GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

READ—the following papers :—

No. C/15.

Inspection Notes, Potinghi Ghât.

The division of the ghât into *sections* remains the same as noted in my last inspection notes* of the work, 12th to 16th January 1883 ; and the work is now so far advanced that these notes will deal with it only section by section, instead of as previously, mile by mile.

* Sent herewith for ready reference (to be returned).

2. The 1*st and* 2*nd sections*, which are still under Overseer Mr. T. T. Russell, are finished except the construction of the extra tunnels sanctioned in G.O., No. 3255, dated 16th November 1883, and the fixing of mile and furlong stones. These works, especially the tunnels, should be carried out at once, or they will cause delay in the opening of the ghât. The road and all works connected with it have stood the rains well, and the maintenance is being well attended to. There seems, however, a tendency to repair ruts and holes in the road surface with gravel or earth only instead of with "metal" slightly "blinded."

3. 3*rd Section*.—This has been, for the last seven or eight months, under the direct supervision of Sergeant A. Temple, supervisor, with Temporary Overseer Paul under him. There remained much to do when last inspected ; but now, excepting a little side drains and making up of edge bank where no revetment and parapet, the work is completed and has been very neatly finished off.

4. 4*th Section*.—This has remained under the immediate supervision of Sergeant J. E. Patton, supervisor, with Temporary Overseer Sundram Pillay under him. Excepting the metalling and gravelling, the work in this section has been almost completed and has been well done. Only about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile has been metalled and gravelled, but about half the total quantity of metal required for the section has been collected and the collection of the remainder is said to be in rapid progress.

5. 5*th Section*.—This also has remained under Sergeant Patton, who has, for the last few months, had under him Temporary Overseer T. Subbroya Moodelliar. The work, except some of the side drains and the metalling and gravelling, is done ; metal spread for about 7 furlongs ; and about two-thirds of the total quantity of metal required is collected, and the rest, it is said, will soon be ready.

6. It will thus be seen that there remain no more difficulties, and but little work to complete the whole of the *roadway* ; and there is every prospect of the ghât being declared open to general traffic (already special bandies are often allowed to traverse it) throughout its entire length by the end of this official year, as anticipated in last inspection notes.

7. The character of the work is excellent, and reflects credit on all engaged on it. A list of the officers and upper subordinates who have, since 1880, when the work was taken vigorously in hand, been employed on it is appended.

8. As regards the "*buildings*" connected with the ghât but little progress has been made with them. The "*choultry at Sunki*" is not yet roofed, the "*bungalow at*

Potinghi" is up to only about 3 feet above basement, and the permanent "*lines for coolies*" have not yet been commenced. The Assistant Engineer has been urged to push on with the choultry and the bungalow with all possible speed and certain instructions with reference to improvements in the style of work and additions to out-houses of the latter have been given to him. As regards the "*coolies lines*" Mr. Clerk is very strongly of opinion that it will be better not to build the costly structures sanctioned but to substitute for them well-constructed huts of "wattle and daub" with good jungle wood posts and thatched roof because (*a*) the coolies themselves much prefer them; (*b*) they can be kept more weather-tight than the tiled roof structures where the tiles are so poor as are those which alone can be obtained here; (*c*) they could be more easily and promptly repaired, for all tiles have to be brought up from the plains; (*d*) they will not only cost less at first, but as jungle wood, bamboos and grass are obtainable at little cost near at hand, they will cost less for *maintenance* than the tiled buildings. I agree with Mr. Clerk, and have ordered the commencement of the lines to be deferred till the Chief Engineer's orders, which are now solicited, are received on the subject.

9. *As regards the probable actual cost of the work as compared with the sanctioned estimate* it now appears that there will be *excesses* under the following heads:—

(a) "*Earthwork.*"—The quantity absolutely done to end of November (December's accounts were not made up) was in excess of estimate by 677,858 cubic feet, and it is anticipated that this will be raised by the time the work is completed to a total excess of 753,211 cubic feet. This is not quite 10 per cent. on the *total estimate* for such work, but it is no less than 44 per cent. on the estimated amount of such work remaining to be done as arrived at from actual measurements after end of last January and then entered in the revised estimate. There has been since then but little alteration of trace or change of gradient and this very large difference could not have occurred if the measurements of work remaining to be done had been carried out as carefully as they should have been. The total money excess on this item will, it is expected, be about Rs. 6,500.

(b) "*Removing stone with blasting.*"—On this there has been an excess, not in quantity but in rate, which up to end of November has amounted to Rs. 3,046, and is expected by completion of work to amount to Rs. 8,900, the final rate coming out Rs. 10-13-6 per 100 cubic feet instead of Rs. 9-15-11 per 100 cubic feet. This is fairly attributable to the extra cost due to the finishing off work, especially forming side drains in rock being much more expensive than had been anticipated from the previous cost of such work in masses.

(c) "*Rough-stone revetment and parapet.*"—The *quantity* of this has been exceeded and the total excess, it is anticipated, will be about 125,500 cubic feet, which amounts to nearly 20 per cent. over what was given as remaining to be done a year ago; but the rate has come out less, so that that excess in cost, it is believed, will on this item be only about Rs. 1,100.

(d) "*Gravelling.*"—This item has been already considerably exceeded in quantity and it is now expected that the total excess in quantity will be about 75,000 cubic feet, and in *cost* Rs. 1,200, the *rate* being less by some 3 annas per 100 cubic feet than the estimated rate. The large excess in quantity is due partly to a considerable length of the gravelling having been already done 3 inches thick before the Chief Engineer reduced the estimate to 1 inch thick (see his memorandum with proceedings of Madras Government, No. 1967, dated 13th July 1883) and partly to the fact that even since then more than 1 inch has been spread because, the Assistant Engineer says, 1 inch has not been found enough to efficiently "blind" the metalling. I have drawn his attention to the inadvisability of spreading a greater thickness of this material, which is in many places little more than gravelly earth, than is absolutely necessary to enable bullock-drawn bandies to pass over it.

(e) "*Petty Supervision.*"—The excess on this to end of November was Rs. 2,359 and it is expected that the total excess will be about Rs. 2,900. This is no less than 120 per cent. more than the amount that was in January last expected would be required for the work then remaining to be done, but that amount was calculated at the rate of only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the estimated cost of "work" then to be done, and this was doubtless too little for such work. It appears to me also that some charges, such as pay of "Komaties," to retail supplies to work-people at the various camps, which should have beeen charged to "contingencies," have been charged to this sub-head.

10. The total of the excesses anticipated on the above sub-head is thus Rs. 20,600, but as sets-off against this there will probably be savings on the sub-heads of "Repairs to monsoon damages," "Medical stores" and "Contingencies," which will amount to Rs. 7,000, and if besides this there be the saving due to the substitution of the cheaper style of coolies lines for the expensive one sanctioned, as above recommended, the total excess on the sanctioned estimate will be insignificant.

11. *The maintenance of the work*, after it is opened, will require careful attention. For the first year or two the cost of this cannot but be high; the metalling, till it is consolidated by traffic, will work into ruts and ridges, there will be occasional slips of the scarped sides above the road, side drains and culverts will here and there prove of insufficient size, and so on. After considering the matter with the Assistant Engineer, I am of opinion that at least 20 cubic yards of metal should be *kept up* in reserve at every furlong; that *permanent* mile-coolies, at the rate of about four a-mile, should be employed, with say five head coolies for the whole length of road, and that for the first year, at all events, not less than Rs. 500 a-mile for "maintenance" will be required.

12. For the supervision of the maintenance, I recommend that there be a road superintendent on Rs. 75 a-month all told, who shall live at Rodavalsa, or Sunki, or Ralli Gedde, and that he shall work under an overseer who it will be advisable to keep at Sálúr where there will be buildings going on for him to look after.

13. Temporary Overseer Paul, who has done good work on the ghât, and whose constitution is well fitted for the climate, I would recommend for the post of superintendent, and Mr. Russell would do for the overseer at Sálúr, which is a fairly healthy place.

14. *Road from Potinghi to Jeypoor.*—The plans and estimates for this are not yet ready. As Mr. Harris was away* I had not the advantage of talking over the matter with him, but have asked Mr. Clerk to send in a preliminary report on the subject as he has been over the line and is of opinion that beyond Koraput the extension northwards towards Omerkhot is of more immediate consequence than that to Jeypoor.

* On privilege leave taken on account of fever.

15. *Tadivalsa Ghât.*—I was again unable to go and see this, but I believe a large amount of money, chiefly from Jeypoor Agency funds, has been spent on it in the last two or three years in the attempt to make it a good ghât for wheeled traffic, notwithstanding the strong opinion expressed by General (then Colonel) Sankey in his inspection notes printed with proceedings of Madras Government, No. 1857, dated 5th August 1880, against such a course. The same amount of money spent in merely improving it as a pack-bullock line and in doing something to the Pauchipenta pack-bullock ghât, which now appears to be utterly neglected, would doubtless have been better laid out.

Camp Pathatekkali,
31st January 1884.

(Signed) G. T. WALCH,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

From G. T. WALCH, Esq., Officiating Superintending Engineer, I Circle, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Camp Nettanga, 18th February 1884, No. 518 V.Z.

I have the honor to forward, herewith, as promised in my inspection notes of Potinghi ghât, the list of subordinates who have been employed on that work since commencement of 1880.

ENCLOSURE.

List of subordinates who have since commencement of 1880 been engaged on the Potinghy Ghât.

Name and Rank of Subordinate.	Date of coming to the work.	Date of leaving the work.	Reason for leaving the work.
Conductor A. Milne, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade.	19th July 1880.	18th Sept. 1880.	Was specially sent by the Chief Engineer for a short time to give instructions on the use of dynamite.
Conductor J. Keenan, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade.	13th Jan. 1883.	23rd May 1883.	Sickness.
Sub-Conductor J. Cormac, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade.	7th May 1880.	10th Sept. 1881.	Obtained privilege leave for 3 months from 11th September 1881 on account of sickness and while on leave was posted for special duty under Mr. Nordmann.
Sub-Conductor, J. Kelly, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.	24th Sept. 1881.	4th April 1882.	Sickness.
T. Vydealingam Pillay, Supervisor, 1st Grade.	12th Jan. 1882.	13th Jan. 1883.	Do.
Sergeant A. Temple, Supervisor, 1st Grade.	19th July 1883.	...	Still on work.
Sergeant J. E. Patton, Supervisor, Temporary.	19th July 1882.	...	Do.
Gunner J. Richardson, Overseer, 1st Grade.	19th July 1883.	...	Do.
Acting Bombardier A. Donaghue, Overseer, 1st Grade.	19th „ „	...	On sick leave for three months.
Mr. T. T. Russell, Overseer, 1st Grade (temporary rank).	24th Nov. 1881.	...	Still on the work.
Mr. P. Whitbread, Overseer, 1st Grade.	10th Dec. 1880.	26th Sept. 1882.	Sickness.
Mr. E. L. Rebeiro, Overseer, 2nd Grade.	1st Oct. 1881.	21st Dec. „	Died.
Mr. T. J. Kelly, Overseer, 2nd Grade.	7th April 1882.	4th May „	Do.
Mr. C. H. Marrow, Overseer, 2nd Grade.	17th June „	Nov. „	Transferred to Jeypore for charge of Police Assistant Superintendent's bungalow.
Mr. S. B. D'Rebelles, Overseer, 3rd Grade.	20th Aug. 1880.	9th Jan. 1881.	Sickness.
Mr. P. Donohoe, Overseer, 3rd Grade.	1st Aug. 1881.	13th Dec. „	Transferred to Ganjam division.
N. Murugesa Moodelliar, Overseer, 3rd Grade.	13th Dec. „ *Temporary.*	2nd April 1882.	Posted to charge of works at Párvatipur.
Mr. J. Gibbs, Overseer, 2nd Grade.	27th Feb. 1882.	8th „ „	Died.
T. Kristnarow, Overseer, 1st Grade.	29th July „	19th Nov. 1883.	Services dispensed with, being no longer fit for employment on the ghât on account of sickness.
M. C. R. Soondaram Pillay, Overseer, 3rd Grade.	24th „ „	...	Still on the work
Mr. J. Paul, Overseer, 3rd Grade.	1st Nov. „	...	Do.
T. Subroya Moodelliar, Overseer, 3rd Grade.	22nd June 1883.	...	Do.

RUSSELLKONDA,
17th February 1884.

(Signed) G. T. WALCH,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

ORDER—dated 20th March 1884, No. 757 W., Public Works.

The first paper recorded above contains notes of an inspection of the Potinghy ghât made by the Superintending Engineer in January last. It is expected that the ghât, already used to some extent by carts, will be declared open to general traffic throughout its entire length by the end of the official year, when the establishment hitherto employed on construction can be dispersed.

2. The maintenance of the road will, however, require careful attention, as pointed out by the Superintending Engineer, whose proposals with this view are approved, as well as those for shelter of the maintenance establishment.

3. The Government have much pleasure in recording their approval of the excellent service rendered, under adverse conditions of no ordinary nature, by the officers and subordinates employed on the work, the successful completion of which is regarded with satisfaction. The names of the subordinates engaged on the work during the past four years are recorded with these proceedings. Those not on the permanent establishment should receive suitable employment in other places where their services can be utilised.

4. The Government hope to receive at an early date the estimates for the road northward from Potinghy, referred to by the Superintending Engineer in paragraph 14 of his inspection notes.

5. Paragraph 15 will be communicated to the Financial and Political Departments, with reference to paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 1857 W., dated 5th August 1880. Attention is drawn to paragraphs 36-44 of General Sankey's note recorded with those proceedings, and to the opinion therein expressed as to the unadvisableness of attempting to adapt the Thadavalasa ghât to cart traffic, an opinion in which the Government in this department still concur. It is to be regretted that large sums have, since the date of that order, been uselessly spent in attempting to make the line more than a pack-bullock ghât. Orders will now issue to prevent further outlay with such object.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. SHAW-STEWART, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Superintending Engineer, I Circle.
„ Financial Department.
„ Political „

Exd. E. Fernandez.
Spare Copies

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of {1884} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated March, 20th.

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 20th March 1884, No. 757 W.

MARCH.

Potinghy Ghat

Passing orders on notes of an inspection of the — made by the Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From H. G. TURNER, Esq., Acting Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vizagapatam, 16th July 1884, No. 541.

I have the honor to submit my hill tour report for the year 1883-84.

2. During the year under review the office of the Agent to the Governor was held by Mr. Goodrich for a short time, and for the greater part of the year by Mr. Johnson. The latter officer visited the Special Assistant's division in the months of January and February 1884, but gave over charge to me before the usual time came for drawing up the hill tour report, which has accordingly devolved for the third consecutive year on me to do. I am therefore able to make no remarks drawn from my personal observation of the conduct of Agency affairs during the year 1883-84, and I have to confine myself to a few notes on the reports submitted by the officers in charge of the three divisions which comprise the various parts of the Agency tracts.

3. The Principal Assistant's division was in charge of Mr. Welsh for $10\frac{1}{2}$ months of the official year, and both he and Mr. MacCartie, who relieved Mr. Welsh about the end of the year, have sent in reports on their hill tours.

4. Political matters are confined to the complaint of the absenteeism of the Lothugedda and Lamsinghi Padals (Patavidhi and Kottavidhi), who prefer to live in their villages in the plains to risking it among the man-eaters ; and though the preference is intelligible, it is expedient to warn them that prolonged absence cannot be allowed.

5. I have just returned (June 1884) from a visit to these hills, and have impressed this view of the responsibilities of their position on these chiefs, and have likewise made arrangements to settle the division of Lamsinghi village that Mr. Welsh notices.

6. The main topic of discussion among these hill villages—the first question asked of the headman when he comes forward lime in hand to make his salaam—is " Well, how is the tiger-terror ? " and in going along a road " Any tiger-terror here " is the question that is put to the guide four or five times in a ten-mile march. Hill Mádugula, which I have known for many years, has always had a bad reputation for tigers, but the ravages of these beasts are now far in excess of anything I have ever heard of. It is wonderful that the whole country side is not deserted. The Special Assistant Agent reports on the 13th June : " About ten days ago one morning a woman was sitting in the yard of her house, which is well walled in, in the middle of the village, which consists of three rows of houses. Her child was beside her, and her brother (a man) was on the pial a few feet off. The tiger took the woman, jumped over the child, and made off through the houses to the nullah. The people collected and pursued him. Padal's sons had two shots at him but missed." Two days afterwards the tiger seized and carried off a woman who was going along the road with a child in her arms and another following her ; they both escaped. Messrs. Egan and Stuart were at once on the spot and beat the nullah for him, but they were unable to get a shot. This is one story out of many equally horrible. I have resolved to arm the people with carbines, giving two to each village, with some ammunition, and offering a very substantial reward for the destruction of the beast.

7. *Abkári.*—The Abkári of the hill tracts in the Principal Assistant's division brought us in Rs. 1,679-3-0 during the year. There are only 4 stills and 17 shops in this part of the hills, rice liquor being principally consumed, but the national beverage is toddy drawn from the sago palm (*Caryota urens*).

8. *Opium.*—The opium yielded Rs. 8,308-12-0.

9. *Civil jurisdiction.*—Some misapprehension appears to exist as to the execution within the Agency of decrees of courts outside its limits, and it will be well to take this opportunity of explaining that the Agency rules are silent on the point, and that there is no machinery provided for the execution of such decrees of other courts.

10. And rightly so, for if it were possible for the holder of a decree of the Civil court of Vizagapatam, for instance, to have it executed by an Agency court, it is obvious that the protection intended to be offered to these hill tracts by removing them from the ordinary operation of the courts would go for nothing at all.

11. I mention this because the point has escaped the notice of some of the Agency courts, which have executed decrees of other courts sent to them for execution, apparently forgetful of the fact that the Civil Procedure Code does not extend to the scheduled districts among which the Vizagapatam Agency is an integral and a recognized part.

12. The public money allotted for petty construction and repairs in the Principal Assistant's division aggregated Rs. 6,548, of which sum Rs. 4,459-12-0 is reported to have been spent, the only petty construction being the trace on the Minamalur ghât with the road from Mádugala to Garikabunda. Both Mr. MacCartie and Mr. Welsh speak in high terms of the successful work done on the Minamalur ghât, and it is gratifiying to know that this much-needed work has been turned out of hand in so complete a manner and in so short a time. The repairs to the roads and the rest-houses need no comment. Mr. MacCartie's advice to decrease the allotment for the maintenance of the tracks above ghâts will receive attention.

13. A sub-magistrate has been sanctioned for Paderu, and it became necessary to construct offices and quarters there, for which purpose Rs. 2,000 were sanctioned. This matter opens out a question that I have the honor to submit for the consideration of Government.

14. It will be observed that this work has been inaugurated by the Principal Assistant, although Paderu is within the jurisdiction of the Special Assistant. The reason for this is that it was found impossible for the latter officer to superintend the work, owing to the long distance from Koraput to Paderu. The question, therefore, arises, and it has been deliberated on by several officers of the district, whether it would not be advisable to transfer Paderu, with its new sub-magistrate, its police, and a proper amount of surrounding country, to the Principal Assistant's division. There is no doubt that this corner of the country is too far away from Koraput for frequent supervision. So long as there was no sub-magistrate there, it was only a question of police, but hereafter it will be different, and I think it injudicious to allow a sub-magistrate to be so far away from control, as Paderu is from Koraput. Moreover, we should have to keep up a costly establishment for tappal, and there are so many unbridged rivers between the two places that in the rains the post would be delayed for days. The Minamalur ghât being now completed, access is easy to this country from Mádugula, and we would allot funds for clearing tracks from Paderu *viâ* Gangaraz Mádugula to Lamsinghi and to Lothugedda. We have recently increased the sub-magistrates in the Special Assistant's division by the addition of a court at Potingy, and the Senior Assistant has another court at Bissemkatak. There is, therefore, an appearance of conformity in placing this third man under the Principal Assistant. On the whole, I can confidently recommend the transfer to the consideration of Government, as I believe it will materially conduce to the better administration of this corner of the hills. The line of delimitation between the two divisions will be proposed after Government have passed orders on the general question.

15. I now pass to the consideration of the Senior Assistant's report, which is of an interesting character.

16. After noting on the season, the condition of the cattle, agriculture and trade, he proceeds to the crime, which consists chiefly of cattle thefts and highway robberies. The new station sanctioned for Ramanaguda has not yet been taken up. When this post is occupied, we may look for better results from police patrols. I think little of the help likely to be derived from the Paiks of Bissemkatak.

17. The enhancement of rents (paragraphs 10 and 11) has been successfully resisted, and Mr. Welsh, after telling us that the supply of provisions works smoothly, proceeds to the account of the threatened Khond disturbance at Meranda. On the 7th January the Khonds of this village and Chakunda explained to the police that they expected to be attacked by the Khonds of Koiraguda and three adjoining villages. This threatened mischief subsided, but only for a few days, for on the 25th a considerable force of officials and constables had assembled at Meranda, to wit, the sub-magistrate, the police inspector and 20 men. The cause of the disturbance arose in the death of one Pidada, a Khond of Koiraguda, who, as was alleged by the Majji of his village, had been done to death by the Majji of Chakunda and three others who had hushed up the crime. The four accused were arrested and an inquiry was made, which led to their release, the evidence showing that there was no reason to suppose that the deceased Pidida of Koiraguda had died otherwise than from the effect of a heavy bout of drinking.

18. When Mr. Welsh visited the place the result of his inquiries went to show that the assertion of the Koiraguda people that the deceased had met his death by the hands of the Chakunda people was nothing but a scheme to extort blood money from the latter village. It seems that there is a system called "kanda," which ought to be put down, for it is a practice of exacting blood money, reckoned in some cases as high as 80 head of stock, from any one village community who are implicated in the death of a member of a neighbouring community. As may well be imagined, it is a fertile source of quarrel, and the officers report that it has led us very near to outbreaks twice in the last two years. Mr. Welsh's action in treating the ringleaders as members of unlawful assemblies and fining them in suitable amounts seems to have been very judicious. These occurrences, though of insignificant aspect, are the very matters which, if neglected by a divisional officer and the police, swell into formidable outbreaks against authority. Constant vigilance is required to detect the cloud, the size of a man's hand, that is the herald of the storm. Then must come the rapid march to the scene, the personal investigation, the evenly-balanced decision—than which nothing is more potent to command the respect and assent of these children of the soil.

19. The succession to the Singpur estate is still under investigation. Having ascertained that the widow of the deceased Rajah is a capable lady and able to manage the affairs of the estate pending further deliberations, I have not deemed it necessary to interfere. The question of succession is not ripe enough to include it in this report.

20. The Paikapadu estate is being properly looked after, and the accumulations are to be funded to afford the ward a small increase to her income.

21. The Bissemkatak buildings are progressing.

22. The care-takers of the rest-houses on the Rayaghada and Bissemkatak route should be worked up. The indifferent condition of Jagdallpur station will be brought to the notice of the police.

23. Paragraphs 26 to 35 are occupied with complaints of insufficiency of grants for jungle-clearing and road-making and repairs.

24. As Mr. Welsh must very well know, from his experience of ten months in the Principal Assistant's division, it depends entirely on the divisional officers whether public works of the kind that are prosecuted in the Agencies are done at all or are left undone. The Lamsinghi ghât, neglected for years, was turned out of hand in a very short space of time under the auspices of Mr. Winterbotham, who likewise completed the Koyyur ghât and inaugurated the work on the Minamalur ghât.

25. And so it will be in the Senior Assistant's division as soon as we are blest with an officer who will take up the subject, then we may expect some advance in

some places. The bigger routes throughout the division are, in my opinion, not within our powers to road. In my hill tour report for 1881-82 I said, paragraph 29, that the style of road which is within the powers of the Agency to make is not suited to the wants of the Gunupur and Rayaghada valleys. These valleys require to be opened out by the public works or by the local funds with roads costing Rs. 5,000 a mile.

Mr. Welsh makes no mention of the work done on the Narayanapatnam road, for which Rs. 1,000 was allotted in the year under report and Rs. 500 in 1882-83. He complains that no allotment has been made for jungle-clearing. This has been merged in the grant for general public works, it having been felt that to spend money in jungle-clearing was an obsolete method of improving communications. The fact is that excellent roads of the type required can be made for Rs. 150 a mile, but the progress of the work requires constant supervision by the divisional officer, and I doubt whether any good work will be done by employing the police inspectors or contractors or principal village heads.

26. In concluding this subject, Mr. Welsh may be certain that if he takes up the matter of the roads in his division and makes specific proposals, every effort will be made to advance the claims of the hill tracts under his charge.

27. *Gunupur Hospital.*—I request that Government may be pleased to sanction the erection of a hospital at Gunupur, to be erected out of provincial funds, by a competent engineer. It is true that this is a work which the Maharaja of Jeypore has often promised to undertake, but the failure to do so arises from that hardest of obstacles—a want of ready cash. I can no doubt get a contribution from him in the shape of the timber required.

28. *Education.*—The schools inaugurated by Mr. Monro have taken root in the land, and seem to be doing well.

29. Tirapati Raz's papers are not yet completed, owing to some delay in his submitting a record of his services.

30. Turning now to the report submitted by Mr. H. A. Stuart, the Acting Special Assistant Agent at Koraput, we find a copious account of his journeys about the country, and of his opinions regarding its institutions and shortcomings. Seeing that this young officer has been so short a time in Jeypore, he has a very praiseworthy grasp of his charge, and if he remains in his present post, for which he seems well qualified, for some time, he will doubtless boil down his ideas into useful extract. At present they are a little diffuse, but this is the best fault that can be found with them.

31. The complaints against the police made to him at Gumma turned out to be ill-founded, but it seems that, owing to information not being readily given by heads of villages to the police, cattle thefts in the same neighbourhood are very rife.

32. The Special Commissioner, in his proceedings of the 7th April 1881, mentions that it has been explained to the Maharaja, for the information of the heads of villages, that it is their duty to detect and report crime, and that their jurisdiction, which they have come to disregard, should be enjoined to them, and they should be patiently encouraged to exercise it.

See Regulation XI of 1816, sections viii, ix, and x.

33. Recently two new police stations, one for Borigumma and one for some other place, which the superintendent is to select and report on, have been sanctioned for the Jeypore taluk, and this, with the assistance of the village heads, should be sufficient machinery to enable the local officers to make head against this crime.

34. Paragraphs 6 to 11 are occupied with Malkangiri affairs. The representations of the muttadars, albeit not worthy of much credit, are, Mr. Stuart thinks, entitled to some consideration, though the heads of villages do not complain, and the ryots are generally contented. The remedy for exactions of any kind is a letter to the Rajah narrating the alleged grievance, followed up by an order to the local deputy tahsildar to prohibit its continuance under pain of a criminal proceeding. This will have the effect of putting a stop to any hardship, but nothing should be done to interfere with the revenue administration of the Maharaja until the divisional officer has made himself thoroughly familiar with all the bearings of the point at issue.

35. The remarks on the Maharaja and his affairs are disfigured by an allusion to the presumed disabilities of the present head of the ancient house of Jeypore. However ignorant and incapable the present ruler of Jeypore may be in the eyes of the Special Assistant, yet his loyalty and constant devotion to our administration have been recognised by the highest authority in India, the Viceroy himself having been pleased to reward him with a personal mark of public favor. The education of his son will no doubt engage his attention at the proper time, and opportunity will be taken to invite the Maharaja's attention to the subject. It will be a very great triumph if Mr. Stuart is able to induce the Maharaja to inaugurate some solid reforms.

36. The Special Commissioner said, in his order, June 1881, No. 171, paragraph 3: "It is always a part of the duty of the Agent, or the Special Assistant under his orders, to indicate and urge desirable reforms, and to give every assistance towards their prompt adoption."

37. The postal department will be addressed on the subject of a post office at Jeypore, which appears to be a pressing want. The proposal of the Maharaja to pay the salaries of the necessary establishment of a dispensary at Jeypore, if the Government will supply the medicines, is one which ought to be accepted, and I beg to submit it for the favorable consideration of Government.

38. It seems a pity that the efforts of Mr. Monro to establish some system of education throughout Jeypore should be allowed to fade away. I will take an early opportunity of conferring with the Inspector of Schools on the subject.

39. The opium question has been recently dealt with by the Board of Revenue in their Proceedings marginally quoted. It is not understood why the Abkári does not work well under amani now, after so many years of successful administration. It requires but very little instruction to enable the deputy tahsildars to collect the demand.

