Public Works (1898) Department.

G.O., No. 2482 W

DATED 27 Sep 98

[Despatch Abstract.]

Indian Agency

Desp: Pub: Dept reviewing the Administration Report of the ——— for 1897-98; Communicated to the Supt Sup Circle, with remarks.

E/B

[P. W. 21. 1,000—25-6-98.]

Indexed. 28/9

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Government {1898} of Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Recd. 16.9 } 1898. Enclosures

Regd. 16.9 } Spare copies 10

G.O., No. 1363, 1st September 1898.

No: 2482 W dy 27.9.98

PD

SEPTEMBER.

Communicate to the Supdt. of I Circle, who will report on the proposal that the repairs of the Mohangiri Ghat should be handed back to the Agency, & that the Supervisor at Bellipada should be removed.

E
B

H.C.K. 20-9-98.

Cr

20.9.98

Ganjam Agency.

Reviewing the administration report of the — for 1897-98.

28/9/98 S. I Circle

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers :—

From H. D. TAYLOR, Esq., Acting Agent to the Governor in Gánjam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chatrapur, 5th July 1898, Dis. No. 318-Ag.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Hill Tracts of Ganjám for the official year 1897–98, together with the usual statements. The reports of the Assistant Agents are enclosed.

2. *Administrative Changes.*—Under G.O., No. 196, Judicial, dated 2nd February 1898, the transfer * of the Surangi Maliahs from the charge of the Senior Assistant Agent to that of the Special Assistant Agent was approved, the object of the transfer being the reconciliation of the police and magisterial jurisdictions.

* *Vide* notification on page 170, Part I, of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th March 1898.

3. *Changes in the administrative staff.*—I held the office of Agent to the Governor throughout the year. The other changes, which have been somewhat numerous, are noted in Statement No. I.

4. Statement No. II shows the tours of Agency officers. In June 1897 I spent two days at Tumba and mustered the Sourahs of that mutta. These people were very seriously affected by the famine and more than half their numbers were most pitiably emaciated—a result due chiefly to the failure of the mango crop and want of rain which prevented them from digging up jungle roots and tubers on which they, as a rule, greatly rely for their food supply at that time of year.

For the relief of the low country Sourahs tank works were provided at Tumba, and for the hill Sourahs work was supplied on payment through the heads of villages at a fixed rate per mile for clearing the bushes and loose stones and otherwise repairing the track over Mahendragiri.

Subsequently, though I did not actually camp within the Agency limits, I visited Lavanyakota and several other villages of the Parlákimedi Agency *en route*. Many of the Sourahs in the low country muttas of Parlákimedi also felt the stress of famine very severely, and though unfortunately they could not be pursuaded to resort to the works opened by the Raja of Parlákimedi, yet a considerable number of them attended Government kitchens in the vicinity and many others trooped in to Parlákimedi for relief.

I commenced my first hill tour which was delayed by heavy rain, on 11th November 1897 in company with Mr. Travers, the Superintendent of Police, and travelling along the line of the Berhampur-Govindupur road, which after the first 12 miles was almost impassable for carts, arrived at Govindupur at the foot of the Taptapani ghât on 16th November.

Passing up the Taptapani ghât to Luhagudi, I informed the Sourahs of the mu[illegible] of the orders of Government in regard to the removal from office of Joddu Pat[illegible]tta directed them to yield obedience to the new Patro, to whom some opposition [illegible]ro, and to be shown owing to the instigation of his predecessor. I then proce[illegible]n appeared diput where a largely-attended bhêt was held. Here an attempt w[illegible]eded to Chen- [illegible]was made to revive

the old dispute which had been already settled by civil suit, regarding the seven villages claimed by the Rayapur Patro, which had been awarded to Chendragiri. The Molikos refused to obey the latter: the men were duly warned and the Patro was directed to try and gain them over by conciliatory measures, pending the tour of the Special Assistant Agent. The Molikos were warned that if by that date they failed to obey the Patro and pay his just demands, they would be removed from office and others appointed in their place.

The only other question raised at this bhêt was the alleged encroachment of low caste Panos and Haddis, who had yielded to missionary influence, on the lands held by the Khonds in Odaba and its neighbourhood. Intimation was sent to the Roman Catholic Missionaries at Suradá, that if such acts of aggression, ostensibly based on their authority, continued to be practised, the Agency tracts would in future be excluded from the sphere of their influence. There have since been no complaints of this nature.

Chendiput is a nice open place, standing on high ground and well drained, and is situated at the junction of the military and Taptapani ghât roads. I mention this as the question of the removal of taluk head-quarters from (Ramagiri) Udayagiri has been more than once brought forward on the ground of the feverishness of the latter place. If any other spot is to be selected, I should most certainly decide in favour of Chendiput. The only objection to it is, that it is not central, but no central spot could be found in any degree better situated than (Ramagiri) Udayagiri itself. Personally I do not see that any real need exists for the transfer of the taluk head-quarters. The expense entailed by abandoning the old, and constructing new, buildings would be very great, and as with the exception of the hospital assistant, all other officers of Government, both Revenue and Police, have to be constantly on tour, I consider that a change of the permanent taluk head-quarters would entail a heavy financial sacrifice for a very problematical gain in the matter of health of Agency officials.

From Chendiput I proceeded to Ramagiri and Udayagiri, where a second bhêt was held. From the Udayagiri side there were no disputes, though it is clear that the Patro is adding very considerably to the revenue derived from the villages of his mutta, owing to the increase of population and settlement of new villages.

In the Ramagiri mutta the old troubles still continued and a very stubborn attitude was adopted by the recalcitrant Molikos. This matter will be separately dealt with later on.

From Udayagiri I passed *viâ* the Khogiripotha and Serango ghâts into the Parlákimedi Maliahs, visiting Serango and Gumma and arriving at Parlákimedi on 7th December 1897.

A bhêt was held at Gumma for the Souras of the Serango and Gumma (including Kallikóta) muttas, but with the exception of one complaint (found to be untrue upon investigation) that the head Gomango had leased out certain lands in one village of Kallikóta to outsiders, there were no complaints.

I left Russellkonda, on my second tour, in the Chinnakimedi Maliahs on 20th January, being accompanied by Mr. Coleridge, who had just joined as Special Assistant Agent, and Mr. Pelly, Assistant Superintendent of Police. I marched up to the Kalingia ghât, which was in very bad order, to Udayagiri and thence took the upper road *viâ* Sarangodo to Balligudá, and on down the Mohanagiri ghât to the Central Provinces frontier. I had intended to make a prolonged tour through the Kuttiya country, but had to give this up owing to a summons to be ready to attend the Famine Commission at Madras, and also owing to my having to march back to make arrangements for the visit of His Excellency the Governor to the district. I accordingly marched back along the military road *viâ* Budagudu to Daringabadi and the Gazilbadi ghât to Suradá, where I arrived on 11th February 1897.

In the course of this tour bhêts were held at Udayagiri, Balligudá and Daringabadi. There were no complaints of any importance, but I noted that there was practically no check upon the lists of "Meriahs,"—people who as children had been rescued from the sacrifice and who now, in their old age, appear before the Agent to the

Governor at bhêts to receive their annual doles of cloths and money. Absolutely no list was kept of these persons or their residences in the taluk office, nor was any system of periodical inspection insisted on. One person reported dead at a previous bhêt was found to have since revived. Orders have now been issued for the better check and supervision of these "Meriah" pensioners who are now fast dying out. In all I spent 45 days on tour in the Agency tracts during the year and regret that circumstances did not admit of a more extended tour, especially as I was unable to visit the Maliahs in the previous year. In the course of my tours I inspected the three Maliah sub-treasuries, the hospitals and a considerable number of schools. The Principal Assistant Agent spent only eight days above the ghâts. The short touring is due to the transfer of Mr. Partridge when he was about to commence his Agency tour. His successor, Mr. Slocock, visited five of the Bissoyis forts.

Mr. Ashe, the Senior Assistant Agent, spent four days in the Tumba Maliahs. His Agency charge is now exceedingly limited. He refers to the shifting nature of the villages which renders a new settlement necessary.

The Special Assistant Agent spent only 149 days in the Agency tracts in the three trips made by him during the year, but the whole of the division was duly visited, including the three taluk head-quarters. The deficiency in the touring of this officer was unavoidable owing to the change of officers and the temporary employment of Mr. Slocock, during the rains, in July and August, to assist the General Duty Deputy Collector, Goomsur, in famine and magisterial work.

5. The usual tour map is enclosed.

6. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall at Udayagiri, Balligudá and Ramagiri-Udayagiri was 56·65, 62·56 and 64·96, respectively, against 53·86, 66·20 and 45·39 of the previous year. The average was 61·39 against 55·15 of the year before.

7. *Births and Deaths.*—These are not registered in the Agency tracts.

8. *Criminal Justice—Criminal Original Cases.*—Three hundred and seventy-five cases affecting 878 persons were dealt with during the year against 380 cases with 918 persons of the previous year. Of these, 362 cases involving 814 persons were disposed of during the year against 363 cases with 865 persons of the year before. The figures include 15 cases which came before the Agent as Sessions Judge. Of the latter, 12 were transferred to the Additional Sessions Judges for disposal. Two of the three cases tried by the Agent ended in conviction, and the remaining one in an acquittal.

Capital sentence was passed on only one person in one case during the year and the sentence was confirmed by the High Court.

Mr. Elphinstone, the Additional Special Assistant Collector and Agent, who was deputed in the late famine to relieve the Collector and Agent of his ordinary duties, was invested with the powers of Additional Sessions Judge, and disposed of nine cases transferred to him.

The Principal Assistant Agent tried three cases as Additional Sessions Judge, and convictions were obtained in all.

9. *Criminal Appeals.*—There were 15 appeals instituted during the year against none of the year before. The increase is more apparent than real, owing to the inclusion in the return of certain appeals relating to the Goomsur division which were transferred to the Special Assistant Agent for disposal in order to relieve the General Duty Deputy Collector for famine duty.

10. *Civil Justice—Original Suits.*—There were 158 suits for disposal in the year under report, as marginally-noted, against 170 of last year. Of these, 133 were disposed of and 25 pending at the close of the year against 141 and 29, respectively, in 1896–97. Of the 3 suits shown against the Agent's Court, one relates to the Parlákimedi forests. Its final hearing was completed within the year and judgment has since been given in favour of the plaintiff.

Pending from last year	29
Instituted	127
Received by transfer	2
Total ..	158

11. *Civil Appeals.*—There was six appeals filed during the year against two of the year before. All were disposed of during the year.

12. *Medical Aid.*—Fifty in-patients and 5,184 out-patients were treated in the hospital at Goomsur-Udayagiri, against 58 in-patients and 4,117 out-patients of the previous year. The increase was due to the hospital being regularly opened throughout the year.

In Ramagiri-Udayagiri 97 in-patients and 3,860 out-patients were treated in the year under report against 209 in- and 3,094 out- patients in 1896–97.

The remark made about the increase in attendance in the hospital at Goomsur-Udayagiri applies to this case also.

It is to be regretted that hospital assistants sent up to the Maliah tracts are frequently quite unable to understand any of the vernaculars spoken by any class of the people. While it cannot be expected that all hospital assistants should know Uriya or Khond, yet at the least a man who knows Telugu or Hindustani might be sent, instead of the Ganjám Maliahs being saddled with hospital assistants who know only Tamil or Malayalam and who are obliged to fall back upon a peon as a doubtful interpreter of the various ailments of the patients.

At Balligudá 107 in- and 972 out- patients were treated in the year under report against 87 in- and 1,091 out- patients in 1896–97. No specified reason can be given for the small decrease in this hospital.

The subject of throwing open this hospital to the general public is now before Government and its final orders are awaited.

The two hospitals at Goomsur-Udayagiri and Ramagiri-Udayagiri were inspected by me and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Ganjám, and the Special Assistant Agent has been ordered to make necessary arrangements to remedy the defects noticed in regard to drainage and out-houses.

Government in its Proceedings, No. 455, Public, dated 24th April 1897, sanctioned warm clothing for the menial servants attached to the two hospitals at Ramagiri-Udayagiri and Goomsur-Udayagiri.

13. *Vaccination.*—The following statement compares the number of cases vaccinated and those successful in 1897–98 with those in 1896–97:—

—	Number in 1897–98.		Number in 1896–97.		Difference.	
	Vaccinated.	Successful.	Vaccinated.	Successful.	Vaccinated.	Successful.
Principal Assistant Agent	1,862	1,447	1,233	1,156	629	291
Special ,, ,, ...	13,759	11,220	7,388	6,237	6,371	4,983
Senior ,, ,, ...	752	705	530	482	222	223
Total ..	16,373	13,372	9,151	7,875	7,222	5,497

The number of cases vaccinated and those successful during the year has very greatly increased when compared with last year. This is due to the prevalence of small-pox throughout the Agency. In consequence the Divisional officers constantly urged on the vaccinators to greater activity, the result being that, assuming the returns to be correct, they turned out really satisfactory work in the year. A vaccinator accompanied me during my tours and the work of the vaccinator was also inspected by the hospital assistant attached to my camp. The arrangements, however, made for the supply of lymph were very imperfect, and a very large number of children, who were brought from the various villages for vaccination under my orders *en route* had to be left unvaccinated for this cause. The opportunity was lost and the vaccinators will now probably fall back upon the old excuse that the hill people decline to bring their children forward for vaccination.

In the case referred to the fault appeared to be with the vaccinator who had made no arrangements for taking delivery of the lymph at the post office when received. He was duly punished.

I noticed during my tour in the Parlákimedi Maliahs that vaccination was defective and backward owing to the wide extent of the vaccinator's range, and on my representations another vaccinator on Rs. 10 was sanctioned by Government in G.O., R. No. 577, Financial, dated 18th May 1898.

In the course of my second tour I found that the same defect existed in the Chinnakimedi Maliahs, a single vaccinator having to operate through a stretch of country from the Kalahandi frontier to Daringabadi, a distance of nearly 60 miles and varying in width from 20 to 30 miles. It is impossible to expect a single man to operate satisfactorily of such a wide area of hill country, and to visit the remoter villages.

Separate proposals for a permanent vaccine staff will be shortly submitted.

Meanwhile, owing to the severity of the epidemic of small-pox in the latter part of the year, application was made to Government for the appointment of two temporary vaccinators for three months to which sanction was accorded in G.O., R. No. 580, Financial, dated 19th May 1898.

14. *Education.*—Statement No. IX gives the detailed information regarding education. In the Principal Assistant Agent's division there were one lower secondary and ten upper primary schools on salary system against one and nine, respectively, of last year. The increase in the latter class is due to the school at Koipuram having been raised from lower primary to upper primary standard this year. There were 41 boys and 16 girls in the lower secondary school and 326 boys and 67 girls on the rolls of the upper primary schools. The aggregate number of pupils at the end of the year was 367 boys and 83 girls against 399 boys and 68 girls of the year before.

In addition to the above there were four lower primary schools aided by Government and four more unaided by Government on result system.

The average daily attendance ranged from 54 at Rayagada to seven at Khettada. There were 11 trained men out of 24 teachers employed at these schools, and a sum of Rs. 1,007 was earned as result grants by the salary-result schools during the year. The school at Rayagada stands first in the list and that at Deppaguda the last in earned grants. All the schools on salary-result system were examined during the year. I inspected the schools at Serango and Gumma. The former was in a most unsatisfactory condition owing to disagreement amongst the masters, who have since been transferred. The school at Gumma was flourishing and considerable interest appears to be taken in it by the Bissoyi of that place.

In the Special Assistant Agent's division there were 41 upper primary and 3 lower primary schools on salary-result system with 1,326 boys and 52 girls in the upper primary and 105 boys and 5 girls in the lower primary schools, aggregating in all 1,431 boys and 57 girls on the rolls at the end of the year.

