expenditure of the whole of the grant (about Rs. 1,000)* until finished.

* * * *

(Signed) H. H. O'FARRELL.

19. No complaints were received during the year against the Police. Their relations with the people seem to be amicable.

20. *Vaccination.*—The several Bissoyis complained that vaccinators scarcely visit the Parlákimedi maliahs. Mr. O'Farrell recommends that one or two vaccinators should be specially appointed for the Parlákimedi maliahs making their head-quarters at Gumma and Ráyagada Mr. O'Farrell remarks that he saw no vaccinator during his tour.

The Bissoyi complained before me also. This paragraph has been communicated to the Special Assistant Agent under whom the vaccine staff has now been placed for consideration.
(Intld). J. G. H.
Agent.

21. *Crime.*—There were more grave crimes in the year 1887 than in 1886, but fewer petty offences. No cases were committed to this court, as additional Sessions Judge during the year 1887.

22. The following statements show the crime of the year as compared with the year 1886:—

Cases.

Offences.	1886.			1887.			
	Number of cases.	Convicted.	Dismissed or otherwise disposed of.	Number of cases.	Convicted.	Dismissed or otherwise disposed of.	Pending.
Grave ..	2	2	..	4	2	2	..
Petty ..	33	19	14	36	14	18	4

STATEMENT showing the crime of the year as compared with 1886.

Offences.	1886.			1887.			
	Accused.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Accused.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Pending.
Grave ..	2	2	..	6	4	2	..
Petty ..	89	31	51	93	24	61	8

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

24. *Civil.*—Eighteen suits were filed in the Parlákimedi District Munsif's court against eight in the previous year. Five suits were filed in this court against two in the previous year.

25. Of the 18 suits on the District Munsif's file, 9 relate to bonds, 4 to contracts, 2 to rents of lands and 3 to settlement of accounts. Of the 5 on my file, 1 relate to contract in writing, 2 to rents of lands, 1 for possession of land and 1 for muchilka from the ryots. Four of them were filed by the Bissoyi of Gumma against certain ryots, one of them being a Soura of his muttah and one by a resident of Parlákimedi against the Koipuram Bissoye. The highest value of a suit was Rs. 820 and the lowest was Rs. 12.

26. Four applications for executions of decrees were filed in the Maliah District Munsif's court against one in the previous year. Three were disposed of, and one was pending. No applications were filed in my court.

27. The number of defendants concerned in these suits were 6 Souras and 30 others.

28. The number of suits disposed of by the Maliah District Munsif was 11. Seven suits were pending at the end of the year. Two suits were dismissed for default. Eight were compromised and one was decreed *ex-parte*. Of the 5 suits on my file, 3 were compromised and 1 was withdrawn. One suit was pending at the end of the year. It was postponed for decision in the hill tour and was disposed of at the end of March last.

29. The following statement shows the number of suits filed and disposed of in the years 1885, 1886 and 1887 :—

Year.	Number of Suits.				
	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.
1885	..	10	10	7	3
1886	3	10	13	10	3
1887	3	23	26	16	10

30. A statement showing the number of wild animals killed during the official year 1887-88 as called for in foot-note, No. 846, dated 17th November 1885, to G.O., dated 20th October 1885, No. 2822, Judicial Department, is appended :—

Taluk.	Tigers.		Cheetas.		Bears.		Hyænas.		Total.		No. killed.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No. of persons.	Cattle.
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		
Parlákimedi Agency Tracts	..	..	4	87 8 0	1	5 0 0	1	3 0 0	6	95 8 0	2	..

31. Season was favorable. There was plenty of rain. Towards the close of the year, small-pox broke out in some muttas. No deaths were reported from cholera.

32. In conclusion I quote the following opinion of Mr. O'Farrell :—

"I am of opinion that the administration of these tracts would be greatly improved by the stationing of a permanent Sub-Magistrate at Deodangar. The place is a pleasant one, and healthy all the year round. Elevation 4,000 and odd feet. He should be well paid and get good travelling allowance."

Very pleasant and healthy for Europeans, but removed 2,000 feet above any village and totally unsuited for a local Magistrate's station.

(Intld.) J. G. H.
Agent.

APPENDIX B.

From M. D. BELL, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Agent, Ganjam, to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, dated Berhampore, 15th May 1888, No. 36.

I have the honor to submit my hill tour report for 1887-88.

2. Except in the Tumba Maliahs, little or nothing of importance occurred in my division during the year. As matters in Tumba were dealt with by yourself, there is no need for me to go into them here.

3. The crops have been fair on the whole, and the general health of the people has been good.

4. The Patros have nothing to complain of in the way of excess demands on the part of the Zemindar, nor are there any complaints against the conduct of the police.

5. I began my hill tour on the 21st January, on which day I marched from Bramarapur to Chelligodo *via* the Pinpani ghât.

6. The details of my tour are as follows:—January 21st, Chelligodo; 23rd, Ramagiri; 25th, Chelligodo; 27th, Udiyagiri; 30th, Chelligodo; 31st, Ramagiri; February 2nd, Tumba; 6th, Ramagiri; 9th, Chelligodo; 10th, Udayagiri; 12th, Kojiripodo; 13th, Nuagada; 14th Kojiripodo; 15th, Udayagiri; 16th, Chelligodo. On the 17th, I marched down to Nuagada.

7. Almost the only place at which I received any complaints was at Ramagiri. Here there were six disputes to be inquired into. Five village headmen complained that the Ramagiri Patro wanted to give them a "Sadhi" every two years, the custom being that they should only receive one Sadhi when first appointed. The Patro contended that the custom was to give a Sadhi once every three years, Rs. 5 being paid him for the Sadhi and Re. 1 at the time of presentation.

So far as I could ascertain, the custom is to give a Sadhi once every three years, the amount paid for it varying according to the means of the recipient.

8. The other disputes were of a very petty nature, and are not worth going into in detail.

9. When at Nuagada, the Patro of Kerodongo brought up the old disputes between the boundary between his muttah and Gunipur. This matter was settled some three years ago, and I declined to re-open it.

10. Only one patro (Udayagiri) had paid up his shist in full at the time of my visit. Two patros (Bodda Patro and Nuagada) said that their last instalments were on the way. The Ramagiri Patro had paid neither the current nor last year's shist.

The Ramagiri Patro asked me to reduce the shist Rs. 520 due by him to the Zemindar, but I declined to do it. He promised to pay Rs. 300 on the 15th February, Rs. 300 on the 15th April, and Rs. 250 on 15th July, thus making a total of Rs. 850, which he said was all that was due by him. The Patro will be called upon to explain why he has not realized his promise.

(Intld.) J. G. H.
Agent.

11. The other patros still owed the current year's shist, but promised to pay shortly.

12. *Schools.*—I inspected the schools at Ramagiri and Udayagiri, and distributed the cloths to the boys who had passed the Deputy Inspector's examination last year. At Ramagiri I found that one boy had passed the examination for whom no cloth had been provided. I applied for an extra cloth, which has since been sanctioned.

13. The daily attendance is very disproportionate to the number on the rolls. At Ramagiri there are 42 boys on the rolls, while the average daily attendance is only 18 or 20. At Udayagiri, there are 50 boys on the rolls, but the average attendance is only 20. These are the only two schools in my division.

