Govt. of {1891} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 10th Sept. 1891, No. 1837.

SEPTEMBER.

Honorifics.

Accepting the recommendation of the Board of Revenue that Foresters, who draw salaries varying from Rs. 20 to 40, be addressed in the honorific plural and allowed seats while conducting cases in Court.

No. 2616 W dy 30 Sept 1891

Communicated to Officers of the P. W. Dept in continuation of G.O. No. 1465 W dy 29 May 1891.

Jd/ C V B
D. W
28/9/91

Ch. E for Irrign
Consg. A to Govt
Supdg Engrs
Consg. B. for Rys
S. of W. P. Project
Examiner P.W.A

Govt. of {1891} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 10th Sept. 1891, No. 1837.

SEPTEMBER.

Honorifics.

Accepting the recommendation of the Board of Revenue that Foresters, who draw salaries varying from Rs. 20 to 40, be addressed in the honorific plural and allowed seats while conducting cases in Court.

No 2616 w/ of 30th Sept 1891

Communicated to Officers of the P. W. Dept in continuation of G.O. No. 1465 W dt 29th May 1891.

[Id] C. V. B

D. W

28/9/91

Ch. E. for Irrign

Consg. E. for Rys

Supdtg. Engrs

Consg. A. to Govt

S. of W. P. Project

Exr W. W. A.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 8th September 1891, No. 560 :—

MR. CLOGSTOUN.

Read—the following letter from G. STOKES, Esq., Collector and District Magistrate of Salem, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Salem, 29th August 1891, No. 1858 :—

I have the honour to submit the following report on the state of the season and the condition and prospects of the district.

2. *Rainfall.*—The following statement shows the rainfall of the years 1888–89, 1889–90 and 1890–91, compared with the average of the ten years ending 1887–88 and the average of the six years previous to the famine :—

Rain-registering stations.	Average rainfall of the six years ending 1875–76.		Average of 10 years ending 1887–88.		1888–89.		1889–90.		1890–91.	
	April to September.	October to March.	April to September.	October to March.	April to September.	October to March.	April to September.	October to March.	April to September.	October to March.
Salem Taluk.										
Salem			29·27	15·46	22·55	11·59	38·49	12·24	21·52	9·37
Rasipur			17·08	12·82	17·70	8·00	28·75	6·43	17·63	8·55
Omalur			18·35	10·95	16·68	8·33	25·14	11·76	22·46	9·58
			21·57	13·08	18·97	9·31	30·79	10·14	20·53	9·16
Atúr Taluk.										
Atúr			20·82	16·10	20·35	15·25	24·75	9·75	23·14	14·18
Námakal Taluk.										
Námakal			16·02	13·60	13·26	3·93	29·10	9·28	9·25	15·20
Paramathi			13·29	9·71	9·90	11·58	20·00	7·89	9·65	13·55
			14·65	11·65	11·58	7·75	24·55	8·58	9·45	14·37
Tiruchengód Taluk.										
Tiruchengód .. .			15·19	12·59	13·11	6·10	21·55	8·90	8·80	14·00
Sankaridrug			18·41	12·48	9·61	7·30	22·51	7·73	14·13	5·25
			16·80	12·53	11·36	6·70	22·03	8·32	11·46	9·62
Dharmapuri Taluk.										
Dharmapuri			20·25	15·11	19·88	13·74	23·14	8·77	13·20	17·40
Pennagaram			19·87	13·64	13·83	5·03	24·45	9·80	16·10	7·85
			20·06	14·37	16·85	9·38	23·79	9·28	14·65	12·62

Stationwar particulars not available. Do.

Rain-registering stations.	AVERAGE RAINFALL OF THE SIX YEARS ENDING 1875-76.		AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS ENDING 1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	April to September.	October to March.	April to September.	October to March.	April to September.	October to March.	April to September.	October to March.	April to September.	October to March.
Hosúr Taluk.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.	INS.
Hosúr	Stationwar particulars not available.	do.	20·64	13·58	17·20	11·88	21·21	14·65	20·86	12·06
Denkanikóta			16·50	13·27	10·95	12·28	20·90	11·50	25·57	19·28
			18·57	13·42	14·07	12·08	21·05	13·07	23·21	15·67
Krishnagiri Taluk.										
Krishnagiri			18·41	13·31	17 63	11·40	23·40	13·28	17·23	19·81
Tirupatúr Taluk.										
Tirupatúr		Do.	21·97	13·68	22·80	13·20	20·41	10·73	22·84	7·76
Vániyambádi			18·89	13 87	17·01	13·13	24·33	16·78	22·34	8·33
			20·43	13·77	19·90	13·16	22·37	13·75	22·59	8·04
Uttankarai Taluk.										
Uttankarai			17·90	13·74	21·38	16·58	20·60	7·28	22·03	6·60
Harur			15·81	14·72	21·89	15·15	15·96	10·10	17·65	12·62
			16·85	14·23	21·63	15·86	18·28	8·69	19·84	9·62
Shevaroy Hills			42·38	24·98	44 70	24·50	60·53	14·55	32·20	20·38
District Average ..	23·04	12·26	20·06	14·09	18·35	11·62	25·82	10·63	18·98	12·33

35·30 average for 6 years ending 1876.
34·15 do. for 10 do. do. 1888.
29·97 do. of 1888–89.
36·45 do. of 1889–90.
31·31 do. of 1890–91.

Taking the district as a whole it will be seen that the rainfall as a whole has been deficient except in one year, when there was a slight excess. In that one year it will be seen that while there was an excess under the south-west monsoon, there was a deficiency under the north-east. In that year, also, the distribution of the rain was not normal. Looking into the details of the statement, it will be seen that the rainfall has been deficient in Salem division, of the Salem taluk, in all monsoons but one—the south-west monsoon of 1889–90. In Rasipur, the south-west monsoon has been normal in all 3 years, while the north-east has failed. Omalúr has had one good season with one failure of the south-west monsoon, and but a slight deficiency in the north-east. Atúr has had one failure of the north-east monsoon and not altogether bad seasons otherwise. Námakal has had one good south-west monsoon and one north-east monsoon, the last good, but the rest have been failures. Paramathi has had but two failures of the south-west monsoon. In Hosúr, both divisions, the seasons have been practically normal, while the same is true of Krishnagiri. In Tirupatúr division the south-west monsoons have practically not failed at all, while the last two north-east monsoons have been failures. In Vániyambádi the season has been the same, except that only one north-east monsoon has failed. In the Uttankarai division, the south-west monsoon has not failed, but the two last north-east monsoons have been failures. In the Harur division, however, the seasons have been normal. The above remarks may be summarized in the annexed statement where—

F stands for favorable season, or nearly up to, or above, the average; and

U stands for unfavorable, or considerably below the average.

Rain-registering stations.	1888–89.		1889–90.		1890–91.		Total Favorable.	Total Unfavorable.
	South-west monsoon.	North-east monsoon.	South-west monsoon.	North-east monsoon.	South-west monsoon.	North-east monsoon.		
Salem	U	U	F	U	U	U	1	5
Rasipur	F	U	F	U	F	U	3	3
Omalúr	F	U	F	F	F	F	5	1
Atúr	F	F	F	U	F	F	5	1
Námakal	U	U	F	U	U	F	2	4
Paramathi	U	F	F	F	U	F	4	2
Tiruchengód	U	U	F	U	U	F	2	4
Sankaridrug	U	U	F	U	U	U	1	5
Dharmapuri	F	U	F	U	U	F	3	3
Pennagaram	U	U	F	U	U	U	1	5
Hosúr	U	U	F	F	F	F	4	2
Denkanikota	U	U	F	U	F	F	3	3
Krishnagiri	U	U	F	F	F	F	4	2
Tirupatúr	F	F	F	U	F	U	4	2
Vániyambádi	F	F	F	F	F	U	5	1
Uttankarai	F	F	F	U	F	U	4	2
Harur	F	F	F	U	F	F	5	1
Shevaroys	F	F	F	U	U	U	3	3

From this we learn that the Salem division of the Salem taluk, the Sankari division of Tiruchengód, and the Pennagaram division of Dharmapuri have had only one normal monsoon in the last six—the south-west monsoon of 1889–90. The Námakal division of Námakal, the Tiruchengód division of Tiruchengód have had only two normal monsoons in the last six, but those have been the south-west of 1889-90 and the north-east of 1890–91. Rasipur, Denkanikóta, Dharmapuri and Shevaroys have had three normal and three unfavorable monsoons; and in the rest of the district there has been a preponderance of normal.

3. *Monsoons.*—The following table shows the actual deficiency in the rainfall :—

Taluks.	1888–89.		1889–90.		1890–91.	
	South-west monsoon (April to September).	North-east monsoon (October to March).	South-west monsoon (April to September).	North-east monsoon (October to March).	South-west monsoon (April to September).	North-east monsoon (October to March).
Salem	— 2·60	— 3·77	+ 9·22	— 2·94	— 1·04	— 3·92
Atúr	— 0·47	— 0·85	+ 3·93	— 6·35	+ 2·32	— 1·92
Námakal	— 3·07	— 3·90	+ 9·90	— 3·07	— 5·20	+ 2·72
Tiruchengód	— 5·44	— 5·83	+ 5·23	— 4·21	— 5·34	— 2·91
Dharmapuri	— 3·21	— 4·99	+ 3·73	— 5·09	— 5·41	— 1·75
Hosúr	— 4·50	— 1·34	+ 2·48	— 0·35	+ 4·64	+ 2·25
Krishnagiri	— 0·78	— 1·91	+ 4·99	— 0·03	— 1·18	+ 6·50
Tirupatúr	— 0·53	— 0·61	+ 1·94	— 0·02	+ 2·16	— 5·73
Uttankarai	+ 4·78	+ 1·63	+ 1·43	— 5·54	+ 2·99	— 4·61
Shevaroy Hills	+ 1·32	— 0·48	+ 18·15	— 10·43	— 10·18	— 4·60
Total Average ..	— 1·71	— 2·47	+ 5·76	— 3·46	— 1·08	— 1·76

4. The following statement shows the monthly rainfall in each taluk and the rainfall up to date.

Taluks.	Years.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
Salem ..	Average of 10 years ending. 1887–88 ..	·90	4·30	2·46	2·93	6·78	4·17	6·80	4·07	1·28	·29	·07	·58	34·66
	1888–89 ..	·47	2·80	3·64	3·05	3·35	5·64	3·38	4·97	·61	·07	..	·25	28·28
	1889–90 ..	2·78	3 19	4·22	7·64	4·99	7·96	6·22	1·06	1·50	·06	..	1·39	40·93
	1890–91 ..	1·16	3·09	4·12	4·48	4·95	2·72	3·09	4·26	·23	·09	·92	·56	29·70
	1891–92 ..	1·61	·68	2·73	·97	·96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atúr ..	Average of 10 years ending. 1887–88 ..	1·11	4·42	1·64	3·59	6·40	3·62	6·99	6·41	1·53	·35	·01	·78	36·92
	1888–89 ..	..	1·35	2·45	1·50	3·05	12·00	4·75	6·50	1·00	..	..	3·00	35·60
	1889–90 ..	2·75	3·60	1·40	3·75	2·15	11·10	4·55	·60	2·35	·55	..	1·80	34·60
	1890–91 ..	0·15	2·50	5·58	2·45	6·83	4·83	4·20	5·80	..	..	1·65	2·53	37·32
	1891–92 ..	·80	1·45	1·00	1·50	1·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Námakal ..	Average of 10 years ending. 1887–88 ..	0·99	3·97	·93	1·68	4·23	2·83	4·99	4·49	1·34	·14	·03	0·65	26·31
	1888–89 ..	1·42	4·12	·57	·67	·41	4·36	2·02	4·50	·64	·14	..	·40	19·33
	1889–90 ..	6·02	3·97	2·15	3 90	2·84	5·66	6·07	1·34	1·14	·02	..	..	33·13
	1890–91 ..	1·20	2·62	1·57	..	2·52	1·52	9·57	2·30	0·25	·80	·70	·75	23·82
	1891–92 ..	·50	·70	1·82	·65	·70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruchengód..	Average of 10 years ending. 1887–88 ..	·78	4·07	1·88	1·74	4·48	3·80	6·36	4·22	1·28	·19	·12	·33	29·33
	1888–89 ..	1·35	2·42	1 85	·95	1·50	3·28	3·26	2·92	·22	·10	..	·20	18 06
	1889–90 ..	3·59	3·70	2·30	3·67	4·30	4·46	6·06	·70	1·10	0·17	..	0·27	30 34
	1890–91 ..	1·68	1·19	1·45	1·97	2·97	2·19	5·65	1·07	1·65	..	·70	·55	21·09
	1891–92 ..	·82	1·42	2·37	·57	·38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharmapuri ..	Average of 10 years ending. 1887–88 ..	·86	5·02	1·99	2·03	5·96	4·12	6·77	4·32	1·90	·37	·29	·68	34·43
	1888–89 ..	·60	3·76	4·79	·30	1·32	6·07	3·16	5·59	·37	..	..	·25	26·24
	1889–90 ..	1·32	3·15	·91	5·35	8·27	4·78	7·45	0·34	1·15	0·11	..	0·22	33·08
	1890–91 ..	·59	4·81	2·44	1·64	6·24	5·10	5·71	6·72	..	0·17	·50	·45	34·20
	1891–92 ..	1·03	·52	1·85	1·17	1·65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosúr ..	Average of 10 years ending. 1887–88 ..	·96	4·30	1·69	2·84	4·94	3·80	6·72	4·37	1·45	·25	·29	·35	31·99
	1888–89 ..	1·60	3·44	1·16	1·54	1·16	5·16	3·96	7·64	·17	·15	..	·15	26·15
	1889–90 ..	1·07	1·79	1·44	2·57	4·85	9·32	9·35	·50	1·92	0·17	..	1·12	34·13
	1890–91 ..	3·60	5·80	·57	2·39	4·16	3·00	6·38	6·87	0·04	·19	·32	1·02	34·26
	1891–92 ..	·18	·20	4·40	1·10	1·03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Krishnagiri ..	Average of 10 years ending. 1887–88 ..	·64	3·52	1·62	3·49	5·73	3·39	5·79	4·50	1·71	·16	·20	·94	31·72
	1888–89 ..	·10	5·95	3 10	·10	·73	7·65	5·85	5·05	..	..	..	·50	29·03
	1889–90 ..	3·55	1·80	1·80	6·00	3·90	6·35	8·60	0·78	3·40	0·20	..	0·30	36·68
	1890–91 ..	·43	5·32	·75	1·35	4·28	5·10	6·43	5·03	6·00	1·00	1·35	..	37·64
	1891–92 ..	·15	3·00	3·17	·42	·80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirupatúr ..	Average of 10 years ending. 1887–88 ..	·60	3·95	2·12	2·72	6·18	4·84	5·97	5·47	1·74	·16	·12	·30	34·19
	1888–89 ..	·79	4·25	1·27	1·02	1·87	10·69	8·14	4·25	·50	·22	..	·05	33·07
	1889–90 ..	2·95	1·65	2·39	4·59	4·83	5·96	10·36	0·18	3·21	..	..	..	36·12
	1890–91 ..	·30	3·29	3·19	2·09	8·35	5·36	5·41	1·16	·26	·45	·62	·12	30·63
	1891–92 ..	·86	1·67	2·66	·72	1·97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Taluks.	Years.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
Uttankarai ..	Average of 10 years ending. 1887–88 ..	·55	2·89	1·55	1·78	6·46	3·60	5·01	5·52	2·63	·57	·03	·47	31·08
	1888–89 ..	·40	3·71	1·66	1·87	4·62	9·35	5·29	8·85	1·12	..	..	·75	37·66
	1889–90 ..	·40	1·37	1·56	5·80	3·87	5·56	5·07	·52	1·42	0·42	..	1·24	26·97
	1890–91 ..	·65	4·12	2·11	2·22	5·48	5·24	4·32	2·71	·02	·85	1·05	·65	29·45
	1891–92 ..	·80	·60	2·50	·45	·47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shevaroy Hills.	Average of 10 years ending. 1887–88 ..	1·92	6·79	6·56	6·77	12·62	7·69	10·44	8·73	4·26	·51	·13	·90	67·36
	1888–89 ..	2·50	5·85	10·55	5·10	8·25	12·45	8·05	12·35	3·25	0·40	..	·45	69·20
	1889–90 ..	3·85	4·55	8·48	16·75	10·90	16·00	9·05	0·90	2·85	0·75	..	1·00	75·08
	1890–91 ..	2·80	4·45	5·25	6·65	8·05	5·00	5·85	8·75	0·55	0·60	3·18	1·45	52·58
	1891–92 ..	1·30	0·60	3·35	3·55	·40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (District).	Average of 10 years ending. 1887–88 ..	·88	4·22	2·08	2·69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1888–89 ..	·90	3·61	2·75	1·58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1889–90 ..	2·73	2·82	2·55	5·62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1890–91 ..	1·32	3·62	2·59	2·47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1891–92 ..	·86	·96	2·61	1.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

It will be seen from the above that the minor showers in April 1891, which are not due to the influence of any of the monsoons, were about the average in all the taluks.

In May 1891, however, about the end of which the south-west monsoon usually bursts with an average of 4·22 inches, there was little or no rain in Salem, Námakal, Dharmapuri, Hosúr, Uttankarai and even on the Shevaroy Hills. In Atúr, Tiruchengód and Tirupatúr, the rains were much less than, and in Krishnagiri about, the average for the respective taluks. The total average rainfall of the district was only ·96 of an inch against 3·62 in 1890–91, 2·82 in 1889–90, 3·61 in 1888–89 and 4·22, the average of the 10 years ending 1887–88.

In June 1891, the rainfall was above the averages of the respective taluk in Salem, Námakal, Tiruchengód, Hosúr, Krishnagiri, Tirupatúr and Uttankarai, and below it in the Atúr and Dharmapuri taluks and on the Shevaroys. The total average rainfall of the district was 2·61 inches against 2·08, the average of the 10 years ending 1887–88.

In July 1891, the rainfall was considerably less than the average in all the taluks except Atúr, Dharmapuri and Hosúr, where it was about half the average.

In August 1891 (up to 22nd), except in Atúr, Dharmapuri, Hosúr and Tirupatúr where the rainfall was between 1 and 2 inches, there was little or no rain in the remaining taluks.

5. Thus the position may be summed up by saying that the south-west monsoon has completely failed throughout the district, and that it has followed a succession of bad seasons in the Tiruchengód and Salem taluks, especially in the Sankaridrug division and in the western part of Salem, and in the Pennagaram division of Dharmapuri, while in the Uttankari division and the Tirupatúr divisions, it has followed three in different monsoons. In the rest of the district the position is not materially aggravated by former bad seasons.

6. *Cultivation.*—Statement A, herewith submitted, compares the occupied area, cultivation (1st crop), &c., in each of the faslis 1296 to 1300.

The extent cultivated in fasli 1300, 1890--91, in many instances exceeds even that in the last favorable year, viz., fasli 1296, and is not of itself an index to the state of the season. The rains of June, which were nearly normal, led to the ploughing and sowing of the land. But owing to the subsequent failure of the rains, the crop on all the lands so sown, except those under wells, has been lost and the ryots are only the poorer by the loss of their seed. The crop has now been totally lost on all dry lands sown prior to, and in the early part of, July.

From the amount of remissions granted, however, it may be seen that the season in the faslis from 1298 has been bad in the Salem, Tiruchengód and Uttankarai taluks.

7. A statement B, showing the cultivation in each month of the five years ending 1890–91 and in each month up to July of the current year in each taluk, is submitted. The following is an abstract thereof :—

Taluks.	—	April.		May.		June.	
		Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Salem	Average of five years ending 1890–91 ..	7,763	1,377	11,982	1,122	25,263	1,241
	1891–92	2,357	921	3,685	768	18,695	986
Atúr	Average	852	1,024	409	564	1,852	1,437
	1891–92	312	413	207	174	2,925	1,573
Námakal	Average	1,818	1,292	2,505	1,250	8,007	2,166
	1891–92	1,259	1,068	2,576	2,554	4,755	1,668
Tiruchengód	Average	2,722	1,173	16,565	1,826	22,189	1,200
	1891–92	5,172	993	4,347	366	30,997	1,592
Hosúr	Average	681	2,053	332	371	5,004	676
	1891–92	3	6	1	6	..	..
Dharmapuri	Average	581	607	9,340	1,335	31,393	1,605
	1891–92	713	736	2,142	987	19,673	1,037
Krishnagiri	Average	540	467	1,835	936	17,010	755
	1891–92	28	132	243	675	..	..
Tirupatúr	Average	837	268	437	345	12,339	960
	1891–92	7	9	1	2	..	..
Uttankarai	Average	315	299	203	105	7,041	472
	1891–92	6	19	1	6	1,178	50
Total ..	Average	16,109	8,551	43,608	7,854	130,098	10,512
	1891–92	9,857	4,297	13,203	5,538	78,223	6,906

Taluks.	—	July.		Total.	
		Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
		9	10	11	12
		Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Salem	Average of five years ending 1890–91	44,692	1,440	89,700	5,180
	1891–92	46,956	2,510	71,693	5,185
Atúr	Average	6,880	2,462	9,993	5,487
	1891–92	726	572	4,170	2,732
Námakal	Average	19,082	3,397	31,412	8,105
	1891–92	5,449	1,948	14,039	7,238
Tiruchengód	Average	30,256	404	71,732	4,603
	1891–92	41,648	981	82,164	3,932
Hosúr	Average	16,143	1,384	22,160	4,484
	1891–92	10,948	4,132	10,952	4,144
Dharmapuri	Average	16,115	1,195	57,429	4,742
	1891–92	25,984	1,387	48,512	4,147
Krishnagiri	Average	33,706	2,007	53,091	4,165
	1891–92	37,478	2,808	37,749	3,615
Tirupatúr	Average	21,652	904	35,265	2,477
	1891–92	30,429	2,397	30,437	2,408
Uttankarai	Average	14,873	484	22,432	1,351
	1891–92	21,942	843	23,127	918
Total ..	Average	203,399	13,677	393,214	40,594
	1891–92	221,560	17,578	322,843	34,319

The average cultivation of the five years ending 1890–91 amounts to 1,221,536 acres under dry and 125,708 acres under wet, and the average cultivation up to the end of July on the average of the same five years is 393,214 acres under dry and 40,594 acres under wet. The cultivation in the current year up to the end of July amounts to only 322,843 acres under dry, and 34,319 acres under wet, or 82·10 and 84·54 per cent., respectively, of the average figures. The decrease occurs in all the taluks except Tiruchengód and Uttankarai. In Tiruchengód the timely rains in May and June seem to have induced many ryots to cultivate their lands in the hope of getting further rains which unfortunately disappointed them. In Uttankarai the increase is small. The amount of cultivation under the south-west monsoon is, it will be seen, large under normal conditions in Salem, Námakal, Tiruchengód and the taluks of the sub-division. In the former taluks, a large amount of dry cultivation is also made in the months of August, September, October and November. But as quite

half of the total cultivation made up to July must have been lost, it will be seen that the failure of the south-west monsoon in those taluks following seasons such as I have shown above must be a more serious matter than even in other parts of the district.

8. *Prices.*—The following statement compares the number of seers of 80 tolas of grain and other articles of produce per rupee in each of the years 1887–88 to 1890–91. Particulars for the years 1887–88 to 1889–90 have been taken from Board's Proceedings, dated 20th September 1890, No. 283 :—

Names of grains.	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	April 1891.	May 1891.	June 1891.	July 1891.	Price on 22nd August 1891.
Rice, 1st sort	14·7	13·6	12·2	10·72	10·35	10·34	10·05	9·69	..
Rice, 2nd sort	16·3	15·2	14·0	12·47	12·1	12·0	11·6	11·3	10·62
Paddy, 1st sort	25·0	23·4	21·0	18·63	18·22	17·89	17·58	16·85	..
Paddy, 2nd sort	27·7	25·9	23·4	20·92	20·22	20·16	19·35	18·55	..
Cholum	30·3	25·9	26·0	22·39	21·5	21·2	21·3	19·3	17·97
Cumbu	29·5	26·2	26·3	23·39	21·4	20·7	20·2	19·5	18·19
Ragi	34·0	31·7	31·5	28·27	25·8	25·9	24·43	22·6	21·34
Varagu	36·6	33·5	32·1	30·64	26·22	25·99	25·52	24·65	..
Horse-gram	30·9	29·9	23·2	21·10	24·23	23·88	23·25	21·88	..
Salt	14·2	12·7	12·8	12·85	13·1	13·1	13·1	13·12	..