Board's Proceedings, dated 29th May 1884, No. 811.

40. The information under the head of petty construction and repair calls for no remarks. Very satisfactory progress has been made on the Malkangiri-Kondakamberu road; the intention to continue it through Korkonda and Lothugedda to Lamsinghi will not be lost sight of.

41. Some misunderstanding appears to exist regarding the Thadavalsa ghât road. It was never our intention to make this a cart-road since the Public Works department took in hand the neighbouring Sálúr-Potingy works with such vigour, *i.e.*, since the visit of Colonel Sankey in 1880. I have no doubt that camp-fire gossip caused the notion to be spread about, and there was at one time a good humoured and a wholesome rivalry between the Agency and the Public Works department as to which ghât should claim first honors of a passage up to a laden bandy. Those appertaining to a passage down were secured by me for the Agency in April 1873. But beyond this idle talk, the Agency never entertained any serious idea of adapting to cart traffic an unmetalled trace, which had not and never could have either bridges, culverts, or parapet walls, and I am somewhat surprised that Mr. Johnson should have been misled into adopting and gravely reporting on such a fantastic notion. I am afraid the Public Works department has been pulling the Agency's leg in this little matter.

As Mr. Johnson says in his letter to the Chief Secretary, No. 182, 6th March 1884, the necessity for the new trace arose from the very dangerous condition of the road round the Karidi nose, the revetments at this corner standing on sloping sheet rock in the bed of a stream just above a waterfall of several hundred feet in depth. A more dangerous spot for man and beast can hardly be imagined, and it is so bad that the bullock-men are in the habit of propitiating the guardian deity of the spot by offerings to her shrine, which is on the roadside just under the overhanging rock on the top of the fall. Mr. Johnson thinks that this difficulty could have been turned by a zigzag costing about Rs. 2,000, but in this he is in error. I had surveys and levels taken and examined the ground above and below the "nose" with great care; and I found that a zigzag, although it could have been made, would have been little less costly than the new trace. The heavy revetment of the upper part of the new trace and the blasting would have been equally indispensable for the zigzag, and we should

have had at the angle either enormous revetment work or enormous excavation and blasting. Colonel Sankey notices (see his paragraph 38) that there is no room for zig-zagging, and it may be allowed to mention the fact. I have laid out three ghâts and completed two ghâts, which have been in working order for ten years, and I have therefore some knowledge of this work. It was a matter of perfect indifference to me whether I made a zigzag at the Karidi nose or a new trace. I chose the latter after much deliberation, and I believe I chose rightly. As for the charges of undue expenditure, although they do emanate from the Public Works department, who have doubtless some knowledge of these matters, they are rejected by Mr. Johnson, and the Agency's reputation for economical work will not suffer from them.

In his letter above quoted, Mr. Johnson says that Rs. 22,579-2-9 were spent on the ghât in 1882-83 and Rs. 5,870 in 1883-84, and that the greater part of this money was spent on only two miles of the new trace. The Government in the Public Works department says (Order dated 20th March 1884, No. 757 W., Public Works,) that it is to be regretted that large sums have been spent to adapt the Thadavalsa ghât to cart traffic. But Mr. Johnson was unaware of the fact that with this expenditure the whole ghât was put into thorough repair, nearly all the boring done for blasting the rocks throughout its whole length, and had he seen the state of the ghât before the repairs were taken in hand, he would no doubt have emphasized his statement that the work done was approximately proportionate to the sums shown as expended. As to the future of this communication, Colonel Sankey's recommendations contained in paragraphs 36—44 will form a guide for the Agency, and the new trace will be utilized to avoid the dangerous part at the 5th mile (the Karidi waterfall), the estimates for completing which are now before me, amounting to Rs. 2,500, but no attempt will be made to adapt the ghât to cart traffic.

A common error in constructing bullock ghâts is to suppose that a laden bullock can scramble over anything; this error has caused cruelty and death to thousands of cattle on the old Panchipenta road, which was constructed on this barbarous principle. It belongs to an obsolete order of work, and has happily been rejected by the Agency for the last fifteen years. My experience is that no bullock ghât should be steeper than 1 in 12; it should be 12 feet wide and perfectly free from all the rocks, which are usually left sticking up all over it.

The importance of this ghât road has not been fully stated. Besides the excellent facilities it affords to pack cattle in the matter of pasturage and water at all times in the year, it is the most direct line between the hill villages and the large market at Thonam, where all the hill produce for miles round is taken for sale—a market of the same class as Kasipatnam, Kondasanta, or Krishnadevipet. Besides this it passes directly through the Sariki mootah, to which the Jeypore Maharaja has a dormant claim, and he is therefore anxious to see the work completed, and is always willing to advance funds for the object. In conclusion, I would note that the very oldest records we have call the pass from Sálúr into the hills the Sariki pass, as if it took the direction of the present Thadavalsa pack road. I was much interested in coming across this the other day, because when I fixed on this line of country fifteen years ago I saw no traces of it ever having been used as a pass, and wondered much at its obvious advantages having escaped the notice of the ubiquitous Brinjari.

42. The Nourangpore-Raighur road will receive more attention during the current year than was bestowed on it in the year under report, and the bridges will be repaired on the Jeypore-Motu road. Good work was done on the other roads in the division, and also on the chattrams, sub-jail, and cutcherry at Koraput. At Potingy the sub-jail and cutcherry, the sub-magistrate's and clerk's houses—all new works—are making satisfactory progress. All the rest-houses have been repaired, and endeavour will be made to improve the accommodation at Semliguda, which is much used and of great convenience.

The bungalow in the occupation of the divisional and police officers at Koraput wants a good ceiling to the rooms to make them warm and comfortable in the rains and cold weather. The necessity for this ceiling seems to have been overlooked, but it is a substantial want, and should receive attention in the next year's budget.

43. The Public Works department have in hand the proposal to complete the road from Potingy to Koraput (G.O., 20th March 1884, No. 757 W., Public Works).

44. The proposal to place the sub-magistrate at Umarkot instead of at Paderu does not commend itself to me. As will be seen, I have proposed the transfer of Paderu to the Principal Assistant's division, because of its remoteness from Koraput, and Umarkot is as many miles north of that station as Paderu is south of it.

45. The increase to the salaries of the sub-magistrates and their establishments is now in course of being settled. When final orders are received civil powers will be given to the Jeypore sub-magistrate.

46. *Elephants.*—I propose to address Government separately on this subject.

47. *Civil dispensary at Koraput.*—Correspondence must take place between the departments before this question is ripe for submission to Government.

48. Not the least important matter in Mr. Stuart's report is his remarks on vaccination, and especially so much of them as refer to the very remarkable progress made in Mulkangiri—the *ultima thule* of the presidency—which is due entirely to the efforts of Dondapati Jangam, the venerated and venerable deputy tahsildar. Should Government be pleased to recognize his exertions by any special reward, I can safely say that it will be well bestowed on this fine old man, whom I have known intimately for many years as a trustworthy and devoted servant of Government.

49. The report then reiterates the melancholy tale of man-eaters, which I have already mentioned in the beginning of my review of these reports, and concludes with a note on the difficulties that the native establishments encounter, and with a eulogy on the officers whom I have eulogized in the preceding paragraph.

50. Statements showing the civil and criminal business of the Agency courts are appended.

51. A sum of Rs. 576-1-0 was spent on charges connected with the hill tour as particularized in the annexed statement No. 4. I request that the amount may be passed.

ENCLOSURES.

From C. F. MACCARTIE, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam, to the Acting Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Waltair, 23rd April 1884, No. 163.

I have the honor to submit the annual report upon the administration of the Golgonda and Gudem hill tracts for the year ending 31st March 1884. Mr. Welsh was in charge for ten and-a-half months of the official year; his memorandum upon Agency affairs is appended to this report.

2. The sum total of Mr. Welsh's trips, added to a three weeks' tour—March 18th to April 9th—which I have just finished, will about bring the period of the Principal Assistant Agent's residence above ghâts within the limit prescribed by the Special Commissioner.

3. Entering the hills at Krishnadevipet, I visited Koyyur, Peddavalsa, Anterla and Lothugedda, whence I passed on to Hill Mádugula *viâ* Gungraz Mádugula and devoted the short remainder of the limited time at disposal to making plans and arrangements for the Government buildings at Paderu in compliance with your demi-official request.

4. The revised Agency budget provided the sum of Rs. 6,548 for petty construction and repair in the Principal Assistant Agent's division, which was distributed as follows:—

	RS.
Roads—	
New works	3,000
Repairs	3,120
Building—	
Repairs	428
Total ...	6,548

The following are the details of allotment and expenditure, the sum total of which is Rs. 4,459-12-0 :—

	Allotted. RS.	A.	P.	Spent. RS.	A.	P.
New Works—						
Fresh trace on Minamalur ghât	3,035	0	0	2,561	8	0
Making road from Mádugula to Garikabunda	300	0	0	300	0	0
Total ...	3,335	0	0	2,861	8	0
Repairs—						
1. Maintenance of ghât from Kondasanta to Lamsinghi, 8 miles	800	0	0	373	9	4
2. Maintenance of Koyyur ghât, 2 miles...	200	0	0	120	0	0
3. Sloping banks of Bodrevu	120	5	0	120	5	0
4. New track from Lamsinghi to Krishnadevipet	100	0	0	100	0	0
5. New track from Lamsinghi to Lothugedda and Gimili	28	0	0	3	6	0
6. New road between Chintapilly and Lothugedda	15	0	0	15	0	0
7. Repairs to mullahs between Lamsinghi and Gudem	14	0	0	14	0	0
	1,277	5	0	746	4	4
8. Repairs to Chintapilly bungalow ...	52	0	0	32	0	0
9. Do. Gimili	64	0	0	40	8	0
10. Do. rest-house, Krishnadevipet.	11	0	0	11	0	0
11. Do. Lamsinghi	52	0	0	26	0	0
12. Building kitchen at Golgonda ...	53	0	0	53	0	0
13. Repairs to Lothugedda bungalow ...	52	0	0	8	0	0
14. Do. Gudem do. ...	52	0	0	52	0	0
15. Do. Koyyur do. ...	52	0	0	12	0	0
	388	0	0	234	8	0
Batta to Shikaris sent up to kill tigers.	29	8	0	29	8	0

Rs. 1,000 each were allotted for improving the Bodralla and Rampul ghâts, which lie respectively between Koyyur and Peddavalsa and Peddavalsa and Krishnadevipet, but want of supervision rendered it impossible to undertake these works. The funds were accordingly transferred to the Minamalur ghât, which has just been finished at a total cost of Rs 2,561-8-0 within the year. I inspected the work on the 9th instant and found that it has been admirably executed, fresh zigzags having been most skilfully traced with the result of naturally reducing the hitherto severe gradients.

5. Another most excellent piece of work by the same maistry which I had an opportunity of seeing is the Gangadevi ghât, between Krishnadevipet and Koyyur, a completed work, upon the maintenance of which Rs. 120 were spent this year. In connection with this Minamalur ghât a grant-in-aid of local funds was assigned from Agency funds of Rs. 300 towards construction of a road from Garikabunda at foot of the ghât to Mádugula. Rs. 421 were expended out of an allotment of Rs. 600, the balance being refunded to the treasury at close of the year. So far as it goes, the work done is of a useful nature ; it should be continued to completion during the current year.

6. It has hitherto been the practice to allot a large sum, Rs. 2,120, for the maintenance of tracks above ghâts, the mileage of which is 106. Having regard to the short expenditure in previous years, and the almost nil outlay in the current year, the allotment appears excessive, and may with advantage be cut down to Rs. 1,000, which should be spent on sloping nullahs for elephants and, above all, in maintaining a cleared belt on each side of the track for some yards. The conditions of the country call for nothing further at present.

7. You are already in possession of my drawings for the Paderu cutcherry and quarters with an estimate for the former, which amounts to Rs. 3,230 in round numbers. The quarters present no difficulty, and will be built by the villagers under the orders of the Mádugula manager, and I have obtained a competent maistry, trained on the Kimedy palace, for execution of the cutcherry design. It is too late in the season to make the necessary bricks and tiles before this monsoon ; but the timber will be felled on contract immediately, and the sand required for mixing

with lime will be dug from a hill stream near Hukumpet and brought in to Paderu on pack bullocks before the floods come down. There should be no difficulty in completing the work within the current year. Lime will be found an expensive item, as it must be imported on pack bullocks 18 miles from the foot of the ghâts. None is procurable elsewhere.

8. *Civil jurisdiction.*—One case was disposed of in the court of the Principal Assistant Agent. The following table exhibits particulars of the Agency district munsif's file :—

Pending at end of official year 1882-83.		Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during official year.	Pending at close of 1883-84.
Regular suits	29	18	47	43	4
Motions for decree execution ...	14	10	24	22	2
Miscellaneous petitions		41	41	38	3
	43	69	112	103	9

The highest and lowest value of any suit was Rs. 250 and Rs. 10 respectively. The plaintiffs traded from the low country for the most part, and the subject-matter in dispute was generally simple debt. No muttadar or other hill dignitary came before the civil tribunals in the capacity of party to suit.

9. *Crime.*—The year was marked by profound tranquillity, and the character of the recorded crime was of the most trumpery description, consisting, as it does, of petty thefts, assaults and trespasses.

The two cases of grave crime noted below fall under sections 384 and 170, Indian Penal Code, under which, in the capacity of Additional Sessions Judge, I convicted a low-country marauder of personation and extortion. The following table contrasts the numbers of case which came before the courts with the figures for the preceding year :—

Offences, 1882-83. —		Accused.	Convicted.	1883-84. Dismissed.	Accused.	Convicted.	Dismissed.
Grave cases ...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...
Petty cases ...	60	65	13	52	218	61	157
		65	13	52	220	63	157

10. *Liquor.*—Liquor is supplied under the rented system, the revenue derived from which amounted to Rs. 1,679-3-0 paid into the Golgonda treasury on account of four stills and seventeen shops, which were maintained for the supply of the requirements of the hill population. Rice spirit is principally used. No complaints were received against the renter or any of his subordinates.

11. *Opium.*—Seven shops were open for the sale of opium in these hill tracts, at which lb. 839-35 were sold, the price realized being Rs. 8,308-12-0. Opium is consumed by every man, woman and child in the hills, but there is no demand for maddut.

12. *Wild beasts.*—Twenty-five men and ten women were killed by tigers within the limits of Lamsinghi and Gudem police stations, or, in other words, within the Gudem and Golgonda hill tracts. Six tigers were killed at a cost in reward of Rs. 450, and Rs. 274 were disbursed for the destruction of ten panthers, two bears, and two hyenas. Of the tigers accounted for, two were probably man-eaters, as they were shot by specially deputed shikaris in the vicinity of their freshly slain victims in the Lamsinghi district, where a great scare existed during the cold weather.

13. Considering the extent and density of the jungle in these wild hills, and the confiding manner in which utterly unprotected clusters of one or two huts are dotted all over the face of the country, the death roll is not very high and falls far below that of Hill Mádugula, where the deaths recorded in one station register reached the enormous figure of 81 for the year.* The fact is that tigers in the Golgonda hills are not very numerous, judging from the infrequency of their droppings on the tracks. This is a certain test, as it is a marked peculiarity of the feline tribe that they invariably choose a road for their nocturnal journeyings in preference to the jungle ; such tigers, however, as do exist are dangerous, because the comparative scarcity of village cattle in those hills forces them to prey on man when game is scarce, and the cunning boldness

* Paderu.

of the professional man-eater is proverbial. Near Lothugedda, on March 4th, a police constable was carried off from the midst of a crowd of villagers, and pack bullocks in broad daylight and in an open plain. I saw the place. At Gimili the Naidu's wife was carried away by a tiger that entered the house, and a hamlet called Kulpura was depopulated by probably the same tiger, who adopted the device of scratching down the doors. The Rs. 100 reward has attracted an amateur from Bengal, who hopes to earn his living by the aid of a very ingeniously constructed spring gun. I left him at Lothugedda. Up to the date of my departure the guns had been fired by panthers only. Probably owing to the jungle being burnt tigers ceased killing in March.

14. The sanction of six scholarships for sons of muttadars has been communicated to the hill chiefs, who, I hope, will respond to the generosity of Government by consenting to send their sons to Nursipatam for education in local fund combined system school in the town which teaches up to the fourth standard.

15. The muttadar of Lothugedda was a State prisoner till released by the Special Commissioner. Since then he has continued in Nursipatam, and obstinately declines to live in his hill head-quarters. I forced his son up the other day, but he levanted after ten days and left the mutta to his dewan, an old man of no consequence. Unless the conditions of hill residence are faithfully complied with by this family, they should be removed from office and a fresh muttadar appointed, as the villagers complained to me of their chief's continued absenteeism.

16. The muttadars of Lamsingi, Pattaviddhi and Kottaviddhi are similarly to blame. I have warned them that neglect to spend at least a portion of each year in their respective cusbas will entail loss of office.

From W. H. WELSH, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.

I have had hardly any work in the Agency tracts except attending to public works.

2. In the Special Assistant Agent's division I have had the Minamalur ghât under my charge, and have been directed to build a house, office, and sub-jail for the future Paderu sub-magistrate.

3. I was at Minamalur from 14th to 18th May and went on to Paderu. I inspected the Minamalur ghât again on the 5th August, and again on the 23rd November. I then proceeded to Paderu and chose a site for the sub-magistrate's office and made a short tour through Hill Mádugula to the Golgonda hill tracts, returning to the plains by Lamsinghi on the 29th idem.

4. The Minamalur ghât work has been fully reported on in my letters, Nos. 245, 378, and 681, dated 1st June, 14th August, and 24th November 1883, respectively. The bridle-path had been completed from Minamalur to within 5 miles of the foot (with the exception of 200 yards or so at the highest point) by the 5th August. The maistry has since been working from the foot upwards, and had done about 2 miles when I inspected the place on the 23rd November. I hear he has since got to 2½ miles from the foot, and I hope that the work will be finished by the 31st March. The total expenditure up to end of December has been Rs. 1,891 for about 5 miles, or at the rate of about Rs. 378 per mile. The improvement in communication has been very great, and is much appreciated by the people. The new bridle-path has already suffered much by the passage of pack oxen before it had consolidated. Carts were coming for timber up the lowest 2 miles of the ghât when I inspected it in November. The rest of the track will not, however, be a cart road. The made roads of the district do not come within 15 miles of the foot of the ghât, as they end at Chódavaram.

5. These 15 miles are traversed by carts with the greatest difficulty. A regular road as far as Mádugula has been promised in Collector's letters, Nos. 1068 and 36, dated 22nd December 1883 and 15th January 1884, and Rs. 600 has been allotted (half from Agency and half from local funds) for enabling carts to travel from Mádugula to the foot of the ghât, and I hope that this will have been spent by the Chódavaram deputy tahsildar before the 31st March, and that the work will be satisfactorily done.

6. I have not yet begun the Paderu sub-magistrate's house. The Minamalur ghât maistry, who had undertaken to build it, has now been found unable to do so, at any rate for the present. My proposals were laid before you in letter No. 681, in which are also embodied the notes of my tour in Hill Mádugula.

7. I visited the eastern part of the Golgonda hill tracts in January.* The Lamsinghi ghât is in good order. Next year the communication between Nursipatam and Kondasanta ought to be improved, the last 3 miles being more difficult for carts than they ought to be. The tracks above ghâts which have been under the charge of Police Inspector Peraya Naidu are in very good order. He has much improved the crossings of several nullahs. On some, however, he has put log bridges which have turned out regular man traps. I have allotted Rs. 100 for improving the track between Lamsinghi and Krishnadevipet, and small sums for other improvements.

* From 6th to 15th January.

8. I inspected Lothugedda bungalow built last year by Peraya Naidu, and find it very well done.

9. The Special Commissioner, when he divided the Lamasinghi mutta between two members of the Bonangi family, left the details of the division to the Principal Assistant Agent. Mr. Winterbotham divided all except the village of Lamasinghi, respecting which he could not get the muttadars to agree to any decision. Accordingly, the Tahsildar has been collecting the rent, Rs. 30, and paying half to each muttadar. This year Balaya Padal brought to notice that Narsimha Padal was enjoying some lands whose rent was not collected by the Tahsildar and divided between them. I inquired into this point and decided that those lands also should be included in the village of Lamasinghi, and tried to bring the muttadars to agree on some division of Lamasinghi village. They could not be got to do so, and the Tahsildar will continue to collect the rents. I have also decided another dispute between these muttadars.

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Agency Report, by W. H. WELSH, Esq., for the Senior Assistant Agent's division, for 1883-84, dated Narainputnam, 15th April 1884.

Season.—It is commonly reported that there has been more rainfall this year than last year. That registered at Gunupur was 42·55 inches and that at Rayaghada 47 inches. Rain-guages having been supplied only this year, no comparison can be made with former records. Season on the whole favorable for cultivation. The rivers were in flood from July to December. The cold weather has been described as most exceptionably cold.

2. *Condition of Cattle.*—Foot and mouth disease appeared in Gunupur and Bissemkotaku in November and December. Deaths not numerous. Also a disease that seems to be rinderpest, from which deaths occurred in many villages in the Khond country and Gunupur. In the Sálúr agency tracts, there have been many deaths from rinderpest.

3. *Agriculture.*—The outturn of paddy, oil-seeds, raggi and tobacco is said to have been poor in Gunupur, better in Rayaghada. The paddy when forming the ear was injured by a caterpillar. The sugar-cane crop was poor. Bengal-gram, green gram and other pulses, samalu (*opliomenas trumentaceus*), gingelly and mustard yielded good crops. No locusts appeared. Prices were low and stationary.

4. *Trade.*—Large exports of local produce to Chicacole and Vizianagrum. The hill folk complain that the Komatis carry very big measures with them when they come to buy their grain, and so cheat them. Large Brinjary through traffic in gingelly, pulses, wheat, cotton and other produce. Less paddy than usual was brought down from the adjoining districts. As usual, salt was the chief article carried back by the pack oxen. No trade in minor forest products and less than usual in timber. The more accessible forests are apparently much exhausted and destroyed.

5. *Public Health.*—No epidemics prevailed.

6. *Crime.*—Many thefts of cattle are reported. Three occurred in the neighbourhood of Ramanaguda, which shows the necessity for the new police station proposed for that place by the Agent last year. I think, however, it would be better to spend money on the road, to get the Maharajah to post more paiks at Raibijji and Korlaghati, and to make the Durgi patro more energetic.

7. In February, the Bissemkotaku Sub-Magistrate reported that robberies are frequent on the highway between that place and Balaga, committed by Khonds from Raibijji and elsewhere. I heard vague reports of these myself when I passed that way, but it is not easy to get any definite information, as the Brinjaries when they lose cattle in this way cannot afford to stop their caravans and make complaints. They pass on and nothing is heard of the robbery from those who suffer. In the same way, two complaints of minor offences which were made to me by travelling traders at Bissemkotaku and Ombadola were not prosecuted, as the parties were moving on.

8. Mr. Prendergast has arranged for special patrols by the police of Rayaghada and Singapur, and has asked the Tat Rajah to station some paiks at the dangerous part of the road.

9. *Wild Beasts.*—Tigers are said to have killed eleven persons. They infest the forest of Raibijji and Chendrapur. Rewards have been paid for forty panthers and leopards, seventeen bears and four hyenas. Many cattle and dogs have been killed by panthers and leopards. The bears do no harm. A tiger which is supposed to have been a man-eater was shot by the patro of Kutragedda, but the reward was not claimed. The patro sen tthe skin to his chief, the Tat Rajah.

10. *Relations of the People with the Landholders.*—Some Savras made complaints of their rents being raised by the Gunupur amin. Rent had in one case been raised in 1875 and 1878, and the tenant said he knew nothing of the raising of the rent, but that he paid at the old rate. He was

consequently charged with arrears. In another case, a tenant complained of the rent of a mutta having been raised from Rs. 800, at which rate it was fixed by Mr. Fraser in 1880, to Rs. 900. It was explained in the amin's office that rent had not been raised, but that the tenant was Rs. 100 in arrear. It was difficult to obtain from that office accounts to show what the rents had been in each year and how and why they had been raised, as the amin has been for years withholding accounts from the Maharajah, and the date by which the Agent has required that he should furnish them has not yet arrived. For instance, the office clerk at first attempted to conceal the fact that certain rents had been raised in 1875 and 1878. As no good ground was shown for the second raising in 1878, I arranged that in two of the cases the rent should be as it was in 1875.

11. In the Khond mutta of Gudari, the amin attempted to raise the rents this year, but the people refused to pay, and there has been no enhancement. Among the Khonds, I had no complaints of rents being raised, though near Gudari the Khonds successfully objected to a proposed enhancement. I enquired about this subject in the villages near Bijjapur, and the people were perfectly contented.

12. A complaint was made by a Savra of Kuttini that two of the Gunupur amin's paiks compelled him to sell paddy at less than half the Gunupur price, which was not proved.

13. *Relations of People with Officials.*—As for the supply of provisions to the police, the present system by which the landholders' servants supply the police has worked smoothly here. There have been no disputes between police and amins such as are alluded to at paragraph 6 of the Special Assistant Agent's report for last year.

14. On the 7th January, the people of the Khond village of Meranda complained to the police that they expected to be attacked by the Khonds of Koiraguda and three adjoining villages, who were assembling to the number of three or four hundred. The progress of events was reported as follows in the Assistant Superintendent's letter of 15th January :—

"Arta and Nishanga Khonds of Meranda, of Gudari station, having informed second-grade head constable, No. 1028, Sitarambahuko of Deppaguda station on the 7th instant that the Khonds of Mokkaguda, Koiraguda, Nilaguda, and Loddiguda (Ladiguda in the map) contemplated attacking the villages of Meranda and Chakunda because of the death of a man of Koiraguda on the confines of those two villages, for which blood-money had not been paid in accordance with established custom, the head constable sent these men on to the Inspector of Gudari, and went himself to Meranda, where he was informed on the 8th by Asada Majji of Meranda and Reddi Majji of Chakunda that they expected an attack. Going then with his party of five constables to Koiraguda to ascertain what was happening there, he found the Gudari Inspector, station-house officer, and seven men there making inquiries. The Inspector reports that he called in the Majjis of the surrounding villages and learnt that, owing to the Gudari amin having doubled their rents, forced cowles at the new rates on them, and refused to receive rents at the old rates, they had been having councils to talk over the matter and had determined to complain to the Senior Assistant Agent when he visited the taluk, and that the Meranda people and their near connections, the Chakunda people, had thought it possible that these councils might be used to arrange an attack on them to extort blood-money for the death of Pidida of Koiraguda, who died on the confines of those villages on the 9th December 1883, but that, his death having been certified by the medical officer at Gunupur to have been the result of excessive drinking, they were quite satisfied and did not intend to demand blood-money. On hearing this, the Meranda and Chakunda people were satisfied, and the police returned to their respective stations."

15. Subsequently, on the 22nd and 23rd January, the Inspector of Gudari division reported that the uneasy feeling continued, and that the number of Khonds likely to attack was believed to have been swelled by men from other villages. Five men from Gudari station and eight men from Dippaguda station were moved to Meranda. The Inspector and Sub-Magistrate with seven more men arrived there on the 25th. The Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was then in camp in Pálkonda taluk, took further measures.

16. A written complaint had been put in by Rungasa Majji of Koiraguda, that Rani Majji of Chakunda and three others had caused the death of Pidida, and that Rani Majji had hushed up the crime.

17. The Sub-Magistrate and police then arrested the men who were accused, though the accusation was believed to be unfounded. On this the Khonds who were assembled dispersed.

18. The complaint against Rani Majji and others being fully investigated, it was found that there was only very slight evidence forthcoming that Pidida had met with foul play. This evidence is inconsistent and evidently false. On the other hand, there is satisfactory oral testimony, confirmed by that of the *post mortem* and by other circumstantial evidence, that Pidida died by excessive drinking. The accused were released.