14. *Sanitation.*—There is one dispensary in the division, viz., that at Udayagiri. I inspected it on the 10th February. The attendance is very much better than last year, but is a good deal behind the year before last. The average attendance in January 1888 was 11·03, against 3·84 of the previous January. The present hospital assistant took charge in December last.

15. The supply of medicines was sufficient. A lock was required for the almirah in which the poisons were kept.

Vide paragraph 83 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.
Agent.

16. Accommodation for in-patients had not been provided. Arrangements were being made for the accommodation of in-patients from the 1st April.

17. *Vaccination.*—Four hundred and sixty three persons have been vaccinated during the year, against 883 and 1,760 last year and the year before. The present vaccinator is utterly useless. He lives at Kojiripodo, and, so far as I could gather, he never goes out of the place except when he gets fever. He then goes to Udayagiri to be treated. He said that he was unable to get about, as he was suffering from a sore on his leg, and as he was constantly getting fever. He appeared to be ill. If practicable, I think that a second vaccinator should be appointed to the division.

These remarks will be communicated to the Special Assistant Agent under whom the vaccine staff has now been placed.

(Intld.) J. G. H.
Agent.

18. *Crops.*—Sugar-cane was grown in the Chelligodo and Nuagada muttahs. Wheat was sown in small quantities in parts of the Chelligodo muttah.

19. *Public Works.*— Rs. 2,260 were sanctioned for public works in my division, and the whole amount has been spent.

20. *Civil and Criminal Justice.*—(1) *Civil.*—Five suits were filed during the year against 17 the year before. Two were pending at the beginning of the year. They have all been disposed of except one.

21. (2) *Criminal.*—Thirty-five cases were filed, against 26 of last year. Two were pending at the beginning of the year. They have all been disposed of.

22. *Abkari.*—Thirty-three licenses were issued for the manufacture of country liquor in the names of village headmen. The system seems to be working well.

23. *Bungalows.*—The bungalows are mostly in fair order, but they all require whitewashing inside and out. They have never been whitewashed, and the dull colour of the mud walls makes them very dark.

24. *Markets.*—The weekly market at Udayagiri had not been started at the time of my visit. The Sub-Magistrate had only recently received orders regarding it, and said he would make arrangements for starting it at once.

25. I spent twenty-seven days in the Peddakimedi and Tumba Maliahs; I also spent four days at Mahendragiri, in the Mandasa Maliahs, at the end of March. I therefore spent 31 days in the maliahs during the year.

APPENDIX C.

From W. O. HORNE, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, Ganjam, to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, dated Kotgar, 17th May 1888, No. 154.

I have the honor to submit the administration report for this division for the year 1887-88.

2. *Changes of Charges.*—Mr. Foster held charge of this division at the beginning of the year up to 5th May 1887, when he gave over charge to Mr. Pinhey, from whom I took charge on the 12th November 1887.

3. *Tours.*—The total time spent above ghâts during the year is a little under 5 months. Mr. Foster made a tour through the eastern part of the Goomsur Maliahs, lasting for 13 days, in April.

4. In May and June, Mr. Pinhey made a tour lasting for 37 days, when he visited the Goomsur Maliahs also.

5. I took charge on the 12th November, but the British India Steam Navigation Company having, *more suo*, carried my kit to Calcutta or elsewhere, I did not receive it till November 30th, so was unable to start for the hills till 1st December.

6. Since then I have come below ghâts only for the Christmas holidays and for a few days at the end of March, occupied in travelling across to meet you in the Mandasa Maliahs.

7. I was thus above ghâts about 3½ months, and during that time travelled continuously, managed to visit every part of my division within the year, except the Kuttiahs, which I am now visiting.

8. Before Christmas I had only time to get to Balliguda and back, besides going as far as the Kalahandi frontier to report on the Mohangiri ghât.

9. After Christmas I went up the Daringabadi ghât from Suradá, a very difficult and steep route, thence to Budaguda to inquire into the quarrel between the Patro and the Khonds, and then down the military road to Mohana.

10. I met you at Luhagudi on 21st January; after leaving you I visited Nollaghat and Baminigham and so through the Godapur estate to Subarnagiri, from which place I cut across *viâ* Parighar to Balliguda.

11. After spending some days in getting the Mohangiri road works into swing and tracing the route, I went through the northern part of the Goomsur Maliahs to Possara and Chokkapad for the jamabandi of that muttah.

12. From Possara I crossed the plains to Mandasa, and joined you at Mahendragiri, which finished the year.

13. I now proceed to report on the work done.

14. *Petty Construction and Repairs.*—The allotments were—

I, New Works—Mohangiri Road.—Rs. 1,000 (this was not allotted till February).

II, Road Repairs—

	Rs.
Boad road	1,820
Kalipana road	3,570
Sarangodo ,, ...	950
Chokapad ,, ...	430
Kotgar ,, ...	740
Linepada ,, ...	300
Tickaballi ,, ...	90
Sarangodo to Boad	30
Military road	1,860
Total ..	9,790

III, Repairs of Buildings (including Special Assistant Agents' and Sub-Magistrates' bungalows, the sub-jails, the market sheds, rest huts and clerks' quarters at Balliguda)—Rs. 1,920.

15. These amounts have all been spent within the year.

16. *Mohangiri Road.*—In December, I reported fully on the state of this ghât and the road connecting it with Balliguda. In February Rs. 1,000 was allotted to be spent before the end of March, with a promise of Rs. 3,000 more in April. This 4,000 *plus* Rs. 920 provided in this year's budget will, as I estimated in my report, barely suffice to make the road practicable for bandies from Balliguda to Pokiribund at the head of the ghât. The amount allotted for this year has been spent, and the first eight miles up to Barakuma were practicable for carts by the

end of March. Nearly all the work has been done by the Khonds under the Balliguda and Barakuma Patros, including one very large timber bridge over 200 feet in span and nearly 20 feet high.

17. The more difficult parts, including another large bridge, and the stonier and steeper of the road, I got done by Uriya coolies. A portion of the allotment was spent in purchasing tools. Beyond Barakuma the road is completed in portions, and a gang of coolies is employed in doing the difficult parts which the Khonds declined to attempt.

18. The progress made has been very satisfactory, and the work is worth double the money that has been spent on it.

19. The contrast between the road as it is now and it was in December is striking. There is now, for nearly 10 miles, a broad, fairly smooth, and efficiently-bridged cart road, where then there was an ill-defined tract on which I lost my way four miles from Balliguda and proceeded about a mile into the jungle before I found I was off the "road."

20. The work is now proceeding, but under difficulties. The Khonds will do no work in the hot weather and the Hill Uriyas also strongly object to it. It is not the custom.

21. In most places water is scarce, in some non-existent, and rice is very dear; moreover, this is their season for hunting, drinking and dancing, not for work.

22. I have now no hill men employed, but have procured 100 low-country coolies with difficulty. By the end of May they will, I hope, complete the work to Gundingia within four miles of Pokiribund, leaving the remainder to be done next working season.

23. Next season if we can get some more money, I hope to begin the ghât itself, though I should prefer it to be traced by an engineer.