It will be seen that with the exception of horse-gram and salt, the prices of all the articles have, year after year, risen gradually, owing to a succession of bad seasons. The rise is most perceptible in 1890–91. The present prices are considerably higher than the average of 1890–91, but they are not unprecedented, as from the book containing the "prices and wages in India" published by the Government of India, it is observed that prices higher than the present prices ruled in the district in certain years as shown below :—

Years.	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Cumbu.
	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.
1866	10·3	17·7	16·1	16·5
1867	8·	12·3	11·5	12·5
1868	10·5	16·8	16·3	17·4
1869	..	20·1	..	..
1876	..	19·28	..	..
1877	6·95	8·31	8·22	7·51
1878	8·35	12·08	11·18	11·55
1879	10·3	17·45	15·82	16·38

The above years are, of course, famine years, or years immediately succeeding such years.

9. A statement C, showing the average prices at each price-registering-station since 1888–89, is submitted. The following statement gives particulars for the taluk kasbah stations :—

Taluks.	Average price for 1888–89.	Average price for 1889–90.	Average price for 1890–91.	Average price for April 1891.	Average price for May 1891.	Average price for June 1891.	Average price for July 1891.	Price on Saturday the 22nd August 1891.
Rice, 2nd sort.								
Atúr	16·31	15·09	12·84	13·16	12·78	12·22	11·64	11·28
Salem	13·93	13·16	12·53	11·28	11·28	10·90	10·49	10·34
Hosúr	14·64	12·99	12·08	11·88	11·34	11·88	11·34	10·80
Dharmapuri	15·82	14·54	12·72	12·85	13·17	12·85	11·43	10·80
Krishnagiri	15·90	14·30	12·81	11·98	12·63	10·91	10·99	11·07
Námakal	15·93	14·73	12·98	13·30	13·11	12·82	11·87	11·75
Tiruchengód	14·63	13·79	11·76	11·40	11·40	11·40	11·40	10·34
Uttankarai	15·20	13·32	11·48	10·92	10·92	10·45	10·92	9·74
Tirupatúr	14·23	13·34	12·07	10·73	10·45	10·26	10·23	9·50

Taluks.	Average price for 1888–89.	Average price for 1889–90.	Average price for 1890–91.	Average price for April 1891.	Average price for May 1891.	Average price for June 1891.	Average price for July 1891.	Price on Saturday the 22nd August 1891.
Ragi.								
Atúr	22·95	28·71	25·58	24·79	22·40	23·25	22·54	20·52
Salem	30·38	38·20	27·27	24·79	25·13	23·94	21·89	20·94
Hosúr	39·39	42·15	36·49	32·98	32·98	31·04	27·16	27·16
Dharmapuri	31·75	32·67	29·95	27·93	27·64	26·09	24·05	21·34
Krishnagiri	31·16	31·10	28·22	25·51	26·28	22·40	21·34	20·37
Námakal	29·74	29·30	25·01	24·61	23·35	21·84	20·54	20·52
Tiruchengód	26·17	26·87	24·59	22·09	21·84	21·84	19·10	20·52
Uttankarai	32·67	29·66	25·80	23·52	23·52	23·52	21·00	20·16
Tirupatúr	30·88	27·84	25·89	21·92	21·84	21·33	19·81	20·58
Cholum.								
Atúr	25·39	26·92	22·11	21·11	20·93	24·57	20·69	18·20
Salem	25·81	25·75	21·87	20·93	21·11	20·93	18·65	18·20
Hosúr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharmapuri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Krishnagiri	30·92	28·90	28·26	25·92	24·08	22·24	21·80	..
Námakal	26·24	28·17	21·19	21·09	21·00	21·53	18·95	20·02
Tiruchengód	24·35	25·11	21·27	19·58	18·95	18·69	16·25	17·29
Uttankarai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirupatúr	23·09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumbu.								
Atúr	27·91	27·70	25·22	22·96	21·81	22·30	22·04	20·50
Salem	22·89	24·22	23·59	21·32	21·32	21·15	20·42	19·68
Hosúr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharmapuri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Krishnagiri	29·78	30·28	26·60	22·56	22·37	20·49	19·83	17·86
Námakal	28·05	28·47	21·06	20·65	18·71	17·82	17·63	18·04
Tiruchengód	22·13	25·27	22·72	21·30	20·73	20·00	18·45	18·04
Uttankarai	30·92	26·58	24·80	22·68	22·68	22·68	20·25	17·82
Tirupatúr	27·57	25·43	22·76	20·41	19·44	19·19	17·82	15·39

It will be seen from the above that the price of second-sort rice is considerably higher in Tirupatúr (9·50) and Uttankarai (9·74) than in the other taluks—Salem and Tiruchengód following them; that the price of ragi, the standard grain for the district, rules highest in Uttankarai; that cholum, the price of which in July at Tiruchengód was 16·25 seers, has since fallen to 17·29 seers the rupee, and that it is the highest at which it sells; and that cumbu sells as high as 15·39 and 17·82 seers the rupee in Tirupatúr and Uttankarai, respectively.

10. A statement D showing the average monthly prices is submitted.

11 The staple grains of the district are second-sort rice, ragi, cholum and cumbu, and their scarcity rates as fixed in G.O., dated 11th September 1880, No. 1137, are compared below with the prevailing rates :—

Staple grains.	Average price during the famine year 1877.	Normal rate, *i.e.*, average of three years ending 1875-76.	Scarcity rate sanctioned for the district in G.O., dated 11th September 1880, No. 1137.	Prices for the week ending 22nd August 1891.	Percentage of rise over the normal rates.	Percentage below the scarcity rates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rice	7·3	14·30	8·5	10·62	25·73	24·94
Ragi	9·2	27·52	13·5	21·34	22·46	58·07
Cholum	8·75	23·25	11·5	18·19	21·76	58·17
Cumbu	9·3	25·92	13·0	17·97	30·67	38·23

It will be seen from the above that while the price of ragi and cholum shows a rise of less than 25 per cent. over the normal rates, that of rice shows a rise of 25·73 per cent. and cumbu 30·67 per cent. The large rise in the price of cumbu is due to the entire failure of the cumbu crop sown in May and June owing to want of rain in July and August. The price of ragi which is the standard grain for this district is 58·07 per cent. below the scarcity rate.

12. Having given particulars for the whole district regarding rainfall, cultivation and prices, I proceed to review the state of each taluk as reported to me by the Tahsildars. The Personal Assistant Deputy Collector has submitted a report on the Omalúr division of the Salem taluk and the General Charge Deputy Collector on the Námakal division. Copies of their reports are submitted.

13. *Atúr.*—The rainfall of one inch on the 17th of August has improved the condition of the standing crops, viz., ragi, cumbu, indigo and paddy. No agricultural operations are in progress. Ryots wait for further rains. Pasture is scanty. Water-supply is insufficient.

14. *Krishnagiri.*—The standing crops, viz., cumbu, ragi, samai and gingelly-oil seeds are fading for want of rain. Pasture is scarcely available; in some parts cattle are dying. Water-supply is insufficient for agricultural operations. It is obtained with difficulty in some parts for drinking purposes.

15. *Tirupatúr.*—The standing crops are cumbu, varagu, cholum, avarai (beans), thovarai (dholl), castor-oil plants, sugarcane and paddy. Those in the vicinity of good wells and under the Pálár irrigation are in a somewhat good condition. In some places cumbu is lost; in other places it is withering for want of rain. Ragi and samai were sown after the rains in the past week. A greater portion of land is lying waste for want of rain. Pasture is scanty. Drinking-water supply is defective in some places.

16. *Hosúr.*—The standing crops, viz., ragi, avarai (beans), cumbu and gingelly have improved by the recent fall of rain. Paddy and sugarcane are in good condition in some places. Ragi and avarai (beans) have been sown. Pasture and fodder are insufficient. Deaths among cattle are reported. Cattle are being taken to forest parts for grazing purposes. Water-supply for drinking purposes is sufficient; for agricultural operations it is insufficient.

17. *Dharmapuri.*—The standing crops, viz., paddy, cumbu, varagu, samai and ragi are in good condition. Paddy and gingelly were harvested; the outturn was from 8 to 12 annas. Paddy, ragi, samai, varagu, avarai (beans) and oil-seeds are sown. Pasture is insufficient. Water-supply is sufficient for drinking purposes, but it is insufficient for agricultural operations. The Tahsildar states that if there be no rain within four or five days it is expected that the crops will begin to fade. I have since heard that there was an inch of rain at Palcode on the night of the 23rd.

18. *Námakal.*—The crops under the Cauvery channels are in an excellent condition. The crops under wells, except in the Kahilakurichi firka, where the supply in wells is insufficient, are in a fair condition. The crops on other lands, viz., cholum, ragi, cumbu, thenai and cotton have improved by the rainfall, on the 15th and 17th August, of five and two tenths respectively. Lands are being ploughed up everywhere, and in parts where the recent rains fell varagu, samai and cumbu are being sown. Pasture is insufficient except in the Cauvery parts and at the foot of the Kollimalais. Fodder is exported to the Salem and Tiruchengód taluks. Water-supply for drinking purposes is just sufficient in the Shendamangalam firka, but insufficient elsewhere. Water-supply for agricultural operations is insufficient except in the Cauvery parts. Cumbu and cholum have been harvested in some places; the outturn was from 4 to 12 annas. Paddy is being harvested under the Cauvery channels, and the outturn is from 12 to 16 annas.

19. *Uttankarai.*—The standing crops, cumbu, avarai (beans), varagu, samai and thovarai (dholl), are withering for want of rain. Cattle suffer from want of pasture. Scarcity of water is greatly felt. Any rain that may hereafter fall will not benefit the standing crops, but may help to sow paddy, cumbu, &c. Harvests and other agricultural operations are *nil*. Cholera is prevalent in parts of the taluk.

A statement (E) showing the area cultivated under each crop during the past four months, compared with the average of the same months of the three years ending 1889–90, is submitted, from which it will be seen that 24,045 acres were cultivated against the three years' average of 18,646 acres and against the five years' average of 23,783 acres. The increase of cultivation over the three years' average is due to the

fact that in those years cultivation was much less than in the two previous years. Of the area cropped, viz., 24,045 acres, cumbu, cholum and ragi cover more than half. The information furnished by the Tahsildar on the state of the season is meagre, and the Head Assistant Collector will be asked to submit a detailed report as early as possible.

20. *Salem.*—The standing crops, viz., paddy, ragi, pani varagu, cumbu, samai, cholum, thenai, gingelly, castor-oil seeds, thovarai (dholl), avarai (beans), ground-nut and varagu in Mecheri, Omalúr, Salem and Karipatti firkas have already withered or are fading. The crops under wells in the Rasipur, Salem and Karipatti firkas, are in a fair condition. Thenai, cumbu and varagu in the Rasipur firka are being harvested, outturn being from 4 to 8 annas. Agricultural operations are at a standstill except under wells in some parts of the Rasipur firka. If there be rain before the 5th September, cholum, varagu, cumbu, ground-nut, avarai (beans), thovarai, (dholl) and castor-oil seeds in some villages and crops under wells will revive. No crops in the Mecheri firka, however, will be benefited. If rain falls after the 5th September and before the 15th October, the standing crops will not be benefited except those under wells having a fair supply, which may thrive and yield an outturn of not more than 8 annas. If rain falls within the 5th September, cholum, perum cumbu, ragi, karunjamai, tobacco, white thenai, horse-gram, black gram, Bengal gram and green gram may be sown; also paddy under wells and irrigation sources. If rain falls after the 5th September and before the 15th October, pani varagu, cholum, perum cumbu, horse-gram, Bengal gram and black gram may be sown or transplanted; also paddy under wells and irrigation sources. The Tahsildar reports that small farmers and agricultural labourers suffer much because they find no labour, that some people eat aloe roots and prickly-pear fruits, that cattle suffer much from want of fodder, and that some of them have actually died. Scarcity of water even for drinking purposes for men and cattle is very keenly felt except in some villages of the Rasipur, Karipatti and Salem firkas. Almost all the tanks and streams are empty and supply in wells is diminishing.

21. The following facts are gathered from the Personal Assistant Deputy Collector's report on the state of season in the Omalúr division of the Salem taluk:—

There are 70 tanks in the division. Most of them are empty and none has received any decent supply. There was literally no cultivation under tanks. Under only one tank (Gollapatti) this has been commenced, and seedlings have been raised under a few others. There is no water in the great majority of the wells used for agricultural purposes. The wells used for drinking purposes are, except in a few cases which do not, however, supply the requisite quantity of water, nearly dried up. The loudest complaint which one meets with is as regards the drinking-water supply, and drought seems to threaten man and beast more than any other, foreboding serious alarm. The standing crops are samai, cumbu, cholum, gingelly, ragi, varagu, pani varagu, castor-oil seeds, thenai, thovarai (dholl) and avarai (beans). Pani varagu is lost everywhere. Kullan cumbu appears to have been harvested in some places and yielded a two-anna crop. In some places it is a hopeless crop and stalks are drying up. Even immediate rainfall will hardly benefit the crop. The crop is in many places cut and used for fodder. Gingelly is almost lost. Ragi, which is the most considerable staple grain, is nowhere seen to any appreciable extent. In some places it has been eaten by green worms. In some villages ragi seedlings raised for transplantation have been partly lost. Varagu is in a fair condition. Castor-oil seeds and thovarai (dholl) are in a good condition. Perum cumbu, cholum, samai, ragi, and thenai are fading. The Deputy Collector writing on the 6th August considered that these crops would revive if rain fell in a fortnight, but there has been no fall of rain worth mentioning since. The extent cultivated is about 30 per cent. of that cultivated in fasli 1296. The year is worse than most of the preceding years in which rainfall was deficient, and the country presents a serious and an alarming aspect. About 8,000 kandagams of ragi and 1,200 of paddy are held in stock exclusive of the stock held by the ryots for their private consumption. The markets are sufficiently supplied. In no shandy or market has any complaint been received or known as to the deficiency of stock for sale to intending purchasers. The grain trade is nowhere

lax and the supply is equal to the demand, which, however, is on the increase owing to the absence of harvest of the early crop which should have been had by this time. Prices are on the increase. There has, however, been no sudden rise, but, so far as the dry grains are concerned, the present prices are 60 per cent. higher than those which prevailed in the harvest time in a good year and about 40 per cent. higher than the price which prevailed in the last harvest time. The prices have not reached any alarming stage, but are of course very dear. About 40,000 people purchase grain in markets and about 60,000 live upon their stock, which will carry them from one month to one year and above. In some places there is pasture and fodder which are being used up rapidly. In other places they are either quite insufficient or scarce. In some places roots of grass are dug up and used for cattle. Small and poor pattadars are using even their thatch for the cattle and, wherever procurable, leaves of margosa, palmyra, unja, palai and other trees are being utilized as fodder. Cattle are brought in numbers for sale at markets and their price is falling. The classes that are suffering much are small pattadars and coolies of the Pariah and Chuckler castes. About 10,000 persons are out of their usual employment, agricultural operations being at a standstill. Some of them are employed by well-to-do ryots in improving their lands; some cut and sell firewood, grass, &c., in towns; some who could obtain credit take loans and live upon them; and some have resorted to towns in hopes of finding cooly there. No serious complaint of starvation has been received, but there is no doubt that difficulties and sufferings exist almost everywhere; some make up their food by substituting gruel for solid food with the addition of aloe roots and prickly-pear fruits. More care is taken by people to spare all means available for purchase of food. Notwithstanding all this, the people are hopeful of rain under the north-east monsoon. The Deputy Collector considers that it is too early to start any relief works, that we may wait till September, and that if rain still holds off measures of relief would then be very necessary, the ordinary works being quite sufficient for the present. The Deputy Collector states that the country west of Suramangalam and south of Salem-Omalúr road is also reported to be similar in condition to the Omalúr division. A statement F showing the area cultivated under each crop during the past four months, compared with the average of the same months of the three years ending 1889–90, is submitted, from which it will be seen that 75,179 acres were cultivated up to the end of July against the 3 years' average of 95,232 acres. Cholum, cumbu and ragi cover more than half the area. The extent on which crops have been harvested up to date and the outturn are given below:—

Crops.	16 annas.	8 annas.	4 annas.	Total.
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Cholum	329	858	448	1,635
Cumbu	8	136	1,245	1,389
Ragi	4	68	16	88
Other pulses, &c.	25	208	70	303
Gingelly-oil seeds	20	166	239	425
Topes	89	66	54	209
Total ..	475	1,502	2,072	4,049

22. *Tiruchengód.*—Standing crops are cholum, cumbu, ragi, samai, thenai, castor-oil seeds, avarai (beans), thovarai (dholl), tattapayar, cotton and varagu. All these crops, except those under wells which have water, are withering or have already withered, and any rain that may hereafter fall will not benefit them. Agricultural operations are at a standstill. The first gingelly crop had failed. Cholum under wells has been harvested in some places. Outturn was from 4 to 8 annas. Cattle look lean and emaciated from want of fodder. Palmyra and margosa leaves and thatch are used for fodder. The General Deputy Collector has reported that people sell their jewels, &c., to buy the necessaries of life, that a few families of chucklers have left their homes in search of labour, that it appears that there is no stock of food-grains either in the villages or with the merchants, that food-grains are imported from other stations, that drinking-water scarcity is the most keenly felt want in this taluk, and that landless and labouring classes are in urgent need of employment.

A statement G showing the area cultivated under each crop during the past four months, compared with the average of the same months of the three years ending 1889–90, is submitted, from which it will be seen that 86,095 acres were cultivated up to the end of July against the three years' average of 72,614 acres. The increase is due, as already stated, to the timely rains in May and June, which, however, were not followed by further rains as expected. Cumbu covers more than 60,000 acres. Particulars of harvests and outturn are not reported. The standing cumbu crops are reported to have almost withered.

23. The statistics of rainfall, cultivation and prices, and the review of the taluks given above will show that the only taluks giving cause for anxiety at present are Salem, Tiruchengód and Uttankarai, where there has been a succession of bad seasons since 1888–89. The whole of the Salem taluk, however, connot be said to be seriously affected. It is only the western portion, viz., the tract of country lying to the west of the Tirumanimuthar, that is so. The country on that side of the river is on a high level and is always the first to be affected by bad seasons. The most generally felt wants at present are drinking water and fodder. That the first should fail is not to be wondered at considering the almost complete cessation of rains since December last, for any rain which has since fallen has been in local and partial showers. This of course has brought with it a complete failure of pasture.

24. With a view to relieve, as far as our resources allow, the first want, I have, in my memorandum, dated 7th August 1891, No. 1284-L.F., requested Presidents of the Taluk Boards, Salem, Námakal, and Tirupatúr to take early steps to improve, in all legitimate ways, the existing drinking-water supply, either by sinking new wells or deepening and improving existing wells, in those localities where the pressure is most severely felt, and have informed them that for this purpose the District Board will be prepared to consider favorably applications for extra allotments. The budget grant, including subsequent allotments, for improvement of water-supply in the three Local Fund taluks of Salem, Námakal and Tirupatúr, which include the affected localities, amounts to Rs. 3,010, of which Rs. 1,096 have been spent up to July (inclusive). The Salem Taluk Board has since sanctioned Rs. 1,000 for improvement of water-supply, and the Námakal Taluk Board has applied for an allotment of Rs. 1,487 for deepening the bed of, and improving, the Kamalalayam tank. No intimation of the steps taken to improve water-supply has been received from the President of the Tirupatúr Taluk Board. I am asking the Presidents of the Taluk Boards concerned to furnish me with a weekly statement of the progress made in sinking and improving wells. I believe, however, that estimates have been called for and submitted in most instances in Salem and Tiruchengód, and that considerable aid has been already or will immediately be given.

25. With regard to pasture, on receiving mahazars from certain villagers in the Salem taluk requesting that their cattle be admitted to grazing in forest reserves (with reference to the Board's proposed amendment of section 98 of the Famine Code—Board's Proceedings, dated 9th September 1890, No. 274), I asked the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, in my letter, dated 8th August 1891, Ref. on No. 2828-Eng., to let me know what forests could be opened to grazing or in which the grazing rates could be lowered to serve the Tiruchengód, Salem and Uttankarai taluks. With reference to the Conservator's letter in reply, dated 17th August 1891, No. 1353, a notice has been issued to the effect that during the prevalence of drought grazing of cattle and sheep but not goats will be permitted free in all the reserved forests and reserved lands of the Salem, Námakal, Tiruchengód and Uttankarai taluks, except certain specially protected blocks, subject to the proviso that, if any persons in charge of, or connected with, the cattle grazing, are found destroying trees or shrub growth either by hacking or wrenching off with their hands, the concession will at once be cancelled as regards all cattle in their charge. Nothing more can be done in the matter.

26. The population principally affected may be divided into ryots and agricultural labourers. The former are eager for loans, and it is of urgent importance, at this critical period, to push on the digging of wells. The special well rules

under section 10 of the Land Improvement Loans Act, have been extended to this district under Government notification, dated 1st August 1891, No. 346, published at page 803, of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th August 1891. The Tahsildars of Salem and Tiruchengód state that applications for loans are being received every day in large numbers, and the same is very likely the case in the other affected taluks. I myself, yesterday, at Chinnappampatti, received 15 applications for loans. I have issued very stringent orders to the Tahsildars to make special arrangements to see that the applications are disposed of promptly. I am sure that the number of applications will become so large as to be beyond the power of the ordinary establishment to inquire into and dispose of as promptly as is required, and I request that two additional 1st-class Revenue Inspectors, for each of the three affected taluks, may be sanctioned to inquire into, and report on, the applications. The additional Revenue Inspectors will be employed only when it is found that the ordinary establishment is unable to do the work required promptly. No other measures are now necessary to alleviate the pressure upon the ryots who will, on the whole, with the usual food stocks with them (I do not agree with the General Charge Deputy Collector in considering that there is no grain in stock) manage, without very much stress, until the next harvest.

27. Labourers are of two kinds, viz., those who are employed permanently, and those who are so, only, casually.

28. I understand that the permanent labourers will be fed and kept on by the ryots until the time of the north-east monsoon, or at least until the end of September, in the hope that the monsoon will be favorable. If then, the rains hold off, the ryots will retain their resources for themselves, and turn the labourers adrift, it will then be time enough to take measures for their relief. No cases of permanent labourers having been turned out by the ryots, have, as yet, come to notice.

29. Except the report of the local officers there is no sign of any scarcity of work for the casual labourers. There is no large influx into the town; the returns received from the Superintendent of Police show that only 110 persons have come into the town up to date; there is no noticeable increase of crime, though the General Deputy Collector states that the Police officers find a tendency in the crime, to increase everywhere in the affected parts; the price of ragi is 58·07 per cent. below the scarcity rate; and there is neither cholera nor small-pox in any of the affected taluks except Uttankarai, where a few cases have been reported. At the same time it is certain that the casual labourers are not being now employed by the ryots in the affected tracts nor will they be so, unless there is a decided change in agricultural prospects. There is, I fear, considerable pressure on them just now. Everywhere I go, the pariahs and lower castes come in crowds asking for work. In Sunkari and the north-west of Salem, there has been some rain lately, which has enabled these classes to get a little employment, but if the season does not continue to improve, it is to be feared that soon these men will wander about the country, unless work is provided for them at convenient centres. They have now been practically without employ for two months, and must be getting near the end of their resources. In the course of my present tour, I have come through Omalúr and the northern end of Tiruchengód. I have not seen any signs of actual want or emaciation in the people. The time has not come just yet, I think, for relief works, but for the present, *i.e.*, until the end of September, when a change is expected in the prospects of the season, the ordinary road works, minor irrigation works, village site improvements and deepening of wells, will be quite sufficient. Steps are being taken to provide works of the kind wherever needed. I would sum up the situation thus :—

30. If we have a bumper north-east monsoon continuing steadily from September onwards, which will give a good crop and fill the wells so that work may continue through the hot weather, no relief of any kind will be necessary.

