(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 42

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 3/90

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

PWD துறை

43

அரசாணை எண்.	அச்சகம்
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். 3463	பலவகை

நாள் : 5-12-1889 19

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

21 Sheets

ஆவண. கா-1—18,006—15-6-87.

3463

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 Ichápur, 13th September 1889, No. 58-E.

I have the honor to submit my report on the administration of the Hill tracts of this district for the year ending 31st March 1889.

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

3. The office of the Principal Assistant Agent was held by different officers during the year. Mr. H. H. O'Farrell held the office till 7th April 1888, when he was relieved by his Sub-Sheristadar (now Head Clerk). Mr. M. D. Bell, the Acting Senior Assistant Collector, was in charge of the Principal Assistant Agent's office from 18th to 30th April 1888, when he was relieved by Mr. R. D. Broadfoot, who continued in the office till the end of the year.

4. Mr. M. D. Bell held the office of the Senior Assistant Agent till 18th March 1889, when he was relieved by Mr. H. W. Foster, who continued in the office till the end of the year.

5. Mr. W. O. Horne held the office of the Special Assistant Agent throughout the year.

6. *Tours.*—I made only one tour lasting for 35 days, from 5th January to 8th February, during which I visited the Goomsur, Chinnakimedi, and Bodogodo Maliahs.

7. Mr. Broadfoot, the Principal Assistant Agent, made but one tour lasting for 25 days. 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, made two tours as follows:—

1st occasion	...	...	15 days from 2nd to 16th December 1888.
2nd „	...	...	10 „ 2nd „ 11th March 1889.
	Total	...	25 days.

9. In addition to the above 25 days, he spent four days at Mahendragiri, in the Mandasa Maliahs, at the beginning of the year.

10. Mr. Horne, the Special Assistant Agent, was on the hills for about 6½ months, and visited every part of his division during the year.

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

1. Principal Assistant Agent's report, dated 5th April 1889, No. 62.—Appendix marked A.
2. Senior Assistant Agent's report, dated 11th August 1889, No. 39.—Appendix marked B.
3. Special Assistant Agent's report, dated 22nd May 1889, No. 242.—Appendix marked C.

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

* Appendix D.

13. *Elephants.*—The total amount of charges incurred for the elephants during the year is Rs. 4,860, against Rs. 4,061 in 1887-88. The increase in expenditure is due to the high prices of rice.

14. The receipts during the year under report amount to Rs. 118-8-0, against Rs. 110-4-0 last year.

15. The elephants have worked satisfactorily during the year, with the exception of Lakshmanpiari and Motilal, which the Special Assistant Agent recommends to be disposed of. The special report promised by him is awaited.

16. *Boundary Disputes—Sarangada-Boad Boundary Dispute.*—I am glad to report that the Superintendent, Tributary Mahals, has agreed to accept the boundary between Sarangada, in the Chinnakimedi Maliahs of this district, and Boad, as proposed by Mr. Pinhey and myself on personal inspection in 1887. I have ordered that the Balliguda Sub-Magistrate and the Daspalla Tahsildar should meet and have the boundary substantially marked as early as possible before cultivation commences, and that the cost of the work should be defrayed equally by Madras and Bengal. On hearing that the line has been marked out, I will submit a report to Government.

17. *Gumma-Kolakota Boundary Dispute.*—The Principal Assistant Agent reports that marks have been fixed to denote the boundary between Gumma and Kolakota, and that the villagers of Abada, Bonamunda and Thalunda are very much dissatisfied with my decision and decline to remain under Gumma Bissoyi: *vide* memorandum of the marks submitted by the Principal Assistant Agent, copy * of which is enclosed. The civil appeal against Mr. O'Farrell's decision in the suit brought by the Gumma Bissoyi against these villagers for produce of the lands for Faslies 1293, '94 and '95, is still pending before me, and I will see into the matter myself when I dispose of the appeal, with reference to the orders of Government referred to in paragraph 4 of G.O., dated 7th August 1888, No. 1666, Judicial.

* Appendix E.

18. The following three disputes, referred to in paragraphs 8, 9 and 12 of Mr. Broadfoot's report alluded to in paragraph 5 of G.O., dated 7th August 1888, No. 1666, Judicial, have been disposed of during the year:—

(*a*) *Gumma-Jeypore Boundary Dispute.*—This is the dispute referred to in paragraph 8 of Mr. Broadfoot's report. The boundary line has been clearly marked out by Messrs. Broadfoot and Elwin, the Senior Assistant Agent of Vizagapatam. A copy † of the memorandum showing the marks laid down, submitted by the Principal Assistant Agent, is enclosed. Now by this new demarcation some lands which have been hitherto under Jeypore have come into the possession of the Gumma Bissoyi. There has been a question regarding the rate of rent payable to the Bissoyi, the Jeypore rate which the Sourahs have been hitherto paying being more favorable to the Sourahs than that prevailing in the Gumma Muttah. The Senior Assistant Agent of Vizagapatam has considered that the Bissoyi should be prevented from interfering with the lands now newly demarcated as his, and that, if he does interfere in the way of attempting to enhance the sist (up to this time payable to Jeypore) of the present cultivators, or in the way of attempting to eject them and put in his own men, there would be a disturbance at the next cultivation season, and has, therefore, suggested that the sist be collected from the Sourahs by the Deputy Tahsildar or Amin of Gunupur, and paid over to the Bissoyi. I have concurred with him, and addressed the Vizagapatam Agent to instruct the Gunupur Sub-Magistrate to collect the usual sist from the Sourahs for payment to the Bissoyi, and ordered the Bissoyi not to demand any sist himself from the Sourahs.

† Appendix F.

(*b*) *Ongara Dispute.*—This is the dispute referred to in paragraph 9 of Mr. Broadfoot's report above referred to. From paragraph 6 (II) of the Principal Assistant Agent's report (Appendix A), it would seem that this dispute has come to an end. But the Vizagapatam Agent, in his letter, No. 747, dated 27th November 1888, states

3463

as follows, while admitting that Modhu Gomango is not in actual possession of the village:—

"As to Serango Bissoyi's claim to the possession of Ongara, I have the honor to observe that if the line accepted and confirmed by Government in their order, dated 12th October 1878, No. 2066, paragraph 7, is a line of boundary between Jeypore and Parlákimedi estates, and if, as Government state, the decision has the force of law under section 8 of the Scheduled Districts Act of 1874, and bars either party from suing for possession of the village, then Ongara belongs to Jeypore and Serango Bissoyi has no right and cannot establish a right in respect of Ongara. Similarly, under this interpretation of the law, Jeypore is barred from establishing a right in respect of the three hamlets of Ongara lying on the other side of the boundary.

"If, on the other hand, the boundary decision goes only to demarcate the two districts without saying anything as to the respective rights of the parties, or giving only an *ad interim* judgment on that point, then Serango Bissoyi may sue for Ongara in the Courts of this district, and Jeypore may sue for the three hamlets in the Ganjam Courts."

I am of opinion that the boundary decision goes only to demarcate the two districts without saying anything as to the respective rights of the parties, and that the Serango Bissoyi is not barred from establishing his right in respect of Ongara in the Vizagapatam Courts. I beg, however, to be favored with the views of Government on the point.

(*c*) *Koipuram-Budarasingi Boundary Dispute.*—This is the dispute referred to in paragraph 12 of Mr. Broadfoot's report above referred to. The facts of the dispute are briefly recorded in paragraph 6 (V) of the Principal Assistant Agent's report (Appendix A). The Budarasingi Zemindar's claim has been rejected. A copy * of the Principal Assistant Agent's Proceedings, dated 28th February 1889, deciding the boundary, is submitted for the approval of Government. On receipt of Government orders, the boundary will be marked out in accordance with the decision. My Principal Assistant Agent has reported that the Manager of the Parlákimedi Estate expressed himself satisfied with his decision, and that the Dewan of Budarasingi Zemindar stated that the zemindar would abide by it.

* Appendix G.

19. *Munisingi-Barasingi Boundary Dispute*, referred to in paragraph 6 (IV) of my Principal Assistant's report (Appendix A), is one which has arisen and was disposed of within the year between Munisingi of Gumma and Barasingi of Jerangi in the Parlákimedi Maliahs. A copy † of the decision passed by a panchayet consisting of the Gumma Bissoyi, the Manager of Parlákimedi and Borojo-Gomango and approved by Mr. Broadfoot on 9th February 1889, is submitted for the approval of Government. My Principal Assistant reports that both parties said that they were satisfied with the decision. The boundary will be marked out where necessary on receipt of Government orders.

† Appendix H.

20. *Goomsur-Boad Boundary Dispute.*—The dispute regarding the apprehension in Boad Khond Mahals of some Linepada Khonds by the Boad police, referred to in paragraph 19 of my report printed in G.O., dated 7th August 1888, No. 1666, Judicial, turned out to be a boundary dispute between Purnapani in the Goomsur Maliahs and Dimirigora and Barhigora in Khond Mahals. This dispute has been fully inquired into, and finally decided in October 1888, when the boundary was marked out by the Udayagiri Sub-Magistrate and the Tahsildar of Khond Mahals in the presence of the contending parties, who accepted the boundary. A copy ‡ of their joint memorandum describing the boundary line is submitted.

‡ Appendix I.

21. *Mundighar-Orladhoni Boundary Dispute.*—This dispute is in regard to the village Perali, referred to in paragraph 19 of my report printed at page 8 of G.O., dated 7th August 1888, No. 1666, Judicial. This dispute is still pending. An inquiry has been held by the Superintendent of Kalahandi, who visited the locality.

The dispute is as regards only one village, which is called Pideli. The Superintendent of Kalahandi found the village to be on their side. My Special Assistant Agent, who has been instructed to visit the locality, was unable to do so this year, his presence being required at Mohana.

22. *Gumma-Gunupur Boundary Dispute.*—The dispute between the Gumma Bissoyi and the Nowda Patro of Gunupur, regarding a piece of land called "Olomunda" in Gyba village, referred to in paragraph 21 of my report printed at page 3 of G.O., dated 7th August 1888, No. 1666, Judicial, has been disposed of. The Nowda Patro of Gunupur has been directed, and he agreed, to refrain from interfering with the land in dispute.

23. *Hill Chiefs.*—The copper sasanam promised to Bomsi Gomango of Kolakota was granted to him in January last. A copy * of the sasanam is enclosed. The cost of engraving letters, &c., on it, amounting to Rs. 15-4-0, has been met out of the funds of the Parlákimedi Estate, as on reconsideration I have thought that the estate should incur the charge; hence the non-submission of the estimate called for in paragraph 3 of G.O., dated 5th April 1887, No. 746, Judicial.

*Appendix J.

24. There has been a dispute since 1887 between the Bissoyi of Rayagada in the Parlákimedi Maliahs and the villages of Domolo and Munsingi regarding the payment of money-rent by the latter. The facts of the dispute are briefly recorded in paragraph 24 of Mr. Foster's memorandum printed at page 23 of G.O., dated 24th October 1887, No. 2392, Judicial. As stated in paragraph 35 of my report printed at page 5 of the same Government Order, I ordered a regular inquiry to be made in the matter. When there was a dispute between the same parties in 1885 before the Parlákimedi Sub-Magistrate, they filed a razinamah, dated 20th June 1885, before the Sub-Magistrate, in which the Bissoyi agreed to receive as follows from the villagers:—

Domolo—
Two garces paddy.
Three days' vetti for the Bissoyi.
One day's vetti for the Peshnias for thatching their houses.
Six dallies as usual.
Munusingi—
One garce paddy.
Three days' vetti to the Bissoyi.
One day's vetti to the Peshnias for thatching their houses.
Six dallies as usual.

25. No mention was made in the razinamah about any money payment. I therefore ordered that the razinamah was final and that the Bissoyi's claim for money payments should not be allowed. Mr. MacCartie's settlement has been modified accordingly.

26. Subsequently the Bissoyi complained that the Sourahs of Domolo village had refused to pay dallies to him and the dues of the Peshnias, and that they had not done vetti. While referring the Bissoyi's petition to the Principal Assistant Agent, I asked him to report the description of the dallies demanded by the Bissoyi and the description of the dallies agreed to be paid by the Sourahs in the razinamah above referred to. Mr. Broadfoot held an inquiry at Rayagada. The Sourahs' version differed very much from that of the Bissoyi. Mr. Broadfoot, however, succeeded in effecting a compromise, the terms of which are very clear and leave no room for future complaints. Copies † of the agreements are submitted. Mr. MacCartie's settlement has been modified in accordance with the agreements. By the above terms the payment of rent in kind has been converted into that of money.

† Appendices K and L.

27. There was a dispute between the villagers of Toppongo and the Bissoyi of Jerangi in the Parlákimedi Maliahs regarding the payments to be made by the former

3463

to the Peshnias. Mr. MacCartie's settlement prescribes the following as payable to the Peshnias:—

Paddy	Two putties	per house.
Honey	One adda	
Junugulu	One adda—each man.	

The quantity of paddy settled appeared excessive, and I thought there might be a mistake in printing. The Principal Assistant Agent, who has got the original copy of Mr. MacCartie's settlement, reported that there was no mistake in printing. I then ordered an inquiry to be made in the presence of the Bissoyi and the Sourahs. The Principal Assistant Agent reports (*vide* paragraph 18 *d*) that the parties eventually compromised the matter; a copy * of the agreement accepted by both the parties is submitted.

* Appendix M.

28. Raghunadha Patro having been dismissed from the patro's office of Budaguda, one Metta Patro was nominated by me to succeed to him. His appointment was accordingly sanctioned in G.O., dated 22nd June 1888, No. 1378, Judicial. I solicit the orders of Government to grant him the usual silk cloths at the Government expense.

29. During the year under report, one Rusuno Patro, of Kurtimghar, a subordinate Patro to the Bahadur Patro of Jumribund, in the Chinnakimedi Maliahs, died leaving a son Ponnaru Patro aged about 20 years. I have appointed the son to succeed his father, and my action has been approved in G.O., dated 26th October 1888, No. 2211, Judicial.

30. Regarding affairs in the Peddakimedi and Jalantra Maliahs, I will submit shortly a separate report.

31. As usual there were a few complaints against the Ramagiri Patro in the Peddakimedi Maliahs, who is unpopular in his muttah. The complaints were disposed of by Mr. Bell. The criminal charge against the Patro has been referred to the police for inquiry, and is still pending in their hands.

32. I have ordered Mr. Foster to inquire into the complaint made to Mr. Bell by the Udayagiri Patro against the Patros of Nuagada, Khojiripoda, and Jalarasingi, for encroaching upon his inam lands.

33. *State Prisoners.*—There was nothing requiring special notice during the year.