The average daily attendance in the upper primary schools ranged from 65 at Livepada to 8 at Littingia and in the lower primary schools from 43 at Paburia to 23 at Guttingia. There were 60 trained teachers out of 71 employed in the upper primary schools and 4 out of 5 in the lower primary. The amount of result grants earned in the salary-result schools during the year was Rs. 2,681–4–0, of which the school at Teckabally earned Rs. 180–8–0.

Besides these, there were 7 upper primary and 37 lower primary schools on result system with an aggregate number of 881 boys and 29 girls on the rolls. The average daily attendance ranged from 33 at Kattingia to 5 at Didrubadi. There were 47 teachers in the above two classes of schools, of whom 14 were trained. Rs. 622 was earned as result grants in these schools during the year.

The total number of boys and girls on the rolls on the 31st March 1898 was 2,235 and 198 respectively, against 2,754 boys and 149 girls of last year. Of these 1,030 boys and 7 girls belong to aboriginal races.

During the year under report the Director of Public Instruction was requested to recognise the school at Tumba in the Jalantra Maliahs and to obtain Government sanction for the entertainment of a teaching staff there; but he declined to do so for the present owing to financial exigencies.

For the same reasons the Director of Public Instruction in his letter No. 10333, dated 7th September 1897, suggested that the question of increasing the pay of the Superintendent of the Hill Schools, Southern Range, from Rs. 30 to 40 should lie over for the present though provision was made in the budget therefor.

The Superintendent of Hill Schools, Northern Range, has been allowed to draw the sanctioned pay of Rs. 50 per mensem from 1st April 1898.

The scheme of Sourah scholarships sanctioned in G.O., No. 402, Educational, dated 7th July 1896, has been acted upon during the year. The Director in his Proceedings No. 6493, dated 17th June 1897 and No. 10178, dated 1st September 1897, sanctioned eleven scholarships for the pupils in the schools in the Special Assistant Agent's division and nine scholarships in that of the Principal Assistant Agent. In addition he also sanctioned a scholarship for a pupil named Peddamoliko of the infant standard in Lingagodo school which was originally at Raikholla, but since transferred on the ground of bad attendance.

In the course of my tours in the Chinnakimedi and Pedda Kimedi Maliahs, I was much struck by the progress of education, and the demand that exists for new schools in these remote tracts to a far greater extent, I think, than in the Jeypore country where the population is indifferent and the attendance irregular. Not only were several applications received by me for new schools, but there were a considerable number of applications for posts as schoolmasters and for Government training. Whatever the case may be at present, it is certain that a few years ago not only was it difficult to procure trained masters for sanctioned schools in the Jeypore country, but the schools when established were with one or two exceptions poorly and irregularly attended, and I found the contrast very striking.

The proportion of aboriginal pupils, especially of Khonds and Sourahs, is, however, very small.

I inspected the schools at Ramagiri and Udayagiri in the Pedda Kimedi Maliahs and at several other places in the Chinnakimedi Maliahs in the course of my tour.

15. *Public Works.*—Statement No. X shows the allotments and expenditure on the several works.

Rupees 23,600 was sanctioned on account of civil works in the Agency tracts during the year 1897–98 in G.O., No. 715, Financial, dated 26th October 1896. This grant was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Principal Assistant Agent	6,092
Special Assistant Agent	17,508
	23,600

The expenditure incurred in the two divisions is given below:—

Officer.	New works.		Repairs.		Sanitation.	Supervision.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Buildings.	Communications.	Buildings.	Communications.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Principal Assistant Agent ..	700	1,450	1,008 8 2	2,400	..	432	101 7 10	6,092
Special Assistant Agent ..	..	..	3,030 0 0	14,478	..	..	..	17,508
Total ..	700	1,450	4,038 8 2	16,878	..	432	101 7 10	23,600

The whole allotment was spent during the year and this is satisfactory.

In the Principal Assistant Agent's division, a sum of Rs. 600 was provided under "New works—Buildings" for constructing school buildings at Koipuram and Lavanyakota, at a cost of Rs. 300 each, which sum being found inadequate, Rs. 100 was transferred from the allotment under "Supervision." Under the head

"II Repairs—Communications" a sum of Rs. 1,500 was provided in the budget on account of special repairs to Kimedi-Kinchilingi road, of which Rs. 1,155 was spent and the remainder transferred to the rest shed at Gandahatti. Only Rs. 663-8-2 was spent on "works costing less than Rs. 250 each" in the Principal Assistant Agent's division out of the allotment of Rs. 682. The balance, Rs. 18-7-10, *plus* Rs. 83 (after transferring Rs. 100 to "New works—Buildings" against the item "Supervision") was expended under "Miscellaneous." The Superintending Engineer, I Circle, sent the following estimates during the year, and they were returned to him duly countersigned:—

	Rs.
1 Improving the steep portion at 112th mile of Udayagiri-Balliguḍá road	270
2 Repairs to the Kalingia ghât road	600
Total ..	870

Now that the Mahasingi bridge is at last nearing completion, the repairs of the Mohangiri ghât may well be handed over to the Agency, and the necessity for maintenance of a Public Works department supervisor near Balliguḍá dispensed with.

The supervisor's full attention will be required for the construction of the proposed new Kalingia ghât road. I have spoken to the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, and he agrees with me on the subject.

A question, still undecided, has arisen during the year in regard to the audit control and classification of Public Works in charge of Civil officers (*vide* G.O., No. 18, Judicial, dated 6th January 1898), and I have expressed my opinion that any change in existing arrangement as regards control will be detrimental not only to economy, but also to the satisfactory execution of works in the Agency.

The general report on communications in the Agency tracts and steps to be taken for the improvement of the same and their condition with the plains will be very shortly submitted. I obtained the sanction of Government to defer the same pending my hill tour and have subsequently delayed its submission pending the preparation of plans and estimates for the Digupudi-Govindapur road which are now in hand. The Local Fund Engineer could not complete the work last year owing to the famine.

16. *Sanitation in the Agency tracts.*—Nothing was spent during the year for improvement of sanitation in the Agency tracts—*vide* G.O., No. 690, Financial, dated 14th October 1896.

17. *Abkári.*—Statement No. XII gives the talukwar particulars of abkári information.

For the year under report 80 shops were put up to auction for an annual rental of Rs. 8,992 against 75 shops for Rs. 8,190 in the previous year. The increase in the number of shops was due to the opening of new shops in Ramagiri taluk and the decrease in rental in Parlákimedi and Udayagiri taluks to the adverse season which doubtless led to an increased consumption of Solopo toddy and perhaps to illicit distillation.

The three farms at Gumma, Rayagada and Narayanapuram, to which Abkári Act I of 1886 was extended, fetched Rs. 81 against Rs. 254 of the previous year. The decrease was due to want of competition among bidders.

In reply to a reference on the subject, I have recently reported that it is, in my opinion, undesirable at present in any way to curtail the privileges enjoyed by the hill people in regard to the manufacture and supply of liquor. There were 23 cases under the abkári law in both the Principal and Special Agents' divisions during the year.

18. *Opium.*—The shop at Serango was not opened during the year as in last year, as there was no demand for opium. A quantity of 27,609·26 tolas was consumed in the two shops at Tickaballi and Udayagiri against 2,919 tolas of the year before. The increase in consumption was due to the shops being detached from Goomsur farm and

sold independently. The shopkeepers, being eager to realize large profits, imported large quantities of opium, kept their shops constantly supplied, whereas in former days the Goomsur renter took no trouble and hardly ever supplied opium at the markets. The two shops were sold for Rs. 3,155. There were no cases under the Act during the year.

I am however inclined to think that a large increased consumption is due to some extent to smuggling to the plains of Goomsur owing to the more favourable rate at which opium is sold in the hills. This smuggling it is almost impossible to detect.

There is, I think, no reason in the case of the Chinnakimedi Maliahs why this distinction in price should exist. The demand for opium is of quite recent growth chiefly amongst low country settlers and is not a necessity to the aboriginal inhabitants or other residents in the hills, as in the case in the Malkangiri, Gudem and Hill Madgole portion of Vizagapatam. I consider that the price of opium in the Ganjám Maliahs should not differ in any way from that at which it is sold in the plains.

19. *Demand, collection and balance of all sources of Revenue.*—There was an outstanding balance of Rs. 818-0-4 under all sources of revenue at the end of the year, of which Rs. 788-12-0 relates to opium. This sum, though shown as outstanding, was really paid by the shopkeepers by way of deposits which will be shortly adjusted. The remaining balances under other items have since been collected.

20. *Wild Animals.*—The number of wild animals killed and the amount of rewards paid were 104 and Rs. 1,993, respectively, against 88 and Rs. 1,570-8-0 of 1896-97. The number of persons and cattle killed was 48 and 21, respectively, against 78 and 39 of last year. Two-thirds of these deaths were in Balliguda taluk and the Belghur and Daringabadi man-eaters are responsible for them. Though a special reward of Rs. 300 was sanctioned by Government for the destruction of the former the animal has not yet been officially reported as killed. I have, however, been informed that a tiger was killed in the Belghur portion of the Maliahs and a ring found in its stomach. No positive proof, however, has been adduced as to its identity or claim preferred for the extra reward. The Daringabadi tiger has again appeared during the year. The figures in regard to cattle are, as usual, most unreliable.

21. *Snake-bites.*—There were five deaths from snake-bites against three of the year before.

22. *Elephants.*—A sum of Rs. 3,210-4-9 was spent on account of feeding charges of the elephants against Rs. 2,961-8-6 of 1896-97. It is unsatisfactory to hear that the contractors' accounts for the last three months have not been settled in the Special Assistant Agent's division. They should be settled monthly. The increase in expenditure is due to the high price of rice. Rs. 99-8-0 was realized by their use against Rs. 167 of last year. Three of the elephants were for a considerable time unable to do any work.

In my letter, R.G.B. No. 14-Agency, dated 10th April 1898, I applied for Government sanction for the purchase of three more elephants for the Agency. These were selected from the lists circulated with the Proceedings of Madras Government, R. No. 379, dated 15th March 1898. Orders are awaited.

At present there are only five animals out of seven sanctioned. Of them, Motigar was ordered to be sold—*vide* paragraph 6 of G.O., No. 1606, Judicial, dated 7th October 1896. This animal has not yet been sold though some offers have been made. These will be considered after the new elephants have arrived.

Gouri on the Special Assistant Agent's establishment is very old, slow and infirm. The Special Assistant Agent proposes its sale and suggests the substitution of a better animal. But this matter will have to lie over for the present. I suffered considerable inconvenience for want of elephants very much during my second tour when I was compelled to march rapidly, but had only one elephant, old, slow and unable to carry a heavy load.

The remaining elephants of the Agency, except Champakhalli, which was ill for two months, enjoyed good health.

Cuttings from the tusks of Motigar were sent to Vizagapatam for sale. They weighed 16 lb. and 31⅜ tolas and fetched Rs. 101-14-0.

23. *Boundary Disputes.*—The special work of demarcating the boundary between the Goomsur hills and the ordinary tracts entrusted to Mr. O'Leary, the present District Forest-officer, was completed some time ago. I regret to have to state that in spite of numerous reminders and personal promises the final report of this officer has not been received up to date though his work was completed as long ago as June 1897 when he assumed charge of his present office.

A dispute between the Patro of Komonkhole in Chinnakimedi and the Boad people arose in the year regarding the lands adjoining the boundary. Both parties complained that trespass had been committed. This boundary was already settled and finally demarcated by Colonel Smith and the Boad Tahsildar in the year 1871. Mr. Bartley, the Deputy Tahsildar of Balligudá, was directed to investigate the complaints personally and report in detail after careful inspection of the spot whether any encroachment had been made by either party. His report disclosed the fact that neither party had trespassed beyond the boundary line, but that the marks on the trees made by the two officers have disappeared. Orders were therefore issued to re-demarcate the boundary with permanent marks on the lines already settled and the Boad authorities were requested to depute an officer to meet Mr. Bartley or other officer appointed for the purpose. It is to be hoped that more durable marks than marks on trees will be made. Marks on trees become obliterated in course of time, either by natural growth or by the decay and destruction of the tree, and only lead to the raking up of old disputes at some future date.

The remaining portion of the boundary between the scheduled and ordinary tracts of the district, referred to in paragraph 42 of my report embodied in G.O., No. 2107, Judicial, dated 11th October 1895, will be commenced by the Special Assistant Agent during the current year.

The settlement of the dispute regarding the village called Ondondu in the Tumba Maliahs, referred to in paragraph 22 of my last year's administration report, could not be completed by the Senior Assistant Agent for want of the map showing the boundary between Jalantra and Budarasingi Maliahs. It has since been received from Madras Survey office and the dispute will be settled when the Senior Assistant Agent next visits the hills.

The dispute regarding the village lands of Kimsollo and Tarasingi between the Serango Bissoyi and the Nuvagodo Patro, referred to in paragraph 19 of my Principal Assistant Agent's last administration report, has been settled during the year. It is not of any great importance. The Deputy Tahsildars of Ramagiri and Parlákimedi made enquiries on the spot and the Special Assistant Agent settled the boundary after his inspection. The line adopted was approved of by the Principal Assistant Agent. The Special Assistant Agent's report as to the settlement together with a copy of the sketch are enclosed for information. It is to be regretted that Mr. Slocock, the Principal Assistant Agent, failed to meet Mr. Coleridge on the boundary as arranged, but the former was personally aware of the nature of the dispute and a better settlement than that now effected and based as a natural boundary cannot, in my opinion, be arrived at.

24. *Hill Chiefs.*—Indro Bahadur Govinda Patro, the Patro of Tumribund, died in the year under report and Government in its Order, No. 451, Judicial, dated 16th March 1898, sanctioned the appointment of his eldest son, Indro Ninna Bahadur Patro, in his place. Sadi will be given to him in the next bhêt as I was unable to visit Tumribund this year.

Narahari Bissoyi, the Bissoyi of Jerangi in Parlákimedi Maliahs, died on the 2nd January last and, in my letter, R. C. No. 38-Agency, dated 6th June 1898, I recommended to Government the appointment of his minor son Ogathu to the vacant office and Bonovasi Bodokohoro, an official under the Bissoyi, to act during his minority. Orders are awaited.

In G.O., No. 1173, Judicial, dated 16th August 1897, Government approved the appointment of Borojosingi, the illegitimate son of late Raghunathasing, the Muttadar of Kattingia, and in G.O., No. 1402, Judicial, dated 29th September 1897, my recommendation regarding the management of the mutta by Dolobehara and Bodokohoro until the minor comes to age met the approval of Government.

Joddu Patro, the Patro of Luhagudi, referred to in paragraph 25 of my last administration report, paid only Rs. 36 out of the amount of Rs. 116-6-0 misappropriated by him. Every endeavour was made to recover the balance but in vain. He was therefore removed from the office and one Sonya Patro, a divided cousin of the Patro, was appointed in his stead. This fact was brought to the notice of Government who approved my action in G.O., No. 77, Judicial, dated 15th January 1898. The complaints referred to by the Special Assistant Agent regarding exactions by the new Patro I believe to be entirely unfounded and brought at the instigation of Joddu Patro.

The Bissoyi of Tumba in Jalantra Maliahs having failed to pay the kattubadi due by him for some past faslis, his interest in the villages of Tittigam and Sirdapur was attached and the villages kept under the supervision of the Deputy Tahsildar, Sómpéta. A sum of Rs. 250-8-6 has been realized since their attachment, leaving a balance of Rs. 155-7-6 up to date.

