No 2624 Wdf Nov-6. 1885

Communicated to the Supty: Engineer I Circle who will report at an early date on the subjects referred to in the concluding portion of para 8 of the foregoing order, and para 56 of the agents report.

/Sdf/ L L

Supty Engr I Circle

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 20th October 1885, No. 2822.

No 2624 Wdf Nov 6th 1885

OCTOBER.

Vizagapatam Agency.

Reviewing the annual report of the — for the year 1884-85.

Walter Wedderburn

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From H. G. TURNER, Esq., Acting Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vizianagrum, 21st July 1885, No. 537.

I have the honor to submit my report * on the administration of Agency tracts for the year 1884-85.

* With statistics showing civil and criminal justice.

2. I was in charge of the Agency throughout the official year 1884-85. I took over charge from Mr. Johnson in April 1884, who for a short time reverted to the Principal Assistant's division. He was appointed Acting Judge of Vizagapatam in May, handing over charge of his division to Mr. O'Farrell who, in his turn, was relieved in December by Mr. Gabriel Stokes. The last-named gentleman continued in charge of the Principal Assistant Agent's office until the close of the official year, but he left early in April for Dindigul, and has been succeeded by Mr. Power.

3. In the Senior Assistant's division Mr. Welsh remained in charge throughout the greater part of the year. He went on leave in February and was succeeded by Mr. Broadfoot.

4. On taking over charge from Mr. Johnson in April, I found Mr. H. A. Stuart in charge of the Special Assistant's division. He remained there till Christmas, when he was relieved by Mr. O'Farrell who was immediately transferred to another district. Mr. Elwin succeeded him, but he was so sick on joining that he was unable to proceed to Jeypore. Consequently I took the temporary Deputy Collector, Mr. Saiyid Alí, with me on my hill tour. He was relieved in March by Mr. Wedderburn.

5. The reports of these divisional officers will be found in the appendices of this report. I will now briefly review them. Mr. O'Farrell's tour was cut short by his being suddenly relieved by Mr. G. Stokes. He reports on the road between Mádugula and Minamalur. The Local Board has in hand the construction of the road from Chódavaram to Mádugula. The section from Mádugula to Gorakabanda is reported to be in progress. Mr. O'Farrell reports that the Minamalur ghât is much cut about by bullocks hauling timber, and the shade on the ghât is being destroyed by the felling of trees alongside it. I have issued orders prohibiting these practices.

I treat of the tiger question further on.

6. I inspected the Paderu buildings in March and I ordered considerable alterations to be made in the design. Mr. White, the first Sub-Magistrate of the new Paderu taluk, has taken up his appointment and is now engaged in pushing on the work. It is an arduous and an expensive job, but Paderu is situated in the mountains 3,000 feet above sea level and the climate is so rigorous as to make it absolutely necessary to provide quarters for our officials before they take up their abode there.

7. The case of Gimili, deserted on account of tiger scare, and remaining waste owing to the folly of the Jeypore manager is now put right. The tiger has been killed and an arrangement has been come to between the villagers and the manager. Want of personal and proximate control of a Government officer gives occasion to these troubles to arise between the ryots and the rulers. When the new Sub-Magistrate gets into his seat, he will doubtless arrange such affairs as this under the auspices of the divisional officer.

8. The roads have received their usual allotments for the current year. Inquiry has been made into the charge against the Police officer, but it was found to be without foundation.

Better caps have been served out. The complaint respecting their badness was general throughout the Northern Circars, and the Inspector-General of Police has issued orders on the subject.

No one has applied for a license at Peddavalsa.

Rupees 300 has been sanctioned in the current year's budget for the Rampolu ghât.

The bungalows are being looked to and new ones have been passed for Minamalur and Lamsinghi, at which latter place it is proposed to construct a well.

9. The state of education is deplorable. I have been lately in correspondence with Mr. Grigg on the subject. He has now put its management into my hands, as it is found that the inspector of schools cannot look after it.

10. The District Surgeon has been asked to take up the question of vaccination in the Gudem hills, but he has not replied in time for me to include his letter in this report.

11. I now pass to the Senior Assistant's report.

Mr. Welsh reports that the rainfall in his division (of the Agency) was short except at Gunupur. The rice crop was nevertheless fair, and the dry crops, especially mustard, very good. Cases of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease occurred amongst the cattle. We have only one cattle disease inspector for the whole of this enormous district—like having one man to extirpate foot-and-mouth disease between London and Penzance.

12. Now that the Vizagapatam-Raipur railway has been indefinitely postponed, I see no use in keeping up the registers of traffic along the line it was intended to pass. I am in correspondence with the Board regarding a proposition to transfer these register stations to the road from Tuni to Chicacole.

13. Hospitals and dispensaries in the Senior Assistant's division are very much wanted. We have only one at Gunupur. The Tât Raja of Bissemkatak has offered to give Rs. 50 a-month towards the establishment of a hospital and a dispensary at his town, where there is now a Sub-Magistrate. The cost of the Gunupur establishment is Rs. 55 a-month and the same amount will be required for Bissemkatak, and I request that Government will sanction the balance being paid from Provincial funds, and that they will also sanction suitable buildings being constructed for the hospital and for the residence of the apothecary or assistant.

14. There ought also to be a hospital at Rayaghada. In the plains of Vizagapatam there is one hospital for every taluk, and it is not too much to ask that the same number should be granted for the Agency.

We have now hospitals at Koraput and Gunupur. We require them at Rayaghada, Bissemkatak, Nowrangapore, Jeypore and Malkangiri, Pottingi and Paderu. The Maharaja is going to build and endow the Jeypore hospital, and I have just said that the Tât Raja of Bissemkatak will give something towards a hospital at his capital. I think that Government should certainly provide hospitals at Nowrangapore and Rayaghada without delay, leaving those at Malkangiri, Pottingi and Paderu for a future year. I beg to recommend this to the favorable consideration of Government.

15. The industry of the Sauras is conspicuous. Their well-kept lands, with the mohwa trees standing in the fields, always remind me of the olive trees round about the homesteads in Italy.

16. Mr. Welsh gives a succinct story of Singapur affairs up to the time when he left the division. I have so far adopted his report in my letter to Government on the subject and I need not recapitulate that letter here.

17. Narain Bakshi Patro of Gunupur is a very unsatisfactory sort of a person to have to do with. I have known him for some years. He has charge of Gunupur, the richest of all the Jeypore taluks, a country which, if developed, would probably return as much to the coffers of the Raja as all his other estates put together.

Bakshi Patro is a man of great influence and he has things entirely his own way in Gunupur. It is a country which has been much neglected and one which would repay us well for opening out and where fixity of tenure and fairness of rents would lead to very great material wealth amongst the ryots. Unfortunately it is far away from the Senior Assistant's head-quarters and is only visited by him occasionally, and is not made, which would be better, a place of permanent residence.