24. *Boad Road.*—This road is in a satisfactory state. The allotment, however, has not sufficed for more than ordinary repairs. One large masonry bridge is required. Rs. 3,000 was asked for this in the budget estimate for the present year, but it has not been allotted. The bridge is, no doubt, desirable, but it is quite possible to do without it.

25. *Kalipano Road.*—This road is also in a satisfactory condition. Rs. 100 was saved from the grant in the Udayagiri taluk and spent on the Chokapad tank. There are still some wooden bridges to be converted into masonry.

Rupees 1,200 has been provided for the purpose in this year's budget. A gang of brick-layers has been employed in thoroughly renewing the road dams.

26. *Sarangodo Road.*—This road is in a very good order for the money allotted it. It is timber-bridged throughout, and some of these bridges are rather dangerous, though they were reported to have been made serviceable last year. I am glad to say there is a largely increased grant for this year, which will, I hope, enable me to put them, as well as the road, in thorough order.

27. *Chokapad Road.*—This road and the ghât on it are in good condition and carts can go up from Chokapad to Tickaballi. This is, however, of not much use, as none want to go. It is only when the road is continued into the plains *viâ* Bodangi that it will be of service. We have Rs. 1,000 for the purpose this year, which will hardly suffice, as Rs. 1,800 was estimated.

28. *Kotgar Road.*—I was not able to visit this road in the year, but I have now done so. It is in good order and has been efficiently repaired by the Khonds.

29. *Linepada Road.*—Ordinary repairs have been executed.

30. *Tickaballi Road.*—This was not practicable for carts when I saw it, owing to a bad nallah which had widened and cut an awkward place. It was being repaired.

31. *Sarangodo-Boad Road.*—This has been repaired by the Sarangodo Patro and is in quite good order.

32. *Military Road.*—This is in capital order. It is repaired entirely by the Khonds under their Patros.

33. The buildings at Balliguda, Udayagiri and Russellkonda, as well as the rest houses and market sheds, have been repaired as usual and are in good order.

34. *Avenues.*—I found the mango avenues put down by Mr. Mounsey in a bad way. I do not think 10 per cent. of the trees had survived. Mangoes require too much attention. The Khonds are willing enough to plant them, but will not protect and water them. Those trees which have survived are doing well, especially close to Udayagiri. I have had them fenced and cleared from jungle. To replace those which were dead, I have gone in extensively for planting banians, which require less attention, and have also planted new avenues of those trees. The result is that I have now in the Udayagiri taluk over 60 miles of double avenues put down. Many of the young trees of course have died and more will die before the rains, but they will be replaced. Sanjivi Naidu, the Udayagiri Sub-Magistrate, has shown great energy and interest in this work. I used some of the Kalipono road grant to pay for men to water the plants.

35. *Education.*—Out of the 13 Government primary schools, I examined and distributed the prizes in 10. Out of the 13 combined system schools, I examined 10.

36. *Primary Schools.*—I subjoin a list of schools roughly classified according to my own observation and the results of the recent examination, and compared with Mr. Pinhey's classification last year :—

1886-87.		1887-88.	
1. Udayagiri	Very good.	1. Chendragiri, Kudtili	Very good.
2. Brahminipad, Possara, Tickaballi	Good.	2. Possara, Tickaballi, Budaguda	Good.
3. Balliguda, Kudtili	Fair.	3. Sarangodo, Linepada, Udayagiri, Mahasingi, Kavalagam, Brahminipad	Ordinary.
4. Mahasingi, Sarangodo, Koinjure, Linepada	Indifferent.	4. Koinjure, Balliguda	Bad.
5. Chendragiri, Budaguda	Bad.		

37. The immense improvement in the schools of Chendragiri and Budaguda is noticeable. Kudtili has also done excellently.

The Chendragiri master passed 5-6ths of the boys sent up. I had already promoted him after inspecting his school. The other schools have mostly kept their places.

38. *Combined Schools.*—The total grant earned is Rs. 595-8-0 against some Rs. 685 last year, or a decrease of nearly one-sixth.

This is discouraging, but is partly to be accounted for by the eagerness of combined system schoolmasters for transfer to primary schools, by which the combined ones suffer.

I give below a statement of the grants earned :—

Schools.	Grants earned in 1886-87.			Grants earned in 1887-88.			Increase or Decrease.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. Nowgam	97	0	0	151	8	0	+ 54	8	0
2. Raikhola	113	0	0	84	0	0	— 29	0	0
3. Tentiligoda	78	13	4	81	8	0	+ 2	10	4
4. Kalingia	67	0	0	80	8	0	+ 13	8	0
5. Luzuramunda	89	10	4	42	0	0	— 47	10	4
6. Dharmapur	51	0	0	34	0	0	— 17	0	0
7. Donga	28	6	8	34	0	0	..	..	
8. Sankarakhole	44	8	0	28	8	0	— 16	0	0
9. Kirkutti	45	0	0	25	0	0	— 20	0	0
10. Chokapad	49	15	4	24	0	0	— 26	0	0
11. Barakhuma } 12. Gutingia }	Not examined.								

39. The Nowgam school has done splendidly and the head master deserves credit. Raikhola, which is a purely Khond school under a Khond master, has done well as usual. Kalingia is another Khond school.

40. I have started new combined schools at (1) Barakhuma and (2) Gutingia. At present all the children are in the infant class, so it is not easy to say how they are getting on. I expected a good many Khonds to come to the Gutingia school, but they will not. I inquired the reason. The Molikos said that they preferred their children to remain ignorant like themselves, lest when they became wise, the Sircar should tax them.

41. With regard to the bad results in the combined schools, I think one reason is that the pay of the masters—Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 for heads and assistants—is too low. It takes a large grant to make this sum up to a respectable livelihood; consequently, all the masters are continually begging for appointments in primary schools, where they prefer the certainty of Rs 8 to begin with and promotion to Rs. 12, 18 and 24, to the possibility of earning a large grant.

42. This is very natural, but it seriously damages the combined schools. I think all schools might with advantage be worked on the combined system, but the pay must be higher.

43. As to the spread of education among the Khonds, I must confess I do not see any very brilliant prospect. It is only in a few schools, Raikhola, Kalingia, &c., in the civilized parts near the edge of the ghâts, that Khonds go to school of their own motion. In other schools the few Khonds who appear on the books are mostly overgrown boys in the infant class, whose attendance is, to say the least of it, irregular, and obtained under pressure.

44. I believe the only way of pushing education among the Khonds would be the sanction of an increased grant for the Khond boys passed in the combined schools — say, 50 per cent. more than for Uriyas. The schoolmasters would then take some trouble to procure the attendance of Khonds, which they do not do now. As to the Uriyas, they fully appreciate education gratis, and no inducement is needed in their case.

I recommend this for sanction: *vide* paragraph 50 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.
Agent.

45. *Boundary Disputes.*—There have been no actual boundary disputes. I settled, however, what was practically one between Subarnagiri and Godapur. It came up in the form of a suit for land by a Khond of Sriramapur (in Godapur) against one of Subarnagiri. I settled it in favor of the latter. The young Raja afterwards wrote that the decision was unjust and that the Khonds would fight about it, for which he declined to hold himself responsible. Of course, I let him know that he would be held entirely responsible if anything occurred, especially as he was admittedly forewarned. His manager, no doubt, put him up to this. The latter is a mischievous and intriguing person.