34. *Public Works.*—For petty construction and repairs in 1888-89 a budget was originally submitted for Rs. 24,825, but in G.O., dated 27th September 1887, No. 1064, Financial, Government sanctioned Rs. 20,000 only. In addition to this, the following sums were also sanctioned:—

	Rs.
For Mohangiri ghât road: *vide* telegram from Government, dated 16th February 1888	3,000
For Taptapani ghât road	5,000
For digging wells	1,500
Total ..	9,500

35. The total amount sanctioned was, therefore, Rs. 29,500, which was distributed as shown in the following statement:—

3

Head.		Amount allotted.	Amount expended.	Balance lapsed to Government.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. New Works	1. Communications	11,820	9,035	2,785
	2. Buildings	425	425	..
	3. Wells	1,500	450	1,050
	Total ..	13,745	9,910	3,835
2. Repairs	1. Communications	13,140	12,840	300
	2. Buildings	2,605	2,480	125
	3. Wells	10	10	..
	Total ..	15,755	15,330	425
	Grand Total ..	29,500	25,240	4,260

36. In addition to Rs. 25,240 shown in the above statement as expended during the year, a sum of Rs. 2,977 was spent on roads, &c., in the Parlákimedi Maliahs out of the Estate funds.

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

* Appendix N.

38. The following new works (communications) were executed during the year:—

(1) Mohangiri ghât road.
(2) Ghatiguda-Boddangi road.
(3) Taptapani ghât road.
(4) Rakia-Digi road.
(5) Masonry bridges on the Kalipano road.
(6) Porimolo-Udayagiri road.

39. I inspected the works Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

40. I am glad to report that the Mohangiri road has been made up to the top of the ghât above Kalahandi at Pokiribund. I examined the road in January and submitted Report E, No. 37, dated 28th January 1889, with reference to paragraph 8 of G.O., dated 7th August 1888, No. 1666, Judicial.

41. *Ghatiguda-Boddangi Road.*—This will eventually be connected with Russellkondah by extending the Kullada road through Gullery to Boddangi. When traversed by me in January, the road was impassable to bandies. Work has been since going on as a famine relief work.

42. *Taptapani Ghât Road.*—I came down the Taptapani ghât in February last, and consider that it can easily be converted into a good bandy road. Work has been going on since February, and the road is now nearly completed.

(1) Chendragiri.
(2) Chendiput.
(3) Dowmaduva.
(4) Khariguda.
(5) Birkot.
(6) Somalapur.
(7) Jhalarsinji.
(8) Korabadikonda Odaba.
(9) Obarsingi.

43. Wells were dug at the marginally noted places at a cost of Rs. 450.

44. From the statement given in paragraph 35 *supra*, it would appear that a sum of Rs. 4,260 was left unexpended at the end of the year. It is detailed below:—

	Rs.
(1) Taptapani ghât road	2,617
(2) Masonry bridges on Kalipano road	168
(3) Sinking wells	1,050
(4) Maintenance grant of Boad road	300
(5) Special Assistant Agent's bungalow at Russellkonda	125
Total ..	4,260

3463

45. The amount of Rs. 2,617 shown against the Taptapani ghât road has been ordered to be expended during the current year. The work was, therefore, continued.

46. My Special Assistant Agent, in paragraph 17 of his report, explains that the sum of Rs. 168, the unexpended balance of the allotment for the masonry bridges on the Kalipano road, was not required; and in paragraph 31 of his report, he finds fault with the Udayagiri Sub-magistrate for allowing Rs. 300 of the Boad road to lapse. It seems that the sum of Rs. 125 which remained unspent out of the allotment made for repairs to the Special Assistant Agent's bungalow at Russellkonda, was not required. Expenditure on wells was continued in the year under report.

47. *Forest.*—As my Special Assistant observes, wanton destruction still continues. I am glad, however, to see from my Special Assistant Agent's report, that the Khonds in the Hodogodo Muttah have reserved the forests on several hills in consequence of the want felt by them of timber fit for building, and possibly partly in consequence of the advice that I have been giving them for years past.

48. *Abkari.*—Thirty-seven licenses were issued during the year, against forty-six in the preceding year, the fees collected being Rs. 148 against Rs. 184. It may be noted that one license was issued for manufacture and sale of liquor in the Parlákimedi Maliahs, where there have been no applications up to the year under report.

49. In G.O., dated 9th August 1888, No. 553, Government sanctioned the Board's proposal to grant distilling licenses to Uriya Sundies at Udayagiri and Tickaballi, subject to certain conditions, and an annual fee of Rs. 15 for each license. No licenses were issued for the year under report, and I shall report on the subject in my report for the current year.

50. The following statement shows the number of cases, &c., disposed of under the Abkári Act III of 1864 as amended by Act V of 1879, in 1888, as compared with those disposed of in 1887:—

Offence.	1888.				1887.			
	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of accused.			Number of cases disposed of.	Number of accused.		
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Total.		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Total.
Section 21—Manufacture or sale of liquor without license ..	5	4	8	12	8	10	2	12
Section 22—Conveying liquor without license	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Section 23 A—Possession of implements for manufacture of liquor	9	10	..	10	1	1	..	1
Total ..	16	14	10	24	9	11	2	13

51. *Opium.*—As in last year, 3 licenses were issued for vend of opium—one at Udayagiri, one at Tickaballi, and the third at Karaballi. The first two places are in the Goomsur Maliahs, and the last in the Parlákimedi Maliahs.

52. There were complaints from the vendors at Udayagiri and Tickaballi that the low-country renters did not supply good stuff. I considered it desirable to purchase opium at Government cost for supply to the Agency vendors, and accordingly addressed the Board in November 1888 for supply of 600 tolahs, but the Board were against the introduction of this system, acting under G.O., dated 16th October 1888, No. 712. They said as follows:—

"For the present year, the Board do not think it advisable to make any change. In the coming year, the Collector should arrange that the opium vendors in the Hills should obtain their opium from one of the contractors in the plains, to whom the right of supplying opium to the shopkeepers in the hills at a fixed price should be assigned by contract. If the quality of the opium sold is then found to be bad, the vendors should be proceeded against under the penal clauses of their license."

4

53. Arrangements have accordingly been made for the current year, and the result will be reported in this year's report.

54. *Education.*— A statement * showing the number of boys and girls—Uriyas, Khonds, and Sourahs—in the Hill schools on the 31st March 1889, is enclosed. The attendance was 1,416 in the year under report, against 1,358 in the preceding year, as compared below :—

* Appendix O.

Year.	Primary Schools.				Combined-system Schools.				Total.			
	Uriyas.	Khonds.	Sourahs.	Total.	Uriyas.	Khonds.	Sourahs.	Total.	Uriyas.	Khonds.	Sourahs.	Total.
1887-88 ..	749	166	7	922	265	171	..	436	1,014	337	7	1,358
1888-89 ..	808	151	21	980	278	158	..	436	1,086	309	21	1,416

55. *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 9,294 cases were vaccinated during the year, against 6,066 in the preceding year, and 8,861 were successful against 5,822. There is thus an increase of 3,228 and 3,039 in the number vaccinated and the number successful, respectively.

† Appendix P.

56. The results of the year have shown considerable improvement, which is due to the stricter supervision of the Agency officers under whom the vaccine staff has been placed and to the prevalence of small-pox.

57. In the Parlákimedi and Peddákimedi Maliahs, the existing staff of the establishment is not sufficient. For the former a separate vaccinator has been sanctioned in G.O., dated 22nd August 1888, No. 1775, Judicial.

58. I may mention here that, at the instance of the Sourahs of the marginally-noted villages, a female came from the Vizagapatam Maliahs and inoculated 168 persons in the 3 villages, receiving Rs. 52-8-0 as remuneration for her labor. This was done in March 1889. The woman was convicted by the Ramagiri Sub-magistrate under section 269, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to undergo two months' simple imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 60. This conviction was for mere inoculation itself, and is therefore opposed to High Court's proceedings, dated 10th July 1867. I have called for the records of the case for consideration.

1. Grenga.
2. Royiponga.
3. Neddingipodoro, in the Chinnákimedi Maliahs.

59. In G.O., dated 27th March 1889, No. 562, Judicial, Government approved my suggestion to apply to this district the Vizagapatam rules sanctioned in G.O., dated 17th November 1888, No. 2398, with a slight modification in respect of the power of Deputy Tahsildars to fine vaccinators. I thereupon submitted, for sanction of Government, in my letter, dated 10th May 1889, No. 214, a set of draft rules modelled upon those sanctioned for Vizagapatam with such modifications as are required for this district, and Government, in their order, dated 8th June 1889, No. 988, ordered that the Vizagapatam rules should be adhered to as far as possible, and that I should submit for approval a revised set of rules, explaining, where the rules differ from those of Vizagapatam, the necessity for the divergence. I shall submit a set of revised rules shortly.

60. *Civil Original Suits.*—The number of suits for disposal ‡ in 1888, including the number pending at the end of 1887, was 112, against 106 in 1887. 103 suits were disposed of as follows :—

‡ Pending on 1st January 1888 ..	..	19
Instituted in 1888 ..	..	91
Remanded or re-admitted ..	..	2
Total ..		112

3463

Without trial ..	..	7
Without contest ..	..	57
On reference to arbitration ..	..	7
On oath ..	..	3
Without contest ..	..	29
Total ..		103

61. Nine suits were pending at the end of the year as detailed below :—

Pending for a period of 3 months and under ..	..	8
„ for one year and more ..	..	1
Total ..		9

62. The average duration of each suit in uncontested and contested suits was 33 and 61 in 1888, against 45 and 58, respectively, in 1887.

63. The nature of the 91 suits instituted during the year 1888 is described below :—

For money or movable property ..	..	70
For title and other suits ..	..	21
Total ..		91

64. The aggregate value of the suits instituted during the year 1888 was Rs. 4,601, against Rs. 14,944 in 1887.

65. *Civil Appeal Suits.*—There were 5 appeals for disposal in 1888 as detailed in the margin, against 3 in 1887. Out of these five, four were disposed of in 1888, leaving one pending at the end of the year.

Pending from last year for title ..	..	1
Received during the year for title ..	..	3
Do. do. for rent ..	..	1
Total ..		5

66. The value of the appeals instituted in 1888 was Rs. 605, against Rs. 542 in 1887.

67. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 25 in 1888, against 15 in 1887. Twenty applications were disposed of and 5 were pending by the end of the year. The amount realized was Rs. 685 in 1888, against Rs. 350 in 1887.

68. A statement* is appended showing the original and appeal suits heard and disposed of in 1888.

* Appendix Q.

69. *Criminal—Original Cases.*—The total number of cases for disposal in 1888 was the same as that in 1887, viz., 232. Of these 226 cases, were disposed of and 6 were pending.

70. Nine cases were committed to the Agent's Court in 1888, against 10 in 1887. The following statement shows the particulars of the cases :—

Description of offences.	For 1887. Number of cases.	Accused persons. Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Total.	Description of offences.	For 1888. Number of cases.	Accused persons. Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Total.
Section 302, Indian Penal Code	2	1	4	5	Section 302, Indian Penal Code	3	5	..	5
Sections 302 and 304, Indian Penal Code	1	..	3	3	Section 304, Indian Penal Code	2	1	4	5
Sections 302 and 392, Indian Penal Code	1	2	..	2	Sections 302 and 304, Indian Penal Code	1	1	..	1
Section 304, Indian Penal Code	2	2	..	2	Sections 304 and 328, Indian Penal Code	1	..	1	1
Section 335, Indian Penal Code	1	2	..	2	Section 325, Indian Penal Code	1	2	..	2
Section 395, Indian Penal Code	1	..	7	7	Section 436, Indian Penal Code	1	1	..	1
Section 409, Indian Penal Code	1	1	..	1					
Section 436, Indian Penal Code	1	..	1	1					
Total ..	10	8	15	23	Total ..	9	10	5	15

71. The capital sentence of death was passed on 2 persons in 2 cases under section 302, Indian Penal Code, in 1888, against 1 in 1887. The sentence was confirmed by the High Court in these 2 cases. The sentence of transportation for life was inflicted on 3 persons during 1888 in one case under section 302, Indian Penal Code, against 2 persons in 1887. In one case, one was convicted under section 304, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment. This finding was set aside by the High Court, and the prisoner was directed to be retried by me on the charge of murder. This trial was made in March last, and the prisoner was sentenced to transportation for life. In one case under sections 302 and 304, Indian Penal Code, one person was convicted, and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment. Under section 325, Indian Penal Code, 2 persons were tried in 1 case, one of whom was sentenced to 18 months, and the other to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment. One person was convicted under section 436, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

72. The Principal Assistant Agents, Messrs. O'Farrell and Broadfoot, exercised the powers of additional Sessions Judges. One sessions case was tried by the Principal Assistant Agent as additional Sessions Judge under section 304, Indian Penal Code. Out of the 5 accused in this case, three were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 3 years, one to 1 year, and the remaining one to 5 years.

73. Neither the Special Assistant Agent nor the Senior Agent was invested with the powers of an assistant Sessions Judge.

74. All the sessions cases above referred to were tried with the aid of assessors, the jury system not having been introduced and made applicable to Agency tracts of this district.

75. Neither the Agent nor the Principal Assistant Agent had to deal with any calendar cases as magistrates.

76. I may mention here that Mr. Horne, the Special Assistant Agent, was specially invested with jurisdiction over Aska taluk in the plains on account of the great number of loot cases in that taluk in October last. He disposed of altogether 22 cases, of which 12 were committed to the Sessions Court, Berhampore, on the charge of dacoity.

77. Under section 349, Criminal Procedure Code, 12 cases with 22 persons were referred to the Special Assistant Agent's Court for enhanced punishment. Of these 22 persons, 18 were convicted and the remaining 4 were discharged and acquitted.

3463

78. The punishment of whipping was inflicted on 73 persons, 6 of whom were concerned in cases referred for enhanced punishment under section 349, Criminal Procedure Code.

79. The amount of fines imposed and realized during the year 1888 was Rs. 987 and Rs. 638, against Rs. 912 and 452, respectively, in 1887.

80. *Criminal Appeals.*—Only one appeal was registered during the year against none in the preceding year, and the sentence of the Lower Court was modified. This was in my Special Assistant Agent's Court.

81. No European British subjects were tried during the year as in last year.

82. The receipts from Court Fee Stamps in 1888, both on the Civil and Criminal sides, are Rs. 455 against Rs. 731 in 1887.

83. The accompanying statements * show the number of Khonds, Panos, and Sourahs accused in 1888 and the number of cases (original and appeal) disposed of in 1888.

* Appendices R. and S.

84. The crime of the year 1888, as compared with that of 1887, is shown in the statement † hereto annexed.

† Appendix T.

85. *Miscellaneous—Disturbances.*—There were no disturbances during the year 1888-89.

86. *Season and Crops.*—The season was very unfavorable, especially in the Bodogada maliahs where there was an almost entire loss of the paddy crop and partial failure of the dry crops. Throughout the Maliahs there was a failure of the mango crop and partial failure of the mohwa, on which the hill-people largely depend.

87. *Rains.*—There was failure of rains during the year under report. In the Ramagiri division scarcity of water was much felt, and numerous wells had to be sunk in consequence. A statement ‡ showing the rainfall in 1888-89, as compared with that in 1887-88, is appended.