18. The boundary disputes settled by Mr. Welsh and Mr. Sewell were—

(1) A dispute whether the lands of a village called Gadabagorjan should pay rent to the amin of Gunupur (*i.e.*, Jeypore) or to the Bissoyi of Gumma. This dispute was settled by a reference to a Government order on the subject which had not been understood or had been designedly set at naught by the said amin.

(2) As to whether the village of Ongará belonged to Vizagapatam or to Ganjam. It was settled that it belonged to Vizagapatam. A further contention arose regarding a mortgage on Ongará which was left to the litigants to decide, at their own request.

(3) The third dispute was settled by Mr. Welsh and Mr. Joseph *ad interim*. It appears to affect a considerable extent of country. The Patro of Karadango of Ganjam complained to the Senior Assistant in Ganjam that the Patro of Bhimpuram of Vizagapatam district received payments from the ryots of Udalinghi, Rogaisinghi and Bonamunda who ought, he claimed, to pay to Karadango and not to Bhimpuram. There was also a cross complaint made to the Senior Assistant in Vizagapatam by the Sinduba Gomango that lands belonging to Bhimpuram of Vizagapatam paid to Karadango of Ganjam. I do not know the locality myself and I cannot explain what Sinduba has in common with Bhimpuram and why Bhimpuram Gomango should not himself have claimed these rents. Moreover it appears that the Bhimpuram Patro claims Palapura and Lambaguda against Karadango.

19. Briefly it seems that we have on the Ganjam side him of Karadango claiming three villages; while from Vizagapatam we have them of Bhimpuram claiming two villages and some lands of Bhimpuram.

20. Mr. Thompson, Senior Assistant of Ganjam, who framed a list in 1882, found that the villages of Udalinghi, Palapura, Rogaisinghi and Lambaguda belonged to Karadango, while Bonamunda is distinctly stated to belong to Bhimpuram. On referring to the maps and to a settlement effected by Messrs. MacCartie and Grahame, there appears to be a considerable extent of disputed border stretching from latitude 19·5 to latitude 19·25, and this dispute extends back certainly to 1860-61 when the topographical survey took place, and very possibly still further back, but the survey sheets of 44-45 were not examined.

21. In the absence of any reliable evidence, a provisional arrangement was entered into by our officers by which all the southern slopes of the hills which bound the northern side of the Udalinghi-Sinduba-Bonamunda valley are given to Bhimpuram with the exception of the cultivation of Palapura and Rogaisinghi which are given to Karadango. The northern slopes of these hills are given to Karadango. North beyond Rogaisinghi there seems to be no divergence of opinion as to how the boundary runs. I regret that I have no personal acquaintance with the country where this standing boundary dispute is located, and I am therefore not in a position to know whether it is one of those disputes where finality is necessary or where things may be left *in statu quo* without danger to the public peace. I did not see Mr. Welsh after his return from this boundary, but gather from his report that the two officers are not satisfied with the arrangement they came to, and have merely made a temporary settlement to serve for the moment.

22. In paragraph 31 Mr. Welsh instances two cases in which the Rent Recovery Act was put in force. I doubt myself whether the Rent Recovery Act is legally in force in the Agency tracts. If section 2, Act No. XXIV of 1839, has the prospective effect of barring the operation of all enactments of a civil nature in the Agency tracts, unless specially extended to them, then Act VIII of 1865 (Madras) is not in force in the Agencies. And I believe that this view of the powers of that act is now in favor.

I am aware that Act VIII of 1865 (Madras) was extended by notification to the scheduled districts of Godávari in 1879. But I am not sure whether, under the more recent interpretation of Act XIV of 1874, such extension would now be permissible.

23. The question is, however, whether it is advisable that the Act should be in force. I think not with Mr. Welsh. All disputes regarding rent, &c., should be left to the Agent to settle. It is one of the very things that the autocratic power of the Agent is so useful for; and in point of fact the Agents frequently settle disputes between landlord and tenant in a summary and general way.

For instance, I have recently, acting under Government order marginally noted, settled the whole of the Malkangiri rents. I settled them many years ago, so did Mr. Johnson. The fact is that the Rent Recovery Act is ignored by every Agent who finds it convenient to do so, and Government has always supported them in their action. The object of placing these tracts under personal rule cannot be carried out if an Act of the nature of Rent Recovery Act is extended to them.

G.O., dated 13th October 1884, No. 2619, Judicial department.

24. Paragraph 33 treats of the hill jail at Párvatipur. Increase of Sub-Magistrates' courts has brought about increase of convictions.

25. *Abkári.*—All the hill tracts in the Senior Assistant Collector's division are treated as one farm for abkári purposes. The farm consists of—

(1) Gunupur taluk, including the Agency villages of the Pálkonda taluk.
(2) Rayaghada, including the Agency villages of the Párvatipur taluk.
(3) Bissemkatak taluk.

For 1884-85 the farm was rented out to Mindi Vasudevarayulu Garu for Rs. 44,200. In these parts of the country the liquor is chiefly manufactured from mohwa or vippa flower. Rice liquor is manufactured to some extent in the Agency villages of Sálúr, Párvatipur, and Pálkonda. The hillmen gather large quantities of vippa flower when it is abundantly procurable and store it. When they want liquor they take some vippa flower to the sundi or distiller, who extracts liquor therefrom and divides it between himself and the person who takes the flower to him. Every shopkeeper is permitted to manufacture and sell liquor under one and the same license. He is also allowed to distil liquor to any strength, and sell it at such price as his customers would pay for it. There are no restrictions as to the strength or price of liquor sold in the Agency parts of this district. The number of shops or stills opened during the year was 742 against 797 in the preceding year. The whole of the demand has been collected and there have been no complaints against the management of the renter, who is a respectable, wealthy merchant of Bimlipatam.

26. *Opium.*—Up to end of 1883-84 the opium required for consumption in the Agency tracts of this district was supplied by Government and was sold to the people by vendors appointed by divisional officers. The vendors purchased the opium from the deputy tahsildars at 4 tolas and retailed it to the people at $3\frac{1}{2}$ tolas a rupee.

Since the commencement of the year under report, the exclusive privilege of supplying opium to the vendors appointed by divisional officers was given over to private enterprize without any charge. A native firm of Jaggayapet, in the Kistna district, known as Hemraz Ramlal, undertook the business. The hill tracts in the Senior Assistant Collector's division were of course included in Hemraz Ramlal's monopoly. A depôt was opened at Rayaghada whence the monopolist issued the drug to the several licensed vendors. He supplied the drug at $3\frac{1}{2}$ tolas to the vendors, who sold the same by retail to the hill people at 3 tolas a rupee. The drug supplied to the vendor at Narayanapatnam was reported to be of inferior quality, and the want of a depôt at Gunupur caused inconvenience and difficulty to vendors of that taluk, who were obliged to procure opium from the depôt at Rayaghada, a distance of 32 miles. This defect has been remedied in the current year's contract.