46. *Abkari.*—I need add nothing to what has been said on the subject in previous years. The importance of the restrictions on distillation by Uriya Sundies has always been pointed out. I understand, however, that it is now proposed to license them. I hope it will be done. We might possibly have some control over a known number of licensed distillers. We have none over an unknown number of unlicensed ones. There were only 10 licenses issued in Ramagiri taluk, 3 in Balliguda, and none in Udayagiri.

47. Three convictions under the Act were obtained during the year out of 4 cases — all in Balliguda taluk.

A great deal of country liquor is known to be smuggled into these maliahs from Boad, but it is never detected, nor do I see how it well could be without a regular frontier patrol.

48. *Post.*—This is now the subject of a special report. The ordinary Maliah post has worked well through the year. The number of letters carried slightly decreased, but the banghies increased.

49. *Opium.*—There were two licensed shops in the division at Udayagiri and Tickaballi. They do little business; only 12 lb. and odd were sold against 53 lb. and odd last year.

The reason is that the Goomsur renters purposely keep these shops badly supplied, lest people from the plains (where the rate is one tolah less per rupee) should supply themselves from the hills. Consequently, the hill people complain that they have to go to Russellkonda for their opium.

This can easily be remedied by sending up a supply.
(Intld.) J. G. H.
Agent.

50. *Hill Chiefs.*—Raghunatha Patro of Budaguda has been deservedly dismissed as the result of the enquiry I held there last January; I do not think we have nearly done with him yet though. He is a most obstinate and litigious man as well as very clever, and there will be no peace in Budaguda so long as he remains there. But as the Government of India have ruled that the power exercised by the Agent of removing troublesome characters from particular places is illegal, I do not see that anything can be done. His successor has not been decided as yet.

Metta Patro was nominated by me in my letter dated 8th June 1888, No. 333.
(Intld.) J. G. H.
Agent.

51. The Katingia Chief is in a state of bankruptcy and is constantly at variance with his people. I was lately obliged to convict him criminally and fine him for knocking out a paik's teeth with the handle of a tangi. He has mortgaged his estate to the Bodogodo Rajah, and has, I believe, small chance of ever paying it off.

The Bodogodo late zemindar was his father-in-law. I am pressing him to pay off his debt, but so far without result.
(Intld.) J. G. H.
Agent.

52. I saw the Tat Rajah of Godapur at Buminigam and Godapur.

Ramachendra Santo has not returned to Godapur, which is rather surprising, as, owing to the ruling referred to above, he can do so when he likes. When he does, the fight will begin.

53. At present the senior Mahadevi is annoying the young Rajah considerably. I had an interview with her at Godapur. She seems to have occupied the fort to the exclusion of the Rajah and his mother, but no complaints were made on the subject. She told me she wanted to make a pilgrimage to Benares, and asked leave to mortgage her lands to pay expenses. The latter, of course, she cannot do, as the lands are not hers. The young Raja and his manager object vehemently to her being allowed to leave Godapur, as they say she has a lot of valuables belonging to the family which she will remove. I told them she could not be prevented from going, but if they would file a list of property said to be in her possession, she would be prevented from removing it. This they have not done.

54. I do not believe for a moment the old lady will ever go, but think she has only proposed it to annoy the Raja. She succeeds perfectly.

55. *Season and Health.*—The season was as good as the average in Balliguda, Ramagiri and most of Udayagiri. The north-east monsoon was rather short, and the hot weather set in earlier than usual. Rice is scarce and dear now, as it always is at this season.

I revised the Police Mirakh at all stations, but found no change from last year's rates necessary. The mohwa crop has been good, but the coming mango crop threatens to be short for want of showers.

The rates at which the Patroes are to supply rice to the Police are now settled annually in accordance with ruling prices.

(Intld.) J. G. H.
Agent.

56. Cattle have been healthy on the whole, but since the hot weather set in, a disease, which I believe is foot-and-mouth disease, is prevalent. I am told it is so every year.

57. Possibly owing to the dryness of the season I think there has been less fever than usual. Udayagiri, however, has been very unhealthy. Leprosy is prevalent in Chokapad. Rainfall statement is appended:—

	Amount.
	IN. CTS.
Balliguda	51 27
Udayagiri	51 45
Ramagiri	50 21

58. *Grave Crime.*—There has not been a great deal of crime within the year. Two murder cases were committed; one acquitted and one convicted of culpable homicide, another case of culpable homicide was also convicted.

There were other crimes classed as grave, but nothing worth mentioning. Towards the end of the year and since, there has been, however, quite a number of murder cases, but being under investigation, they do not come into the year's returns. There have been no considerable disturbances.

59. *Markets.*—The markets at Tickaballe and Udayagiri flourish exceedingly, and a great trade is done at these places every week. Linepada market languishes, and at Chokapad no market is held at all. The latter may revive when carts can go to the places *via* Bodangi.

The market at Sarangodo is not much used. It is too far from the plains, but it may revive when communication is opened with Kalahandi *via* Mohangiri ghât.

60. *Vaccination.*—The following figures give the number of cases vaccinated—(*a*) in this division, and (*b*) in the whole hill tracts—in the official year, compared with the same for the previous year:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase.
(*a*) In this division	3,657	5,106	1,449
(*b*) In the hill tracts	4,941	6,066	1,125

61. There is an improvement on the results of last year, which has taken place entirely in this division, work having decreased elsewhere. The work can still hardly be called satisfactory. Vaccinators could not be punished except through the Sanitary Commissioner, and such a circuitous process had few terrors for them. Now they can be fined on the spot, and I have reason to think that their returns will increase.

There has been no small-pox to speak of this year. There was a slight outbreak in October in Rotingia Muttah, and there is some now in Udayagiri.

62. *Wild Beasts*—

Name of officer by whom reward was granted.	Tigers.		Cheetas.		Bears.		Hyænas.		Total of rewards.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Special Assistant Agent, Ganjam ..	1	35 0 0	7	125 0 0	9	37 8 0	6	13 8 0	211 0 0
Balliguda Sub-Magistrate	3	105 0 0	48	1,220 0 0	16	72 0 0	3	9 0 0	1,406 0 0
Udayagiri do.	1	35 0 0	18	437 8 0	13	57 8 0	7	15 0 0	545 0 0
Ramagiri do.	..	..	5	112 8 0	..	..	..	..	112 8 0

Names of taluks.	Number of persons killed by				
	Tigers.	Cheetas.	Bears.	Snakes.	Total.
Balliguda	23	5	1	1	30*
Udayagiri	..	..	1	..	1
Ramagiri	..	1	..	..	1
Total ..	23	6	2	1	32

* Besides, there was one killed by wild boar.

63. The above figures show the people killed by wild beasts and the rewards granted for the destruction of the latter during the year. The people killed number 33 against 32 last year. There is a decrease of 3 in Udayagiri and 12 in Ramagiri, but the last increase in the figures for Balliguda more than balances this decrease.

64. The increase referred to is solely due to the Daringabadi man-eater. This beast has, I think, killed 26 people since he first began it. A reward of Rs. 100 has been sanctioned for him, but he seems unlikely to be killed as yet. He is very cunning and never comes back to a kill. Moreover his range is so large, including the whole country between Daringabadi and Subarnagiri, that his whereabouts is always uncertain.