At the bhêt held by me at Chendiput on the 20th November 1897, the Patro of Chendragiri complained that the seven villages decided in his favour—*vide* page 26 of G.O., No. 1606, Judicial, dated 7th October 1896—have not paid up their sists owing to the instigation of one Bayya of Raipur. Enquiry was made on the spot and the marginally-noted six Naiks flatly refused to obey the Patro. The grant of sadis to them was therefore refused. From the Special Assistant Agent's report it now appears that they object to pay their sist to Chendragiri as the Patro of the latter is demanding more than the fixed mamul rates—a view of the question which was not placed before me at the bhêt. The matter will, I trust, be settled by arbitration.

1. Hori Naiko of Darabu.
2. Damodara Naiko of Kamalapur.
3. Boli Naiko of Burupadu.
4. Ravuto of Kamalasingi
5. Raghunatha of Bahadapatha.
6. Puda Naiko of Beharasari.

The refusal of certain Molikos of Ramagiri to obey the Patro still continues though the disaffection is restricted to fewer villages than heretofore.

At the bhêt held by me at Udayagiri fourteen Molikos declined obedience and were refused sadis though it was clear that the opposition of some was due merely to their ringleaders.

I warned these men as to the penalties for their continued disobedience of the orders of Government and of the Patro and, before taking final action, gave them time for reconsideration pending the Special Assistant Agent's visit.

The Patro was told in the meantime to visit their villages and try and bring them round by conciliatory measures if possible, but failing that to nominate other Molikos for my approval. The whole of this dispute is due entirely to intrigues in the palace at Digupudi, and the young zamindar who was just come into his estate has been warned that his emissaries will not be allowed in the Agency tracts without sanction and that further intrigue or resistance to the orders of Government either directly or indirectly will result in the attachment of the mutta.

The Special Assistant Agent has since reported that a few of the Molikos have since promised obedience to the Patro, but that in order to secure general harmony the further removal of the ringleaders from the Agency is necessary. Steps are being taken towards this end.

The question of the Kollakota Sourahs has again received attention during the year. Owing to exactions made by the Bissoyi, these villages were sometime back constituted into a sub-mutta under a head Gomango and the Bissoyi, as an act of State, prohibited from all interference therein. The revenue assessed on these villages as payable to the Bissoyi was fixed at Rs. 478, but it was decided that the Sourahs should remit the amount to the Raja of Parlákimedi direct. The latter retained out of these collections a sum of Rs. 417 being the tribute or kattubadi payable through him to Government by the Gumma Bissoyi and had to remit annually the balance of Rs. 61 to the Bissoyi.

In the course of this year the Raja of Parlákimedi repudiated this management and declined to act any longer as agent for the collection of revenue on behalf of the Bissoyi, as the Sourahs had fallen into considerable arrears owing to the bad season.

The Bissoyi being at the same time prohibited from collecting his dues in person the responsibility for collecting the same and paying them over to the Bissoyi was thrown upon Government.

In G.O., No. 835, Judicial, dated 27th May 1898, Government has now sanctioned my proposal to draw annually the sum of Rs. 478 from the treasury for payment to the Bissoyi, and for the collection to be made by Government from the Sourahs direct and paid as collected into a Government treasury.

A sum of Rs. 1,006 is still due from these Sourahs on account of the marginally-noted faslis. Attempts were made to recover it, but on account of entire failure of crops in fasli 1306 the Sourahs at a bhêt held at Gumma asked for time for the payment of the arrears. Steps will be taken to realize the same during the next year, provided that the season is favourable. I do not think it desirable after the disastrous season of 1897 to press for immediate payment of all arrears.

	Rs.
Fasli 1305	50
„ 1306	478
„ 1307	478
Total ..	1,006

At the bhêt held at Daringabadi in February 1898, a silk sadi was given to Iswara Patro of Siminbadi whose appointment was sanctioned in paragraph 7 of G.O., No. 1606, Judicial, dated 7th October 1896.

25. *State Prisoners.*—There were three State prisoners at the commencement of the year. Of these two died of cholera and dysentery, respectively, in the District jail at Berhampur, while the third, Raghunatha Patro, was released on medical grounds, but was ordered to remain at Russellkonda under police surveillance reporting himself daily to the police station at that place—*vide* G.O., No. 1486, Judicial, dated 15th October 1897. An allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem was sanctioned for him by Government in G.O., No. 1716, Judicial, dated 6th December 1897. His conduct was reported to be satisfactory.

26. *Disturbances.*—There were no disturbances of the public peace during the year.

27. *Forests.*—No permits were issued for wood in the Parlákimedi forests during the year, but a sum of Rs. 12–0–6 was realized from these forests on account of sale-proceeds of unclaimed timber lying in these forests. There were 65 criminal cases against 141 of last year.

The suit brought by the zamindar of Parlákimedi has been decided since the close of the year in favour of the Raja. Under the circumstances no definite proposals for the management of the forests and for alteration of the existing rule are necessary, unless it is proposed to lease the same or to acquire them in the interest of the public.

I was very much disappointed with what I saw in my tour of the Maliah forests of the district, and what good forest there is, is mostly inaccessible.

The difference, too, between the Pedda Kimedi Maliahs and Parlákimedi Maliahs is most marked. The former are fairly well covered with forest growth, though the forests are by no means fine forests and show signs of having been cleared for cultivation at some time or other.

Immediately, however, on passing from the Pedda Kimedi to the Parlákimedi Maliahs, the difference is at once apparent, and around Serango even firewood is at a premium. Scarcely a tree, other than trees preserved for their fruit-bearing properties, being left standing.

Around Gumma, too, and the Merusingi ghât, the country is becoming rapidly cleared of its forests; I attribute this to the greater industry of the Sourah population (and perhaps in part to a more numerous population) of the Parlákimedi Maliahs as evidenced by the terraces which have been constructed most laboriously for paddy cultivation right up the slopes of the hills from the villages beneath.

I brought to the notice of Government in my letter, R. C. No. 455-Agency of 1897, dated 16th May 1898, the unsatisfactory state of administration in the Tumba forests now under Government attachment under Regulation II of 1819. The Bissoyi of Tumba had the power of issuing permits in these forests, but as he did not remit the amount collected by him properly, it was withdrawn and given to one Krupasindhu Bodo-patnaik, the Karji of Patakasingi, a village in the Jalantra Maliahs. This man has in no way proved better than his predecessor, and I therefore recommended to Government that a gumastah on Rs. 10 may be appointed, and that the eight paiks of Tittigam and Sirdapur villages may be paid at Re. 1 each to assist the gumastah—*vide* my letter to Government, R.C. No. 455-Agency of 1897, dated 16th May 1898. Orders on the subject are awaited.

28. *Season and Crops.*—The season was, on the whole, favourable during the year. Rainfall was abundant in the Special Assistant Agent's division. The outturn of paddy was average and the mango crop was heavy. The mohuva crop was also good. The crops which I saw on my tour before Christmas were good throughout.

29. *Gratuitous Supplies.—Nil.* A few goats were brought in at bhets as usual and divided amongst the camp establishment.

30. *Conduct of the Police.*—The general conduct of the police was satisfactory and there were no serious complaints against them.

Three constables of the Subarnagiri police station were convicted of offences under sections 341 and 394, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each.

Five constables were charged for negligently allowing the escape of prisoners from custody—four of them were convicted and the remainder discharged by the Special Assistant Agent.

At the bhet held by me at Daringabadi, a charge of extortion was made against a constable of that station and the Special Assistant was directed to hold an inquiry. A similar complaint made at Ramagiri-Udayagiri was on investigation found to be groundless.

31. *Epidemics.*—Cholera and small-pox broke out in the Agency during the year. The former appeared only in the Principal Assistant Agent's division, while the latter in that of the Special Assistant Agent. Mortality from the latter disease was very heavy, some Khond villages being wholly deserted. Special attention was paid by the Special Assistant Agent to the matter and temporary vaccinators employed.

32. *Examination of Treasuries.*—The three Maliah treasuries were examined both by myself and by the Special Assistant Agent. There was a deficit of Re. 1 in the stamp balance of Ramagiri-Udayagiri at the time of my inspection, and the deficit was made good by the Deputy Tahsildar. The head gumastah of the office, who has since been reduced and transferred, kept the accounts in a most slipshod fashion, the cash transactions from the 23rd of each month, when the treasury account closes, to the 1st of next month having been entered on loose slips of paper, instead of being entered in the chittah direct at the time of the transaction.

33. *Maliah Post.*—The postal lines from Pudamari to Ramagiri-Udayagiri and Parlákimedi to Gumma have not yet been taken over by the Postmaster-General. Great inconvenience is experienced in the matters of money orders, parcels, supplies of lymph and the like, as the rule prohibits the transmission of these by Maliah post. It takes some five days for the notice to reach Ramagiri-Udayagiri and the addressees have then to proceed to take delivery at Pudamari. The result is that parcels frequently remain undelivered. The Postmaster-General has been addressed on the subject of opening a branch post office at Ramagiri-Udayagiri and accelerating the present service.

34. *Markets.*—The three markets at Udayagiri, Tickabulli and Chelligoda were well attended during the year.

At the Gumma bhet I discussed with the Bissoyi and Gomangos the possibility or desirability of starting a market at Gumma. The general opinion appeared to be that it would be of but little use as neither carts nor pack bullocks come up to Gumma, and even if a market were opened, everything would, in the absence of an easy cart track, have to be carried down by cavadies as usual. There is no country behind which would render it profitable to start traffic with pack bullocks. As compared with the Jeypore country where almost every village can attend some market each day of the week, the system of "hato" in Ganjám is singularly defective.

35. *Subordinates.*—A sum of Rs. 229-11-0 being a portion of the permanent advance of the Special Assistant Agent's office was stolen from the box containing it which was locked, sealed and left in the office room by the head clerk in charge of the office sweeper.

As a result of the investigation though the actual theft was not discovered, the sweeper was dismissed and the head clerk who failed to take proper precautions for the safe custody of the money was directed to refund the same by instalments (*vide* G.O., R. No. 1652, Judicial, dated 10th November 1897, and R. No. 1752, Judicial, dated 1st December 1897).

Mr. Bartley and M.R.Ry. Y. Sanjivi Naidu were the Deputy Tahsildars of Balliguda and Udayagiri, respectively, during the year. The former is getting old and I have been far from satisfied with his work both as magistrate and out of doors. He retires after 23rd February 1899. The latter has done his work well. I regret that he has since been obliged to retire owing to ill-health.

M.R.Ry. Gourachendra Patro was in charge of Ramagiri taluk until 18th May 1897 when he was transferred to Purushottapur. The office remained vacant for some time owing to a candidate from Jeypore who had applied for and been offered the post eventually failing to take it up.

Subsequently, in July 1897, M.R.Ry. T. Mahadevalingam Achari, the Agency head clerk of my office, was appointed to act. He is energetic but lacks experience. He seems to take an interest in his roads and outdoor work.

M.R.Ry. U. V. Gopalrao Pantulu was the Deputy Tahsildar, Parlákimedi, throughout the year, except for the period from 4th August to 28th October 1897 when he went away on sick leave being relieved by K. Rajagopalrao Pantulu. The former spent 15 days in the agency in the three tours made by him.

No. I.—Statement showing changes in the administrative staff during the year 1897-98.

Office.	Name of office.	Period during which in charge.		Whether the charge was in addition to other duty.
		From.	To.	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agent to the Governor in Ganjám.	H. D. Taylor, Esq.	1st April 1897 ..	31st March 1898 ..	Sole charge.
2. Principal Assistant Agent, Ganjám.	J. G. D. Partridge, Esq. ..	1st April ,, ..	12th Aug. 1897 ..	Sole charge.
	F. C. Parsons, Esq.	13th Aug. ,, ..	8th Dec. ,, ..	Do.
	J. G. D. Partridge, Esq. ..	9th Dec. ,, ..	19th Dec. ,, ..	Do.
	R. W. D'E. Ashe, Esq. ..	20th Dec. ,, ..	1st Jan. 1898 ..	In charge of the office in addition to his duty as Senior Assistant Agent.
3. Senior Assistant Agent, Ganjám.	F. S. A. Slocock, Esq.	2nd Jan. 1898 ..	31st Mar. 1898 ..	Sole charge.
	P. S. P. Rice, Esq.	1st April 1897 ..	11th April 1897 ..	Do.
	A. B. Willimott, Esq.	12th April ,, ..	2nd Aug. ,, ..	Do.
	R. W. D'E. Ashe, Esq. ..	3rd Aug. ,, ..	31st March 1898 ..	From 20th December 1897 to 1st January 1898 in charge of the Principal Assistant Agent's office in addition to his own duty.
4. Special Assistant Agent, Ganjám.	F. S. A. Slocock, Esq.	1st April 1897 ..	28th Nov. 1897 ..	Sole charge.
	R. A. Graham, Esq. ..	29th Nov. ,, ..	8th Jan. 1898 ..	Do.
		9th Jan. 1898 ..	9th Jan. ,, ..	Head clerk was in charge.
	R. W. D'E. Ashe, Esq. ..	10th Jan. ,, ..	12th Jan. ,, ..	In addition to the charge of the Senior Assistant Agent.
	F. A. Coleridge, Esq.	13th Jan. ,, ..	31st Mar. ,, ..	Sole charge.

No. II.—Statement of Tours by the Agent and his assistants during the year 1897-98.

Name of officer.	Number of tours.	Dates for each tour.		Period spent on each tour.	Locality in which tour made.	Remarks.
		From	To			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. H. D. Taylor, Esq., Agent to the Governor, Ganjám.	1	9th June 1897 ..	10th June 1897 ..	2	Tumba, Jalantra maliahs.	
	2	17th Nov. ,, ..	6th Dec. ,, ..	20	Bodagada, Chinnakimedi, Pedda Kimedi and Parlákimedi maliahs.	
	3	20th Jan. 1898 ..	11th Feb. 1898 ..	23	Goomsur, Chinnakimedi and Suradá maliahs.	
2. F. S. A. Slocock, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Agent.	1	19th Feb. ,, ..	26th Feb. ,, ..	8	Uppalada, Narayanapuram, Rayagada, Jirangi and Koipuram.	
3. R. W. D'E. Ashe, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Agent.	1	4th Feb. ,, ..	7th Feb. ,, ..	4	Tumba.	
4. F. S. A. Slocock, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent.	1	1st April 1897 ..	30th May 1897 ..	60	Chinnakimedi maliahs with Kutia portion and Goomsur maliahs.	
R. A. Graham, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent.	2	12th Dec. ,, ..	1st Jan. 1898 ..	21	Goomsur and Chinnakimedi maliahs.	
F. A. Coleridge, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent.	3	21st Jan. 1898 ..	31st Mar. ,, ..	68	Goomsur, Chinnakimedi, Bodagada and Pedda Kimedi maliahs.	

No. III.—Statement of Rainfall recorded in 1897-98 and the preceding year.

Taluk or division.	Name of station.	Average of previous years.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Parlákimedi Taluk Principal Assistant's division.	..	..	..	..	There is no rain-gauge in this division.
Special Assistant Agent's division.	Udayagiri	58·46	53·86	56·65	
	Balliguda	68·43	66·20	62·56	
	Udayagiri in Ramgiri taluk.	71·45	45·39	64·96	

No. IV.—Statement showing Births and Deaths during the year 1897-98 and the preceding year.

Name of taluk or division.	Population according to the census of February 1891.			1896-97.			1897-98.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Udayagiri taluk	31,991	30,639	62,630	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balliguda do.	57,049	50,283	1,07,332	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramagiri do.	32,736	31,354	64,090	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parlákimedi do.	26,605	25,721	52,326	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surada do.	3,472	3,475	6,947	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sómpéta do.	2,979	2,754	5,733	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	154,832	144,226	299,058	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—Births and deaths are not registered in the Agency tracts.