The quantity of opium consumed in the Senior Assistant Collector's division was 786 lb. or ·11 tola per head of population. The number of vendors licensed to vend the drug was 12. The management of Ramlal was on the whole satisfactory, and he has realized considerable profit by this undertaking, so much so that in the current year we have made him pay Rs. 6,000 for the monopoly which, in the year under report, he enjoyed for nothing, but the expenses of keeping his depôt supplied with the drug.

27. New buildings and repairs call for no remarks. Mr. Welsh reports that the work has not been well done on the Narayanapatnam road, but he hopes that the restoration of the Battivalsa ghât has been pushed on.

Some other minor operations have been carried on. Mr. Welsh says that none of the Local Fund roads have been made up to the border of the Agency tracts in his division. I will inquire how this is, but Mr. Welsh overlooks the fact that the Pottingi ghât road is joined on to the Local Fund road at Itikavalsa and provision is made for constructing the Local Fund road to Chollapadam in the current year's budget. Large allotments have been made for works in the Senior Assistant's division for the current year and if not retrenched they will, I hope, be spent to advantage.

28. Vaccination is making steady progress.

29. It is very gratifying to learn that, in the Senior Assistant's division at all events, we have made a start in education. As these schools will now come immediately under the Agent and his Assistants, it is hoped that the progress may continue.

30. In the first six months of the official year Mr. Welsh spent ten days in the Agency. In the second six months he spent about seventy days, that is, in the year (of ten months), he spent only eighty days in the Agency tracts. I do not think that this is a sufficient proportion of time for the Senior Assistant to be in his Agencies. They constitute the most important part of his charge, and I think that he ought to spend at least four months there. The fact is that the three remaining taluks of his division situated in the collectorate, viz., Párvatipur, Bobbili, and Sálúr, could be quite well managed by a Deputy Collector. There is no revenue work there at all, except occasional references regarding abkári and opium. What is wanted there is a good magisterial officer who will keep the police up to their work, but there is no scope there at all for the energies of a European.

31. I should like to see the Senior Assistant's head-quarters moved to Gunupur, and if my proposals regarding the re-arrangement of the Agencies are considered, this will be an integral part of the new scheme. In Gunupur and amongst the Sauras and Khonds we want an Englishman to settle their boundary disputes, to push on their schools and to rule as an assistant to the Agent, but no progress can be looked for if this official only goes into the Agency on flying visits and has no opportunity for settling down as the visible and accessible representative of energy and justice.

32. We now come to the Special Assistant Agent's report.

Mr. Wedderburn took charge of the division just at the close of the year, so he is of course unable to tell us anything of his own knowledge. Had Mr. Harold Stuart remained there we might have had some interesting matter to discuss. I regret the loss to the Agency of this energetic young officer.

33. Regarding the Kotapad complaints there was no formal report received in my office, but Mr. Stuart sent his notes to me and I took them with me to Kotapad. Everything had then quieted down, and no one came forward with any petition on any subject.

	Animals killed.		Amount of reward paid	
	Tigers.	Cheetas.	For tigers.	For cheetas
			Rs.	Rs.
As per Assistant Agent ...	27	62	2,800	1,580
As per Treasury Deputy Collector ...	45	110	4,690	2,750

The case of Narasimha Padal was investigated by Mr. O'Farrell and found to be of no importance.

34. There is considerable discrepancy between the figures given by the Assistant Agent and those furnished by the Treasury Deputy Collector respecting the number of tigers and cheetas killed in the Special Assistant's division. By the Deputy Collector's accounts rewards were paid for 45 tigers and 110 cheetas, but by the Assistant Agent's figures it would seem that only 27 tigers and 62 cheetas were killed in his division. I have ordered a searching inquiry into these suspicious differences.

35. A report regarding the unsold stock of opium has been submitted to the Board of Revenue.

Taluks.	Demand. 1883-84.			1884-85.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Koraput ...	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0
Jeypore ...	16,570	3	4	14,281	0	0
Nowrangapore...	7,414	0	0	10,143	8	0
Malkangiri ...	698	5	0	1,268	0	0
Total ...	35,682	8	4	36,692	8	0

The figures given for the abkári revenue do not tally with the Deputy Collector's figures which are marginally shown.

36. The figures submitted for the public works are correct. As I have recently inspected many of the roads in the Special Assistant's division which he has not had an opportunity of doing, I had better state here my opinion of them, taking them in the order in which they are placed in Mr. Wedderburn's report.

(1) *Kondakamberu to Malkangiri.*—In good order. I took carts over this section this year.

(2) *Nowrangapore to Raighur.*—The road is in good order as far as Dabugaon, but north of Dabugaon as far as Raighur the road is not in good order although it is passable to carts, which I took over the section.

(3) *Jeypore to Motu.*—From Jeypore to a few miles south of Malkangiri the road is in fair order, but from that point to Motu the road has altogether fallen back into jungle. Carts accompanied me from Jeypore to Malkangiri.

(4) *Jeypore to Boregumma.*—Road very good; practicable to carts.

(5) *Boregumma to Kotapad.*—Road very good and used by carts.

(6) *Koraput to Pottingi.*—Road much cut up by carts. Bridges require repair. This is the section that is to be converted into a Public Works department road.

(7) *Koraput to Nowrangapore.*—Fair order and used by carts.

(8) *Koraput to Jeypore.*—The Raja wishes to improve this into a first-class ghât road, and will provide funds for the purpose. Used by carts with difficulty.

(9) *Turner's ghât road.*—The expenses on this road have been minimized as desired by Government in their order marginally noted. It is in fair order and is much used by pack cattle.

G.O., dated 13th October 1884, No. 2619, J.D.

(10) *Road to Kalahandi frontier.*—This is a road I decided on this year when I was in Oomerkot. It is being executed by the Negahman of Oomerkot.

(11) *Sanitary works—Koraput.*—These are in fair order, but more attention should be given to planting topes and avenues about the place, which ought to be carried out in a systematic manner.

The jail at Koraput is a wretched place and ought to be built on a proper plan like the Párvatipur hill-jail.

The Jeypore sub-jail is making slow progress; the rest-houses want repair, and the Government building occupied by the Special Assistant Agent wants ceilings and fresh fire places and furniture.

37. I take this opportunity of requesting sanction for furniture for the building occupied by the Assistant Agent and the Superintendent of Police at Koraput.

The building has never been furnished, and it is hard to expect the officers to lay out so large a capital as is required for furnishing this building. Beyond a few sticks of furniture that have been contributed by one officer after another, the house is almost bare; and as it is Government property, no officer will be at the risk of expending money in furniture without having any hold on the building.

38. With regard to the Government buildings at Koraput, to the proposed buildings at Jeypore and to the Public Works department road from Pottingi to Koraput and to the road proposed by the Raja from Koraput to Jeypore, I have already submitted * to Government that an assistant engineer should be stationed at Koraput to execute these works, and I am certain that he will be kept fully employed for the next five years.