19. Shortly after my taking charge of this division on the 9th February, I went to Gudari and visited Meranda and Koiraguda and the place where the body of Pidida had been found. I again investigated the cause of death, and found that there had been no ground whatever for

the complaint of foul play. It was only the pretence. The Khonds of Koiraguda had assembled with intent to recover blood-money in accordance with the old custom, by which, on the death of one of their men in the adjoining territory, they would be entitled to receive the value of eighty lives of live stock, &c., from the inhabitants of the villages situated therein. On the last occasion when blood-money had been exacted, the Khonds of Koiraguda had been compelled to pay Rs. 80. They therefore wished to have their turn now. The Assistant Superintendent of Police says "It is time that *Kanda* system was put a stop to. This is the third occasion within the last three years of an outbreak being threatened on account of its existence. On the two former occasions, the influence of the Inspector, the late Raikamanna Bahadur, was sufficient to disperse the Khonds without their having obtained any concession, and there was no necessity to punish the Khonds for the unlawful assembly." On the present occasion, the ill-feeling between the people of Koiraguda and Meranda was increased by the fact that the former are in possession of a piece of land which the latter lay claim to. The Koiraguda men are particularly incensed against Rani Majji of Meranda.

20. I made careful inquiries whether the assembly had been caused by discontent owing to leases at high rates being forced on the people by the Maharajah's servants, as was suggested in the first police report above quoted. The assembly coincided with a successful refusal of the Khonds to pay enhanced rents. There was no evidence that they are discontented with existing rents nor with our officials. The evidence pointed to old ill-feeling between the two villages. The demand of blood-money was a pretext for an attack. Both parties had then assembled in arms and at first refused to disperse. I tried, convicted and fined four of the ring-leaders in the unlawful assemblies. The fines were small, as this is the first occasion when assembling to demand blood-money has been treated as an offence. But I gave it to be clearly understood that the system of demanding blood-money must not be revived, and that assemblies for the purpose of enforcing it will be punished as unlawful assemblies.

21. *The Singapur Estate.*—The Rajah of Singapur died on the 25th February 1884 leaving no children. His widow Niladévi Pattamahadévi, aged about 25, has taken charge of the estate. By a will the late Rajah gave her authority to adopt an heir. I submit a special report as to whether it is advisable that Government should undertake the management of the estate. This was delayed as the new Sub-Magistrate is sick and I could not get his report.

22. *The Paikpad Estate.*—The Paikpad estate was taken under management in 1881, and the ward Padma, a widow aged 17, is subject to fits, and will never be able to manage the estate. She has authority to adopt and she proposes to visit Puri in Orissa for the purpose.

The annual receipts are Rs. 2,000 in money by rents from the six villages in the estate, besides the produce of home farms. Six garces a year is allotted for the support of the ward. The household charges are Rs. 240. Charity comes to Rs. 100, and the estate establishment of one clerk and one messenger to Rs. 108. The annual surplus should, therefore, be about Rs. 1,400, but there is no information in this office, the manager corresponding direct with the Agent.

Mr. Hewetson visited one of the villages. There is nothing to report about the condition of the ryots. The Chesikollu tank, which was out of repair, is being restored at a cost of Rs. 200.

23. *Territorial Changes.*—A new Sub-Magistrate's charge was formed by constituting the three muttas of Ombadola, Jagadalpore and Kutragudda with Bissemkotaku estate as the taluk of Bissemkotaku. These had previously formed part of the taluk of Gunupur. Bissemkota already formed police division No. IV. Suliman Khán Sáhib was appointed on 22nd January 1884, and, on the death of Narasaiya at Rayaghada, was transferred to the latter taluk. The new Sub-Magistrate of Bissemkota, Godavarti Sitaramayya, had not joined by the end of this official year.

24. *Bissemkota Taluk Office.*—An estimate of Rs. 2,000 for a tiled office, treasury and jail with thatched houses, for the Sub-Magistrate and gumastahs was sanctioned, and it was ordered that it should be executed this year. Krutivasa Patnaik, the Dewan of the Tat Rajah, took the contract to build it. The difficulty and expense of constructing a masonry building is very great from the want of masons and the scarcity of materials. The estimate which was framed by Narasaiya, the lately deceased Sub-Magistrate of Rayaghada, is a most absurd production. The total seems to have been set down first and the rest of the estimate made afterwards. The Dewan, who evidently took the contract only to oblige our officials, does not like it now, and has consequently dawdled away the greater part of the working season. The estimate provided for walls of rough stone in mud, with masonry archways, but he has substituted brick masonry. By the middle of February he had hardly finished laying the foundation. When he knew I was coming, he made more progress and he pushed on the Sub-Magistrate's house so that it was almost roofed in by the time of my arrival on the 22nd March. The walls of the gumastahs' houses had been nearly finished and those of the taluk office had risen one or two feet above the ground. The brick-laying was done in a very bad way, the middle of the walls being composed of broken brick. The brick-layers were shown the proper way, and some more progress was made. Meanwhile, the official year has ended and with it the term within which the contractor had to complete the work. I have, however, provided that the contractor shall proceed, and I propose to extend the term of the contract and recommend that the sanction should be renewed. I hear that the building continues to make progress,

25. *Public Buildings.*—The rest-houses along the Rayaghada and Ombadola road are used by the caravan population, and are consequently dirty and slightly dilapidated. Those in Gunupur taluk are in capital order. Police stations are in pretty good order; but at Jagadalpur there is no police station and the police are in a kind of booth with a roof but no walls. Fires are sometimes lit in the middle of it, for it belongs to one of the villagers, and it is freely entered by strangers, children and dogs. There are no police huts and there is no suitable exercise ground.

26. Road are in bad order. They have been starved for many years, and the present inadequate allotments have done very little good.

27. The allotment last year for the repair of the road from Gunupur to Khond hills was Rs. 300. This has to keep in order about 98 miles of main road without counting branches. Nothing is allotted for jungle clearing. I found that a few coolies were engaged to work on the road I was to march along. They took up their position and worked for a few minutes. Then they waited till I was within sight and began to dig again and went on till I had passed on. They were doing no good, but only pretending to level one of the many hundred ruts. For this they demanded a day's wages. I stopped this sort of work and spent the remainder of the allotment in tools, there being none on hand and dependence being placed on those of the labourers which are not always suitable. For next year the allotment proposed in the budget is Rs. 200 (*plus* 100 given by the Maharajah) for that road, and only Rs. 3,230 for all the roads in the division (including the Maharajah's grant of Rs. 2,000).

28. There are great difficulties in the way of doing the work properly even if there was money. It is not easy to get coolies, and when found they work in the manner described. The employment of contractors has been tried with little better success. The road from Chollapodan to Rayaghada was entrusted to one of the principal village heads, and he did not do very well. Part of some of the allotments lapsed.

29. I find it advisable to entrust the execution of the work in Gunupur taluk to the Police Inspectors, of whom there are three. They pass over the whole of the road either once or twice a month, riding or walking, and have their men walking along it nearly every day. The Assistant Superintendent has agreed to this. It is not desirable to introduce this change in Rayaghada, Bissemkota and Párvatipur taluks, where there are as many Deputy Tahsildars as there are Inspectors.

30. For all roads the allotments are inadequate. I hope that bigger ones may in future be given, and that we may be enabled to improve these tracks and others for which no allotment is now being made.

31. For instance, it is advisable to divert the road from Guma to Gunupur, which now crosses the Vawsadhora river at Jagannadhapur and again at Gunupur, and keep it on the right bank of the river the whole way till it gets near Gudari, making a branch to Battili to accomodate the carts from Parlákimedi. The road from Bissemkota and Kailasakota through Durgi and Rangamati would meet this track between Gumada and Sherana, and would also need to be improved.

32. The road from Rayaghada to our frontier beyond Ombadola also needs improvement, but much need not be spent while there is uncertainty about whether the railway will be made. It is, however, necessary to make the rocky pass near Ombadola practicable. Mr. Stone, the Executive Engineer in charge of No. II division, Vizagapatam-Raipur railway, pointed out to me that there are several very bad bits on the road which could be made easy for carts with a small expenditure. There is no allotment for this road this year, nor was there last year.

33. There has also been no allotment for the Singapur road.

34. The allotment of Rs. 10,000 for the whole district for jungle clearing has not been made last year or this year. Some of the road repair money has consequently been spent (chiefly in Párvatipur taluk) in jungle clearing, but in a futile way. The roots of the jungle remain beside and in the middle of the track, and form a coppice. The young shoots and leaves are cut every year, but the roots remain. An allotment that would allow of the roots being grubbed up for, at any rate seven feet on each side of the centre foot-path, is what is needed. The mere process of grubbing the roots would help to make the road a level track for carts. The rule that 50 yards on both sides (supposed effective arrow range) shall be cleared, has been quite neglected in Khond hills for want of funds. If a good big allotment is made in any one year, it will be wise to entertain an effective temporary establishment, during the working season, with a professional man and some dynamite; afterwards small annual allotments to be spent by the Inspectors in Gunupur, and by the Deputy Tahsildars elsewhere, could keep the roads up to the mark, as laid down in the orders on the reports for Mr. Garstin and others.

35. The Railway Engineers have completed the survey of one line throughout to the border of our agency tracts and beyond it and are surveying alternative lines at the date of this report. They have been fairly assisted by the patros and other authorities. At the time when I was passing through, however, no coolies could be obtained. It was pretended that I had absorbed them all.

36. *Sanitation.*—Gunupur was clean when I visited it. The outskirts of Rayaghada and most other villages were filthy. In the Khond hills adjoining Chinna Kimedi, the people were eager to avail themselves of medical aid. The sick people were laid out on cots along the line of march when I passed villages. My hospital assistant prescribed for them. The Gunupur hospital seems to be flourishing as an institution, but the building is too small and is ruinous. I enclose copies of remarks in the visitors' book, and recommend that action be taken on them. Vaccination makes very slow progress, and the vaccinators complain of opposition from the hill people.

37. *Education.*—I saw something of Mukharála Subbarao, Superintendent of Hill Schools, who seems to take much interest in his work. The normal school at Gunupur is, perhaps, the most important institution here. As far as I could judge, it is doing well.

38. Education in the middle school at Gunupur has probably improved since Mr. Monro's visit. There is, however, as yet no school-house. In paragraph 6 of the Director's remarks, embodied in G.O., dated 24th September 1883, No. 642, it seems that the Jeypore Maharajah undertook to build one. He has done nothing however, and school is kept in a house built by the Maharajah at the late hospital assistant's request as a speculation, the rent to be applied to the support of Késavaswami temple. The school pays a rent of Rs. 2 a month.

39. It has been suggested by the visitors to the present hospital that it should be abandoned, and a new one build, and that if repaired it would do for a school. It would be better if the Maharajah would build a new hospital (for which the Superintendent of Police has had an estimate prepared) and the old building can be repaired and made fit for a school.

40. There are result schools in this taluk at Gudari, Dippaguda, Kurlaghate and Jalteru. In the latter school there are some Savra boys learning. There has therefore been satisfactory progress in education.

41. In Bissemkota taluk there are schools at Bissemkota, Jagadalpúr and Ombadola, all new since Mr. Monro's visit. I visited the former and found it to be doing well There were four little girls learning arithmetic. The boys number only 20. The Tat Rajah has not supplied a building, furniture, or school material as he promised. When Mr. Hewetson was here in November the school was closed, the first master having died and the present master having absented himself. No Khond children attend school there.

42. In Rayaghada there is the school opened in January 1883. The Maharajah of Jeypore has never paid his promised Rs. 8 a month towards the master's salary since it was opened. This is hard on the master, and I have written to the Maharajah about it. The school is doing pretty well. There is also a school at Singapur in this taluk.

43. *Cattle Pounds.*—There are pounds in a few of the largest villages working satisfactorily. Some were newly opened during the year.

44. *Revenue—Opium.*—The old system worked well, and so apparently will the new system.

45. *Abkári.*—No remarks.

46. *Hill Tours.*—I was in agency tracts from 25th February to 1st April, and went through Gunupur, Bissemkota and Rayaghada taluks, visiting such distant places as Koiraguda, Bejjipur, Chendrapur, Ombadola, Piramara, &c. I held Bhéts in the Savra and Khond hills and distributed the allowance to the meriahs. Mr. Hewetson in November went through Rayaghada taluk visiting Kusa, Rayaghada, Komatlapetta, Dorabada, Chésikallu in Paikpad estate, Síkrapai, Singapur, Bandakuranja, Bissemkota and Balaga. He also went up the Potinghi ghât, and down the Tadivalasa ghât on the 26th and 28th July, passing through part of the Sálúr agency tracts. The Agent travelled from Dasmatpur to Narainputnam and Alamanda in the Párvatipur agency tracts in February. I had also been four times above the ghâts in the Principal Assistant's division and visited much of hill Madgole and the Golgonda hills. The tours have therefore been prolonged and complete.

47. Tirupati Raz is anxious to know the result of the recommendation made to the Government of India (paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 3386, dated 24th December 1883).

48. Narasaiya, late Sub-Magistrate of Rayaghada, died of fever on the 19th February last. The new Sub-Magistrate, Suleiman Khán, has been very ill with it. Puli Ramaswami, process-server, who accompanied this office to the hills, died of hill fever on the 21st instant.

Remarks in the Visitor's Book.

The hospital is two small. There are now eight in-patients in it, all police men, while there is really only one room for four or five. The building should be turned into a school-house and a new dispensary and police hospital built to the north of the sub-jail. The present school-house which is in a ruinous condition might well be pulled down.* The dispensary building is clean and neat and the medicines are well kept. The

* It has never fallen down.

15th April 1884. (Signed) W. H. WELSH.

hospital assistant, V. Guruswami Naick, takes an interest in his work and seems an intelligent and careful man. An extra supply of medicines has been supplied from the Agent's office as suggested by the Assistant Superintendent of Police and Assistant Agent Mr. Fawcett.

(Signed) J. H. GARSTIN,
Agent.

26th February 1881.

Inspected the hospital. The building is two small, and there is not sufficient room for medicines, &c.; the walls and roof do not look as though they would stand much bad weather. The situation is bad, the hospital being surrounded on all sides by other buildings. As there is no civil hospital within forty miles and the people are beginning to seek medical aid, I would strongly support the suggestion to build a new dispensary.

(Signed) A. ROGERS HARRISON, Surgeon,
District Surgeon.

5th December 1881.

Inspected the hospital. Clean and in good order. The suggestion to open a dispensary here will be considered in the agency department. The question of granting services of a compounder will be also considered.

(Signed) H. G. TURNER.

15th December 1881.

I have had an estimate prepared by the Public Works Department for a new police hospital with a view to carrying out Mr. Garstin's wishes, but as it amounts to over 3,000 rupees there is no chance of the money being available. If a dispensary were opened and the police were treated as in-patients on terms similar to those under which they are received in Local Fund dispensary, the present police hospital would then be available for a school-house.

(Signed) C. HARRIS,
Superintendent of Police.

6th April 1882.

The building is too small and I agree with him (Mr. Harrison) in all he says regarding site, &c.

(Signed) T. D. HARRIS,
Executive Engineer.

11th February 1883.

Everything neat and clean. The out buildings are in a dilapidated condition; but if the main building is to be given up, as it seems to me proper that it should be, it is not worth while repairing them. The suggestion of the District Superintendent of Police seems to me an excellent one for getting out of the difficulty and the District Surgeon is requested, if he approves of it, to again urge on the agency department the advisability of building a civil dispensary at once.

(Signed) H. G. PRENDERGAST,
Assistant Superintendent of Police.

6th December 1882.

From H. A. STUART, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Paderu, 7th June 1884, No. 167.

I have the honor to submit the annual report on my division.

2. Mr. C. J. Weir was in charge of the division from the beginning of the official year until the 5th July 1883, when he went on privilege leave, which he was afterwards compelled by ill-health to convert into sick leave. From the date of his departure until my arrival on November 20th, 1883, there was no officer gazetted to this appointment. In the interval, the office was in charge of various officers who had their own proper duties to perform in addition. As might be expected, the working of this division unavoidably suffered.

3. *Tours.*—Mr. Weir visited the Nowrangapur taluk in April and part of the Jeypore taluk in May. I passed the greater part of December in the Jeypore taluk and in January and February I accompanied the Agent to the Nowrangapur taluk. I left Koraput again at the end of February and proceeded to Malconghery *viâ* Ramagiry. I went across from the taluk head-quarters to Kondakamberu and returned to Koraput through Kudumila, Gummah and Govindapalli. I regret that I was unable to visit the southern portion of the Malconghery taluk, but I was unavoidably detained at Malconghery itself on affairs of which I have written in detail below. Out of the 132 days that I have been in Jeypore, I have passed 102 days in camp. I am now on a tour in the Nandapur and Hill Madgole taluks and propose to visit Koraput taluk before I go down to the plains.

4. *The Public Peace.*—I am glad to be able to report that there have been no serious disturbances during the year. I have made inquiries as to grievances at every village I have passed through, and I have frequently summoned the heads of neighbouring villages to meet me at my various camps. As a result of these observations, I am convinced that the people are for the most part happy and contented. In the neighbourhood of Guma, however, I received some complaints that the police took supplies and labour from the villagers without making any payment. I tried to get particulars of any individual case, but could not obtain any evidence to justify my proceeding magisterially. However, I issued orders to the police concerned that any such conduct on their part would, if proved, be punished very severely. At the same time, I pointed out to the villagers that they were extremely foolish to give supplies unless the police first paid for them, and added that they should at once report to me if any harm came to them in consequence of their refusal. These complaints were made against the police of the Ramagiri and Govindapalli stations. I inquired carefully at every village below the ghât within the limits of these same stations, but I was assured in every case that the police always paid for their supplies. This led me to make further inquiries, and I found that Sanyasi Naiko, an influential Bangari sowcar residing near Guma, had recently had several disputes with the police, and I believe that in consequence of this he has induced the ryots, most of whom are indebted to him, to make these complaints to me.

5. *Cattle Stealing.*—The ryots of the Jeypore taluk, however, have a *bonâ fide* grievance in the large number of cattle thefts that are committed there. The thieves are Dombas and Ghasis, and the cattle are killed for their skins. As soon as I discovered the extent of this species of crime I issued orders to the Sub-Magistrates that they were to refer all such cases to my court for punishment. At the same time, I directed the police to exercise greater deligence in the matter and especially to make inquiries, at the various markets, of Dombas selling hides as to how they obtained them, and to follow these cases up. I explained to the villagers what measures I intended to take, and I informed them that they must at once report all such thefts at the nearest police station, or otherwise our labour would be in vain. This they promised to do, but they expressed great doubts of the deterrent effect of imprisonment in the case of Dombas. The remedy they proposed was the simple one of cutting off the thief's hands. The measures that I have taken have been attended with a fair amount of success, and the villagers tell me that the thefts have greatly diminished. As stated above, the cattle are for the most part stolen for their skins. Numbers of Relli caste men come up from the plains for the purpose of buying skins, and there is also a wealthy Muhammadan merchant in Jeypore, who employs a large number of agents for the same purpose. The liberal prices obtainable and the facilities thus offered for the effectual disposal of the stolen property are too much for the morality of a Domba, and cattle stealing is naturally rife.

If the measures mentioned above do not cause a permanent decrease in this class of crime, I shall address you again with a view to proposing some such course as the registration of dealers.

6. *Malkangiri Taluk.*—Hari Dâs Patnaik has succeeded his father, the late Cham Patnaik, as Sub-Dewan, and his post of Nigaman of Malkangiri has been given to his brother Narasinga Dâs. The latter is wanting both in strength of character and energy. The total revenue demand of the taluk for the year was Rs. 6,721 and 49 garces 10 putties and 10 kunsams of grain, 87 goats and 4 putties 19 kunsams of oil. The amount of arrears, when I visited Malkangiri, was Rs. 2,072-8-0, grain 22 garces, 20 putties, 18 kunsams. The Deputy Tahsildar informs me that the arrears are unusually high, and that this state of things is due to the incapability of the Nigaman. I certainly think it would be a good thing to appoint another man to the post, but I know nobody in Jeypore possessing the qualities necessary for this very difficult charge.

7. Since the Fituri, the revenue settlement introduced by Mr. Turner has been abandoned, and the old system reverted to. Cowles are now given for only one year, and the plough and hoe taxes have been revived. The great instability of villages, which in this taluk are continually shifting their sites, makes the various muttadars and village heads unwilling to take leases for more than one year. They represented to me that the revenue of a village or mutta is of a variable nature, as the cultivation of one year is waste in the next, and the ryots frequently pass out of the mutta, and nearly always out of the village, in their search for fresh lands. I had no complaints from ryots of exorbitant demands on the part ef revenue officials, but many muttadars and village heads complained that their rents were being constantly raised. The Deputy Tahsildar says that these complaints are for the most part groundless, and the enquiries I made led me to the same conclusion. I am of opinion, however, that all increases of this nature should be notified through the Deputy Tahsildar to me, as it is very necessary that any undue demands on the part of the Nigaman should at once be disallowed in a taluk in which the muttadars would be only too ready to resist oppression by an appeal to force.

8. *Kondakamberu Mutta.*—The case of this mutta affords a good illustration of the above remarks. The former muttadar, Bangara Padal, was hanged for joining the Fituri. Venkanna Dora, the present muttadar was appointed by the Maharajah, with the concurrence of the

Agent, in 1880, and the rent was fixed at Rs. 150 per annum. This was increased by the late Nigaman, Dowlat Row, to Rs. 200, and was again raised last year by the present amin to Rs. 220. Venkanna Dora complained to me very bitterly about these continual additions to this rent. Mr. Weir mentions in his report last year, with regard to a similar complaint from this muttadar, that enquiry had satisfied him that the assessment (then Rs. 200) was a reasonable one. The mutta certainly comprises a considerable number of villages, but many of these are deserted, and the Dora says that the rent is nowhere higher than Rs. 2 per plough, while in some villages it is only Re. 1. No grain is paid. He gives the revenue of the mutta as Rs. 200, and says that he depends for his livelihood upon trade. At the time of Mr. Turner's settlement, the rent of this mutta was fixed at Rs. 230 (*vide* Agency Report for 1871-72). Since that settlement we have had the Fituri, and many villages have been deserted. It therefore seems probable that the present assessment is too high, and that the complaint is a reasonable one. I hope to visit Kondakamberu again from Gangraz Madgula, and I will make a more detailed inquiry as to the real resources of the mutta.

9. While halting at Kottameta, I made inquiries as to the alleged poverty to which Bangari Devi has been reduced. When she was removed from the control of the Malkangiri taluk in 1872, the Maharajah granted her the village of Chapanpali for her maintenance. This village is now deserted, and Bangari Devi has next to nothing. Her claims to a maintenance appear to me to be incontrovertible, and I would recommend that the Maharajah be requested to bestow a money pension upon her.

10. While in Malkangiri I found that the Maharajah has a gumastah stationed at Motu for the purpose of collecting tolls upon various kinds of exports. These are bees-wax, lac, gall-nuts, reed-mats, horns and skins. These are purchased from the ryots by the traders, and the toll is collected upon them as they pass through Motu. I spoke to the Dewan about this, and he said that no toll was ordered to be collected upon skins and he was of opinion that I had been misinformed. My information, however, was obtained both from the Nigaman and the traders themselves; so that I am confident it is correct. The Dewan said that a Government Order had been passed on the subject either in 1874 or 1875, but I have not been able to find this. The Maharajah is probably within his right in making collections upon actual jungle produce, though his mode of doing so is open to many objections; but he has certainly no right to tax hides, and I much doubt whether the tax upon manufactured mats and the horns of jungle animals is legal. The Dewan promised to issue orders at once about the hides, while the question of the tax upon mats and horns was left open pending a search by him for the Government Order alluded to.

11. To sum up: the general conclusions to which my inquiries in this taluk have led me are, first, that the ryots are generally contented, second, that some of the rents exacted from the muttadars are too high, and, third, that a new Nigaman is required. The general condition of the taluk has, I am afraid, improved but little, since the date of Mr. Turner's reports upon its people and resources.

12. *The Maharajah and his Affairs.*—I have had frequent interviews with the Maharajah and I have discussed many of his affairs with him. The most important of these was the education of his only son, a boy of about ten years of age. He is at present learning Ooriya only, and, unless some steps to have him properly educated are taken shortly, he will grow up with a mind as ignorant and contracted as his father's. The Maharajah seems very loath to send the boy away from Jeypore, but he continually promises to engage a tutor for him. I do not think, however, that he would be willing to offer a salary sufficiently large to tempt a tutor possessing the character and ability requisite for the difficult task of resisting with firmness the various hostile influences that would be placed in the way of the education of the young Rajah. If this boy is allowed to grow up in ignorance of everything except the one idea of his own importance, with which he is now being sedulously imbued, we shall have another incapable Rajah and the day of Jeypore reform will be put off for yet another generation. It would indeed be a great step gained if we could induce the Maharajah to send his son to the Raj-Kumar school at Jabbalpore, where the Minor Rajahs of the neighbouring states of Patna and Kalahandi are now being educated. He would there meet with other boys of a position as good as his own, and his eyes would be opened to the fact that Jeypore is not the only important state in India. I feel that this question is one of such importance that I venture to hope that you will ask Government to express a strong opinion on the point for communication to the Rajah, as Mr. Johnson's representations in January last have been as fruitless as my own.

13. The Dewan, Appa Row, has, I am a fraid, made but little progress in the direction of reform. This is through no fault of his own, for he is most anxious to introduce something like system and order in place of the present chaotic laxity. In a few instances, some kind of statement of the demand of a taluk has been obtained, but most of the Nigamans still send only as much money as the Maharajah needs or considerations for their own safety dictate. It is notorious that at least one Nigaman possesses more ready money than the Maharajah himself, and in all cases the revenue subordinates supplement their inadequate pay by appropriating considerable sums which ought to find their way into the treasury at Jeypore. Recent inquiries by Appa Row have brought to light a large number of forged payment orders, the amount of the

frauds investigated up to date being about Rs. 13,000. The Maharajah spoke to the Agent (Mr. Johnson) about the prosecution for forgery of the gumastah by whom most of these chits were written, but he has afforded me no assistance in the inquiry of the case, and appears to repent already of this departure from his wonted indolence. Now that I am beginning to become acquainted with the country and the local politics, I hope to be able to induce the Maharajah to take those energetic steps in the management of his state which the welfare of his people and the interests of his son alike dictate.

14. *Bastar.*—Several complaints have been received during the year against the action of the Bastar officials in arresting persons within the limits of this division. I recently met Mr. Berry, the Political Agent of Kalahandy, who is now at Jagdalpur making inquiries into the present condition of the Bastar state. At that gentleman's request, I am now preparing a memorandum of these complaints, which he has promised to investigate.

15. *Boundaries.*—Two boundary disputes between Sunkam in Bastar and Malkangiri in Jeypore were stisfactorily settled before my arrival. They were of a simple nature and call for no remark.

16. *A Post Office for Jeypore Town.*—I think the time has now come for a sub-post office to be opened in this town, the largest and most important in the division. At present the Sub-Magistrate receives and despatches letters, but he cannot grant money orders or register letters and parcels; the number of these sent by inhabitants of Jeypore is, I believe, considerable. The work, moreover, has outgrown the limits within which a Sub-Magistrate may be fairly called upon to perform these extra duties. During the year now under review, 6,335 articles (*i.e.*, letters, post cards, packets, &c.,) were received through the post at Jeypore. I have no figures to show how many letters, &c., were despatched, but the Sub-Magistrate's stamp register shows that he sold 416 postage stamps, 259 post cards and 320 envelopes. But this does not represent the total amount of post letters sent by the people of Jeypore, for many letters and all registered letters and parcels are sent to the post office at Koraput. There are at present only two post offices in the division, viz., at Koraput and Paderu. The latter might well be abolished in favor of Jeypore.

17. *A Dispensary at Jeypore.*—The Maharajah has expressed to me a desire to have a dispensary in Jeypore. He states that he will pay the salaries of the necessary establishment and provide a building if Government will supply the medicines. I do not think it is very necessary, and I believe it is the Dewan, rather than the Maharajah, who is anxious about it.

18. *Education.*—The schools opened at Koraput, Jeypore, Kotepâd, Nowrangpur and Nandapore under the auspices of Mr. Monro have not done so well as might be wished. None of the masters are men of ability and several of them are very unfitted for the duties of teaching at all.

(*a*) *Koraput School.*—The schoolmaster is a man of the Karnam caste and appears to be very ignorant. There are 19 boys on the rolls, for the most part sons of constables and peons. There are no children of ryots attending the school. Only two boys succeeded in doing a very simple addition sum. Most of the boys are ignorant alike of figures or letters.