If we have only a moderate monsoon and moderate crop so that work may not be easily had, in the hot weather, there will be distress then, which may need relief.

If the rain fails to come well through September and October and the north-east monsoon fails, there will be distress amounting to famine in the affected parts of this

district, gradually intensifying till next south-west monsoon. If the rain holds off and the season does not continue to improve during the first half of September, it will be necessary at once to prepare to open relief works, which must be started by 1st October at latest.

31. Thus, if the north-east monsoon rains hold off in September, it will be necessary to adopt measures of relief about the beginning of October in the Salem and Tiruchengód taluks and, perhaps, afterwards, in the Uttankarai taluk.

32. No reports of distress reach me from Pennagaram. I am calling for a special report from the Sub-Collector as to the condition of that tract.

33. In the event of its being found necessary to adopt relief measures, I propose that relief be administered by means of (1) works, and (2) gratuitous relief in poor-houses only.

34. (1) *Works.*—The following statement gives particulars of the programme of professional and civil agency works for 1891–92 (Board's Proceedings, dated 4th August 1891, No. 478) :—

Affected taluks.	Local Fund Works.				Minor Irrigation Works.				Total.			
	Number of works.	Estimate.	Number of coolies required per year.		Number of works.	Estimate.	Number of coolies required per year.		Number of works.	Estimate.	Number of coolies required per year.	
			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
		Rs.				Rs.				Rs.		
Salem	6	83,090	1,108	1,108	79	23,860	318	318	96	1,20,650	1,609	1,609
					Municipal Works.							
	11	13,700	183	183	..	..	..	..				
Tiruchengód	2	57,801	770	770	77	39,444	526	526	79	97,245	1,296	1,296
Uttankarai	1	23,482	313	313	176	17,380	232	232	177	40,862	545	545
Local Fund works extending over more than one taluk ..	9	1,64,373	2,191	2,191	..	..	..	..	9	1,64,373	2,191	2,191
Total ..	29	3,42,446	4,565	4,565	332	80,684	1,076	1,076	361	4,23,130	5,641	5,641

35. Since the submission of the above programme to the Board, I called upon the Local Fund Engineer to submit estimates for the repair of certain roads selected by me in the affected localities, and the Tahsildars of Salem and Tiruchengód taluks to submit estimates for the repair of three minor irrigation works in each firka of their taluks situated in convenient centres, so that the works might readily be taken up in case of emergency.

36. The following statement gives particulars of works so selected and for which estimates are ready on hand :—

Taluks.	Firka.	Particulars of works selected.	Estimated cost.
Tiruchengód	Elur	Repair of 10 minor irrigation works, being tanks, anicuts and channels	11,362
	Sankaridrug	Repair of 2 works, do. do. ..	1,500
	Yadapadi	Do. 2 works, do. do. ..	1,910
	Tiruchengód	Do. 3 works, do. do. ..	1,706
Salem	Salem	Do. 2 works, do. do. ..	760
	Rasipur	Do. do. do. do. ..	905
	Omalúr	Do. do. do. do. ..	1,210
	Mecheri	Do. do. do. do. ..	1,040
	Kanpatti	Do. do. do. do. ..	1,260
Salem and Tiruchengód.	....	9 road works	29,240
		Total ..	50,893

37. As I found, on a perusal of the list of professional agency works communicated in Government Order, dated 26th May 1891, No. 454, that none of the

works therein mentioned as available for famine relief in this district would be of the slightest use to the west and south of the district, I have, in my letter, dated 1st August 1891, Reference on No. 1466-B and G, requested the Chief Engineer for Irrigation to call for, and have in hand, some project to benefit the Tiruchengód and Salem (west) taluks, as well as Uttankarai, so that they may be available at short notice. It is not known what works the Chief Engineer has selected.

38. I have also asked the Executive Engineer, Coimbatore division, to postpone giving out, on contract, all available works in the Tiruchengód and Salem taluks, as long as possible.

39. Besides, on the receipt of Board's Proceedings, dated 23rd July 1891, No. 450, advising the Collectors of districts in which the position is critical to submit programmes of famine relief works and to get estimates ready at once, I called upon the Tahsildars of Salem, Tiruchengód, Námakal, Uttankarai and Tirupatúr, to submit a general list of major and minor irrigation works which could be taken up in their taluks in the event of relief works being required therein.

40. A list of irrigation works has been received from the Tahsildar of Uttankarai; particulars are given below:—

Taluk.	Firka.	Particulars of works.	Estimated cost.
			Rs.
Uttankarai ..	Uttankarai ..	2 Major irrigation works	6,000
		14 Minor do.	8,200
	Karúr	5 Major do.	26,000
	Morapur	13 Minor do.	7,700
		10 Do. do.	6,100
		Total ..	54,000

41. The other Tahsildars are also sending in similar lists and are preparing estimates.

42. Lists of minor irrigation works in the prescribed form will be submitted for sanction shortly. The works will be commenced only if it is considered necessary to adopt relief measures.

43. I understand, however, that there will be considerable difficulty in finding suitable irrigation or road repairs in the Tiruchengód taluk. I am in correspondence with the Executive Engineer about the irrigation works. The difficulty arises, as almost all are in repairs, that the tank restoration party having just left the taluk.

44. If relief works are to be started I propose that all the works should be carried out by the Public Works Department, and that *no* relief work should be executed under civil agency.

45. Such works are mostly a pleasant picnic for the labourers, who are employed, at their own doors, and who are not required really to work, and are mostly but a pleasant lounge-a-way of spending a happy day, and being paid by Government for it. Such works as clearing village-site, &c., were suggested to me in a mahazar, at Omalúr, but when I asked if the able-bodied labourers would go six miles to stone-breaking on a road, none would go. I consider that in the early days of distress, when a test of the necessity of relief is really wanted real work should be exacted from all applicants till severe famine is demonstrated.

46. The employment of only professional agency is in accordance with the intention of Government in paragraph 10 of G.O., dated 19th December 1890, No. 1026, Revenue, communicated in Board's Proceedings, dated 26th January 1891, No. 38, which, I consider, should be strictly carried out. I request that arrangements may be made so that the Public Works Department staff of this district may be strengthened at a very short notice, and that that department may be ordered to undertake the supervision and execution of the relief works opened.

47. (2) *Gratuitous relief in Poor-houses.*—In regard to the administration of relief in poor-houses, I am in correspondence with the Divisional officers concerned

regarding the selection of sites for poor-houses, and shall, when the time arrives, when gratuitous relief should be given, construct poor-houses with the previous sanction of the Board and Government, and make arrangements to grant such relief in accordance with the instructions on the subject in the Famine Code. I consider that the relief should be restricted to destitute women and children and to such males as are physically incapable of labour and have none to support them, and that the relief should be given in the shape of cooked food to be eaten in the poor-house.

48. To carry out relief operations, it will be necessary that the Divisional officers of Salem and Námakal and the Tahsildars of Salem and Tiruchengód should be relieved of their magisterial work, since Salem and Tiruchengód are in different divisions, and since it is necessary, under the Famine Code, that the Divisional officers should take charge of relief, I think one 1st-class Magistrate might be put in charge of the 1st-class magisterial and appellate work of the two divisions. As soon as relief is started Special Sub-Magistrates must be appointed in Salem and Tiruchengód to relieve the Tahsildars of all magisterial work. The relief operations in the Uttankarai taluk may be left in charge of the Head Assistant Collector and Tahsildar as it is not likely that there will be at present any necessity to carry out operations on an extended scale, in this taluk.

49. I request that necessary sanction may be obtained for the appointment of a Special Deputy Collector and Magistrate to take the 1st-class magisterial and appellate work of the Deputy Collectors, who may be placed in charge of the relief operations, and of two additional Sub-Magistrates on Rs. 100 each, to relieve the Salem and Tiruchengód Tahsildars of their magisterial work.

50. The additional Sub-Magistrates will be appointed by me and application for the posting of a Deputy Collector made by telegram, when the need for them arises.

51. I am in camp inspecting the affected tracts in the Salem and Tiruchengód taluks.

Resolution—dated 8th September 1891, No. 560.

In his very carefully prepared letter read above, which will be submitted for the information of Government, the Collector reports on the condition and prospects of the Salem district, and, as regards the rainfall of the current year, summarises it as follows:— "The south-west monsoon has completely failed throughout the district and has followed a succession of bad seasons in the Tiruchengód and Salem taluks, especially in the Sankaridrug division and in the western part of Salem, and in the Pennagaram division of Dharmapuri, while in the Uttankarai division and the Tirupatúr division, it has followed three indifferent monsoons." In other parts of the district the position is not aggravated by previous bad seasons. That the rainfall up to date in the current season has been very deficient is shown by the following abstract:—

Taluks or stations.	October to December.		January to March.		April and May.		June to August.		April to September.
	Average.	1890.	Average.	1891.	Average.	1891.	Average.	1891.	Average.
Tirupatúr	12·83	6·85	0·67	1·20	4·92	2·54	10·51	5·13	21·67
Krishnagiri	10·74	17·46	1·03	2·35	4·76	3·15	9·54	4·39	19·75
Hosúr	11·85	13 30	0·94	1·43	5·23	0·38	8·54	8·67	18·35
Dharmapuri	11·07	17·68	1·19	1·60	5·32	1·84	8·39	6·50	18·42
Pennagaram	11·55	7·20	1·01	0·65	5·53	1·30	9·64	4·07	19·65
Uttankarai	12·07	5·20	0·98	1·40	4·10	0·45	9·89	4·85	19·73
Harur	13·08	8·93	1·29	3·70	3·26	2·35	9·06	2·41	16·50
Tiruchengód	9·89	12·55	0·64	1·45	4·64	2·00	6·73	3·60	15 63
Sankaridrug	10·89	4·20	0·77	1·05	5·13	2·50	8·91	4·60	18·02
Omalúr	10·08	8·03	0·71	1·55	4·09	1·50	10·67	3·59	18·79
Salem	12·13	7·68	1·19	1·69	7·15	2·38	13·89	6·89	27·70
Rasipur	11·34	7·05	0·60	1·50	4·13	3·00	10·66	5·35	18·10
Atúr	14·35	10·00	1·36	4·18	5·43	2·25	8·88	3·95	19·91
Námakal	9·78	12·12	0·69	2·25	5·44	1·20	6·48	4·15	15·17
Yercaud	21·05	15·15	1·49	5·23	8·01	1·90	23·51	10·15	40·22

Excepting in Krishnagiri, the usual heavy pre-monsoon rainfall of April and May was very deficient, and the south-west monsoon rains since then have been greatly below the average. The latter are not usually heavy during June and July, but in August usually reach to nearly 5 inches, if the Shevaroy Hills be excluded.

	Normal rainfall.	Deficiency.
Uttankarai	9·89	5·04
Harur	9·06	6·65
Pennagaram	9·64	5·57
Omalúr	10·67	7 08
Sankaridrug	8·91	4·31
Tiruchengód	6·73	3·13

Up to the end of August the deficiency at the stations in the most affected parts was as noted on the margin in comparison with the normal rainfall during June, July and August, which is also shown. Some rain which fell in these parts subsequent to the date of the Collector's report reduced the deficiency slightly. On the whole the rainfall of August has been very deficient throughout the district, this following on an almost dry July, but a fairly average June, which led to extensive sowings, has caused the loss of nearly all the dry crops sown under that rainfall and the ryots are thus "only the poorer by the loss of their seed."

2. The effect of the fairly good early rains and the results of the subsequent failure may be gathered from the following table in which the actual areas sown during the current year up to July are contrasted with the average for the five years ending 1890–91:—

Taluks.	April to July. Average. Dry.	April to July. Average. Wet.	April to July. 1891. Dry.	April to July. 1891. Wet.	Average, April to August. Dry.	Average, April to August. Wet.	Average annual total. Dry.	Average annual total. Wet.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Tirupatúr	35,265	2,478	30,437	2,408	48,420	3,894	66,943	10,326
Krishnagiri	53,092	4,165	37,749	3,615	72,116	5,805	119,866	14,609
Hosúr	22,159	4,484	10,952	4,144	56,898	6,133	85,916	9,093
Dharmapuri	57,429	4,742	48,512	4,147	91,107	6,088	170,335	15,523
Uttankarai	22,433	1,351	23,127	918	51,681	2,086	129,559	6,672
Salem	89,700	5,180	71,693	5,185	135,567	6,443	245,592	19,154
Tiruchengód	71,732	4,603	82,164	3,932	113,432	5,613	186,239	11,474
Námakal	31,413	8,106	14,039	7,238	54,505	9,423	107,000	18,619
Atúr	9,993	5,487	4,170	2,732	32,946	7,318	110,086	20,238
District Total ..	393,216	40,596	322,843	34,319	656,672	52,803	1,221,536	125,708

Up to July in the current year the area of sowings only amounted to 82 per cent. under dry and 84·5 per cent. under wet of the average figures. Up to that date in the ordinary course 32 per cent. of the dry crops should have been sown and a rather smaller proportion of the wet crops. It is on the former that the district really depends, the total area of wet crops being only 125,700 acres. In the current year, the decrease occurs in all taluks, except Tiruchengód and Uttankarai, and, in the latter, it is small. As already noted, most of these sowings have withered. The long drought in July and August also put a stop for long past to ordinary field operations. The actual area of dry land sown up to August was reported as 420,025 acres against an average, of 656,672 acres, which is nearly 54 per cent. of the total annual sowings. The proportion of these early sowings to the total for the year is normally very high in the marginally-noted taluks, but everywhere the proportion of the early sowings is very large and the situation gives cause for much anxiety. This is especially the case in the Tiruchengód, parts of the Salem, and Dharmapuri and the Uttankarai taluks. Information regarding the two last-named areas is not complete and the Collector will be requested to submit the Sub and Head Assistant Collectors' reports on the localities referred to at an early date. The reports should be made after personal inspection of the threatened tracts.

	Per cent.
Tirupatúr	72
Hosúr	66
Tiruchengód	61

3. Prices have been gradually rising in the district for several years past and in July they had shown a further rise as compared with the average rates for 1890–91. This rise, excepting at Námakal, has been continued up to the last week in August as shown in the following abstract:—

Taluks.	Prices in seers of 80 tolas per rupee. Rice, 2nd sort. Average of 1890–91.	July 1891.	29th August 1891.	Normal for August.	Cholum. Average of 1890–91.	July 1891.	29th August 1891.	Normal for August.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tirupatúr	13·30	11·32	9·50	15·40	27·05	23·49	..	32·06
Krishnagiri	12·83	10·99	10·53	15·66	26·30	21·81	..	30·02
Hosúr	12·63	11·50	10·80	15·34	..	..	..	..
Dharmapuri	12·86	11·38	10·80	15·61	..	..	..	..
Uttankarai	11·88	11·16	9·74	14·88	..	..	..	..
Salem	11·83	10·77	10·34	14·06	21·18	19·26	18·20	26·69
Tiruchengód	11·70	11·06	10·34	15·07	20·66	16·79	16·38	25·12
Námakal	13·14	12·11	11·28	16·09	21·69	18·43	21·84	28·48
Atúr	12·85	11·64	11·28	15·91	22·11	20·70	17·29	30·40

Taluks.	Prices in seers of 80 tolas per rupee—*cont.* Cumbu. Average of 1890–91.	July 1891.	29th August 1891.	Normal for August.	Ragi. Average of 1890–91.	July 1891.	29th August 1891.	Normal for August.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Tirupatúr	23·33	19·13	14·98	27·86	26·68	21·06	19·74	31·43
Krishnagiri	26 60	19·83	16·92	28·73	28·14	21·34	19·40	31·88
Hosúr	..	..	..	..	38·82	29·78	26·19	43·34
Dharmapuri	..	..	..	..	31·45	24·79	20·37	32·32
Uttankarai	25·61	22·27	17·82	30·91	28·23	23 10	20·16	34·44
Salem	22·48	18·74	19·68	25·93	26·02	21·35	20·52	29·87
Tiruchengód	22·71	18·24	18·04	24·07	24·74	19·31	18·81	26·62
Námakal	20·78	18·13	18·04	26·64	24·48	20·35	20·52	28·61
Atúr	25·23	22 04	20·50	30·39	25·58	22·54	18·81	31·24

Prices are, however, still far below the scarcity rates fixed for the district.

4. Everywhere throughout the district pasture is scanty and insufficient, and cattle are reported to be dying in Hosúr, Krishnagiri, Salem, and in some parts of Tiruchengód and Salem the water-supply for them is only obtainable with difficulty.

Drinking water is also difficult to obtain in the western parts of Salem and in Tiruchengód.

These last two are, the Collector states, the immediately pressing wants, and with a view to meet them he has taken steps to improve the drinking water-supply by improving existing wells, and sinking new ones with Local funds. With a view to supply fodder he has arranged to throw open all reserved forests and reserved lands in Námakal, Tiruchengód, Salem and Uttankarai taluks at reduced fees.

5. For the relief of the population affected, which consists at present of the smaller ryots and agricultural labourers, the Collector states that no special relief works are at present required. For the former it will suffice at present if loans be freely granted for sinking wells. Applications for these are being received in large numbers in the Tiruchengód and Salem taluks, and in order to dispose of the applications promptly the Collector requests that two extra first-class Revenue Inspectors may be sanctioned for each of the affected taluks. The Board supports this recommendation and the Collector has been authorised to appoint the Inspectors, when necessary, in anticipation of the sanction of Government.

For the agricultural labourers it will, the Collector considers, suffice for the present to put in hand the ordinary Local fund repairs of roads, village site improve-

ments and minor irrigation work repairs, and that there will be enough to provide work for those requiring it until the end of the current month. This is being done wherever needed.

6. As regards the future, the Collector considers that—

(1) If the rains in the future are good, no relief will be required.

(2) If the rains are only moderate, some relief works may be necessary in the next hot weather.

(3) If the September and the north-east monsoon rains fail, there will be distress amounting to famine in the affected parts gradually intensifying till next south-west monsoon.

(4) If there be no improvement during the early part of September, and the rains hold off, it will be necessary to open relief works at the beginning of October.

During the week subsequent to the Collector's report, there was a fair fall of rain in the most affected areas, viz., at Omalúr and Sankaridrug.

7. With regard to the provision of work for those who may be in need of relief, the Collector's programme was submitted to Government with Board's Proceedings, dated 4th August 1891, No. 178, and he has since been called upon to revise the list with reference to the instructions conveyed in Board's Proceedings, dated 23rd July 1891, No. 450. In his letter now under reference, he shows that the matter is receiving attention and his further report on this matter may be awaited. Estimates should, however, be got ready as rapidly as possible for the Local fund and minor irrigation works alluded to in paragraph 34 of his report.

8. As regards his proposal to entrust all relief works to the Public Works Department, the Board considers that this agency should be utilised to the greatest possible extent, and the Collector should, in correspondence with the Executive Engineer, determine what establishment will be required for the supervision of work on the major irrigation works which he would select for execution on failure of the September rains. In the event of its being necessary, owing to the absence of irrigation works, to employ labour on the breaking of road metal or the stacking of gravel, the Board considers that the Collector should look for assistance to the professional agency of the Local Fund Engineering Department which is accustomed to the carrying out of work of this kind, and which would of course be strengthened for the purpose.

9. The Board will be glad to have an early report as to what works can be selected in the Tiruchengód taluk in the event of distress deepening there.

10. As regards the distribution of gratuitous relief, it will be sufficient at first to establish the kitchens prescribed in section 72 of the Famine Code, sheds being erected where necessary to provide shelter for the homeless.

11. If the season does not improve the Collector desires that a Special Deputy Collector may be appointed for magisterial and appellate work of the Salem and Námakal-Tiruchengód divisions. The Board supports this proposal and also that for the appointment of Special Sub-Magistrates in the taluks alluded to so as to relieve the Tahsildars of all magisterial work. These appointments will, in the Board's opinion, only be necessary in the event of a failure of the September and October rains.

12. In the event of a failure of the September rains, or at an earlier date, if the Collector should wish it, the Commissioner will visit the district and consult with the Collector as to whether any measures for the relief of distress can be taken other than those already suggested by the Collector.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Salem.
Copy to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Order—dated 23rd September 1891, No. 897, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs generally in the Board's remarks. He considers it desirable that the Commissioner should visit the district and consult with the Collector at once.

2. The action reported in paragraph 5 of the Proceedings is approved.

3. The Government will be prepared to sanction the appointment of a Special Deputy Collector and of Special Sub-Magistrates, as recommended in paragraph 11, should necessity arise.

4. The attention of the Public Works Department is invited to paragraphs 37 and 46 of the Collector's letter. The Collector will be asked by wire how many Public Works Department subordinates will be required if relief works have to be opened at the beginning of October.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.
" the Public Works Department (Irrigation).
" the Public Works Department (Works).
" the Financial Department.

Exd. T. K. Narayana Aiyangar.

90 Copies.

W. CURRENT No. 10198

Govt. of {1891} Madras.

REVENUE.

Regd 28.9.91

305.c

Issued

Recd. 5.10.91 *Encl.*

G.O., 23rd September 1891, No. 897.

12 A. 2630 & 30/9/91

SEPTEMBER.

Season, Salem.

Directing that the Commissioner of Settlement, &c., should visit the district and consult with the Collector at once as to whether any measures for the relief of distress can be taken, and stating that the Government will be prepared to sanction the appointment of a Special Deputy Collector and of Special Sub-Magistrate should necessity arise.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From E. C. JOHNSON, Esq., Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chatrapur, 15th July 1891, No. 138-Agency.

I have the honour to submit my report on the Administration of the Hill tracts of the Ganjam district for 1890-91.

2. *Changes in the officers.*—The following table shows the changes of the officers of the district :—

Office.	Name.	Period of office.
Agent	1. Mr. J. G. Horsfall ...	From 1st to 25th April 1890.
	2. ,, A. W. B. Higgens ...	,, 26th April to 13th May 1890.
	3. ,, E. Scott. ...	,, 14th May to 19th May 1890.
	4. ,, E. C. Johnson ...	,, 20th May to end of the official year.
Principal Assistant Agent ...	1. ,, A. W. B. Higgens ...	,, 1st April to 13th May 1890.
	2. ,, E. Scott	,, 14th May to 17th May 1890.
	3. ,, R. H. Shipley ...	,, 18th May 1890 to 10th January 1891.
	4. ,, J. Andrew	,, 11th January to end of the official year.
Senior do. ...	1. ,, E. Scott	,, 1st April 1890 to 31st March 1891.
Special do. ...	1. ,, L. Buckley	,, 1st April 1890 to 2nd September 1890.
	2. Vacant	,, 3rd to 5th September 1890.
	3. Do.	,, 6th to 12th September 1890.
	4. Mr. Elphinstone ...	,, 13th September 1890 to end of official year.

Messrs. Higgens and Scott had charge of the Principal Assistant Agent's office also, when they officiated as Agent from 26th April to 13th May and from 14th May to 17th May, respectively.

3. *Tours.*—My Maliah tour lasted 36 days: I ascended the Gumma ghât in the Parlákimedi Maliahs on the 5th of January; visited Gumma, Kollakota and Serangho, then passed on to the Pedda Kimedi Maliahs, staying 2 days at Udayagiri, the headquarters of the Ramagiri Sub-Magistrate; then *viâ* Chandragiri in the Chinna Kimedi Maliahs, passing through the Bodogodo Maliahs where I halted at Mohana and Domuduva; thence through the Chinna Kimedi Maliahs to Balliguda *viâ* Baminigam, Daringabadi and Simonobadi. After halting a couple of days at Balliguda, I proceeded to Udayagiri (Goomsur Maliahs) then *viâ* Tentuligoda to Chokapad; and on *viâ* Nettiguda and Tilsingbi to Russellkonda. I thus visited all the most important parts of the Agency tracts except the Kotiya Khond country, which I hope to see next year.

4. From Parlákimedi to the frontier of Pedda and Chinna Kimedi I was accompanied by Mr. E. Scott, Acting Senior Assistant Agent, and by Mr. S Scott, Assistant Superintendent of Police. When they left me I was joined by Mr. Elphinstone, Acting Special Assistant Agent, and Mr. Lindsay, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who accompanied me to Russellkonda. The District Forest-officer, Mr. J. S. Battie, met me at Udayagiri in the Goomsur Maliahs and accompanied me for the rest of the tour.