No. V.—Statement of Criminal Justice for the Ganjám Agency for the year 1897–98.

Name of court.	Trials or inquiries.								Appeals.							
	Cases.						Persons.		Cases.						Persons.	
	Pending on 31st March 1897.	Received during the year.	Received by commitment.	Total.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1898.	Pending on 31st March 1897.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1898.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	13	14	19	20	21	22	23	26	27	28
1. Agent to the Governor in Ganjám	..	..	15	15	..	15	31	6	..	3	3	3	..	6	6	..
2. Principal Assistant Agent's Court	..	3	..	3	..	3	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Parlákimedi Second-class Magistrate	4	114	..	118	4	110	208	149	..	12	12	11	1	22	21	1
4. Senior Assistant Agent's Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Sómpéta Second-class Magistrate's Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Special Assistant Agent's Court	..	26	2	28	..	28	52	22	..	3	3	3	..	6	6	..
7. Balliguda Second-class Magistrate's Court	1	54	..	55	9	44	153	46	..	15	15	14	1	28	27	1
8. Udayagiri Second-class Magistrate's Court	4	93	..	97	1	95	235	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Ramagiri Second-class Magistrate's Court	5	36	..	41	..	35	129	23	..	6	6	5	1	6	6	..
10. General Deputy Magistrate, Goomsur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Suradá Second-class Magistrate's Court	3	6	..	9	1	8	43	14	..	9	9	9	..	22	21	1
12. Special Assistant Magistrate (Mr. Elphinstone)	..	9	..	9	..	9	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of 1897–98 ..	17	341	17	375	15	347	878	381	..	49	49	45	2	62	61	2
Total of 1896–97 ..	13	354	13	380	13	350	918	407	..	49	49	45	4	62	61	2

No. VI.—Statement of Civil Justice of the Ganjám Agency for the year 1897–98.

Name of court.	Original suits.							
	Pending on 31st March 1897.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Agent to the Governor in Ganjám.	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	*3
2. Principal Assistant Agent's Court.	10	..	1	11	10	1	11	..
3. Parlákimedi District Munsif's Court	6	17	..	23	14	..	14	9
4. Senior Assistant Agent's Court	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
5. Sómpéta District Munsif's Court.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
6. Special Assistant Agent's Court..	2	6	..	8	8	..	8	..
7. Balliguda District Munsif's Court.	4	45	..	49	45	..	45	4
8. Udayagiri District Munsif's Court	3	50	..	53	50	..	50	3
9. Ramagiri District Munsif's Court	..	8	..	8	4	..	4	4
10. Suradá District Munsif's Court..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
Total of 1897–98 ..	29	127	2	158	132	1	133	25
Total of 1896–97 ..	16	152	2	170	140	1	141	29

Name of court.	Appeal suits.							
	Pending on 31st March 1897.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1898.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Agent to the Governor in Ganjám	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	..
2. Principal Assistant Agent's Court.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Parlákimedi District Munsif's Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Senior Assistant Agent's Court..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Sómpéta District Munsif's Court.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Special Assistant Agent's Court.	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	..
7. Balliguda District Munsif's Court.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Udayagiri District Munsif's Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Ramagiri District Munsif's Court.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Suradá District Munsif's Court..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of 1897–98 ..	..	6	..	6	6	..	6	..
Total of 1896–97 ..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..

* All since disposed of.

No. VII.—Statement showing the work of the Agency Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year 1897–98.

Name of institution.	From what funds maintained.	Description of building.	Date when opened.	Number of patients treated in 1897–98.	
				In.	Out.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Principal Assistant Agent's division.	..	..	..	..	..
Special Assistant Agent's division—					
Udayagiri (Ramagiri) hospital.	Provincial ..	The institution consists of three thatched buildings— (1) Police hospital with three rooms which are used as police wards containing eight beds in all.	1st July, 1879 ..	24	56
		(2) Civil hospital with two rooms and four beds each for the reception of male and female in-patients.	1st January 1889	73	3,804
		(3) This building was newly constructed with two rooms for stores, dispensary, surgery and office work. Besides these there exist a cook-room, a dead-house and a latrine. The whole building is fenced with bamboo tatties.			
Udayagiri (Goomsur) hospital.	Do. ..	Pucca thatched building containing four rooms.	Opened on 18th November 1888, but the present building was opened during the early part of May 1892.	50	5,184
Balliguda hospital ..	Police	Hospital pucca built with two large wards (one of which is used as dispensing room and office). There are two out-houses.	Unknown ..	107	972

No. VIII.—Statement showing the strength and cost of Vaccine establishment and the number of operations performed by them in the Agency tracts of Ganjám for 1897–98.

Name of taluk or division.	Deputy Inspector.		Deputy Inspector's peon.		First-class vaccinators.		Second-class vaccinators.		Probationers.		Total cost of vaccination establishment including travelling allowance, contingencies, &c.
	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Principal Assistant Agent's division	..	..	..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	331 4 0
Senior Assistant Agent's division	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7 8 0	96 14 5
Special Assistant Agent's division	1	60	1	6	1 1	20 16	1 1 1 1 1	12 10 10 10 10	1	7 8 0	2,471 5 9
Total of 1897–98 ..	1	60	1	6	3	56	5	52	2	15 0 0	2,899 8 2
Total of 1896–97 ..	1	60	1	6	3	57	5	52	2	15 0 0	2,651 4 2

Name of taluk or division.	Nuumber of cases vaccinated.	Number of successful cases.	Percentage of successful cases to total number vaccinated.	Percentage of cases verified.	Average cost of each successful case.
	13	14	15	16	17
					Rs. A. P.
Principal Assistant Agent's division	1,862	1,447	77·71	70·19	0 3 8
Senior Assistant Agent's division	752	705	93·75	84·17	0 2 2
Special Assistant Agent's division	13,759	11,220	81·54	57·85	0 3 6
Total of 1897–98 ..	16,373	13,372	81·64	70·73	0 3 6
Total of 1896–97 ..	9,151	7,875	86·05	93·55	0 5 5

No. IX.—Statement showing statistics of Agency schools during the year 1897–98.

Name of taluk or division.	Number and class of schools.	Teachers employed and their salaries.			Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1898.			Average daily attendance.			Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal races on 31st March 1898.		Number of schools inspected.		Number of pupils examined for grants.	Number of pupils found qualified for grants.	Receipts.		Remarks.
		Number.		Amount of salary per annum.									By officers of the Educational department.	By Agency officers.			Result grant.	Fees.	
		Trained.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Government Salary-Result Schools.			RS. A. P.													RS. A. P.		
	Lower Secondary Schools.																		
Principal Assistant Agent's Division.	Gumma	1	2	481 6 8	41	16	57	32	8	40	..	..	2	1	44	33	160 8 0	..	
	Upper Primary Schools.																		
Principal Assistant Agent's Division.	Serengo	2	2	336 10 2	30	12	42	28	9	37	..	..	2	1	38	27	111 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Rayagada	1	2	260 1 7	68	6	74	49	5	54	4	1	2	1	56	37	165 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Narayanapuram ..	..	2	181 13 6	28	2	30	17	1	18	..	..	2	..	17	9	46 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Giranji	1	1	105 14 5	22	4	26	14	2	16	..	..	2	1	18	11	61 3 0	..	
Do. do.	Ojjagada	1	1	105 14 5	22	15	37	20	13	33	..	..	2	..	29	18	53 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Gyba	1	1	88 2 7	33	9	42	23	6	29	2	..	2	..	33	16	58 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Gandahatti	..	1	105 14 5	34	6	40	17	4	21	..	..	2	..	23	13	66 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Namanagaram	1	1	105 14 5	33	4	37	23	4	27	..	..	2	..	20	13	85 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Lavanyakota	1	1	105 14 5	31	4	35	22	..	22	3	..	2	..	33	22	112 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Koipuram	..	1	105 14 5	25	5	30	22	4	26	4	..	2	1	27	23	84 8 0	..	
Special Assistant Agent's Division.	Bakingia	2	2	154 7 11	25	..	25	15	..	15	7	..	3	..	15	5	61 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Beharagam	2	2	175 8 0	27	4	31	20	2	22	14	..	3	1	27	16	30 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Bellapothoro	2	2	172 12 10	35	..	35	26	..	26	18	..	3	..	24	19	17 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Brahmanapad	2	2	175 12 10	28	..	28	23	..	23	11	..	3	1	24	11	50 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Deegi	2	2	172 0 0	28	3	31	24	1	25	20	..	2	..	12	10	54 8 4	..	
Do. do.	Donga	1	1	138 15 3	16	..	16	11	..	11	11	..	3	..	14	6	21 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Kavalagam	2	2	210 8 10	27	3	30	18	2	20	..	..	3	..	27	18	43 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Koinjur	2	2	173 3 0	46	6	52	30	2	32	..	..	3	..	42	27	24 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Linepada	3	4	428 5 8	84	..	84	65	..	65	47	..	3	1	58	39	126 4 0	..	
Do. do.	Luzaramunda	2	2	173 1 4	25	..	25	15	..	15	7	..	2	..	21	9	47 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Urehaugi	1	1	105 14 5	15	..	15	10	..	10	15	..	2	..	11	3	23 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Possara	2	2	211 12 10	37	3	40	31	2	33	5	..	3	1	31	19	76 8 0	..	

No. IX.—Statement showing statistics of Agency schools during the year 1897–98—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Number and class of schools.	Teachers employed and their salaries.			Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1898.			Average daily attendance.			Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal races on 31st March 1898.		Number of schools inspected.		Number of pupils examined for grants.	Number of pupils found qualified for grants.	Receipts.		Remarks.
		Number.		Amount of salary per annum.									By officers of the Educational department.	By Agency officers.			Result grants.	Fees.	
		Trained.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Government Salary-result Schools—cont.			RS. A. P.													RS. A. P.		
	Upper Primary Schools—*cont.*																		
Special Assistant Agent's Division—*cont.*	Lingagodo	2	2	76 1 6	59	..	59	32	..	32	31	..	4	..	43	20	*	..	*Newly started, examined during the year but the grant earned was not paid.
Do. do.	Sankarakhole	2	2	175 12 10	18	5	23	13	2	15	4	..	3	..	17	12	46 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Sisibulli	2	2	148 4 10	32	3	35	26	2	28	13	..	3	..	30	18	92 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Tertuligodo	2	2	208 4 1	33	..	33	20	9	29	..	..	3	2	28	18	129 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Tickaballi	2	2	211 12 10	52	..	52	33	..	33	13	..	3	1	30	25	180 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Udayagiri	2	2	247 12 10	49	1	50	43	1	44	11	..	5	2	38	34	122 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Balliguda	2	2	233 1 6	41	..	41	32	..	32	8	..	3	1	37	30	87 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Barakhoma	1	1	106 6 8	17	3	20	14	1	15	..	..	2	1	15	9	53 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Budaguda	2	2	167 10 10	33	7	40	26	4	30	..	..	2	1	31	21	81 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Chachidi	1	1	105 5 2	16	..	16	13	..	13	1	..	3	..	14	10	37 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Dharampur	1	1	94 10 1	12	2	14	11	..	11	..	..	2	1	8	5	21 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Kirikuti	1	1	105 14 5	15	..	15	12	..	12	1	..	2	..	12	6	8 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Kuditili	2	2	175 13 10	30	..	30	26	..	26	..	..	3	2	25	14	63 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Lettingia	1	1	101 12 2	9	..	9	8	..	8	..	..	2	..	7	6	46 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Nowgam	2	2	161 14 5	30	1	31	24	2	26	3	..	3	..	22	15	34 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Sarangodo	3	3	329 7 3	62	..	62	53	..	53	1	..	3	2	46	35	128 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Sirtiguda	1	1	105 14 5	15	1	16	11	1	12	2	..	2	..	10	9	29 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Subernagiri	2	2	174 2 5	22	2	24	19	1	20	..	..	2	1	14	9	24 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Tuneribund	1	1	105 14 5	29	..	29	24	..	24	..	..	2	1	24	16	5 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Mahasingi	2	2	175 12 10	25	1	26	22	1	23	..	..	3	1	18	14	52 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Udayagiri	..	2	211 12 10	41	..	41	40	..	40	..	..	2	2	40	24	111 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Ramagiri	..	3	281 11 3	62	..	62	50	..	50	7	..	2	1	48	35	173 3 0	..	
Do. do.	Chendragiri	..	2	170 12 10	29	..	29	24	..	24	10	..	2	1	29	18	82 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Onaga	..	1	105 14 5	38	2	40	25	2	27	37	2	2	..	33	15	62 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Chellagodo	..	1	97 14 5	27	..	27	22	..	22	23	..	2	..	24	15	44 8 0	..	
Do. do.	Chendiput	1	1	132 12 11	30	..	30	18	..	18	3	..	2	..	14	7	25 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Odiba	..	1	78 14 5	26	3	29	19	2	21	..	..	2	..	28	16	54 0 0	..	

No. IX.—Statement showing statistics of Agency schools during the year 1897-98—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Number and class of schools.	Teachers employed and their salaries. Number. Trained.	Total.	Amount of salary per annum.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1898. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average daily attendance. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal races on 31st March 1898. Boys.	Girls.	Number of schools inspected. By officers of the Educational department.	By Agency officers.	Number of pupils examined for grants.	Number of pupils found qualified for grants.	Receipts. Result grants.	Fees.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Government Salary-result Schools—cont.			RS. A. P.													RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
	Upper Primary Schools—*cont.*																		
Special Assistant Agent's Division—*cont.*	Cheligodo	1	1	105 14 5	50	..	50	26	..	26	24	..	2	..	25	18	113 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Govindapur	1	1	56 4 9	31	2	33	24	1	25	..	..	2	..	29	21	110 0 0	..	
	Lower Primary Schools.																		
Special Assistant Agent's Division.	Guttingia	1	2	174 8 10	28	..	28	23	..	23	3	..	3	1	22	15	37 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Taburia	2	2	194 6 5	49	..	49	43	..	43	20	..	3	2	42	24	52 0 0	..	
Do. do.	Panigonda	1	1	93 1 1	28	5	33	25	2	27	..	..	2	1	24	21	..	..	Not examined for want of time.
	Result-system Schools aided by Government.																		
	Upper Primary Schools—Day Schools.																		
Special Assistant Agent's Division.	Kattingia	1	2	..	40	1	41	32	1	33	40	1	2	..	34	23	..	..	Do.
Do. do.	Gazilbadi	1	1	..	11	..	11	9	..	9	3	..	2	..	5	5	..	..	
Do. do.	Kelameri	..	1	..	28	..	28	19	..	19	..	..	2	..	23	9	100 0 0	4 8 0	
Do. do.	Birikot	..	1	..	22	..	22	17	..	17	..	..	2	..	18	6	96 0 0	5 0 0	
Do. do.	Toborosingi	..	1	..	37	..	37	30	..	30	31	..	1	..	..	..	75 0 0	1 8 0	
	Upper Primary—Night Schools.																		
Special Assistant Agent's Division.	Kattingia	1	1	..	17	..	17	11	..	11	17	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Do. do.	Govindapur	..	1	..	21	..	21	18	..	18	..	..	2	..	12	4	25 0 0	2 0 0	