* My letter, No. 143, dated 10th March 1885.

There were sixty-four civil suits on the file of the Assistant Agent. Only one suit was disposed of by Punchayet. I will remark on this further on.

39. The figures given in the rainfall register do not tally with those kept by the Deputy Collector, which are marginally given.

Year	Malkangiri.		Nowrangapore.		Koraput.		Pottingi.	
	IN.	OZ.	IN.	OZ.	IN.	OZ.	IN.	OZ.
1882-83.	75	2·75	72	8·25	52	3·5	51	5
1883-84.	66	8·5	58	1	58	1	55	1
1884-85.	61	5·5	78	5	58	3	84	6·65

40. The vaccination figures of Malkangiri are satisfactory. Government will remember that they directed me to inform the deputy tahsildar of their appreciation of his service in this respect last year. They will be pleased to see that he has not relaxed his efforts.

41. The office establishment of the Special Assistant is not what it should be. It is not large enough or of a proper class to cope with the increasing work of the division.

42. Mr. Wedderburn says nothing about education, hospitals, and many other matters of importance. This is not meant as a reproach, for he had no opportunity of learning about things before the year expired which he treats of.

His office too is so very deficient in intelligence that it is useless turning to it for information.

As to education, I regret to say that it has fallen away completely. The superintendent of hill schools spends all his time in other parts of the Agency, and has done nothing in the Special Assistant's division. The schools at Jeypore, Nowrangapore, and at Kotapad are a mere sham. At Malkangiri the school is looked after by the worthy old magistrate and is not altogether so bad.

43. In the most remote corner of the Malkangiri country to which I penetrated, I found a school established in a village called Bezing Vada by a missionary of the upper Godávari district. The schoolmaster was terribly ill with fever, but he said he was making some way among the jungle tribes, and I believe the missionary had been recently at the place on a tour of inspection.

44. Jeypore is becoming a field for the rival energies of several missions. The Roman Catholics and the German Lutherans are pushing into the country, and I expect that their efforts may be crowned with success, especially in educating the hillmen, for in Jeypore there will be very little opposition from the votaries of the old Hindu creeds.

45. The Agency tours of 1884-85 comprised visits to the Gudem hills in June, to the Anantagiri country in November, and the regular annual expedition into the heart of Jeypore, which lasted from January to April.

46. The Agency tour report takes the place of the administration report of other districts, and as the Vizagapatam Agency is more extensive than any other district in the Madras Presidency, it follows that the tour report cannot be otherwise than one of some length and detail.

47. Although I may say without vanity that no officer in the service of Government knows more about Jeypore than I do, I feel, when I sit down to write on the events of the past year in that country, that I am not in the least in possession of the proper amount of knowledge to furnish Government with an accurate description of the state of affairs therein. Doubtless the reason of this is that, owing to our exercising but little authority over the collection of rents, we are shut out from the intimate intercourse with the people that springs from such links between the governing and governed classes; and another quite adequate reason is that the Agent spends the greater part of the year in what I might term, without fancy, *his other district* of Vizagapatam. Consequently he has nothing of the immediate administration of the country in his hands; his knowledge filters to him through the assistants and the police, and he desperately tries to supplement it by superficial inquiries and notes collected during his hurried tour through a part of the country. I did not hear of any serious complaint of mis-government, and, on the whole, I believe that the Jeypore ryot

is fairly exempt from ill-usage, but it would be absurd to say that he is at all so lucky in life as a ryot of our own Government taluks, or that there are any bright hopes of his amelioration in the near future.

48. But no doubt there is a social revolution now being inaugurated. Nothing to my mind is so extraordinary and so surpassing our expectations, which were not pitched low, as the enormous impetus to trade that is now being given by the opening, to cart traffic, of the Sálúr-Pottingi ghât road. It is like the discovery of a new country. Literally, hundreds of carts find their way into Jeypore in search of the staples of commerce. In February I was at Kotapad, 100 miles away from the plains, and there I found 150 carts loading with grain for transport to the Sálúr market. The ghât road had only been open a few weeks and yet the Telugu cartmen had already penetrated so far as this through an unknown and difficult country. For the first time, in an experience of hill-touring which now stretches over nineteen years, I was enabled to take carts with me to carry my effects, and I took them north to Raighur and thence south to Malkangiri, and out over the ghâts into the Narsapatam country. The last part of this road, about 40 or 50 miles, was impracticable, and I had to take the carts to pieces, but this was because no sort of a road had been cut across a range of mountains. The rest of the journey within the Agency, of more than 300 miles, was traversed by the carts, and I believe that the example thus set will be followed by others and will do much to alleviate the pains and troubles of touring through the country with an army of bearers.

49. The fact is that it is now so many years since the rest of the presidency has been fairly opened out with roads that we are prone to forget the enormous boon to a district which occurs from opening up cart-roads. It is just outside the memory of an official generation, though quite within that of a life-time, to recall the times when the plains of Vizagapatam were as destitute of roads as the hill tracts now are.

In those times, not one cart was found among a hundred villages, everybody went about in palanquins, the prices of grain were 300 per cent. lower than they now are, there were few merchants at the seaports, no advances were sent up to ryots, through dubashes, to enable them to bring land under cultivation and to grow oil-seeds and sugar and to collect forest produce.

As all these things changed in the plains so will things improve in the hills, and no better policy can be pursued by the Government, who have at heart the steady advance of these countries, than to persevere with road-making on the lines which we are now following. This programme will bear recapitulating here. It is to construct fair weather cart-roads under the Agency, and to gradually convert those cart-roads into permanent *chaussees* by the Department of Public Works, as money is available for the purpose.

50. His Excellency the Governor has reminded us in his tour minute, paragraph 305, that there are three things for us to keep prominently in view, viz. :—

1. Improved means of communications with the outer world;
2. More careful management of the forests;
3. The cautious and gradual, but systematic, opening up to civilization of the hill tracts.

51. His Excellency was writing of the Northern Circars generally when he said that what this tract of country wants above everything is increased communication with the outer world. I am not now writing on the littoral portion of the Northern Circars but on the hill tracts. Still, the development of the latter country depends on the civilization that will reach it from the outer would, through the littoral tracts. Hence I draw attention to the fact that the means of communication with the world beyond them, which the littoral tracts enjoy, are the same now as they were at the beginning of the century, if not at the beginning of time. I must, however, except the provision of communication supplied by the fortnightly steamer, as if we were, say, the Faroe Islands; and also the telegraphic wire which perhaps civilizes us on its way through the district like it civilizes the tribes of the deserts of Persia through which it also passes.

52. As the Government know, we had hopes of a railway, but that has been shelved indefinitely, and so four millions of people north of the Godávari, *i.e.*, a population larger than that of Scotland are, it seems, destined to remain in a condition that has been declared by our Governor to be a principal obstacle to any improvement.