‡ Appendix U.

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

89. *Conduct of Police.*—There was a case of criminal breach of trust by a public servant under section 409, Indian Penal Code, against the Police Inspector of Udayagiri for having misappropriated some money which should have been spent for repairs of certain police buildings under his charge. The offence was committed in September 1887, and complaint was made in August 1888. The inspector was convicted in April 1889 by my Special Assistant and sentenced to 3 months' simple imprisonment. On appeal I confirmed the Special Assistant's conviction and sentence. There was a case of murder against a Police constable for having killed a man by striking him on the head with an axe during the day-time. The evidence adduced for prosecution disclosed enmity between the constable and the deceased. The accused pleaded drunkenness. I convicted and sentenced him to death. The sentence was confirmed by the High Court on appeal.

90. The general conduct of the Police was satisfactory.

91. *Epidemics.*—There was no cholera; small-pox was very prevalent.

92. *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 115, against 158 in the preceding year; and the amount of rewards paid is Rs. 2,345, against Rs. 2,700 in 1887-88.

§ Appendix V.

93. Twenty-six deaths of human beings caused by wild animals during the year are reported, against thirty-five in the preceding year. The Daringabadi man-eater, who killed most of the persons above referred to, has not yet been killed, although the reward for its destruction has been raised to Rs. 250.

6

94. *Snake-bites.*—No deaths from snake-bite are reported during the year.

95. *Examination of Treasuries.*—The Sub-treasuries at Udayagiri and Balliguda were examined by my Special Assistant and myself.

96. *Maliah Post.*—During the year under report the Maliah post has worked well. The Russellkonda-Balliguda line has not yet been taken up by the Postal Department.

97. The Police station at Tumeribund has been transferred to Belghar. Hitherto the Tumeribund station used to look after the tappal. Now that it has been transferred to Belghar, the Special Assistant Agent has asked for extra runners to carry the tappal to Belghar. I am going to submit my proposal shortly on the subject.

98. *Medical aid.*—During the year under report a hospital has been opened at Udayagiri in the Goomsur maliahs. The old police bungalow has been converted into the hospital building. The hospital is doing well. I inspected it in January 1889.

99. *Markets.*—The markets at—

1. Udayagiri,
2. Tickaballi,

Goomsur maliahs,

3. Rayagada—Parlákimedi maliahs,

are flourishing, and those at Linepada, Chokkapad and Sarangodo and Udayagiri (the Pedda Kimedi maliahs) are not doing well. The markets at Sarangodo and Chokkapad may flourish when the Mohangiri road and the Ghatiguda to Bodangi road are completed. I regret to learn from my Senior Assistant's report that the Udayagiri market, which has been recently started, has been discontinued. I am instructing the Sub-Magistrate to renew his efforts to see that the market is again started.

100. *Subordinates.*—Mr. Bartley, Sub-Magistrate of Balliguda, Sanjivi Naidu of Udayagiri, and Lal Beg of Ramagiri, have worked satisfactorily during the year.

APPENDIX A.

From R. D. BROADFOOT, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Agent, Ganjam, to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, dated Chicacole, 5th April 1889, No. 62.

I have the honor to submit the report on the administration of the Parlákimedi maliahs for the year 1888-89.

2. *Changes in office.*—Mr. O'Farrell was in charge of the office for 7 days in April 1888. I took charge on the 30th April 1888 and continued in office throughout the year. Between Mr. O'Farrell's departure and my arrival Mr. Bell, the Senior Assistant Agent, was in charge of the office.

Vide paragraph 3 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

3. *Tours.*—Particularly I made but one tour in the months of January and February. An itinerary of the tour is appended. I encamped in the following villages: Gumma, Kollakota, Puttasinghi, Serangho, Munisingi, Raigada, Narayanapuram and Gandahatti. I also visited some other villages, such as Burudingi, Lavanyakota, &c.

Vide paragraph 7 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

4. I was in the Agency 25 days and spent 33 days at the town of Parlákimedi with reference to paragraph 2 of G.O., dated 25th January 1883, No. 223, Judicial. I settled all the disputes that were within my power to deal with. Both the clerks and two-thirds of my other establishment were crippled with fever. I was not in very good health myself. There was urgent business requiring my presence in the plains; I therefore trust that Government will accept the time I have spent in the hills as sufficient.

5. *Elephants.*—I have one female elephant whose name is Luknow. As far as I know she is in good health. The amount of charges incurred during the year is Rs. 571-15-0 and that of previous year Rs. 447-1-5, the increase is due to the high price of rice and to repair of shed. I used the elephant for 14 marches and paid Rs. 7 to Government.

346

6. (i) *Boundary Disputes—Gumma-Jeypore boundary.*—I entered the maliahs on the 27th January 1889 and marched to Puttasinghi. I was accompanied by the Assistant Superintendent and about a dozen Police as advised by you; and though possibly they were not absolutely necessary, their presence certainly facilitated marking the boundary. At Puttasinghi I met the Vizagapatam Senior Assistant Agent and the Gunpur Sub-Magistrate. We identified the boundary which had received the approval of the Government on the first day; the Vizagapatam Sourahs raised some objections and were inclined to be troublesome. Matters were carefully explained to them and subsequently they kept quiet. We made 39 marks, most of which were cut in the solid rock, so I hope the Sourah will not be able to remove or efface them. Even if he does, they can be very easily recovered, as a very clear memorandum was drawn up by the Gunpur Sub-Magistrate under my instructions, a copy thereof is preserved in both offices. One is also sent to you. Both I and Mr. Elwin explained carefully to the parties concerned that the delimitation merely defined the district boundaries and in no way affected private rights. I specially warned the Gumma Bissoyi to be careful not to eject the former cultivators from lands within the Ganjam boundary and not to raise their rents or make any unauthorized levy. Subsequently, he again received similar instructions in writing as ordered by you in your footnote, No. 61, dated 5th March 1889, to the Vizagapatam Agent's letter, No. 121, dated 23rd February 1889. After the marks had been finally inspected both by myself and Mr. Elwin, I left Puttasinghi on the 3rd February and proceeded to Serangho.

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

(ii) *Ongara Disputes.*—Here the Bissoyi visited me. He said he had only one complaint to make, viz., that a recent delimitation has included Ongara village in the Vizagapatam Agency and that a man named Modhu Gomango is claiming it unjustly. I made some inquiry and found that the villagers have been paying to the Serangho Bissoyi and to no one else for many years. The brother of Modhu Gomango appeared before me and gave a deposition to the effect that the ryots had never paid anything to him, *i.e.*, to Modhu Gomango. I therefore consider this man's claim untenable. I explained to the Bissoyi that the delimitation could not affect his private rights and that as he appeared to be in possession of Ongara, he was entitled to retain it, unless and until possession was decreed, otherwise by a competent authority. I sent copy of my order to the Senior Assistant Agent and I hope you will approve of my action. I pointed out to the Bissoyi that any disputes about Ongara should be brought in the Vizagapatam Agency courts and not in those of Ganjam.

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

(iii) *Gumma-Kollakota Boundary.*—From Serangho I went to Gumma. There I and the Manager went over the boundary selected by you and got marks properly fixed. A clear memorandum of the marks is also on record in my office. Copy is sent herewith to you.

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

(*a*) The villagers of Abada, Bonamunda and Thullumda are very much dissatisfied with your decision and decline to remain under the Gumma Bissoyi. In this disobedience I regret to say that they were countenanced by Bounsi Gomango of Kollakota sub-muttah. The Manager and I reasoned with them for about two hours, but in vain. The Bounsi Gomango even gave deposition that I might cut his throat, but that he would not obey the Agent. This he adhered to, though I warned him that the consequence of your displeasure would be serious, especially as your settlement had the approval of Government.

(*b*) As the villagers flatly refused to pay anything to the Gumma Bissoyi, it was impossible for me to make any settlement in the dispute as to *how much* the Bissoyi's share should be. Further the decision of my predecessor in this case is at present before you in appeal. In disposing of the appeal it will rest with you to decide what the payment should be and by what measures it should be enforced.

(iv) *Munisingi-Barasingi Boundary.*—From Gumma I proceeded to Munisingi, where there was a boundary dispute between Munisingi and Barasingi. The parties agreed to refer the matter to a panchayat consisting of the Gumma Bissoyi nominated by the Barasingi villagers, of Borgogomango nominated by the Munisingi people, and of the Manager nominated by me.

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

(*a*) The Panchayatdars gave a decision in writing. I have also inspected the boundary and I consider that their decision may be accepted. For the most part the boundary consists of a natural stream, but a few marks are necessary. I request you will authorize me to ask the Manager to have them made in accordance with the decision of the panchayat with which both parties said they were satisfied.

7

(v). *Koipuram-Budarasingi Boundary.*—About the disposal of this boundary dispute, I beg to refer you to my letter, No. 42, dated 15th March 1889. The facts of the case are shortly these: A and B are two Survey stones at the northern and southern end of the disputed place. A marks the junction of Budarasingi, Parlákimedi and Julantra. B marks that of Budarasingi, Mandasa and Parlákimedi. The Budarasingi zemindar says that the line between his estate and Parlákimedi is the stream called Madala as shown in the figure on the west. The Parlákimedi people say that it is the straight line joining the two stones. I heard both parties at length and referred to the different sketches and survey maps available in my office. I was satisfied that the boundary was the straight line between the two stones and gave decision accordingly.

7. *Hill Chiefs.*—I visited the head-quarters of six of the hill chiefs—(1) Gumma Bissoyi, (2) Surangi Bissoyi, (3) Rayagada Bissoyi, (4) Gandahatti Bissoyi, (5) Narayanapuram Bissoyi and (6) Lavanyakota Bissoyi. Two other Bissoyis of Koipuram and Jerangi came to see me. This leaves only the Bissoyis of Namanagaram and Ogayagada, and from neither of them have I received any complaint.

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

(1) I have found the conduct of the Rayagada Bissoyi to be not satisfactory. I have reported in my letter, No. 41, dated 7th March, about this Bissoyi, and I see no use in recapitulating here.

Vide paragraphs 24 to 26 of my report.
(Intld.) J.G.H.,
Agent.

8. *State Prisoners.*—I have got no State prisoners under my charge.

9. (1) *Roads—Roads and Bungalows.*—The following are the roads on which money was spent during the year:—

	MILES.	RS.	A.	P.
1. Munisingi to Gumma	5	250	3	2
2. Gumma to Serangho	4	120	8	8
3. Serangho to Rayagada	5	135	4	0
4. Serangho to Nuvagada	4	115	0	0
5. Rayagada to Jeranghi	6	225	9	10
6. Jeranghi to Ramagiri	3	97	0	0
7. Jeranghi to Vandara Gumma	2¼	50	0	0
8. Kinchilingi to Mahendragiri	13	325	5	4
9. Munisingi to Devagiri	4	133	0	0
10. Rayagada-Uppalada road	..	1,164	13	7
Total ..		2,616	12	7

The total amount spent during the official year was Rs. 2,976-12-7, including the pay of establishment which is Rs. 360. The Munisingi ghât road which is in the hands of the Department of Public Works is very bad. I inspected Nos. 1, 2 and 10—Nos. 1 and 2 are fair. The construction of the road No. 10 is begun this year, and the earthwork is in progress. I think the Rayagada Bissoyi is angry that the contract was not given to him. Therefore he raises or causes to be raised frivolous objections to the road. Finally when I asked whom would the road benefit chiefly—he replied, his own villagers, and promised to give assistance in future. I have consulted with the Manager as to whether it would be advisable to give him any part of the contract next year, but I must point out that it would be difficult to enforce obedience to the terms of a contract as the Bissoyi considers himself semi-independent and resents any interference from the Maliah overseer and manager. I herewith enclose the Manager's arzi, No. 89, dated 11th February 1889. If you think fit, next year's contract might be given to him on the understanding that he shall be strictly supervised by the Deputy Tahsildar on whom such work will devolve when the estate is given over to the young Raja.

(*d*) From Gumma to Kollakota the path is fair. Kollakota to Puttasinghi passable with difficulty. None of these roads are available for bandies. They are mere bridlepaths.

(*e*) The roads from Rayagada to Narayanapuramkota and Gandahatti are, although supposed to be passable for bandies, much out of order. Some work is being done now out of Estate funds since the arrival of the new Sub-Engineer.

(2) *Bungalows.*—The Serangho bungalow is in good order. So is the newly built one at Rayagada. The Gumma and Kollakota ones are very poor and need stables and cook-houses. The Gumma bungalow has not even a door. I have ordered the overseer to prepare an estimate and submit it through Manager.

3463

10. *Abkári.*—One license was issued, and Rs. 4-8-0 were collected.

11. *Opium.*—The opium is supplied by the Parlákimedi town vendors and no complaints have been received.

12. *Education—Schools.*—There are six estate schools, of which four are newly opened. The pupils of all these schools are Uriyas. No Sourahs. They have a strong objection to education and say if they become civilized, the Government will tax them. All these schools consist of three standards, the third being the highest class.

(i) *Gumma School.*—There were 35 boys on the rolls at Gumma. All present. The third standard class consisting of 4 boys was examined by me in reading, arithmetic and geography. Reading 3 passed, geography all passed, dictation all passed; school building wants some repairs. Second standard boys can write Telugu very well. Some of the boys are vaccinated.

(ii) *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, dated 27th January 1887, No. 85, and a new school-building is being built on the site selected by Mr. O'Farrel. I examined the school; 26 were present out of 31. The rest were said to be suffering from illness. Reading good, dictation half passed, arithmetic half passed, geography they knew a little, maps were in proper order.

(iii) *Rayagada School.*—Forty boys out of 50 were present. The rest were said to be ill. The school consists of 3 standards: dictation good, arithmetic half passed, first standard could write alphabet. The school was not in very good order on account of the dangerous illness of the headmaster. He has since died. Second master does not know Telugu and the boys are taught in Uriya only. There is one private school here.

(iv) The Jeranghi school contains 20 boys. The Bissoyi said that they are getting on well. The schoolmaster came and saw me at Narayanapuram.

(v) There is no school in Kollakota. At Narayanapuram and Gandahatti I recommend a school. The former contains results day-school and the latter a private one. I could not examine the boys as they knew only Uriya, but B. Ramakrishnamma Naidu, who accompanied me as hospital assistant, examined them.

(vi) The annexed return shows the number, caste, and sex of the pupils reading in these schools.

13. *Vaccination.*—The hospital assistant who was with me vaccinated some 62 people (of these many were school boys) and gave medicines to several people.

(i) Several Bissoyis complained that vaccinators rarely visited the Parlákimedi maliahs, and I saw no vaccinator during my tour. The annexed statement shows the operations of vaccination as compared with the previous year. From the enclosed report of the Manager you will see that the vaccinator is not under my orders. I think it would be worth while to have a vaccinator for the Parlákimedi range.

Vide paragraph 57 of my report.
(Intld.) J.G.H.,
Agent.