5. The Principal Assistant Agent, Mr. Shipley, made two tours lasting for 18 days and Mr. Andrew two for 15 days; in all 33 days. Mr. Shipley also went to Sabakota in the Mandasa Maliahs and stayed there for a few days to settle the dispute between the zemindar and the Bissoyi of Sabakota, which I had specially entrusted to him.

6. The Senior Assistant Agent made three tours, the first of which was only for 2 days in the Jalantra Maliahs. In the second tour he accompanied me for 13 days from Gumma up to Chelligodo in the Pedda Kimedi Maliahs. His third tour was for 17 days from 12th to 28th February 1891; thus altogether he remained in the hills for 32 days.

7. The Special Assistant Agent, Mr. Buckley, was in the hills for 62 days in the months of April, May and June 1890, and Mr. Elphinstone for 128 days, of which he spent 26 days with me, meeting me at Udayagiri in the Ramagiri taluk on the 13th January and accompanying me till I reached Russellkonda.

8. Copies of the reports of the Divisional officers with the usual appendices are enclosed. The tour map is also forwarded.

9. *Elephants.*—Of the three elephants that were attached to the Agent's office, two died and one tusker named Moti Lal, which was considered dangerous, was, with the sanction of Government, sold to the zemindar of Tarla for Rs. 2,000. (This elephant has since had to be shot, as it got must, broke loose and did much damage). Three new elephants, one male and two female, were purchased from the Commissariat Department at Secunderabad, as has been reported by me and recorded in G.Os., Nos. 1116 and 1768, dated 7th July and 11th November 1890, respectively.

10. These three elephants arrived just as I was about to start for my Hill tour; and I found them to be in anything but good condition. The male elephant, Bhiman, went sick at once and had to be sent to Russellkonda for treatment. He has since improved considerably, but is very slow. The two others and the elephant of the Principal Assistant Agent went with me on tour, but the new ones had to be lightly loaded. They are now in better condition, but do not seem to be animals of strong constitution. The Senior Assistant Agent's elephant was unserviceable at the time of tour owing to a boil on her back, but has since completely recovered. The Special Assistant Agent's elephants were in good health and condition throughout the year.

11. The amount of charges incurred in the year under report on account of elephants is Rs. 6,036 * against Rs. 4,462 of 1889-90. The receipts were Rupees 189-8-0 as compared with Rs. 64-8-0 of the previous year.

* This includes Rs. 3,600, being the cost of the 3 elephants purchased, Rs. 2,000 of which was recouped by the sale of the elephant Moti Lal.

12. *Boundary disputes.*—The boundary line between Gumma and Kolakota adverted to in my last year's report (*vide* paragraph 18) has been settled and demarcated by Mr. Shipley. I inspected the line chosen and confirmed his decision. It declines to recognize the exaggerated demands of the Kollakota Souras, and is consequently objected to by them; but their claims to any land beyond the line now laid down are evidently unfounded, and the boundary fixed is a clear and natural one. A plan showing the demarcation of the boundary is enclosed.

13. The long standing dispute between Mondighar of the Chinna Kimedi Maliahs and Orladhoni of the Kalahandi Maliahs was disposed of by Mr. Elphinstone in March 1891 in the presence of the Superintendent of Kalahandi. The result of the settlement was that the village of Pidili, about which there had been dispute was found to be within, but close to, the limits of Mondighar in this district. A plan † showing the boundary is enclosed.

† To be returned.

14. The Ramagiri patro complained that the villagers of Goddangi of the Surangi Maliahs had encroached upon his mutta. The Senior Assistant Agent proceeded to the spot and found that the complaint was groundless, the boundary having already been settled. It was explained to the patro that he should abide by the boundary already settled and refrain from claiming ground beyond it.

15. At Khojiripada, the patro complained to me that the Mondolo (head) of the village of Tithisingi had cultivated lands in his mutta. I sent for the Mondolo and

on inquiry found that lands on the Khojiripada side of the hill which they said was their boundary had been cultivated by the Tithisingi people and that fields on the Tithisingi side of the boundary had been cultivated by the Khogiripada people. Orders were issued that each party should keep within its side of the boundary.

16. The Special Assistant Agent reports that when he came up the Taptapani ghât in January 1891, he was informed that there was a dispute between the Chinna Kimedi zemindar and the patro of Luhagudi about the forest on the ghât. The dispute has since been inquired into, and is pending final disposal along with the general question of boundary between the Chinna Kimedi and Bodogodo zemindaris.

17. A dispute has also lately arisen between the zemindar of Korada and the patro of Simenbadi about some 40 villages. The Special Assistant Agent hopes to settle this before long.

18. *Hill Chiefs.*—Krishna Chendra, Bissoyi of Gumma, died on the 17th January 1891, as has been already reported by me in my letter, No. 90-Agency, dated 7th April 1891, in which the question of succession to the post of the Bissoyi was referred to Government. Orders upon it are still awaited.

19. Vigorous measures were taken during the year to put an end to the non-payment of their rents to the Bissoyi of Gumma by some of his recalcitrant Souras, an unsatisfactory state of things which had been going on for several years. Substantial payments were enforced, and some of the ringleaders arrested and sent to Berhampore Jail—*vide* my letter to Government, No. 88-Agency, dated 4th April 1891, recorded in G.O., No. 795, dated 24th April 1891. The young Bissoyi, who now succeeds to the charge of the muttas of Gumma and Gyba, seems more popular with the Souras than his father was, and I trust that the measures now taken will suffice to break down the long standing opposition which has been the result of the separation of the Kollakota sub-mutta.

20. The young Bissoyi of Jeranghi attained his majority and assumed charge of the mutta during the year under report.

21. The patro of Nuvagada having complained that the heads of the villages of Tilisingi and some other villages had not paid their rents for four years, I summoned the heads to Nuvagada when I was encamped their and explained to them that if they did not pay their dues to the patro they would be lodged in jail, and that if they paid up Modhuru Mondolo, the headman of Loba, who was already in jail as a State prisoner (*vide* paragraph 31 of last year's report) would be released. A period was fixed for them to pay up the arrears, and the Senior Assistant Agent having subsequently reported that the rents had been paid to the patro, Modhuru Mondolo was released from jail.

22. At Porimolo, the patro complained to the Senior Assistant Agent that the ryots had not paid rents to him for three years, but that they had paid them to a karnam sent by the zemindar of Pedda Kimedi. The Gomango of the village stated that the zemindar was entitled to the rents and that they were always paid to him. This question had already been settled by Mr. Thomson—*vide* G.O., dated 24th November 1882, No. 1954. The Gomango was consequently ordered to pay the rents due to the patro which he has since done.

23. The Special Assistant Agent brought to my notice that the patro of Tumeribund had been levying excessive mamools. The mamools claimed and objected to were from his sub-patros; Rs. 60 on giving a horse, Rs. 40 on giving a gold bangle and Rs. 10 on giving an umbrella. Inquiry led to the conclusion that such gifts and mamool payments had been once the right of the Chinna Kimedi zemindars, but as there was no reason why such should vest in the patro, and they were undoubtedly calculated to prove vexatious to the sub-patros, I forbid their levy in future. The patro promised obedience. He asked permission to give "sadi" to Khond majis and demand Rs. 10 in return. I informed him that he might grant such "sadi" on accession only and levy in return a mamool of Rs. 5 as laid down by Mr. Mounsey.

24. Pakir Baira Solo, patro of Chendragiri, died on the 18th June 1890, leaving no issue. The following is a copy of my order disposing of the question of succession to the post.

i. "The patro of this mutta Phakiro Boiri Salo Patro, and his uncle, Narayana Behara Dolayi, have both died. The patro's brother, Sadasiva, and his two nephews, whose names are given in Mr. Mounsey's list, are all dead.

ii. "The claimants of the post of patro are (1) Neelakanto Dandasena, a cousin on the father's side of the late patro; (2) Krushno, son of the daughter of Narayana Behara Dolayi; and (3) Vasudeva, a boy said to have been adopted by the widow of the deceased patro with her husband's consent.

iii. "All the principal men in the mutta declare that by their custom Neelakanto Dandasena is the proper heir of the late patro; that Krushno (who according to High Court made Hindu Law would be the nearer heir) not being of the same family cannot inherit in preference.

iv. "They all deny that the patro gave any authority to adopt, or that the widow has in fact adopted any one. Her maternal uncle, whom she had asked to have appointed as joint administrator during Vasudevu's minority, was present at Bhet, and could say but little in support of her allegations. He in fact only pressed for provision for her maintenance. The widow herself has by petition requested that I would *not* settle the matter here, but wait to do so at Cbatrapur after hearing a vakil in her behalf there. This in itself gives good reason for questioning the *bona fides* of her claim.

v. "In her original petition, after asking that the boy she claimed to have adopted should be appointed patro, she asked that the administration should be entrusted during his minority to her maternal uncle and Neelakanto Dandasena jointly. The latter is clearly the most influential man in the mutta; and as such, and as being recognized by the headmen of the mutta as the proper heir of the late patro, I consider that he should be appointed to succeed him; and subject to confirmation of Government, I so appointed him."

An appeal was made against my order, and reported on in my letter, No. 112, dated 2nd July 1891. Should Government confirm my decision, I request sanction for the grant of a silk "sadi" to my nominee.

25. Sri Suryanarayana Deo, the young zemindar of Goddapur in the Chinna Kimedi Maliahs, whose succession to the estate was approved by Government in its order, dated 23rd January 1884, No. 216, has, under my orders, assumed charge of his estate which had hitherto during his minority been managed by two gumastahs. The exact date of his birth was not on record; but it had always been understood that he would attain his majority some time this year. At Baminigam he attended the Bhet and I satisfied myself that he was of sufficient intelligence to undertake the management of the estate. As there have always been considerable dissensions between him and his step-mother, the latter wanting to make over all the property of the zemindar's late father, which had been in her charge, to Ramachendra Deo, the illegitimate son of the late zemindar, I considered it advisable, in order to put a stop to the quarrels, to invest the young zemindar at once with the estate, and as I was unable at the time to remain there long enough to dispose of all matters incidental to the giving over of charge, I directed the Acting Special Assistant Agent to proceed to Goddapur on his return from Russellkonda and to make over charge of the estate to Suryanarayana Deo, which he accordingly did in the month of April 1891. The usual silk sadi was also given the young zemindar subject to the sanction of Government, which I request may be accorded.

26. The disputes about property were inquired into and settled by Mr. Elphinstone at the time of the zemindar's installation, the result of the inquiry being that the Mahadevi was ordered to pay to the zemindar Rs. 180 on account of certain paddy and jewels which had been disposed of by her, and was permitted to retain in her possession for her lifetime the house and the lands which she has hitherto been enjoying.

27. The silk sadi which was ordered to the patro of Tumeribund in the order of Government, dated 24th October 1887, No. 2392, Judicial Department, was given to him by me at the time of Bhet at Balliguda. The patro of Tentuliguda also received his sadi, sanctioned in G.O., No. 1684, dated 30th October 1890, Judicial Department, at the Bhet held at Chokkapad.

28. The Tumba Maliahs of the Jalantra estate were attached during the year under report and kept under the management of the Deputy Tahsildar of Sómpet—*vide* G.O., No. 1538, dated 18th September 1890, Judicial Department, and my report No. 24-Agency, dated 8th November 1890. Since that time the ex-zemindar has

ceased to give any trouble, though he once sent me a verbal message that he intended to file a civil suit to set aside the attachment. The offer which I was directed in your confidential letter, No. 119, dated 19th August 1890, to make to him was duly made, but he declined to entertain it, as reported in my demi-official of 13th November 1880.

29. The mamools which the villagers of the Tumba mutta had to pay to the Bissoyi were settled by the Senior Assistant Agent in the case of 15 villages, the remaining 10 villages having already been settled by me in July last. A copy of the statement showing the settlement is submitted for the information of Government.

30. I deputed the Principal Assistant Collector Mr. Shipley to inquire into the dispute which has been going on for some years between the Mandasa Rajah and the Bissoyi of Sabakota as mentioned in paragraph 5 *supra*. Mr. Shipley held an inquiry, and submitted a report; but his proposals for settlement did not commend themselves to me, and I propose to visit Sabakota in August or September next and dispose of the matter myself.

31. The usual fee of Rs. 30 due by the Berukos to the patro of Ramagiri referred to in paragraph 24 of my report for 1889-90 was paid during the year under report. The Berukos, having paid the fee, demanded the sadi to which they are entitled, and which had hitherto been given by the zemindar, who, however, now declined to do so. The nominations of these Berukos rests with the patro and the approval with the zemindar. As the zemindar does not receive the fee, it is but natural that he should object to give the sadi. As, however, he has got a veto on the nominations of the patro, and used formerly to grant the sadi, I have directed that notice should be given to the zemindar of the appointment of a Beruko and that he should be asked to grant sadi with an intimation at the same time that if he does not do so the patro will grant one.

32. *State Prisoners.*—All the four State prisoners referred to in paragraph 31 of my report for last year were released during the year under report. Bhaghiradhi Jujhara Singi who was committed to Jail for disobedience of the late Agent's order not to interfere with the Souras of the Tumba Maliahs (*vide* my letter to Government, No. 400, dated 14th July 1890) was released after the attachment of those Maliahs on his furnishing sufficient security for good behaviour.

33. The only State prisoners that are now in jail are Malagayya Gomango of Bussabha and his uncle Sambara whose commitment I reported to Government in my letter, dated 4th April 1891, No. 88-Agency.

34. *Public Works.*—The amount allotted by Government for the year under report was Rs. 21,500 (*vide* G.O., No. 656, Financial Department, dated 2nd October 1889) which was distributed to Divisional officers as follows:—

		RS.
To the Principal Assistant Agent	...	40
,, Senior Assistant Agent	...	4,910
,, Special Assistant Agent	...	16,550
Total	...	21,500

35. The small allotment of Rs. 40 to the Principal Assistant Agent was due to the fact that when the budget was framed it was not known that the Parlákimedi estate would, as actually happened, be handed over to the eldest son of the zemindar in July 1890, by whom the grant for Agency works were stopped. The sum of Rs. 40 above shown was provided only for the annual repairs to bungalows in the Parlákimedi Maliahs.

36. Out of the allotment of Rs. 4,910 given to the Senior Assistant Agent, Rs. 4,367 were spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 563. A sum of Rs. 500 had been allotted for a road from Keradango to Porimolo, but as Mr. Scott after a careful examination of the locality reported that it would, owing to the nature of the ground, be a very costly work, the utility of which would not be commensurate with its cost, the proposal was abandoned, and none of the allotment spent. The idea of erecting a bungalow at Keradango in connection with the same road at a cost of Rs. 105 was also given up. The amount which had been allotted for this building was utilized to repair the hospital for in-patients at (Ramagiri) Udayagiri.

37. I found the roads in the Senior Assistant Agent's division in fair order and work in progress upon them.

38. Of the sum of Rs. 16,550 assigned for the Special Assistant's division, a balance of Rs. 1,399-6-0 was left unspent. The particulars of allotments and expenditure on the works are shown in the annexed statement.

39. The Mohanagiri ghât road was completed, but the Kalahandi authorities not having completed their portion up to the ghât the road is at present useless. I am informed moreover that, though the roadway is excellent, the gradients are such as to be absolutely prohibitive to loaded bandies ascending by this ghât.

40. The Taptapani ghât road was inspected by Mr. Elphinstone in January, and visited by myself in March. It affords a splendid natural line at an easy gradient; but the road made in the famine would not stand heavy traffic long. At present for want of a road to the bottom, it is practically unused. My proposals for constructing a road from Berhampore to Luhagudi *viâ* Digupudi, Pudamari, Govindapur and the Taptapani ghât are before Government—*vide* my letter, No. 18-Agency, dated 18th February 1891. I regret to say that, in spite of the grant offered at the commencement of the official year, nothing has yet been done by the Public Works Department towards construction. Had the money been placed at my disposal as President of the District Board as was apparently first contemplated, I had all arrangements complete for commencing work in April last.

41. I was much pleased with the roads in the Special Assistant's division; they are of course fair weather roads only, but are in excellent order and reflect much credit on Mr. Bartly, the Sub-Magistrate of Balliguda, and on Y. Sanjivi Naidu, the Sub-Magistrate of Udayagiri.

42. Under G.O., dated 22nd November 1890, No. 856, Financial, an Assistant Engineer has been provided for the charge of Agency works, and Mr. Wilson has been deputed to the duty. In consultation with the Executive Engineer I have come to the conclusion that it is impossible to expect him to supervise the expenditure of the bulk of the Agency grant which consists almost entirely of repairs to fair weather roads executed by the villagers who are paid through their patros, and whose work is supervised and enforced by the Sub-Magistrates. Mr. Wilson's duties should, in my opinion, be restricted to the immediate charge of works which have been regularly estimated for in the Public Works Department, such as the Mahasinji bridge; to the preparation of estimates for pucka roads and other improvements, which when sanctioned would be under his charge; and to the suggestion of improvements in the lines of existing roads. He could be employed on no work with greater advantage to the Agency tracts in general than on pushing on the construction of the proposed road from Berhampore to the foot of the Taptapani ghât, and of making that ghât itself pucka.

43. *Abkári.*—There were two shops open in the Principal Assistant Agent's division, one at Rayagada and the other at Jeranghi, against one only at Rayagada in 1889-90.

44. In the Senior Assistant Agent's division, three licenses were taken out by Uriya Sundies, under G.O., No. 695, Revenue, dated 27th August 1890; the shops were at Ramagiri, Chelligodo and Komorosayi; in the last two of the places there were no police stations, but they were specially sanctioned by me as being large villages and within reach of Police supervision.

45. In the Special Assistant Agent's division there were 19 shops open against 14 in 1889-90. Licenses to Uriya Sundis have also been given in this division and my report about the working of this scheme will be submitted to Government through the Board of Revenue in due course.

46. There were eight cases tried of offences under the Abkári law in the Principal Assistant Agent's Division and four in the Special Assistant Agent's division. Two Khonds were involved in one of these four cases, but they were acquitted. The rest of the persons concerned were convicted.

47. *Opium.*—There was only one shop at Karabally in the Principal Assistant's Division and one at Udayagiri in the Special Assistant Agent's. The former was not

inspected by any officer and the latter was closed in November 1890 on the plea that the quantity to which sales by the licensee was restricted was so small that it was not worth his while to devote attention to the business. I have since arranged with the renters of Goomsur taluk to sell opium at the Udayagiri and Tickahally weekly market which I have reason to believe will satisfy all genuine requirements.

48. There were no shops in the Senior Assistant Agent's Division.

49. *Education.*—In the appendix is given a statement showing the number of Schools opened, the strength thereof and the number of boys of each race studying in each School during the year under report. This shows that there were six schools in the Parlákimedi Maliahs with an aggregate average attendance of 198 against 157 in the previous year. These schools were from 1st July 1890 taken over by Government, the Parlákimedi Zemindar, under whose support they had been, having declined to maintain them, while willing to give a grant in aid. The proposals of the Director of Public Instruction for placing these schools on a better footing are before Government.

50. In the Senior Assistant Agent's division there were only two schools, one at Udayagiri and the other at Ramagiri, with an average attendance of 39 and 40, respectively.

51. There were 16 schools in the Udayagiri and 10 in the Balliguda taluks of the Special Assistant's Division and 1 at Chandragiri in the Ramagiri taluk, which was also under the Special Assistant Agent.

52. The Superintendent of Schools in the Special Assistant Agent's Division, whose bad work was commented on in my last year's report, is stated by the Special Assistant Agent to have shown much more energy this year and started 13 new schools. He has consequently been allowed to retain his post. A second Superintendent has lately been appointed to supervise the southern portion of the Maliahs, including the schools in those of Parlákimedi, Pedda Kimedi and some mutahs of Chinna Kimedi. It is hoped that this will lead to the opening of more schools at an early date.

53. *Vaccination.*—Appendix (J) gives the total number of persons vaccinated. There has been a grave falling off from the figures of last year in all parts of the Maliahs, the figures being—

	1899-90.	1890-91.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Parlákimedi	1,064	841	223
Ramagiri	2,406	934	1,472
Balliguda and Goomsur Maliahs	14,973	6,632	8,341
Total ...			10,036

54. In Parlákimedi the falling off is ascribed to the laziness of the vaccinator, elsewhere to the fact that there was but little small-pox prevailing throughout the year. This may probably account for a good deal of the decrease; but the bulk of it is no doubt owing to last year's figures being fallacious as previously reported. On the receipt of G.O., No. 1684, dated 30th October 1890, the Special Assistant Agent was called upon, with reference to paragraph 8, to institute inquiry about the suspected vaccination statistics. He is still inquiring into the matter, and so is the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, but no report has yet been submitted. A reminder has been sent.

55. No cases of inoculation have been brought to notice.

56. *Civil original suits.*—Ninety-one suits were instituted during the year under report, against 72 of the previous year. The total number decided was 112, against 82 of 1890. The details are—

Pending on 1st January 1891	15
Instituted during the year	91
Received by transfer	4
Re-admitted or remanded	2
Total ...	112

57. The result of the disposal was—

Cases without trial	8
,, without contest	41
,, by reference to arbitrators	8
,, on oath	21
,, with contest	25
Total ...	103

The average duration of disposal of the non-contested and contested suits was 34 and 59, against 36 and 52, respectively.

58. The nature of 91 suits instituted was—

For moveable property	63
For title and other causes	28
Total ...	91

The aggregate value of the suits instituted, was Rs. 7,072 against Rs. 4,217 of the previous year.

59. *Civil Appeal.*—There were only three appeals brought to file and disposed of during the year against 5 in 1889. The value of the suits was Rs. 304, against Rs. 42 of last year.

60. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 20 against 31 in last year. Sixteen applications were disposed of during the year and the amount realized was Rs. 58-8-0.

61. In the appendices is given a statement showing the number of original and appeal suits heard and disposed of.

62. *Criminal—Original.*—The total number of cases brought for disposal was 231, against 231 of last year. All of them were disposed of during the year.

63. The Agent had no original cases for disposal during the year as District Magistrate. There were, however, 8 committals to his court as Sessions Judge, against 5 in the preceding year. The following statement shows the particulars of the cases :—

For 1889.					For 1890.				
Description of offences.	Number of cases.	Accused persons.			Description of offences.	Number of cases.	Accused persons.		
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Total.			Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Total.
Section 302, Indian Penal Code	3	7	3	10	Section 324, Indian Penal Code	1	1	..	1
,, 323, ,, ,,	1	1	1	2	,, 302, ,,	1	1	..	1
,, 395, ,, ,,	1	10	..	10	,, 304, ,,	2	2	..	2
					,, 307, ,,	1	1	..	1
					,, 325, ,,	1	3	..	3
					,, 436, ,,	1	2	..	2
					,, 379-75 ,,	1	..	1	1
Total ..	5	18	4	22	Total ..	8	10	1	11

64. The sentence of transportation for life was inflicted on one person in one case under section 302, Indian Penal Code, as in last year. One person was tried under section 304 and was sentenced by the High Court in Criminal revision case No. 282, dated 4th August 1890, to transportation for life, but the sentence was commuted by Government to simple imprisonment for 14 years—*vide* G.O., dated 14th October 1890, No. 1593.

65. The Principal Assistant Agent was invested with the powers of an additional Sessions Judge, but no cases were disposed of by him.

66. Rupees 2,357 and 859 were imposed and realized, respectively, as magisterial fines during the year, against Rs. 1,795 and 806 in 1889.

67. Five appeals were preferred during the year, against 4 in 1889. All of them were disposed of.

68. No petty cases were tried by village magistrates during the year.

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

69-A. *Disturbances.*—None.

70. *Season and crops.*—The season was favorable and the crops were good. Want of cattle for tilling is still felt in some localities owing to the great mortality in 1889 (famine year), from which the country has not yet recovered.

71. *Forest.*—I submitted a full report on this subject through the Board of Revenue on 17th February 1891, orders upon which have not yet reached me. I have nothing to add to it.

72. *Gratuitous supplies.*—None.