(*b*) *Jeypore School.*—This is the best of the four schools in the division. The permanent master has been long absent through sickness. He does not enjoy a good character and if some of the complaints made against him by the boys are true, he is especially unfitted for the position of a schoolmaster. His *locum tenens* is very zealous and more intelligent than any of the other masters in Jeypore. The school consists of about 25 boys, some of whom have attained to a fair knowledge of English and to a comparatively high standard in arithmetic. All the children can read Telugu or Ooriya. There are no children of ryots on the rolls.

(*c*) *Kotepâd.*—The schoolmaster was absent when I examined the school, and his duties were being performed by his father. There are 25 boys on the rolls, but only 15 were present on the occasion of my visit. They have only been taught arithmetic up to simple addition, and Telugu reading, while a few can read simple English sentences. I was informed that a sum of Rs. 8 and odd was paid to Subba Row, the Deputy Inspector of Schools, about a year ago, for the purchase of books, but none have yet been received.

(*d*) *Nowrangpur.*—The schoolmaster is a dismissed constable and a confirmed drunkard. There are 25 pupils on the rolls; there were 60 when it opened. As might be expected, the teaching is very bad and most of the children know nothing.

(*e*) *Nandapore.*—The schoolmaster was convicted of offering a bribe to a public servant on the day after my arrival at this place. He knows no Ooriya and very few of the pupils know Telugu. The master taught the boys the latter language, and they in turn taught the master Ooriya.

(*f*) *Malkangiri.*—I take this opportunity of bringing to your notice the public spirit shown by Dondapati Jangam, the Sub-Magistrate of Malkangiri, in opening a school in that town at his own expense. He employs two schoolmasters, who give a very

fair instruction to 25 children. Several of these come from a distance and are children of ryots. The Sub-Magistrate is anxious to obtain a grant-in-aid for his school, and I recommend that the Deputy Inspector be requested to examine it for that purpose.

(*g*) *General Results and Prospects.*—With the exception of Jeypore town the results of the movement that has been set on foot are not encouraging. I have been expecting the Educational department to exercise some supervision over the schools that Mr. Monro inaugurated. But they have made no sign, and I shall now advise the Maharajah to make certain changes in the person, notably at Nowrangpur, and to provide certain books and maps that I consider necessary. My views on the subject, which I submit for your opinion and orders, are that we should have a good school at Jeypore with masters competent to teach up to the middle school standard, while the remaining schools should be purely vernacular, and nothing but arithmetic, history and geography. For all the schools both histories, or extracts from histories, and maps are urgently required. With a simple curriculum like this we may obtain good results, instead of, as now, wasting the time and energies of the boys in teaching them a species of pigeon English which can never be a source either of pleasure or profit to them.

(*h*) *The Paragas and Education.*—No children of Paraga or other Ooriya caste ryots attend any of the schools. These ryots have a strong prejudice against education, which they consider only fit for Pariahs. "*Ghasi Pat, Paraga Nat*—learning for the Ghasi, for the Paraga the nautch" is a proverb among them. At Kotepâd the ryots told me that if they sent their children to school, they could not be taught to carry a câvody; at Padwa, I was assured that if a Paraga boy were taught to read, his eyes would drop out and his head burst into a thousand pieces, and this was pointed by the sad fate of a neighbouring Naik, who had the presumption to learn to read with the result that he became blind, his heart broke and he died. I have suggested to several that a school for Paragas only might meet their wishes, but they one and all answered in the negative. Their prejudices are as yet too strong for reasoning and must be left to time.

19. *Opium.*—Government opium was sold to vendors during the year by the deputy tahsildars of Koraput, Jeypore, Nowrangpur and Malkangiri. The total amount sold was 6,994 lb. 14¼ tolas, realizing Rs. 64,698-4-4. The deputy tahsildars were relieved of this duty at the end of the year by the decision of Government to grant to Hemraz Ram Lal the monopoly of the vend of opium in these tracts. The balance of opium remaining in stock on the 31st March was left in the taluks, and the sequel has shown that this precaution was a wise one, as I have already been obliged to order the Jeypore deputy tahsildar to sell a small quantity owing to the failure of the stock of Hemraz Ram Lal. A detailed statement of the opium operations has been sent separately as usual.

20. *Abkári.*—This subject has been dealt with in detail in a separate report. The following statement shows the demand for the years 1882-83 and 1883-84:—

Taluk.	Demand. 1882-83.			Demand. 1883-84.			Remarks.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Koraput	11,500	0	0	11,000	0	0	Rented.
Jeypore	13,442	0	0	14,196	0	0	Amani.
Nowrangpur	7,500	0	0	8,746	4	0	Amani, rented 1882-83.
Malkangiri	1,111	0	0	983	0	0	Amani.
Total ...	33,553	0	0	34,925	4	0	

The total increase is Rs. 1,372-4-0, but there was a decrease for both Koraput and Malkangiri. In the case of the latter taluk, I am of opinion that the bids made by the vendors in the previous year were above the capabilities of the taluk. The demand for 1881-82 was Rs. 1,053-8-0, and I should put the value of the abkári revenue in Malkangiri at Rs. 1,000 only. The amani system has not worked well, as the deputy tahsildars are not sufficiently conversant with revenue work to be able to realize the outstandings readily. I am devoting my particular attention to this subject, and at the conclusion of the year I will address you again stating whether I think the renting or amani system would be the most profitable to Government.

21. *Special and Local Funds.*—The only fund of this nature that we have in this division is the Cattle Pound fund. The receipts during the year were Rs. 267-4-0 and the expenditure

Rs. 61-8-0. The pounds are in fair order, but some are still without water-troughs. I have now given the necessary orders on this subject, and have also directed trees to be planted in such pounds as require them.

22. *Petty construction and repair.*—The following statement shows the expenditure under this head:—

Particulars.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
Repairs to brickwork of the subsidiary and hill jails at Koraput.	31	3	2
Rethatching the jail and cutcherry buildings and the elephant shed at Koraput	119	1	0
Thatching the house of the hospital assistant attached to the Special Assistant Agent's office	13	5	0
Repairing and thatching the cutcherry and house of the sub-magistrate of Jeypore and the houses of his clerks ...	73	4	0
Repairs to the sub-jail at Jeypore	15	0	0
Repairing and thatching the sub-magistrate's cutcherry at Nowrangpur	67	5	6
Repairing walls of and thatching sub-jail at Nowrangpur ...	72	10	0
Total ...	391	12	8

The sanctioned amount under this head was Rs. 500, which is not above the ordinary requirements, there being no expenditure this year in Malkangiri. The cutcherry and jail buildings at Nowrangpur and Malkangiri are not satisfactory, and I intend shortly to address you on this subject in a separate letter. I have already written to you on the subject of the thatched roof of the Koraput jail.

Public Works.—I am glad to be able to report satisfactory progress in this branch of my duties during the year under review. I have derived the greatest advantage from the assistance of Mr. Bellis, the European supervisor, who has performed his duties in a most able and zealous manner. He joined his appointment on April 1st, 1883, and has spent the whole year in the hills with the exception of a short holiday at Christmas. The following statement shows the original and revised allotments and the expenditure:—

Name of work.	Original estimate. Rs.	A.	P.	Revised estimate. Rs.	A.	P.	Expenditure. Rs.	A.	P.
ROADS.									
New Works.									
(*a*) Road from Malkangiri to Kondakamberu.	2,000	0	0	130	0	0	130	0	0
(*b*) Turner's ghât road	3,000	0	0	3,870	0	0	3,870	0	0
Repairs.									
(*c*) Nowrangpur to Raigarh	750	0	0	650	0	0	607	2	9
(*d*) Jeypore to Motu	2,000	0	0	500	0	0	228	0	0
(*e*) Jeypore to Borigumma	500	0	0	500	0	0	587	0	6
(*f*) Koraput to Pottingi	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
(*g*) Koraput to Nowrangpur	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0
(*h*) Borigumma to Kotipad	500	0	0	500	0	0	412	15	6
(*i*) Koraput to Jeypore	1,500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0
BUILDINGS.									
New Works.									
(*j*) Chattrams at Koraput	2,000	0	0	3,600	0	0	3,941	4	4
(*k*) Jeypore sub-jail and cutcherry ...	...			2,500	0	0	2,970	13	3
(*l*) Pottingi sub-jail and cutcherry ...	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,581	3	11
(*m*) Sub-magistrates' and clerks' houses at Pottangi	500	0	0	500	0	0	418	12	1
Repvirs.									
(*n*) Repairs to 19 rest-houses	950	0	0	950	0	0	950	0	0
(*o*) Government buildings at Koraput ...	2,000	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,002	11	8
SANITATION.									
(*p*) Sanitary works at Koraput	800	0	0	800	0	0	800	0	0
Total ...	20,700	0	0	20,700	0	0	20,700	0	0

(*a*) *Malkangiri to Kondakamberu road.*—The revised estimate for this road was supplemented by an allotment of Rs. 1,870 from the Maharajah's grant so as to bring the amount up to the original allotment. A very good trace was made down the ghât, and the road was finished up to Korkonda by the end of the year. It has since been continued to within five miles of Malkangiri, and will be finished by the end of this month. The work was one of some difficulty, but it has been executed most carefully and economically. The ruling gradient on the ghât is prohibitive of cart-traffic, but it will, I imagine, be some years before we have carts in Malkangiri. This road should be continued as a bullock-path across the Nandapore taluk to Paderu, and the Minamalur ghât or else down through Korkonda (in Gudem) to Lamsingi.

(*b*) *Turner's ghât road.*—The greater part of the expenditure on this road has been devoted to making a new trace in that portion of it where the old road was too steep for carts. To finish this, another Rs. 5,000 will be required. A sum of Rs. 870 was spent in repairs. The advantages of this road over the Imperial ghât road are a shorter length and a constant supply of water. For the latter reason it will always be preferred by the traders and travellers to its more expensive rival, on which, in the dry season, there is only a most scanty supply of water to be obtained.

(*c*) *Nowrangpur to Raighur road.*—No repairs were executed on this road during the year. The expenditure was on account of work done last year, for which the overseer had not made payments. It was found that the overseer had prepared false accounts by which he would have realized about Rs. 400. There was not sufficient evidence to warrant a prosecution, but he was at once dismissed. A very liberal allotment has been made for this road in this year's budget, and I hope to be able to inform you in my next report that it is open for cart-traffic throughout.

(*d*) *Jeypore to Motu.*—This is in very bad order throughout. The road itself is in good condition, but nearly every bridge has been washed away. The expenditure was principally on account of bridges. The Maharajah's grant is being utilized to continue the work, and the road will be put in good order again as soon as practicable.

(*e*) *Jeypore to Borigumma.*—Seven miles of this road have been repaired and put into good order. Much of the money was spent in renewing a causeway which had given way. Some few bridges will need repairs this year.

(*f*) *Koraput to Pottingi.*—This road is now in good order throughout. The bridges over the Kolâh have been repaired as Kherande and also several other bridges. The revetments and earth-work in parts were also repaired.

(*g*) *Koraput to Nowrangpur.*—The large bridge over the Kumba near Koraput was renewed and several smaller bridges also. A considerable amount of earth-work and revetment was executed, and a portion of the Maharajah's grant was also devoted to this work. The road has not been properly repaired for some time, and the result is that a considerable outlay will now be required.

(*h*) *Borigumma to Kotipad.*—Twenty-seven new bridges were built on this road, but I regret to say that the work was very badly done. When I went over the road last month, I found that nearly every bridge had partly fallen in. There is considerable cart traffic on this road and the country-carts with their narrow wheels studded with large nails instead of tyres are certainly very trying to any gravel road. The overseer was, however, greatly to blame, and I have punished both him and his behra.

(*i*) *Koraput to Jeypore.*—The money has been well spent on the ghât, which suffered much during the last rains. Earth-work has been repaired, revetments put right, side drains cut, and rocks in the roadway burnt out. I recently drove down the ghât in a dog-cart.

(*j*) *Chattrams at Koraput.*—There has been a large expenditure under this head, but the work has been well and cheaply done. The late supervisor wasted a great deal of money on this work, and, as regards some branches of it he appears to have been guilty of something more than waste. I can find no accounts, and I hear that he kept none. The travellers' bungalow, however, is now finished. It has been necessary to remove the roof of the stable put up by the late supervisor as the slope was altogether insufficient. This and the chattram in the village will be finished this year.

(*k*) *Jeypore sub-jail and cutcherry.*—This is a neat brick building containing three rooms, a central hall, a guard room, and four cells. The expenditure is on account of foundations (stone in chunam), basement, walls, and door and window frames. It remains only to put on the roof, and this is now being proceeded with. I hope to have it ready for the Sub-Magistrate by next month.

(*l*) *Pottingi sub-jail and cutcherry.*—The foundations have been completed, half of the basement built and 50,000 bricks made and burnt.

(*m*) *Sub-magistrates' and clerks' houses, Pottingi.*—The former is finished and the walls of the latter are completed and the roofs are being put on.

(*n*) *Repairs to rest-houses.*—The following rest-houses have been repaired during the year: Semiligura, Tenthkunti, Govindapilli, Kotameta, Malkangiri, Kondakamberu, Guma, Kolar, Poraga Sunku, Dasmatpur, Borigumma, Sosahandi and Kotipad. The rest-house at Semiligura is greatly used, but is wretched building. I have ordered certain improvements which will be carried out this year.

(*o*) *Repairs to Government buildings, Koraput.*—The bungalow in the occupation of the Superintendent of Police and myself has been retiled and materials have been collected for thatching the outbuildings and clerks' houses.

Sanitary works, Koraput.—This money has been well spent in making Koraput as clean and neat a little village as will be found in India. Planting operations have been continued and the tope intended eventually as a camping-place for carts and bullocks is now completed. The blue-gums continue to thrive well.

23. *Summary.*—Of the total amount spent by me on public works, Rs. 9,000 only was available for roads. In addition to this, there is the grant of Rs. 4,000 received from the Jeypore Maharajah. With this sum I am expected to keep in order upwards of 320 miles of road, including no less than five ghâts. It will readily be imagined that the roads are frequently in very bad order in spite of all our exertions to keep them in repair. But the reason I refer to this subject is to show that we have not sufficient funds to continue the new ghât road from the plains up to the northern frontier of the Jeypore country with anything better than the road now existing. The wooden bridges on this are continually being washed away and traffic thereby interrupted. The price of chunam is prohibitive (so far as agency funds are concerned) of masonry bridges. Yet these are most urgently required, and with any considerable traffic on the road are absolutely necessary. I therefore recommend that the road from Pottingi to the foot of the Koraput-Nowrangpur ghât at least be handed over to the department of Public Works, with a view to having it put into thorough order. Once completed, I can keep it up out of the funds at my disposal.

24. *Criminal justice.*—During the calendar year 1883, 63 criminal cases were disposed of by my court. Of these, two were committed to the Agent's court. The prescribed detailed statements have already been submitted to you. Three appeals were filed and disposed of during the year, the judgments of the lower courts being in all cases up held.

Mr. de-la-Combe, the sub-magistrate of Pottingi, arrived and took charge of his appointment on 17th January 1884. His jurisdiction consists of the limits of the police stations of Pottingi, Araku and Nandapur. This will leave only two stations—Padwa and Paderu,—for the sub-magistrate that it is proposed to locate at the last-mentioned place. At neither of these stations do the number of crimes average more than 20 per annum; on the other hand, the deaths from tigers are very excessive. It will thus be seen that the work will be very light and that the Sub-Magistrate will have much time on his hands which he might profitably employ in travelling about his charge and endeavouring to rid the country of the fearful scourge that is fast depopulating it. I therefore hope that either an East Indian or European of sporting proclivities may be appointed. I am doubtful, however, whether it would not be better to place this new sub-magistrate at Omorkot instead of at Paderu. All cases of the Rigarh police station have now to be brought to Nowrangpur, a distance of 65 miles.

I have no remarks to make on the work of the subordinate magistracy. The prescribed detailed annual statements have already been sent direct to you, so you are doubtless aware of both the nature and the extent of their work. The quality of it is fairly good, and their calendars always have my most careful attention. The Koraput sub-magistrate has now exercised third-class powers since the 29th of November 1883, and might safely be entrusted with second-class powers.

25. *Civil justice.*—Duringt he calendar year 1883, 16 civil suits were instituted, making with the 16 suits pending from the end of last year a total of 32 suits for disposal. Of these, 18 were disposed of and 14 were pending at the end of the year. The total value of the suits instituted during the year is Rs. 2,076, giving an average of Rs. 129-12-0. As already stated, there was no officer in this appointment from 5th July 1883 until my arrival on November 20th, and in the interval no civil suitswere disposed of.

This part of my work is the most unsatisfactory of all. I am constantly travelling about, and am generally quite unable to state where I shall be on any particular date long enough beforehand to allow of summonses being served. I have no special establishment for this last duty, so that it takes some time to get a summonses served. Then, again, the people know nothing of our dates, so that a long notice to them is generally useless. It must be remembered that I have 10,000 square miles of country to travel over, and but eight months to do it in. There are no carts, and in many places only steep and rocky jungle paths, so that I can seldom travel fast. I take it that the most important part of my duties is to travel about and ascertain the feeling and condition of the people. If I am correct in this view, it must be clear that I can seldom make halts long enough to allow of parties in civil cases being brought into my camp. This year I have fixed all my civil cases; there are now about 35 on my file from the 16th June to the 15th July at Koraput. It is, however, highly objectionable that only one month in a year is available for the dispensing of civil justice, and I therefore recommend that the sub-magistrate of Jeypore be given civil powers up to a value of Rs. 250, an appeal lying to my court as provided by the Agency rules. An extra allowance on this account of Rs. 50 a-month might be given to him. We should thus have a stationary court of first instance which would dispose

of nearly all the suits arising in the division, while for the remainder and for the appeals I could easily make arrangements.

26. *Elephants.*—There have been no casualties among the elephants during the year. The Muckna is now very old and nearly useless for anything but light work He is now suffering from an abscess on the shoulder—not soreback—and will not be fit for work again for some time. The smaller of the two cows has not grown at all since she arrived, and can only carry a very small load. The other cow is still growing and is a most useful and willing animal. It is cruelty to work the Muckna any longer, and I therefore request that he may be replaced by a full-grown cow, if possible, and that the small cow be sent to a depôt or khedda, where without work she might perhaps grow, and that another elephant be sent to me in her place. I further request that you will be kind enough to move in this matter as soon as possible, so that the elephants may be ready for next touring season. If possible, I should like at least one of the new elephants to be trained for shikar, as this would give me a greater chance of success against the man-eating tigers noticed below.

27. *Civil hospital at Koraput.*—There is at present, as you are aware, a police hospital at Koraput, in charge of an apothecary and hospital assistant. There is only one ward in this, and it is generally fully occupied by sick constables. Persons who have received injuries in any criminal case are generally received into hospital, and in the case of males there is not much difficulty about this. For females, however, there is no accommodation, and when a woman and two young girls were recently brought in from Giriligumma very badly injured by a man who had already murdered five persons, they had to be placed in a corner of the verandah with a few mats to protect them from the weather. I could build a small hospital with two wards, a verandah, and a tiled roof for Rs. 2,000, and no extra establishment would be necessary. It would, perhaps, be advisable to make the apothecary a civil, as distinguished from a police, officer, and to place him under me, instead of, as now, under the Superintendent of Police.

28. *Rainfall and season.*—The following statement shows the rainfall registered at four stations during the past three years :—

Year.	Malkangiri.			Nowrangpur.			Jeypore.			Koraput.			Remarks.
	Wet days.	Inches	Cents.	Wet days.	Inches	Cents.	Wet days.	Inches	Cents.	Wet days.	Inches	Cents.	
1881-82 ..	67	59	6½	83	67	3½	91	42	6½	74	54	5½	The figures for Nowrangpur refer to the calendar years 1881, 1882, 1883.
1882-83 ..	37	79	2	102	73	1½	86	74	7	65	57	5	
1883-84 ..	78	48	8½	74	57	0	80	58	6	70	66	5½	
Average ..	60	62	5	86	65	8	86	58	6	70	58	9	

The season has been a good one in the Nowrangpur taluk and very fair in the Jeypore and Koraput taluks. In Malkangiri and Nandapur the crops suffered somewhat for want of timely rain.

29. *Vaccination.*—The following statement shows the progress of vaccination in the various taluks :—

Taluk.	Number vaccinated.			Number successful.		
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Koraput	659	583	1,063	619	531	981
Jeypore	721	635	753	667	597	746
Nowrangpur	385	597	1,833	363	581	1,683
Malkangiri	112	229	1,619	102	221	1,559
Total ...	1,877	2,144	5,268	1,751	1,930	4,969

These figures are very satisfactory, and I have no reason to doubt their accuracy. On the other hand I have not been able to test them to any considerable extent, as the vaccinators are generally either sick or attending on their deputy inspector when I visit their taluks. The progress of vaccination in Malkangiri is very gratifying, and is entirely due to the action taken by the sub-magistrate He had all his own and his relations' children vaccinated publicly before an assembly of village heads. The people, who look upon him as a father and go to him for treatment in all their ailments, at once brought their children forward and had them vaccinated.

The deputy inspector again recommends that vaccination should be made compulsory, but he shows a more correct knowledge of the inhabitants of these hills when he goes on to suggest that if the principal men would come forward and have their children vaccinated, the ryots and others would soon follow their example. I had myself a very instructive experience of the difficulties that beset the path of the vaccinator. While in camp at Borigumma, I went one morning into the village with the vaccinator and my dresser, and after considerable difficulty succeeded in getting seven children vaccinated, the mothers reluctantly consenting. On the following morning we visited another village, but the people had heard of our visit to Borigumma on the previous day, and, with the exception of three, all the children had been sent off to the jungle. Of the three who remained, one ran away directly he saw the vaccinator and hid himself in the cook-room of his house, while the mothers of the other two refused to have their children vaccinated. They were not going to have their children, they said, exposed to the dangers of vaccination, unless all the other children in the village were vaccinated too. I remained for an hour endeavouring to persuade them, but my efforts were fruitless. Several objectors have informed me that they have known of cases of persons who were vaccinated being the only victims of small-pox in a village. There may be some truth in this, as the operations may have been unsuccessful. From my own inspection and the reports of my dresser, I am led to think that much of the lymph used by the vaccinators is not good. The deputy inspector, however, always reports to the contrary.

30. *Deaths by wild animals.*—During the calendar year 1883 no less than 234 persons were killed by wild animals. Of this number, 193 were killed by tigers, a very large proportion of the deaths occurring in the Nandapur taluk. There are at least three man-eating tigers in this taluk, and they have killed 42 persons in the first four months of this year. In the village in which I write this (Gameli), exactly a year ago, to-day, the wife of the village magistrate's son was seized on the very threshold of her house. This was the climax to a long series of deaths, and the ryots deserted the village at once. A few returned a month ago and the pariahs came back only the day before yesterday. In the forty-five villages belonging to the Gangrâz Maudugôl mutta, seventy-five persons have been killed by tigers during the last four years. All around one sees nothing but deserted villages and land left waste. Mr. Weir and Mr. Egan tried last year to shoot this tiger but without success. Mr. Egan and I are now making another effort, but the brute has such a wide range that it is difficult to get information of a kill in time for it to be of any use. The people are paralysed with fear and afford but little assistance. The only remedy that I can suggest is that Government should depute a certain number of officers on this special duty. We should then be able to have, say, six camps at distances of 8 miles, and in this way we could get early information of a kill. It would not, I should imagine, be difficult to find four officers who would willingly accept such an appointment and Mr. Egan and myself would of course assist.

31. *Office establishment and subordinates.*—There have been a number of casualties in my office during the year, and all the clerks were present and well for only ten days, while the office was in the hills. T. Prakasa Row, the acting second clerk, died on January 17th, 1883, and Bhaskara Row, who was appointed to the vacancy on April 1st, 1883, died on April 21st of the same year. Gopalsami Naidu, who had previously been dismissed for drunkenness from the post of mutchi in this office, was by a strange oversight appointed to act as second clerk. From the 28th December 1883 to the 10th January 1884 he was wandering from village to village in the neighbourhood of Koraput in a state of continuous intoxication and was accordingly removed. I appointed in his place M. V. Jagannatha Row, who is a willing and intelligent clerk and has so far given me every satisfaction. S. Umapathi, the sub-magistrate of Nowrangpur, received three months' sick leave during the year, and has suffered a good deal from sickness since his return. The Pottingi sub-magistrate and his two clerks were obliged to come into Koraput for treatment of the very severe fever they were suffering from. The sub-magistrate was quite unconscious when he arrived, and both the clerks, one of whom had previously been for a year in Koraput, were greatly reduced.

Dondapati Jangam, the sub-magistrate of Malkangiri, has continued to perform all his administrative duties with the same intelligence and tact and to send in returns as incorrect as heretofore. No orders have as yet been received with reference to the increase of the salary of the sub-magistrates and the clerks in my office. Unless higher pay is given, I can never expect to get efficient men, and even high pay will only tempt men of moderate abilities and qualifications. I do not, however, recommend an increase in the salaries of all the present holders of the various appointments, most of whom are sufficiently well paid already, while some are paid far too well. There is not a single passed man among my subordinates, and my best sub-magistrate would not be more than a twenty-rupee gumastah in the plains. I have no desire to violate the homely proverb and depreciate my own subordinates, but I am only too well aware of the many shortcomings of this division in the matter of returns and accounts, and I take this opportunity of indicating the chief cause.

32. *Explanation of delay.*—In conclusion, I desire to explain that the delay in the submission of this report is due, first, to my own illness from fever throughout April, and then from the illness

of my clerks. At present both the head clerk and the fourth clerk are absent on sick leave, and I have not yet been able to fill up their places.

I.—Statement of Session Cases tried by the Agent to the Governor of Vizagapatam during the year 1883.

Nature of offence.	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners.	Number sentenced to death.	Number sentenced to transportation.	Imprisonment. Simple.	Imprisonment. Rigorous.	Fine.	Whipping.	Total convicted.	Number discharged.	Pending on 31st December 1883.	Remarks.
1. Murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, attempt at suicide, concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body and robbery, being an old offender, under sections 302, 304, 309, 318 and 392 and 75, Indian Penal Code.	10	19	1	(a) 3	..	(b) 6	..	..	10	8	(c) 1	(a) For life. (b) One for two months, one for eight years, three for five years each, one for three years. (c) In the Lunatic Asylum under medical treatment.
2. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, rioting armed with a deadly weapon and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means, under sections 304, 148, and 324, Indian Penal Code.	6	28	..	..	..	(d) 27	..	..	27	1	..	(d) One for five years, one for three years, four for four years each, six for one year each, fifteen for three months each.
3. Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt under section 397, Indian Penal Code.	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
4. Dacoity under section 395, Indian Penal Code.	2	14	..	..	..	(e) 5	..	..	5	9	..	(e) One for two years, one for ten years, three for five years each.
5. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night and being an old offender under sections 457 and 75, Indian Penal Code.	1	5	..	..	..	(f) 5	..	..	5	..	..	(f) One for five years, four for three years each.
6. Attempt to murder, attempt to commit culpable homicide and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means under sections 307, 308, 326, Indian Penal Code.	4	4	..	..	..	(g) 4	..	..	4	..	..	(g) One for eight years, one for three years, one for two years, and one for six months.
7. Abducting a woman with intent to compel her to marry under section 366, Indian Penal Code.	1	9	..	..	..	(h) 8	(i)1	..	9	..	..	(h) Eight for one month each. (i) One for a fine of Rs. 100 and in default for six months' rigorous imprisonment.
8. Rape, enticing away a married woman and wrongful confinement under sections 376, 498 and 342, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	..	..	..	(j) 1	..	..	1	..	..	(j) For two years.
Total ..	26	82	1	3	..	56	1	..	61	20	1	

VIZAGAPATAM,
8th July 1884.

(Signed) W. H. WELSH,
for *Acting Agent to the Governor.*

II.—Criminal Statistics for 1883, Vizagapatam Agency.