65. I was at Daringabadi in January and at Subarnagiri in February with Mr. Meredith, and at each place we did our best to get any khabar of his whereabouts without success; moreover, he killed neither man nor beast while we were in the neighbourhood.

66. He has caused a great scare, more particularly by his most notorious feat, which was that of carrying off one of two constables who *in company with* 30 *Khonds* were proceeding to the scene of one of his kills. He is believed to be a "Palta Bagho."

67. Last year two deaths from snake bite in Udayagiri were considered suspicious. This year one occurred at Balliguda and the body was post-mortemed and the cause certified. That snakes do occur on the hills I have no doubt. I have seen two myself, whether poisonous or not I cannot say.

68. The rewards paid have fallen off by nearly 60 per cent., due chiefly to the reduction of the reward on tigers. The number of animals killed has also fallen off, chiefly in Udayagiri, owing to the departure of the Boad shikaries. I do not think that frauds are often perpetrated in claiming rewards.

69. *Treasuries.*—The sub-treasuries have been examined by the Treasury Deputy Collector.

Last July a defalcation of nearly Rs. 600 was discovered in the Udayagiri sub-treasury. I need not report the facts, as they were fully reported at the time.

The head gumastah was sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

70. *Records.*—The records, especially in Udayagiri, are very badly kept; this, owing to the incompetence of the establishment. I find it impossible to get a good gumastah there, even on the comparatively large pay they get, and even those there are always incapacitated by fever. Lately after some trouble I appointed a passed man who was anxious for the head gumastahship. He came, and in two days threw up his appointment.

71. *Hospitals.*—A hospital is badly needed at Udayagiri. I have asked for Rs. 120 to fit the existing police bungalow for the purpose. If this is allotted, it can be done in three weeks, and then nothing will be required but the allotment of funds in the Medical Department and appointment of a hospital assistant.

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

72. *Magistracy.*—Mr. Bartley was Sub-magistrate of Balliguda throughout the year. He does not travel enough, otherwise his work is satisfactory and he has been energetic over the Mohangiri road.

73. Lal Beg Sahib at Ramagiri is most useful and efficient.

74. Sanjivi Naidu, who joined at Udayagiri in December, is energetic and does very good work. He knows some Khond. He stands the climate badly.

75. Annual statements are appended.

APPENDIX D.—Map.

APPENDIX E.

MEMORANDUM.

DESCRIPTION of the Boundary between the villages of Kolakotta and those under the Gumma Bissoyi as laid *down* by the Agent, February 20th 1886.

1. From a pile of stones on the Gumma-Kolakotta road, the position of which was not disputed by either party, to a stone on a paddy bund 20 yards east of the tope (about six mango trees, two tamarinds, and a Neradi tree) with the village of Chaitanpur bearing east-north-east at a distance of about 400 yards.

2. Thence nearly due south along the paddy bunds about 100 yards to a stone on the edge of the dry cultivation.

3. Thence south-south-east 100 yards to another stone.

4. Again south-south-east 90 yards to another stone.

5. Again south-south-east 50 yards to another stone.

6. Thence turning south-south-west about 70 yards down a steep bank to the channel (Peddisiri channel).

7. Thence along the winding course of the channel to the point where it joins the Kadamba gedda coming down from Munisingi *via* Pedda Nanjili and Saratall. At this point the joint stream turns north.

8. Thence up the Munisingi channel about half a mile to the point where it is joined by a small stream from the west. At this point the channel itself turns nearly east.

9. Thence in a straight line west-south-west to the top of a small hill 333 yards.

10. Thence straight along the top of the hill to a conical hill bearing west ¼ south by compass called Guddi. N.B.—From the top of the small hill where a circular cairn of stones was put, a large black rock on the top of a hill called Mujing bears north by east.

11. This gives the villages of Golyjango to Kollakota, who will pay on account thereof to the Manager, Parlákimedi, the sum of Rs. 38 annually, which amount is to be credited to the Gumma Bissoyi's account. The villages of Adaba, Bominonda and Tulunda will remain under the Gumma Bissoyi.

APPENDIX F.

PATTA granted by Sri, Sri, Sri, Ramakristna Ray, Rajah of Jalantra Taluk, to Bonomali Padhano and Komulia Kaiji of Gangapur, Tumba Maliahs, Zalantra Taluk, dated 16th March 1888.

The said village of Gangapur is hereby leased out to you for Rs. 25 for fasli 1297. Paying the said amount without arrears you shall be enjoying the village. This cannot be otherwise.

APPENDIX G.

RECEIPT given by Sri Ramakristna Ray, Rajah of Jalantra, to Pattonayako, Jaunako and Kaijies of (1) Khaditalo, (2) Bhudatalo, (3) Mahalimo, (4) Tadingi, (5) Singilingi, (6) Buratalo, (7) Oudoonda, (8) Gujulingi, dated 7th April 1888.

The sum of Rs. 68, being the amount paid by you on account of arrears of fasli 1295, is received and credited in the chittah to-day.

APPENDIX H.

TRANSLATION of an Arji addressed to J. G. Horsfall, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, by Sri, Sri, Sri, Ramakrisnna Chotraya Deo, Zemindar of Jalantra, dated 25th February 1888.

I have this day received your furwan, No. 3, of the 19th instant, and understood the contents thereof.

In reply to the furwan, in which I am prohibited from visiting Tumba Maliah of my taluk, I beg to inform you that the maliah is my estate. When Her Majesty the Queen and the Government made over to me the charge of the estate at the expiration of my minority, an istimrar was granted to me. It is a permanent patta for a period of one hundred years for the continuance of the estate to me on my payment of a peishcush of thirty rupees to Government for the maliahs, and the Bissoyi has no right to it. The taluk is my property and I have no objection to proceed to my taluk and make arrangements with the ryots for the settlement and collection of rents, and I beg to state that I am not therefore under the obligation of submitting to your furwana. There is no objection to my visiting my taluk. You may be pleased to issue such a furwana if I were to go to other taluks, and I may submit to it. The ryots have hitherto presented four arzies to me, requesting me to come there. They already executed muchilkas to me, and my taking an action with reference to these documents is not objectionable. Arrears to the amount of about four or five thousand rupees are due to me from the maliahs. Any restriction that you may be pleased to impose against my visiting the locality will, I beg to state, subject you to the responsibility thereof.

In consequence of the troubles which you have been giving in respect to the taluk, arrears have accumulated for four or five years.

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT showing the allotment and expenditure on Public Works in the Hill Tracts of Ganjam during the year 1887-88.