73. *Conduct of the Police.*—Except in the Special Assistant Agent's division, the conduct of the police was satisfactory. It was reported that the Police of Belghur station in the Kotiah Khond country had been guilty of vexatious exactions from the Patro and his villagers in connection with the customary supply of rice to the police. In these out-of-the-way stations rice cannot be bought in any market, and to prevent the police starving on the one hand, or forcing supply at unduly low rates on the other, it has been the practice for the Special Assistant Agent to fix a price every 6 months, at which a certain quantity of rice has to be supplied by the Patro. These constables at Belghur advanced money to the Patro for their supplies and forced him to pay them interest for the same at 50 per cent.

74. The complaint being found to be a true one, a Head Constable concerned, was reduced, and two constables removed and heavily fined.

74-A. *Epidemics.*—None.

75. *Wild animals.*—The total number of wild animals killed, was 129 against 102 of the previous year. The amount of rewards paid, was Rs. 2,599–8–0, against Rs. 2,035 of the previous year. The number of persons killed by wild animals was 33. The Daringabadi man-eater, for whose destruction the Government has sanctioned a reward of Rs. 250 in their Order, No. 1840, dated 20th November 1890, Judicial, has, it has been reported, killed 16 men. This tiger is still at large, and deaths caused by it have been lately reported. Some villages between Daringabadi and Gogellabadi have been totally deserted through fear of this brute.

75-A. *Snake-bites.*—Two men were killed by snake-bites.

76. *Examination of Sub-Treasuries.*—The Senior Assistant Agent examined the Sub-Treasury at Udayagiri, while the Special Assistant examined those at Balliguda and Goomsur-Udayagiri. There are no treasuries in the Parlákimedi Maliahs.

77. *Maliah post.*—The line from Russellkonda to Balliguda was taken over by the District Post establishment. The remaining maliah postal lines from Balliguda to Ramgiri-Udayagiri and from Patapur in the plains to the same place worked fairly well, but I am instituting inquiries with a view to accelerating the service on the latter line. The Principal Assistant Agent advocates the establishment of Post offices at Gumma and at Rayagada in the Parlákimedi Maliahs ; but I am not satisfied that there would be sufficient traffic to warrant them. Should I, on further inquiry, think it advisable, I shall address the Government separately on this subject.

78. *Medical aid.*—The second Hospital Assistant attached to the Special Assistant Agent, whose withdrawal last year was reported in paragraph 80 of last Administration report, has not been replaced. The want has been much felt. The Hospital Assistant attached to the Collectorate accompanied me while on tour.

79. *Markets.*—The markets at Udayagiri and Tickabally are flourishing. The market built at Ramagiri-Udayagiri has not been much resorted to. The one at Chokkapad is not used at all.

80. *Subordinates.*—Mr. Bartley at Balliguda has maintained his good reputation ; he seems to know the people well, and to have their confidence ; his road work is

particularly well done. Y. Sanjivi Naidu also has done well at Goomsur-Udayagiri; he is active, and takes much interest in introducing improvements, teaching the Khonds in his neighbourhood to travel long distances to get a good market rather than to sell cheap, as they usually have to do at some market close to the hills. This besides giving them a good profit, shows them something of the world, and tends to civilize them. A party of Khonds this year took their turmeric all the way from Udayagiri to Berhampore; and there realized more than double what they would have got at Bellugunta, the great mart in Goomsur. Sanjivi Naidu executed some excellent repairs on the Kalingia ghât road. Lal Beg of Ramagiri has been in feeble health; and retired at the end of the year.

81. *Miscellaneous.*—The season was a comparatively healthy one, and there was less sickness than usual among clerks, peons and servants.

ENCLOSURES.

MEMORANDUM of Agency Tour and Work.

The Gumma Bissoyi having complained that some 13 of his villages had not paid him his mamuls for several faslis, I sent for the Gumongos, who came down to Parlákimedi where I was in camp about the 10th of July last. They all unanimously refused to pay their dues to the Bissoyi, though they expressed themselves as quite willing to pay them to the Sirkar or to the zemindar. I told them that the Sirkar orders were not to be disobeyed, and that as the Sirkar had ordered them to pay their dues to the Bissoyi, it was to the Bissoyi and to no one else that these dues must by them be paid. Among the Gumongos who came down were Bomsi and Dalli Gumongos of Kallikót, who had not been summoned, and had no business to be present. It is to them that I ascribe the disaffection in the Gumma Muttah. I am convinced that they are feeding the flame of discontent in the hopes that these villages will be successful in their plan of campaign and will be separated from Gumma, in which case the Kallikót Gumongos would no doubt claim and exercise a kind of suzerainity over them. Seeing that the '*suaviter in words*' had no effect, I proceeded to the '*fortiter in*' and ordered the Police, whom I kept in readiness, to arrest half a dozen of the more forward of these recalcitrants. This step had the effect of bringing the party to their knees, and they solemnly promised to pay one year's dues to the Bissoyi, and to appear before me when I came up to Gumma and then arrange terms about arrears with the Bissoyi to whom they promised to swear allegiance. I then released the prisoners and the Sowrahs trooped away.

2. On the 11th October, I went up to Gumma *vid* Ambajari and the Munisuiji ghât. There has been a terrible amount of money wasted on this ghât. It is utterly impracticable for bandies and almost so for horses. There have evidently been no repairs on it for years. Above the ghât the road to Gumma is a good marching road. It has not been mended for some time. The bridges are all falling in, and no attempt at mending them has been made. I should be puzzled to say how the allotment of 501 rupees a mile has been spent. I made inquiries at Gumma whether the road was ever mended, and I was informed by every one that I asked, Bissoyi, Gumastas, Paiks that no repairs had been done for some years. I also wrote to Mr. Percy Thomas, the late Assistant Superintendent, Police, Kimedi, now in Jeypore, and he replied that some slight surface repairs (eye-wash) were done just before the Agent or the Principal Assistant Agent came up, but that other times nothing was done at all and that he had repeatedly brought this to notice. The Serango constables whom I questioned and who ought to know something about it as they beat it, say that no repairs have been carried out for two years. I sent for the late Maliah overseer. He told me that the full allotment for the year for the whole of his range had been spent before the 1st July. Remarkably rapid progress! I fear that there is no doubt that 990 per cent. of the allotment has been misappropriated. I could get no completion certificates, though I called for them. I have submitted fresh proposals for 1891-92 and need say no more on this subject than that in my opinion it is useless making a cart road up the ghât to Gumma. There is no export from the Maliahs nor import into them which could be served by carts.

3. The weather had been fine for some days in the plains, but it changed as soon as I arrived at Gumma, and I was confined to the very leaky hut there for three days by the torrential downpour, apparently a considerable tail-end of the cyclone that broke about that time. I sent for the Gumongos and they sent salaams and would come when the sky is clear. The sky cleared up, but no Gumongos came except those of Abada, Bonamunda and Tullanda. These were defendants in a Civil case brought in the Principal Assistant Agent's Court by the Bissoyi (*vide* W. O'Farrell's decree and Agent's appeal No. 2 of 1888). The Agent decreed that these villages should pay in all some Rs. 7 and odd to the Bissoyi as arrears of rent. They came to me and said they would not pay. They belonged to Kallikót and would have nothing to say to Gumma. They further alleged that they had no paddy land in their cultivation and

that all their paddy land was in the possession of Sowrahs of Karkaola, a village of the Kallikót Muttah. Next day I visited their village and also settled the boundary between Kallikót and Gumma on the south-west. The allegation of the Abada Gumongo about the paddy cultivation is utterly false. The village of Abada is about an hour's stiff march from Karkaola up a steep ghât. It lies in a basin cut off by hills from other valleys and accessible only by steep paths. It is absurd to suppose that the Karkaola Sowrahs would come so far, or that the Abada villagers would have allowed to take up the best paddy land! land which lies at the very doors of the Abada houses. From Abada I went to Bonamunda and thence to Gumma. Bonamunda is about a mile or more from Abada and forms a separate village in a separate basin of its own. After seeing the localities I cannot agree with Mr. Horsfall that Bonamunda is a hamlet of Abada. I spent a morning examining the country through which the boundary should run, and as I have reported separately on this subject, I need only say here that I find from my notes taken at the time that I interviewed the Kallikót Gumongos on the subject, and they claimed that the boundary lines should run over the top of the hills west of Abada. The consequence of which would be that the three abovenamed villages would be included in the Kallikót Muttah.

What proves Mr. Horsfall right is that the three villages have only one "Bhuyya" (priest) and meet for all sacrifices and festivals at Abada. This I ascertained on the spot.

(Intld.) E. C. J.
Agent.

4. I brought four recalcitrant Sowrahs down to Kimedi and sent them up to the Agent at Berhampore under the regulation.

He took from them a solemn promise to pay as soon as their crops were gathered and released them. Had I not been recalled to Chicácole for mustering pensioners, I would have stayed at Gumma and done more.

5. I was not able to visit Maliahs again until December. I had been informed by the Bissoyi that none of the Sowrahs had paid their dues, although the 1st crop had been reaped. I therefore went up to Gumma with Mr. Scott, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, and a body of Reserve Police.

6. We first of all paid a visit to Saratala, where I seized some 40 head of cattle and brought them into Gumma where we waited in vain for Gumangos to come in. Next we went to Tullanda, one of the so-called hamlets of Abada, from which it is distant more than two hours' walk over steep hills. There we found cattle just outside the village. The Gumango was in the village and we understood from him that they were Tullanda cattle. So I put them in charge of two reservists with a couple of Paiks, whom I ordered to take the beasts into Gumma. With the rest of the force, some 15 men, Mr. Scott and I went on our way to Allaida which we reached after a stiff and very hot climb. The village was deserted, and I sent out scouts to hunt up and drive in the cattle. This was done, and Mr. Scott and I were just going to sit down to a rural and well-earned tiffin, when the jungle resounded with horrid yells and a number of Sowrahs were seen dashing through the wood to cut us off from the cattle which had been sent on under an escort down the gorge. The "assembly" rang loud and clear to bring the advance guard to a halt, and I hurried down with two or three constables to reach the cattle before the Sowrahs could get at them and drive them off into the jungle which was pretty thick all round. Just as I reached the cattle, three or four Sowrahs armed with tangis and bows and arrows and swords dashed on to the path just behind me and the solitary constable who had kept up with me. They allowed themselves to be disarmed in the most affable manner. Mr. Scott and the body of Police came down there with two or three more prisoners and we marched then into Gumma with the cattle. The former I released with a caution, and the latter were sent down with the Saratarla cattle to Kimedi and were sold at auction. I have sent a separate report about this auction to the Agent. As we approached Gumma on our return from Allaida, a breathless Paik brought the news that 100 or 200 Sowrahs had overpowered the Police escort which accompanied the cattle seized at Tullanda and had driven them off. Shortly after our arrival at Gumma, the two reservists appeared with 4 prisoners whom they alleged were among those who had rescued the cattle. These Sowrahs belonged to Kallikót Muttah. After some inquiry, it turned out that the number of Sowrahs was grossly exaggerated, and that the cattle seized did not belong to Tullanda. The Sowrahs were kept in confinement for a few days, pending the inquiry, and then I released them with a severe warning. I was doubtful whether I ought not to try them under the Penal Code, but after some deliberation, I thought it best to let them go after explaining to them that it was no excuse for them to plead that the cattle were theirs, but that they should have come into Gumma and represented matters to me. However, as an example had to be made of Tullanda, we marched out there next day with reservists, half a hundred coolies and two elephants, searched all the huts and brought away all the grain we could lay hands on. Though the amount seized seemed large, the value was only about Rs. 30 or 40. Eventually, the Abada, Bonamunda and Tullanda men came in and tendered enough to make up with the stuff seized the sum total of their decree amount. They said that they had paid Rs. 64 to the Engarida Gumangos "Joffai" and that they had been inveigled by the Kallikót Gumangos into refusing to pay the Bissoyi. This is another proof of the continual meddling of these Kallikót people. I sent for them and they refused to come. This sum of Rs. 64 should be levied

I am afraid this is so. The Bissoyi agreed to forego this Rs. 64.

(Intld.) E. C. J.
Agent.

from Engarida. I went out to the boundary next day to put up cairns to mark it. I ordered the Kallikót Gumangos to come with me and they flatly refused (*vide* my report).

7. Several small payments of money were tendered to me by Saratalo and Abada Gumangos in part payment of their dues. But I refused to accept them and ordered the Sowrahs to pay it in person to the Bissoyi, which they did after a great deal of hesitation. I think that this had a good effect on them. They finally all agreed to pay their mamuls in future punctually to the Bissoyi.

They subsequently came with me; and I confirmed the boundary proposed by Mr. Shipley.
(Intld.) E. C. J.
Agent.

8. I came down on the first day of the holidays. I had intended after the holidays to visit the other villages which lie along Gunipur, the frontier in the Giba Muttah. But as I have been transferred, the work must lie over for my successor.

9. I visited the schools at Gumma on each occasion and was not much impressed by the mode of teaching. The boys in the lower classes read pieces of "unseen" and could not tell me what they had been reading. They read merely with their eyes. The head master has applied for an increase of salary, but I told him that I would not recommend it as he had not supervised the work of his assistant. He promised amendment. If the Assistant Inspector reports favorably on him, the increase may be granted. The school building was out of repair and an estimate has been framed for a new one.

10. Gumma village is in need of draining and I have made an estimate for a drain right through it. I sent for the Serango Bissoyi and warned him not to meddle with the villages which have been declared to belong to Vizagapatam district, and I paid a short visit to Serango.

11. I have not had much experience of the Sowrah and his ways, and I therefore speak with diffidence. It seems to me that the time (one month) fixed by the Government as the minimum period to be spent in these Maliahs is not long enough. I believe that the present attitude of the Sowrahs is due to the absenteism of the Sirkar and that they will not abandon that attitude until it is brought clearly and *continuously* before them, that the Sirkar is not a "*quantite negligeable.*" For years they have been allowed to persist in their defiant attitude. They have been sent for, sometimes they have come and have openly defied the Principal Assistant Agent, sometimes they have sulked like Achilles in his tent. The result has been the same in either case. The Bissoyi has gone without his dues and the disaffected Sowrahs have been strengthened in their determination not to pay him rent by the apparent indifference of Government. As soon as they saw that I was in earnest about compelling them to pay Abada and Ollaida and one or two others tendered, of their own accord, small sums, ludicrously inadequate, it is true, but still an earnest of their intention to pay their dues. The time, however, had passed when such instalments would have been accepted and they were taught a lesson. Having humbled them by coercion, I was willing to accept their promise of amendment, all the more as I really believed that they had not the means of paying and I held it politic to temper firmness with a "quantum suff." of mercy. My successor will have as his task the collection of the rents due from the Giba malcontents. I am sorry I left this undone, but I did not foresee my transfer, and I hoped that the lesson taught to the Allaida, Soratal, and Abada villages would have borne fruit in the shape of voluntary payments made by the Giba Sowrahs. The point I wish to press home is this; that spasmodic coercion is useless; continued insistence on punctual payments is the only means by which the Sowrahs can be brought to a better frame of mind. The discontent against the Bissoyi originated in his oppression, but I have no hesitation in affirming that this oppression has ceased. The old Bissoyi is and has been for months very ill, and his son is managing the affairs of the mutta. I saw a good deal of him in Gumma this last time, and I believe him to be actuated by an honest desire only to levy the proper rent. The proof that the Bissoyi (or rather, as I think, his son) is not unpopular, is the punctual payment by the villagers outside the sphere of the Kallikót Gumangos' influence; only 13 villages out of a total of 73 have withheld the rents, and of these 13, I trust that 4 will have now come to understand that their position is untenable (I have my doubt about Allaida). But for their complete enlightenment on this point, I hold it necessary that the European officer should be more frequently and for longer periods *en evidence*. The maxim *omne ignotum pro magnifico* does not apply to the Sowrah in his relations with the Sirkar. I see no reason why half-yearly visits should not be paid to the Maliahs.

I fully concur.
(Intld.) E. C. J.
Agent.

(Signed) R. H. SHIPLEY,
Ag. Principal Assistant Agent.

CHATRAPUR,
4th January 1891.

(Signed) J. ANDREW,
Ag. Principal Assistant Agent.

From J. ANDREW, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Agent, Ganjam, to the Agent to the Governor, Ganjam, dated Vedullavalsa, 30th May 1891.

I have the honour to report on the administration of the Parlákimedi Agency for 1890-91.

1. *Changes in Office.*—The following officers were in charge:—

Mr. Higgens from April 1 to May 12.
Mr. Scott from May 13 to May 17, in addition to Senior Assistant's division.
Mr. Shipley from May 18 to January 10.
Myself from January 11 to end of the year.

2. *Tours.*—Mr. Higgens and Mr. Scott could not, of course, make any tours. Mr. Shipley made two tours, the first lasting from October 10 to 16; and the second from December 10 to 20, in all 18 days. In addition to this, he was from September 30 to October 4 in the Mandasa Maliahs of the Senior Assistant's division. I made tours in February, viz, from 5th to 14th and again from 16th to 20th, in all 15 days. Thus in all 33 days were spent in the Agency.

Mr. Shipley camped in the following places in the Maliahs:—

Gumma | Gyba.

He also visited a number of the surrounding villages as detailed in his Hill Tour memorandum. I camped in the following places:—

1. Gyba.
2. Baijalli.
3. Gumma.
4. Korudasingi.
5. Rayagada.
6. Jeranghi.
7. Biridi.

and also paid visits to the Forts of Narayanapuram and Namanagaram and some other villages.

I only spent 9 days in the town of Parlákimedi. Mr. Shipley, however, spent a sufficient number of days there, and the hill-people had ample opportunities of representing any grievances they may have had.

3. *Elephants.*—The Elephant Lukknow was in good health during the year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 380-6-5 and the receipts to Rs. 16-8-0. Mr. Shipley used her for 33 days, and in January last she was placed at your disposal as your elephant was unable to accompany you on your hill tour. The figures now submitted do not include expenses incurred while the elephant was on tour with you. Probably supplemental figures can be found in your office.

4. *Boundary disputes.*—That of the Gumma-Kollakota boundary was the only one that had to be settled during the year. This was the dispute between the village of Abada (with its hamlets Bonamunda and Tullunda) and the Gumma Bissoye referred to in paragraph 18 of your Agency Administration Report for 1889-90, and the boundary was finally demarcated and settled by Mr. Shipley and his settlement received your approval (*vide* your reference on Tour No. 22—A.G. of 1891, dated 9th January 1891).

5. *Hill Chiefs—Gumma and Gyba.*—The old Bissoye Kristna Chendra died on the 17th January, and I have recommended his son Suri Narayana as his successor. The zemindar, however, claimed that the appointment rests with him, but this claim proved to be altogether untenable and in your letter, No 90, dated 15th March, you intimated your intention of appointing Suri Narayana after a month, unless the zemindar in the meantime showed any valid reason for thinking such appointment undesirable.

As I believe the zemindar has not done so, I recommend that the son be now confirmed in his father's place. The zemindar anticipated your decision by himself issuing an order of appointment to Suri Narayana a day or two before he received your letter just quoted, but this appointment by the zemindar cannot of course be recognized. The young Bissoye seems a well-meaning young man, and I hope that the strained relations between him and some of the Sourah villages in the Gyba mutta will gradually improve.

The matter has already been reported to Government—*vide* my letter, No. 90—A-G., dated 7th April 1891.
(Intld.) E. C. J.
Agent.

Jiranghi mutta.—During the year the young Bissoye attained his majority and assumed the management. I was pleased with what I saw of him. He appears to take some interest in the school and showed an unusual readiness to assist the vaccinator when I was at Jiranghi. He also personally enumerated the houses of his kota during the recent census.

6. *State prisoners.*—Pantulu *alias* Gunzu Gumango, headman of Rungu Runguba who was imprisoned during the previous year for failure to pay the dues of his village to the Serangho Bissoye (*vide* your Administration Report of last year, paragraph 25) was released by you (*vide* your Proceedings, No. 10—A-G., dated 4th April 1891), the dues having been all paid.

Salvango of Abada, Baliva of Bornaudu, Kura of Tolunda, Kadiya Bhuyya of Saratola, and Sumia of Olayida, Gomangos of their respective villages, were sent to Berhampore for failing to pay the rents due to the Gumma Bissoye but released by you on 27th October on their promising to pay the bulk of the arrears due.

The only other State prisoners are Malagayya, Gomango of Bussobhu and his uncle Sambara. They were committed to Berhampore jail by you (*vide* your letter, No. 23, dated 9th March); all the acts and omissions that led up to their arrest and transport to Berhampore are detailed at length in my letter, No. 43, dated 27th February last, and need not be recapitulated here. I may, however, draw attention to G.O., No. 1472, dated 5th September 1890, on a petition presented by the late Bissoye of Gumma, in which the history of the ill-feeling between the Bissoye and some of his villages is detailed. Owing to his extortions and rapacity the late Bissoye, the object of so much adverse comment by Mr MacCartie in 1881-82, had made himself so hated by his Sourahs as to drive many of them into a "no-rent campaign" The result was that the villages comprising Kollakota sub-mutta were separated from Gumma and placed under the authority of head Gomango Bonusi, the Bissoye's inveterate enemy. Subsequently other villages of the Gumma mutta followed the example of Kollakota and refused to pay sums decreed or rents due to the Bissoye, and Mr. Shipley in his letter, No. 7, dated 4th January 1891, and his hill tour report has stated in detail the coercive measures he was obliged to adopt towards the villages of Abada, Saratollo and Olaida. Other villages of the Gyba mutta likewise refused to pay their rents, notably Baijalli and Chinna Mumisingi who let year after year go by without paying anything until rent was due for no less than 9 years. Several other villages next followed in the same track, but of them nothing need be said as they took warning on hearing of Mr. Shipley's coercive measures elsewhere and paid their arrears. Bussobhu, however, in addition to the two abovementioned held out and though the villagers had no grievance to allege, they flatly refused to obey saying they were quite willing to pay to the zemindar or to Government but not to the Bissoye. It was with a view to bring these recalcitrant villages to order that I proceeded to Gyba last February and finally arrested the two prisoners who form the subject of this paragraph. Here I need only add that it is extremely unfortunate that no effective steps were taken in all these 9 years to compel these villagers to pay their just dues. The consequence has been that the Sourahs of several muttas have learned to think that the authorities are indifferent to the interests of the Bissoye and that, in order to ensure success, all they have to do is to indulge in a game of masterly inactivity and simply abstain from paying and they are now obliged to learn by bitter experience that this continued disobedience to lawful authority must come to an end. The disaffection has been undoubtedly spreading, though I hope that the severe measures lately taken will bring the Sourahs to a better frame of mind. I shall keep a look-out on the more recalcitrant villages, and pay them another visit before long, should I find it desirable to do so.

7. *Public Works.*—The Parlákimedi estate having been handed over on 1st July 1890 by the Court of Wards to the young zemindar, the maintenance of the agency roads, which were hitherto maintained by the estate, devolved on Government. No provision for their maintenance was made by Government, but from accounts received from the present agent to the zemindar, it appears that the following roads were maintained at the costs set opposite each before the estate was handed over:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Gumma-Mumisingi road	65	12	0
Serango-Muvagada road	54	0	0
Rayagada-Jerango road	122	5	4
Kinchilingi-Mahendra road	155	0	0
Mumisingi-Devangiri road	173	14	0
Gumma-Serango road	8	5	4
Jiranghi-Ramagiri road	83	12	8
Jirangi-Vandasagumma road	63	0	0
Serango-Rayagada road	19	0	0

The bungalows at Jiranghi, Kollakota, Ráyagada and Serangho were repaired by Government at a cost of Rs. 10 each. The wooden bridges on the Gumma-Mumisingi road have been mostly washed away and provision has been made for substantial repairs for 1891-92, as also for the Uppalada-Rayagada road, on which nothing was expended during the year under report. This road when completed, gravelled and bridged, will be most useful, as Ráyagada is a considerable town and has a large weekly market. At present the road is in its incomplete state; in many places worse than useless as I found to my cost one night last February in a heavy downpour of rain when the bandies with my tent could not make much headway in the heavy mud, and I was obliged to sleep on a pial in a friendly village. I propose to spend nearly Rs. 1,000 on it in 1891-92.