Number.	Name of the officer.	Trials or Inquiries. Cases. Pending.	Received.	Total.	Disposed of.	Persons. Pending.	Received.	Total.	Disposed of. Convicted or committed.	Otherwise.	Total.	Appeals. Cases. Pending.	Received.	Total.	Disposed of.	Persons. Modified or reversed.	Otherwise.	Total.	Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Agent to the Governor ..	..	28	* 28	27	1	..	88	88	61	26	87	1	..	5	5	5	..	..	9	9	4	5	9	..
2	Additional Session Judge ..	..	2	2	2	..	..	6	6	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Principal Assistant Agent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	4	4	3	1	4	..
4	Senior Assistant Agent ..	..	15	15	15	..	28	28	28	12	16	28	16	..	9	9	8	1	..	14	15	11	3	14	1
5	Special do. ..	6	83	89	79	10	140	150	72	78	62	134	16	..	4	4	4	..	..	4	4	4	..	4	..
6	2nd-class Magistrate, Golgonda..	1	30	31	31	..	96	97	38	59	59	97	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	3rd-class do. ..	..	10	10	10	1	25	25	7	18	18	25	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Do. do. ..	..	2	2	2	..	4	4	4	..	4	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	2nd-class do. ..	..	5	5	5	..	9	9	..	5	5	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Do. do. ..	..	1	1	1	..	7	7	..	7	7	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Do. do. ..	2	33	35	34	1	85	89	40	48	48	88	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	3rd-class do. ..	..	11	11	10	1	18	19	14	4	4	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	2nd-class do. ..	..	132	132	132	..	273	273	201	72	72	273	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Do. do. ..	..	104	104	104	..	275	275	138	137	137	275	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Do. do. ..	..	307	310	309	..	508	517	358	159	154	512	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Do. do. ..	3	148	166	155	11	351	399	177	222	190	367	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Do. do. ..	18	184	190	188	2	316	333	216	117	115	331	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Do. Malkangiri. ..	..	96	96	96	..	143	143	116	27	27	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	36	1,191	1,227	1,200	27	2,373	2,462	1,460	944	944	2,404	58	1	20	20	19	1	..	32	32	18	13	31	1

(Signed) H. G. TURNER,
Ag. Agent to the Governor.

* Transferred to the Additional Sessions Judge.

VIZAGAPATAM,
8th July 1884.

III.—Civil Statistics for 1883, Vizagapatam Agency.

Number.	Names of Courts.	ORIGINAL.							
		Pending on 31st December 1882.	Instituted in 1883.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Decided.	Transferred to other Courts.	Total.	Pending on 31st December 1883.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agent to the Governor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Principal Assistant Agent	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
3	Senior do. do.	..	9	..	9	9	..	9	..
4	Special do. do.	16	16	..	32	18	..	18	14
5	Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	District Munsif, Golgonda	28	13	..	41	32	..	32	9
7	Do. do. Narayanapatnam ..	1	56	..	57	46	..	46	11
8	Do. do. Gunupur	7	85	..	92	78	..	78	14
9	Do. do. Rayaghada ..	3	43	..	46	43	..	43	3
10	Do. do. Sálúr	1	3	..	4	4	..	4	..
11	Do. do. Srungavarapukóta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	56	226	..	282	231	..	231	51

Number.	Names of Courts.	APPEAL.							
		Pending on 31st December 1882.	Instituted in 1883.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Decided.	Transferred to other Courts.	Total.	Pending on 31st December 1883.
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Agent to the Governor	3	..	..	3	2	1	3	..
2	Principal Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Senior do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Special do. do.	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..
5	Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	District Munsif, Golgonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Do. do. Narayanapatnam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Do. do. Gunupur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Do. do. Rayaghada ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Do. do. Sálúr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Do. do. Srungavarapukóta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	3	2	..	5	4	1	5	..

VIZAGAPATAM,
8th July 1884.

(Signed) H. G. TURNER,
Ag. Agent to the Governor.

IV.—Memorandum of expenses incurred on hill tour of 1883-84, Vizagapatam Agency.

Items.	Amount. RS.	A.	P.
1. Warm clothing to peons, &c., on the Agent's establishment ...	77	2	0
2. Presents to hill people, including the price of present cloths, &c., ready-money presents	270	13	0
3. Postal expenses	16	2	0
4. Carriage of doolies	40	10	0
5. Do. of records	171	6	0
Total ...	576	1	0

VIZAGAPATAM,
8th July 1884.

(Signed) W. H. WELSH,
for *Agent to the Governor.*

ORDER—dated 13th October 1884, No. 2619, Judicial.

The tours of inspection made by the Agent during the year were not so complete as usual, but his Assistants appear to have made thorough examinations of their charges, and Mr. Stuart seems to have done excellent work in this respect.

2. With reference to the Agent's remarks upon the lamentable mortality from man-eating tigers in the Hill Madagula tracts, the Government observe that recently measures have been sanctioned by which, it is hoped, the population will be better able to defend themselves from this scourge, and the Governor in Council relies upon the Agent doing his utmost to assist the villagers in the matter.

3. It was always intended that the sub-magistrate at Paderu should be under the Principal and not the Special Assistant; this arrangement is now definitely sanctioned. Mr. Welsh's action in promptly suppressing the threatened disturbances at Meranda appears to have been judicious and meets with the approval of Government. The Agent's proposal to build a hospital at Gunupur from Provincial funds is sanctioned; he will obtain estimates and plans and forward the same for approval, stating whether he proposes to construct the building by Public Works or Departmental agency.

4. With regard to the state of things in Jeypur—affairs in Malkangiri seem to demand the attention of the Agent, and Mr. Turner's thorough knowledge of that locality and its needs will enable him to take any measures which may be necessary to prevent the recurrence of discontent there. Nothing should be permitted in the shape of a revival of the plough and hoe taxes, and the Agent should not hesitate to issue any orders that may be required on this matter.

5. The Government regret the backward state of the education of the Maharaja's son; the Agent should use his influence at once with the Maharaja to better this state of things; the boy, it appears, is already ten years of age, and therefore no time should be lost in the matter. Mr. Turner will report what measures in regard to this are likely to prove beneficial and meet with the approval of the Maharaja.

6. The Government sanction the Agent's proposals with regard to the supply of medicines to the dispensary at Jeypur. The retrogression in education in the Jeypur tracts demands the attention of the Director of Public Instruction, to whom these papers will be communicated. The Agent seems fully alive to the necessity of continued exertions in the maintenance of the lines of communication in the district. But, as at present advised, the Government would wish the expenditure on the Thadavalsa ghât to be minimised; the neighbouring ghât under the charge of the Department of Public Works appears to form the best line of communication there.

7. Mr. Turner will inform deputy tahsildar Dondapet Gangam that the Government fully appreciate the value of the excellent service rendered to the State by him.

8. Sanction is given for the charges named in paragraph 51 of the Agent's report.

9. The Agency reports would be more interesting as well as comprehensible if accompanied by a good map of the scheduled tracts exhibiting the divisions and taluks under the several officers and marked with the usual symbols for roads, cutcherries, police stations, schools and the like. The Agent will take steps, in communication with the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, for the preparation of such a map which should be kept up to date in the district and submitted periodically to Government.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam.
" " " " Ganjam.
" Government Agent, Godávari.
" Revenue department.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Public Works department.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
" Registrar, High Court.
" Accountant-General.

Exd. J. Wright.

P. W. D.

Govt. of {1884} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

No. 2739 Wd 5th Nov/84

Recorded.

(Signed) [illegible]

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 13th October 1884, No. 2619.

No. 2739 Wd 5th Nov/84

OCTOBER.

Supty: Engr: I Circle

Agency Report.

Reviewing Vizagapatam — for 1883-84.

With order

13th October 1884, No. 2619, Judicial.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From H. G. TURNER, Esq., Acting Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vizagapatam, 16th July 1884, No. 541.

I have the honor to submit my hill tour report for the year 1883-84.

2. During the year under review the office of the Agent to the Governor was held by Mr. Goodrich for a short time, and for the greater part of the year by Mr. Johnson. The latter officer visited the Special Assistant's division in the months of January and February 1884, but gave over charge to me before the usual time came for drawing up the hill tour report, which has accordingly devolved for the third consecutive year on me to do. I am therefore able to make no remarks drawn from my personal observation of the conduct of Agency affairs during the year 1883-84, and I have to confine myself to a few notes on the reports submitted by the officers in charge of the three divisions which comprise the various parts of the Agency tracts.

3. The Principal Assistant's division was in charge of Mr. Welsh for 10½ months of the official year, and both he and Mr. MacCartie, who relieved Mr. Welsh about the end of the year, have sent in reports on their hill tours.

4. Political matters are confined to the complaint of the absentecism of the Lothugedda and Lamsinghi Padals (Patavidhi and Kottavidhi), who prefer to live in their villages in the plains to risking it among the man-eaters; and though the preference is intelligible, it is expedient to warn them that prolonged absence cannot be allowed.

5. I have just returned (June 1884) from a visit to these hills, and have impressed this view of the responsibilities of their position on these chiefs, and have likewise made arrangements to settle the division of Lamsinghi village that Mr. Welsh notices.

6. The main topic of discussion among these hill villages—the first question asked of the headman when he comes forward lime in hand to make his salaam—is "Well, how is the tiger-terror?" and in going along a road "Any tiger-terror here" is the question that is put to the guide four or five times in a ten-mile march. Hill Mádugula, which I have known for many years, has always had a bad reputation for tigers, but the ravages of these beasts are now far in excess of anything I have ever heard of. It is wonderful that the whole country side is not deserted. The Special Assistant Agent reports on the 13th June: "About ten days ago one morning a woman was sitting in the yard of her house, which is well walled in, in the middle of the village, which consists of three rows of houses. Her child was beside her, and her brother (a man) was on the pial a few feet off. The tiger took the woman, jumped over the child, and made off through the houses to the nullah. The people collected and pursued him. Padal's sons had two shots at him but missed." Two days afterwards the tiger seized and carried off a woman who was going along the road with a child in her arms and another following her; they both escaped. Messrs. Egan and Stuart were at once on the spot and beat the nullah for him, but they were unable to get a shot. This is one story out of many equally horrible. I have resolved to arm the people with carbines, giving two to each village, with some ammunition, and offering a very substantial reward for the destruction of the beast.

7. *Abkári.*—The Abkári of the hill tracts in the Principal Assistant's division brought us in Rs. 1,679-3-0 during the year. There are only 4 stills and 17 shops in this part of the hills, rice liquor being principally consumed, but the national beverage is toddy drawn from the sago palm (*Caryota urens*).

8. *Opium.*—The opium yielded Rs. 8,308-12-0.

9. *Civil jurisdiction.*—Some misapprehension appears to exist as to the execution within the Agency of decrees of courts outside its limits, and it will be well to take this opportunity of explaining that the Agency rules are silent on the point, and that there is no machinery provided for the execution of such decrees of other courts.

10. And rightly so, for if it were possible for the holder of a decree of the Civil court of Vizagapatam, for instance, to have it executed by an Agency court, it is obvious that the protection intended to be offered to these hill tracts by removing them from the ordinary operation of the courts would go for nothing at all.

11. I mention this because the point has escaped the notice of some of the Agency courts, which have executed decrees of other courts sent to them for execution, apparently forgetful of the fact that the Civil Procedure Code does not extend to the scheduled districts among which the Vizagapatam Agency is an integral and a recognized part.

12. The public money allotted for petty construction and repairs in the Principal Assistant's division aggregated Rs. 6,548, of which sum Rs. 4,459-12-0 is reported to have been spent, the only petty construction being the trace on the Minamalur ghât with the road from Mádugala to Garikabunda. Both Mr. MacCartie and Mr. Welsh speak in high terms of the successful work done on the Minamalur ghât, and it is gratifiying to know that this much-needed work has been turned out of hand in so complete a manner and in so short a time. The repairs to the roads and the rest-houses need no comment. Mr. MacCartie's advice to decrease the allotment for the maintenance of the tracks above ghâts will receive attention.

13. A sub-magistrate has been sanctioned for Paderu, and it became necessary to construct offices and quarters there, for which purpose Rs. 2,000 were sanctioned. This matter opens out a question that I have the honor to submit for the consideration of Government.

14. It will be observed that this work has been inaugurated by the Principal Assistant, although Paderu is within the jurisdiction of the Special Assistant. The reason for this is that it was found impossible for the latter officer to superintend the work, owing to the long distance from Koraput to Paderu. The question, therefore, arises, and it has been deliberated on by several officers of the district, whether it would not be advisable to transfer Paderu, with its new sub-magistrate, its police, and a proper amount of surrounding country, to the Principal Assistant's division. There is no doubt that this corner of the country is too far away from Koraput for frequent supervision. So long as there was no sub-magistrate there, it was only a question of police, but hereafter it will be different, and I think it injudicious to allow a sub-magistrate to be so far away from control, as Paderu is from Koraput. Moreover, we should have to keep up a costly establishment for tappal, and there are so many unbridged rivers between the two places that in the rains the post would be delayed for days. The Minamalur ghât being now completed, access is easy to this country from Mádugula, and we would allot funds for clearing tracks from Paderu *viâ* Gangaraz Mádugula to Lamsinghi and to Lothugedda. We have recently increased the sub-magistrates in the Special Assistant's division by the addition of a court at Potingy, and the Senior Assistant has another court at Bissemkatak. There is, therefore, an appearance of conformity in placing this third man under the Principal Assistant. On the whole, I can confidently recommend the transfer to the consideration of Government, as I believe it will materially conduce to the better administration of this corner of the hills. The line of delimitation between the two divisions will be proposed after Government have passed orders on the general question.

15. I now pass to the consideration of the Senior Assistant's report, which is of an interesting character.

16. After noting on the season, the condition of the cattle, agriculture and trade, he proceeds to the crime, which consists chiefly of cattle thefts and highway robberies. The new station sanctioned for Ramanaguda has not yet been taken up. When this post is occupied, we may look for better results from police patrols. I think little of the help likely to be derived from the Paiks of Bissemkatak.

17. The enhancement of rents (paragraphs 10 and 11) has been successfully resisted, and Mr. Welsh, after telling us that the supply of provisions works smoothly, proceeds to the account of the threatened Khond disturbance at Meranda. On the 7th January the Khonds of this village and Chakunda explained to the police that they expected to be attacked by the Khonds of Koiraguda and three adjoining villages. This threatened mischief subsided, but only for a few days, for on the 25th a considerable force of officials and constables had assembled at Meranda, to wit, the sub-magistrate, the police inspector and 20 men. The cause of the disturbance arose in the death of one Pidada, a Khond of Koiraguda, who, as was alleged by the Majji of his village, had been done to death by the Majji of Chakunda and three others who had hushed up the crime. The four accused were arrested and an inquiry was made, which led to their release, the evidence showing that there was no reason to suppose that the deceased Pidida of Koiraguda had died otherwise than from the effect of a heavy bout of drinking.

18. When Mr. Welsh visited the place the result of his inquiries went to show that the assertion of the Koiraguda people that the deceased had met his death by the hands of the Chakunda people was nothing but a scheme to extort blood money from the latter village. It seems that there is a system called "kanda," which ought to be put down, for it is a practice of exacting blood money, reckoned in some cases as high as 80 head of stock, from any one village community who are implicated in the death of a member of a neighbouring community. As may well be imagined, it is a fertile source of quarrel, and the officers report that it has led us very near to outbreaks twice in the last two years. Mr. Welsh's action in treating the ringleaders as members of unlawful assemblies and fining them in suitable amounts seems to have been very judicious. These occurrences, though of insignificant aspect, are the very matters which, if neglected by a divisional officer and the police, swell into formidable outbreaks against authority. Constant vigilance is required to detect the cloud, the size of a man's hand, that is the herald of the storm. Then must come the rapid march to the scene, the personal investigation, the evenly-balanced decision—than which nothing is more potent to command the respect and assent of these children of the soil.

19. The succession to the Singpur estate is still under investigation. Having ascertained that the widow of the deceased Rajah is a capable lady and able to manage the affairs of the estate pending further deliberations, I have not deemed it necessary to interfere. The question of succession is not ripe enough to include it in this report.

20. The Paikapadu estate is being properly looked after, and the accumulations are to be funded to afford the ward a small increase to her income.

21. The Bissemkatak buildings are progressing.

22. The care-takers of the rest-houses on the Rayaghada and Bissemkatak route should be worked up. The indifferent condition of Jagdallpur station will be brought to the notice of the police.

23. Paragraphs 26 to 35 are occupied with complaints of insufficiency of grants for jungle-clearing and road-making and repairs.

24. As Mr. Welsh must very well know, from his experience of ten months in the Principal Assistant's division, it depends entirely on the divisional officers whether public works of the kind that are prosecuted in the Agencies are done at all or are left undone. The Lamsinghi ghât, neglected for years, was turned out of hand in a very short space of time under the auspices of Mr. Winterbotham, who likewise completed the Koyyur ghât and inaugurated the work on the Minamalur ghât.

25. And so it will be in the Senior Assistant's division as soon as we are blest with an officer who will take up the subject, then we may expect some advance in

some places. The bigger routes throughout the division are, in my opinion, not within our powers to road. In my hill tour report for 1881-82 I said, paragraph 29, that the style of road which is within the powers of the Agency to make is not suited to the wants of the Gunupur and Rayaghada valleys. These valleys require to be opened out by the public works or by the local funds with roads costing Rs. 5,000 a mile.

Mr. Welsh makes no mention of the work done on the Narayanapatnam road, for which Rs. 1,000 was allotted in the year under report and Rs. 500 in 1882-83. He complains that no allotment has been made for jungle-clearing. This has been merged in the grant for general public works, it having been felt that to spend money in jungle-clearing was an obsolete method of improving communications. The fact is that excellent roads of the type required can be made for Rs. 150 a mile, but the progress of the work requires constant supervision by the divisional officer, and I doubt whether any good work will be done by employing the police inspectors or contractors or principal village heads.

26. In concluding this subject, Mr. Welsh may be certain that if he takes up the matter of the roads in his division and makes specific proposals, every effort will be made to advance the claims of the hill tracts under his charge.

27. *Gunupur Hospital.*—I request that Government may be pleased to sanction the erection of a hospital at Gunupur, to be erected out of provincial funds, by a competent engineer. It is true that this is a work which the Maharaja of Jeypore has often promised to undertake, but the failure to do so arises from that hardest of obstacles—a want of ready cash. I can no doubt get a contribution from him in the shape of the timber required.

28. *Education.*—The schools inaugurated by Mr. Monro have taken root in the land, and seem to be doing well.

29. Tirapati Raz's papers are not yet completed, owing to some delay in his submitting a record of his services.

30. Turning now to the report submitted by Mr. H. A. Stuart, the Acting Special Assistant Agent at Koraput, we find a copious account of his journeys about the country, and of his opinions regarding its institutions and shortcomings. Seeing that this young officer has been so short a time in Jeypore, he has a very praiseworthy grasp of his charge, and if he remains in his present post, for which he seems well qualified, for some time, he will doubtless boil down his ideas into useful extract. At present they are a little diffuse, but this is the best fault that can be found with them.

31. The complaints against the police made to him at Gumma turned out to be ill-founded, but it seems that, owing to information not being readily given by heads of villages to the police, cattle thefts in the same neighbourhood are very rife.

32. The Special Commissioner, in his proceedings of the 7th April 1881, mentions that it has been explained to the Maharaja, for the information of the heads of villages, that it is their duty to detect and report crime, and that their jurisdiction, which they have come to disregard, should be enjoined to them, and they should be patiently encouraged to exercise it.

See Regulation XI of 1816, sections viii, ix, and x.

33. Recently two new police stations, one for Borigumma and one for some other place, which the superintendent is to select and report on, have been sanctioned for the Jeypore taluk, and this, with the assistance of the village heads, should be sufficient machinery to enable the local officers to make head against this crime.

34. Paragraphs 6 to 11 are occupied with Malkangiri affairs. The representations of the muttadars, albeit not worthy of much credit, are, Mr. Stuart thinks, entitled to some consideration, though the heads of villages do not complain, and the ryots are generally contented. The remedy for exactions of any kind is a letter to the Rajah narrating the alleged grievance, followed up by an order to the local deputy tahsildar to prohibit its continuance under pain of a criminal proceeding. This will have the effect of putting a stop to any hardship, but nothing should be done to interfere with the revenue administration of the Maharaja until the divisional officer has made himself thoroughly familiar with all the bearings of the point at issue.

35. The remarks on the Maharaja and his affairs are disfigured by an allusion to the presumed disabilities of the present head of the ancient house of Jeypore. However ignorant and incapable the present ruler of Jeypore may be in the eyes of the Special Assistant, yet his loyalty and constant devotion to our administration have been recognised by the highest authority in India, the Viceroy himself having been pleased to reward him with a personal mark of public favor. The education of his son will no doubt engage his attention at the proper time, and opportunity will be taken to invite the Maharaja's attention to the subject. It will be a very great triumph if Mr. Stuart is able to induce the Maharaja to inaugurate some solid reforms.

36. The Special Commissioner said, in his order, June 1881, No. 171, paragraph 3: "It is always a part of the duty of the Agent, or the Special Assistant under his orders, to indicate and urge desirable reforms, and to give every assistance towards their prompt adoption."

37. The postal department will be addressed on the subject of a post office at Jeypore, which appears to be a pressing want. The proposal of the Maharaja to pay the salaries of the necessary establishment of a dispensary at Jeypore, if the Government will supply the medicines, is one which ought to be accepted, and I beg to submit it for the favorable consideration of Government.

38. It seems a pity that the efforts of Mr. Monro to establish some system of education throughout Jeypore should be allowed to fade away. I will take an early opportunity of conferring with the Inspector of Schools on the subject.

39. The opium question has been recently dealt with by the Board of Revenue in their Proceedings marginally quoted. It is not understood why the Abkári does not work well under amani now, after so many years of successful administration. It requires but very little instruction to enable the deputy tahsildars to collect the demand.

Board's Proceedings, dated 29th May 1884, No. 811.

40. The information under the head of petty construction and repair calls for no remarks. Very satisfactory progress has been made on the Malkangiri-Kondakamberu road; the intention to continue it through Korkonda and Lothugedda to Lamsinghi will not be lost sight of.

41. Some misunderstanding appears to exist regarding the Thadavalsa ghât road. It was never our intention to make this a cart-road since the Public Works department took in hand the neighbouring Sálúr-Potingy works with such vigour, *i.e.*, since the visit of Colonel Sankey in 1880. I have no doubt that camp-fire gossip caused the notion to be spread about, and there was at one time a good humoured and a wholesome rivalry between the Agency and the Public Works department as to which ghât should claim first honors of a passage up to a laden bandy. Those appertaining to a passage down were secured by me for the Agency in April 1873. But beyond this idle talk, the Agency never entertained any serious idea of adapting to cart traffic an unmetalled trace, which had not and never could have either bridges, culverts, or parapet walls, and I am somewhat surprised that Mr. Johnson should have been misled into adopting and gravely reporting on such a fantastic notion. I am afraid the Public Works department has been pulling the Agency's leg in this little matter.

As Mr. Johnson says in his letter to the Chief Secretary, No. 182, 6th March 1884, the necessity for the new trace arose from the very dangerous condition of the road round the Karidi nose, the revetments at this corner standing on sloping sheet rock in the bed of a stream just above a waterfall of several hundred feet in depth. A more dangerous spot for man and beast can hardly be imagined, and it is so bad that the bullock-men are in the habit of propitiating the guardian deity of the spot by offerings to her shrine, which is on the roadside just under the overhanging rock on the top of the fall. Mr. Johnson thinks that this difficulty could have been turned by a zigzag costing about Rs. 2,000, but in this he is in error. I had surveys and levels taken and examined the ground above and below the "nose" with great care; and I found that a zigzag, although it could have been made, would have been little less costly than the new trace. The heavy revetment of the upper part of the new trace and the blasting would have been equally indispensable for the zigzag, and we should

have had at the angle either enormous revetment work or enormous excavation and blasting. Colonel Sankey notices (see his paragraph 38) that there is no room for zig-zagging, and it may be allowed to mention the fact. I have laid out three ghâts and completed two ghâts, which have been in working order for ten years, and I have therefore some knowledge of this work. It was a matter of perfect indifference to me whether I made a zigzag at the Karidi nose or a new trace. I chose the latter after much deliberation, and I believe I chose rightly. As for the charges of undue expenditure, although they do emanate from the Public Works department, who have doubtless some knowledge of these matters, they are rejected by Mr. Johnson, and the Agency's reputation for economical work will not suffer from them.

In his letter above quoted, Mr. Johnson says that Rs. 22,579-2-9 were spent on the ghât in 1882-83 and Rs. 5,870 in 1883-84, and that the greater part of this money was spent on only two miles of the new trace. The Government in the Public Works department says (Order dated 20th March 1884, No. 757 W., Public Works,) that it is to be regretted that large sums have been spent to adapt the Thadavalsa ghât to cart traffic. But Mr. Johnson was unaware of the fact that with this expenditure the whole ghât was put into thorough repair, nearly all the boring done for blasting the rocks throughout its whole length, and had he seen the state of the ghât before the repairs were taken in hand, he would no doubt have emphasized his statement that the work done was approximately proportionate to the sums shown as expended. As to the future of this communication, Colonel Sankey's recommendations contained in paragraphs 36—44 will form a guide for the Agency, and the new trace will be utilized to avoid the dangerous part at the 5th mile (the Karidi waterfall), the estimates for completing which are now before me, amounting to Rs. 2,500, but no attempt will be made to adapt the ghât to cart traffic.

A common error in constructing bullock ghâts is to suppose that a laden bullock can scramble over anything; this error has caused cruelty and death to thousands of cattle on the old Panchipenta road, which was constructed on this barbarous principle. It belongs to an obsolete order of work, and has happily been rejected by the Agency for the last fifteen years. My experience is that no bullock ghât should be steeper than 1 in 12; it should be 12 feet wide and perfectly free from all the rocks, which are usually left sticking up all over it.

The importance of this ghât road has not been fully stated. Besides the excellent facilities it affords to pack cattle in the matter of pasturage and water at all times in the year, it is the most direct line between the hill villages and the large market at Thonam, where all the hill produce for miles round is taken for sale—a market of the same class as Kasipatnam, Kondasanta, or Krishnadevipet. Besides this it passes directly through the Sariki mootah, to which the Jeypore Maharaja has a dormant claim, and he is therefore anxious to see the work completed, and is always willing to advance funds for the object. In conclusion, I would note that the very oldest records we have call the pass from Sálúr into the hills the Sariki pass, as if it took the direction of the present Thadavalsa pack road. I was much interested in coming across this the other day, because when I fixed on this line of country fifteen years ago I saw no traces of it ever having been used as a pass, and wondered much at its obvious advantages having escaped the notice of the ubiquitous Brinjari.

42. The Nourangpore-Raighur road will receive more attention during the current year than was bestowed on it in the year under report, and the bridges will be repaired on the Jeypore-Motu road. Good work was done on the other roads in the division, and also on the chattrams, sub-jail, and cutcherry at Koraput. At Potingy the sub-jail and cutcherry, the sub-magistrate's and clerk's houses—all new works—are making satisfactory progress. All the rest-houses have been repaired, and endeavour will be made to improve the accommodation at Semliguda, which is much used and of great convenience.

The bungalow in the occupation of the divisional and police officers at Koraput wants a good ceiling to the rooms to make them warm and comfortable in the rains and cold weather. The necessity for this ceiling seems to have been overlooked, but it is a substantial want, and should receive attention in the next year's budget.

43. The Public Works department have in hand the proposal to complete the road from Potingy to Koraput (G.O., 20th March 1884, No. 757 W., Public Works).

44. The proposal to place the sub-magistrate at Umarkot instead of at Paderu does not commend itself to me. As will be seen, I have proposed the transfer of Paderu to the Principal Assistant's division, because of its remoteness from Koraput, and Umarkot is as many miles north of that station as Paderu is south of it.

45. The increase to the salaries of the sub-magistrates and their establishments is now in course of being settled. When final orders are received civil powers will be given to the Jeypore sub-magistrate.

46. *Elephants.*—I propose to address Government separately on this subject.

47. *Civil dispensary at Koraput.*—Correspondence must take place between the departments before this question is ripe for submission to Government.

48. Not the least important matter in Mr. Stuart's report is his remarks on vaccination, and especially so much of them as refer to the very remarkable progress made in Mulkangiri—the *ultima thule* of the presidency—which is due entirely to the efforts of Dondapati Jangam, the venerated and venerable deputy tahsildar. Should Government be pleased to recognize his exertions by any special reward, I can safely say that it will be well bestowed on this fine old man, whom I have known intimately for many years as a trustworthy and devoted servant of Government.

49. The report then reiterates the melancholy tale of man-eaters, which I have already mentioned in the beginning of my review of these reports, and concludes with a note on the difficulties that the native establishments encounter, and with a eulogy on the officers whom I have eulogized in the preceding paragraph.

50. Statements showing the civil and criminal business of the Agency courts are appended.

51. A sum of Rs. 576-1-0 was spent on charges connected with the hill tour as particularized in the annexed statement No. 4. I request that the amount may be passed.