Nature of work.	Amount allotted.	Amount expended on each work.	Total.	Unspent balance remitted.
COMMUNICATIONS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I.—*New Works.*				
Mohangiri Road	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
II.—*Repairs.*				
Maintenance of Boad road	1,820	1,820	1,820	..
Repairs to Kalipano road	3,470	3,470	3,470	..
Do. to Sarangada road	950	950	950	..
Do. to Chokapad road	430	430	430	..
Do. to Kotgar road	740	740	740	..
Do. to Linepada road	300	300	300	..
Do. to Tikaballi road	90	90	90	..
Do. to road from Sarangada to Boad frontier	30	30	30	..
Do. to Chokapad tank	100	100	100	..
Maintenance of Military road	1,860	1,860	1,860	..
Repairs to main military road from Lobarasingi to Parlákimedi ..	580	580	580	..
Do. to road from Chelligodo to Jogudapalli	560	560	560	..
Do. do. from do. to Ramágiri	120	120	120	..
Do. do. from Ramagiri to Bengasayi	220	220	220	..
Do. do. from do. to Bodoobodo	180	180	180	..
Do. do. from Nuagada to Kerdango	160	160	160	..
Do. to wooden bridge near Udayagiri and sloping the approaches to 4 streams between Chelligodo and Udayagiri ..	100	100	100	..
Total of Repairs ..	11,710	11,710	11,710	..
III.—BUILDINGS.				
New Works—Nil.				
Repairs.				
1. Special Assistant Agent's bungalow and Cutcherry officials' buildings at Balliguda	350	350	350	..
2. Sub-Magistrate's house at Balliguda	150	150	150	..
3. Do. do. at Udayagiri	100	100	100	..
4. Sub-Jail at Udayagiri	175	175	175	..
5. Do. at Balliguda	150	150	150	..
6. Market sheds	250	250	250	..
7. Rest houses	495	495	495	..
8. Special Assistant Agent's bungalow at Russellkonda	250	250	250	..
9. Repairs to bungalows at Udayagiri, Ramagiri, Kojiripodu, Nuagada and Chelligodo	60	60	60	..
10. Repairs to Hospital Assistant's house and hospital at Udayagiri	30	30	30	..
11. Repairs to the Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry at Udayagiri and sub-jail building	150	150	150	..
12. Repairs to the Sub-Magistrate's house	100	100	100	..
13. Do. to Kollakota Bungalow	10	10	10	..
14. Do. to Sarangho and Jerango bungalow	20	20	20	..
Total ..	2,290	2,290	2,290	..
Grand Total ..	15,000	15,000	15,000	..

APPENDIX J.

STATEMENT showing the number of boys and girls of Uriyas, Khonds and Sauras in the Hill schools of the Ganjam district on the 31st March 1888.

No.	Names of schools.	Names of taluks.	Uriyas.	Khonds.	Sauras.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	Linepada	Goomsur Maliahs.	50	67	..	117	117	..	117
2	Brahmanapad	Do. ..	28	8	..	36	34	2	36
3	Tickaballi, or Poornagada.	Do. ..	50	18	..	68	68	..	68
4	Sarungada	Chinna Kimedi Maliahs.	63	25	..	88	80	8	88
5	Koinjore	Goomsur Maliahs.	58	32	..	90	86	4	90
6	Mahasingi	Chinna Kimedi Maliahs.	45	..	..	45	34	11	45
7	Udayagiri	Goomsur Maliahs.	57	3	..	60	42	18	60
8	Kavalagam	Do. ..	51	5	..	56	53	3	56
9	Chendragiri	Chinna Kimedi Maliahs.	36	..	..	36	36	..	36
10	Balliguda	Goomsur Maliahs.	45	2	..	47	46	1	47
11	Budaguda	Chinna Kimedi Maliahs.	36	1	..	37	36	1	37
12	Possara	Goomsur Maliahs.	40	4	..	44	44	..	44
13	Kurtheti	Chinna Kimedi Maliahs.	39	1	..	40	35	5	40
14	Ramagiri	Pedda Kimedi Maliahs.	43	..	..	43	43	..	43
15	Udayagiri	Do. ..	49	..	1	50	50	..	50
16	Gumma	Parlákimedi Maliahs.	35	..	..	35	35	..	35
17	Serangho	Do. ..	24	..	6	30	30	..	30
		Total ..	749	166	7	922	869	53	922

APPENDIX K.

STATEMENT showing the operations of vaccination in the Hill Tracts of Ganjam during the year 1887-88, as compared with those in 1886-87.

——	Hill Tracts.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1886-87.	1887-88.		
Number vaccinated	4,941	6,066	1,125	..
Do. successful	4,764	5,822	1,058	..

APPENDIX L.

STATEMENT showing the civil suits tried by the Agency Courts in the District of Ganjam during the year 1887.

——	Suits pending at the end of 1886.	Suits instituted during the year.	Total.	Suit disposed of during the year.	Suits pending at the end of the year.
Original	6	100	106	87	19
Appeal	..	3	3	2	1
Total ..	6	103	109	89	20

APPENDIX M.

STATEMENT showing the number of Khonds, Panos, Sauras, accused during the year 1887 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.

No.	Agency Courts.	Description of Castes.	Under section 160.	Under sections 143 to 145.	Under sections 183 to 186.	Under section 188.	Under sections 217 to 223.	Under section 261.	Under section 242.	Under section 283.	Under section 353.	Under section 335.	Under section 323.	Under section 324.	Under sections 342 to 348.	Under section 376.	Under section 325.	Under section 341.	Under sections 352 to 358.	Under section 304A.	Under section 318.	Under section 324.	Under sections 312 to 316.	Under section 409.	Under sections 457 and 75.	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
1	Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam ..	Khonds																		2		1				1
		Panos																		3						
		Sauras																								
2	Principal Assistant Agent ..	Khonds																								
		Panos						1																		
		Sauras																								
3	Senior Assistant Agent ..	Khonds																								
		Panos																								
		Sauras																								
4	Special Assistant Agent ..	Khonds																								
		Panos						1	1																	
		Sauras																								
5	Balliguda 2nd-class Magistrate ..	Khonds	2														2									
		Panos		4																						
		Sauras		11														5		3		24				
6	Ramagiri do.	Khonds	9			2							1									1				
		Panos	1						1				1													
		Sauras											2													
7	Udayagiri do.	Khonds																								
		Panos							1																	
		Sauras																								
8	Parlákimedi do.	Khonds																								
		Panos or Pydies						1																		
		Sauras																								
9	Suradá do.	Khonds																								
		Panos																								
		Sauras																								
10	Ichápur do.	Khonds																								
		Panos																								
		Sauras																								

Statement showing the number of Khonds, Panos, Sauras, accused during the year 1887 in the Agency Courts of the Ganjam district, &c.—*cont.*

Agency Courts.	Description of Castes.	26 Under sections 467 and 380.	27 Under section 379.	28 Under section 395.	29 Under section 426.	30 Under section 403.	31 Under section 406.	32 Under section 380.	33 Under sections 447 and 426.	34 Under section 457.	35 Under section 411.	36 Under sections 417 to 420.	37 Under section 454.	38 Under section 436.	39 Under sections 447 and 448.	40 Under section 498.	41 Under section 500.	42 Under section 506.	43 Under sections 504 to 510.	44 Under section 302.	45 Under sections 328 and 352.	46 Abkári Act III of 1864.	47 Abkári Act V of 1879.	48 Total.
Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam.	Khonds			1											3									4
	Panos			6											6									13
	Sauras																							
Principal Assistant Agent	Khonds													1										1
	Panos																							
	Sauras																							
Senior Assistant Agent	Khonds																							
	Panos																							
	Sauras																							
Special Assistant Agent	Khonds																							
	Panos			6																				6
	Sauras																							
Balliguda 2nd-class Magistrate	Khonds		4					1		4			3		1							3		16
	Panos		8	2	8		1	7		4	6	3										6		46
	Sauras		2					4																6
Ramagiri do.	Khonds																							
	Panos		20		8		1																	29
	Sauras																							
Udayagiri do.	Khonds		3				3														2			5
	Panos							3		1														4
	Sauras																							
Parlákimedi do.	Khonds																							
	Panos or Pydies		3			2									7									12
	Sauras		9			2									8									19
Surádá do.	Khonds																							
	Panos																							
	Sauras																							
Ichápur do.	Khonds		3																					3
	Panos																							
	Sauras																							
		12	50	7	8	4	4	15	1	17	6	1	3	2	15	:	5	:	:	7	3	1	:	246

APPENDIX N.