8. *Forests.*—As to forests, I have but little to say, especially as I am not at all sure of the position in which Government stands thereto as regards the zemindar, the Bissoye and the Sourahs. From paragraph 7 of G.O., No. 1472, dated 5th September 1890, it appears that the question of ownership of forests and rights to seigniorage is under the consideration of Government in the Revenue Department, so far as regards the Gumma mutta. I beg to suggest that Government, in disposing of that matter, might also pass orders as to the respective rights in the other muttas For many years the estate had been under the management of the Court of Wards and the Principal Assistant Agent had to watch the public interests on behalf of

Government. as well as the estate interests on behalf of the Court of Wards, and it is possible that, in considering various questions, he had not always clearly in mind in which capacity he was acting. The matter has been discussed by Mr. Horsfall (*vide* paragraph 9 of your letter, No. 57, embodied in G.O, No 1472, just referred to) and Mr. Wedderburn's (*vide* his memorandum, dated 11th March 1890, enclosure to Agency report for 1889-90) I would also draw attention to Board's Proceedings, $\frac{143}{\text{Forest } 25}$, dated 19th January 1886, in which the Board allude to the rights of Government over the Parlákimedi maliahs. I cannot find if Government ever concurred with the views therein expressed. It is possible that if orders are issued in the Revenue Department with reference to paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1472 quoted above, defining in any way the rights of Government, the zemindar, and the Bissoye, delicate questions may arise with the Sourahs when they clear for cultivation or for export.

9. *Abkári.*—Two licenses were issued for arrack shops at Jiranghi and Ráyagada for the year ending 31st March 1891, the fee for each shop being Rs. 4-8-0 as against one shop at Ráyagada in previous year. Eight cases and 14 persons were convicted under Abkári Law in 1890 as against 7 and 10 in 1889. There were no acquittals or discharges in either year.

10. *Opium.*—There was only one shop opened, viz., that at Karaballi. It was not inspected.

11. *Education.*—Of the six schools now kept up by Government, Mr. Shipley examined that at Gumma, while I examined those at Gyba, Gumma, Ráyagada and Jiranghi. Those at Serango and Oihagada were not examined. I enclose a statement showing the numbers on the rolls on 31st March 1891 as compared with the numbers on 31st March 1890. The total of the current year was 214 as against 157 of the previous year, all the schools showing an increase, notably Ráyagada.

Gyba School.—This I examined at considerable length on the 7th February, when only 14 out of 31 entered on the rolls were present, although 7 outsiders had been mixed up with them on the benches to swell the numbers. This school was in a disgraceful state, all classes being lamentably deficient in every subject in which I examined them. Of the 4 Hill schools I examined, that of Gyba was by far the worst. I found that the master spent fully half his time at Gumma, that he kept false registers showing himself as present on every day except Sundays and holidays, and that he kept false registers showing boys as fairly regular in their attendance who had not attended for months back. It was sheer waste of money paying a man who acted as he has done and I dismissed him in my Proceedings dated 30th March.

This was the only school in which girls appear on the rolls, the numbers being 16 girls and 18 boys; not a girl was present on the day of my inspection, and I doubt if they had any existence other than in the imagination of the dismissed master; a dilapidated building does duty for a school and I had to conduct my examination in the open air. Provision has been made for a new school building for 1891-92.

Gumma.—Mr. Shipley has left his remarks on this school and I have little to add, as the result of my examination was much the same. The 1st class was fair in Geography, Arithmetic, and Telugu reading, but bad in Uriya reading, not understanding the words they read. The 2nd class was poor. A new school building is to be constructed this year.

Rayagada School.—I had to examine the boys in the open air. Provision has, however, been made for construction of a new school for 1891-92, and I selected the site when there: 54 boys are on the rolls, all Uriyas. In the 1st class only 4 out of 7 were present and they struck me as very poor in Arithmetic, Geography and Uriya reading. They had read no Telugu; their copy-books were fairly well written. In the 2nd class only 8 out of 19 were present and I could not form a very good opinion of their attainments. A complaint was made that the head master spends a great deal of his time at Chapara, but I was not quite satisfied of the truth of it. He and the 2nd master do not get on well together and I have since transferred the latter to Gyba *vice* the master there dismissed. This school has only been in existence a few years, and I hope an improvement will be effected when the new building is completed. A private school in opposition to this is kept up by an ex-Police Inspector, but from what I saw of it I don't think it is doing well.

Jiranghi.—This school is held in the porch of the temple, a fairly suitable place so long as there are not high winds or heavy rains. In 1892-93 I hope provision may be made for a new building: 27 are on the rolls and most of them were present. Of the 4 schools I examined, this was the only one in which I saw any "Paidi" boys, somewhat similar to the Pariahs of the plains. I think the schoolmaster deserves some credit for this. After these, 3 boys were vaccinated, an operation they underwent most reluctantly; they begged me to get them a bench as at present they are obliged to stand on the steps of the temple apart from the other boys. At my request you have addressed the Director of Public Instruction to allot money for one, and when it is supplied I think it very probable that many of the Paidi children will attend school as their parents showed a great interest in the matter and most good-humouredly brought all their unprotected children to the bungalow to be vaccinated that evening on my promising to get them a bench as a reward if they did so. On the whole I was pretty well satisfied with

the condition of this school though I have one serious fault to find with the head master. His attendance register (neatly kept) shows that most of the boys are most remarkably regular in their attendance, whereas on questioning the boys I found that this was anything but the case. I warned the master that he must not cook his registers in the future. I would have punished him were it not for the fact that, setting Gyba aside as hopelessly incorrigible, I strongly suspected that the registers of the other schools were not correctly kept, and I was rather satisfied with this master, who seems to take an interest in his work. During my tour I unfortunately had no copy of educational rules and did not know exactly how advanced each class should be in the various subjects; consequently I may have expected too much. The report of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools when received will show more accurately the progress made. The Gyba school certainly retrograded. I think each school should be supplied with a map of Ganjam district and another of the Madras Presidency; also books. None of the schools I examined had any map except Gumma, and the boys' knowledge of geography in Gyba, Rayagada and Jiranghi was almost *nil*. They knew the names of a few places in Ganjam but had no idea of direction or distance. Since July last the schools have been maintained by Government as a temporary measure, and I understand that the matter of their future management is before the Director of Public Instruction. I would here suggest the necessity that exists for an Inspecting Schoolmaster. There is, I believe, one for the Special Assistant's division and I do not know whether it would be possible for him to pay quarterly visits to these schools. If not, then I would strongly suggest the appointment of an Inspecting Schoolmaster for the Parlákimedi maliahs alone. At present there are the 6 schools abovementioned as well as private schools in Narayanapuram and a few other villages.

An energetic Inspecting Schoolmaster might do much towards bringing new schools into existence as well as towards keeping the present schoolmasters up to the mark. At present the only supervision consists in the yearly visits of the Assistant or Sub-Assistant Inspector and occasional visits of the Principal Assistant Agent. The consequence is I fear that the schoolmasters are in the habit of leaving their villages more frequently than they should. Gyba has been unusally unfortunate. It has only had one inspection in each year, viz., that of the Assistant or Sub-Assistant Inspector, never having been hitherto visited by any other officer since it was started three years ago. The schoolmasters have had one solid grievance during the year under report, viz., they have been getting their pay most irregularly, receiving their pay for August 1890 in December 1890 and for September—October 1890 in February 1891. The matter is still under correspondence with the present Deputy Tahsildar and I am trying to find out the persons chiefly to blame. The late Deputy Tahsildar allowed his office to get into such a slack state that it is not easy to fix blame for certain in any one instance on any particular gumastah or to say if the delay was the result of carelessness or in consequence of any desire to harass the unfortunate masters. Not a single Sourah attends any of the schools. They would have acted very foolishly had they attended that at Gyba.

12. *Vaccination* — Only 841 persons were vaccinated as against 1,064 of the previous year, the decrease being, in the opinion of the Deputy Inspector, due to the absence of small-pox. From what I saw of the Vaccinator Mrutimpaya Acharyulu during the 12 or 13 days that he was with me on my tour, I should be inclined to say that a great deal of it is due to his incorrigible laziness. Although I and my subordinates, overseer and peons, &c., did all we could to help and encourage him, I found him ever ready to slink behind and on two different occasions he disappeared altogether, leaving me and my subordinates to do our work, while he temporarily retired into private life; I fined him Rs. 2. He was again reported by the Deputy Inspector for not submitting his returns regularly. His laziness will be manifest when I say that out of the 841 persons he vaccinated during the whole 12 months, 179 were done during the 13 days he was with me and of these fully two-thirds were done in my immediate presence, after I had the children assembled, and when he could not back out of it. Thus in the remaining 11½ months he only vaccinated 662, a very unsatisfactory state of progress. I found it impossible to check his work of the previous year, as all his returns and lists had gone to the Deputy Inspector and he had kept no copies. I have issued orders to remedy this in the future. I was greatly pleased with the readiness shown by the Sourah men and women to get their children vaccinated, especially in the more out-of-the-way villages. In some cases women came in from the jungles with their children when I sent for them, and had them vaccinated without the least apparent reluctance. The Paidis seemed the most backward of all in this respect.

13. *Civil Suits —Original.*—A statement is enclosed.

14. *Civil Suits—Appeals.*—Nil.

15. *Applications for examination of decrees.*—Only one decree had to be executed, viz., that of Mr. Horsfall in Agency Appeal 2 of 1888.

16. *Criminal—Original cases.*—30 cases affecting 95 persons were filed in the Parlákimedi Sub-Magistrate's Court during the year 1890 as against 32 and 110, respectively, in the previous year. One case with 6 persons was referred to my Court by that Sub-Magistrate for enhanced punishment under section 349, C. C. P., and they were all convicted. Of the remaining 29 cases affecting 89 persons, 13 cases with 23 persons were convicted, and the rest discharged or acquitted. None of the offences were of a very grave nature.

One conviction affecting 3 persons was reversed by this Court on appeal. One statement showing the number of cases and persons concerned together with results and another showing the castes of accused are enclosed.

17. *Court-fees.*—The receipts amounted to Rs. 14-12-0.

18. *Miscellaneous.*—

(1) Disputes.

Under the head of "State prisoners" (6) I have referred to the disputes between the Gumma, Gyba Bissoye and the Sourahs of some of his villages.

The only other complaint I heard was that of the Naiks (all Uriyas) of 10 villages against the Bissoye of Namanagaram and one of his gumastahs; the former, that he charges excess rents, the latter, that he levied fees for census purposes.

I proceeded to Namanagaram to investigate the matter, but all of the petitioners except two flatly refused to come in obedience to summons, declaring that they would come and state their case in Chicacole (a nice place for inquiry into an agency dispute). The other two appeared and denied all knowledge of the petition, the contents of which they said were false. Subsequent enquiry showed that one Paidi Dasu of Lamanikota (near Kimedi) to gain some private ends was at the bottom of it all, and that he had gone with them to Chicacole where their petition was written. From their request to be allowed to pay their rents direct to Government or the zemindar, instead of to the Bissoye, I conclude that they are aiming at semi-independence like Kollakotta. Whether there was any truth or not in their complaint I cannot at all say, as they gave me no opportunity of testing their allegations, and the Bissoye and his people naturally said the petition contained a string of falsehoods. When I saw the Paidi and some of the petitioners afterwards at Parlákimedi, they told me a great number of lies.

(2 *and* 3) The season was favourable and the rain copious. There is no rain gauge. I think one might be kept at the Serangho Police station.

(5) *Conduct of the Police.*—No complaints were received. The Reservists under Mr. Scott worked very energetically when on tour with me in Gyba mutta.

(6) *Epidemics.*—Nil.

(7) *Wild animals.*—A statement is enclosed.

(8) *Snake-bites.*—Two men are reported to have died.

(9) There are no treasuries.

(10) *Maliah post.*—The present arrangements are not satisfactory. Three runners are employed between Parlákimedi and Gumma, but there is no Post office at Gumma, and no one to receive the letters for distribution, except a constable who comes to take any packets addressed to Serangho Police station. Consequently the delivery of the other letters is left to the chance of addressees or others coming across the tappal runners.

The Deputy Tahsildar reports that many bearing letters for the maliahs are constantly being received by him from the Parlákimedi Post office for despatch to Gumma and often for months neither the postage due is collected nor the letters returned. In fact every thing is done in a very haphazard sort of way. Rayagada is still more unfortunately situated, as no tappal runners go there at all. As Rayagada possesses 465 and Gumma 245 houses, I strongly recommend that Branch Post offices be established at both these places in connection with Parlákimedi and that the head masters of the schools be appointed Branch Postmasters. Runners would also have to be appointed between Parlákimedi and Rayagada.

(11) *Medical aid.*—None.

(12) *Subordinates.*—The Parlákimedi Deputy Tahsildar only joined his present post at the beginning of January and had no time to visit the maliahs before the 31st March. I believe his predecessor did not visit them either except once for a few days. T. Venketa Reddy Naidu was the only clerk who accompanied me on my tour, and he had very hard work which he performed to my entire satisfaction.

The Sourah Interpreter has not the good will of the Bissoye who looks on him as unduly favourable to the recalcitrant Gomangoes. His brother lives in Kollakota, the head quarters of Bonusi Gomango. That the Interpreter's sympathies are with the Sourahs is undeniable, but it is as well that it is so, and I have no reason to think that he used his influence in an improper way. It is as well that there should be some one in the office who is looked on by the Sourahs as in a sense their "Standing Counsel." The clerk, peons and servants nearly all suffered from fever but not severely.

19. *Census.*—My tour which took place in February fortunately coincided with the period prescribed for the taking of the Agency census, and I was consequently able to supervise the work much more thoroughly than would have been otherwise possible. I employed the Sourah Interpreter, Overseer, his lascar, and my clerk to check the work in a number of villages. In one village—Busabho—some difficulty was at first caused, as the villagers refused to give the enumerator any information, being instigated thereto by the Gomango now in jail (*vide* paragraph 6 *supra*) who thought he was an emissary of the Bissoye. The Bissoyes generally rendered all necessary help.

20. I have but one more observation to make, and that is that I am unable to agree with Mr. Shipley's remarks in the concluding paragraph of his hill tour report, to the effect that the

time (one month) fixed by Government as the minimum period to be spent in the maliahs is not long enough and that the present attitude of the Sourahs is due, in any appreciable degree, to the absenteeism of the Sircar. It is due to the fact that the Sircar allowed year after year to pass without taking any steps to compel the Sourahs to pay their rents, and more frequent visits, without coercive measures, would have made no difference.

There is ordinarily but little work to be done in the hills and Government in their Order, No. 223, Judicial, dated 25th January 1886, reduced the minimum period to be spent there to one month, for the reasons given by Mr. E. J. Sewell in his Agency Report for 1884-85 and there is now no need to make any change.

From G. W. ELPHINSTONE, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, Ganjam, to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, dated Daringabadi, 22nd May 1891, No. 173.

I have the honour to submit the annual administration report for 1890-91 of the division in my charge.

2. *Changes in office.*—During the year the following officers have been in charge of the division.

(1) L. E. Buckley, Esq., from April 1st, 1890, to September 2nd, 1890.
(2) The Head Clerk from September 3rd to 5th, 1890.
(3) J. T. Lever, Esq., from September 6th to 8th, 1890.
(4) The Head Clerk from September 9th to 12th, 1890.
(5) G. W. Elphinstone, Esq., from September 13th, 1890, to March 31st, 1891.

3. The following tours have been made—

(1) *By Mr. Buckley.*—In April and the greater part of May he was in the country between Chokapad and Balliguda. Then going south he visited the Bodogodo maliahs and descended by the Taptapani ghât on June 2nd.

(2) *By myself.*—I ascended the Kalingia gâht on October 29th and proceeded to Balliguda *viâ* Udayagiri and Raikia After inspecting the Mohanagiri ghât road I made a brief tour through the Kuttiya country, and after returning to Balliguda came down to Russellkonda for Christmas through Chokapad. On January 8th I went up the Taptapani ghât and met you at Udayagiri and thence accompanied you on your tour right through maliahs *viâ* Balliguda, Udayagiri and Chokapad. On February 14th I reascended the Kalingia ghât and went up to Balliguda for the census. Thence I went to Orladoni to meet the Superintendent of Kalahandy, with whom I settled the Pidili dispute. I then went *viâ* Subernagiri to Godapur, where I remained until the close of the year. Every part of the maliahs was visited during the year. The total period spent above ghâts during the year was—

	Days.
(1) By Mr. Buckley	62
(2) By myself	128
Total ...	190

4. *Elephants.*—The big tusker Moti Lal was sold to the Tarla zemindar, and the two old females died. Three new elephants (one male and two females) were brought to replace them.

The total charges and receipts on account of the elephants were—

Charges.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1889-90	3,396	5	10
1890-91	2,432	9	8

Receipts.

1889-90	134	0	0
1890-91	125	8	0

These figures are exclusive of feeding charges paid by the Agent and Senior Assistant Agent during the period that the elephants were in their charge.

5. *Boundary disputes.*—The long-standing dispute between Mundighar and Orladoni as to the village of Pidili was settled by myself and the Kalahandi Superintendent in March. We found that the village was clearly within Mundighar. This dispute would never have arisen if the boundaries had been clearly demarcated by the Commissioners in 1880. I have already recommended that the whole of the frontier should be properly marked out, so as to avoid these constant disputes in future. When I ascended the Taptapani ghât in January I was informed that there was a dispute between the Chinna Kimedi zemindar and the Lohagudi Patro as to the forest on the ghât. This dispute could not be settled during the year under report. A dispute has arisen between the Korada zemindar and the Simenabadi Patro regarding over 40 villages. I hope to settle this dispute shortly.

6. *Hill Chiefs.*—In accordance with your orders at the end of March, I went to Godapur with a view to handing over the estate to the Tat Raja. After making enquiries I found that the

senior Mahadevi was liable to the estate for about Rs. 180 which I ordered her to pay as soon as possible. I invested the young Raja with his sadi on 1st April and it is to be hoped that he will govern well, especially as he appears to be very popular with the Khonds. Ramachandra Deo has been warned not to interfere with the estate.

In December it was brought to my notice that the Tumuribund Patro had been levying excessive mamuls. You have ordered him to discontinue his exactions.

7. *Public Works.*—The following statement shows the allotment and expenditure for the various works:—

Nature of work.	Original allotment. Rs. A. P.	Revised allotment. Rs. A. P.	Expenditure. Rs. A. P.	Unspent balance lapsed to Government. Rs. A. P.
I. NEW WORKS.				
(a) Communications.				
1. Mohanagiri ghât road	4,000 0 0	..	3,499 8 0	500 8 0
2. Masonry bridge on Boad road	3,000 0 0	..	2,300 0 0	700 0 0
3. Deegi Budhangia road	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	..
(b) Buildings.				
1. Rest-house at Orba	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	..
2. Do. at Govindapur	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	..
3. Do. at Neddiguda	100 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	..
II. REPAIRS.				
(a) Communications.				
1. Kalipeno road repairs	2,550 0 0	2,710 0 0	2,670 0 0	40 0 0
2. Sarangoda road	1,520 0 0	..	1,520 0 0	..
3. Kotghar road	740 0 0	840 0 0	840 0 0	..
4. Boad frontier road	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	..
5. Mohanagiri ghât road, 16 miles	640 0 0	..	640 0 0	..
6. Linipada road repairs	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	..
7. Chokapad	750 0 0	390 0 0	390 0 0	..
8. Tickaballi	180 0 0	..	180 0 0	..
9. Raikia Deegi	60 0 0	..	60 0 0	..
10. Boad	1,820 0 0	807 0 0	798 2 0	814 0 0
11. Military	1,860 0 0	1,960 0 0	1,960 0 0	..
12. Taptapani	300 0 0	..	150 0 0	150 0 0
(b) Buildings.				
1. Sub-Magistrate's house at Baliguda	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	..
2. Do. do. at Udayagiri	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	..
3. Sub-jail at Udayagiri	175 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	..
4. Do. at Baliguda	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	..
5. Rest-houses	480 0 0	550 0 0	550 0 0	..
6. Market sheds	250 0 0	225 0 0	225 0 0	..
7. Special Assistant Agent's bungalow and his cutcherry officials quarters at Baliguda.	350 0 0	305 0 0	305 0 0	..
8. Hospital bunglow at Udayagiri	25 0 0	38 0 0	38 0 0	..
9. Special Assistant Agent's bungalow at Russellkonda.	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	..
10. Do. do. office	350 0 0	..	350 0 0	..
(a) Communications.				
(Local Fund) Kalingia ghât road repairs	1,150 0 0	..	650 0 0	500 0 0

(*a*) *Mohanagiri ghât road.*—This road has now been completed. It is decidedly steed in places, but it can be used by bandies. As yet the Kalahandi authorities have done nothing on their side, and, until they complete it as far as Mohanagiri, it will be useless.

(*b*) *Taptapani ghât road.*—I inspected the whole of this road from Govindapur to Chendiput, a distance of 16 miles. It is by far the easiest and best ghât in my division, and when the Pudamari-Govindapur road is completed, it will open to traffic the whole country from Udayagiri to Godapur.

(*c*) *Ghatigada-Bodangi road.*—This is, I think, utterly useless, and, in future, I think, nothing should be done except keeping the path free from jungle.

(*d*) *The Raikia-Deegi* road has now been completed.

(*e*) The other roads are in good order.

Since inspected and reported very good.
(Intld.) E.C.J.
Agent.

(*f*) Rs. 550 were spent on the Kalingia ghât. I have not yet been able to inspect the work.

(*g*) Two new rest-houses have been built at Neddiguda and Ovaba. That at Govindapur was stopped by your orders after Rs. 50 had been spent on materials.

These can be used for other purposes. The post office buildings at Udayagiri and Baliguda are progressing. They are being built by the Public Works Department. The work on the Mahasingi bridge has begun.

(*h*) I have not been able to inspect the bridges on the Boad and Raikia roads since their completion.

8. *Forests.*—The destruction going on everywhere is pitiable. If some of these forests are not reserved shortly, the whole country will be as bare as the hills round Udayagiri.

9. *Abkári.*—The number of shops and fees for licenses is as follows :—

Taluk.	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Number.	Fees.	Number.	Fees.
		Rs.		Rs.
Baliguda	3	12	6	42
Udayagiri	2	30	5	50
Ramagiri	9	36	8	80

Since the beginning of 1891 licenses have been issued to Uriya Sundies on a payment of Rs. 10. The number issued up to the end of the year :—

Taluk.	Number of licenses.
Baliguda	6
Udayagiri	5
Ramagiri	8

It is as yet too early to say how this will work, but so far no complaints have been received. There were during the year four convictions under section 21 of the Act. In one case two Khonds were involved, but acquitted.

10. *Opium.*—Only one shop was opened during the year at Udayagiri, and this has been closed since November. The vendors say that the sanctioned amount is too small and should be increased.

11. *Education.*—The result of putting all the schools on the combined system is now apparent. No less than 7 schools have beaten last year's record, and, including these, 18 show a marked improvement. Linipada heads the list with a grant of Rs. 287-1-4, Rs. 120 more than that gained by Nowgam last year. Guttingia comes second and Tickaballi third. Three schools show a considerable decrease. That at Baracoma is due to the unpopularity of the master who will be removed. At Chokapad the result is due to the small number of children. I propose, if possible, moving the school. The results are here given :—

Name of school.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Baliguda	112 8 0	107 0 0	..	5 8 0
Budaguda	73 2 0	94 0 0	20 14 0	..
Kirikuti	31 6 8	37 8 0	6 1 4	..
Dharmapur	41 11 4	40 0 0	..	1 11 4
Nowgam	168 7 4	180 8 0	12 0 8	..
Sarangodo	85 8 0	140 4 0	54 12 0	..
Mahasinghi	..	60 0 0	60 0 0	..
Baracoma	95 14 0	70 0 0	..	25 14 0
Kurtili	65 4 0	73 0 0	7 12 0	..
Kalingia	8 8 0	60 10 8	52 2 8	..
Tentiligodo	159 8 0	141 14 8	..	19 9 4
Possara	85 13 4	150 9 4	64 12 0	..
Chokapad	59 0 0	24 14 8	..	34 1 4
Donga	36 0 0	84 12 4	48 12 4	..
Bellapodoro	54 4 0	96 6 8	42 2 8	..
Brahmanpad	35 0 0	144 5 8	109 5 8	..
Linipada	131 10 8	287 1 4	155 6 8	..
Sankarakhole	95 8 0	72 9 4	..	22 14 8
Koinjure	83 0 0	170 1 4	87 1 4	..
Kavalagam	124 13 4	190 2 0	65 4 8	..
Tickaballi	145 0 0	207 3 0	62 3 0	..
Luzaramunda	130 0 0	177 2 0	47 2 0	..
Guttingia	154 12 0	209 4 0	54 8 0	..
Paikola	97 0 0	129 0 0	32 0 0	..
Udayagiri (Goomsur)	119 10 8	151 0 0	31 5 4	..
Chandragiri	29 10 0	102 0 0	72 6 0	..
Chachedi *	..	43 8 0	..	..
Total ..	2,222 15 4	3,244 13 0	1,086 0 4	107 10 8
Total Increase ..	..	..	978 5 8	..