53. A railway from Rajahmundry to Pooree would pass through a tract of country nearly as densely populated as Belgium, with considerable towns every ten or twenty miles with no big bridges to construct. It would complete the communication between Madras and Ganjam. It would eventually be extended to Calcutta. If any line in India is likely to pay, it is such a one.

The whole produce of the hill tracts would pass down our mountain roads to the railway at their base, and the more mountain roads we make, the better it will be for the railway, as well as for the hill tracts themselves.

54. Besides the Pottingi and Koraput road, I have in hand a road into the hills, through the Galikonda pass, which will tap a vast area of well cultivated land and open out, I hope, a great quantity of excellent country in the north of Malkangiri, from which, now in the 19th century, every sack of rice and every bag of forest produce is exported on pack cattle as was done one hundred years ago.

However, the cart-road is the great civilizer, and that at all events is now found to be within our powers to execute and within the compass of our purse, and I hope that nothing will ever occur to interfere with the steady prosecution of our road-making policy, for I believe it to be as important as any other Imperial work in the whole of Hindustan.

55. I have had some correspondence with the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, as to the construction of a road to connect our northern lands with his southern lands of Raipur. He deputed an officer to meet me at Raighur, but unfortunately we missed each other by a few days. The question to be decided was what was the best line for the road to take from Raighur on our side to Dhumteri on the Central Provinces side. Mr. Newton, the officer who was deputed to meet me, wrote to me that of the two routes proposed—the Hattigaon route and the Borai route—the latter is to be preferred. "The former is through rough country; the latter is over easy country. On the Central Province side this route has been cleared up to the boundary and a *very good* fair weather road has been made." He says that the only obstruction to traffic is in a length of about 19 miles between Raighur and Borai on our side.

Since Mr. Newton wrote to me demi-officially to the above effect, the Chief Commissioner has written to say that he will probably postpone the construction of a road to our boundary for another year. As I cannot possibly get my road so far as Raighur for another year, this postponement falls in with my operations, and will be adopted.

56. In connection with this subject, I have recently been told by Mr. T. D. Harris, District Engineer, that he has instructions to prepare estimate for a road from Koraput to Jugdulpore. Now I submit, most particularly, that this instruction be altered. We do not want to go to Jugdulpore. To do so would leave our terminus *en air*, in the wildest of wildernesses. What I am striving for is the connection between Vizagapatam and the Central Provinces, *viâ* Nowrangapore, Oomerkot, Raighur, Dhumteri and Raipur, joining the railroad there or in that neighbourhood.

I trust that the Government will lay down, once for all, that their avowed programme is to construct this trunk communication, and I suggest that the work take place among the Public Works department permanent schemes, and be called the Vizagapatam and Central Provinces trunk road, to pass from Vizagapatam to Raipur *viâ* Sálúr, Koraput, Nowrangapore, Oomerkot, and Dhumteri.

57. Passing now to the consideration of the state of the police, it is well to begin by narrating how the police are distributed in the Agency.

The information has never, so far as I know, been stated in any hill tour report, and as these papers are the only guide to the officers of the Agency that at present exists, it seems desirable to take this opportunity to describe the rather complicated arrangements connected with the distribution and control of the police in the Agency tracts of this district.

58. The Agent is assisted in the work of administering the Agencies by all the five divisional officers who are attached to the Vizagapatam district.

1. The Principal Assistant.
2. The Senior Assistant.
3. The Special Assistant.
4. The Assistant Collector (when in charge of a division.)
5. The General Duty Deputy Collector.

The Principal Assistant Agent has the Gudem hills and is about to have Hill Mádugula under his jurisdiction. The Senior Assistant has the Rayaghada, Bissemkatak and Gunupur taluks under him with the Agency tracts attached to Sálúr and Párvatipur. Under the Special Assistant are the taluks of Koraput, Jeypore, Malkangiri, Pottingi, and Nowrangapore. Under the Assistant Collector are the Agency tracts attached to the Srungavarapucotta taluk; and lastly under the General Duty Deputy Collector are the Agency portions of Pálkonda. With the exception of the Special Assistant's charge, all the police of these Agency tracts are under the control of the Superintendent of Police, Vizagapatam, and his assistants. Thus the Gudem country is under the Assistant Superintendent of Narsapatnam, and to this is to be added the new Paderu (Hill Mádugula) taluk. This assistant has also the hill portion of the Srungavarapucotta taluk. Under the Assistant Superintendent of Párvatipur are the police of all the Agencies within the division of the Senior Assistant and of the small Pálkonda hill tract appertaining to the General Duty Deputy Collector. The Special Assistant Agent has two police officers in his division, viz., the Superintendent of Police, Jeypore, and his assistant who has charge of the taluks of Jeypore and Malkangiri. It will be seen from this that the police of the Agency is under the control of two superintendents and three assistant superintendents, that is, that the whole time of one superintendent and one assistant superintendent is taken up with Agency work, together with a part of the time of another superintendent and of two other assistant superintendents.

59. I am not sure that this arrangement is a good one from either an administrative or from an economical point of view. I think it will be found that if we had one superintendent and two assistants for the Agency and one superintendent and one assistant for the plains, we should have a more workable and a more mobile staff. In the Senior Assistant's division for instance, I recently heard of a station that had not been inspected by a superior officer for *two years*. Now I am decidedly of opinion that every station in the hill tracts should be inspected three times in two years, and I should like to have them inspected every six months, but I am aware that this is out of the question.

Similarly, I would far prefer to have two divisional officers for the Agency and three for the plains, than that they should have, as is now the case, a bit of the plains and a bit of the hills in four out of the five divisions. A re-arrangement, such as I propose, would simplify the work of control immensely, and I do not think it would add to its expense.

60. I would myself go further and advocate an entire separation of the offices of Agent and Collector, making an arrangement which would throw all the Agency tracts from the Godávari to Ganjam under one Agent with his assistants, and one Superintendent of Police and his assistants, with suitable geographical jurisdictions. I myself feel that the double duties of an Agent and a Collector are getting too heavy for one man to work efficiently, and the more intimately I become acquainted with the business of administration, the more patent does this appear to me. I travelled this year for three months, marching a great deal more rapidly than I ought to have marched. Even with this amount of time spent on circuit, I was unable to visit the Senior Assistant's Agency tracts, which are of very great importance. Meanwhile the whole of Collector's work was entirely set aside from my thoughts, for it was impossible for me to take my Collector's office with me on my hill tour, and the distances were so great (at one time I was 200 miles distant from Vizagapatam) that to work the office by the post only was impracticable. Very luckily I had Mr. G. Stokes as my Principal Assistant, who is just as capable of managing a Collector's office as I am, and to him I handed over everything—abkári sales, opium auctions, local funds, magisterial business, correspondence and all. Hence we got through the three months very well. But if I had not had a man of Mr. Stokes' experience

and capacity, I am quite sure that public business would have fallen into hopeless arrears and might, perhaps, have involved very serious loss to Government in the matter of the abkári and opium sales.