14. *Sanitation.*—I was encamped in the following villages, all of which were very filthy—(1) Munisingi (2) Gumma, (3) Kollakota, (4) Serangho (cleaner than the number 2), 5 Rayagada, (6) Narayanapuramkota, (7) Gandahattikota.

(i) *Water-supply.*—Gumma and Munisingi had no wells. The former has two hill streams and the latter one. The Bissoyi was directed to keep them clean by cutting the jungle to some extent through which they pass and to dig one well. He promised to do so. Kollakota has only one well. Serangho one well, one tank and one hill stream. The Bissoyi was directed to keep the tank and stream clean. Rayagada has six wells and four tanks, Narayanapuramkota five wells and two tanks, and Gandahatti two wells and three tanks. Of these some are quite useless for drinking purposes.

The Bissoyis were requested to reserve four wells and two tanks in Rayagada, all the wells and one tank in Narayanpuramkota and two wells in Gandahattikota for drinking purposes.

15. *Civil.*—Fifteen suits were filed in the Parlákimedi District Munsif's Court against 18 in the previous year. One suit was filed in my court against five in the previous year.

Original Suits.
Appeals.
Appeals or applications for the execution of decrees.

(i) Of the 15 suits on the District Munsif's file, 1 relates to a bond, 3 to settlement of accounts, 7 to bonds written on palmyra leaves, 2 to contracts, 1 to return cattle that were lent and 1 to damages. The one suit on my file relates to possession of land. This suit was filed by Bhira Bhoyya and two others of Lova against Bisara Mondole Naiko of Kikisingi. The value of this suit is Rs. 85.

(ii) Six applications for execution of decrees were filed in the District Munsif's Court against four in the previous year, four were disposed of and two were pending. One application was filed in my court and was disposed of.

(iii) The number of defendants concerned in these suits was 26, of whom 9 were Sourahs.

(iv) The number of suits disposed of by the District Munsif was 15. Two suits were dismissed for default of plaintiffs, 8 were compromised, 4 were decreed *ex parte* and one was decreed by panchayet. The one suit of my file was decreed for plaintiff.

(v) The following statement shows the number of suits filed and disposed of in the years 1886, 1887 and 1888 :—

Year.	Number of Suits.				
	Pending at the beginning of year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.
1886	3	10	13	10	3
1887	3	23	26	16	10
1888	10	16	26	23	3

16. *Criminal.*—The number of reports of grave crimes in the year 1888 is larger than in 1887, but petty offences were not so many as last year. One case was committed to this court (Additional Sessions Judge) during the year 1888, and there were in all three cases during the official year 1888-89.

(i) The following statement shows the crime of the year as compared with the year 1887 :—

Cases.

Offences.	1887.			1888.			
	Number of cases.	Convicted.	Dismissed or otherwise disposed of.	Number of cases.	Convicted.	Dismissed or otherwise disposed of.	Pending.
Grave	4	2	2	17	9	8	..
Petty	36	14	18	2	1	..	1

(ii) Statement showing the number of people dealt within the year as compared with 1887 in criminal cases :—

Offences.	1887.			1888.			
	Accused.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Accused.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Pending.
Grave	6	4	2	35	18	17	..
Petty	93	24	61	8	5	..	3

(iii) The statement called for in paragraph 12 of G.O., No. 2110, dated 12th October 1876, is appended.

17. The receipts from Court-fee Stamps in the District Munsif's Court during the year 1888 were Rs. 37-3-0, and those in my court were Rs. 13-10-0.

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

18. *Miscellaneous.*—(i) As ordered by you, I had the copper deed prepared and presented in the presence of the Manager to Bounsi Gamango, Head Gomango of Kollakota.

3463

(ii) I visited the Rayagada market. It was very thriving and orderly.

(iii) At Narayanapuramkota the Bissoyi had no complaint, neither did any of the Sourahs complain.

(iv) At Gandahattikota the Bissoyi made no complaint.

(v) *Disputes between the Bissoyis and Sourahs.*—(*a*) There is a dispute between the Borudingi villagers and the Gumma Bissoyi. The former alleged that the Bissoyi had built a dam contrary to custom across a jungle stream and caused diminution of water to their lands. I inspected the place in company with the Manager and the parties. The complainants admitted that the land on which the dam was constructed always belonged to the Gumma Bissoyi and that the dam had been in existence ever since Mr. MacCartie's settlement, *i.e.*, for seven years, and that notwithstanding the dam they got a sufficient supply in years of ordinary rainfall. Even on the date of my inspection some water was running to their village. I considered their claim to be one which could not be supported, and I gave decision accordingly.

(*b*) At Rayagada I inquired into the petition presented by the Bissoyi accusing the Maliah overseer and the late Taluk Sheristadar of malpractices (receiving bribes) in connection with the road contract. Eventually the Bissoyi admitted that he made the charges without any ground. I took deposition from him accordingly and warned him not to make frivolous charges in future. There is evidently some ill-feeling between the Bissoyi and the overseer. The Manager was unfortunately not with me, being laid up with fever.

I have given him a warning.
(Intld.) J.G.H.,
Agent.

(*c*) I then proceeded to investigate the dispute as to payments between the Bissoyi and the Sourahs of Domolo and Munisingi. I took down a statement of the Bissoyi's claims which were most exorbitant. However, I knew that he had already waived most of these in a deed, dated 20th June 1885, executed before the Deputy Tahsildar of Parlákimedi. On showing him the document he was obliged to acknowledge that this was so. Mr. MacCartie's settlement though it fixed the number of dallies, yet unfortunately did not clearly specify what a dhalli was to consist of; and I found that the Sourah's version differed very much from that of the Bissoyi. After several hours' inquiry, I succeeded in effecting a compromise, the terms of which are, I think, so clear that no further doubt can arise. I enclose the memorandum and request you to alter Mr. MacCartie's settlement accordingly as you subsequently approved of the memorandum in your letter, No. 72, dated 15th March 1889.

Vide paragraph 24 to 26 of my report.
(Intld.) J.G.H.,
Agent.

(*d*) On the 14th February the Jiranghi Bissoyi visited me at Rayagada. There was a dispute between him and the villagers of Thoppongo as to the amount of payments. Eventually the parties compromised, and I send you a memo. which I think is perfectly clear and may be accepted. The Bissoyi said he had no other complaint.

Vide paragraph 27 of my report.
(Intld.) J.G.H.,
Agent.

(vi) *Disturbances.*—There were no disturbances.

(vii) *Season and Crops.*—The Gumma crops were fair. The Narayanapuramkota and Gandahattikota Bissoyis said that the crops were below the average, and the Koipuram Bissoyi said that the people were feeling some scarcity; accordingly I have arranged with the Manager to provide some labor for the Sourahs on the Maliah road works near Koipuram.

(viii) *Rains.*—No gauges are kept in the Agency. The fall was below average.

(ix) *Gratuitous Supplies.*—None.

(x) *Conduct of the Police.*—I have not heard anything against the conduct of the Hill police. On the other hand, as far as I can judge, their conduct has been good. There is a police station at Serangho. I inspected it and some constables. Everything seemed to be in good order. The men were clean and smart, drilled well and the ball practice was very fair.

(xi) *Epidemics.*—Some villages were attacked by small-pox. Six persons died from cholera.

(xii) *Wild Animals.*—A statement showing the number of wild animals killed during the official year 1888-89 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.		Cheetahs.		Bears.		Hyænas.		Total.		Number killed.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Cattle.	Number of persons.
Parlákimedi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agency Tracts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

9

(xiii) *Snake-bites.*—None.

(xiv) *Examination of Treasuries.*—There are no treasuries in my Maliah jurisdiction.

(xv) *Maliah Po t.*—None.

(xvi) *Medical Aid.*—None except what was rendered by the officer that accompanied my camp.

(xvii) *Subordinates.*—(1) The Manager of the estate is at present Pákala Sooryanarayana Patrudu. He is an officer of long service and has had considerable experience of Agency work. He accompanied me during the boundary work at the beginning of the tour, but was attacked by fever and had to remain in Kimedi while I went to Rayagada. I found him of great assistance in dealing with Agency matters.

(2) The District Munsif is Pochiraza Suryanarayana Pantulu who is also the Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate of Parlákimedi. He has held his post for several years and performs his duties sufficiently well. I have discussed the changes that will be necessary when the estate is handed over to the Rajah in my letter, No. 38, dated 25th February 1889, and need not re-open the matter.

(3) The Agency clerk of my office is Casimicota Venkatanarasimha Rudradeo Naidu. He accompanied me throughout the tour and worked very well till prostrated by fever at its close.

(4) The Magisterial clerk of my office Tridandam Ranganaikaswamy also accompanied me during the whole tour and likewise was laid up with fever.

(5) The medical officer who accompanied me to the hills is Balabolu Ramakrishnama Naidu. He did not get fever himself and was most assiduous in his care of those who did. When all the regular clerks were disabled by fever he assisted me in the office work. He also took much trouble in endeavouring to improve the sanitation of the villages visited and he performed a good number of vaccinations. Throughout he gave me satisfaction.

APPENDIX B.

From H. W. FOSTER, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Agent, Ganjam, to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, dated Berhampore, 11th August 1889, No. 39.

I have the honor to submit, herewith, a copy of Mr. M. D. Bell's memorandum of his annual tour into the Agency Hill tracts of this division for the year 1888-89.

2. It was only on the 18th March last that I relieved Mr. Bell, who had been in charge of the office the whole of the year up to that date.

3. I append the customary statistical information with the following remarks.

4. *Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction—Civil.*—Three suits were filed in the District Munsif's Court, Ramagiri, against five in the preceding year: all three were disposed of. One suit was pending in this court at the beginning of the year and one was filed in the year. One suit was disposed of during the year and one was pending at the end of the year.

5. *Criminal.*—The number of cases filed in the Ramagiri Sub-Magistrate's Court was 21 against 35 in the year before. They were all disposed of but one. Of the persons concerned in those cases, 25 were convicted and 17 discharged.

6. *Health.*—There was an epidemic of small-pox during the year of such severity that many villages were abandoned by their inhabitants, who fled for refuge to the jungles and remained there till the abatement of the disease. It commenced to subside in November, but again broke out in March and still continues to a slight extent. About 150 persons are reported to have died of small-pox during the year, and it is stated that many persons who had been vaccinated were attacked with a very malignant type of the disease.

7. This epidemic is accountable for the very large increase in the returns of vaccination as compared with last year. The number of operations reported by the vaccinators was 1,132 as compared with 463 last year, and the increase would probably have been far greater, had the vaccination staff been strengthened. It is reported that the vaccinators had more work than they could cope with. It is very desirable that advantage should be taken of the willingness to submit to vaccination which is induced by the first outbreak of small-pox, by at once drafting to the infected tracts all the vaccinators who can be spared. I have ordered the Deputy Tahsildar to report immediately the appearance of the disease in any particular region so that I may take steps for carrying out this plan, which would undoubtedly lead to an improvement in aggregate results.

8. *Crops.*—The average yield was very fair, the outturn of dry crops being 10 annas and of paddy 6 annas. Owing to the high prices of food-grains in the low country, this comparatively good harvest naturally led to great activity in trade and large quantities of salt, tobacco, dried fish and other such articles of Maliah luxury were imported from the plains and bartered for food-grains. Indeed it is stated that the Maliah merchants in their anxiety to secure the benefit

3463

of the high prices, acted so incautiously as to retain less than was required for local consumption and that there is now a deficit of supplies. But as I have ascertained that many persons from the villages at the foot of the hills have gone and still are going to the Maliahs to escape the pressure of high prices in the plains, I think this statement is exaggerated. In March and April the deficiency of drinking water was the occasion of some distress in places, but this was banished by the rain in April, and since then the Sub-Magistrate reports the condition of the people has been satisfactory.

9. *Public Works.*—The allotment sanctioned was wholly spent. Out of the allotment of Rs. 180 for the works of Ramagiri-Baduvabado road, there was a saving of Rs. 30 which was utilised for providing a new door and a door-frame to the sub-jail compound wall (Rs. 20) and for repairing the well near the Sub-Magistrate's office (Rs. 10). A further allotment of Rs. 150 was sanctioned for the sinking of three wells—one at Jhalarasingi, one at Somalapore and the other near Vobarasingi beside the Udayagiri-Cheligodo road and was all expended during the year; thus the total sum spent on public works in the year was Rs. 3,450.

10. *Abkári.*—Twenty-four licenses were issued during the year, against 33 in the year before on the payment of the usual fee of Rs. 4 for each. The decrease as compared with the previous year calls for no special remark. The system is working well.

11. The usual statements are hereto appended.

NOTES on the Senior Assistant Agent's Division, Ganjam Agency Tracts, 1888-89.

I made two tours in the Maliahs during the year. On the 1st occasion I reached Ramagiri on the 2nd December 1888, proceeded *vid* Chelligodo, Chendragiri, Chendiputti, Mohana, Oraba, Damodura and Panigonda to Baminigam and returned to the plains *viâ* Luhagudi reaching Pudamari on the 16th December. This tour was undertaken under the orders of the Agent to ascertain the state of the country which, owing to the failure of the rains, was then beginning to cause anxiety. During this tour I sent daily reports to the Agent. I need not therefore enter into details now.

My second tour began on the 2nd March, on which I went up to Ramagiri from Naugada. I was only able to visit Chelligodo and Udayagiri, as at the latter place I received memorandum of my transfer and was obliged to return to the plains at once. I reached Bhramarapur *via* the Paipani ghat on the 11th March. There were five matters to be inquired into at Ramagiri. The first was a complaint of wrongful confinement under sections 343 and 347, I. P. C., brought by one Saradhi Bodomundi against the Patro of Ramagiri. I took depositions from the complainant and his witnesses and sent a report to the Agent. The second matter was a complaint by Gowra Chendra Nando that the Patro of Ramagiri owed him Rs. 36, being mamools due to him as sitto to the Zemindar. An inquiry had been held into the matter by the Sub-Magistrate some time previously. I allowed the claims and ordered the Patro to pay. He had not done so, and I again ordered him to pay the amount due.

The charge has been referred to the Police for inquiry and is still pending in their hands.

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

The third matter was a complaint from the head of 22 villages that the Patro collected Rs. 2 each from them every year for renewing their sadhies. They contended that it was only customary to present a sadhi when first appointed.

The Patro on the other hand claimed Rs. 5 as the mamool. The same dispute arose last year and I then decided that the custom was for a sadhi to be presented every 3rd year. The amount to be paid for it varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 according to the means of the recipient. This was in accordance with an order passed by Mr. Thompson in 1882. I passed the same order this year. The village heads stated before me that the Patro demanded the mamools once in two years, not every year as they had complained originally.

The next complaint was from the Patro. He stated that three Berukos whom he had nominated in succession to their deceased fathers, refused to go to the Zemindar to receive their sadhis and pay their mamools of Rs. 30 each.

The custom is for the Patro to nominate the Berukos and for the Zemindar to grant the sadhi. The Berukos stated that they could not go to the Zemindar and get their sadhis as they had not got the money. This is probably true.