No. IX.—Statement showing statistics of Agency schools during the year 1897-98—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Number and class of schools.	Teachers employed and their salaries. Number. Trained.	Total.	Amount of salary per annum.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1898. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average daily attendance. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal races on 31st March 1898. Boys.	Girls.	Number of schools inspected. By officers of the Educational department.	By Agency officers.	Number of pupils examined for grants.	Number of pupils found qualified for grants.	Receipts. Result grant.	Fees.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Result-system Schools aided by Government.																RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
	Lower Primary—Day Schools.																		
Principal Assistant Agent's Division	Jagannathapur	..	1	..	22	..	22	17	..	17	3	..	2	..	11	8	84 0 0	2 8 0	
Do.	Khetada	1	1	..	10	3	13	7	..	7	2	..	2	..	6	6	45 0 0	1 8 0	
Do.	Dheppaguda	1	1	..	42	..	42	31	..	31	..	..	2	..	21	16	28 0 0	2 0 0	
Do.	Mamedipalli	..	1	..	20	..	20	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 8 0	
Special Assistant Agent's Division.	Mirikot	1	1	..	22	1	23	14	1	15	14	..	2	..	17	3	..	..	
Do.	Salima	..	1	..	12	..	12	10	..	10	12	..	2	..	5	1	..	..	Not examined for want of time.
Do.	Kutrugam	..	1	..	9	..	9	8	..	8	9	..	2	..	8	3	..	..	
Do.	Minjaponga	1	1	..	28	..	28	21	..	21	28	..	2	..	25	11	..	..	
Do.	Djdrubadi	..	1	..	6	..	6	5	..	5	6	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	
Do.	Gundrigam	1	1	..	17	5	22	16	3	19	..	..	3	..	17	10	..	..	
Do.	Muringia	..	1	..	20	..	20	15	..	15	19	..	3	..	7	7	..	..	
Do.	Bastringia	1	1	..	29	..	29	23	..	23	24	..	3	..	18	9	..	..	
Do.	Dugudi	1	1	..	20	..	20	19	..	19	20	..	3	..	14	12	..	..	Examined during the year but the grant earned was not paid.
Do.	Solagudu	1	1	..	21	..	21	15	..	15	21	..	3	..	11	2	..	..	
Do.	Pokkari	..	1	..	14	..	14	13	..	13	..	..	1	..	13	3	..	..	
Do.	Donkuni	2	2	..	22	1	23	17	1	18	22	1	3	..	16	8	..	..	
Do.	Paningia	1	1	..	24	..	24	18	..	18	20	..	3	..	18	..	..	..	
Do.	Ondragam	..	1	..	11	..	11	10	..	10	3	..	2	..	8	6	..	..	
Do.	Pussangin	..	1	..	8	3	11	7	2	9	..	..	2	..	8	2	..	..	
Do.	Kotagodo	..	1	..	15	..	15	14	..	14	..	..	2	..	12	11	..	..	Not examined for want of time.
Do.	Adobonga	..	1	..	16	..	16	14	..	14	16	..	2	..	5	3	..	..	
Do.	Burupati	..	2	..	16	..	16	15	..	15	16	..	3	..	16	13	..	..	Examined but the grant was not paid.
Do.	Kurumungia	1	1	..	32	..	32	25	..	25	32	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Not examined for want of working days.
Do.	Burungia	..	1	..	14	3	17	13	2	15	2	..	2	..	10	5	..	..	Examined but the grant was not paid.

No. IX.—Statement showing statistics of Agency schools during the year 1897-98—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Number and class of schools.	Teachers employed and their salaries. Number. Trained.	Teachers employed and their salaries. Number. Total.	Teachers employed and their salaries. Amount of salary per annum.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1898. Boys.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1898. Girls.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1898. Total.	Average daily attendance. Boys.	Average daily attendance. Girls.	Average daily attendance. Total.	Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal races on 31st March 1898. Boys.	Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal races on 31st March 1898. Girls.	Number of schools inspected. By officers of the Educational department.	Number of schools inspected. By Agency officers.	Number of pupils examined for grants.	Number of pupils found qualified for grants.	Receipts. Result grant.	Receipts. Fees.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Result-system Schools aided by Government—cont.																Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	Lower Primary—Day Schools—*cont.*																		
Special Assistant Agent's Division.—*cont.*	Beddhakotta	..	1	..	14	2	16	10	2	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Do.	Khomankola	..	1	..	20	..	20	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Not examined for want of working days.
Do.	Muttaballi	..	1	..	20	..	20	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Do.	Mundigodo	..	1	..	20	..	20	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Do.	Korada	..	1	..	22	..	22	11	..	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Do.	Tiyangia	..	1	..	11	..	11	9	..	9	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Do.	Kottingla	..	1	..	27	..	27	24	..	24	27	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Do.	Raikia	..	1	..	14	6	20	9	3	12	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Do.	Gungibadi	..	1	..	10	..	10	8	..	8	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Do.	Kerobadi	1	1	..	18	..	18	15	..	15	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Do.	Mohindrogodo	..	1	..	24	..	24	15	..	15	15	..	2	..	23	10	80 0 0	2 8 0	
Do.	Jamodolo	..	1	..	27	..	27	20	..	20	27	..	2	..	22	11	35 0 0	4 0 0	
Do.	Khojiripoda	..	1	..	35	..	35	30	..	30	1	..	2	..	33	15	50 0 0	6 0 0	
Do.	Akkili	..	1	..	20	..	20	15	..	15	..	..	2	..	18	9	28 0 0	2 8 0	
Do.	Mohono	..	1	..	35	2	37	28	1	29	..	..	2	..	28	7	57 0 0	4 0 0	
Do.	Kesara	..	1	..	18	..	18	15	..	15	18	..	2	..	17	7	51 0 0	2 8 0	
Do.	Molasopodoro	..	1	..	14	5	19	10	3	13	8	2	2	..	14	4	25 0 0	3 8 0	
	Result-system Schools unaided by Government.																		
	Upper Primary—Night School.																		
Special Assistant Agent's Division	Ramagiri	..	3	..	40	..	40	30	..	30	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	0 8 0	Newly started not eligible for grants.
	Lower Primary—Day Schools.																		
Principal Assistant Agent's Division.	Burayango	..	1	..	18	3	21	12	2	14	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	Newly started not eligible for grants.

No. IX.—Statement showing statistics of Agency schools during the year 1897-98—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Number and class of schools.	Teachers employed and their salaries. Number. Trained.	Teachers employed and their salaries. Number. Total.	Teachers employed and their salaries. Amount of salary per annum.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1898. Boys.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1898. Girls.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1898. Total.	Average daily attendance. Boys.	Average daily attendance. Girls.	Average daily attendance. Total.	Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal races on 31st March 1898. Boys.	Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal races on 31st March 1898. Girls.	Number of schools inspected. By officers of the Educational department.	Number of schools inspected. By Agency officers.	Number of pupils examined for grants.	Number of pupils found qualified for grants.	Receipts. Result grant.	Receipts. Fees.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Result-system Schools unaided by Government—cont.			Rs. A. P.													Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	Lower Primary—Day Schools—*cont.*																		
Principal Assistant Agent's Division.—*cont.*	Kumalasingi	..	1	..	36	..	36	30	..	30	2	..	2	..	..	..	30 0 0	5 0 0	
Do.	Lumundasingi	..	1	..	20	..	20	15	..	15	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 8 0	Newly started not eligible for grants,
Do.	Luvupuram	..	1	..	21	2	23	18	2	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 8 0	
Special Assistant Agent's Division.	Tolorosing	..	1	..	26	..	26	20	..	20	20	..	1	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	Not examined as the manager could not present the pupils for examination owing to the prevalence of small-pox.
Do.	Nuvagodo	..	1	..	25	..	25	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	
Do.	Bhailasai	..	1	..	20	..	20	14	..	14	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 8 0	
Do.	Thadiambo	..	1	..	18	..	18	14	..	14	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	0 8 0	
Do.	Komalapurchendragiri.	..	1	..	25	..	25	21	..	21	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 8 0	
Do.	Seeluba	..	1	..	15	..	15	13	..	13	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	0 8 0	Newly started not eligible for grants.
Do.	Jhilikhi	..	1	..	14	6	20	12	4	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	0 8 0	
Do.	Luhagudi	..	1	..	11	4	15	9	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 8 0	
Do.	Komolopu (Bodogodo) ..	..	1	..	10	..	10	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 8 0	
Do.	Khondo (Odabu)	..	1	..	17	4	21	15	2	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	0 8 0	
Do.	Sinkulipodoro	1	1	..	36	..	36	30	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	
Senior Assistant Agent's Division.	Tumba	..	1	..	18	7	25	14	4	18	..	..	2	..	..	..	..		
	Lower Primary—Night Schools.																		
Principal Assistant Agent's Division.	Ojjaigudo	1	1	..	26	..	26	24	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 9 0	
Special Assistant Agent's Division.	Chendragiri	1	2	..	17	..	17	14	..	14	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	0 4 0	Newly started not eligible for grants.
Do. ..	Mohono	..	1	..	25	..	25	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 4 0	
Do ..	Cheligodo	1	1	..	24	..	24	21	..	21	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 5 0	
	Total ..	92	166	9,191 12 10	3,235	198	3,433	2,493	132	2,625	1,030	7	231	33	1,986	1,209	4,497 4 0	62 14 0	

Note.—Three hundred and sixty-nine Savara boys and 5 Savara girls, 424 Khond boys and 1 Khond girl, and 237 Pano boys and 1 Pona girl are reading in the schools.

No. X.—Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency tracts of Ganjám during the year 1897-98.

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From the commencement of the work to the close of the preceding year for new works.	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	I.—New Works.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	(a) Buildings.					
Principal Assistant Agent's division ..	Constructing school at Koipuram	300 0 0	350 0 0	..	350 0 0	
	Do. at Lavanyakota	300 0 0	350 0 0	..	350 0 0	
	Total, Buildings ..	600 0 0	700 0 0	..	700 0 0	
	(b) Communications.					
Principal Assistant Agent's division ..	Road from Mahendratanaya river at Burajangi to Rayagada (earth-work, gravelling and masonry).	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	
	Jirangi road masonry works	450 0 0	450 0 0	..	450 0 0	
	Total, Communications ..	1,450 0 0	1,450 0 0	..	1,450 0 0	
	Total, New Works ..	2,050 0 0	2,150 0 0	..	2,150 0 0	
	II.—Repairs.					
	(a) Buildings.					
Principal Assistant Agent's division ..	Gandahatti shed	..	345 0 0	..	345 0 0	
	Works costing less than Rs. 250 each	682 0 0	682 0 0	..	663 8 2	Rs. 18-7-10 savings.
Special Assistant Agent's division ..	Special Assistant Agent's bungalow at Russellkonda	250 0 0	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	
	Special Assistant Agent's office and bungalow at Balliguda ..	350 0 0	350 0 0	..	350 0 0	
	Works costing less than Rs. 250 each	2,430 0 0	2,430 0 0	..	2,430 0 0	
	Total, Buildings ..	3,712 0 0	4,057 0 0	..	4,038 8 2	Rs. 18-7-10 savings.
	(b) Communications.					
Principal Assistant Agent's division ..	Special repairs to Kimidi-Kinchilingi road, 17 and 18 miles, and two bridges on the 18th mile..	1,500 0 0	1,155 0 0	..	1,155 0 0	Rs. 345 savings.
	Road from Kimedi to Kinchilingi, 9 miles at Rs. 30 per mile.	270 0 0	270 0 0	..	270 0 0	
	Works costing less than Rs. 250 each	975 0 0	975 0 0	..	975 0 0	

No. X.—Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency tracts of Ganjám during the year 1897-98—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From the commencement of the work to the close of the preceding year for new works.	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	II.—Repairs—*cont.*	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	(b) Communications—cont.					
Special Assistant Agent's division. ..	Main Military road 133 miles (36 miles at Rs. 25 each and 97 miles at Rs. 20 each and Rs. 300 for improving ghât between Udayagiri and Khojiripoda).	3,140 0 0	3,140 0 0	..	3,140 0 0	
	Challigodo-Jagadapalli road, 14 miles at Rs. 40 a mile ..	560 0 0	560 0 0	..	560 0 0	
	Nuagodo-Keradango road, 4 miles at Rs. 100 a mile	400 0 0	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	
	Udayagiri-Porimolo road, 8 miles at Rs. 50 a mile	400 0 0	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	
	Kalipano road, 51 miles at Rs. 50 a mile	2,550 0 0	2,550 0 0	..	2,550 0 0	
	Saranada road, 38 miles at Rs. 40 a mile	1,520 0 0	1,520 0 0	..	1,520 0 0	
	Kotghur road, 37 miles at Rs. 22½ a mile	833 0 0	833 0 0	..	833 0 0	
	Mohangiri road, 16 miles at Rs. 40 a mile	640 0 0	640 0 0	..	640 0 0	
	Chelligodo-Ramagiri road, 10 miles at Rs. 32 a mile	320 0 0	320 0 0	..	320 0 0	
	Linepada road, 12 miles at Rs. 30 a mile	360 0 0	360 0 0	..	360 0 0	
	Chokkapad road, 16 miles (7 miles at Rs. 25 and 9 miles at Rs. 40 each).	535 0 0	535 0 0	..	535 0 0	
	Boad road, 18 miles at Rs. 100 a mile	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	..	1,800 0 0	
	Taptapani ghât road, 8 miles at Rs. 37½ a mile	300 0 0	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	
	Tickaballi road, 9 miles at Rs. 30 a mile	270 0 0	270 0 0	..	270 0 0	
	Works costing less than Rs. 250	850 0 0	850 0 0	..	850 0 0	
Principal Assistant Agent's division ..	Supervision	615 0 0	432 0 0	..	432 0 0	Rs. 183 savings.
	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	101 7 10	
	Total ..	17,838 0 0	17,393 0 0	..	17,411 7 10	Rs. 528.
	Total, Repairs ..	21,550 0 0	21,450 0 0	..	21,450 0 0	,, 546-7-10.
	Grand Total ..	23,600 0 0	23,600 0 0	..	23,600 0 0	,, 546-7 10. *

*This sum was utilized as follows :—

	Rs. A. P.
Principal Assistant Agent's division—	
Constructing school at Koipuram	50 0 0
Do. do. at Lavanyakota	50 0 0
Miscellaneous	101 7 10
Gandahatti shed	345 0 0
	546 7 10

Abstract.

	Rs. A. P.
I. New Works—	
(*a*) Building	700 0 0
(*b*) Communications	1,450 0 0
II. Repairs—	
(*a*) Buildings	4,038 8 2
(*b*) Communications	17,411 7 10
Total ..	23,600 0 0

No. XI.—Statement showing the details of the work undertaken for the improvement of Sanitation in the Agency tracts of Ganjám during the year 1897-98.

Name of taluk or division.	Improvement of water supply.							Conservancy of towns and improvements of village-sites.					
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.		Total expenditure.	Name of town or village dealt with.	Conservancy.		Expenditure.		
	No. of works	Cost.	No. of works.	Cost.	No. of works.	Cost.			Hands employed.	Cost.	Laying out streets.	Water-supply.	Other improvements.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1897-98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Nil.*	..	..	..	..	..
Total of 1896-97 ..	..	..	1	100	2	15	115	..	5	99	126	..	117

No. XII.—Statement showing the Abkári Revenue of the Agency tracts of Ganjám for the year 1897-98.

Name of taluk or division.	System.	Name of farm rented.	Amount of rents.	Number of shops.			Demand.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.	
				At the beginning of the year.	Newly opened during the year.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.		Arrear.	Current.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Principal Assistant Agent's division—													
Parlákimedi	Auction..	..	641 0 0	7	..	7	..	641 0 0	..	641 0 0	..	..	..
	Farm ..	1. Gumma.	12 0 0	1	..	1	..	12 0 0	..	12 0 0	..	..	..
		2. Rayagada.	31 0 0	6	..	6	..	31 0 0	..	30 8 8	..	..	0 7 4
		3. Narayanapuram.	38 0 0	3	..	3	..	38 0 0	..	38 0 0	..	..	..
Special Assistant Agent's division—													
Balliguda	Auction..	..	2,020 0 0	14	..	14	..	2,020 0 0	..	2,020 0 0	..	..	..
Udayagiri	Do. ..	..	3,751 0 0	13	..	13	..	3,751 0 0	..	3,751 0 0	..	..	..
Ramagiri	Do. ..	..	2,580 0 0	41	5	46	..	2,580 0 0	..	2,564 15 8	..	..	15 0 4
Total of 1897-98 ..			9,073 0 0	85	5	90	..	9,073 0 0	..	9,057 8 4	..	..	15 7 8
Total of 1896-97 ..			8,444 0 0	85	..	85	70 8 0	8,444 0 0	70 8 0	8,444 0 0	..	..	..