A Collector, a Head Assistant and a General Duty Deputy Collector ought to be able to work the Vizagapatam Collectorate with perfect ease, while as to the Agency I would appoint there one Agent and two or more Assistants, and give them the control of the whole of the region between the Godávari and Mahánadi.

61. This was the arrangement proposed for the administration of the "Hilly tracts" of the Northern Circars by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council (Sir Frederick Adam) in 1837 on the occasion of the disturbances in these parts. His Excellency in Council proposed to appoint a Commissioner, in whom should be vested the powers of the Sadr Adalat, of Court of Circuit, and the Board of Revenue, and who should generally have authority similar to that which was conferred on the Commissioner of Cuttack or to the Agent to the Governor-General appointed for the administration of the districts on the western frontier of Bengal. Sir Frederick Adam aimed at a "unity of control and a uniform system of supervision throughout the whole of the tracts where the same local peculiarities prevail and the same plan of administration is applicable."

But Mr. Russell deprecated the proposal, because he said that unless the Commissioner had authority in the low lands, the exercise of an effective control among the hill zemindars would be "doubly difficult." "In the event," he added, "of disturbances in the hills, our resources, both in men and supplies, must be drawn chiefly from below, and the Commissioner must have the power to command the service of the Collector in the low country. But this would put the latter in an anomalous position, &c." And then Mr. Russell instances the effect that such an appointment would have on the then Collector of Ganjam, Mr. Stevenson, who was a particularly able and influential officer, and who would have felt deeply being put into a subordinate position, and Mr. Russell concluded by suggesting the arrangement which since his day has been in force in these districts.

The question is how far these objections exist now, and whether it would not be well after all to adopt the view of Sir Frederick Adam rather than continue the existing system.

62. The reason why I have brought this question forward now and in this place is because of the great difficulty that exists in training separate bodies of police reserves. I think it is pretty clear that if disturbances break out again in any part of the hills, it will be for the police to quell them in the first instance. If this be allowed, it follows that our aim should be to create an efficient police reserve. At present there are in this district three reserves, so called, one at Vizagapatam, one at Párvatipur, one at Koraput. The Inspector-General of Police has been up here this year, and he condemns both the Párvatipur and Koraput reserves in unmeasured terms as being totally inefficient, and this being so, if troubles were to occur, I do not know where to turn to get together a body of constables who would be of use. It seems to me that it would be far better to have a large reserve of men at one spot in the hills, whence they could be moved on any place with celerity and effect. In the recent Rumpa disturbance, constables were brought from Ganjam in the north and from Godávari in the south. There was no concrete formation, no strength or backbone in the force. The responsibilities were divided between the Collectors of the Godávari and Vizagapatam; the Superintendents of Vizagapatam, Jeypore and Godávari were each called on to be present and to contribute men, and if a similar outbreak occurred next year, there is, so far as I can see, no organization at hand wherewith to meet the emergency.

63. I am quite sure that no Agent of Ganjam, Vizagapatam or the Godávari can feel safe unless he has at hand an efficient reserve of constables. I think that one large reserve is more likely to be efficient than two or more small ones. This, therefore, is one of the reasons I have for suggesting that the question of amalgamating the authority of all the three Agents in one Commissioner for the hill tracts of the Northern Circars should be reopened. This report is, however, hardly the place to continue the discussion. There are many more arguments for this measure which, I believe, would

be accepted by the three Collectors of the Northern districts as a very material improvement in the administration of these tracts.

Doubtless Government will call for more information if they think that the subject should be investigated.

64. Whether any such fundamental change be adopted or not, it is essential that vigorous measures be speedily taken to create an efficient reserve of constables for the hill tracts, and I think it imperative that there should be one reserve and not two or more, and that the men who form the reserve should be drawn from all the police force in the Agency wherever situated.

For it is impossible to create an efficient reserve from drafts from the small force under the Superintendent of Police, Jeypore, and equally so from the small force under the Assistant Superintendent of Párvatipur. What is wanted is that drafts from these two sources and from the Gudem division should be got together and be drilled into a reserve at one place by competent instructors. That place I take it should be Koraput in the climate and in the centre of the country where the police will be employed.

I am sure that it is bad policy to put a reserve at the head-quarters of an Assistant Superintendent. He ought to be out inspecting his stations during the greater part of the year, and in his absence discipline is relaxed, and the reserve becomes a bed of idleness and ease.

I have recently submitted to Government my remarks on the police force of Jeypore, and I will not recapitulate them here. Cordial relations have subsisted at Koraput between the divisional officer and the Superintendent of Police; and where this happy state of things is found, administration is easy.

65. We have recently increased the number of deputy tahsildars in the Agency by appointing three new officials of this class to Pottingi, Paderu, and Bissemkatak. We have therefore now nine deputy tahsildars in the Agency as marginally noted.*

* *Senior Assistant Agent.*

1. Gunupur. | 2. Rayaghada.
3. Bissemkatak.

Special Assistant Agent.

1. Koraput. | 4. Nowrangapore.
2. Jeypore. | 5. Pottingi.
3. Malkangiri. | 6. Paderu.

† *Principal Assistant's Division.*

1. Narsapatam (tahsildar).
2. Víraville (deputy tahsildar).

Senior Assistant's Division.

1. Sálúr (deputy tahsildar).
2. Párvatipur (do.).

Deputy Collector's Division.

1. Pálkonda (deputy tahsildar).

Assistant Collector's Division.

1. Srungavarapucotta (deputy tahsildar).

Besides these, the Sub-Magistrates marginally noted,† who are chiefly employed in the plains where their kusbahs are situated, have also jurisdiction over larger or smaller portions of the Agency tracts.

The selection of qualified men for the appointments in the Agency involves a great deal of care. The men who think they have a promising career before them in the plains, and who have educated themselves to that end, will not go to the Agency. Hence we have to select from men who are unable to pass the public examinations. I at one time thought that the only practical material was to be found in the Eurasian class, but Eurasians do not carry the weight with them that a caste native exercises, and with the latter arises the disadvantage of his lack of robustness to withstand the climate and fever of the hills.

66. The new taluk of Paderu, which lies among the mountains of Mádugula at an elevation of 3,000 feet above sea level, is now being taken up, and efforts are being made to erect suitable buildings for the Sub-Magistrate and his clerks before they enter on their duties.

It must be remembered that there is no climate in the presidency at all similar to such a climate as that of Paderu. Situated in latitude 19° at the same elevation above the sea as Bangalore is, surrounded with lofty hills which attract and condense a rainfall of 70 inches per annum—frosts frequent in the cold weather—it is altogether as uncongenial a place for a low country native official as can be discovered in the south of India.