The last matter to be inquired into at Ramagiri was regarding the amount of shist due from the Patro to the Zemindar. The Patro stated that he owed Rs. 600 in all to the Zemindar; Rs. 80 being the balance due for last year's shist and Rs. 520 being the amount due for this year.

There were a few other complaints at Ramagiri, but of too petty a nature to require going into detail.

10

The Udayagiri Patro complained to me that the portions of his inam had been forcibly occupied by the Patros of Naugadu, Bhojiripoda and Jalarasingi. The complaint was made to me late in the evening and I was starting on my return journey the following morning. I had therefore no opportunity of inquiry into the matter. I received no other complaints. There were no complaints against the Police.

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

Sanitation.—I visited the dispensary at Udayagiri on the 7th March. The new building for in-patients is of the very flimsiest description and I should on no account be allowed to pass. The front wall of the dispensary building itself is also very shaky. I reported this matter to the Agent in a demi-official letter, dated 9th March 1889. I was told at Udayagiri that the contractor who is responsible for the building had undertaken to put it into a satisfactory state. The attendance at the dispensary shows an improvement, 940 patients having been treated during the year against 702 in 1887 and 459 in 1886. It is still, however, behind that of 1885.

Vaccination.—I have not got the figures by me, but I am afraid there is not likely to be any improvement over last year in this respect. The same vaccinator is in charge. The additional vaccinator, recommended in my report last year, has not been appointed.

Formerly only one vaccinator used to do work in the Peddakimedi and Parlakimedi maliahs. Now a separate vaccinator has been appointed for Parlakimedi maliahs. So there is no need for an additional vaccinator for the Peddakimedi maliahs. (Intld.) J.G.H., *Agent.*

Education.—I visited the schools at Ramagiri and Udayagiri and distributed the prizes to the boys. The schools cannot be said to be in at all a satisfactory state. In the Ramagiri school, there were 41 boys on the rolls at the time of my visit, but the average daily attendance was only about 16. The Udayagiri school had 48 boys in the register with a daily attendance of about 18. The masters of both schools complained of the apathy of the people towards education and stated that they could get no assistance from the Patros, who refused to interest themselves in the matter. Parents among the poor classes send their children into the jungle to cut wood and grudge the time which they spend in school. There is a slight decrease in the numbers and attendance since last year.

Markets.—The weekly market at Udayagiri was started during the year and for some two or three months seems to have been fairly successful. At the time of my visit to Udayagiri however, it had, for some reason which I do not know, been discontinued. It is an institution which deserves encouragement.

Vide paragraph 99 of my report. (Intld.) J G.H., *Agent.*

Police-stations.—I visited the Police stations at Ramagiri and Udayagiri and found nothing worthy of remark.

Roads.—The roads I went along were in fair order. The wooden bridges generally want seeing to. As usual the only complaint came from Ramagiri, the Patro of which place is very unpopular in his muttah.

In addition to the two tours mentioned above, I spent four days at the beginning of the year with the Agent at Mahendragiri in the Mandasa maliahs.

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

20*th May* 1889.

APPENDIX C.

From W. O. HORNE, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, Ganjam, to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, dated Camp Taptapanighat, 22nd May 1889, No. 242.

I have the honor to submit the Administration Report for this Division for the year 1888-89.

2. *Charge and Tours.*—I held charge of this division throughout the year. At the beginning of the year I was with you on Mahendra, and thence I came to Udayagiri and on to Balliguda.

I spent the month of May visiting the Kuttiah maliahs.

In June I went to the Chokapad khandam and came down to Russellkonda for the rains on the 8th.

3. At the end of October when again about to start for the hills, I was sent on special duty to Aska to check looting. I was detained there till 20th November and came up to the hills on the 23rd.

In November and December I went all through the northern parts of the Goomsur maliahs and the Chokapad khandam, visited Balliguda, went over to the Kalahandi frontier and left the hills on 25th December.

4. Leaving Russellkonda with you on 2nd January, I accompanied you through Chokapad to Udayagiri, Balliguda, the Kalahandi frontier, and south through the length of the hills to Mohana. Thence you went down on 7th February, and I remained in the Bodogodo maliahs till the close of the year.

3463

5. Thus I have been on the hills about 6½ months. Detention at Aska prevented completion of the regulation seven.

I have been moving about all the time. I have visited every part of my division in the year and most of it twice or three times.

6. *Petty Construction and Repairs.*—Dealing with the work done during the year, I came first to the expenditure of the budget allotment for works. The allotments were as under:—

I. New Works—		RS.	
Mohangiri road		3,920	
Raikia-Digi road		300	
Chokapad-Bodangi road		1,000	
Masonry bridges on the Kalipano road		1,200	
Normal school at Udayagiri		200	
Taptapani ghât road (special grant)		5,000	
II. Road Repairs—	RS.	MILES.	
Kalipano road	4,080	51	
Sarangodo „	1,520	38	
Linepada „	300	10	
Kotghar „	740	37	
Chokapad „	500	20	
Tickaballi „	90	6	
Sarangodo-Boad road	50	3	
Military road	1,860	93	
Boad road	1,820	26	
Total allotment for road repairs	10,960	284	

Thus 284 miles of existing road have been kept up at about Rs. 38 per mile.

	RS.
III. Repairs of buildings	1,945

7. Within the year I personally inspected all these roads. To particularise—

8. *Mohangiri Road.*—Since April 1888, nine new miles were done, making 17 in all from Balliguda. This takes the road to the top of the ghât above Kalahandi at Pokiribund. These 17 miles have cost Rs. 4,920. I consider it satisfactory work. Some of it was very difficult and stony. The gradients are steep for short distances in a few places, but I took a loaded cart over it in January, which did the distance in good time, seeing that the earth-work being new, the road was heavy in parts.

Vide paragraph 40 of my report. (Intld.) J. G. H., *Agent.*

9. Carts use it freely as far as Barakhomma (7 miles). At present they have no occasion to go further, as they cannot get down the ghât, and there is no village of importance this side.

10. In December Mr. Medlicott, Assistant Engineer, Rushikulya, came up to Balliguda to survey the Mahasingi bridge. He accompanied me to Pokiribund and together we made a trace for the cart road down the ghât to the Kalahandi boundary. The line we selected is entirely new and leaves the old track altogether. It is about 3 miles, rather less, and the drop is 600 or 650 feet. It is rather steep in places, but I do not think any of the gradients exceed some of those to be found on the Kalipano road, which apparently form no obstacle to cart traffic.

11. The allotment for 1889-90 will complete it, and I note Government are to address the Central Provinces authorities to connect it with their system of cart roads.

The traffic by this route ought to be considerable. It will be the most direct means of communication between Raipur, Sambulpore, &c., and the Ganjam coast.

12. *Raikia-Digi Road.*—This little branch, 4 miles long, is completed and fit for cart traffic. There is, however, little or no cart traffic in that direction; nor could the road be extended to Simanbadi except at great expense. But it was at least cheap and is much appreciated by the Digi people.

13. *Chokapad-Bodangi Road.*—In December I traced this road anew, and reduced the number of times it crosses the Buranala river from 27 to 13 in about 8 miles.

Vide paragraph 41 of my report. (Intld.) J. G. H., *Agent.*

14. The crossings are all easy fords, however and owing to the narrowness and precipitous edges of the valley traversed by the road, it is impossible to avoid more of them.

15. Work was begun in February and the allotment of Rs. 1,000 spent before the end of the year. With this it was carried as far as Kokharojhola. It will take another Rs. 1,000 to finish it properly.

16. The object of this road being to connect the Chokapad khandam with the plains *viâ* Galeri, it will be useless till a road in the plains is opened up to Bodangi from Russellkonda. I hope this will be done pretty soon.

17. *Masonry Bridges.*—Two new masonry bridges have been built on the Kalipano road at a cost of Rs. 1,032-0-2. The estimated cost was Rs. 1,200; so Rs. 167-15-10, unexpended balance, has been refunded.

18. *Hospital Building.*—The construction of a Normal school at Udayagiri having been counter-ordered, Rs. 150 from the allotment therefor was given for the construction of an Agency hospital, and a very neat and effective little hospital has been made out of the old Police bungalow.

19. *Taptapani Ghât.*—Owing to the unfavorable character of the season in the Bodogodo Maliahs and the adjacent parts of Chinna Kimedi, Government sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 5,000 in February for the construction of the Taptapani ghât.

Vide paragraph 42 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

It connects Govindupur in the low country with Luhagudi, the village at the top of the ghât, distance 7 miles. Thence one branch runs to Mohana (9 miles) and one to Chendiput (6 miles).

20. The fall of the ghât is 1,050 feet. The work presents no engineering difficulties. In parts, however, much labor is required owing to the rocky nature of the soil. Up to March 31st Rs. 2,383-4-9 had been spent.

21. Government having sanctioned the unexpended balance, work is proceeding.

22. In the matter of new works, I think, the past year may be regarded as one of progress. We have—

(1) the Mohangiri road for advanced,
(2) the Chokapad-Bodangi road far advanced,
(3) the Taptapani road well begun,
(4) the Digi road completed, and
(5) the Udayagiri hospital built.

When the first three of these are completed, there will be no less than four cart roads into these hills instead of the single one which now exists.

23. *Road Repairs—Kalipano Road.*—To proceed to repairs: the Kalipano road has been repaired as usual, and the allotment spent except Rs. 100 which was transferred to a well at Balliguda.

It is in good order throughout; only the 5 miles from Kalingia to Udayagiri are excessively cut up and dusty. I intend to metal that portion this year; the traffic is too heavy for a kutcha road.

I find the grant of Rs. 80 per mile more than necessary for this road, and for the present year 1889-90 I have reduced the estimate to Rs. 50.

24. *Sarangodo Road.*—This, the alternative road to Balliguda, is much improved owing to an increased allotment. Carts use it freely.

25. *Linepada Road* is in good order throughout; it has been continued this year from Linepada right up to the Boad border, and on that side they are constructing a road to meet it. It is fit for carts, but for some reason or other there is little cart traffic.

26. *Kotghar Road* has been repaired as usual. There is nothing but foot and bullock traffic.

27. *Chokapad Road*, including the ghât between Tentuligodo and Possara, is in good order. You brought carts over it in your tour.

28. *Tickaballi Road.*—This road is called 6 miles and is allotted Rs. 15 a mile. It is really over 8 miles and the grant quite insufficient. This year I have had it thoroughly put in order, as you gave me some more money by transfer from the Udayagiri buildings. I shall estimate in future for a larger grant reducing proportionately that for the Linepada road which is larger than needed.

29. *Sarangodo-Boad Road.*—This is only a track from Sarangodo to the Boad border. It has been cleared and trenched as usual.

30. *Military Road* has been repaired throughout. The work is all done by contract with the Khonds except in the Ramagiri taluk where a gang of coolies was employed, putting the ghats in order. The ghats between Panigonda and Damodua, which you noticed were in very bad order during your tour, have since been thoroughly repaired.

31. *Boad Road* is in good order, and there is very heavy cart traffic on it between the low country markets of the district and those of the Central Provinces and Orissa. Rs. 300 of the grant was unfortunately allowed to lapse. The Sub-Magistrate had an idea he could keep it for metalling work in the rains, and I did not discover what he was doing till just the close of the year.

3463

32. From Tickaballi to Kalingia the traffic is very heavy owing to the market at the former, and in this very dry season the road is about a foot deep in dust. I am going to have it metalled this year at least in part.

33. *Building—Repairs.*—All the buildings, including the market sheds and rest-houses, the two cutcherries and sub-jails, the Sub-Magistrates' houses at Udayagiri and Balliguda and my house and clerks' quarters at Balliguda, have been repaired as usual and are in good order. Rs. 70 were transferred from the Udayagiri buildings to the Tickaballi road.

34. *Mahasingi Bridge.*—By order of Government Mr. Medlicott came up in December and surveyed the river at Mahasingi for a new bridge. He selected a site about 100 yards above the ruin of the old bridge. I do not know what more has been done.

35. *Avenues.*—I have both this year and last devoted a portion of the road allotments to the upkeep of the mango avenues planted by Mr. Mounsey which had been much neglected since he left. I have also got all the roads in the Udayagiri taluk planted with banian avenues. A large portion of the trees put down last season have taken root and are firmly established. Many failed owing to want of rain, but I have made arrangements to replace them with the first rain this year.

36. *Boundary Disputes.*—There have been no boundary disputes between any of the chiefs within the Maliahs this year.

37. As to the disputes with other provinces—

In June, the Sarangodo-Boad boundary dispute was settled on the spot by Mr. Bartley and Mr. Taylor, the Tahsildar of Boad.

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

38. The long-standing dispute between Mundighar in the Kuttiah Maliahs and Orladhoni of Kalahandi State as to the little Kondh village of Pidili still remains unsettled.

Vide paragraph 21 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

The issue is simple. The boundary has been clearly laid down by Mr. MacCartie and Major Scott, and the only question is whether the village lies north or south of it. I was to have seen the place myself in March, but was unable owing to being detained in the neighbourhood of Mohana, and there is now no chance of my doing so this year.

39. However, the Superintendent of Kalahandi writes that he has been there and that the village is north of the boundary, so I think it is not worth further delay, and that this assertion may be accepted and the village acknowledged to belong to Orladhoni.

40. *Hill Chiefs.*—The new Patro of Budaguda seems to be getting on well with his people. Raghunath, the dismissed man, has made one or two attempts to seduce the Rottangia Khonds from him, but the warning which you publicly administered at Bhêt has been effectual and he is now quiet.

41. The Kattingia Tat Raja is occasionally troublesome through quarrelling with his people. I had to fine him Rs. 50 last August for forcibly seizing land. He is also much indebted. It is a pity, as he is an intelligent man and capable of better things.

42. At the beginning of the year there was trouble at Godapur owing to the return of the exiled Ramachendradeo. Finding, however, that the people were not disposed to support him against the Tat Raja, he has since left and all is now peaceable.

43. The Balliguda Patro is becoming more and more a slave to drink. When his son is old enough, he should replace him I think; and the Patro would not object, as he is so enfeebled by excesses and disease that he is unable to attend to any business.

44. *Post.*—The Maliah post has worked well.

I have submitted a scheme for acceleration of the service, but it has not yet been sanctioned. The annexed statement shows the number of letters and banghies carried on the main Russellkonda-Balliguda line in the year:—

Vide paragraph 97 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

	Letters.	Parcels.
From Russellkonda	15,323	1,774
To Russellkonda	14,407	1,080

45. The Postmaster-General was ordered to take over the Russellkonda-Balliguda line from 1st April 1889.

Nothing has been done towards it, so I am continuing to run it.

46. *Abkári.*—Several reports have recently been sent recommending the licensing of Uriya Sundies under proper restriction as a check on the at present extensive illicit trade. As the whole matter has been reported on and is under the consideration of the Board of Revenue, I deem it unnecessary to enlarge on it here.