* Started during the year 1890-91.

The numbers attending the school on 1st April are as follows :—

Year.	Boys.				Girls.				Total.
	Uriyas.	Khonds.	Sourahs.	Total.	Uriyas.	Khonds.	Sourahs.	Total.	
1890	780	294	4	1,079	44	..	..	44	1,123
1891	790	231	5	1,026	30	..	..	30	1,056

showing a decrease of 67.

I am pleased to be able to say that the Superintendent has shown much more energy during the year. He has started 13 new schools, and these I have seen seem likely to succeed. Sanction has already been requested for the necessary buildings, &c.

12. *Vaccination.*—The following list shows the number of cases as compared with those of the last year :—

Year.	Number of operations.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.
1889-90	14,919	14,378	174	367
1890-91	6,632	6,193	156	283
Total decrease ..	8,287	8,185	18	84

The figures show an enormous decrease; but those of last year are almost certainly incorrect, although inquiries have as yet failed to prove this. It is certainly the case that there has been very little small-pox during the past year, and this accounts for a considerable part of decrease.

13. *Civil Justice*—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
(*a*) Original suits	167	163
(*b*) Appeals	4	2

14. *Criminal Justice*—

(*a*) Original cases	69	91
(*b*) Appeals	2	2

15. *Receipts in Court fees* amount to Rs. 408-14-0 as against Rs. 318-2-0 in 1889.

16. *The season* has been good and corps have generally yielded well except in dry country between Mohono and Cheligodo. There is still a considerable want of cattle in parts owing to the very heavy mortality two years ago.

The rainfall was very fair though not so heavy as in 1889-90 :—

Taluks.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Baliguda	52·16	50·91
Udayagiri	68·17	52·39
Ramagiri	65·69	61·55

17. *The conduct of the Police* has, I regret to say, been decidedly unsatisfactory; I have already sent you a report on this matter. Nearly all complaints are about the exactions made in supplying rice for which it appears that the police advance money and then charge interest.

One constable was convicted by me of taking a bribe, and others were charged with the same offence; but in their cases the witnesses retracted their stories when before me.

What is required especially in the Kuttiya country is a thoroughly good inspector. When there is only, as at present, a head constable in charge the police in isolated stations, which are cut off from the rest of the maliahs by long and steep ghâts and rivers which are some times impassable for days together, are able to do exactly as they like without any fear of detections.

18. *Wild Animals.*—The following table shows the number of persons killed by wild animals :—

——	By tigers.	By cheetahs.	By bears.	By snakes.	Total.
Number of men killed	19	12	2	..	33

Of the 19 killed by tigers, about 16 are said to have been killed by the Darangabadi tiger, which, in spite of the offered reward of Rs. 250, continues its depredations over a considerable tract of country.

The following is a return of the animals killed and rewards paid :—

Disbursing officer.	Tigers.		Cheetahs.		Bears.		Total.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Special Assistant Agent	3	105	21	462½	5	24	591½
Baliguda Sub-Magistrate	2	70	61	1,178	2	10	1,258
Udayagiri Do.	1	35	17	425	6	30	490
Ramagiri Do.	..	..	4	100	..	..	100
Total ..	6	210	103	2,165½	13	64	2,439½

19. *Sub-treasuries.*—I examined the treasuries at Baliguda and Udayagiri during the year and found everything correct.

20. *Sub-Magistrates.*—The Sub-Magistrates were unchanged throughout the year. The Ramagiri Sub-Magistrate was on leave for 70 days during which my fourth clerk Rama Rao Pantulu acted for him.

I have had no fault to find with any of them; and am particularly pleased with the excellence of Mr. Barthley's road work.

21. *Markets.*—The markets at Udayagiri and Tickaballi are flourishing. That at Chokapad should, I think, be abolished, as it is unused. When the road is open from Berhampore to Govindapur it will probably be necessary to establish one at Chendiput or Mohono.

22. *Maliah post.*—The line from Russellkonda to Baliguda was taken over by the Postal department in August 1890; and the Money Order department is, I am told, used to a great extent at Baliguda. At Udayagiri it is not used so much, as the greater part of the traders reside near Tickaballi and do not care to come so far; it is, however, probable that they will make greater use of it before long.

The regular maliah lines have worked well with the exception of the line from Pattapur to Mohono, where I found that the Tappal Inspector had deliberately neglected his work and suspended him for six months.

23. *Census.*—The great event of the year was the census, which on the whole was carried out very successfully. Except in the Kuttiya country, the common form of schedule was used, and enumerators did their work as well as could be expected considering the nature of the country.

The total population of the division was found to be males 108,614, females 100,035, total 208,649.

The increase since the last census is nearly 30,000, giving a rate of nearly 18 per cent.

From E. SCOTT, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Agent, Ganjam, to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, dated Berhampore, 29th May 1891, No. 36.

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the Agency hill tracts of this division for the year 1890-91.

2. *Changes in the Officers.*—I was in charge of the division throughout the year.

3. *Tour.*—I went to the hills on three occasions during the year. My first visit was a short one to Tumba from Kanchili. I went there on the 9th November 1890 and returned on the 11th idem to Jalantra. My second trip was with the Agent, whom I accompanied from the 5th January 1891 to 16th January through Nuagada, Khojiripada and Udayagiri to Chelligodo. From Chelligodo I returned to Berhampore by the Pimpani ghât. On the 3rd occasion I started from Surangi on the 12th February 1891 and proceeded by the Kimilingi ghât to Ramagiri and thence to Chelligodo, Chellagodo, Porimolo, Keradango, Nuagada, Khojiripodo and Udayagiri and back to Chelligodo. I returned to the plains *via* Bhramarapur which I reached on the 28th February 1891. I was altogether 32 days in the hills.

4. *Elephant.*—The elephant was only used in November when I went to Tumba, a boil on its back preventing it being of use later on.

5. *Boundary disputes.*—The Ramagiri Patro complained that his mitta had been encroached upon at Handartola by the villagers of Godangi, Surangi maliahs. I proceeded to the spot with the Patro. The Godangi Gomango informed me that the boundary had been settled some years previously by the Senior Assistant Agent. The Ramagiri Patro admitted this as also that the Godangi villagers had not come beyond the boundary settled. I informed him that he must adhere to the boundary as already settled.

At Khojiripodo the Patros of Khojiripodo and Bodopada complained that the Mithesingi Mondolo had encroached upon their lands. I directed the Deputy Tahsildar of Ramagiri to settle the boundaries between the mittas. A report of his having done so was received from him on the 10th April 1891. He has been called upon to state whether the disputants are satisfied with the settlement made by him.

6. *Hill Chiefs.*—During the year the Tumba mitta held by the ex-zemindar of Jalantra was attached under regulation 11 of 1819 under G.O., dated 18th September 1890, No. 1538.

In November 1890 at Tumba, I settled the rent and mamuls payable by 15 * villages in the mitta. The remaining 10 † villages were previously settled by you at Kanchelli in July 1890. My settlement was confirmed by you in your letter, No. 69-A.G., dated 1st January 1891.

* 1. Gongapuram.	9. Gujjilingi.
2. Pottakasiass.	10. Ondonda.
3. Rayiponkalo.	11. Sindilingi.
4. Sinderabado.	12. Budatola.
5. Burasagi.	13. Mahalammo and Rondiba.
6. Bodojulla.	14. Hordapato.
7. Bankosayi.	15. Maramara.
8. Sondigam.	

† 1. Madhurapara.	6. Srimigam.
2. Ramachendrapur.	7. Saradapuram.
3. Tettigam.	8. Koditula.
4. Shasano	9. Guvuda.
5. Gouduni.	10. Tadingi.

At Porimolo the Patro complained that the ryots had been paying him no sist for the last three years, but had been making payments to a karnam sent by the zemindar of Pedda Kimedi. The Gomango, who has to collect the sist, admitted that the sist had not been paid to the Patro and alleged that it had always been paid to the zemindar. Mr. Thomson's settlement (*vide* G.O., dated 24th November 1882, No. 1954) shows this is not true. I ordered the Gomango to pay the current year's sist at the end of March to the Patro at Udayagiri before the Deputy Tahsildar of Udayagiri. The Gomango obeyed the orders.

7. *State Prisoners.*—There were no state prisoners.

8. *Public Works.*—The amount allotted for petty construction and repairs was Rs. 4,910, of which Rs. 4,347 were spent within the year, leaving unspent a balance of Rs. 563. Of this amount Rs. 500 was allotted for a new road from Keradango to Porimolo. This work was not carried out as it was considered that it would be very expensive and was not greatly required (*vide* my letter, No. 11, dated 9th March 1891, and your reply thereto, No. 40-A.G. of 1891, dated 14th March 1891). Rs. 58 formed part of the annual maintenance allotment of Rs. 120 for the road from Chelligodo to Ramagiri. The work was found by me to have been badly done and altogether scamped and the full allotment was not therefore paid.

A sum of Rs. 100 out of Rs. 105 allotted for the erection of a bungalow at Keradango was transferred to repairs to the in-patient hospital at Udayagiri as sanctioned in your letter, No. 33-A.G., dated 11th March 1891. The bungalow at Keradango was held unnecessary, as there are bungalows at Nuagada and Porimolo both within five miles.

I inspected all the roads in the division. They are now in a much better condition than they were last year, some really good work having been carried out while Kasturi Rama Row acted as Deputy Tahsildar. I found all in very fair order except the road from Nuagada to Keradango, where the work was in progress at the time of my inspection. The ghâts between Udayagiri and Khojiripodo and Udayagiri and Porimolo, which I reported last year to be bad, are now as good as they can be expected to be.

9. *Forest.*—I have nothing fresh to note under this head. I noticed quantities of sâl timber being taken down the Pinpani ghât for export to Gopalpore and elsewhere.

10. *Abkâri.*—Three licenses for the manufacture and sale of country liquor were issued during the year under Board's Proceedings, No. 320, dated 23rd July 1890. The shops are at Ramagiri, Chelligodo and Komorosayi. A fourth shop has since been licensed at Rondiba.

11. *Opium.*—There are no opium shops.

12. *Schools.*—In the year under report there were 40 boys and 2 girls on the rolls of the Udayagiri school and 40 boys at the Ramagiri school. I was not able to examine the schools as they were closed at the time of my tours, the schoolmasters being engaged on census work.

13. *Vaccination.*—Eight hundred and eighty-nine persons were vaccinated successfully during the year against 24·06 in 1889-90. The decrease is most unsatisfactory considering how large the number of unprotected undoubtedly is.

14. *Civil jurisdiction.*—Six suits were filed before the Ramagiri munsif during the year against 5 in the preceding year. These 6 suits and 2 suits pending at the beginning of the year were disposed of during the year.

Four suits filed in my Court and one suit pending at the beginning of the year were disposed of within the year.

15. *Criminal jurisdiction.*—One hundred and twenty-eight persons were accused for various offences against 64 in the previous year and 52 were convicted against 41 in the previous year. There were no criminal cases or appeals in my Court.

16. *Miscellaneous.*—There were no disturbances.

17. *Season and crop.*—The season was very favourable on the whole. The orange crop was, however, very poor.

18. *Rain.*—Want of rain was not felt during the year.

19. *Gratuitous supplies.*—No complaints were received regarding demands for gratuitous supplies.

20. *Conduct of Police.*—The conduct of the police was satisfactory. There were no cases against police officers.

21. *Epidemics.*—There were no epidemics during the year.

22. *Wild animals.*—Four animals were killed and Rs. 110 were paid in rewards.

23. *Snake bites.*—No deaths from snake bite were reported.

24. *Examination of Treasuries.*—I examined the sub-treasury at Udayagiri on the 14th January 1891.

25. *Maliah Post.*—The post is believed to have worked satisfactorily.

26. *Police Stations.*—I inspected the police stations at Ramagiri and Udayagiri and found them in good order.

27. *Medical aid.*—During the year 1,232 out-patients and 51 in-patients attended the hospital at Udayagiri, while in 1889-90 the number of in-patients was 52 and of out-patients 680. There was, therefore, a marked and satisfactory improvement in the attendance of out-patients.

28. *Markets.*—A market building was erected at Udayagiri last year at a cost of Rs. 100. A few people resort to it to sell articles of food, but the Deputy Tahsildar has not yet succeeded in establishing a weekly market. The merchants object to use it and villagers who bring in articles are generally in the hands of the merchants to whom they are mostly in debt.

29. *Subordinates.*—Lal Beg was Deputy Tahsildar during the year. He was absent on privilege leave in December 1890 and January 1891, during which period Kasturi Ramarow, fourth clerk, Special Assistant Agent's office, acted for him.

Lal Beg's work was not satisfactory. Road works and repairs were not properly superintended by him, and he was generally dilatory in carrying out orders. He has since retired.

30. The customary statements are herewith forwarded.

From R. H. SHIPLEY, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Agent, Ganjam, to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, dated 5th January 1890, No. 10 :—

I have the honour to report that, in accordance with your orders in your letter, E. No. 50, dated 2nd July 1890, I have fixed upon the south and west boundary between Kolakota and Gumma; I went out to the locality on two occasions and on neither did the Kolakota Gomangos accompany me although I ordered them to. I believe their absence on the first occasion was due to a misapprehension. On the second it was flat mutiny.

2. Mr. Horsfall's boundary was carried as far as the hill named "Goddibari."* Taking the top of that hill as starting point, I have drawn the boundary nearly due west to the Abadu nullah. The proposed boundary thus runs down the middle of the gorge† leading from Goddibari down to the nullah. Thence it follows the stream as far as the Gunupur boundary.‡ I have put up a cairn near the place where the boundary line runs down to the river. The plan kindly drawn for me by Mr. Scott gives the exact angles necessary.

* To a large banyan tree on the top of the hill, a conspicuous mark all around.
(Intld.) E.C.J.

† There is no gorge. It runs down the side of the hill.
(Intld.) E.C.J.

‡ A large cairn has been made; and a large broad arrow cut on a fig tree on the river bank.
(Intld.) E.C.J.

3. You will see from the map accompanying this letter that my boundary continues in the same direction as Mr. Horsfall's. There is very little cultivation in the vicinity and no hardship can possibly be pleaded by either party. The Bissoyi's son accompanied me on both occasions and expressed himself satisfied with my decision although he and others say that it was Mr. Horsfall's intention to carry the line north-west from Goddibari. I have chosen the proposed line on account of its simplicity and its inevitableness. I may mention that Kartalo Sourahs claim the right to cultivate lands on the west side of the nullah. This right is purely imaginary. The lands should geographically belong to Abada or Bonamanda. In any case I anticipate no trouble.

The line chosen is the best possible under the circumstances. I approve of it, and have notified the same to the Kollakota Gomangos who attended at my inspection of the boundary. I have told them that they may this year remove any crops which they have cultivated west of the stream (Abada Gedda) which forms the boundary, but think after that they must *not* cultivate any land west of it. To permit them to do so on promise of paying to Abada villagers would lead to endless rows and is objected to by the Abada people.
(Intld.) E.C.J.
7th Jan. 1891.

APPENDIX G.

Joint Memorandum.

1. In accordance with the orders of our respective Governments, we met at Orladhoni on the 16th March 1891 for the decision of the Pideli boundary dispute.

2. This is a dispute between Balaram Patro of Orladhoni and the Patro of Mundighar as to a tract of jungle including one village (Pideli) on the right bank of the Raul.

This boundary was not settled by Major Scott and Mr. MacCartie in 1880, as there was no dispute at the time, both parties acquiescing in the boundary laid down in sheet No. 74 of the Topographical Survey.

3. Both parties now agree as to the boundary, which they say starts form a point opposite the Kilikutti nullah and runs nearly due east to the summit of the Bodotoli hill as marked in the map. The Orladhoni Patro says that the village is situated between Kinjiloba and Kuripoda on the site of the village marked Pideli in the map. The Mundighar Patro says that is a new village to the south of the boundary.

4. We went to the Kuranda site and thence went down the Kilikutti nullah to the Raul, following the boundary settled in 1880. Then crossing the river, we traced a line nearly straight to the summit of the Bodotoli hill, following the boundary given in the map. The present village of Pideli lies 10 chains to the south of the line and is consequently in Mundighar.

5. Those fields that lie to the north of the line are within Orladhoni and the occupiers must either pay rent to the Orlodhoni Patro or relinquish them; while, on the other hand, the Orladhoni Patro must not interfere with the fields to the south of the line or with the village itself.

18th March 1891.

(Signed) G. ELPHINSTONE,
Ag. Special Asst. Agent, Ganjam.

(Signed) T. GOONDIAH,
Sapdt., Kalahandi State.

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT showing the villages paying mamools to the Tumba Bissoyi and the description of the mamools.

No.	Name of the village.	Name of the headman.	Annual payment to the Bissoyi in cash.	Other mamools.				Remarks.
				Payment in cash to Sri Jagannadhaswami in Tumba.	Payment to Goddess Lummai Suni.			
					Lamp oil.	Pumpkins.	Goats.	
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.				
1	Gongapuram ..	Haddi Komaliya.	25 0 0 annually in cash.	0 8 0	1 seer.	..	1 goat.	The cash payment to the Bissoyi is made in 3 instalments in Palgunam in July and Dasara 4 houses.
2	Pottakasingi ..	....	25 0 0 in cash.	1 0 0	1 adda.	..	Do. ..	No headman. The village is leased out to Krupasindhu Bodo Patnaik.
3	Sondigam ..	Karji Kontara.	..	..	..	2 kavadis of pumpkins in Ashada month.	Do. ..	The headman of the village performs vetti for the Sri Jagannadhaswami and pays no cash payment to the Bissoyi.
4	Gujjilingi ..	Karji Noriya ..	16 0 0	..	..	..	Do. ..	5 nowties of songiwa grain, 2 kavadis of red gram, 1 dalli each month.
5	Ondonda ..	Karji Pingo ..	20 0 0	..	..	..	Do. ..	8 nowties of songiwa grain, 1 adda red gram for each house, 1 dalli per month.
6	Sindilingi ..	Karji Poddiya.	3 0 0	..	..	..	Do. ..	2 nowties of songiwa, 1 kavadi of red gram, 9 dallies. The cash payment is made in Chaitra month.

APPENDIX I—*cont.*

Statement showing the villages paying mamools to the Tumba Bissoyi and the description of the mamools—*cont.*

No.	Name of the village.	Name of the headman.	Annual payment to the Bissoyi in cash.	Other mamools.				Remarks.
				Payment in cash to Sri Jagannadhaswami in Tumba.	Payment to Goddess Lummai Suni.			
					Lamp oil.	Pumpkins.	Goats.	
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.				
7	Budartola ..	Karji Osina ..	16 0 0	..	..	..	Do. ..	8 nowties songiwa, 6 dallies, 2 kavadis of kandulu. The cash payment is made in Chaitra month.
8	Mahalunimo and Rondiba.	Sanyasi Naiko.	5 0 0	..	..	..	Do. ..	3 nowties of songiwa and 4 kavadis of dallies. The cash payment is made in Chaitra month.
9	Mara Maria ..	Kujja Naiko, headman.	12 0 0	..	..	..	Do. ..	25 houses, 1 viss saffron from each house, 5 dallies.
10	Sindurabado ..	Karji Bhagirathi.	10 0 0	0 8 0	..	..	1 goat and a pair of cloths.	The cash payment is made in Palguna.
11	Rayiponkalo ..	....	10 0 0	..	..	..	..	The original village and its lands deserted. The village is now within the limits of Sasemo.

(Made out in the presence of the heads of villages and of the Bissoyi).

BERHAMPORE,
9th December 1890.

(Signed) E. SCOTT,
Ag. Senior Asst. Agent.

APPENDIX J.

STATEMENT showing the operation of vaccination in the Hill Tracts of Ganjam during the year 1890-91 as compared with those in 1889-90.

	Hill Tracts.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889-90.	1890-91.		
Number vaccinated	18,443	8,407	..	10,036
Do. successful	17,805	7,823	..	9,982

APPENDIX K.

STATEMENT showing the allotment and expenditure on Public Works in the Hill Tracts of Ganjam during the year 1890-91.

Nature of work.	Amount allotted.	Amount expended on each work.	Unspent balance remitted.
NEW WORKS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Communications.			
1. Mohangiri ghât road	4,000	3,500	500
2. Construction of a masonry bridge on the Boad road	3,000	2,300	700
3. Do. of a cart road from Raikeya to Buddangi in Digi muttah.	200	200	..
4. Do. of a road from Porimolo to Keradango, 10 miles, at Rs. 5 a mile.	500	..	500
Total ..	7,700	6,000	1,700

Statement showing the allotment and expenditure on Public Works in the Hill Tracts of Ganjam during the year 1890-91—*cont.*

Nature of work.	Amount allotted.	Amount expended on each work.	Unspent balance remitted.
NEW WORKS—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.
Buildings.			
5. Construction of rest-houses at Oraba Govindupur (Bodogodo) and Neddiguda.	300	230	70
6. Construction of a bungalow at Porimolo in the Peddakimedi Maliahs.	105	105	..
7. Construction of a bungalow at Keradango	5	..	5
8. Construction of a small room in the verandah of the Police station-house at Udayagiri (Ramagiri) for keeping the treasury boxes.	250	250	..
9. Construction of an additional room to the Sub-Magistrate's office at Udayagiri (Ramagiri).	500	500	..
Total ..	1,160	1,085	75
Total, New Works ..	8,860	7,085	1,775
REPAIRS.			
Communications.			
1. Kalipano road, 51 miles	2,710	2,670	40
2. Serangodo road, 38 miles, at Rs. 40 a mile	1,520	1,520	..
3. Linepada road, 10 miles, at Rs. 30 a mile	300	300	..
4. Kotgurh road, 37 miles, at Rs. 20 a mile	840	840	..
5. Chokkapad road from Tikkaballi to the junction with plains near Bodangi, 30 miles, at Rs. 25 a mile.	390	390	..
6. Tikkaballi road, 9 miles, at Rs. 20 a mile	180	180	..
7. Road from Serangada to Boad frontier, 3 miles	50	50	..
8. Digi road, 4 miles, at Rs. 15 per mile	60	60	..
9. Mohangiri road as far as Pokeribund, 16 miles, at Rs. 40 a mile	640	640	..
10. Military road from Balliguda to Lubarasingi, 93 miles, at Rs. 20 a mile.	1,960	1,960	..
11. Boad road, 26 miles, at Rs. 70 per mile	807	798	9
12. Military road from Lubarasingi to Parlákimedi border, 29 miles.	700	700	..
13. Road from Chelligodo to Ramagiri, 8 miles, at Rs. 15 per mile.	120	62	58
14. Road from Chelligodo to Jogarapalli *via* Pupani, 14 miles, at Rs. 100 a mile.	1,400	1,400	..
15. Road from Ramagiri to Bengasayi *via* Komolingi, 11 miles, at Rs. 20 a mile.	220	220	..
16. Road from Nuagada to Kerdango, 8 miles, at Rs. 50 a mile ..	400	400	..
17. Road from Udayagiri to Porimolo, 8 miles, at Rs. 25 a mile ..	200	200	..
18. Taptapani Ghât road	300	150	150
19. Kalingia Ghât road	1,150	650	500
Total ..	13,947	13,190	757
Buildings.			
1. Special Assistant Agent's bungalow and the officials' building at Balliguda.	305	305	..
2. Balliguda sub-jail	150	150	..
3. Balliguda Sub-Magistrate's house	150	150	..
4. Udayagiri sub-jail	25	25	..
5 Do. Sub-Magistrate's house	100	100	..
6. Do. hospital building	38	38	..
7. Rest-houses in Chinnakimedi Maliahs	550	550	..
2. Market sheds	225	225	..
9. Special Assistant Agent's bungalow at Russellkonda	250	250	..
10. Special Assistant Agent's office building at Russellkonda ..	350	350	..
11. Six bungalows in the Peddakimedi Maliahs (1 at Udayagiri, 1 at Ramagiri, 1 at Chelligodo, 1 at Kojiripoda and 2 at Nuagada).	60	60	..
12. Whitewashing 6 bungalows in the Peddakimedi Maliahs (1 at Udayagiri, 1 at Ramagiri, 1 at Chelligodo, 1 at Kojiripoda and 2 at Nuagada).	60	60	..
13. Ramagiri Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry and sub-jail at Udayagiri.	150	150	..
14. Ramagiri Sub-Magistrate's house at Udayagiri	100	100	..
15. Police Hospital and bungalow at Udayagiri	30	30	..
16. Additional accommodation provided for in-patients in the hospital at Udayagiri.	110	110	..
17. Four bungalows in the Parlákimedi Maliahs (*via* at Serango, Jerango, Rayagada and Kollakota) at Rs. 10 each.	40	40	..
Total, Repairs ..	2,693	2,693	..