STATEMENT showing the number of criminal cases tried by the Agency Courts in the district of Ganjam during the year 1887.

	Cases pending at the end of 1886.	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	5	227	232	220	12
Appeal	2	..	2	2	..

APPENDIX O.

STATEMENT showing the crime of the year 1887 as compared with that of 1886.

Offences.	1886. Accused.	1886. Convicted.	1886. Dismissed.	1887. Accused.	1887. Convicted.	1887. Dismissed.
Grave	141*	79	62	23*	8	15
Petty	576	303	273	543	225	318
Total	717	382	335	566	233	333

* The large difference in number of persons is due to the cases of rioting in the previous year.

APPENDIX P.

STATEMENT of rainfall for 1887-88 as compared with that of 1886-87.

Taluks.	Rainfall. 1886-87. IN. OZ.	Rainfall. 1887-88. IN. OZ.
Balliguda	42 62	51 27
Ramagiri	64 39	50 21
Udayagiri	65 95	51 45

APPENDIX Q.

STATEMENT showing the number of animals killed in the Ganjam Agency Tracts and the rewards granted during the year 1887-88.

Officer granting the reward.	Tigers. No.	Tigers. Amount.	Cheetahs. No.	Cheetahs. Amount.	Bears. No.	Bears. Amount.	Hyænas. No.	Hyænas. Amount.	Total. No.	Total. Amount.	No. killed. Persons.	No. killed. Cattle.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
Agent	..	..	1	25	1	5	..	..	2	30	..	..
Principal Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special Assistant Agent	1	35	7	125	9	37½	6	13½	23	211	..	..
Balliguda Sub-Magistrate	3	105	48	1,220	16	72	3	9	70	1,406	30	..
Udayagiri Sub-Magistrate	1	35	18	437½	13	57½	7	15	39	545	1	..
Ramagiri—												
Senior Assistant's Division	..	..	13	300	..	..	..	..	13	300	1	..
Special Assistant's Division.	..	..	5	112½	..	..	..	..	5	112½	1	..
Parlákimedi Division.	..	..	4	87½	1	5	1	3	6	95½	2	..
Surádá do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sompet do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ichápur do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5	175	96	2,307½	40	177	17	40½	158	2,700	35	..

From J. G. HORSFALL, Esq., Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chatrapur, 22nd June 1888, No. 353.

With reference to paragraph 78 of my report, dated 20th June 1888, No. 340, I have the honor to state that, in anticipation of Government sanction, I have published a notice in the District Gazette and in the villages of Subarnagiri, Budaguda and Daringabadi, stating that a special reward of Rs. 250 will be paid to whoever may kill the man-eating tiger that has now been the terror of the neighbourhood for upwards of a year.

From A. FARRER, Esq., Postmaster-General, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 5th July 1888, No. 6840.

In continuation of this office No. 1182—1, dated 19th April 1888, I have the honor to state that the Inspector of Post Offices who was deputed to inquire and report about the opening of certain lines in the Maliah tracts of the Ganjam district returned to the plains very ill with fever and quite unfit for any work. The Divisional Superintendent, however, states that the report called for will be submitted in a fortnight, when I shall send in the report due by me.

ORDER—dated 7th August 1888, No. 1666, Judicial.

In the first of the foregoing papers, Mr. Horsfall submits his report on the administration of the Ganjam Hill Tracts for the year 1887-88. It was received by the Government on the 28th June—a date earlier than in any year since 1882—and the prescribed map this year accompanied it. The punctual submission of the report is noticed with approval.

2. The Agent made three tours lasting 45 days in all. He travelled through the greater part of the Peddakimedi and Parlákimedi maliahs, besides visiting Jalantra and Mandasa, but hardly did more than enter the Special Assistant Agent's division. Owing to changes among the officers holding the post of Special Assistant Agent, the period spent on tours in that important charge was again less than usual, but Mr. Horne, after his arrival, travelled continuously and visited every part of his division, except the Kuttiya country. His report shows that he has given careful and intelligent attention to the affairs of the maliahs under his charge. The Principal and Senior Assistant Agents each spent the prescribed period above the ghâts.

3. Under the head of boundary disputes, the present report raises some important questions, originating in dissensions between the Saoros of Kolakota and the Gumma Bissoye, whose greed and oppression were so strongly animadverted upon by Mr. MacCartie in 1881. As regards the disputed nine fields on the boundary between Taraba and Golyjango, the matter is one which can only be decided by local investigation. The Agent has twice been over the ground and has decided that the fields belong to the Taraba village. This decision should, therefore, be upheld, and the boundary permanently and clearly marked out.

4. But on the two general questions raised by the Agent in paragraph 16 of his report, the Government are not able to agree with him. To allow the Bissoye to make additional demands as cultivation increases would be tantamount to destroying the whole results of Mr. MacCartie's careful and satisfactory settlement, which received the approval of Government in G.O., 24th November 1882, No. 1954. The Government consider that the Bissoyes' claims should be strictly limited to the amount then recorded as due by the particular village and stated in the putta issued to the headman with reference to paragraph 93 of Mr. MacCartie's report. On general grounds also it is undesirable to permit enhancement of the Bissoyes' demands. Their own contributions in the shape of kattubadi or tribute are permanently fixed; they contribute in no way to the improvement or reclamation of the soil; and their exactions have, on many occasions, endangered the tranquillity of the country. It is therefore most necessary to define exactly what their rights are, and a record

of those rights, which was acquiesced in by all parties, having been made by Mr. MacCartie, it cannot be disturbed. The matter referred to in paragraph 6 of the Principal Assistant Agent's report, which is stated to be on appeal before the Agent, should be disposed of in accordance with this decision. Of course, these orders will not apply to any village in which the due to the Bissoye has been recorded, not as a lump sum or quantity of grain, but as a certain proportion of the crop or so much grain or money per acre.

5. The Government regret to learn that the dispute on the Boad boundary, the alleged illegal arrest of some Linepada Khonds by the Boad police, and the dispute touching the villages of Pireli and Giheri on the Kalahandi frontier, remain unsettled. The long continuance of such controversies is unsatisfactory, and, as evidenced in the first matter by the illegal search at Sarangada, is always liable to give rise to further complications. The three boundary disputes referred to in paragraphs 8, 9 and 12 of Mr. Broadfoot's report also seem to be unsettled. The Government expect the Agent to take measures for the disposal of these matters within the current year.