No. XIII.—Statement showing the Opium Revenue of the Agency tracts in Ganjám during the year 1897-98.

Name of taluk or division.	Number of shops		Sell[illegible] price to c[illegible]mers (tol[illegible]er rupee).	Consumption in pounds.		Rents and license fees.	Remarks.
	Sold by auction.	Let on fixed licensed fees.		1896-97.	1897-98.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Tolas.	Tolas.	Rs.	
Principal Assistant Agent's division	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Special Assistant Agent's division	2	..	3 tolas a rupee.	2,919	27,609·26	3,155	
Total ..	2	..	..	2,919	27,609·26	3,155	

No. XIV.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection, Balance of all sources of revenue in the Agency tracts of Ganjám during the year 1897-98.

Items.	Demand.			Collection.			Remission.	Balance.			Remarks.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.		Arrears.	Current.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
I. Land Revenue—											
1. Permanently settled	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Land Revenue including Miscellaneous cesses	..	2,097 9 5	2,097 9 5	..	2,083 12 9	2,083 12 9	..	..	13 12 8	13 12 8	
3. Interest on service inam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Miscellaneous revenue fines ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	..	2,097 9 5	2,097 9 5	..	2,083 12 9	2,083 12 9	..	..	13 12 8	13 12 8	
II. Abkári including license fees	..	9,073 0 0	9,077 0 0	..	9,057 8 4	9,057 8 4	..	..	15 7 8	15 7 8	
III. Village cess	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
IV. Opium	..	3,155 0 0	3,155 0 0	..	2,366 4 0	2,366 4 0	..	..	788 12 0	788 12 0	
V. Ferries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
VI. School road and dak funds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
VII. Stamps	..	912 14 6	912 14 6	..	912 14 6	912 14 6	..	..	..	..	
VIII. Forest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	..	13,140 14 6	13,140 14 6	..	12,336 10 10	12,336 10 10	..	..	804 3 8	804 3 8	
Grand Total ..	..	15,238 7 11	15,238 7 11	..	14,420 7 7	14,420 7 7	..	..	818 0 4	818 0 4	

No. XV.—Statement showing the number of wild animals killed in the Agency tracts of Ganjám and the rewards granted during 1897-98.

Officer granting the reward.	Tigers.		Panthers.		Bears.		Hyænas.		Total.		Number killed by wild animals.	
	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Persons.	Cattle.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.		Rs.					Rs.	Rs.		
Principal Assistant Agent ..	..	..	14	252	2	10	..	..	16	272	..	..
Senior Assistant Agent ..	..	..	1	25	..	..	..	..	1	25	..	..
Special Assistant Agent ..	1	35	7	140	..	..	..	..	8	175	..	..
Balliguda Deputy Tahsildar..	3	105	43	903	3	15	..	..	49	1,023		
Udayagiri do. ..	3	85	13	225	2	7½	..	..	18	317½	48	21
Ramagiri do. ..	..	..	11	177½	1	3	..	..	12	180½		
Total for 1897-98 ..	7	225	89	1,732½	8	35½	..	..	104	1,993	48	21
Total for 1896-97 ..	2	70	81	1,478½	5	22	..	..	88	1,570½	78	39

Enclosures.

From F. A. COLERIDGE, Esq., I.C.S., Special Assistant Agent, Ganjám, to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjám, dated Camp, Nuagoda, 14th March 1898, R.C. No. 102.

I have the honour to report upon the settlement of the boundary dispute between the Patro of Nuagoda of this division and the Patro of Serango of the Principal Assistant's division.

In January last, the Principal Assistant wrote asking if I could meet him in February for the settlement of the boundary, and if not when or whether I would depute the Ramagiri Tahsildar. He further added that the parties had agreed to walk along the boundary and swear. I replied that I would be at Nuagoda on March 8th, 9th and 10th to meet him, and that meanwhile the Tahsildars might meet and see if the parties actually would swear and so settle the dispute.

On February 10th, the Tahsildars met and visited the spot and took evidence from both sides. From this evidence it was found that the scene of dispute is a valley shut in by hills on all sides except the Nuagoda end. At one time it must all have belonged to Nuagoda as the natural lie of the land is that way, but since a long time now the ryots of Torosingi, a village of Serango Mutta, have come in over the hills at the further end and cleared the jungle for hill cultivation. The Nuagoda Patro does not claim this and says it was handed over to the Serango Patro in the time of their fathers owing to a family agreement as they were relatives, the Serango Patro denies all knowledge of this. The Nuagoda Patro claimed the whole of the valley below an irregular line he showed running from a dip in the hills down the side and then in a zigzag from tree to tree across the valley and up the other side.

The Serango Patro claimed the upper part of the valley down to a similarly irregular line starting at a high peak, a running down to the valley and across it in a zigzag also from tree to tree and so up the other side taking in the whole hill side. This claim is well below the other line and takes in much more of the valley and also a large piece of land at the side as well. It must here be mentioned that the whole of the centre of the valley running high up the hill sides has been laboriously terraced for wet cultivation and is now valuable land.

From the evidence taken before the Tahsildars it was elicited that the land in dispute had been held for many years by the ryots of Kintolo, a village paying kist to Nuagoda, and that some of their lands they had mortgaged to ryots of Torosingi of Serango Mutta. It was these mortgages that originally led to the dispute.

When the Nuagoda Patro challenged the Serango Patro to walk along his boundary and swear, he refused unless a relative might go with him. This, it appears, was to be able to throw the blame on to the relatives' shoulders if he made any mistake, in fact to afford himself a loophole for escape. This refusal to walk and swear is very suspicious, especially as the Serango Patro could produce no evidence of his claim.

The Tahsildars could get no definite facts from either party, so left the matter where it stood and prepared a joint report of which I submit a copy. I was unable to reach Nuagoda on 8th owing to a long attack of fever, but wrote my views and sent them by a peon to Serango to where I supposed the Principal Assistant then was. The peon returned saying he was at Chicacole. On the 12th I reached Nuagoda and sent word to the Serango Patro that I should inspect the plans next morning. He replied that he had fever and could not attend (the distance from him is about two miles). On two other similar occasions he has pleaded fever and the hot weather as excuses for not attending. Though the Principal Assistant had not attended or sent any intimation of his intention not to attend, to avoid further delay over so trifling a matter, I inspected the place and, finding that both boundaries claimed were quite impossible to maintain owing to their irregular nature and indefiniteness as to which wet fields were included and which excluded, I chose the best natural boundary there was and had it marked and made the Patro walk along it. The line I have selected is lower down the valley than the one claimed by Nuagoda, but considerably higher than that claimed by Serango as I very much doubt if the latter has any valid claim at all. It runs from the high peak claimed as the frontier by Serango, a very noticeable natural feature, straight down the side of the hill to a big mango tree with a huge boulder underneath it at the edge of the wet fields, thence straight across the wet land to another mango as straight as Sourah wet field bunds will allow, and then up the side of the hill to a big jack tree, one of the boundaries claimed by the Nuagoda Patro, and so straight up the hill side to a peak above. By this arrangement the Nuagoda man loses a small part of hill on the opposite side and a few wet fields in the valley about two or three acres, while the area on the near side of the hill remains to him as before. The Serango Patro gains proportionately.

There can be no difficulty about which wet fields belong to which as, half way between the two trees, one of the fields has six large rocks sticking up and this field forms the lowest of the Serango fields. A sketch is attached. Of course the settlement is not so satisfactory as if the Principal Assistant had himself been present; but, as it is quite impossible for me to get to Ramagiri again till December, I thought a settlement of some sort desirable. The Principal Assistant has himself seen the spot, and if he is not satisfied with the decision he can himself make one which will doubtless meet with the approval of this office. I think I am justified in calling attention to the unceremonious way in which the Principal Assistant without a word has failed to put in an appearance, as my time would, under the circumstances, have been much better employed at Ramagiri in settling the dispute there.

From F. A. COLERIDGE Esq., I.C.S., Special Assistant Agent, Ganjam, to the Agent to the Governor, Ganjám, dated Camp, Udayagiri, 29th April 1898.

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the administration of the division for the year ending 31st March 1898.

Mr. Slocock was in charge from the beginning of the year up to 28th November when he was transferred and succeeded by Mr. Graham who held the office till January 8th.

The head clerk was in charge up to 10th and handed it over to Mr. Ashe, Senior Assistant Agent, under the Agent's orders on the 10th idem.

Mr. Coleridge has been in charge from 13th January 1898.

Mr. Bartley and M.R.Ry. Y. Sanjeevi Naidu had charge of Balliguda and Udayagiri taluks, respectively, throughout the year.

M.R.Ry. Gourochendro Patro of Ramagiri was transferred to the plains, no one came up to take his place and the post was consequently vacant from 18th May to

22nd July. The vacancy was filled up by T. Mahadevalingam Achari, Agency head clerk in the Huzur. He assumed charge on 23rd July 1897, but he being only a 3rd class magistrate, the magisterial jurisdiction to try 2nd-class cases arising in the taluk was given to Mr. Bartley up to 21st November 1897 and then to M.R.Ry. M. V. Gopal Row Pantulu, Sub-Magistrate of Parlákimedi. The Sub-Magistrate has been recently invested with 2nd-class powers.

2. *Touring.*—At the beginning of the year Mr. Slocock was in the Kutia country. He came down to Russellkonda on the 31st May last *viâ* Balliguda and Udayagiri. He held the jamabandi of the Chokapad khandam and checked the taluk accounts maintained by the Deputy Tahsildar, Udayagiri. After his return to the plains he was ordered to assist the General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, in the famine operations of the division. When starting on his hill tour he received orders transferring him to Gódávari district. Mr. Graham remained only a week at head-quarters after taking over charge and commenced his tour on 11th December last.

He joined the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Udayagiri and went to Balliguda *viâ* Serangodo. Having been apprised of his transfer to Vizagapatam on special duty he came down to Russellkonda *viâ* Kalipano road.

Mr. Coleridge followed the agent on his second hill tour to Goomsur and Chinnakimedi maliahs travelling *viâ* Udayagiri and Serongodo to Balliguda thence to Mohanagiri ghât which they inspected and then *viâ* Balliguda to Daringobadi. At Udayagiri and Balliguda the treasuries were inspected, also jails and hospitals.

From Daringobadi, the Agent returned to the plains. The Special Assistant Agent marched on to Ramagiri taluk *viâ* the military road and from Udayagiri to Nuagodo to settle a boundary dispute and then *viâ* Kerdango to Porimolo and back to Udayagiri and reached Russellkonda *viâ* Mohono, Luhagudi, Govindapur and Bodogodo on April 1st *en route* for Chokapad and jamabandi there, inspecting roads, bungalows and schools *en route* and paying special attention to vaccination as small pox was prevalent all along the route.

At Udayagiri (R) he made enquiries as to the long standing disaffection between the Patro of Ramagiri and the ryots of his villages, the result will be found hereunder. Touring was only 149 days due to three changes of officers. However every part of the agency was visited and I myself visited all the taluk head-quarters.

3. *Boundary.*—There was a civil suit filed by a Khond in Balliguda Mutta against the Patro and a Khond of Mahasingi Mutta. The suit was practically connected with the boundary between the two Muttas and was decided by Mr. Slocock in favour of Mahasingi.

As regards the boundary between Chinnakimedi Agency and Boad, the Deputy Tahsildar of Balliguda was ordered to settle it, which he has done following the boundary that Colonel Smith and the Boad authorities agreed upon 20 years ago. There appeared to be no trespass on either side, the dispute being merely as to what the actual line was. The Balliguda Tahsildar is to meet the Boad Tahsildar for the permanent demarcation.

The boundary between the agency and plains has been finished up to the end of the Bodogodo maliahs and was duly demarcated by the Forest-officer and the remaining portion has been in part fully enquired into and in part only a preliminary enquiry made. It now remains to settle between the rival claims of Peddakimedi and the agency villages and then the demarcation which will probably be done in August.

A boundary dispute also existed between Serango of Principal Assistant Agent's division and Nuagoda of Special Assistant Agents' division. The officers were to have met in March, but the Principal Assistant Agent failed to attend owing to a misunderstanding. The Special Assistant Agent, after visiting the place and inviting the Serango Bissoyi to attend, an invitation he did not accept, laid down a natural boundary which seemed to him equitable. The matter is therefore settled, as the Principal Assistant Agent, who has also seen the spot, approves of it. The two Tahsildars are to permanently demarcate it. A dispute between Sialiloti in Kottodeso and Ramagiri Mutta of Udayagiri (R) taluk still remains unsettled as it only came to light late in March as the Special Assistant Agent was leaving the taluk. The Tahsildar has been ordered to settle it.

4. *Hill Chiefs.*—The appointment of Borozo Singh, illegitimate son of late Raghunath Singh of Kattingia, has been sanctioned in G.O., No. 1173, Judicial, dated 16th August 1897. The managers appointed to look after the affairs of the mutta during the minority of Borozo Singh have, it is presumed, been discharging the duties satisfactorily, as there has been no complaint against them up to now. The widow of the late chief resides at Godapur with her mother.

Tat Raja of Godapur has remained quiet throughout the year. The orders issued by this office prohibiting the people of Shubernagiri from interfering with the lands decreed by Mr. Elphinstone to Godapur were not obeyed by Shubernagiri people, and on a complaint preferred against the Patro of Tumeribund, Beharadolayi and a Kondh Mutta Majhi, Mr. Slocock fined the Beharadolayi Rs. 50 on a summary trial, and discharged the other two defendants, the complainant having withdrawn his complaint against them.

It is hoped that this sentence will deter the Shubernagiri people from meddling with the boundary in future.

Indro Govindo Bahadur Patro of Tumeribund died on 21st November 1897, and in consultation with Mr. Bartley, the Deputy Tahsildar, his son Indro Bahadur Niuna Patro was recommended for the post, and Government in G.O., No. 451, dated 16th March 1898, sanctioned the appointment of Niuna Patro.

Jodu Patro of Luhagudi reported against in the administration report for last year was removed from office under the orders of the Agent, and his cousin Sonia Patro of Dengama was appointed instead. The action of the Agent has been approved by Government in its Order, No. 77, Judicial, dated 15th January last. Until the Special Assistant Agent visited Luhagudi on 30th March 1898, he still held the Patro's lands and refused to give them up.

This was settled by an order to at once deliver the lands. A complaint has since been filed by some of the Khonds complaining of extortion by the present Patro. But though thrice summoned, they have failed to appear even in Luhagudi itself. The complaint is therefore struck off.

It should have been stated whether the lands were delivered as a result of that order.
(Intld.) H. D. T.
9-7-98.

The disaffection between the Patro and the people in Ramagiri is still in existence, though it is now restricted to 14 Sourah villages. The Patro filed civil suits for the recovery of sist from six disobedient Sourah village heads and obtained decrees in his favour for the amount claimed.