ENCLOSURES.

From C. F. MACCARTIE, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam, to the Acting Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Waltair, 23rd April 1884, No. 163.

I have the honor to submit the annual report upon the administration of the Golgonda and Gudem hill tracts for the year ending 31st March 1884. Mr. Welsh was in charge for ten and-a-half months of the official year; his memorandum upon Agency affairs is appended to this report.

2. The sum total of Mr. Welsh's trips, added to a three weeks' tour—March 18th to April 9th—which I have just finished, will about bring the period of the Principal Assistant Agent's residence above ghâts within the limit prescribed by the Special Commissioner.

3. Entering the hills at Krishnadevipet, I visited Koyyur, Peddavalsa, Anterla and Lothugedda, whence I passed on to Hill Mádugula *viâ* Gungraz Mádugula and devoted the short remainder of the limited time at disposal to making plans and arrangements for the Government buildings at Paderu in compliance with your demi-official request.

4. The revised Agency budget provided the sum of Rs. 6,548 for petty construction and repair in the Principal Assistant Agent's division, which was distributed as follows:—

	RS.
Roads—	
New works	3,000
Repairs	3,120
Building—	
Repairs	428
Total ...	6,548

The following are the details of allotment and expenditure, the sum total of which is Rs. 4,459-12-0 :—

	Allotted. Rs.	A.	P.	Spent. Rs.	A.	P.
New Works—						
Fresh trace on Minamalur ghât	3,035	0	0	2,561	8	0
Making road from Mádugula to Garikabunda	300	0	0	300	0	0
Total ...	3,335	0	0	2,861	8	0
Repairs—						
1. Maintenance of ghât from Kondasanta to Lamsinghi, 8 miles	800	0	0	373	9	4
2. Maintenance of Koyyur ghât, 2 miles...	200	0	0	120	0	0
3. Sloping banks of Bodrevu	120	5	0	120	5	0
4. New track from Lamsinghi to Krishnadevipet	100	0	0	100	0	0
5. New track from Lamsinghi to Lothugedda and Gimili	28	0	0	3	6	0
6. New road between Chintapilly and Lothugedda	15	0	0	15	0	0
7. Repairs to mullahs between Lamsinghi and Gudem	14	0	0	14	0	0
	1,277	5	0	746	4	4
8. Repairs to Chintapilly bungalow ...	52	0	0	32	0	0
9. Do. Gimili	64	0	0	40	8	0
10. Do. rest-house, Krishnadevipet.	11	0	0	11	0	0
11. Do. Lamsinghi	52	0	0	26	0	0
12. Building kitchen at Golgonda ...	53	0	0	53	0	0
13. Repairs to Lothugedda bungalow ...	52	0	0	8	0	0
14. Do. Gudem do. ...	52	0	0	52	0	0
15. Do. Koyyur do. ...	52	0	0	12	0	0
	388	0	0	234	8	0
Batta to Shikaris sent up to kill tigers.	29	8	0	29	8	0

Rs. 1,000 each were allotted for improving the Bodralla and Rampul ghâts, which lie respectively between Koyyur and Peddavalsa and Peddavalsa and Krishnadevipet, but want of supervision rendered it impossible to undertake these works. The funds were accordingly transferred to the Minamalur ghât, which has just been finished at a total cost of Rs. 2,561-8-0 within the year. I inspected the work on the 9th instant and found that it has been admirably executed, fresh zigzags having been most skilfully traced with the result of naturally reducing the hitherto severe gradients.

5. Another most excellent piece of work by the same maistry which I had an opportunity of seeing is the Gangadevi ghât, between Krishnadevipet and Koyyur, a completed work, upon the maintenance of which Rs. 120 were spent this year. In connection with this Minamalur ghât a grant-in-aid of local funds was assigned from Agency funds of Rs. 300 towards construction of a road from Garikabunda at foot of the ghât to Mádugula. Rs. 421 were expended out of an allotment of Rs. 600, the balance being refunded to the treasury at close of the year. So far as it goes, the work done is of a useful nature ; it should be continued to completion during the current year.

6. It has hitherto been the practice to allot a large sum, Rs. 2,120, for the maintenance of tracks above ghâts, the mileage of which is 106. Having regard to the short expenditure in previous years, and the almost nil outlay in the current year, the allotment appears excessive, and may with advantage be cut down to Rs. 1,000, which should be spent on sloping nullahs for elephants and, above all, in maintaining a cleared belt on each side of the track for some yards. The conditions of the country call for nothing further at present.

7. You are already in possession of my drawings for the Paderu cutcherry and quarters with an estimate for the former, which amounts to Rs. 3,230 in round numbers. The quarters present no difficulty, and will be built by the villagers under the orders of the Mádugula manager, and I have obtained a competent maistry, trained on the Kimedy palace, for execution of the cutcherry design. It is too late in the season to make the necessary bricks and tiles before this monsoon ; but the timber will be felled on contract immediately, and the sand required for mixing

with lime will be dug from a hill stream near Hukumpet and brought in to Paderu on pack bullocks before the floods come down. There should be no difficulty in completing the work within the current year. Lime will be found an expensive item, as it must be imported on pack bullocks 18 miles from the foot of the ghâts. None is procurable elsewhere.

8. *Civil jurisdiction.*—One case was disposed of in the court of the Principal Assistant Agent. The following table exhibits particulars of the Agency district munsif's file :—

Pending at end of official year 1882-83.		Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during official year.	Pending at close of 1883-84.
Regular suits	29	18	47	43	4
Motions for decree execution ...	14	10	24	22	2
Miscellaneous petitions		41	41	38	3
	43	69	112	103	9

The highest and lowest value of any suit was Rs. 250 and Rs. 10 respectively. The plaintiffs traded from the low country for the most part, and the subject-matter in dispute was generally simple debt. No muttadar or other hill dignitary came before the civil tribunals in the capacity of party to suit.

9. *Crime.*—The year was marked by profound tranquillity, and the character of the recorded crime was of the most trumpery description, consisting, as it does, of petty thefts, assaults and trespasses.

The two cases of grave crime noted below fall under sections 384 and 170, Indian Penal Code, under which, in the capacity of Additional Sessions Judge, I convicted a low-country marauder of personation and extortion. The following table contrasts the numbers of case which came before the courts with the figures for the preceding year :—

	Offences, 1882-83.			1883-84.			
—		Accused.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Accused.	Convicted.	Dismissed.
Grave cases ...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...
Petty cases ...	60	65	13	52	218	61	157
		65	13	52	220	63	157

10. *Liquor.*—Liquor is supplied under the rented system, the revenue derived from which amounted to Rs. 1,679-3-0 paid into the Golgonda treasury on account of four stills and seventeen shops, which were maintained for the supply of the requirements of the hill population. Rice spirit is principally used. No complaints were received against the renter or any of his subordinates.

11. *Opium.*—Seven shops were open for the sale of opium in these hill tracts, at which lb. 839-35 were sold, the price realized being Rs. 8,308-12-0. Opium is consumed by every man, woman and child in the hills, but there is no demand for maddut.

12. *Wild beasts.*—Twenty-five men and ten women were killed by tigers within the limits of Lamsinghi and Gudem police stations, or, in other words, within the Gudem and Golgonda hill tracts. Six tigers were killed at a cost in reward of Rs. 450, and Rs. 274 were disbursed for the destruction of ten panthers, two bears, and two hyenas. Of the tigers accounted for, two were probably man-eaters, as they were shot by specially deputed shikaris in the vicinity of their freshly slain victims in the Lamsinghi district, where a great scare existed during the cold weather.

13. Considering the extent and density of the jungle in these wild hills, and the confiding manner in which utterly unprotected clusters of one or two huts are dotted all over the face of the country, the death roll is not very high and falls far below that of Hill Mádugula, where the deaths recorded in one station register reached the enormous figure of 81 for the year.* The fact is that tigers in the Golgonda hills are not very numerous, judging from the infrequency of their droppings on the tracks. This is a certain test, as it is a marked peculiarity of the feline tribe that they invariably choose a road for their nocturnal journeyings in preference to the jungle ; such tigers, however, as do exist are dangerous, because the comparative scarcity of village cattle in those hills forces them to prey on man when game is scarce, and the cunning boldness

* Paderu.

of the professional man-eater is proverbial. Near Lothugedda, on March 4th, a police constable was carried off from the midst of a crowd of villagers, and pack bullocks in broad daylight and in an open plain. I saw the place. At Gimili the Naidu's wife was carried away by a tiger that entered the house, and a hamlet called Kulpura was depopulated by probably the same tiger, who adopted the device of scratching down the doors. The Rs. 100 reward has attracted an amateur from Bengal, who hopes to earn his living by the aid of a very ingeniously constructed spring gun. I left him at Lothugedda. Up to the date of my departure the guns had been fired by panthers only. Probably owing to the jungle being burnt tigers ceased killing in March.

14. The sanction of six scholarships for sons of muttadars has been communicated to the hill chiefs, who, I hope, will respond to the generosity of Government by consenting to send their sons to Nursipatam for education in local fund combined system school in the town which teaches up to the fourth standard.

15. The muttadar of Lothugedda was a State prisoner till released by the Special Commissioner. Since then he has continued in Nursipatam, and obstinately declines to live in his hill head-quarters. I forced his son up the other day, but he levanted after ten days and left the mutta to his dewan, an old man of no consequence. Unless the conditions of hill residence are faithfully complied with by this family, they should be removed from office and a fresh muttadar appointed, as the villagers complained to me of their chief's continued absenteeism.

16. The muttadars of Lamsingi, Pattaviddhi and Kottaviddhi are similarly to blame. I have warned them that neglect to spend at least a portion of each year in their respective cusbas will entail loss of office.

From W. H. WELSH, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.

I have had hardly any work in the Agency tracts except attending to public works.

2. In the Special Assistant Agent's division I have had the Minamalur ghât under my charge, and have been directed to build a house, office, and sub-jail for the future Paderu sub-magistrate.

3. I was at Minamalur from 14th to 18th May and went on to Paderu. I inspected the Minamalur ghât again on the 5th August, and again on the 23rd November. I then proceeded to Paderu and chose a site for the sub-magistrate's office and made a short tour through Hill Mádugula to the Golgonda hill tracts, returning to the plains by Lamsinghi on the 29th idem.

4. The Minamalur ghât work has been fully reported on in my letters, Nos. 245, 378, and 681, dated 1st June, 14th August, and 24th November 1883, respectively. The bridle-path had been completed from Minamalur to within 5 miles of the foot (with the exception of 200 yards or so at the highest point) by the 5th August. The maistry has since been working from the foot upwards, and had done about 2 miles when I inspected the place on the 23rd November. I hear he has since got to 2½ miles from the foot, and I hope that the work will be finished by the 31st March. The total expenditure up to end of December has been Rs. 1,891 for about 5 miles, or at the rate of about Rs. 378 per mile. The improvement in communication has been very great, and is much appreciated by the people. The new bridle-path has already suffered much by the passage of pack oxen before it had consolidated. Carts were coming for timber up the lowest 2 miles of the ghât when I inspected it in November. The rest of the track will not, however, be a cart road. The made roads of the district do not come within 15 miles of the foot of the ghât, as they end at Chódavaram.

5. These 15 miles are traversed by carts with the greatest difficulty. A regular road as far as Mádugula has been promised in Collector's letters, Nos. 1068 and 33, dated 22nd December 1883 and 15th January 1884, and Rs. 600 has been allotted (half from Agency and half from local funds) for enabling carts to travel from Mádugula to the foot of the ghât, and I hope that this will have been spent by the Chódavaram deputy tahsildar before the 31st March, and that the work will be satisfactorily done.

6. I have not yet begun the Paderu sub-magistrate's house. The Minamalur ghât maistry, who had undertaken to build it, has now been found unable to do so, at any rate for the present. My proposals were laid before you in letter No. 681, in which are also embodied the notes of my tour in Hill Mádugula.

7. I visited the eastern part of the Golgonda hill tracts in January.* The Lamsinghi ghât is in good order. Next year the communication between Nursipatam and Kondasanta ought to be improved, the last 3 miles being more difficult for carts than they ought to be. The tracks above ghâts which have been under the charge of Police Inspector Peraya Naidu are in very good order. He has much improved the crossings of several nullahs. On some, however, he has put log bridges which have turned out regular man traps. I have allotted Rs. 100

* From 6th to 15th January.

for improving the track between Lamsinghi and Krishnadevipet, and small sums for other improvements.

8. I inspected Lothugedda bungalow built last year by Peraya Naidu, and find it very well done.

9. The Special Commissioner, when he divided the Lamasinghi mutta between two members of the Bonangi family, left the details of the division to the Principal Assistant Agent. Mr. Winterbotham divided all except the village of Lamasinghi, respecting which he could not get the muttadars to agree to any decision. Accordingly, the Tahsildar has been collecting the rent, Rs. 30, and paying half to each muttadar. This year Balaya Padal brought to notice that Narsimha Padal was enjoying some lands whose rent was not collected by the Tahsildar and divided between them. I inquired into this point and decided that those lands also should be included in the village of Lamasinghi, and tried to bring the muttadars to agree on some division of Lamasinghi village. They could not be got to do so, and the Tahsildar will continue to collect the rents. I have also decided another dispute between these muttadars.

* * * * * * * * * *

Agency Report, by W. H. WELSH, Esq., for the Senior Assistant Agent's division, for 1883-84, dated Narainputnam, 15th April 1884.

Season.—It is commonly reported that there has been more rainfall this year than last year. That registered at Gunupur was 42·55 inches and that at Rayaghada 47 inches. Rain-guages having been supplied only this year, no comparison can be made with former records. Season on the whole favorable for cultivation. The rivers were in flood from July to December. The cold weather has been described as most exceptionably cold.

2. *Condition of Cattle.*—Foot and mouth disease appeared in Gunupur and Bissemkotaku in November and December. Deaths not numerous. Also a disease that seems to be rinderpest, from which deaths occurred in many villages in the Khond country and Gunupur. In the Sálúr agency tracts, there have been many deaths from rinderpest.

3. *Agriculture.*—The outturn of paddy, oil-seeds, raggi and tobacco is said to have been poor in Gunupur, better in Rayaghada. The paddy when forming the ear was injured by a caterpillar. The sugar-cane crop was poor. Bengal-gram, green gram and other pulses, samalu (*opliomenas trumentaceus*), gingelly and mustard yielded good crops. No locusts appeared. Prices were low and stationary.

4. *Trade.*—Large exports of local produce to Chicaco le and Vizianagrum. The hill folk complain that the Komatis carry very big measures with them when they come to buy their grain, and so cheat them. Large Brinjary through traffic in gingelly, pulses, wheat, cotton and other produce. Less paddy than usual was brought down from the adjoining districts. As usual, salt was the chief article carried back by the pack oxen. No trade in minor forest products and less than usual in timber. The more accessible forests are apparently much exhausted and destroyed.

5. *Publile Health.*—No epidemics prevailed.

6. *Orime.*—Many thefts of cattle are reported. Three occurred in the neighbourhood of Ramanaguda, which shows the necessity for the new police station proposed for that place by the Agent last year. I think, however, it would be better to spend money on the road, to get the Maharajah to post more paiks at Raibijji and Korlaghati, and to make the Durgi patro more energetic.

7. In February, the Bissemkotaku Sub-Magistrate reported that robberies are frequent on the highway between that place and Balaga, committed by Khonds from Raibijji and elsewhere. I heard vague reports of these myself when I passed that way, but it is not easy to get any definite information, as the Brinjaries when they lose cattle in this way cannot afford to stop their caravans and make complaints. They pass on and nothing is heard of the robbery from those who suffer. In the same way, two complaints of minor offences which were made to me by travelling traders at Bissemkotaku and Ombadola were not prosecuted, as the parties were moving on.

8. Mr. Prendergast has arranged for special patrols by the police of Rayaghada and Singapur, and has asked the Tat Rajah to station some paiks at the dangerous part of the road.

9. *Wild Beasts.*—Tigers are said to have killed eleven persons. They infest the forest of Raibijji and Chendrapur. Rewards have been paid for forty panthers and leopards, seventeen bears and four hyenas. Many cattle and dogs have been killed by panthers and leopards. The bears do no harm. A tiger which is supposed to have been a man-eater was shot by the patro of Kutragedda, but the reward was not claimed. The patro sen tthe skin to his chief, the Tat Rajah.

10. *Relations of the People with the Landholders.*—Some Savras made complaints of their rents being raised by the Gunupur amin. Rent had in one case been raised in 1875 and 1878, and the tenant said he knew nothing of the raising of the rent, but that he paid at the old rate. He was

consequently charged with arrears. In another case, a tenant complained of the rent of a mutta having been raised from Rs. 800, at which rate it was fixed by Mr. Fraser in 1880, to Rs. 900. It was explained in the amin's office that rent had not been raised, but that the tenant was Rs. 100 in arrear. It was difficult to obtain from that office accounts to show what the rents had been in each year and how and why they had been raised, as the amin has been for years withholding accounts from the Maharajah, and the date by which the Agent has required that he should furnish them has not yet arrived. For instance, the office clerk at first attempted to conceal the fact that certain rents had been raised in 1875 and 1878. As no good ground was shown for the second raising in 1878, I arranged that in two of the cases the rent should be as it was in 1875.

11. In the Khond mutta of Gudari, the amin attempted to raise the rents this year, but the people refused to pay, and there has been no enhancement. Among the Khonds, I had no complaints of rents being raised, though near Gudari the Khonds successfully objected to a proposed enhancement. I enquired about this subject in the villages near Bijjapur, and the people were perfectly contented.

12. A complaint was made by a Savra of Kuttini that two of the Gunupur amin's paiks compelled him to sell paddy at less than half the Gunupur price, which was not proved.

13. *Relations of People with Officials.*—As for the supply of provisions to the police, the present system by which the landholders' servants supply the police has worked smoothly here. There have been no disputes between police and amins such as are alluded to at paragraph 6 of the Special Assistant Agent's report for last year.

14. On the 7th January, the people of the Khond village of Meranda complained to the police that they expected to be attacked by the Khonds of Koiraguda and three adjoining villages, who were assembling to the number of three or four hundred. The progress of events was reported as follows in the Assistant Superintendent's letter of 15th January:—

"Arta and Nishanga Khonds of Meranda, of Gudari station, having informed second-grade head constable, No. 1028, Sitarambahuko of Deppaguda station on the 7th instant that the Khonds of Mokkaguda, Koiraguda, Nilaguda, and Loddiguda (Ladiguda in the map) contemplated attacking the villages of Meranda and Chakunda because of the death of a man of Koiraguda on the confines of those two villages, for which blood-money had not been paid in accordance with established custom, the head constable sent these men on to the Inspector of Gudari, and went himself to Meranda, where he was informed on the 8th by Asada Majji of Meranda and Reddi Majji of Chakunda that they expected an attack. Going then with his party of five constables to Koiraguda to ascertain what was happening there, he found the Gudari Inspector, station-house officer, and seven men there making inquiries. The Inspector reports that he called in the Majjis of the surrounding villages and learnt that, owing to the Gudari amin having doubled their rents, forced cowles at the new rates on them, and refused to receive rents at the old rates, they had been having councils to talk over the matter and had determined to complain to the Senior Assistant Agent when he visited the taluk, and that the Meranda people and their near connections, the Chakunda people, had thought it possible that these councils might be used to arrange an attack on them to extort blood-money for the death of Pidida of Koiraguda, who died on the confines of those villages on the 9th December 1883, but that, his death having been certified by the medical officer at Gunupur to have been the result of excessive drinking, they were quite satisfied and did not intend to demand blood-money. On hearing this, the Meranda and Chakunda people were satisfied, and the police returned to their respective stations."

15. Subsequently, on the 22nd and 23rd January, the Inspector of Gudari division reported that the uneasy feeling continued, and that the number of Khonds likely to attack was believed to have been swelled by men from other villages. Five men from Gudari station and eight men from Dippaguda station were moved to Meranda. The Inspector and Sub-Magistrate with seven more men arrived there on the 25th. The Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was then in camp in Pálkonda taluk, took further measures.

16. A written complaint had been put in by Rungasa Majji of Koiraguda, that Rani Majji of Chakunda and three others had caused the death of Pidida, and that Rani Majji had hushed up the crime.

17. The Sub-Magistrate and police then arrested the men who were accused, though the accusation was believed to be unfounded. On this the Khonds who were assembled dispersed.

18. The complaint against Rani Majji and others being fully investigated, it was found that there was only very slight evidence forthcoming that Pidida had met with foul play. This evidence is inconsistent and evidently false. On the other hand, there is satisfactory oral testimony, confirmed by that of the *post mortem* and by other circumstantial evidence, that Pidida died by excessive drinking. The accused were released.

19. Shortly after my taking charge of this division on the 9th February, I went to Gudari and visited Meranda and Koiraguda and the place where the body of Pidida had been found. I again investigated the cause of death, and found that there had been no ground whatever for

the complaint of foul play. It was only the pretence. The Khonds of Koiraguda had assembled with intent to recover blood-money in accordance with the old custom, by which, on the death of one of their men in the adjoining territory, they would be entitled to receive the value of eighty lives of live stock, &c., from the inhabitants of the villages situated therein. On the last occasion when blood-money had been exacted, the Khonds of Koiraguda had been compelled to pay Rs. 80. They therefore wished to have their turn now. The Assistant Superintendent of Police says "It is time that *Kanda* system was put a stop to. This is the third occasion within the last three years of an outbreak being threatened on account of its existence. On the two former occasions, the influence of the Inspector, the late Raikamanna Bahadur, was sufficient to disperse the Khonds without their having obtained any concession, and there was no necessity to punish the Khonds for the unlawful assembly." On the present occasion, the ill-feeling between the people of Koiraguda and Meranda was increased by the fact that the former are in possession of a piece of land which the latter lay claim to. The Koiraguda men are particularly incensed against Rani Majji of Meranda.

20. I made careful inquiries whether the assembly had been caused by discontent owing to leases at high rates being forced on the people by the Maharajah's servants, as was suggested in the first police report above quoted. The assembly coincided with a successful refusal of the Khonds to pay enhanced rents. There was no evidence that they are discontented with existing rents nor with our officials. The evidence pointed to old ill-feeling between the two villages. The demand of blood-money was a pretext for an attack. Both parties had then assembled in arms and at first refused to disperse. I tried, convicted and fined four of the ring-leaders in the unlawful assemblies. The fines were small, as this is the first occasion when assembling to demand blood-money has been treated as an offence. But I gave it to be clearly understood that the system of demanding blood-money must not be revived, and that assemblies for the purpose of enforcing it will be punished as unlawful assemblies.

21. *The Singapur Estate.*—The Rajah of Singapur died on the 25th February 1884 leaving no children. His widow Niladévi Pattamahadévi, aged about 25, has taken charge of the estate. By a will the late Rajah gave her authority to adopt an heir. I submit a special report as to whether it is advisable that Government should undertake the management of the estate. This was delayed as the new Sub-Magistrate is sick and I could not get his report.

22. *The Paikpad Estate.*—The Paikpad estate was taken under management in 1881, and the ward Padma, a widow aged 17, is subject to fits, and will never be able to manage the estate. She has authority to adopt and she proposes to visit Puri in Orissa for the purpose.

The annual receipts are Rs. 2,000 in money by rents from the six villages in the estate, besides the produce of home farms. Six garces a year is allotted for the support of the ward. The household charges are Rs. 240. Charity comes to Rs. 100, and the estate establishment of one clerk and one messenger to Rs. 108. The annual surplus should, therefore, be about Rs. 1,400, but there is no information in this office, the manager corresponding direct with the Agent.

Mr. Hewetson visited one of the villages. There is nothing to report about the condition of the ryots. The Chesikollu tank, which was out of repair, is being restored at a cost of Rs. 200.

23. *Territorial Changes.*—A new Sub-Magistrate's charge was formed by constituting the three muttas of Ombadola, Jagadalpore and Kutragudda with Bissemkotaku estate as the taluk of Bissemkotaku. These had previously formed part of the taluk of Gunupur. Bissemkota already formed police division No. IV. Suliman Khán Sáhib was appointed on 22nd January 1884, and, on the death of Narasaiya at Rayaghada, was transferred to the latter taluk. The new Sub-Magistrate of Bissemkota, Godavarti Sitaramayya, had not joined by the end of this official year.

24. *Bissemkota Taluk Office.*—An estimate of Rs. 2,000 for a tiled office, treasury and jail with thatched houses, for the Sub-Magistrate and gumastahs was sanctioned, and it was ordered that it should be executed this year. Krutivasa Patnaik, the Dewan of the Tat Rajah, took the contract to build it. The difficulty and expense of constructing a masonry building is very great from the want of masons and the scarcity of materials. The estimate which was framed by Narasaiya, the lately deceased Sub-Magistrate of Rayaghada, is a most absurd production. The total seems to have been set down first and the rest of the estimate made afterwards. The Dewan, who evidently took the contract only to oblige our officials, does not like it now, and has consequently dawdled away the greater part of the working season. The estimate provided for walls of rough stone in mud, with masonry archways, but he has substituted brick masonry. By the middle of February he had hardly finished laying the foundation. When he knew I was coming, he made more progress and he pushed on the Sub-Magistrate's house so that it was almost roofed in by the time of my arrival on the 22nd March. The walls of the gumastahs' houses had been nearly finished and those of the taluk office had risen one or two feet above the ground. The brick-laying was done in a very bad way, the middle of the walls being composed of broken brick. The brick-layers were shown the proper way, and some more progress was made. Meanwhile, the official year has ended and with it the term within which the contractor had to complete the work. I have, however, provided that the contractor shall proceed, and I propose to extend the term of the contract and recommend that the sanction should be renewed. I hear that the building continues to make progress.

25. *Public Buildings.*—The rest-houses along the Rayaghada and Ombadola road are used by the caravan population, and are consequently dirty and slightly dilapidated. Those in Gunupur taluk are in capital order. Police stations are in pretty good order; but at Jagadalpur there is no police station and the police are in a kind of booth with a roof but no walls. Fires are sometimes lit in the middle of it, for it belongs to one of the villagers, and it is freely entered by strangers, children and dogs. There are no police huts and there is no suitable exercise ground.

26. Road are in bad order. They have been starved for many years, and the present inadequate allotments have done very little good.

27. The allotment last year for the repair of the road from Gunupur to Khond hills was Rs. 300. This has to keep in order about 98 miles of main road without counting branches. Nothing is allotted for jungle clearing. I found that a few coolies were engaged to work on the road I was to march along. They took up their position and worked for a few minutes. Then they waited till I was within sight and began to dig again and went on till I had passed on. They were doing no good, but only pretending to level one of the many hundred ruts. For this they demanded a day's wages. I stopped this sort of work and spent the remainder of the allotment in tools, there being none on hand and dependence being placed on those of the labourers which are not always suitable. For next year the allotment proposed in the budget is Rs. 200 (*plus* 100 given by the Maharajah) for that road, and only Rs. 3,230 for all the roads in the division (including the Maharajah's grant of Rs. 2,000).

28. There are great difficulties in the way of doing the work properly even if there was money. It is not easy to get coolies, and when found they work in the manner described. The employment of contractors has been tried with little better success. The road from Chollapodan to Rayaghada was entrusted to one of the principal village heads, and he did not do very well. Part of some of the allotments lapsed.

29. I find it advisable to entrust the execution of the work in Gunupur taluk to the Police Inspectors, of whom there are three. They pass over the whole of the road either once or twice a month, riding or walking, and have their men walking along it nearly every day. The Assistant Superintendent has agreed to this. It is not desirable to introduce this change in Rayaghada, Bissemkota and Párvatipur taluks, where there are as many Deputy Tahsildars as there are Inspectors.

30. For all roads the allotments are inadequate. I hope that bigger ones may in future be given, and that we may be enabled to improve these tracks and others for which no allotment is now being made.

31. For instance, it is advisable to divert the road from Guma to Gunupur, which now crosses the Vawsadhora river at Jagannadhapur and again at Gunupur, and keep it on the right bank of the river the whole way till it gets near Gudari, making a branch to Battili to accomodate the carts from Parlákimedi. The road from Bissemkota and Kailasakota through Durgi and Rangamati would meet this track between Gumada and Sherana, and would also need to be improved.