ABSTRACT.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
New Works.			
Communications	7,700	6,000	1,700
Buildings	1,160	1,085	75
Repairs.			
Communications	14,647	13,890	757
Buildings	2,693	2,693	..
Grand Total ..	26,200	23,668	2,532

APPENDIX L.

STATEMENT showing the number of cases (criminal) for disposal and the number of persons concerned therein, as also the results of the cases disposed of in the Agency Tracts of the Ganjam district during the year 1890.

—	Number of cases.					Number of persons concerned in cases disposed of referred to in column 5.			Number of persons pending trial in cases referred to in column 6.
	Pending trial at the beginning of the year.	Instituted or received by transfer during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number concerned.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Original ..	18	213	231	231	..	675	271	404	..
Appeal ..	..	5	5	5	..	14	10	4	..
Total ..	18	218	236	236	..	689	281	408	..

APPENDIX M.

STATEMENT of rainfall for 1890-91 as compared with that of 1889-90.

Taluk.	Rainfall.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.
	IN. CTS.	IN. CTS.
Balliguda	52 16	50 91
Udayagiri	68 17	57 39
Ramagiri	65 69	61 55

APPENDIX N.

STATEMENT showing the Civil Suits tried by the Agency Courts in the district of Ganjam during the year 1890.

—	Suits pending at the end of 1889.	Suits instituted during the year.	Total.	Suits disposed of during the year.	Suits pending at the end of the year.
Original	15	97	112	103	9
Appeal	1	2	3	3	..
Total ..	16	99	115	106	9

APPENDIX O.

STATEMENT showing the number of boys and girls of Uriyas, Khonds and Sowrahs in the Hill Tracts of the Ganjam district.

Name of School.	Boys.				Girls.				Grand Total.
	Khonds.	Sourahs.	Uriyas.	Total.	Khonds.	Sourahs.	Uriyas.	Total.	
1. Gumma	..	..	40	40	..	..	..	..	40
2. Serangho	..	..	32	32	..	..	..	..	32
3. Gyba	..	..	18	18	..	..	16	16	34
4. Rayagada	..	..	54	54	..	..	..	..	54
5. Ojjayagada	..	..	23	23	..	..	..	..	23
6. Jeranghi	..	..	27	27	..	..	..	..	27
7. Udayagiri	..	3	37	40	..	..	2	2	42
8. Ramagiri	..	..	40	40	..	..	..	..	40
9. Linepada	39	..	61	100	..	..	..	..	100
10. Bellapadara	23	..	15	38	..	..	..	..	38
11. Braminipad	9	..	18	27	..	..	2	2	29
12. Donga	22	..	8	30	..	..	..	..	30
13. Chokkapad	..	..	13	13	..	..	..	..	13
14. Possora	..	..	45	45	..	..	..	..	45
15. Tentuligoda	..	..	31	31	..	..	..	..	31
16. Sankarakhole	..	..	28	28	..	..	..	..	28
17. Kavalagam	..	..	45	45	..	..	1	1	46
18. Koingore	20	..	46	66	..	..	1	1	67
19. Luzaramunda	5	..	28	33	..	..	..	..	33
20. Tikkaballi	12	..	37	49	..	..	1	1	50
21. Udayagiri	10	..	39	49	..	..	3	3	52
22. Kalingia	38	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	38
23. Rayikolla	35	..	1	36	..	..	..	..	36
24. Guttingia	1	..	27	28	..	..	3	3	31
25. Serangodo	6	..	58	64	..	..	5	5	69
26. Kudutuli	..	..	26	26	..	..	2	2	28
27. Mahasinghi	..	..	32	32	..	..	..	..	32
28. Balliguda	7	..	*45	52	..	..	..	..	52
29. Barakomma	..	..	20	20	..	..	1	1	21
30. Nowgam	2	..	43	45	..	..	3	3	48
31. Dharmapoor	2	..	17	19	..	..	..	..	19
32. Chachide	..	..	32	32	..	..	3	3	35
33. Kirkuti	..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	10
34. Budaguda	..	..	41	41	..	..	5	5	46
35. Chendragiri	..	5	24	29	..	..	..	..	29
Total ..	231	8	1,061	1,300	..	..	48	48	1,348

* Includes a Muhammadan boy.

APPENDIX P.

STATEMENT showing the number of animals killed in the Ganjam Agency Tracts and the rewards granted during the year 1890-91.

Officer granting the reward.	Tigers.		Cheetahs.		Bears.		Hyænas.		Total.		Number killed.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Persons.	Cattle.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		
Agent to the Governor.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Principal Assistant Agent.	..	..	2	45 0 0	1	5 0 0	..	..	3	50 0 0	2	13
Senior Assistant Agent.	1	35 0 0	3	75 0 0	..	..	..	..	4	110 0 0	..	..
Special Assistant Agent.	3	105 0 0	21	462 8 0	5	24 0 0	..	..	29	591 8 0	33	..
Balliguda Sub-Magistrate.	2	70 0 0	61	1,178 0 0	2	10 0 0	..	..	65	1,258 0 0	..	..
Udayagiri Sub-Magistrate.	1	35 0 0	17	425 0 0	6	30 0 0	..	..	24	490 0 0	..	..
Ramagiri Sub-Magistrate.	..	..	4	100 0 0	..	..	..	..	4	100 0 0	..	..
Parlákimedi Sub-Magistrate.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suradá Sub-Magistrate.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sómpet Sub-Magistrate.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ichapur Sub-Magistrate.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	7	245 0 0	108	2,285 8 0	14	69 0 0	..	..	129	2,599 8 0	35	13

APPENDIX Q.

STATEMENT showing the number of Khonds, Panoes and Sowrahs accused during the year 1890 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 caste.	Under Sections 143 to 145.	Sections 269 to 277.	Section 290.	Sections 302 and 304	Sections 309 and 307.	Sections 302, 304 and 314.	Section 323.	Section 324.	Section 325.	Section 326.	Sections 353, 354 and 356.	Sections 352 to 358.	Section 379.	Sections 379 to 381.	Section 380.	Sections 379, 426.	Sections 379, 429 and 75.	Sections 392 and 395.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. Agent to the Governor in Ganjam ..	Khonds ..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panoes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sourahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Principal Assistant Agent ..	Khonds ..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	4	4	..	..	16	3	6	11	..	4	..
	Panoes ..	..	..	..	3	6	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..
	Sowrahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	19	33	19	5	..	..	..
3. Senior ,, ..	Khonds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	3	14	..	4	..
	Panoes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sowrahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Special ,, ..	Panoes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sowrahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Khonds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Balliguda Second-class Magistrate	Panoes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sowrahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Khonds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Ramagiri ,,	Panoes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sowrahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Khonds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Udayagiri ,,	Panoes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sowrahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Khonds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Parlákimedi ,,	Panoes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sowrahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Khonds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Suradá ,,	Panoes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sowrahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Khonds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Ichapur ,,	Panoes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sowrahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Khonds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Sómpet ,,	Panoes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sowrahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	4	13	3	19	8	6	..	..	36	49	30	34	..	4	..

Statement showing the number of Khonds, Panoes and Sowras accused during the year 1890 in the Agency Courts of the Ganjam district, &c.—*cont.*

Agency Courts.	Description of caste.	Sections 380 and 454.	Section 395.	Section 403.	Sections 403 and 426.	Section 406.	Section 407.	Sections 454 and 380.	Sections 428 and 403.	Sections 447 and 448.	Section 447.	Sections 454, 380 and 75.	Sections 454, 455 and 457.	Section 454.	Sections 457 and 380.	Sections 457, 380 and 75.	Section 457.	Sections 403 and 429.	Sections 506 and 504.
		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1. Agent to the Governor in Ganjam..	Khonds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panoes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sowrahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Principal Assistant Agent	Khonds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panoes ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sowrahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Senior ,, ,, ...	Khonds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panoes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sowrahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Special ,, ,, ...	Khonds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panoes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sowrahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Balliguda Second-class Magistrate..	Khonds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panoes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Sowrahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
6. Ramagiri ,, ,,	Khonds ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panoes ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Sowrahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
7. Udayagiri ,, ,,	Khonds ..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
	Panoes ..	..	1	9	..	1	..	1	..	52	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..
	Sowrahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Parlákimedi ,, ,,	Khonds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panoes ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sowrahs ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Suradá ,, ,,	Khonds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panoes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sowrahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Ichapur ,, ,,	Khonds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panoes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sowrahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Sómpet ,, ,,	Khonds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panoes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sowrahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	5	16	..	4	..	13	..	95	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	3

Statement showing the number of Khonds, Panoes and Sowras accused during the year 1890 in the Agency Courts of the Ganjam district, &c.—*cont.*

Agency Courts.	Description of caste.	Abkári Act III of 1864.	Section 457.	Section 498.	Section 456.	Section 384.	Sections 380 and 457.	Sections 379, 356 and 147.	Section 392.	Section 224.	Sections 379 and 380.	Sections 379, 511 and 510.	Section 189.	Section 296.	Section 417.	Section 436.	Sections 435 and 447.	Sections 379 and 498.	Total.
		39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
1. Agent to the Governor in Ganjam.	Khonds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6
	Panoes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sowrahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Principal Assistant Agent	Khonds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	Panoes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sowrahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Senior ,, ,, ...	Khonds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panoes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sowrahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Special ,, ,, ...	Khonds ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
	Panoes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Sowrahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Balliguda Second-class Magistrate.	Khonds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
	Panoes ..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
	Sowrahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14
6. Ramagiri ,, ,,	Khonds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
	Panoes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
	Sowrahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	6	5	4	1	156
7. Udayagiri ,, ,,	Khonds ..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	4	75
	Panoes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sowrahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Parlákimedi ,, ,,	Khonds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
	Panoes ..	8	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
	Sowrahs ..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Suradá ,, ,,	Khonds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panoes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sowrahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Ichapur ,, ,,	Khonds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panoes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sowrahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Sómpet ,, ,,	Khonds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panoes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sowrahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	14	1	11	4	2	1	8	3	1	40	6	2	1	7	6	4	5	481

ORDER—dated 12th September 1891, No. 1866, Judicial.

The report upon the administration of the Agency tracts in Ganjam during 1890–91, which was due on the 10th July, was not received until the 24th *idem :* the delay, though trifling, should not recur.

2. The convenient plan of distinguishing, by means of different colours in the map which accompanies the report, the areas subject to the several divisional officers, and of denoting their tours in a similar manner, should be adopted in the case of the reports from Godávari and Vizagapatam also. It is observed, however, that the map now in question incorrectly assigns the Parlákimedi maliahs to the Special Assistant Agent, and the Chinna Kimedi maliahs to the Principal Assistant. The routes taken by the Agent and his assistants on their tours show that the duty of inspection was performed thoroughly; the time spent in the hill-tracts was also sufficient in each case.

3. Several important boundary disputes were settled during the year; the most noticeable being the demarcation of the Kollakóta sub-mútta of the Gumma mutta in the Parlákimedi maliahs. The existence of this sub-mutta has long proved a source of trouble and a constant temptation to neighbouring villages to throw off allegiance to their Bissoyi, but it is to be hoped that the action of the local officers in deliminating the boundary, distraining the grain and cattle of recalcitrant villages and arresting the ringleaders of the revolt against the Bissoyi, together with the appointment of a less obnoxious chief, will ensure quiet in future. It is satisfactory to note that the long-standing dispute regarding the Pidili village has at last been settled. The Agent will observe that his nominations of successors to the deceased Bissoyi of Gumma and Patro of Chandragiri have been confirmed by Government in G.O., dated 26th June 1891, No. 1277, Judicial, and G.O., dated 6th August 1891, No. 1560, Judicial, respectively. The grant of a silk "sadi" to the new Patro of Chandragiri and to the young Zamindar of Goddapur is sanctioned.

One of the most important events of the year was the attachment of the Tumba mutta of the Jalantra estate in consequence of the attempts made by the ex-Zamindar to enter into direct negociations with the villages belonging to the mutta in question; the attachment was effected without disturbance. The Senior Assistant Agent is said to have settled the customary payments due to the Bissoyi from fifteen villages in this mutta, but it is observed that Appendix I only contains particulars in respect of eleven villages.

The dispute between the Mandasa Raja and the Bissoyi of Sabakóta, which is referred to in paragraphs 5 and 30 of the report, is presumably that described in paragraph 34 of the report for 1887–88; it is observed that the Agent in that year referred the Bissoyi to the ordinary Civil Courts on the ground that the village of Sabakóta lies outside the Agency tracts, but, as he now reports that he intends to investigate the matter himself, it is presumed that he has seen reason to modify the opinion previously formed.

4. Out of a total outlay of Rs. 22,968 upon public works, the expenditure upon repairs amounted to Rs. 15,883. On the whole, more than 90 per cent. of the allotment was utilized, the expenditure being satisfactory in every division. The most important new works on hand during the year were the Mohangiri ghât and the bridge on the Boad road. As regards the former of these works, it is observed that the Agent speaks of the ghât as impracticable for laden carts, and Mr. Wilson, the Assistant Engineer, in a letter read in G.O., dated 10th July 1891, No. 1896 W., Public Works, corroborates this view, and adds that no improvement can be made except at a large cost. On the other hand, the Special Assistant Agent seems to regard the ghât as practicable for wheel traffic, and Mr. Johnson himself, in a letter, dated 7th August 1890, No. 474, read in G.O., dated 22nd November 1890, No. 856, Financial, remarked of this road as follows:—"The portion completed is practicable for carts, and it is intended to be so to the frontier at the foot of the ghât, so that through cart-traffic will be possible from Russellkonda and the coast to any place in the Central Provinces."

One of the principal objects of the road through Báliguda to Mohangiri is to place the Central Provinces in communication with Russellkonda and the sea, and if the ghât is of the nature described by the Agent, it is obvious that this object has not been attained and the money expended upon the extension of the road westward of Baliguda might probably have been more usefully devoted to some other purpose. In September last, the Government sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 41,200 on account of a new bridge at Mahasinghi upon the road in question; but if the road cannot be utilized for the purposes originally intended, the question of expending large sums in bridges may require reconsideration. The Agent will therefore report fully upon the condition of the ghât at an early date, and will state the estimated cost of a re-alignment of the road. It is observed that the Kalahandi authorities have not as yet carried a road to meet the road on the Ganjam side; until this has been done, the ghât must be practically useless. Upon receipt from the Agent of the report called for above, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces will, if necessary, be addressed.

With reference to paragraphs 40 and 42 of the report, the Agent will have noticed from G.O., dated 10th July 1891, No. 579, Financial, that the construction of the Berhampore-Govindapur road has been sanctioned, and that the Assistant Engineer's attention is to be especially devoted to this work.

The Government notes with pleasure the remarks in paragraph 41 of the report upon the condition generally of the roads in the Special Assistant's division. It is presumed that the remarks in paragraph 2 of the Memorandum of Agency tour and work submitted by the Principal Assistant have attracted the attention of the Agent. There appears to be an error in Appendix K, the total expenditure on works being shown in the abstract as Rs. 23,668, whereas the details amount to Rs. 22,968; a similar discrepancy appears in the case of the total allotment.

5. Statistics of the attendance at schools within the Agency during the last four years appear in the following statement:—

Year.	Boys.			Girls.	Total.
	Uriyas.	Khonds.	Savaras.		
1887–88	* 1,014	* 337	* 7	..	1,358
1888–89	1,029	306	21	60	1,416
1889–90	991	295	24	44	1,354
1890–91	1,061	231	8	48	1,348

* The figures include girls.

These figures are certainly not very encouraging. So far from education spreading among the ruder tribes, it appears to be retrograding, and the total number of children under instruction has been falling off since 1888–89. It is observed, moreover, that Mr. Andrew, who seems to have given the subject particular attention, considers that in some cases the attendance, poor as it is, is overstated. It is to be hoped that the recent transfer to departmental control of 14 salary-result schools and the appointment of an additional Superintendent of Schools will have a beneficial effect. The Director of Public Instruction will, no doubt, give the matter his careful attention.

6. The figures relating to the work done in the way of vaccination exhibit remarkable variations, as the following table shows:—

Year.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Increase or decrease.
1886–87	4,764	— 943
1887–88	5 822	+ 1,058
1888–89	8,861	+ 3,039
1889–90	17,805	+ 8,944
1890–91	7,823	— 9,982

The large advance which occurred in 1888–89 was attributed to the prevalence of small-pox and the transfer of the supervision over the work of the vaccinators to the Agency divisional officers, and the still larger increase in 1889–90 was also ascribed

to the former cause. The Agent, however, doubted the accuracy of the figures in 1889–90, and the Government agreed with him; that this suspicion was justified seems highly probable from the extraordinary falling off in the year under review. As the Agent reports that he is enquiring into the matter, no further remarks are called for at present. It is satisfactory to observe that the Principal Assistant Agent finds the Savaras perfectly ready to undergo vaccination. The advance from 732 in 1889–90 to 1,283 in 1890–91 in the attendance of patients at the Udayagiri hospital is gratifying. The attention of the Surgeon-General will be drawn to the Agent's remark in paragraph 78 of his letter.

7. The only noticeable features of the report, so far as it relates to Civil and Criminal Justice, are the marked increase, as compared with 1889, in the work coming before the Civil Courts and the large number of Khonds, Savaras and Panoes accused of criminal offences, especially criminal and house trespass. The attention of the Inspector-General of Police will be drawn to the remarks regarding the conduct of the Police in connection with the supply of rice in the Special Assistant Agent's division; the question of supply in the case of out-of-the-way stations in the hills is of considerable importance and difficulty; if the present system produces friction, a change might be advisable.

8. Paragraphs 43—48 and paragraph 71 of the report will be considered in the Revenue Department. The remarks of the Special Assistant Agent in paragraph 8 of his report call for particular attention.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam.
" " " in Vizagapatam.
" Government Agent, Godávari.
" Revenue Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Financial Department.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Accountant-General.
Copy to the Honorable the Chief Justice, with C.L.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1891} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 12th Sept. 1891, No. 1866.

SEPTEMBER.

Ganjam Agency.

Reviewing the Administration Report of the — for 1890-91.

No 2604 W 1/ 30 Sept 1891

Communicated to

the Supty: Engineer I

Circle.

Sd/ O. V. B

D. W

S. E. I Circle.

Govt. of {1891} Madras.

PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 12th Sept. 1891, No. 788.

SEPTEMBER.

Land-holding.

Recording, with remarks, returns from Covenanted Civil Servants and other superior officers in civil employ of lands and shares in registered Companies held by them during 1890.

No 2582 W 1/ 25 Sept 18

Recorded.

(Sd) O. V. B.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—

File of returns from Covenanted Civil Servants, Military officers in civil Employ, Public Works officers, &c., of lands and shares in registered Companies held by them during 1890.

ORDER—dated 12th September 1891, No. 788, Public.

Recorded.

2. All the returns have been received with the exception of Mr. Rajagopala Chari's, which should be expedited.

3. It is observed that the Honorable Mr. Bliss had not disposed of the property at Ootacamund, which he reports belongs to Mrs. Bliss. Mr. O'Farrell has built a house on his land at Kodaikánal and Mr. Grahame increased his property at that station by 37 acres during the year. In all Mr. Grahame has now 87 acres of land at Kodaikánal, which is largely in excess of what would be requisite in connection with a residence.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Honorable Mr. H. W. Bliss, C.S., C.I.E.
„ W. F. Grahame, Esq.
„ H. H. O'Farrell, Esq.
„ the Public Works Department.

Exd. P. L. Pereira.

189 /.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

Current No. 9527

From Supdg Engineer IV Circle

ENCLOS.— /

No. 4648

Dated 7—9—91

Received 8—"—"

SUBJECT.

Podanur Rest House—
Requesting to obtain the
sanction of Govt to the
entertainment of a
temporary watchman
from May to October
1891 to look after the—

DISPOSAL.

No. 4028 C dated 10th September 1891

To C

For favour of
remarks with reference
to P. W. Code para 964

Sd/ G. V. B
9/9/91

P. W. Dept
Proc: of the Madras Govt
Read the follog:

10TH SEPTEMBER 1891, No. 1837, JUDICIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 14th August 1891, Forest No. 688, Mis.

Read—the following letter from the Conservators of Forests, Northern and Southern Circles, dated 23rd July 1891, No. 1171 :—

[Reference—Board's Proceedings, No. 362, of 22nd June 1891.]

We have the honour to request that the order passed by Government, and communicated in the above resolution, relative to the address in the honorific plural and allowance of seats to Sub-Inspectors in the Salt and Abkári Department, when conducting cases in Court, may be extended to the Foresters of this department, who draw salaries varying from Rs. 20 to 40 a month, and whose position is similar to that of a Salt Sub-Inspector.

Resolution—dated 14th August 1891, Forest No. 688, Mis.

Submitted for the orders of Government.

2. The Board supports the Conservators' request.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) W. S. MEYER,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.
" " " Northern "

Endorsement, dated 27th August 1891, R. No. 850.

Transferred to the Judicial Department.

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Ag. Under Secy. to Govt.

ORDER—dated 10th September 1891, No. 1837, Judicial.

The Board's recommendation is accepted, and the necessary instructions will be issued by all Heads of Departments to their subordinates.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To all Departments of the Secretariat.
" Heads of Departments under the Chief Secretary.

Exd. A. Raitt.

P. W. Dept

Pro: of the Madras Govt

Read the follow

10TH SEPTEMBER 1891, No. 1837, JUDICIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 14th August 1891, Forest No. 688, Mis.

Read—the following letter from the Conservators of Forests, Northern and Southern Circles, dated 23rd July 1891, No. 1171 :—

[Reference—Board's Proceedings, No. 362, of 22nd June 1891.]

We have the honour to request that the order passed by Government, and communicated in the above resolution, relative to the address in the honorific plural and allowance of seats to Sub-Inspectors in the Salt and Abkári Department, when conducting cases in Court, may be extended to the Foresters of this department, who draw salaries varying from Rs. 20 to 40 a month, and whose position is similar to that of a Salt Sub-Inspector.

Resolution—dated 14th August 1891, Forest No. 688, Mis.

Submitted for the orders of Government.

2. The Board supports the Conservators' request.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) W. S. MEYER,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
„ Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.
„ „ „ Northern „

Endorsement, dated 27th August 1891, R. No. 850.

Transferred to the Judicial Department.

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Ag. Under Secy. to Govt.

ORDER—dated 10th September 1891, No. 1837, Judicial.

The Board's recommendation is accepted, and the necessary instructions will be issued by all Heads of Departments to their subordinates.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To all Departments of the Secretariat.
„ Heads of Departments under the Chief Secretary.

Exd. A. Raitt.