12

Government having sanctioned the issue of licenses to an approved Sundy in each of the villages of Udayagiri and Tickaballi, I recommended suitable men and submitted their applications. Licenses have not yet been received for them. During the year there were 4 shops in Balliguda taluk, 8 in Ramagiri and none in Udayagiri. Nine persons were convicted under the Act.

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

47. *Opium.*—There were two licensed shops—one at Udayagiri and one at Tickaballi. They are supplied by the Goomsur vendors, but the latter threw all possible obstacles in the way of supply and purposely keep the shops short of the drug. The reason is that the price is lower in the hills than the adjacent plains, and the vendors fear that people from the plains may supply themselves from the hills. To prevent this, the sales in the hill shops are restricted to 2,000 tolas annually, but this year only 1,100 tolas were sold.

48. The Board of Revenue recently refused to allow you to supply the hill vendors direct.

Vide paragraphs 52 and 53 of my report.
(Intld.) J. G. H.,
Agent.

49. It appears to me that the best remedy for the existing deadlock is to assimilate the price in the hills to that in the plains.

Even now consumers in the hills have often to go to the plains for their supply, so that the proposed change would not be much hardship to them.

50. *Grave Crime.*—There is an increase in the figures under this head, but it is due to two murder cases in which there were a large number of accused. Only 2 persons were convicted of murder. Both were sentenced to death.

There were no other noticeable cases. It is astonishing how common suicide is among the Khonds, and for the most trifling reasons.

51. *Education.*—There are 13 Salary schools and 13 Combined schools in this division. I have inspected and distributed the prizes in most of them, and they have all been examined by the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools.

52. *Primary Schools.*—I subjoin a list of these roughly classified according to my own observation at inspection and the results of the examination compared with the same for last year—

	1887-88.		1888-89.	
1.	Chendragiri. Kudtili.	Very good.	Tickaballi.	Very good.
2.	Possara. Tickaballi. Budaguda.	Good.	Budaguda. Balliguda. Linepada Chendragiri. Brahmanapad Possara.	Good.
3.	Sarangodo. Linepada. Udayagiri. Mahasingi. Kavalagam. Brahmanapad.	Ordinary.	Mahasingi. Sarangodo. Koinjur. Kavalagam.	Ordinary.
4.	Koinjur. Balliguda.	Bad.	Udayagiri. Kudtili.	Bad.

The great deterioration in the Udayagiri and Kudtili schools is due to laziness and incompetence on the part of the masters. I have taken measures to alter this. You will notice the great improvement in the Balliguda school. Taken all round, the general standard of the schools shows great improvement compared with last year.

53. *Combined Schools.*—I subjoin a list of the Salary Result schools showing the grants earned by each this year and last—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	Difference.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Luzuramunda	42 0 0	157 8 0	+ 115 8 0
2. Guttingia	..	137 0 8	+ 137 0 8
3. Nuagam	151 8 0	129 8 0	— 22 0 0
4. Tentuligodo	81 8 0	129 3 0	+ 47 11 0
5. Sankarakhole	28 8 0	81 0 0	+ 52 8 0
6. Kalingia	80 8 0	73 0 0	— 7 8 0
7. Raikola	84 0 0	60 8 0	— 23 8 0
8. Dharmapur	34 0 0	56 8 0	+ 22 8 0
9. Barakhomma	..	50 6 0	+ 50 6 0
10. Chokapad	24 0 0	40 1 4	+ 16 1 4
11. Kirikuti	25 0 0	32 4 0	+ 7 4 0
12. Donga	34 0 0	16 12 8	— 17 3 4
13. Bellapodoro	10 8 0	7 9 4	— 2 14 8
Total increase ..			375 13 6

3463

The large increase in the grants earned shows a substantial improvement. The improvement in the Luzuramunda, Tentuligodo and Sankarakhole schools is remarkable, and for a new school that at Guttingia has done wonderfully well, actually taking the second place.

Only two schools have done very badly, Donga and Bellapodoro. I have reduced the masters of both.

54. As recommended in last year's report, I now again strongly recommend that all the Primary schools be converted into combined system. A scheme for effecting this has been submitted to the Director of Public Instruction. If that scheme is followed, no extra expense will be incurred, while I believe substantial benefit to the cause of education in these hills will result.

This year I have permitted a V class to be opened in some of the schools, the highest hitherto having been the IV.

This is a tentative measure, and if not a success can be abandoned.

55. The number of children in all the schools is 1,144 against 764 last year, in spite of the fact that the attendance has suffered owing to the unfavorable character of the season.

56. No new schools were opened within the year; none are required at present.

57. I think distinct progress has been made in education during the year.

58. *Season and Health.*—The season was extremely bad. Wet crops failed extensively in Udayagiri taluk and Chokapad khandam, were poor in Balliguda taluk, and nearly totally lost in that part of the Ramagiri taluk which is under me.

Dry crops were below the average in most parts, but there was no very serious loss of them.

The mohowa crop has proved as bad as possible, and mangoes there are none.

There is every reason, however, to believe that the people will pull through till the harvest of the early dry crops supplements their food; that is, supposing the June rains to be fairly punctual.

59. In the Bodogada Maliahs, luckily not an extensive tract, scarcity has been and is severe, being also aggravated by want of water.

You saw people severely reduced by starvation in the month of February. Since then owing to the prompt sanction by Government of the sinking of wells, of the opening of work on the Taptapani ghât, and of gratuitous relief to the helpless poor, things are being kept in hand.

These matters at present form the subject of a weekly report by me.

60. Small-pox has raged severely in most parts of the hills. In one village, Tiangia, the Moliko told me 38 people had died of it this season. Luckily we are free from the scourge of cholera. Cattle disease is prevalent in Ramagiri and Udayagiri taluks. The people have no faith in the Government medicines and will not use them.

61. Rainfall statement for the three cusbahs is appended—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	Deficiency.
Balliguda	51·27	48·94	2·33
Udayagiri	51·45	37·24	14·21
Ramagiri	50·21	46·90	3·31

The deficiency does not look very serious on paper, but especially in Ramagiri the rain that fell at the cusbah was by no means always general in the taluk.

62. *Markets.*—The Tickaballi and Udayagiri markets are doing well. The others, as I stated last year, do not flourish.

63. *Wild Beasts.*

Name of officer by whom reward was granted.	Tigers.		Cheetahs.		Bears.		Hyenas.		Total.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
									RS.
Special Assistant Agent	2	70	2	50	2	10	2	6	136
Balliguda Sub-Magistrate	7	245	47	1,175	9	45	6	18	1,483
Udayagiri do.	1	35	13	325	3	15	5	15	390
Ramagiri do.	..	..	5	125	2	10	..	..	135

13

Name of taluk.	Number of persons killed by				
	Tigers.	Cheetahs.	Bears.	Hyenas.	Total.
Balliguda	18	..	1	1	20
Udayagiri	1	3	* 2	..	6
Ramagiri	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes one person killed by a wild boar.

Ten tigers, 67 cheetahs, 16 bears and 13 hyenas were killed in the year. Compared with last year, this shows a large increase in tigers and decrease in bears, the cheetahs remaining about the same.

64. Nineteen persons were killed by tigers. Of these, the Daringabadi man-eater is responsible for 18.

I have lately had reason to believe that by no means all this beast kills are reported. This is natural. When a man in an out-of-the-way village is taken, a report entails on the Khonds a long journey to the police station, also a visit from the police of which they are never desirous. Also there must be a punchayet and inquiry which is troublesome and from their point of view serves no purpose.

65. There was lately a hope that this beast had been disposed of, but unfortunately it was not so. In March he attacked a Khond near Srirampur. He missed his spring and only clawed the man's shoulder. The man's companion very pluckily cut him over the back with his tangie, and the tiger bolted making a great noise. As he did not show for more than a month after that, the people began to regain confidence thinking that he had probably died of the tangie wound, and I was on the point of writing to you to recommend that the Khond should receive a portion of the reward if the tiger did not turn up again. However, I lately received a report that he had killed a woman and he has since taken another man.

66. *Hospital.*—In November the conversion of the old police bungalow at Udayagiri into a hospital was completed, and it was opened in that month. It is doing well, about 20 persons daily are treated.

67. *Police.*—The conduct of the police has been good on the whole. A constable was convicted by you of murder and sentenced to death. An ex-Inspector of Udayagiri division was convicted by me of embezzlement and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. No other cases came before the courts. It was brought to my notice that constables at Balliguda were trading in grain. I referred it to Mr. Fraser who took measures to stop it.

The rice nirakh was revised at all stations, and in most cases the price was raised, rice being dear. At Mohana no nirakh was fixed. No rice was procurable and it had to be imported.

68. The Tumuribund station has been abolished. I hope we may never have cause to regret it. I received no official intimation of this and only heard unofficially that the Division Inspector had received orders to call in the men and abandon the station. At present there is a great deal of confusion, because in the villages lately under the Tumuribund station no one now knows to what station they belong.

69. *Elephants.*—The Agency elephants are satisfactory, except two, Lakshmanpiari and Motilal, which I recommend should be sold. I will write you separately on the subject.

Feeding charges amounted to Rs. 1,569-5-2 against Rs. 1,170-4-10 last year. Rice was of course much dearer this year.

70. *Civil Justice.*—The number of suits for disposal by me and the District Munsifs during 1888 was 78 against 69 in 1887. The number pending at the end of the year was the same as in the previous year, 6.

The average duration of suits in my court was 11 days.

71. *Public Peace.*—The hills have been thoroughly peaceful. The season has had a good deal to do with this inasmuch as there has been less toddy than usual and less time to devote to drinking it.

A Khond died of tangie wounds received at a buffalo sacrifice near Balliguda. It was purely accidental, the wounds being received in the drunken scramble for flesh which takes place on these occasions.

72. *Forests.*—Wanton destruction continues. In the Udayagiri taluk, the people are now beginning to recognise their folly in this respect. In the Hodogodo muttah I was pleased to observe that they had spontaneously reserved several hills on which nice young sâl forest was growing. They found this necessary, as they could get no timber big enough to build their houses.

73. It is hard to say exactly what system could be worked, but I certainly think it is time that Government interfered in some way to prevent further denudation of the hills.

3463

I think too much consideration has been shown for the freedom of action of the Khond and for his dislike of interference with his customs, and that rather a tighter hand might be kept on him with advantage in this matter. Intercourse with the adjacent plains has much altered the Khond of the Goomsur Mahahs, and he is by no means either the artless innocent or the untutored savage that he often pretends to be when there is anything to be got by it.

74. *Vaccination.*—This statement shows the number vaccinated during the year:—

——	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.
In the whole of the Hill tracts	6,066	9,294	3,228
In this division	5,106	7,290	2,184

The increase is 3,228, of which 2,184 have occurred in this division. The improvement is owing to the vaccinators having been placed under the Agency officers. This has enabled me to drive them, which they sadly needed.

75. In many parts of Udayagiri taluk the opposition to vaccination is active and bitter. The Khonds are anxious to be allowed Uriya inoculation which is forbidden, and I am afraid it is sometimes effected on the quiet.

They do not believe in vaccination and are constantly asserting that people get small-pox after Government vaccination. This, I believe, is not true though perhaps a case or two may occur. I am constantly challenging them to show me one of these persons. They have not done it yet.

76. Pujas of sorts are their favorite cure for the disease, at which foul practices, such as drinking water mixed with lymph from the pustules of a patient, are indulged in.

77. *Treasuries.*—I have examined both the treasuries, so have you.

78. *Records* are, as a rule, badly kept owing to the inefficiency of the Sub-Magistrates' establishments. My records are all right.

79. *Magistracy.*—Mr. Bartley was Sub-Magistrate of Balliguda throughout the year. This year he has travelled constantly.

Sanjivi Naidu was at Udayagiri throughout the year except for two months' absence on privilege leave. I am thoroughly satisfied with him.

Lal Beg Sahib was at Ramagiri also for the whole year. His work is also satisfactory.

80. *Seed Experiments.*—Erythroxylon coca was tried at Udayagiri and Balliguda. It failed totally at both places. Some five kinds of Eucalyptus seed were also tried at Udayagiri, and the young plants are so far doing well.

81. The usual statements are appended.

APPENDIX E.

BOUNDARY Marks between the villages of Kolakotta and those under Gumma Bissoyi.

I Standing at the first mark the double peak in the distance is nearly due south.
I (*a*) 30 yards to I.
I (*b*) 100 yards to I (*a*).
I (*c*) 60 yards to I (*b*).
I (*d*) 80 yards to I (*c*).
I (*e*) 60 yards to I (*d*). This stone lies 20 yards east of tope of tamarind, &c., trees.
Standing at this mark Munisingi hill points about north-north-west.
Distance from I to I (*e*) is about quarter of a mile.
(2) 100 yards to I (*e*) mark.
(3) 100 yards to 2nd mark.
(4) 90 yards to 3rd. Standing here if you look north-east the point of the nearest hill is in the V of the father hill.
(5) 50 yards to (4).
(5-*a*) 60 yards to (5).
(6) A stone near Gedda called Peddasiri channel, distance 70 yards to (5).
A mark is cut on a big rock in the stream. It is on the wrong side of the stream, but the arrow points the right way.
(7) Junction of Peddasiri channel and Kadamba Gedda.
(8) Junction of Munisingi channel and a small stream from the west.
(8-*a*) A stone in the field, 150 yards to (8).
(9) A round pile of stones on the top of a small hill. Remark given in 10th belongs to this stone.
(10) A cut mark like ⊗ on a conical hill.

Standing at this mark, Sankidia hill is north and Guddi hills is west.

14

(10-*a*) A stone in a valley.
(10-*b*) Do.
(11) Top of Guddi hill.
Distance from (10) to (11) is 3 furlongs.

(Signed) R. D. BROADFOOT,
Ag. Principal Assistant Agent.

APPENDIX F.

BOUNDARY Marks between Gumma and Jeypore.

(Looking South.)

1. Top of hill above Godabagargang—Along shoulder nearly east and west.

V ∧ G 2. *A cut mark* on a rock in line with the said peaks. Between marks I and II lies a steep gorge covered with jungle.

3. Middle of ridge.

4. Close to Nulla on east.

5. About 100 yards down the Nulla from the point where the shoulder hits the Nulla. The boundary runs along the edge of the hill all the wet cultivation going to Ganjam, distance about 150 yards.

6. Is under a mango tree about one hundred yards to No. 7.

7. Under a kagu tree. (If you stand at right angles at No. 7 to the mark, your face will be quite straight to the mark on the top of the hill).

Between 6 and 7 about 60 yards.

8. About 60 yards from No. 7—a cut mark on rock.

9. On a rock near Vippa tree, about 70 yards.

10. On a big block of rock, distance 50 yards.

11. Distance 30 yards under a dharanja tree; standing parallel to the mark, you look straight down into the valley. Conical rock being slightly on the left-hand. This rock, *i.e.*, No. 11, is double marked.