32. The road from Rayaghada to our frontier beyond Ombadola also needs improvement, but much need not be spent while there is uncertainty about whether the railway will be made. It is, however, necessary to make the rocky pass near Ombadola practicable. Mr. Stone, the Executive Engineer in charge of No. II division, Vizagapatam-Raipur railway, pointed out to me that there are several very bad bits on the road which could be made easy for carts with a small expenditure. There is no allotment for this road this year, nor was there last year.

33. There has also been no allotment for the Singapur road.

34. The allotment of Rs. 10,000 for the whole district for jungle clearing has not been made last year or this year. Some of the road repair money has consequently been spent (chiefly in Párvatipur taluk) in jungle clearing, but in a futile way. The roots of the jungle remain beside and in the middle of the track, and form a coppice. The young shoots and leaves are cut every year, but the roots remain. An allotment that would allow of the roots being grubbed up for, at any rate seven feet on each side of the centre foot-path, is what is needed. The mere process of grubbing the roots would help to make the road a level track for carts. The rule that 50 yards on both sides (supposed effective arrow range) shall be cleared, has been quite neglected in Khond hills for want of funds. If a good big allotment is made in any one year, it will be wise to entertain an effective temporary establishment, during the working season, with a professional man and some dynamite; afterwards small annual allotments to be spent by the Inspectors in Gunupur, and by the Deputy Tahsildars elsewhere, could keep the roads up to the mark, as laid down in the orders on the reports for Mr. Garstin and others.

35. The Railway Engineers have completed the survey of one line throughout to the border of our agency tracts and beyond it and are surveying alternative lines at the date of this report. They have been fairly assisted by the patros and other authorities. At the time when I was passing through, however, no coolies could be obtained. It was pretended that I had absorbed them all.

36. *Sanitation.*—Gunupur was clean when I visited it. The outskirts of Rayaghada and most other villages were filthy. In the Khond hills adjoining Chinna Kimedi, the people were eager to avail themselves of medical aid. The sick people were laid out on cots along the line of march when I passed villages. My hospital assistant prescribed for them. The Gunupur hospital seems to be flourishing as an institution, but the building is too small and is ruinous. I enclose copies of remarks in the visitors' book, and recommend that action be taken on them. Vaccination makes very slow progress, and the vaccinators complain of opposition from the hill people.

37. *Education.*—I saw something of Mukharála Subbarao, Superintendent of Hill Schools, who seems to take much interest in his work. The normal school at Gunupur is, perhaps, the most important institution here. As far as I could judge, it is doing well.

38. Education in the middle school at Gunupur has probably improved since Mr. Monro's visit. There is, however, as yet no school-house. In paragraph 6 of the Director's remarks, embodied in G.O., dated 24th September 1883, No. 642, it seems that the Jeypore Maharajah undertook to build one. He has done nothing however, and school is kept in a house built by the Maharajah at the late hospital assistant's request as a speculation, the rent to be applied to the support of Késavaswami temple. The school pays a rent of Rs. 2 a month.

39. It has been suggested by the visitors to the present hospital that it should be abandoned, and a new one build, and that if repaired it would do for a school. It would be better if the Maharajah would build a new hospital (for which the Superintendent of Police has had an estimate prepared) and the old building can be repaired and made fit for a school.

40. There are result schools in this taluk at Gudari, Dippaguda, Kurlaghate and Jalteru. In the latter school there are some Savra boys learning. There has therefore been satisfactory progress in education.

41. In Bissemkota taluk there are schools at Bissemkota, Jagadalpúr and Ombadola, all new since Mr. Monro's visit. I visited the former and found it to be doing well There were four little girls learning arithmetic. The boys number only 20. The Tat Rajah has not supplied a building, furniture, or school material as he promised. When Mr. Hewetson was here in November the school was closed, the first master having died and the present master having absented himself. No Khond children attend school there.

42. In Rayaghada there is the school opened in January 1883. The Maharajah of Jeypore has never paid his promised Rs. 8 a month towards the master's salary since it was opened. This is hard on the master, and I have written to the Maharajah about it. The school is doing pretty well. There is also a school at Singapur in this taluk.

43. *Cattle Pounds.*—There are pounds in a few of the largest villages working satisfactorily. Some were newly opened during the year.

44. *Revenue—Opium.*—The old system worked well, and so apparently will the new system.

45. *Abkári.*—No remarks.

46. *Hill Tours.*—I was in agency tracts from 25th February to 1st April, and went through Gunupur, Bissemkota and Rayaghada taluks, visiting such distant places as Koiraguda, Bejjipur, Chendrapur, Ombadola, Piramara, &c. I held Bhéts in the Savra and Khond hills and distributed the allowance to the meriahs. Mr. Hewetson in November went through Rayaghada taluk visiting Kusa, Rayaghada, Komatlapetta, Dorabada, Chésikallu in Paikpad estate, Síkrapai, Singapur, Bandakuranja, Bissemkota and Balaga. He also went up the Potinghi ghât, and down the Tadivalasa ghât on the 26th and 28th July, passing through part of the Sálúr agency tracts. The Agent travelled from Dasmatpur to Narainputnam and Alamanda in the Párvatipur agency tracts in February. I had also been four times above the ghâts in the Principal Assistant's division and visited much of hill Madgole and the Golgonda hills. The tours have therefore been prolonged and complete.

47. Tirupati Raz is anxious to know the result of the recommendation made to the Government of India (paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 3386, dated 24th December 1883).

48. Narasaiya, late Sub-Magistrate of Rayaghada, died of fever on the 19th February last. The new Sub-Magistrate, Suleiman Khán, has been very ill with it. Puli Ramaswami, process-server, who accompanied this office to the hills, died of hill fever on the 21st instant.

Remarks in the Visitor's Book.

The hospital is two small. There are now eight in-patients in it, all police men, while there is really only one room for four or five. The building should be turned into a school-house and a new dispensary and police hospital built to the north of the sub-jail. The present school-house which is in a ruinous condition might well be pulled down.* The dispensary building is clean and neat and the medicines are well kept. The

* It has never fallen down.

15th April 1884. (Signed) W. H. WELSH.

hospital assistant, V. Guruswami Naick, takes an interest in his work and seems an intelligent and careful man. An extra supply of medicines has been supplied from the Agent's office as suggested by the Assistant Superintendent of Police and Assistant Agent Mr. Fawcett.

(Signed) J. H. GARSTIN,
Agent.

26th February 1881.

Inspected the hospital. The building is two small, and there is not sufficient room for medicines, &c.; the walls and roof do not look as though they would stand much bad weather. The situation is bad, the hospital being surrounded on all sides by other buildings. As there is no civil hospital within forty miles and the people are beginning to seek medical aid, I would strongly support the suggestion to build a new dispensary.

(Signed) A. ROGERS HARRISON, Surgeon,
District Surgeon.

5th December 1881.

Inspected the hospital. Clean and in good order. The suggestion to open a dispensary here will be considered in the agency department. The question of granting services of a compounder will be also considered.

(Signed) H. G. TURNER.

15th December 1881.

I have had an estimate prepared by the Public Works Department for a new police hospital with a view to carrying out Mr. Garstin's wishes, but as it amounts to over 3,000 rupees there is no chance of the money being available. If a dispensary were opened and the police were treated as in-patients on terms similar to those under which they are received in Local Fund dispensary, the present police hospital would then be available for a school-house.

(Signed) C. HARRIS,
Superintendent of Police.

6th April 1882.

The building is too small and I agree with him (Mr. Harrison) in all he says regarding site, &c.

(Signed) T. D. HARRIS,
Executive Engineer.

11th February 1883.

Everything neat and clean. The out buildings are in a dilapidated condition; but if the main building is to be given up, as it seems to me proper that it should be, it is not worth while repairing them. The suggestion of the District Superintendent of Police seems to me an excellent one for getting out of the difficulty and the District Surgeon is requested, if he approves of it, to again urge on the agency department the advisability of building a civil dispensary at once.

(Signed) H. G. PRENDERGAST,
Assistant Superintendent of Police.

6th December 1882.

From H. A. STUART, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Paderu, 7th June 1884, No. 167.

I have the honor to submit the annual report on my division.

2. Mr. C. J. Weir was in charge of the division from the beginning of the official year until the 5th July 1883, when he went on privilege leave, which he was afterwards compelled by ill-health to convert into sick leave. From the date of his departure until my arrival on November 20th, 1883, there was no officer gazetted to this appointment. In the interval, the office was in charge of various officers who had their own proper duties to perform in addition. As might be expected, the working of this division unavoidably suffered.

3. *Tours.*—Mr. Weir visited the Nowrangapur taluk in April and part of the Jeypore taluk in May. I passed the greater part of December in the Jeypore taluk and in January and February I accompanied the Agent to the Nowrangapur taluk. I left Koraput again at the end of February and proceeded to Malconghery *viâ* Ramagiry. I went across from the taluk head-quarters to Kondakamberu and returned to Koraput through Kudumila, Gummah and Govindapalli. I regret that I was unable to visit the southern portion of the Malconghery taluk, but I was unavoidably detained at Malconghery itself on affairs of which I have written in detail below. Out of the 132 days that I have been in Jeypore, I have passed 102 days in camp. I am now on a tour in the Nandapur and Hill Madgole taluks and propose to visit Koraput taluk before I go down to the plains.

4. *The Public Peace.*—I am glad to be able to report that there have been no serious disturbances during the year. I have made inquiries as to grievances at every village I have passed through, and I have frequently summoned the heads of neighbouring villages to meet me at my various camps. As a result of these observations, I am convinced that the people are for the most part happy and contented. In the neighbourhood of Guma, however, I received some complaints that the police took supplies and labour from the villagers without making any payment. I tried to get particulars of any individual case, but could not obtain any evidence to justify my proceeding magisterially. However, I issued orders to the police concerned that any such conduct on their part would, if proved, be punished very severely. At the same time, I pointed out to the villagers that they were extremely foolish to give supplies unless the police first paid for them, and added that they should at once report to me if any harm came to them in consequence of their refusal. These complaints were made against the police of the Ramagiri and Govindapalli stations. I inquired carefully at every village below the ghât within the limits of these same stations, but I was assured in every case that the police always paid for their supplies. This led me to make further inquiries, and I found that Sanyasi Naiko, an influential Bangari sowcar residing near Guma, had recently had several disputes with the police, and I believe that in consequence of this he has induced the ryots, most of whom are indebted to him, to make these complaints to me.

5. *Cattle Stealing.*—The ryots of the Jeypore taluk, however, have a *bonâ fide* grievance in the large number of cattle thefts that are committed there. The thieves are Dombas and Ghasis, and the cattle are killed for their skins. As soon as I discovered the extent of this species of crime I issued orders to the Sub-Magistrates that they were to refer all such cases to my court for punishment. At the same time, I directed the police to exercise greater deligence in the matter and especially to make inquiries, at the various markets, of Dombas selling hides as to how they obtained them, and to follow these cases up. I explained to the villagers what measures I intended to take, and I informed them that they must at once report all such thefts at the nearest police station, or otherwise our labour would be in vain. This they promised to do, but they expressed great doubts of the deterrent effect of imprisonment in the case of Dombas. The remedy they proposed was the simple one of cutting off the thief's hands. The measures that I have taken have been attended with a fair amount of success, and the villagers tell me that the thefts have greatly diminished. As stated above, the cattle are for the most part stolen for their skins. Numbers of Relli caste men come up from the plains for the purpose of buying skins, and there is also a wealthy Muhammadan merchant in Jeypore, who employs a large number of agents for the same purpose. The liberal prices obtainable and the facilities thus offered for the effectual disposal of the stolen property are too much for the morality of a Domba, and cattle stealing is naturally rife.

If the measures mentioned above do not cause a permanent decrease in this class of crime, I shall address you again with a view to proposing some such course as the registration of dealers.

6. *Malkangiri Taluk.*—Hari Dâs Patnaik has succeeded his father, the late Cham Patnaik, as Sub-Dewan, and his post of Nigaman of Malkangiri has been given to his brother Narasinga Dâs. The latter is wanting both in strength of character and energy. The total revenue demand of the taluk for the year was Rs. 6,721 and 49 garces 10 putties and 10 kunsams of grain, 87 goats and 4 putties 19 kunsams of oil. The amount of arrears, when I visited Malkangiri, was Rs. 2,072-8-0, grain 22 garces, 20 putties, 18 kunsams. The Deputy Tahsildar informs me that the arrears are unusually high, and that this state of things is due to the incapability of the Nigaman. I certainly think it would be a good thing to appoint another man to the post, but I know nobody in Jeypore possessing the qualities necessary for this very difficult charge.

7. Since the Fituri, the revenue settlement introduced by Mr. Turner has been abandoned, and the old system reverted to. Cowles are now given for only one year, and the plough and hoe taxes have been revived. The great instability of villages, which in this taluk are continually shifting their sites, makes the various muttadars and village heads unwilling to take leases for more than one year. They represented to me that the revenue of a village or mutta is of a variable nature, as the cultivation of one year is waste in the next, and the ryots frequently pass out of the mutta, and nearly always out of the village, in their search for fresh lands. I had no complaints from ryots of exorbitant demands on the part of revenue officials, but many muttadars and village heads complained that their rents were being constantly raised. The Deputy Tahsildar says that these complaints are for the most part groundless, and the enquiries I made led me to the same conclusion. I am of opinion, however, that all increases of this nature should be notified through the Deputy Tahsildar to me, as it is very necessary that any undue demands on the part of the Nigaman should at once be disallowed in a taluk in which the muttadars would be only too ready to resist oppression by an appeal to force.

8. *Kondakamberu Mutta.*—The case of this mutta affords a good illustration of the above remarks. The former muttadar, Bangara Padal, was hanged for joining the Fituri. Venkanna Dora, the present muttadar was appointed by the Maharajah, with the concurrence of the

Agent, in 1880, and the rent was fixed at Rs. 150 per annum. This was increased by the late Nigaman, Dowlat Row, to Rs. 200, and was again raised last year by the present amin to Rs. 220. Venkanna Dora complained to me very bitterly about these continual additions to this rent. Mr. Weir mentions in his report last year, with regard to a similar complaint from this muttadar, that enquiry had satisfied him that the assessment (then Rs. 200) was a reasonable one. The mutta certainly comprises a considerable number of villages, but many of these are deserted, and the Dora says that the rent is nowhere higher than Rs. 2 per plough, while in some villages it is only Re. 1. No grain is paid. He gives the revenue of the mutta as Rs. 200, and says that he depends for his livelihood upon trade. At the time of Mr. Turner's settlement, the rent of this mutta was fixed at Rs. 230 (*vide* Agency Report for 1871-72). Since that settlement we have had the Fituri, and many villages have been deserted. It therefore seems probable that the present assessment is too high, and that the complaint is a reasonable one. I hope to visit Kondakamberu again from Gangraz Madgula, and I will make a more detailed inquiry as to the real resources of the mutta.

9. While halting at Kottameta, I made inquiries as to the alleged poverty to which Bangari Devi has been reduced. When she was removed from the control of the Malkangiri taluk in 1872, the Maharajah granted her the village of Chapanpali for her maintenance. This village is now deserted, and Bangari Devi has next to nothing. Her claims to a maintenance appear to me to be incontrovertible, and I would recommend that the Maharajah be requested to bestow a money pension upon her.

10. While in Malkangiri I found that the Maharajah has a gumastah stationed at Motu for the purpose of collecting tolls upon various kinds of exports. These are bees-wax, lac, gall-nuts, reed-mats, horns and skins. These are purchased from the ryots by the traders, and the toll is collected upon them as they pass through Motu. I spoke to the Dewan about this, and he said that no toll was ordered to be collected upon skins and he was of opinion that I had been misinformed. My information, however, was obtained both from the Nigaman and the traders themselves; so that I am confident it is correct. The Dewan said that a Government Order had been passed on the subject either in 1874 or 1875, but I have not been able to find this. The Maharajah is probably within his right in making collections upon actual jungle produce, though his mode of doing so is open to many objections; but he has certainly no right to tax hides, and I much doubt whether the tax upon manufactured mats and the horns of jungle animals is legal. The Dewan promised to issue orders at once about the hides, while the question of the tax upon mats and horns was left open pending a search by him for the Government Order alluded to.

11. To sum up: the general conclusions to which my inquiries in this taluk have led me are, first, that the ryots are generally contented, second, that some of the rents exacted from the muttadars are too high, and, third, that a new Nigaman is required. The general condition of the taluk has, I am afraid, improved but little, since the date of Mr. Turner's reports upon its people and resources.

12. *The Maharajah and his Affairs.*—I have had frequent interviews with the Maharajah and I have discussed many of his affairs with him. The most important of these was the education of his only son, a boy of about ten years of age. He is at present learning Ooriya only, and, unless some steps to have him properly educated are taken shortly, he will grow up with a mind as ignorant and contracted as his father's. The Maharajah seems very loath to send the boy away from Jeypore, but he continually promises to engage a tutor for him. I do not think, however, that he would be willing to offer a salary sufficiently large to tempt a tutor possessing the character and ability requisite for the difficult task of resisting with firmness the various hostile influences that would be placed in the way of the education of the young Rajah. If this boy is allowed to grow up in ignorance of everything except the one idea of his own importance, with which he is now being sedulously imbued, we shall have another incapable Rajah and the day of Jeypore reform will be put off for yet another generation. It would indeed be a great step gained if we could induce the Maharajah to send his son to the Raj-Kumar school at Jabbalpore, where the Minor Rajahs of the neighbouring states of Patna and Kalahandi are now being educated. He would there meet with other boys of a position as good as his own, and his eyes would be opened to the fact that Jeypore is not the only important state in India. I feel that this question is one of such importance that I venture to hope that you will ask Government to express a strong opinion on the point for communication to the Rajah, as Mr. Johnson's representations in January last have been as fruitless as my own.

13. The Dewan, Appa Row, has, I am a fraid, made but little progress in the direction of reform. This is through no fault of his own, for he is most anxious to introduce something like system and order in place of the present chaotic laxity. In a few instances, some kind of statement of the demand of a taluk has been obtained, but most of the Nigamans still send only as much money as the Maharajah needs or considerations for their own safety dictate. It is notorious that at least one Nigaman possesses more ready money than the Maharajah himself, and in all cases the revenue subordinates supplement their inadequate pay by appropriating considerable sums which ought to find their way into the treasury at Jeypore. Recent inquiries by Appa Row have brought to light a large number of forged payment orders, the amount of the

frauds investigated up to date being about Rs. 13,000. The Maharajah spoke to the Agent (Mr. Johnson) about the prosecution for forgery of the gumastah by whom most of these chits were written, but he has afforded me no assistance in the inquiry of the case, and appears to repent already of this departure from his wonted indolence. Now that I am beginning to become acquainted with the country and the local politics, I hope to be able to induce the Maharajah to take those energetic steps in the management of his state which the welfare of his people and the interests of his son alike dictate.

14. *Bastar.*—Several complaints have been received during the year against the action of the Bastar officials in arresting persons within the limits of this division. I recently met Mr. Berry, the Political Agent of Kalahandy, who is now at Jagdalpur making inquiries into the present condition of the Bastar state. At that gentleman's request, I am now preparing a memorandum of these complaints, which he has promised to investigate.

15. *Boundaries.*—Two boundary disputes between Sunkam in Bastar and Malkangiri in Jeypore were stisfactorily settled before my arrival. They were of a simple nature and call for no remark.

16. *A Post Office for Jeypore Town.*—I think the time has now come for a sub-post office to be opened in this town, the largest and most important in the division. At present the Sub-Magistrate receives and despatches letters, but he cannot grant money orders or register letters and parcels; the number of these sent by inhabitants of Jeypore is, I believe, considerable. The work, moreover, has outgrown the limits within which a Sub-Magistrate may be fairly called upon to perform these extra duties. During the year now under review, 6,335 articles (*i.e.*, letters, post cards, packets, &c.,) were received through the post at Jeypore. I have no figures to show how many letters, &c., were despatched, but the Sub-Magistrate's stamp register shows that he sold 416 postage stamps, 259 post cards and 320 envelopes. But this does not represent the total amount of post letters sent by the people of Jeypore, for many letters and all registered letters and parcels are sent to the post office at Koraput. There are at present only two post offices in the division, viz., at Koraput and Paderu. The latter might well be abolished in favor of Jeypore.

17. *A Dispensary at Jeypore.*—The Maharajah has expressed to me a desire to have a dispensary in Jeypore. He states that he will pay the salaries of the necessary establishment and provide a building if Government will supply the medicines. I do not think it is very necessary, and I believe it is the Dewan, rather than the Maharajah, who is anxious about it.

18. *Education.*—The schools opened at Koraput, Jeypore, Kotepâd, Nowrangpur and Nandapore under the auspices of Mr. Monro have not done so well as might be wished. None of the masters are men of ability and several of them are very unfitted for the duties of teaching at all.

(*a*) *Koraput School.*—The schoolmaster is a man of the Karnam caste and appears to be very ignorant. There are 19 boys on the rolls, for the most part sons of constables and peons. There are no children of ryots attending the school. Only two boys succeeded in doing a very simple addition sum. Most of the boys are ignorant alike of figures or letters.

(*b*) *Jeypore School.*—This is the best of the four schools in the division. The permanent master has been long absent through sickness. He does not enjoy a good character and if some of the complaints made against him by the boys are true, he is especially unfitted for the position of a schoolmaster. His *locum tenens* is very zealous and more intelligent than any of the other masters in Jeypore. The school consists of about 25 boys, some of whom have attained to a fair knowledge of English and to a comparatively high standard in arithmetic. All the children can read Telugu or Ooriya. There are no children of ryots on the rolls.

(*c*) *Kotepâd.*—The schoolmaster was absent when I examined the school, and his duties were being performed by his father. There are 25 boys on the rolls, but only 15 were present on the occasion of my visit. They have only been taught arithmetic up to simple addition, and Telugu reading, while a few can read simple English sentences. I was informed that a sum of Rs. 8 and odd was paid to Subba Row, the Deputy Inspector of Schools, about a year ago, for the purchase of books, but none have yet been received.

(*d*) *Nowrangpur.*—The schoolmaster is a dismissed constable and a confirmed drunkard. There are 25 pupils on the rolls; there were 60 when it opened. As might be expected, the teaching is very bad and most of the children know nothing.

(*e*) *Nandapore.*—The schoolmaster was convicted of offering a bribe to a public servant on the day after my arrival at this place. He knows no Ooriya and very few of the pupils know Telugu. The master taught the boys the latter language, and they in turn taught the master Ooriya.

(*f*) *Malkangiri.*—I take this opportunity of bringing to your notice the public spirit shown by Dondapati Jangam, the Sub-Magistrate of Malkangiri, in opening a school in that town at his own expense. He employs two schoolmasters, who give a very

fair instruction to 25 children. Several of these come from a distance and are children of ryots. The Sub-Magistrate is anxious to obtain a grant-in-aid for his school, and I recommend that the Deputy Inspector be requested to examine it for that purpose.

(*g*) *General Results and Prospects.*—With the exception of Jeypore town the results of the movement that has been set on foot are not encouraging. I have been expecting the Educational department to exercise some supervision over the schools that Mr. Monro inaugurated. But they have made no sign, and I shall now advise the Maharajah to make certain changes in the person, notably at Nowrangpur, and to provide certain books and maps that I consider necessary. My views on the subject, which I submit for your opinion and orders, are that we should have a good school at Jeypore with masters competent to teach up to the middle school standard, while the remaining schools should be purely vernacular, and nothing but arithmetic, history and geography. For all the schools both histories, or extracts from histories, and maps are urgently required. With a simple curriculum like this we may obtain good results, instead of, as now, wasting the time and energies of the boys in teaching them a species of pigeon English which can never be a source either of pleasure or profit to them.

(*h*) *The Paragas and Education.*—No children of Paraga or other Ooriya caste ryots attend any of the schools. These ryots have a strong prejudice against education, which they consider only fit for Pariahs. "*Ghasi Pat, Paraga Nat*—learning for the Ghasi, for the Paraga the nautch" is a proverb among them. At Kotepâd the ryots told me that if they sent their children to school, they could not be taught to carry a câvody; at Padwa, I was assured that if a Paraga boy were taught to read, his eyes would drop out and his head burst into a thousand pieces, and this was pointed by the sad fate of a neighbouring Naik, who had the presumption to learn to read with the result that he became blind, his heart broke and he died. I have suggested to several that a school for Paragas only might meet their wishes, but they one and all answered in the negative. Their prejudices are as yet too strong for reasoning and must be left to time.

19. *Opium.*—Government opium was sold to vendors during the year by the deputy tahsildars of Koraput, Jeypore, Nowrangpur and Malkangiri. The total amount sold was 6,994 lb. 14¼ tolas, realizing Rs. 64,698-4-4. The deputy tahsildars were relieved of this duty at the end of the year by the decision of Government to grant to Hemraz Ram Lal the monopoly of the vend of opium in these tracts. The balance of opium remaining in stock on the 31st March was left in the taluks, and the sequel has shown that this precaution was a wise one, as I have already been obliged to order the Jeypore deputy tahsildar to sell a small quantity owing to the failure of the stock of Hemraz Ram Lal. A detailed statement of the opium operations has been sent separately as usual.

20. *Abkári.*—This subject has been dealt with in detail in a separate report. The following statement shows the demand for the years 1882-83 and 1883-84 :—

Taluk.	Demand.						Remarks.
	1882-83.			1883-84.			
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Koraput	11,500	0	0	11,000	0	0	Rented.
Jeypore	13,442	0	0	14,196	0	0	Amani.
Nowrangpur	7,500	0	0	8,746	4	0	Amani, rented 1882-83.
Malkangiri	1,111	0	0	983	0	0	Amani.
Total ...	33,553	0	0	34,925	4	0	

The total increase is Rs. 1,372-4-0, but there was a decrease for both Koraput and Malkangiri. In the case of the latter taluk, I am of opinion that the bids made by the vendors in the previous year were above the capabilities of the taluk. The demand for 1881-82 was Rs. 1,053-8-0, and I should put the value of the abkári revenue in Malkangiri at Rs. 1,000 only. The amani system has not worked well, as the deputy tahsildars are not sufficiently conversant with revenue work to be able to realize the outstandings readily. I am devoting my particular attention to this subject, and at the conclusion of the year I will address you again stating whether I think the renting or amani system would be the most profitable to Government.

21. *Special and Local Funds.*—The only fund of this nature that we have in this division is the Cattle Pound fund. The receipts during the year were Rs. 267-4-0 and the expenditure

Rs. 61-8-0. The pounds are in fair order, but some are still without water-troughs. I have now given the necessary orders on this subject, and have also directed trees to be planted in such pounds as require them.

22. *Petty construction and repair.*—The following statement shows the expenditure under this head :—

Particulars.	Amount. RS.	A.	P.
Repairs to brickwork of the subsidiary and hill jails at Koraput.	31	3	2
Rethatching the jail and cutcherry buildings and the elephant shed at Koraput	119	1	0
Thatching the house of the hospital assistant attached to the Special Assistant Agent's office	13	5	0
Repairing and thatching the cutcherry and house of the sub-magistrate of Jeypore and the houses of his clerks ...	73	4	0
Repairs to the sub-jail at Jeypore	15	0	0
Repairing and thatching the sub-magistrate's cutcherry at Nowrangpur	67	5	6
Repairing walls of and thatching sub-jail at Nowrangpur ...	72	10	0
Total ...	391	12	8

The sanctioned amount under this head was Rs. 500, which is not above the ordinary requirements, there being no expenditure this year in Malkangiri. The cutcherry and jail buildings at Nowrangpur and Malkangiri are not satisfactory, and I intend shortly to address you on this subject in a separate letter. I have already written to you on the subject of the thatched roof of the Koraput jail.