The Sub-Magistrate has been appointed to Paderu, and he is employed in erecting the buildings. I do not propose to appoint his clerks and to install him in his duties until the buildings are finished; and they will take the greatest part of the year to complete.

The Pottingi deputy tahsildar is also a new hand.

67. The Koraput deputy tahsildar has not given satisfaction. Continually quarrelling with the police and losing his temper, he is not the man for the place and I have ordered him away. We have a fresh man at Nowrangapore, who, I think, will do well, and the old gentleman of Malkangiri lives on for ever. The Gunupur deputy tahsildar, Tirapati Raz, was decorated this year and received the title of Rai Bahadur, and the other deputy tahsildars seem generally to have given satisfaction to the divisional officers.

68. With regard to civil powers exercised in the Agency, there are the courts of the Agency munsifs, those of divisional officers, and the court of the Agent. At present there are only six Agency munsifs, one at Gunupur and one at Rayaghada in the Agency tracts, exclusively so called. Four other Sub-Magistrates, who are practically magistrates of the Regulation tracts, are also Agency munsifs in the small portion of Agency under their authority. I intend to increase the number of Agency munsifs, as there should be one at Jeypore and one at Nowrangapore.

69. "Every opportunity shall be taken by the Agent and his subordinates to get the *hill people* to resort to heads of villages and village panchayets or to district panchayets for the settlement of their claims against one another." (Revised Agency Rules, rule VII, clause 1.)

"The Agent and his Assistants are authorized at their discretion to refer any suit or special question in a suit for examination and judgment by a panchayet to be selected by the Agent or Assistant after the plaintiff and defendant have had notices." (Rule XXVII.) This rule then proceeds to elaborate the procedure to be followed in these panchayets.

70. If it be properly worked by the assistants, we have here a tribunal for adjudicating on disputes between hill people. The whole procedure can be gathered from a perusal of Acts IV, V, and VII of 1816, and although we know very well that the attempt to get the people of the presidency to resort to panchayets has failed, yet in the Agencies the case should be different; for, according to rule XXVII, clause 1, it is not necessary that the consent of both parties should be obtained before reference to a panchayet is determined on. It is expressly stated that it is discretionary with the Agent or his assistants to summon the panchayets.

The main difficulty that I see in the way of inaugurating these tribunals, which would give us a very great deal of assistance on the civil side of our courts, is that there is no provision made for paying the panchayetdars when they are on this duty. I should be glad to know whether there is any objection to paying a panchayetdar for attending a sitting of the panchayet, and, if not, from what source such a charge can be met.

Another difficulty lurks in the procedure provided by rule XXVII, clause 1, for the conduct of these panchayets. It seems necessary that the tribunal should assemble within the precincts of the cutcherry. I cannot see the use of this restriction. I should like to have a standing panchayet in every mutta, who would assemble on market days, or at some other convenient time, and dispose of suits summarily. It might be necessary to appoint a clerk to record an abstract of proceedings, and the execution of decrees might be effected through the court of the Agency officer who appoints the panchayet, and such Agency officer should be not only the Agent and his assistants, but also the Agency munsifs.

My attention was recently attracted to this subject in a prominent way. When I was in Hill Mádugula in March, the people of that country asked me to give them an Agency munsif. But when I came to explain to them that this gift would entail on them large expenses for stamps and fees and vakils' charges, they hung back and asked me to nominate one or two of their own headmen to form a standing panchayet to settle their disputes. This I did, as an *ad interim* measure, but unless I can work this

impromptu tribunal into shape and have its proceedings looked after and encouraged by the divisional assistant, nothing will come of it.

71. It is no doubt a step in the right direction and in accordance with the rules.

I had several interviews with the Maharaja of Jeypore, whom I found in a tolerably good state of health.

The chief topics of discussion were the Singapur succession, which I have treated of in the letters marginally quoted;* the education of the Maharaja's son, to which my attention was directed in the Government Order† on the last tour report, and the question of his forests. The Maharaja also touched on Mádugula affairs. He is anxious to have the ghát road from Koraput to Jeypore put in good order for cart traffic, and talked of contributing largely to the work if necessary.

* 30th November 1884, No. 1000, and 15th July 1885, No. 526.

† G.O., dated 13th October 1884, No. 2619, Judicial.

The Maharaja desires to entertain a good English tutor for his son, and I am in correspondence on the subject. It will, I am afraid, be a difficult thing to find a competent person to undertake the tuition, although we are prepared to go to a high figure. I have ascertained that Mr. Marsh, who was tutor to the Raja of Bobbili and to other zemindars in the district, will accept the appointment if the Maharaja will agree to his terms. I am now in correspondence on the question, and I am also moving in the matter of building a house for the tutor at Jeypore (G.O., dated 31st March 1885, No. 792 W., Public Works).

72. Referring to the forests, there can be no question that if they are well managed it will be beneficial to the Maharaja and to the people.

At present the export of timber is carried on mainly from Motu in Malkangiri, whence there is water carriage to the Godávari and to Cocanada. The business is very badly managed and the interests of the Maharaja suffer, and the forests are badly worked.

73. As soon as it pays to export sâl-wood sleepers by cart, the trade in that article will assume a very brisk aspect, and I have been turning it over how to advise the Maharaja in this connection. It will be remembered (see Minute of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor, 16th September 1884, paragraph 160) that the Maharaja promised not to alienate any portion of his sâl forests without full communication with the district authorities. People are now casting an eye on this property, and offers have been made to the Maharaja on the subject. Our reason for wanting to know before the Raja sold the sâl timber was that we might perhaps enter into an arrangement for the wood for the Vizagapatam-Raipur Railway, and if this line ever came to be constructed, it would be mortifying to find that the sâl wood had been exported to other countries. Moreover, there are probably plenty of lines to be constructed here and there in the presidency, for which sâl wood will be required in great quantity, and from all I can hear there is no sâl wood in Madras at all comparable to that standing in the Maharaja's forests. The first thing that occurs to me is that Government should negotiate with the Raja for the acquisition of all his best sâl forests, and if we could arrive at a moderate figure, it might possibly pay us to do this. But I am not competent to give an opinion on this matter, because I know nothing of the timber trade, or whether it pays Government to buy up forests in other parts. However, I submit that if Government want to do anything in the way of purchasing the sâl, they must take immediate steps, or otherwise they will lose their opportunity; for now that carts can get into the forests, merchants are calculating whether there will be a margin, and if they discover that wayward sprite, they will certainly cut down every tree in the country, and ruin the forests in the same way that the teak forests have been ruined.

74. I took particular notice regarding the destruction of such trees as myrabolan, lac, mhowa and so forth, and as I was continually in the forests, I had opportunities for personally investigating the subject (see His Excellency's Tour Report, paragraph 128). There is no doubt that here and there is to be seen a myrabolan tree denuded of its branches which lie withering at its foot, having been cut off for the easier

plucking of the nuts; still rarer is to be seen a tree cut down for the same object. So also the lac trees (*Schleichera trijuga*) are cut about; the mhowa suffers also, but on the whole I am inclined to think that the damage done is not wantonly excessive. I lost no opportunity of telling the people that the practice was to be discontinued, but whether it is possible to check it entirely is another question. Not, I am afraid, without an army of forest guards.