12. On a rock near a kagu tree, about 50 yards from No. 11.

13. Almost straight down the hill from No. 12, distance about 100 yards.

14. Is a boundary stone planted. It lies in a straight line between mark No. 13 and No. 15, distance 50 yards.

15. A cut mark in straight line with No. 14, distance 60 yards. This is on a big block of rock among the rocks in a clump of trees around which there are paddy fields.

16. Conical rock in the paddy fields, distance 150 yards. Between marks Nos. 15 and 16 there is a natural rock in the middle on the edge of a high bund.

17. A planted stone about 12 yards in front from the conical stone No. 16, thence following the bund to another field down below at the middle of which on the edge a stcne No. 18 is planted.

18. A stone on the edge of a field. From this following the bund we arrive at a mark No. 19 cut on a rock in an island covered with stones and trees. This is the island referred to by Mr. O'Farrell, distance about 60 yards to No. 19.

19. A cut mark on a rock in the said island leading to mark No. 20 cut on a natural rock over one end of the edge of a field lying between Nos. 19 and 20, distance about 100 yards.

20. A cut mark on a rock on the edge of a high bund near a vippa tree, distance from this to No. 21 is 20 yards.

21. A cut mark on a rock near the place where the stream runs down. Then the line stream is the boundary till 22.

Note.—Between Nos. 21 and 22 there are 3 or 4 marks cut on rocks along the course of the stream, and these marks are not numbered.

3463

22. (A cut mark). The boundary is the intersection of the path and the gedda. The mark is about 10 yards down stream, distance about 30 yards to the next mark on a rock under a vippa tree, *i.e.*, No. 23.

23. A cut mark on a rock, distance from this to No. 24 is 40 yards.

24. A cut mark on a rock among a group of rocks, distance to No. 25 is 40 yards.

25. A cut mark on a bold block rock under a mango tree, distance to No. 26 is 50 yards.

26. On a low rock under a vippa tree, distance to No. 27 is 60 yards.

27. A cut mark under a kagu tree, distance to No. 28 is 40 yards.

28. A cut mark on a low rock lying on the margin of a field under a mango tree, distance to No. 29 is 60 yards.

29. A cut mark on a big rock near a tamarind tree, distance 30 yards.

30. A cut mark on a rock between a mango and vippa trees. Distance to No. 30 is 100 yards.

31. A cut mark on a rock standing about 8 feet high from the ground in a corner of a field, distance to No. 32 is 80 yards.

32. A cut mark on a big pointed rock near a mango tree, distance 60 yards to 33.

33. A cut mark on a rock near the date tree, distance to No. 34 is 40 yards.

34. A planted stone near the bent date tree, distance from this to No. 35 is 40 yards.

35. A cut mark on a rock under a nerada tree standing in the corner of a field, distance to No. 36 is 15 yards.

36. A cut mark on a rock, distance 40 yards.

37. A cut mark on a rock in a corner of a field, distance to No. 38 is 20 yards.

38. A cut mark on a rock at the foot of Sujang, distance to the mark on the top of Sujang where two trees grow together is 400 yards.

(Signed) R. D. BROADFOOT,
Ag. Principal Asst. Agent.

APPENDIX G.

PROCEEDINGS of the Principal Assistant Agent, Ganjam, dated 28th February 1889.

Read petition of the Zemindar of Bodarisinghi stating that the ryots of Koipuram belonging to Parlákimedi have encroached on his land.

Read deposition of Dewan of said Zemindar.

Read deposition of Koipuram Bissoyi and other papers.

The subject-matter of the dispute is a bit of hill land on the Mahendragiri slope. Its value to the Zemindar is only 8 rupees when cultivated.

It is undisputed that the survey stones, one showing the junction of Bodarisinghi, Jalantra and Parlákimedi and the others showing the junction of Mandasa, Bodarisinghi and Parlákimedi, are correctly placed.

The dispute is whether the boundary lies to the right or left of the line joining these stones. If the observer stands at the Mandasa stone and faces the Jalantra stone, the Bodarisinghi people say the boundary lies to the left, while the Koipuram people claim some land to the right.

The Koipuram Bissoyi and the Estate Manager agreed to give up any claim to land lying on the right of the line.

The Bodarisinghi people say the boundary goes from the Mandasa stone to the source of a hill stream called Madela, and then follows the stream till it runs part close to the Jalantra stone. But they admit that since 1880 the Koipuram people have been in possession. So far as oral evidence goes, it is in favor of Koipuram. Further if we take the Mandasa survey map, we see the boundary at the top running at an angle of about 30° to the vertical, *i.e.*, N.N.E. or thereabouts. This direction points towards the Jalantra stone, and from the line being straight I presume the Survey Department meant the boundary to be the straight line joining the

15

two stones. There is no reason why the boundary should bend to the west and then curl round to reach the Jalantra stone as is alleged by the Bodarisinghi people.

I decide that the boundary shall be the straight line joining the two stones (the Mandasa and Jalantra stones), and that all land on the west of the line shall belong to Parlákimedi and all land on the east to Bodarisinghi.

A rough sketch is appended.

(Signed) R. D. BROADFOOT,
Ag. Principal Asst. Agent.

APPENDIX H.

Decision.

Description of the boundary of Barasingi and Munisingi.

This boundary line begins from the place where a gedda called Barasingi Nala is crossed by the road leading to Munisingi from Gumma. It lies between two hills, viz., Adangvar (Barasingi) hill and Sankiri (Munisingi) hill.

2. Thence the line follows the winding course of the gedda for 4 furlongs.

3. The line bends nearly south-west and passes between two large trees (one mango and another jungle tree) to a rock.



4. Here a cut mark is made, distance 30 yards to 3.

5. Thence in a straight line between paddy fields to Nallagidi tree 180 yards to 4. This tree stands at the edge of the road leading to Devagiri.

6. Thence nearly due south-west to the peak of a hill forming the boundaries of Munisingi Barasingi and Alabasingi.

(Signed in Oriya) GUMMAGODA KRUSTNOCHENDRO BISOYI.
(Signed) P. SURYANARAYANA.
Mark of BOROJO GOMANGO.
(Signed) R. D. BROADFOOT,
Ag. Principal Assistant Agent.

APPENDIX I.

Joint Memorandum of the Udayagiri Sub-Magistrate and the Tahsildar of Khond Mahals concerning the dispute between Purnapani in Goomsur and Dimirigora and Barbigora in Khond Mahals.

On the 3rd of October 1888 we met at the disputed boundary accompanied by the headmen on both sides. We found the boundary as present existing not disputed.

We commenced by marking a sâl tree 50 yards east of Kani Nulla. Heavy rain stopped our work which we continued the next morning. From this sal tree the line goes about 150 yards due west to the mohulo tree at the foot of a hillock called Bekori Kappuda. From thence also due west 150 yards to a mohulo tree on the summit of that hillock. Then 30 yards at 330° to a large rock still on the hillock. From there the line runs about 150 yards at 285° to a heap of stones between a mango and a jumbu tree. Then 150 yards at 285° to a dhoura dhoura tree on the rising ground. We brought to the notice of the parties the order forbidding the sale of lands between the two presidencies. They stated they were aware of the order.

3463

Both parties were present and accepted this boundary signing their names below :—

For Goomsur.	For Khond Mahals.
1. Loyi Moliko.	1. Sirika Moliko.
2. Londa Kohoro.	2. Modhu Moliko.
3. Sadasiva Godtrya.	3. Chondro Podhano.
4. Dolopoti Moliko.	4. Lakki Moliko.

The above men have all touched the pen.

Purunapani,
4th October 1888.

(Signed) J. H. TAYLOR,
Tahsildar of Khond Mahals.
(„) Y. SANJIVI,
Sub-Magistrate Udayagiri, Goomsur, Ganjam.

APPENDIX J.

Sasanam for the Kolakota Sub-Muttah.

To

Bomsi Gomango of Peddakolakota,

Head Gomango of the Kolakota Sub-Muttah.

The undermentioned ten villages constitute the sub-muttah of Kolakota :—

1. Peddakolakota (Kindangopalli).	6. Pattingolu.
2. Chinnakolakota.	7. Linga.
3. Tumukoro.	8. Tuburuda.
4. Tengarada.	9. Burudingi.
5. Regidi.	10. Gollaijengo.

The rent fixed for the above ten villages is Rs. 478 which shall be paid direct to the Parlákimedi estate.

This Sasanam is granted as a perpetual memorial of the rent to be paid by the Kolakota sub-muttah.

(Signed) J. G. HORSFALL,
Agent.

18th October 1888.

APPENDIX K.

Agreement between the Bissoyi of Rayagada and Bhoyya of Domolo.

Money sist.	Paddy.	Payments to Peshinas.	Dallies.	Goat.	—
rs. 90	None.	None.	Six times a year. Each dalli consists of 20 cavidi-loads of pumpkins.	One.	Three days' vetti for Bissoyi and one day's vetti for Peshinas and nothing else. All to be levied on the whole village.

Mark of × JAGANATHA KARJI, Bhoyya of Domolo.

(Signed in Oriya) CHAITANYA BISSOYI, Bissoyi of Raygada.

Accepted before me.

(Signed) R. D. BROADFOOT,
Ag. Principal Asst. Agent.

15th February 1889.

16

APPENDIX L.

AGREEMENT between the Bissoyi of Rayagada and Bhima, Bhoyya of Munisingi.

Money sist.	Paddy.	Payments to Peshinas.	Dallis.	Goat.	——
RS. 45	None.	None.	Six times a year. Each dalli consists of 20 cavadies of pumpkins.	One.	Three days' vetti for Bissoyi and one day's vetti for Peshinas and nothing else. All to be levied on the whole village.

Mark of × BHIMA, Bhoyya of Munisingi.

(Signed in Oriya) CHAITANYA BISSOYI, Bissoyi of Rayagada.

Accepted before me.

(Signed) R. D. BROADFOOT,
Ag. Principal Asst. Agent.

15th February 1889.

APPENDIX M.

AGREEMENT between Jerangi Bissoyi and Gomango of Thoppongo.

Money sist.	Paddy.	Peshinas.			Dallies.	Goat.	——
		Paddy.	Honey.	Jenugulu.			
Per village. Rs. 10	Per village. 3 P.	Per house. 1 P.	Per house. 1 A.	Per house. 1 A.	Six a year. Each dalli consists of either pumpkins, plantains and yams of one cavadi from each house.	Two in a year from the village.	Three days' vetti for Bissoyi and one day's vetti for Peshinas. One K. honey to Bissoyi from the whole village. Two K. jenugulu per village.

Mark of × KORANTI BOYA, Gomango of Thoppongo.

(Signed in Oriya) BALARAM THONGADA BISSOYI, Acting Bissoyi of Jerangi.

Accepted by both parties before me.

(Signed) R. D. BROADFOOT,
Ag. Principal Asst. Agent.

14th February 1889.

3463

APPENDIX N.

STATEMENT showing the allotment and expenditure on Public Works in the Hill tracts of Ganjam during the year 1888-89.

Nature of work.	Amount allotted.	Amount expended on each work.	Unspent balance remitted.
New Works.	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1) Communications—			
1. Mohangiri ghât road	3,920	3,920	..
2. Taptapani ghât road	5,000	2,383	2,617
3. Ghatiguda-Boddangi road	1,000	1,000	..
4. Raikia-Boddangia cart road	300	300	..
5. Masonry bridges on Kalipano road ..	1,200	1,032	168
6. Porimolo-Udayagiri road	400	400	..
Total ..	11,820	9,035	2,785
(2) Buildings—			
1. Rest-house at Barakhomma	50	50	..
2. A room on the verandah of the sub-jail at Udayagiri of Ramagiri	80	80	..
3. Additional accommodation to the hospital at Udayagiri of Ramagiri ..	150	150	..
4. Bungalow at Rayagada	145	145	..
Total ..	425	425	..
(3) Wells—			
Wells	1,500	450	1,050
Total of New Works ..	13,745	9,910	3,835
Repairs.			
(1) Communications—			
Maintenance grant of Boad road ..	1,820	1,520	300
Do. of Kalipano road ..	3,980	3,980	..
Do. of Linepada road ..	300	300	..
Do. of Kotghar road ..	740	740	..
Do. of Sarangodo road ..	1,520	1,520	..
Do. of Chokapad road ..	500	500	..
Do. of Tickaballi road ..	160	160	..
Do. of Sarangodo-Boad frontier road ..	50	50	..
Military road from Balliguda to Lobarasingi	1,860	1,860	..
Do. from Lobarasingi to Parlákimedi border	580	580	..
Do. from Chelligodo to Jagarapalli road	840	840	..
Do. from Chelligodo to Ramagiri road	120	120	..
Do. from Ramagiri to Bengasayi road	220	220	..
Do. from Nuagada-Keradango road	400	400	..
Repairing wooden bridge near Udayagiri and making sloping approaches to 4 streams between Chelligodo and Udayagiri	50	50	..
Total ..	13,140	12,840	300

Nature of work.	Amount allotted	Amount expended on each work.	Unspent balance remitted.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
(2) Buildings—			
1. Special Assistant Agent's bungalow and the officials' houses at Balliguda ..	350	350	..
2. Sub-Magistrate's bungalow, Balliguda	150	150	..
3. Do. do. Udayagiri	100	100	..
4. Sub-jail at Udayagiri	130	130	..
5. Do. at Balliguda	250	250	..
6. Hospital building at Udayagiri ..	150	150	..
7. Rest-houses	495	495	..
8. Market sheds	250	250	..
9. Special Assistant Agent's bungalow at Russellkonda	250	125	125
10. Repairing 6 bungalows at Udayagiri, Chelligodo, Ramagiri, Kojiripada and 2 at Nuvagada	60	60	..
11. Whitewashing the above 6 bungalows.	90	90	..
12. Hospital bungalow and Hospital Assistant's bungalow at Udayagiri of Ramagiri	30	30	..
13. Sub-Magistrate's office and sub-jail at Udayagiri	150	150	..
14. Sub-Magistrate's house at Udayagiri	100	100	..
15. Reconstructing the gate of the Ramagiri Sub-Magistrate's compound ..	20	20	..
16. Bungalows at Serango, Jerangi, and Kolakota in the Parlákimedi Maliahs	30	30	..
Total ..	2,605	2,480	125
(3) Wells	10	10	..
Total, Repairs ..	15,755	15,330	425
Grand Total ..	29,500	25,240	4,260
Abstract.			
New Works—			
1. Communications	11,820	9,035	2,785
2. Buildings	425	425	..
3. Wells	1,500	450	1,050
Total ..	13,745	9,910	3,835
Repairs—			
1. Communications	13,140	12,840	300
2. Buildings	2,605	2,480	125
3. Wells	10	10	..
Total ..	15,755	15,330	425
Grand Total ..	29,500	25,240	4,260

3463

APPENDIX O.

STATEMENT showing the number of boys and girls of Uriyas, Khonds and Sourahs in the Hill schools of the Ganjam district on the 31st March 1889.