The 14 disaffected villages were ordered to obey their Patro. Some of them agreed and promised that they would compromise with him, and the Patro reports that some have since obeyed him, but the others are kept in a state of mutiny by the action of two or three ringleaders, and until they are removed from the Agency, there will be little chance of peace ; as soon as the Khond trouble in Vizagapatam is settled, they will be dealt with and things will then probably settle down. Much of the trouble has been caused by underhand influence from the late Peddakimedi Zemindar, and unless his followers are excluded from the Agency, there will be constant trouble, as the late Zemindar and now the young Zemindar resent the appointment of the Patro as he is not only not liked personally by them but their chance of enhanced rents is also prohibited by his appointment as the ikist is fixed. The Zemindar on coming of age is to be warned that no interference in the Agency will be tolerated or servants of his allowed in the Agency except with the Agent's permission.

Prohollado Beharadolayi of Keradango died on 19th February last, and the recommendation of a successor will be reported to the Agent in due course. The son of the late man refuses obedience to the Patro, and so unless they are reconciled, he will be passed over.

A petition was presented against the Patro of Odaba complaining of his committing extortion. The case has been compromised, as the Khonds stated they could not prove their caseand wished to compromise.

A dispute between Porimolo Patro and his brother was patched up by the special Assistant Agent when there. How long they will remain friendly is very uncertain, as the younger brother resents his eldest brother getting all the emoluments and himself nothing.

The dispute between Chondrogiri Patro and the seven villages decreed him from Raipur Patro still continues, as, though he has obtained decrees and attached their property, the Naikos still refuse to obey or to pay willingly anything but what they paid the Raipur Patro. This is less than the decree amount, which is based on Chondrogiri mutta rates. Except for this they are perfectly willing to obey. It is hoped shortly to reconcile them, as the Agent has ordered the mamul rates only are to be paid.

5. *Elephants.*—The Agency elephants are only four in number instead of five, namely, one for Agent, one for Senior Assistant Agent and two for Special Assistant Agent. The elephants are all infirm, and not one is capable of a proper day's work. The Agent's elephant, Motigaz, a tusker, has done nothing since November and is unlikely to be well before June at earliest. It is old and generally "on must" and is not shaped properly for load carrying, being a timber drawer, its feet also are all gone with corns. It is not worth its keep or mahout's pay and should be sold.

The elephant Gouri is very aged, very infirm and unable to carry even a moderate load or to go more than two miles an hour and is going blind.

The elephant Champakalli has been ill for over two months. It is gone in the feet and very slow, but carries the best load of any if given unlimited time.

The elephant Kaliyani is also old and unfit for hill work. The three elephants cannot carry nearly the load that two young and able elephants should.

The present state of the elephants establishment makes camping very difficult and tedious not to mention the trouble there is in getting a sufficient number of extra coolies in out-of-the-way villages which becomes almost impossible if ploughing or a Khond hunt is on.

Government would do well to sell the tusker and Gouri and replace them by young female elephants. The expenditure under the elephants during the year is Rs. 1,500–4–1 against Rs. 2,257–15–9 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to two elephants being with the Agent for about a month and to the bills of the contractor from January to March 1898 not being paid within the official year. The receipts on account of them is Rs. 65–8–0 against Rs. 159–8–0 in the preceding year. Elephants Gouri, Champakalli and Motigaz being unfit for most of the year, this accounts for the decrease.

6. *Season.*—Statement No. III gives the rainfall of the taluk head-quarters. There is nothing to note except that the violence of the rains did much damage to bridges in the Ramagiri and Balliguda taluks.

Paddy, chamalu, gingelly, mustard and turmeric were 16-anna crop.

Ragi, horse-gram, green-gram, black-gram, oil-seed and cotton were 12-anna crop. Hill-gram, 8-anna crop.

The mango crop is heavy this year; this is due to the failure of the crop last year and heavy rains. The mohva crop is also in good condition.

7. *Criminal Justice.*—Statement No. V gives all information. Till March the Ramagiri Magistrate had only third-class powers and his second-class cases were tried first by Balliguda Sub-Magistrate and lately by Parlákimedi Sub-Magistrate, this being more convenient to the inhabitants. I would again urge the desirability of a police station at Tikkaballi as being a large market place and the scene of many of the offences reported.

The large increase in Balliguda court is due to second-class cases of Ramagiri being sent there for some months as the latter had only third-class powers. The same reason may account for the decrease of the number of cases in Ramagiri.

The decrease in Udayagiri Sub-Magistrate's court is not noticeable, so also the increase in my court.

The large number of appeals filed in my court against *nil* of last year is due to the magisterial jurisdiction of the General Deputy Magistrate, Goomsur, having been given to the Special Assistant Agent during the famine time.

8. *Civil Justice.*—Statement No. VI gives the statistics of civil work during the year. There is a considerable decrease in the number of suits in Udayagiri and an increase of 18 in Balliguda. The District Munsif, Udayagiri, says the decrease is due to famine, and District Munsif, Balliguda, states that the increase is due to the fact that the shopkeepers filed many suits during the year. In Ramagiri as usual fewest suits, and the number of suits instituted this year is the same of last year.

The decrease in my court is due to the fact that the Patros have not filed any suits during the year for their mamools. The increase of appeals filed in my court is not noticeable.

The value of court-fee stamps filed in the various courts is as follows:—

	1897–98.			1896–97.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Special Assistant Agent	187	13	0	74	15	0
Udayagiri	282	15	0	300	4	0
Balliguda	222	14	0	252	8	0
Ramagiri	219	4	6	202	2	0

Hospitals.—The figures for the year are given in statement No. VII. There is an increase in out-patients in Udayagiri and Ramagiri and a decrease in Balliguda, while a decrease of in-patients in Udayagiri and Ramagiri and increase in Balliguda due to no specified reason.

There have been changes in my own medical establishment during the year. K. Venkatasubbayah Chetti, who has been with me since January last, has done his work well and willingly, but he suffers badly from fever.

The hospital assistant at Udayagiri speaks only Tamil and does his work through a peon. A satisfactory result for the patients! At Ramagiri the returns are bad, and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer when inspecting in March commented on it. The Balliguda hospital has not yet been handed over.

9. *Vaccination.*—Small-pox broke out about November and soon spread till by January it was from end to end of the Agency, and the mortality was very heavy whole Khond villages being deserted. The Special Assistant Agent paid special attention to vaccination and constantly hurried his vaccinators and deputy inspector of vaccination into activity, with the result that they have all turned out really satisfactory work as shown by the year's return compared with last year.

1897–98	16,759
1896–97	9,388

The demand for vaccinators became so great that in March two special vaccinators were appointed to act temporarily. The disease is still rampant and shows little sign of abating. This is due to the filthy condition of the villages. A visitation such as this has its advantage as the villages are deserted and Nature does her work and when the residents returned, the place has become fairly habitable. It would be hard to find people with dirtier habits than Panos, Hadis and low caste Uriyas.

9. *Education.*—The school at Potiliponka Govindapur was on the results grants system and produced good results every year. The villagers were unable to contribute anything for the maintenance of the teacher. The assistant inspector considered it desirable to take up the school under Government management, but as the Government would not sanction the establishment of new schools owing to the present financial crisis, it was thought necessary to transfer from a low attended school an assistant master to Patiliponka Govindapur. Donga being the lowest attended school in the division, its assistant was transferred to Govindapur. A school building has been built.

The grant examinations have given fairly good results and education is slowly spreading. The schools examined by the Special Assistant Agent during his tour were fairly good, reading being the best, but geography being in almost all cases very backward.

Teachers are far in excess of Government schools, and the trained teachers have been allowed to forget that they are under bond to Government to start, or work in, a results grant school for three years or are liable to refund their scholarships. The supervision work has been satisfactory and touring good.

11. *Civil Works.*—The Boad road repairs having been taken over by the Public Works Department, the whole amount provided for it was utilized on other works. Rs. 643 was transferred for additions to the hospital at Udayagiri (Goomsur) and quarters for the clerks, &c., Rs. 265 to a new rest-house constructed at Raikia and some was appropriated in collecting metal on Sarongodo and Kalipano roads, and the balance to Ramagiri and Balliguda for the re-building of Chondrogiri bungalow burned down, the building of a bungalow at Govindapur and the replacing of the Chodakia bungalow which is very old and utterly unworthy of repair. The Udayagiri roads are all in excellent condition, notably the Chokapad to Tikkaballi road. The Tahsildar pays special attention to metalling his ghâts, with most happy results as compared with the other taluks. His bridges, rest-sheds, school buildings and wells all show up by contrast being neatly built and well looked after. The Balliguda roads are not good; in fact they are bad especially the ones with the biggest grants. The Tahsildar appears to take no special trouble about them and spends all his money on the level roads, instead of on his ghâts and water-crossings. Most of his ghâts are absolutely dangerous to ride down owing to the loose stones and big rocks projecting through. His bungalows show the same lack of interest. The main military road, he has some excuse for, as owing to small-pox labour could not easily be got, but I do not fancy he made much effort either. His bridges also are not as good as they might be, altogether the contrast is most unpleasant in going into his taluk.

The Ramagiri roads are in good order, but most of them require little labour as they are on the flat and hardly used. However, the Porimolo and Khojiripoda ghâts show careful work.

The Taptahani ghât road has been handed over to the Agency, but till a road is made from Digapudi to Govindapur, it will serve little purpose. When this is done, there will be a earth road to (Ramagiri) Udayagiri. The Mohangiri Public Works Department ghât road is also useless till the Patna Maharaja can connect his road, as the pack-bullocks use the Agency ghât. A short piece of ghât between Posora and Tentuligodo is under Public Works Department; it is too out of the way for them to be able to attend to and, now that they have constructed it, it might with advantage be given back to Agency; it is in all only about a quarter of a mile in length.

Three bridges had to be re-built in Ramagiri owing to floods and one in Balliguda.

The bungalows and offices at Ramagiri and Udayagiri have been put in thorough repair.

New wells have been dug at Tentuligodo, Kusadandi, Koinjore, Livepada, Tumeribund, Budagudu, Nuagodo and Deegi; new rest-sheds at Dhormopur, Raikia and Chokapad and the usual repairs to the old ones.

12. *Abkári.*—The figures found in statement No. 12 will give all information. In Udayagiri and Balliguda, the sales were an improvement on last year; in Ramagiri there was a slight falling off due to an absolute want of bidding in almost all cases. The Ramagiri Udayagiri figures are not put up as they were submitted direct to the Agent, and to avoid delay they have been omitted as they can be supplied in the Huzur office. There were three cases under Abkári Act and three convictions.

13. *Opium.*—The two shops at Udayagiri and Tikkaballi were during the year detached from Goomsur renters and sold independently for Rs. 3,155. By this system a customer could get opium on any day at Udayagiri, but only on market days at Tikkaballi.

The consumption was nearly ten times what it was last year. There were no cases under the Act during the year.

14. *Land Revenue.*—Statement No. XIV will give the information. The total current demand for revenue for the division is Rs. 14,516 against Rs. 10,556 for last year. The increase is due to the opium revenue of Udayagiri taluk. During the year the collection of Rella bark was leased out to a contractor of Goomsur taluk.

The revenue got by fees on timber is not included in the Agency demand, though they properly belong to it.

15. *Wild Animals.*—There were deaths from wild animals of both men and cattle. Forty-eight men and 21 cattle were killed against 78 and 39, respectively, during the last official year. The return for cattle deaths is utterly untrustworthy, as such reports are not duly made by village headmen. Of the 48 deaths, 32 from tigers, 4 cheetahs, 1 wild boar, 6 bears, and 5 snakes. Deaths from tigers are as shown below:—

	No.
Balliguda	11
Udayagiri	1
Raikia	2
Possora	1
Daringobadi	12
Subornogiri	3
Baminigam	1
Belgur	1
Total ..	32

This shows that the Belgur tiger, for the destruction of which a special reward of Rs. 300 was sanctioned in the review of the last administration report, has changed his range possibly to Balliguda, where the deaths are more than one-third of the number of the whole division.

The Daringobadi man-eater has re-appeared and is responsible for one-third of the deaths.

Deaths in the limits of other stations do not call for remarks.

16. *Police.*—Three constables of Subornogiri were convicted of offences under sections 341 and 394, Indian Penal Code, and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a year and a fine of Rs. 50 each.

Five constables were charged for negligently suffering prisoners to escape, four of them were convicted and one discharged. The general conduct of the police is satisfactory and there have been no serious complaints against them.

There was slight friction between the Boad and our police over arresting in each other's territory, but the matter has been settled by strict orders forbidding such arrests.

17. *Sub-Treasuries.*—The sub-treasury at Udayagiri was examined thrice, Balliguda twice and Ramagiri twice.

No irregularities were discovered at Udayagiri and Balliguda. The Agent found the amount wrong at Ramagiri. When inspected by the Special Assistant Agent it was correct, but when checked the day previous by the Tahsildar was wrong. The head gumastah has since been removed.

18. *Maliah Post.*—This is very irregular and inconvenient. Money orders and registered parcels do not reach (Ramagiri) Udayagiri. They go to Pudamari, the postmaster intimates the addressee of it and desires him to go and receive it.

If the addressee expects any valuables, he comes down there, a distance of 45 miles, and takes it, if not he lets it lie and the packet is then returned after ten days to the sender.

Sometimes no intimation is ever given to the addressee and the packet returned by the post office. The Special Assistant Agent has recommended the opening of a post office at Udayagiri (Ramagiri), and if the request is granted, the inconvenience felt at present will be removed.

The post needs considerable quickening both to (Ramagiri) Udayagiri and also all down military road. A scheme is being prepared.

19. *Markets.*—The markets at Udayagiri and Tikkabally and the new one started at Cheligodo two years ago have been well attended and are popular.

Any sort of weights and measures are being used, and the purchaser really never knows how much he gets for his money nor can the weights and measures be tested. Orders have been issued that only standard weights and measures will be allowed after a fixed date.

This seems rather premature. There is no stamping establishment in the Agency. It is true that the evil exists, but I doubt whether it can effectually be remedied.

(Signed) H. D. TAYLOR,
9th July 1898. *Ag. Agent.*

20. *State Prisoners.*—Of the three State prisoners, two Sowras of Ramagiri died in the Berhampur District Jail within the year, and the third, Raghunath Patro of Budaguda, was released from jail and kept under police surveillance at Russellkonda. He reported himself to the Special Assistant Agent on 5th November 1897 and has to do so whenever the Agent or his Assistant comes to Russellkonda.

And daily at the police station.

(Signed) H. D. TAYLOR,
9th July 1898. *Ag. Agent.*

The Agent, in Dis. No. 552-Ag., dated 13th November 1897, sanctioned Rs. 10 for purchase of utensils for him, and the Government sanctioned a monthly allowance of Rs. 10 for his maintenance (*vide* G.O., No. 1716, Judicial, dated 6th December 1897). His health is good and his conduct during the period was satisfactory.

21. *Subordinates.*—I have been too short a time in the Agency to thoroughly know my subordinates.

The Udayagiri Tahsildar has for the most work to do and does it well. Balliguda is getting old and cannot be expected to show the energy of a young man. Ramgiri is without experience but full of enthusiasm and forgetfulness. The deputy inspector of vaccination has done good inspection work, but he is not good at office work. The school officials seem to have done good work. The Revenue Inspector of Chokapad has outdone himself, doing only *eleven* days' inspection since August. I have mentioned the hospital assistants elsewhere.

This could have been checked before had the submission of diaries been regularly and punctually insisted on.

(Signed) H. D. TAYLOR,
9th July 1898. *Ag. Agent.*

From R. W. D'E. ASHE, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Agent, Ganjám, to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjám, dated 13th May 1898, Dis. No. 102-Ag.

I have the honour to submit the report on the administration of the hill tracts of my division for 1897–98 with the prescribed statements.

2. Mr. Rice was in charge of the division from 1st April to 11th April 1897, when he was relieved by Mr. Willimott, who died on 3rd August 1897. I had been in charge sometime previous to Mr. Willimott's death and I was formally gazetted as Acting Senior Assistant Agent, from 3rd August 1897, and continued in charge till the end of the year.