6. The two chief subjects dealt with by the Agent under the head of "Hill Chiefs" are the misconduct and insubordination of the Jalantra zemindar and of the Peddakimedi zemindar. In G.O., dated 25th October 1887, No. 2405, the Government observed that should the Jalantra zemindar cause further trouble by interfering with the Bissoyes of the maliahs attached to his estate, or should his estate be sold, it would probably be desirable to attach the hill villages under Regulation II of 1819. The Agent now reports that the zemindar continues his interference with the maliahs, and, from a translation of an arzi addressed by the zemindar to the Agent, dated 25th February 1888, it is evident that the zemindar believes he has a right to oust the Bissoyes entirely from the maliahs which were made over to him in 1874. The Jalantra estate proper has also been sold, but no application has yet been received for the transfer of registry in the Collector's office. It is inconvenient to deal with a matter of this description in the review of the Agency report, but as soon as the transfer of the Jalantra zemindari is completed, or sooner should cause arise, the Agent will submit a special report, showing whether he advises the attachment of the Jalantra maliahs, or of any part of them, under Regulation II of 1819, and, if so, on what "reasons of State policy" such a recommendation is made. If sufficient ground is shown, the Government will be prepared to take action. If the Agent considers any other measure preferable, he should explain it distinctly.

7. Almost the same remarks apply to the case of the Peddakimedi zemindar, except that his disobedience to the Agent's orders, prohibiting his direct interference with the hill villages, has been slightly less determined. In G.O., dated 6th April 1888, No. 815, the Government have already called for a report on this case, which should be separately submitted. If strong measures are adopted against the Jalantra zemindar, the Peddakimedi zemindar may see the danger of his proceedings and submit. The matter must, however, be further reported on by the Agent. The sanction requested in paragraphs 23 and 24 of the Agent's report is granted. With regard to the Special Assistant Agent's remarks concerning Raghunatha Patro, it is observed that, if the Agent considers sufficient reasons exist, he can remove the ex-Patro from Budaguda by the issue of a warrant under Act XXIV of 1839. A similar remark applies to the observations in Mr. Horne's 52nd paragraph. If Ramachendra Santo returns to Godapur, it will be for the Agent to determine whether he should be arrested.

8. The most important undertaking of the year among public works was the Mohangiri ghât road. The Government learn with satisfaction that the first section of 8 miles between Baliguda and Barakuma was opened for cart traffic by the end of the year under report. The second section between Barakuma and Pokiriband was in hand, and the Agent considers that the allotment for 1888-89 will complete the road to the head of the ghât. The Government desire to receive in December next a special report, similar to that contained in the Special Assistant Agent's letter, No. 369, dated 14th December 1887, showing what progress has been made, what portion of the funds allotted has been expended, and what further operations are proposed. As soon as the road is complete to Pokiriband and the

ghât is about to be undertaken, the Central Provinces Government will be addressed on the subject of the corresponding road to be made from Raipur on their side of the frontier. The Agent's request that the Public Works officer who prepares the plan and estimate for the bridge at Mahasingi be directed at the same time to assist in laying out the trace for the Mohangiri ghât will be disposed of in the Public Works Department. It is observed that the plan and estimates for the bridge which were called for in G.O., dated 25th January 1886, No. 318 W., do not appear to have been yet furnished by the Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, and an explanation of the delay will be called for in the Public Works Department.

9. Besides the Mohangiri ghât road, no other new work was undertaken during the year, the whole of the Rs. 14,000 allotted in the budget for petty construction and repair having been expended on the upkeep of existing communications and buildings. The largest expenditure was on the Kalipano road in the Special Assistant Agent's division, on which Rs. 3,470 were expended, mostly in replacing wooden by masonry bridges. There is still further work to be done between Noagum and Dharmapuram. The Military Trunk road and the Boad road, as usual, were the next largest items of expenditure.

10. In paragraph 43, the Agent enumerates four new roads which he considers are required. Two of these are in the Parlákimedi maliahs, and can be constructed from the funds of the estate. The third will, it is said, provide a new and more direct route from Berhampore to the hills, and will apparently join the Lobarasingi-Baliguda military road at Mohand. The fourth will connect Goomsur with Chokapad. The Government approve of the Agent's proposals, but his special attention is drawn to the instructions issued in G.O., dated 20th July 1888, No. 1541, to the Agent at Vizagapatam, regarding the necessity of finishing one work before another is begun. As the Galleri-Chokapad road has been commenced, it should first be completed. The Special Assistant Agent's remarks (paragraph 26) regarding the Sarangodo road suggest the importance of providing masonry bridges in the first instance, instead of wooden ones, which, as in the case of Kalipano road, have afterwards to be replaced, but it is better to be content with stone road dams where bridges are not absolutely necessary.

11. The information regarding education is incomplete, owing to the exclusion from the statement given in Appendix J of all combined schools. There is no apparent reason for this, and future reports should show figures for all schools within the Agency Tracts. It is observed that in his proceedings on the last report on the Ganjam Hills schools, the Director of Public Instruction approved of the proposal to convert all the schools into salary results institutions. It is evident that a start has yet to be made in the education of the Saoros. Six children of this race are shown in Appendix J as attending the Serangho school, but Mr. O'Farrell says that when he inspected it, no Saoros were under instruction. The Special Assistant Agent appears to have taken considerable trouble with the educational work of his division. His proposals (1) that the rate of pay of masters in combined schools should be raised, (2) that an increased grant of 50 per cent. should be given to Khond boys under Chapter III of the Grant-in-aid Code, will be referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks. From Article 52 of that chapter, it would seem that the second suggestion is already in force.

12. The vaccination work of the year shows some improvement in the Special Assistant Agent's division, and the Agent and Special Assistant anticipate further advance now that the staff has been placed entirely under the Agency officers. The reports of the Principal and Senior Assistant Agents are unfavorable; but it is hoped the change of system will effect improvement. It is very desirable that the returns of the vaccinators should be checked, whenever possible.

13. The number of civil suits instituted during 1887-88 was 100, as compared with an average of 99 during the three preceding years. Only 87 suits were disposed of, and the average duration of each suit, which the Government observed had risen in 1886-87, is not stated. The Agent will now supply this information. Arrears rose from 6 at the beginning, to 19 at the end, of the year. There were 3 civil

appeals, against 5 in each of the two previous years. The criminal statistics of the year do not call for remark. No disturbances occurred, and crime was not more than normal.

14. The Government are glad to learn that the general conduct of the police has been satisfactory.

15. With reference to the Agent's letter, E. No. 27, dated 9th February 1888, on the subject of the Maliah post, the Government observe that it was forwarded under the Postmaster-General's endorsement, No. 20969—4, dated 22nd February 1888, with an intimation that that officer's views would be submitted later on. On the 5th July 1888, the Postmaster-General, in explaining the delay which has occurred, has promised the early submission of his report, and the Government hope soon to be able to dispose of the matter.

16. Paragraphs 45—49 and 77—78 will be disposed of in the Revenue Department, to which the Agent's letter, No. 353, dated 22nd June 1888, will be transferred.

(True Extract.)

A. G. CARDEW,
Acting Under Secy. to Govt.

To the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam.
" " " in Vizagapatam.
" " " in Godávari.
" 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.

Govt. of {1888} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 7th August 1888, No. 1666.

AUGUST.

Ganjam Hill Tracts.

Reviewing the report on the administration of the — for 1887-88.