Name of school.	Boys.				Girls.				Grand Total.
	Khonds.	Sourahs.	Uriyas.	Total.	Khonds.	Sourahs.	Uriyas.	Total.	
Primary Schools.									
1. Linepada	58	..	58	116	..	..	..	..	116
2. Brahmanpad	11	..	22	33	..	..	1	1	34
3. Possara	..	..	36	36	..	..	..	..	36
4. Koinjur	28	..	51	79	..	..	1	1	80
5. Kavalagam	3	..	49	52	..	..	..	..	52
6. Tickaballi	16	..	42	58	..	..	..	..	58
7. Udayagiri	3	..	47	50	..	..	12	12	62
8. Sarangodo	25	..	53	78	..	..	2	2	80
9. Kudtili	..	..	32	32	..	..	4	4	36
10. Mahasingi	..	..	34	34	..	..	5	5	39
11. Baliguda	1	..	37	38	..	..	..	..	38
12. Budaguda	6	..	37	43	..	..	4	4	47
13. Chendragiri	..	4	26	30	..	..	..	..	30
14. Ramagiri	..	..	41	41	..	..	..	..	41
15. Udayagiri	..	..	43	43	..	..	..	..	43
16. Gumma	..	2	36	38	..	..	..	..	38
17. Serango	..	1	30	31	..	..	..	..	31
18. Gyba	..	3	28	31	..	..	..	..	31
19. Rayagada	..	..	41	41	..	..	..	..	41
20. Ojjaigada	..	11	12	23	..	..	..	..	23
21. Jerangi	..	..	19	19	..	..	..	..	19
Total ..	151	21	779	951	..	..	29	29	980
Combined Schools.									
1. Chokkapad	..	..	14	14	..	..	..	..	14
2. Donga	22	..	8	30	..	..	..	..	30
3. Bellapadra	29	..	6	35	2	..	1	3	38
4. Tentuligoda	2	..	37	39	..	..	..	..	39
5. Sankarakhole	12	..	24	36	..	..	..	..	36
6. Kalingia	30	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	30
7. Luzuramunda	13	..	29	42	..	..	..	..	42
8. Raikola	31	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	31
9. Guttingia	2	..	36	38	..	..	8	8	46
10. Dharmapur	6	..	16	22	..	..	3	3	25
11. Kirikuti	6	..	9	15	..	..	..	..	15
12. Nuagam	2	..	42	44	..	..	6	6	50
13. Barakhomma	..	..	29	29	..	..	11	11	40
Total ..	155	..	250	405	2	..	29	31	436
Grand Total ..	306	21	1,029	1,356	2	..	58	60	1,416

APPENDIX P.

STATEMENT showing the operations of vaccination in the Hill tracts of Ganjam during the year 1888-89 as compared with those in 1887-88.

—	Hill tracts.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1887-88.	1888-89.		
Number vaccinated	6,066	9,294	3,228	..
Do. successful	5,822	8,861	3,039	..

APPENDIX Q.

STATEMENT showing the Civil Suits tried by the Agency Courts in the district of Ganjam during the year 1888.

—	Suits pending at the end of 1887.	Suits instituted during the year.	Total.	Suits disposed of during the year.	Suits pending at the end of the year.
Original	19	94	113	104	9
Appeal	1	4	5	4	1
Total ..	20	98	118	108	10

18

APPENDIX R.

STATEMENT showing the number of Khonds, Panos and Sourahs accused during the year 1888 in the Agency Courts of the Ganjam district with reference to paragraph 12 of the G.O., No. 2110, dated 12th October 1876, Judicial Department.

Agency Courts.	Description of castes.	Under Section 160.	Section 174.	Section 283.	Section 302.	Section 304.	Sections 302, 304 and 314.	Section 323.	Section 324.	Section 325.	Section 309.	Section 354.	Sections 352 to 358.	Sections 356 and 379.	Section 379.	Section 380.	Sections 379 and 426.	Sections 379 and 428.	Sections 380 and 75.	Sections 380 and 454.	Section 384.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Agent to the Governor in Ganjam ..	Khonds	..	..	..	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sourahs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Principal Assistant Agent	Khonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sourahs	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Senior do.	Khonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sourahs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Special do.	Khonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Panos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sourahs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Balliguda Second-class Magistrate ..	Khonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panos	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Sourahs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Ramagiri do. do.	Khonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
	Panos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	1	..	1	6	..	3	3
	Sourahs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
7. Udayagiri do. do.	Khonds	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	26	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Panos	3	..	..	..	1	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	9	37	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Sourahs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Parlákimedi do. do.	Khonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panos	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sourahs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Suradá do. do.	Khonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panos	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sourahs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Ichapur do. do.	Khonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sourahs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Sómpet do. do.	Khonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sourahs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	3	1	1	3	10	13	21	9	2	1	1	8	9	98	14	1	6	1	3	3

Statement showing the number of Khonds, Panos and Sourahs accused during the year 1888 in the Agency Courts of the Ganjam district, &c.—*cont.*

Agency Courts.	Description of castes.	Section 403.	Sections 403 and 75.	Sections 403, 426 and 75.	Section 406.	Section 411.	Section 428.	Sections 447 and 448.	Section 447.	Section 436.	Sections 454 and 426.	Sections 451, 426 and 429.	Section 457.	Sections 457 and 29.	Sections 493 and 498.	Section 500.	Section 506.	Abkári Act III of 1864.	Sections 457, 380 and 75.	Total.
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
1. Agent to the Governor in Ganjam ..	Khonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
	Panos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Sourahs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Principal Assistant Agent	Khonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Sourahs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Senior do.	Khonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7
	Sourahs	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	17
4. Special do.	Khonds	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	30
	Panos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	11	33
	Sourahs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Balliguda Second-class Magistrate ..	Khonds	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
	Panos	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	33
	Sourahs	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
6. Ramagiri do. do.	Khonds	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
	Panos	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
	Sourahs	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	14	..	1	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Udayagiri do. do.	Khonds	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panos	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	Sourahs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
8. Parlákimedi do. do.	Khonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
	Panos	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sourahs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
9. Suradá do. do.	Khonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sourahs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Ichapur do. do.	Khonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sourahs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Sómpet do. do.	Khonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sourahs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	21	6	4	7	3	4	3	28	1	5	4	30	2	3	1	6	15	24	375

10

19

3463

APPENDIX S.

STATEMENT showing the number of criminal cases tried by the Agency Courts in the district of Ganjam during the year 1888.

	Cases pending at the end of 1887.	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	12	220	232	226	6
Appeal	..	1	1	1	..

APPENDIX T.

STATEMENT showing the crime of the year 1888 as compared with that of 1887.

Offences.	1887.			1888.		
	Accused.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Accused.	Convicted.	Dismissed.
Grave	23	8	15	18	13	5
Petty	543	225	318	473	261	212
Total ..	566	233	333	491	274	217

APPENDIX U.

STATEMENT of Rainfall for 1888-89 as compared with that of 1887-88.

Taluks.	Rainfall.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	IN.	CTS.	IN.	CTS.
Balliguda	51	27	48	94
Ramagiri	50	21	46	90
Udayagiri	51	45	37	24

APPENDIX V.

STATEMENT showing the number of animals killed in the Ganjam Agency Tracts and the rewards granted during the year 1888-89.

Officer granting the reward.	Tigers.		Cheetahs.		Bears.		Hyenas.		Total.		Number killed.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Persons.	Cattle.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		
Agent to the Governor in Ganjam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Principal Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special do.	2	70	2	50	2	10	2	6	8	136	..	..
Balliguda Sub-Magistrate	7	245	47	1,175	9	45	6	18	69	1,483	20	..
Udayagiri do.	1	35	13	325	3	15	5	15	22	390	6	..
Ramagiri { Senior Assistant's Division .	2	70	5	125	..	..	2	6	9	201	..	..
Ramagiri { Special do. ..	..	..	5	125	2	10	..	..	7	135	..	..
Parlákimedi Sub-Magistrate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suradá do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sómpet do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ichapur do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	12	420	72	1,800	16	80	15	45	115	2,345	26	..

3463

ORDER—dated 15th November 1889, No. 1956, Judicial.

The annual report on the administration of the Ganjam Agency tracts for 1888-89 is submitted less punctually than in the two preceding years, owing doubtless to the unusual pressure thrown on all establishments by the recent famine. The Government hopes that in future the practice of punctual submission will be resumed. The touring done by the Agent and Special Assistant Agent was sufficient, but it is observed that neither Mr. Broadfoot nor Mr. Bell spent the prescribed period (30 days in each case) within the Agency. As the minimum residence of the Principal Assistant above ghâts was reduced only in 1886 from 6 weeks to a month, the Government cannot accept any shorter period as satisfactory.

2. Although the recorded rainfall of the year was not very considerably less than in previous years—as the figures in the margin show—the actual deficiency was serious, especially in the Special Assistant Agent's division. A system of gratuitous relief, as well as of relief works, had to be undertaken towards the end of the year under report, and the administration of relief has since then been carried on. No vital statistics are furnished in this report, as is the case for the other Agencies, but small-pox is stated to have been very severe, and to this cause in part is attributed the large increase in vaccination operations from 6,066 to 9,294. The change of system by which the vaccinators are now under the direct supervision of the Agency officers has also, no doubt, had a wholesome effect: the Agent should expedite the submission of the revised rules called for, and should state why the Parlákimedi vaccinator is said not to be under the orders of the Principal Assistant.

—	Rainfall.					
	Balliguda.		Ramagiri.		Udayagiri.	
	INS.	CTS.	INS.	CTS.	INS.	CTS.
1884-85..	42	64	59	40	61	67
1885-86..	34	18	53	40	44	50
1886-87..	42	62	64	39	65	95
1887-88..	51	27	50	21	51	45
1888-89..	48	94	46	90	37	24

3. Education made some small progress during the year. A comparison of the figures for the past 5 years is made in the margin, and it will be seen that the Hill schools have increased only 5·4 per cent. in strength since 1884-85. In the year under report, the greater part of the advance occurred among Uriya pupils, the number of Khonds having diminished. 21 Sourahs were under instruction, against 7 in the preceding year. The Government is glad to notice that in the Special Assistant Agent's division, a considerable improvement in both primary and combined schools is reported.

—	Education.		
	Hill Schools.	Combined Schools.	Total.
1884-85 ..	929	?	?
1885-86 ..	829	?	?
1886-87 ..	926	?	?
1887-88 ..	922	436	1,358
1888-89 ..	980	436	1,416

4. In spite of the bad season and failure of crops, there was no rise in reported crime during 1888-89. The number of cases recorded was 220 and that of persons charged 491, against 227 and 566 in the previous year. The Agent should throw appendices S and T to his report into a single statement, which should show the results of cases disposed of. There were 15 Khonds, Panos and Sourahs dealt with under the Abkári Act III of 1864 (Madras), which is still in force in the scheduled districts. In the working of the Civil Agency courts, there is no feature calling for remarks; institutions were about the average, and arrears were reduced.

5. The Government is glad to observe that, in the year under report, more satisfactory progress was made in the settlement of boundary disputes than in preceding years. The decisions arrived at by the Principal Assistant Agent in the Koipuram—Budarasingi and Munisingi—Barasingi cases are approved, and the Government notes the disposal of the Gumma—Jeypur, Gumma—Gunupur, Sarangada—Boad, and Goomsur—Boad disputes. As regards the Ongara question, the Government is clearly of opinion that the decision confirmed by G.O., dated 7th October 1876, No. 2064, is final, and leaves no further questions to be settled in the courts. The officers—

20

Messrs. Grahame and MacCartie—who were specially deputed in 1875 to determine the matters in dispute, reported that until within a few years previous, the people of the whole of the disputed country had been independent of both parties, but that it would be convenient now to bring them under control, and it was the evident intention of the joint memorandum to "remove all danger of future disputes" by determining rights to sist as well as boundary. This is shown by Mr. Goodrich's side-note to paragraph 14 of Mr. MacCartie's report, 23rd March 1876, No. 108, and, subject to an exception in respect of particular villages which had continuously paid rent to the Gumma Bissoye, the suggestions of the joint memorandum were approved by Government. It is very undesirable that a matter which was carefully inquired into and decided twelve or thirteen years ago should now be re-opened, the intervening lapse of time having made any fresh decision most difficult to arrive at. The Ongara dispute should be disposed of on the lines of Messrs. Grahame and MacCartie's settlement, and on the understanding that the determination of the boundary then made carries with it the determination of the right to sist. The Government observes that the dispute with Kalahandi regarding the village, Pireli or Pideli, has been pending for some 6 years*, and it is time that a settlement should be arrived at. If the Agent considers it desirable, the Central Provinces Government might be addressed to depute an officer who should meet the Special Assistant Agent, and make a formal award under section 8 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874.

* First mention seems to be in paragraph 23 of Mr. Horsfall's letter, 29th September 1884, in G.O., 5th January 1885, No. 3.

6. The compromises effected in the disputes between the Rayaghada Bissoye and the villagers of Domolo and Munsingi, and between the Jerangi Bissoye and the villagers of Toppongo, are approved, and the sanction applied for in paragraph 28 of the report is accorded. The Government awaits the submission of the special report regarding the affairs of Pedda Kimedi and Jalantra.

7. Rupees 29,500 were allotted for outlay on Public works in the Agency, but of this sum, only Rs. 25,240 were expended. Of the total amount that lapsed, Rs. 2,617 belonged to the Taptagani ghât road, and Rs. 1,050 to the allotment for wells. In both cases the grants were special ones made for purposes of famine relief, and were made late in the official year; the unexpended balances have since been re-granted. With reference to paragraph 34 of the Special Assistant Agent's report, information will be called for in the Public Works Department as to what further action has been taken in regard to the Mahasingi bridge.

8. The conduct of the Police during the year is reported to have been satisfactory, and no complaints concerning the exaction of gratuitous supplies were received. The Government is glad to observe that the Special Assistant Agent, who seems to have shown throughout much interest in his charge, is devoting attention to the improvement and protection of the road avenues put down by Mr. Mounsey, and the resuscitation of the Udayagiri market is also very desirable. Paragraphs 47—53 of the Agent's report will be further considered in the Revenue Department.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Agents to the Governor, Ganjam and Vizagapatam.
" Government Agent, 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 Chief Justice, with C.L.

Exd. A. Raitt.

3463

21

WC f: 11374

Govt. of {1889} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

B.S.C

Issued

Recd. 29.11.89 Encl.

G.O., 15th November 1889, No. 1956.

NOVEMBER.

559 C 29-11-89

Ganjam Agency.

Reviewing the annual report on the administration of the — Tracts for 1888-89.

No 34 to W & S - Dated the 1889

B.

Communicated

Communicate to the Supty Engr I Circle, who will report with reference to his letter No 9579 dt 29 Decr 1888, whether the Kalasinga bridge may be expected

WCS 2.12.89

Recd 3.12.89

Civil 5/12/89

(21)

May

Ftlo I Circle S. & F Circle

Recd 9/12. D 7/12

S. 9/12

2 copies to Govt

Write to Govt