3. I made a tour to Jalantra Maliahs in February 1898 and remaind four days in the Tumba mutta. I proceeded up to Tumba and, after a stay of two days, went up to Gonduni, whence I visited the place in dispute between Budarsingi zamindari and Tumba mutta (of this further on). I returned to Berhampur *viâ* Budarsingi and Kanchili.

4. I took no elephants with me in the tour.

5. *Hill Chiefs.*—The Tumba Bissoyi having failed to pay up the arrears due from him, his interest in the jeroyiti villages of Saradapuram and Tittigam was attached until the amount is cleared (*vide* please correspondence ending with your Dis. No. 558-Ag., dated 17th November 1897). The inam lands belonging to the Paiks of the villages were exempted.

The Bissoyi wished to pay Rs. 200 and take the Rajabhogam of last year's produce. He was told that he could do so at the time of sale of the landlord's share of the produce. No report has, however, been received on the subject.

Some of the Paiks had paid up their kattubadi for the year to the Bissoyi. I directed the Bissoyi to pay it up and ordered the Deputy Tahsildar to recover the amount and bring it to account. The balance outstanding was, on 1st April, Rupees 307–1–0 under arrears and Rs. 100 under current.

The Bissoyi claimed Rs. 2 from each of the Paiks of Tittigam, but as the settlement of Mr. Scott shows Rs. 4, the Bissoyi's claim was disallowed; so also, in Saradapur, the Bissoyi claimed Rs. 9–8–0 from Paiks, who admitted the claim for Rs. 7–4–0, whereas the settlement shows Rs. 4–8–0. The Bissoyi was told that he could not levy more than the amount settled. The remaining amount claimed appears to be the quit-rent of subsequent inams given by him.

In Saradapur, the karji's inam, which is near to the village, and the Paiks' inams far away from the village were mixed up with jeroyiti lands. I inspected these in company with the Deputy Tahsildar and had them defined.

Some of the villages, as per the settlement made by Messrs. Scott and Johnson, have become extinct and others have arisen for which mamools were not fixed. I have since received orders to make the settlement of these villages and submit it for confirmation (*vide* correspondence ending with your R.C. No. 172-Ag., dated 22nd April 1898). I shall do this in a few days. The villagers had a fairly clear notion of the mamools due from them.

The minor son of the late karji of Gonduni village applied that he might be appointed karji in his father's place and that during his minority a near relation of his Boishnomo might be appointed to act for him. The Bissoyi objected to this and wanted to have a trader from the low country who keeps lending money to the Bissoyi. The minor's claims were recognized and this nomination was approved (*vide* your Dis. No. 82-Ag., dated 19th February 1898).

6. *Boundary Disputes.*—The dispute between the Budarsingi zamindari and the Tumba Bissoyi, as regards the village of Ondonda, could not be settled during the year for want of the map showing the boundary between the two. I have, however, visited the place and inspected the ground in dispute. I applied to you for the map showing the boundaries of these estates (*vide* my letter, R.C. No. 118-Ag., dated 14th April 1898) and, on receipt of this, the matter will be disposed of. I am of opinion that the land belongs to Tumba and that the boundary is the top of the Holidiya hill, where I found demarcation stones.

7. *Public Works.*—There are no public works that were carried out during the year. A rest-shed has been sanctioned and will be taken in hand in the current year. The road from Jarada to Tumba was undertaken as a famine-relief work in 1897, but only the survey and jungle-clearing were done when the famine came to a close and with it the road work. The path to Mahendram was also cleared of jungle to some extent. Rs. 900 and 170 were spent on these works. The existing tanks were repaired at a cost of Rs. 2,092 during the famine.

8. *Abkári.*—There are no shops and I do not consider it advisable to open any at least for some time to come.

9. *Education.*—A result system school was opened at Tumba during the year. The Director of Public Instruction could not allow the master's pay owing to want of sanction but has, I believe, included it in the budget for the current year. I addressed the Sub-Assistant Inspector, Chicacole, on the subject, but have received no reply. The school is at present being held in a building provided by the Bissoyi. Steps will be taken to provide a building.

There were 21 pupils (7 girls and 14 boys) on the date of my visit, *i.e.*, 3rd February 1898. There were six girls and eight boys in the infant standard and one girl and six boys in the lower standard.

The statement received from the Superintendent, Hill Schools, shows the particulars required. There is no school established at Saba yet.

10. *Vaccination.*—There is one vaccinator working in my division. I am not aware of any visit by the Deputy Inspector. As his diaries go to the Special Assistant Agent, I am unable to comment on the inspection work done by him. I examined twenty children in Tumba, of whom two were unprotected, one of these being a stranger. I also examined children in the villages through which I passed and found about 80 per cent. protected.

The vaccinator joined my camp and followed me in my tour up to Gouduni.

The Deputy Tahsildar has been doing all he can to see that no children remain unprotected; wherever he goes he makes the vaccinator follow him. This he does in the plains also.

The weekly and monthly accounts have not come in for some time; now I am taking steps to rectify this.

There were 752 cases done, of which 705 were successful against 530 and 482 in 1896–97. The percentage of successful cases and those inspected were 93·75 and 84·17 against 90·94 and 100 in 1896–97.

11. *Wild animals.*—The statement No. XV attached gives the particulars which do not, however, call for any remark. The skin of a cheetah which was said to have killed some people was brought for reward while I was there; but it had been killed some time, and there was no complaint during my visit.

12. *Forests.*—The Bissoyi not having remitted collections regularly and having been suspected of misappropriating them, the duty of collecting fees was entrusted to the Karji of Potakasingi, who, however, proved no better. His work being unsatisfactory, the Deputy Tahsildar was directed to hold audit of his accounts at least once a month. The Bissoyi was warned of the consequence of the interference in the matter—*vide* correspondence ending with your letter, R.C. No. 455-Ag. of 1897, dated 2nd November 1897. Proposals were also submitted to establish gates and entertain a staff of peons to check the permits and illicit removal (please see my letter, R.C. No. 130-Ag. of 1898, dated 7th February 1898). No orders have been received on the subject.

13. *General.*—The people are rapidly recovering from the effects of famine though still pinched in some places; more especially the children.

They seem on very good terms with their Bissoyi on the whole.

I had no difficulty with the Bissoyi. He did everything I directed even to the clearing away of the ancient manure heaps at the entrance to the village.

He takes great interest in the school in which his children are reading.

The crops appear to have been good, and I think the mitta is altogether in a very satisfactory condition; but a settlement is urgently needed and should, in future, be made every ten years at least.

Enclosure.

From W. LYS, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Principal Assistant Agent, Ganjám, to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjám, dated Chicacole, 21st May 1898, Dis. No. 89-Ag.

I have the honour to submit the annual administration report for 1897–98 together with the prescribed statements.

2. *Changes in the Administrative Staff.*—There were five changes during the year under report and they are given in detail in statement No. I.

3. *Touring.*—Mr. Partridge proposed to make the hill tour from the second week of January and made arrangements accordingly but was transferred. Mr. Slocock began his tour on the 19th February and was in the Agency for eight days. There was therefore a deficiency in touring of twenty-two days. Details of his marches and halts are given in statement No. II.

4. *Elephants.*—The elephant Lucknow attached to this office continued to be in good health. The expenditure incurred on account of the elephant in this division was Rs. 509–14–6 against Rs. 439–6–8 in the previous year; the increase is due to the high prices during a great part of the year. Mr. Slocock does not seem to have paid anything for having used the elephant, and he will be asked to remit the necessary amount to the Government treasury and to intimate the fact. The elephant is also reported to have been in your use for some days in the year, and as it is not known how much you have paid on that account, the receipts cannot be given here.

The amount has been duly adjusted.

(Intld.) H.D.T.
Ag. Agent.
9–7–98.

5. *State of the season.*—The rainfall is reported to have been very short. There is no rain-gauge in the Agency division. The season was very unfavourable though no relief operations were found necessary. The Savaras below ghâts suffered to some extent, and some of them came to the kitchens in the plains.

I do not understand this. The rainfall at Parlákimedi was up to the average and the crops I saw very good. Mr. Lys probably refers to the rains of the previous year, 1896, the effect of which was felt in 1897–98.

(Intld.) H.D.T.
Ag. Agent.
9–7–98.

6. *Vital statistics.*—No information is available.

7. *Criminal justice.*—Particulars are furnished in Statement No. V.

There were 118 cases for disposal in the Sub-Magistrate's Court, of them 114 were disposed of against 144 in the previous year, leaving four cases pending at the end of the year.

8. *Police.*—No complaints were received against the police either in this court or in that of the Sub-Magistrate, Parlákimedi.

9. *Public peace.*—There were no disturbances during the year.

10. *Civil justice.*—Particulars are furnished in Statement No. VI.

No suits were instituted in this court in the year under report, while twelve were filed in the previous year, but one suit was received remanded by you and the total number for disposal including the ten pending at the beginning of the year was eleven against fifteen in the previous year. They were all disposed of. There were no appeals for disposal.

The total number of suits for disposal including those pending at the beginning of the year in the Parlákimedi Agency District Munsif's Court was 23; of these 14 were disposed of, the last year's figures being 14 and 7 respectively. This shows considerable improvement in the disposal of the suits.

11. *Medical aid.*—The hospital assistant temporarily attached to the camp treated a few cases. No quinine was received for distribution.

12. *Public health.*—The state of public health was generally good, but cholera broke out in the hills during famine and proved fatal in many cases.

13. *Vaccination.*—One thousand eight hundred and sixty-two cases were reported to have been vaccinated during the year against 1,233 in the previous year; of these 1,447 were successful. The Deputy Inspector claims to have verified 70·19 of the operations performed. The total cost per head was As. 3–8 against As. 3–4 in the last year.

14. *Education.*—The usual particulars are furnished in Statement No. IX. The number of schools working on the salary-result system and result system was eleven and eight respectively as in the previous year.

A vernacular lower primary night school was started at Ozzayagada. The schools at Rayagada, Jerangi and Koipu were inspected by Mr. Slocock and those in Gumma, Serangho, Gandahatti and Narayanapuram by the Deputy Tahsildar. The Deputy Tahsildar reports that all the schools he inspected did fairly well except Narayanapuram school, and that the leading feature in the year is the introduction of the Primary School examination into the Maliahs. He reports the success in the examination of a girl named Subhadra, daughter of the present Bissoyi of Gumma, who, he says, deserves credit for the interest shown by him in educational matters.

15. *Public Works.*—Particulars are furnished in Statement No. X.

It is reported by the Deputy Tahsildar, Parlákimedi, that whole amount sanctioned, that is, Rs. 6,092, was utilised. The chief works executed were the construction of schools at Koipuram, Lavanyacota and the one sanctioned at Gandahatti in place

of the existing building, and the construction of pieces of road between Burajangi and Rayagada and Kimedi and Kinchilingi and special repairs to the Kimedi-Kinchilingi road.

16. *Sanitation.*—There were no works under this head.

17. *Abkári.*—The demand, collection and balance of revenue under this head is shown in Statement No. XII.

The Agency tract continued to be divided into two portions for abkári purposes as hitherto—one above the ghâts where Act III of 1864 is still in force, and the other below ghâts consisting of 122 villages to which Act I of 1886 was been extended. Rs. 722, the amount of demand of the seven stills and three farms, was collected within the year against Rs. 918–11–0, the demand for the year 1896–97.

The causes for the decrease were explained in last year's report.

Twenty cases involving twenty-one persons were instituted under Abkári laws and disposed of against nine cases with nine persons in the previous year.

18. *Opium.*—No opium shop was opened in the Agency as in last year.

19. *Forests.*—The preventive staff is the same as in last year. Sixty-five forest cases were charged before the Sub-Magistrate, Parlákimedi against 141 in the previous year.

The Deputy Tahsildar, Parlákimedi has been asked to report direct to you, to save delay, the amount of receipts and charges under this head.

20. *Boundary disputes.*—The dispute, *i.e.*, between the Serango Bissoyi and Nuvagada Patro, referred to in last year's report, was disposed of—*vide* your Dis. No. 181 A.G. of 1898, dated 10th April 1898.

21. *Hill Chiefs.*—The Bissoyi of Jerangi died of small-pox and his place was not filled up owing to the want of a competent man to act during the minority of the late Bissoyi's son as some complaints of extortion were made by the Savaras of Sodda and Rusingi villages against Dhangada, Bissoyi of Jerangi, whom the widow of the late Bissoyi wanted to appoint as acting Bissoyi—*vide* correspondence ending with this office letter, R.C. No. 2-Ag. of 1898, dated 15th May 1898.

22. *Savaras and their relations with the Bissoyis.*—There were no complaints against the Bissoyis.

23. *Deputy Tahsildar* M.R.Ry. U. U. Gopala Row Pantulu was on sick leave only from 4th August to 28th October in the year. He made three tours and spent fifteen days in the Agency.

Order—No. 1363, Judicial, dated 1st September 1898.

The year 1897–98 was an uneventful one in the Agency tracts in Ganjám and the report calls for but few remarks from Government.

2. There were no disturbances. The season was, on the whole, favourable; and the touring of the Agency officers, though less extensive than usual, was sufficient. Owing, however, to the outbreak of cholera and small-pox, the general health was less satisfactory than usual, and mortality was heavy in the Special Assistant Agent's division. Much attention was paid during the year to the subject of vaccination, and, in consequence, the number of persons reported to have been vaccinated increased considerably —from 9,151 in 1896–97 to 16,373 in the year under review—and was the largest on record. The percentage of successful operations, however, declined as did also the proportion of cases verified.

3. The administration of civil and criminal justice was satisfactory. Education continued to spread, the number of pupils on the rolls of schools and their daily average attendance showing a considerable advance. The rise in the number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal races was particularly noticeable. The attention of the Educational Department will be invited to the Agent's remarks in paragraph 14 of his report as to the necessity for opening new schools in the Chinnakimedi and Pedda Kimedi Maliahs. The Government notes with pleasure the interest taken by the Gumma Bissoyi in the progress of the school at Gumma.

4. The attendance at hospitals was well maintained, except at Balligudá where there was a slight decline in the number of patients treated. The attention of the Surgeon-General will be drawn to the Agent's remarks regarding the appointment in the Maliah tracts of hospital assistants who are unacquainted with the vernaculars of those localities.

5. The expenditure upon public works was good, the whole of the allotment (Rs. 23,600) having been utilized. The Agent's general report on communications in the hill tracts is awaited. The suggestions that repairs to the Mohangiri Ghát road should be entrusted to the Agency authorities, and that the services of the supervisor at Balligudá should be dispensed with, will be considered in the Public Works Department.

6. Orders have already been passed on the Agent's proposals (*a*) for throwing open the police hospital at Balligudá to the general public, (*b*) for the purchase of three new elephants for service in the hill tracts, (*c*) for the appointment of a successor to the late Bissoyi of Jerangi, Narahari Bissoyi who died in January 1898, (*d*) for the supervision of the Thumba forests, and (*e*) for the attachment under Regulation II of 1819 of the Pedda Kimedi Maliahs. The attention of the Inspector-General of Police will be drawn to the Special Assistant Agent's remarks regarding the desirability of establishing a police station at Tikkaballi.

7. Paragraphs 17 to 19 of the Agent's report will be considered in the Revenue Department.

(True Extract.)

for *Chief Secretary.*

To the Agent to the Governor in Ganjám.
" " " " in Vizagapatam.
" Government Agent, Gódávari.
" Revenue Department.
" Financial Department.
" Local and Municipal Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Educational Department.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Honourable the Chief Justice (with C.L.)
"

Exd. C M. Thombuswamy.