Public Works.—I am glad to be able to report satisfactory progress in this branch of my duties during the year under review. I have derived the greatest advantage from the assistance of Mr. Bellis, the European supervisor, who has performed his duties in a most able and zealous manner. He joined his appointment on April 1st, 1883, and has spent the whole year in the hills with the exception of a short holiday at Christmas. The following statement shows the original and revised allotments and the expenditure :—

Name of work.	Original estimate. RS.	A.	P.	Revised estimate. RS.	A.	P.	Expenditure. RS.	A.	P.
ROADS.									
New Works.									
(*a*) Road from Malkangiri to Kondakamberu.	2,000	0	0	130	0	0	130	0	0
(*b*) Turner's ghât road	3,000	0	0	3,870	0	0	3,870	0	0
Repairs.									
(*c*) Nowrangpur to Raigarh	750	0	0	650	0	0	607	2	9
(*d*) Jeypore to Motu	2,000	0	0	500	0	0	228	0	0
(*e*) Jeypore to Borigumma	500	0	0	500	0	0	587	0	6
(*f*) Koraput to Pottingi	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
(*g*) Koraput to Nowrangpur	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0
(*h*) Borigumma to Kotipad	500	0	0	500	0	0	412	15	6
(*i*) Koraput to Jeypore	1,500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0
BUILDINGS.									
New Works.									
(*j*) Chattrams at Koraput	2,000	0	0	3,600	0	0	3,941	4	4
(*k*) Jeypore sub-jail and cutcherry ...	...			2,500	0	0	2,970	13	3
(*l*) Pottingi sub-jail and cutcherry ...	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,581	3	11
(*m*) Sub-magistrates' and clerks' houses at Pottangi	500	0	0	500	0	0	418	12	1
Repairs.									
(*n*) Repairs to 19 rest-houses	950	0	0	950	0	0	950	0	0
(*o*) Government buildings at Koraput ...	2,000	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,002	11	8
SANITATION.									
(*p*) Sanitary works at Koraput	800	0	0	800	0	0	800	0	0
Total ...	20,700	0	0	20,700	0	0	20,700	0	0

(*a*) *Malkangiri to Kondakamberu road.*—The revised estimate for this road was supplemented by an allotment of Rs. 1,870 from the Maharajah's grant so as to bring the amount up to the original allotment. A very good trace was made down the ghât, and the road was finished up to Korkonda by the end of the year. It has since been continued to within five miles of Malkangiri, and will be finished by the end of this month. The work was one of some difficulty, but it has been executed most carefully and economically. The ruling gradient on the ghât is prohibitive of cart-traffic, but it will, I imagine, be some years before we have carts in Malkangiri. This road should be continued as a bullock-path across the Nandapore taluk to Paderu, and the Minamalur ghât or else down through Korkonda (in Gudem) to Lamsingi.

(*b*) *Turner's ghât road.*—The greater part of the expenditure on this road has been devoted to making a new trace in that portion of it where the old road was too steep for carts. To finish this, another Rs. 5,000 will be required. A sum of Rs. 870 was spent in repairs. The advantages of this road over the Imperial ghât road are a shorter length and a constant supply of water. For the latter reason it will always be preferred by the traders and travellers to its more expensive rival, on which, in the dry season, there is only a most scanty supply of water to be obtained.

(*c*) *Nowrangpur to Raighur road.*—No repairs were executed on this road during the year. The expenditure was on account of work done last year, for which the overseer had not made payments. It was found that the overseer had prepared false accounts by which he would have realized about Rs. 400. There was not sufficient evidence to warrant a prosecution, but he was at once dismissed. A very liberal allotment has been made for this road in this year's budget, and I hope to be able to inform you in my next report that it is open for cart-traffic throughout.

(*d*) *Jeypore to Motu.*—This is in very bad order throughout. The road itself is in good condition, but nearly every bridge has been washed away. The expenditure was principally on account of bridges. The Maharajah's grant is being utilized to continue the work, and the road will be put in good order again as soon as practicable.

(*e*) *Jeypore to Borigumma.*—Seven miles of this road have been repaired and put into good order. Much of the money was spent in renewing a causeway which had given way. Some few bridges will need repairs this year.

(*f*) *Koraput to Pottingi.*—This road is now in good order throughout. The bridges over the Kolâh have been repaired as Kherande and also several other bridges. The revetments and earth-work in parts were also repaired.

(*g*) *Koraput to Nowrangpur.*—The large bridge over the Kumba near Koraput was renewed and several smaller bridges also. A considerable amount of earth-work and revetment was executed, and a portion of the Maharajah's grant was also devoted to this work. The road has not been properly repaired for some time, and the result is that a considerable outlay will now be required.

(*h*) *Borigumma to Kotipad.*—Twenty-seven new bridges were built on this road, but I regret to say that the work was very badly done. When I went over the road last month, I found that nearly every bridge had partly fallen in. There is considerable cart traffic on this road and the country-carts with their narrow wheels studded with large nails instead of tyres are certainly very trying to any gravel road. The overseer was, however, greatly to blame, and I have punished both him and his behra.

(*i*) *Koraput to Jeypore.*—The money has been well spent on the ghât, which suffered much during the last rains. Earth-work has been repaired, revetments put right, side drains cut, and rocks in the roadway burnt out. I recently drove down the ghât in a dog-cart.

(*j*) *Chattrams at Koraput.*—There has been a large expenditure under this head, but the work has been well and cheaply done. The late supervisor wasted a great deal of money on this work, and, as regards some branches of it he appears to have been guilty of something more than waste. I can find no accounts, and I hear that he kept none. The travellers' bungalow, however, is now finished. It has been necessary to remove the roof of the stable put up by the late supervisor as the slope was altogether insufficient. This and the chattram in the village will be finished this year.

(*k*) *Jeypore sub-jail and cutcherry.*—This is a neat brick building containing three rooms, a central hall, a guard room, and four cells. The expenditure is on account of foundations (stone in chunam), basement, walls, and door and window frames. It remains only to put on the roof, and this is now being proceeded with. I hope to have it ready for the Sub-Magistrate by next month.

(*l*) *Pottingi sub-jail and cutcherry.*—The foundations have been completed, half of the basement built and 50,000 bricks made and burnt.

(*m*) *Sub-magistrates' and clerks' houses, Pottingi.*—The former is finished and the walls of the latter are completed and the roofs are being put on.

(*n*) *Repairs to rest-houses.*—The following rest-houses have been repaired during the year: Semiligura, Tenthkunti, Govindapilli, Kotameta, Malkangiri, Kondakamberu, Guma, Kolar, Poraga Sunku, Dasmatpur, Borigumma, Sosahandi and Kotipad. The rest-house at Semiligura is greatly used, but is wretched building. I have ordered certain improvements which will be carried out this year.

(*o*) *Repairs to Government buildings, Koraput.*—The bungalow in the occupation of the Superintendent of Police and myself has been retiled and materials have been collected for thatching the outbuildings and clerks' houses.

Sanitary works, Koraput.—This money has been well spent in making Koraput as clean and neat a little village as will be found in India. Planting operations have been continued and the tope intended eventually as a camping-place for carts and bullocks is now completed. The blue-gums continue to thrive well.

23. *Summary.*—Of the total amount spent by me on public works, Rs. 9,000 only was available for roads. In addition to this, there is the grant of Rs. 4,000 received from the Jeypore Maharajah. With this sum I am expected to keep in order upwards of 320 miles of road, including no less than five ghâts. It will readily be imagined that the roads are frequently in very bad order in spite of all our exertions to keep them in repair. But the reason I refer to this subject is to show that we have not sufficient funds to continue the new ghât road from the plains up to the northern frontier of the Jeypore country with anything better than the road now existing. The wooden bridges on this are continually being washed away and traffic thereby interrupted. The price of chunam is prohibitive (so far as agency funds are concerned) of masonry bridges. Yet these are most urgently required, and with any considerable traffic on the road are absolutely necessary. I therefore recommend that the road from Pottingi to the foot of the Koraput-Nowrangpur ghât at least be handed over to the department of Public Works, with a view to having it put into thorough order. Once completed, I can keep it up out of the funds at my disposal.

24. *Criminal justice.*—During the calendar year 1883, 63 criminal cases were disposed of by my court. Of these, two were committed to the Agent's court. The prescribed detailed statements have already been submitted to you. Three appeals were filed and disposed of during the year, the judgments of the lower courts being in all cases up held.

Mr. de-la-Combe, the sub-magistrate of Pottingi, arrived and took charge of his appointment on 17th January 1884. His jurisdiction consists of the limits of the police stations of Pottingi, Araku and Nandapur. This will leave only two stations—Padwa and Paderu,—for the sub-magistrate that it is proposed to locate at the last-mentioned place. At neither of these stations do the number of crimes average more than 20 per annum; on the other hand, the deaths from tigers are very excessive. It will thus be seen that the work will be very light and that the Sub-Magistrate will have much time on his hands which he might profitably employ in travelling about his charge and endeavouring to rid the country of the fearful scourge that is fast depopulating it. I therefore hope that either an East Indian or European of sporting proclivities may be appointed. I am doubtful, however, whether it would not be better to place this new sub-magistrate at Omorkot instead of at Paderu. All cases of the Rigarh police station have now to be brought to Nowrangpur, a distance of 65 miles.

I have no remarks to make on the work of the subordinate magistracy. The prescribed detailed annual statements have already been sent direct to you, so you are doubtless aware of both the nature and the extent of their work. The quality of it is fairly good, and their calendars always have my most careful attention. The Koraput sub-magistrate has now exercised third-class powers since the 29th of November 1883, and might safely be entrusted with second-class powers.

25. *Civil justice.*—Duringt he calendar year 1883, 16 civil suits were instituted, making with the 16 suits pending from the end of last year a total of 32 suits for disposal. Of these, 18 were disposed of and 14 were pending at the end of the year. The total value of the suits instituted during the year is Rs. 2,076, giving an average of Rs. 129-12-0. As already stated, there was no officer in this appointment from 5th July 1883 until my arrival on November 20th, and in the interval no civil suitswere disposed of.

This part of my work is the most unsatisfactory of all. I am constantly travelling about, and am generally quite unable to state where I shall be on any particular date long enough beforehand to allow of summonses being served. I have no special establishment for this last duty, so that it takes some time to get a summonses served. Then, again, the people know nothing of our dates, so that a long notice to them is generally useless. It must be remembered that I have 10,000 square miles of country to travel over, and but eight months to do it in. There are no carts, and in many places only steep and rocky jungle paths, so that I can seldom travel fast. I take it that the most important part of my duties is to travel about and ascertain the feeling and condition of the people. If I am correct in this view, it must be clear that I can seldom make halts long enough to allow of parties in civil cases being brought into my camp. This year I have fixed all my civil cases; there are now about 35 on my file from the 16th June to the 15th July at Koraput. It is, however, highly objectionable that only one month in a year is available for the dispensing of civil justice, and I therefore recommend that the sub-magistrate of Jeypore be given civil powers up to a value of Rs. 250, an appeal lying to my court as provided by the Agency rules. An extra allowance on this account of Rs. 50 a-month might be given to him. We should thus have a stationary court of first instance which would dispose

of nearly all the suits arising in the division, while for the remainder and for the appeals I could easily make arrangements.

26. *Elephants.*—There have been no casualties among the elephants during the year. The Muckna is now very old and nearly useless for anything but light work He is now suffering from an abscess on the shoulder—not soreback—and will not be fit for work again for some time. The smaller of the two cows has not grown at all since she arrived, and can only carry a very small load. The other cow is still growing and is a most useful and willing animal. It is cruelty to work the Muckna any longer, and I therefore request that he may be replaced by a full-grown cow, if possible, and that the small cow be sent to a depôt or khedda, where without work she might perhaps grow, and that another elephant be sent to me in her place. I further request that you will be kind enough to move in this matter as soon as possible, so that the elephants may be ready for next touring season. If possible, I should like at least one of the new elephants to be trained for shikar, as this would give me a greater chance of success against the man-eating tigers noticed below.

27. *Civil hospital at Koraput.*—There is at present, as you are aware, a police hospital at Koraput, in charge of an apothecary and hospital assistant. There is only one ward in this, and it is generally fully occupied by sick constables. Persons who have received injuries in any criminal case are generally received into hospital, and in the case of males there is not much difficulty about this. For females, however, there is no accommodation, and when a woman and two young girls were recently brought in from Giriligumma very badly injured by a man who had already murdered five persons, they had to be placed in a corner of the verandah with a few mats to protect them from the weather. I could build a small hospital with two wards, a verandah, and a tiled roof for Rs. 2,000, and no extra establishment would be necessary. It would, perhaps, be advisable to make the apothecary a civil, as distinguished from a police, officer, and to place him under me, instead of, as now, under the Superintendent of Police.

28. *Rainfall and season.*—The following statement shows the rainfall registered at four stations during the past three years:—

Year.	Malkangiri.			Nowrangpur.			Jeypore.			Koraput.			Remarks.
	Wet days.	Inches	Cents.	Wet days.	Inches	Cents.	Wet days.	Inches	Cents	Wet days.	Inches	Cents.	
1881-82 ..	67	59	6½	83	67	3½	91	42	6½	74	54	5½	The figures for Nowrangpur refer to the calendar years 1881, 1882, 1883.
1882-83 ..	37	79	2	102	73	1½	86	74	7	65	57	5	
1883-84 ..	78	48	8½	74	57	0	80	58	6	70	66	5½	
Average ..	60	62	5	86	65	8	86	58	6	70	58	9	

The season has been a good one in the Nowrangpur taluk and very fair in the Jeypore and Koraput taluks. In Malkangiri and Nandapur the crops suffered somewhat for want of timely rain.

29. *Vaccination.*—The following statement shows the progress of vaccination in the various taluks:—

Taluk.	Number vaccinated.			Number successful.		
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Koraput	659	583	1,063	619	531	981
Jeypore	721	635	753	667	597	746
Nowrangpur	385	597	1,833	363	581	1,683
Malkangiri	112	229	1,619	102	221	1,559
Total ...	1,877	2,144	5,268	1,751	1,930	4,969

These figures are very satisfactory, and I have no reason to doubt their accuracy. On the other hand I have not been able to test them to any considerable extent, as the vaccinators are generally either sick or attending on their deputy inspector when I visit their taluks. The progress of vaccination in Malkangiri is very gratifying, and is entirely due to the action taken by the sub-magistrate. He had all his own and his relations' children vaccinated publicly before an assembly of village heads. The people, who look upon him as a father and go to him for treatment in all their ailments, at once brought their children forward and had them vaccinated.

The deputy inspector again recommends that vaccination should be made compulsory, but he shows a more correct knowledge of the inhabitants of these hills when he goes on to suggest that if the principal men would come forward and have their children vaccinated, the ryots and others would soon follow their example. I had myself a very instructive experience of the difficulties that beset the path of the vaccinator. While in camp at Borigumma, I went one morning into the village with the vaccinator and my dresser, and after considerable difficulty succeeded in getting seven children vaccinated, the mothers reluctantly consenting. On the following morning we visited another village, but the people had heard of our visit to Borigumma on the previous day, and, with the exception of three, all the children had been sent off to the jungle. Of the three who remained, one ran away directly he saw the vaccinator and hid himself in the cook-room of his house, while the mothers of the other two refused to have their children vaccinated. They were not going to have their children, they said, exposed to the dangers of vaccination, unless all the other children in the village were vaccinated too. I remained for an hour endeavouring to persuade them, but my efforts were fruitless. Several objectors have informed me that they have known of cases of persons who were vaccinated being the only victims of small-pox in a village. There may be some truth in this, as the operations may have been unsuccessful. From my own inspection and the reports of my dresser, I am led to think that much of the lymph used by the vaccinators is not good. The deputy inspector, however, always reports to the contrary.

30. *Deaths by wild animals.*—During the calendar year 1883 no less than 234 persons were killed by wild animals. Of this number, 193 were killed by tigers, a very large proportion of the deaths occurring in the Nandapur taluk. There are at least three man-eating tigers in this taluk, and they have killed 42 persons in the first four months of this year. In the village in which I write this (Gameli), exactly a year ago, to-day, the wife of the village magistrate's son was seized on the very threshold of her house. This was the climax to a long series of deaths, and the ryots deserted the village at once. A few returned a month ago and the pariahs came back only the day before yesterday. In the forty-five villages belonging to the Gangrâz Maudugôl mutta, seventy-five persons have been killed by tigers during the last four years. All around one sees nothing but deserted villages and land left waste. Mr. Weir and Mr. Egan tried last year to shoot this tiger but without success. Mr. Egan and I are now making another effort, but the brute has such a wide range that it is difficult to get information of a kill in time for it to be of any use. The people are paralysed with fear and afford but little assistance. The only remedy that I can suggest is that Government should depute a certain number of officers on this special duty. We should then be able to have, say, six camps at distances of 8 miles, and in this way we could get early information of a kill. It would not, I should imagine, be difficult to find four officers who would willingly accept such an appointment and Mr. Egan and myself would of course assist.

31. *Office establishment and subordinates.*—There have been a number of casualties in my office during the year, and all the clerks were present and well for only ten days, while the office was in the hills. T. Prakasa Row, the acting second clerk, died on January 17th, 1883, and Bhaskara Row, who was appointed to the vacancy on April 1st, 1883, died on April 21st of the same year. Gopalsami Naidu, who had previously been dismissed for drunkenness from the post of mutchi in this office, was by a strange oversight appointed to act as second clerk. From the 28th December 1883 to the 10th January 1884 he was wandering from village to village in the neighbourhood of Koraput in a state of continuous intoxication and was accordingly removed. I appointed in his place M. V. Jagannatha Row, who is a willing and intelligent clerk and has so far given me every satisfaction. S. Umapathi, the sub-magistrate of Nowrangpur, received three months' sick leave during the year, and has suffered a good deal from sickness since his return. The Pottingi sub-magistrate and his two clerks were obliged to come into Koraput for treatment of the very severe fever they were suffering from. The sub-magistrate was quite unconscious when he arrived, and both the clerks, one of whom had previously been for a year in Koraput, were greatly reduced.

Dondapati Jangam, the sub-magistrate of Malkangiri, has continued to perform all his administrative duties with the same intelligence and tact and to send in returns as incorrect as heretofore. No orders have as yet been received with reference to the increase of the salary of the sub-magistrates and the clerks in my office. Unless higher pay is given, I can never expect to get efficient men, and even high pay will only tempt men of moderate abilities and qualifications. I do not, however, recommend an increase in the salaries of all the present holders of the various appointments, most of whom are sufficiently well paid already, while some are paid far too well. There is not a single passed man among my subordinates, and my best sub-magistrate would not be more than a twenty-rupee gumastah in the plains. I have no desire to violate the homely proverb and depreciate my own subordinates, but I am only too well aware of the many shortcomings of this division in the matter of returns and accounts, and I take this opportunity of indicating the chief cause.

32. *Explanation of delay.*—In conclusion, I desire to explain that the delay in the submission of this report is due, first, to my own illness from fever throughout April, and then from the illness

of my clerks. At present both the head clerk and the fourth clerk are absent on sick leave, and I have not yet been able to fill up their places.

I.—Statement of Session Cases tried by the Agent to the Governor of Vizagapatam during the year 1883.

Nature of offence.	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners.	Number sentenced to death.	Number sentenced to transportation.	Imprisonment. Simple.	Imprisonment. Rigorous.	Fine.	Whipping.	Total convicted.	Number discharged.	Pending on 31st December 1883.	Remarks.
1. Murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, attempt at suicide, concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body and robbery, being an old offender, under sections 302, 304, 309, 318 and 392 and 75, Indian Penal Code.	10	19	1	(a) 3	..	(b) 6	..	..	10	8	(c) 1	(a) For life. (b) One for two months, one for eight years, three for five years each, one for three years. (c) In the Lunatic Asylum under medical treatment.
2. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, rioting armed with a deadly weapon and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means, under sections 304, 148, and 324, Indian Penal Code.	6	28	..	..	..	(d) 27	..	..	27	1	..	(d) One for five years, one for three years, four for four years each, six for one year each, fifteen for three months each.
3. Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt under section 397, Indian Penal Code.	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
4. Dacoity under section 395, Indian Penal Code.	2	14	..	..	..	(e) 5	..	..	5	9	..	(e) One for two years, one for ten years, three for five years each.
5. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night and being an old offender under sections 457 and 75, Indian Penal Code.	1	5	..	..	..	(f) 5	..	..	5	..	..	(f) One for five years, four for three years each.
6. Attempt to murder, attempt to commit culpable homicide and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means under sections 307, 308, 326, Indian Penal Code.	4	4	..	..	..	(g) 4	..	..	4	..	..	(g) One for eight years, one for three years, one for two years, and one for six months.
7. Abducting a woman with intent to compel her to marry under section 366, Indian Penal Code.	1	9	..	..	..	(h) 8	(i) 1	..	9	..	..	(h) Eight for one month each. (i) One for a fine of Rs. 100 and in default for six months' rigorous imprisonment.
8. Rape, enticing away a married woman and wrongful confinement under sections 376, 498 and 342, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	..	..	..	(j) 1	..	..	1	..	..	(j) For two years.
Total ..	26	82	1	3	..	56	1	..	61	20	1	

VIZAGAPATAM,
8th July 1884.

(Signed) W. H. WELSH,
for *Acting Agent to the Governor.*

II.—Criminal Statistics for 1883, Vizagapatam Agency.

Number.	Name of the officer.	Trials or Inquiries. Cases. Pending.	Received.	Total.	Disposed of.	Persons. Pending.	Received.	Total.	Convicted or committed.	Otherwise.	Total.	Appeals. Cases. Pending.	Received.	Total.	Disposed of.	Persons. Pending.	Received.	Total.	Modified or reversed.	Otherwise.	Total.	Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Agent to the Governor	..	28	* 28	27	1	..	88	88	61	26	87	1	5	5	..	5	1	9	9	9	4	5	9	1
2	Additional Session Judge	..	2	2	2	..	..	6	6	6	..	6	..	2	2	..	2	..	4	4	4	3	1	4	..
3	Principal Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	9	9	..	8	1	15	15	15	11	3	14	1
4	Senior Assistant Agent	..	15	15	15	..	28	28	28	12	16	28	6	4	4	..	4	..	4	4	4	3	1	4	..
5	Special do.	..	83	89	79	10	140	150	72	62	134	97	18	14	9	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	2nd-class Magistrate, Golgonda.	6	30	31	31	..	96	97	38	59	97	25	73	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	do.	1	10	10	10	..	25	25	7	18	25	4	12	9	4	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	3rd-class Do.	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	4	4	9	43	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	2nd-class Viravilli ..	..	2	2	2	..	4	4	..	4	4	9	104	7	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	do. Srungavarapukóta.	..	5	5	5	..	9	9	..	5	5	9	58	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Do. do. Sálúr ..	..	1	1	1	..	7	7	..	7	7	88	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Do. do. Párvatipur.	2	33	35	34	1	85	89	..	40	40	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	3rd-class do. Pálkonda ..	..	11	11	10	1	19	19	..	14	14	4	16	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	2nd-class do. Gumupur ..	..	132	132	132	..	273	273	201	72	273	273	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Do. do. Rayaghada.	..	104	104	104	..	275	275	138	137	275	512	32	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Do. do. Jeypore ..	3	307	310	309	1	568	577	358	154	512	367	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Do. do. Koraput ..	18	148	166	155	11	351	399	177	190	367	331	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Do. do. Nowranga. pur.	6	184	190	188	2	316	333	216	115	331	43	104	58	58	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Do. do. Malkangiri.	..	96	96	96	..	143	143	116	27	143	104	2,404	1,460	944	2,404	1,460	944	2,404	1,460	944	2,404	1,460	944	1
	Total ..	36	1,191	1,227	1,200	27	2,373	2,462	1,460	944	2,404	1,460	944	2,404	1,460	944	2,404	1,460	944	2,404	1,460	944	2,404	1,460	944

* Transferred to the Additional Sessions Judge.

(Signed) H. G. TURNER,
Ag. Agent to the Governor.

VIZAGAPATAM,
8th July 1884.

III.—Civil Statistics for 1883, Vizagapatam Agency.

Number.	Names of Courts.	Original.							
		Pending on 31st December 1882.	Instituted in 1883.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Decided.	Transferred to other Courts.	Total.	Pending on 31st December 1883.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agent to the Governor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Principal Assistant Agent	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
3	Senior do. do.	..	9	..	9	9	..	9	..
4	Special do. do.	16	16	..	32	18	..	18	14
5	Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	District Munsif, Golgonda	28	13	..	41	32	..	32	9
7	Do. do. Narayanapatnam ..	1	56	..	57	46	..	46	11
8	Do. do. Gunupur	7	85	..	92	78	..	78	14
9	Do. do. Rayaghada ..	3	43	..	46	43	..	43	3
10	Do. do. Sálúr	1	3	..	4	4	..	4	..
11	Do. do. Srungavarapukóta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	56	226	..	282	231	..	231	51

Number.	Names of Courts.	Appeal.							
		Pending on 31st December 1882.	Instituted in 1883.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Decided.	Transferred to other Courts.	Total.	Pending on 31st December 1883.
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Agent to the Governor	3	..	..	3	2	1	3	..
2	Principal Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Senior do. do.	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..
4	Special do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	District Munsif, Golgonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Do. do. Narayanapatnam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Do. do. Gunupur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Do. do. Rayaghada ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Do. do. Sálúr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Do. do. Srungavarapukóta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	3	2	..	5	4	1	5	..

VIZAGAPATAM,
8th July 1884.

(Signed) H. G. TURNER,
Ag. Agent to the Governor.

IV.—Memorandum of expenses incurred on hill tour of 1883-84, Vizagapatam Agency.

Items.	Amount. RS.	A.	P.
1. Warm clothing to peons, &c., on the Agent's establishment ...	77	2	0
2. Presents to hill people, including the price of present cloths, &c., ready-money presents	270	13	0
3. Postal expenses	16	2	0
4. Carriage of doolies	40	10	0
5. Do. of records	171	6	0
Total ...	576	1	0

VIZAGAPATAM,
8th July 1884.

(Signed) W. H. WELSH,
for *Agent to the Governor.*

ORDER—dated 13th October 1884, No. 2619, Judicial.

The tours of inspection made by the Agent during the year were not so complete as usual, but his Assistants appear to have made thorough examinations of their charges, and Mr. Stuart seems to have done excellent work in this respect.

2. With reference to the Agent's remarks upon the lamentable mortality from man-eating tigers in the Hill Madagula tracts, the Government observe that recently measures have been sanctioned by which, it is hoped, the population will be better able to defend themselves from this scourge, and the Governor in Council relies upon the Agent doing his utmost to assist the villagers in the matter.

3. It was always intended that the sub-magistrate at Paderu should be under the Principal and not the Special Assistant; this arrangement is now definitely sanctioned. Mr. Welsh's action in promptly suppressing the threatened disturbances at Meranda appears to have been judicious and meets with the approval of Government. The Agent's proposal to build a hospital at Gunupur from Provincial funds is sanctioned; he will obtain estimates and plans and forward the same for approval, stating whether he proposes to construct the building by Public Works or Departmental agency.

4. With regard to the state of things in Jeypur—affairs in Malkangiri seem to demand the attention of the Agent, and Mr. Turner's thorough knowledge of that locality and its needs will enable him to take any measures which may be necessary to prevent the recurrence of discontent there. Nothing should be permitted in the shape of a revival of the plough and hoe taxes, and the Agent should not hesitate to issue any orders that may be required on this matter.

5. The Government regret the backward state of the education of the Maharaja's son; the Agent should use his influence at once with the Maharaja to better this state of things; the boy, it appears, is already ten years of age, and therefore no time should be lost in the matter. Mr. Turner will report what measures in regard to this are likely to prove beneficial and meet with the approval of the Maharaja.

6. The Government sanction the Agent's proposals with regard to the supply of medicines to the dispensary at Jeypur. The retrogression in education in the Jeypur tracts demands the attention of the Director of Public Instruction, to whom these papers will be communicated. The Agent seems fully alive to the necessity of continued exertions in the maintenance of the lines of communication in the district. But, as at present advised, the Government would wish the expenditure on the Thadavalsa ghât to be minimised; the neighbouring ghât under the charge of the Department of Public Works appears to form the best line of communication there.

7. Mr. Turner will inform deputy tahsildar Dondapet Gangam that the Government fully appreciate the value of the excellent service rendered to the State by him.

8. Sanction is given for the charges named in paragraph 51 of the Agent's report.

9. The Agency reports would be more interesting as well as comprehensible if accompanied by a good map of the scheduled tracts exhibiting the divisions and taluks under the several officers and marked with the usual symbols for roads, cutcherries, police stations, schools and the like. The Agent will take steps, in communication with the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, for the preparation of such a map which should be kept up to date in the district and submitted periodically to Government.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam.
" " " " Ganjam.
" Government Agent, Godávari.
" Revenue department.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Public Works department.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
" Registrar, High Court.
" Accountant-General.

Exd. J. Wright.

G.O. No 757 W. d/20.3.84.

B. No 2739 Wd/5th Novr/84

Recorded.

Recorded

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24.10

1.11.84

Govt. of {1884} Madras.

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With Order

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