75. Clearing cultivable land of forest trees ought, I think, to be distinguished from what is called kumari, or kondapodu, *i.e.*, hill-side cultivation. Both these forms of agriculture are found in parts of Jeypore. I have seen acres and acres of sâl-wood forest cut down, or more frequently with every tree ringed and the bare poles sticking up, as if blasted in some Titanic storm—a ghastly sight for a lover of trees. Then, again, come acres of abandoned clearings grown into a tangled mass of grass and bushes and herbage. Then we come to a piece where the sâl-tree forest is recouping itself, as it no doubt does. I do not think there can be any sâl-wood in Jeypore standing in cultivable land that is more than 80 to 100 years old. It is to my eye all renewed growth sprung up in abandoned clearings. There is much evidence of a large population having occupied the sâl tracts of a great portion of Jeypore some two hundred or three hundred years ago.

I do not mean to say that there is no sâl wood older than 100 years in Jeypore. In uncultivable lands and in hill sides and in ravines there are trees that have attained their full growth, and which rot and fall when their time comes as in a primeval forest, but this is not the case in the lands suited for cultivation after clearing.

76. With regard to the extension of some forest rules to this Agency tracts of Jeypore, the difficulty is that nearly all the country is private property belonging to the Maharaja of Jeypore. On the whole I am not inclined to propose any rules, for I do not see how we can enforce them. I am hugely in favor of some measure to prevent the wanton destruction of the sâl forests, and if Government cannot take them up, it will be best to countenance a negotiation with some respectable firm in whom we may have some confidence of honest purpose. Regarding the forest rules I propose to introduce in those parts of the Agency which are Government property, I am in correspondence with a divisional officer on the subject, and they will be submitted in a separate letter. With reference to the subject of kondapodu (kumari as it is called in the south), so long as the clearing takes place in the zemindaries, we cannot very well interfere with it and, with regard to any proposal for stopping it in the Government lands, I am not in favor of issuing any restrictions except against the felling of large and serviceable timber trees, and demarcation and reserve of such blocks of forest as are likely to afford a constant supply of valuable timber in times to come.

77. Yielding to no one in a desire to preserve valuable timber from being felled by the hill cultivator, I am not, otherwise, an opponent of kondapodu cultivation. I have not had much opportunity of studying the effects of kondapodu on the climate of the plains, nor do I know whether it is a practice fraught with harm to the community or not.

So far, however, as the civilisation of the back woods of Jeypore is concerned, I am of opinion that the system of kondapodu or hill-side cultivation (to use its English equivalent) is essential to the progress and the development of those parts.

Timber is, of course, a very different matter, and I have in a previous paragraph expressed to Government what my views are regarding the conservation of the existing stock and the provision of timber for future days.

78. Leaving Jeypore town I marched north through the zemindari to Oomerkot, which is about seventy miles distant. Oomerkot is a country of some promise. The ryots are industrious and the soil is fertile. The route to the Central Provinces passes directly through the centre of this country. There are three gurhs, or forts, in this sketch of land, viz., Puragurh, Oomerkot and Raighur. Formerly they belonged to Bustar, but they were ceded to Jeypore about the end of last century. The gurhs or forts were built by the paiks or peonry probably of Bustar. When the chieftains of Jeypore, Bustar, and the neighbouring zemindars came into these parts, they sent

out detachments of their peons, who built forts in various parts of the country, to overawe the aboriginal tribes, and to collect what they could from them. These forts became the centre of authority in each division. It is the same system of occupation that has generally been in practice throughout the world in one form or another. We are pursuing the same idea in a modified form in scattering our police stations about the country. Latterly, too, we have been approaching nearer to the defensive style of occupation, for we now stockade our police stations. In those days they built mud forts with a ditch round it. Throughout Jeypore, speaking generally, the same sites serve for our police stations as the peonry selected for their gurhs, and very likely the peonry ousted an earlier dominant occupation. For in some of these places, Puragurh for instance, there are curious old stones with inscriptions on them in letters now not to be deciphered except by the archæologist. Some fifteen years ago, each of these three northern gurhs had a separate revenue administration, but I pursuaded the Raja to amalgamate them, and I recommended an amin who has been there ever since, and who has brought the country forward in a very praiseworthy way.

Many ryots have come across the border from Kalahandi, being disturbed from that feudatory state by the outbreak which occurred there two or three years ago. I have recently sanctioned a cross country cart road to connect the Oomerkot plateau with a fertile piece of country called the Poornabeda dêso, which lies below the 2,000 feet plateau along the south bank of the Tel river.

I visited this part in my recent tour. A great deal of lac of excellent quality is exported thence to Raipur. It is produced on the *Schleichera* trees. Tussur silk is also a jungle product and dammer is collected from the sâl trees. This forest produce finds its way to Dhumteri, where there are several merchants engaged in the trade.

79. I also visited Raighur. This little gurh, the most northern lands of the Special Assistant's division, is now overrun with sâl forest. They say there are 144 old tanks in the jungles, and that formerly a large population occupied the now deserted wilderness. There are a very few villages left there now, but when we open the road to the Central Provinces perhaps the wheel of fortune may take an upward turn again.

80. Turning south, I visited Kotapad to inquire into some grievances which the ryots conceived themselves to be afflicted with. I found no one with any grievance. As I have said in a former paragraph, a novel and pleasing site was afforded to me by the appearance of a large string of carts that had come up our new ghât road and had penetrated all this way into Jeypore in search of grain.

The Maharaja had large granaries at Kotapad full of unhusked rice. He has in vain been advised to sell some of his store, but he has always hesitated; and I regret to say that his hesitation has involved him in material loss; for, about a month after I left Kotapad, his granaries took fire and rice worth half a lakh of rupees was destroyed.

81. Passing again through Jeypore, I proceeded south to Malkangiri. I had to visit this part on account of the matters which were detailed by Mr. Stuart in the report he wrote last year.

In their order on that report, Government desired the Agent to look into Malkangiri affairs and to take measures to prevent the recurrence of discontent there. I spent about three weeks in March in Malkangiri. The weather was very hot and marching was becoming irksome. Malkangiri is the hottest country I have ever been in in my life. Notwithstanding the fact that it is covered with jungle, there seems to be no escape from the broiling hot sun and the hot winds. Years ago I very nearly died there from sunstroke. I advise no one to go there after the month of February. I have a letter from Dr. Sturmer, who ventured into the country in May on a shooting expedition. He describes the heat there as something too awful. Malkangiri is situated at a low elevation above sea level, and it is completely shut off from the sea breezes by the hills on its eastern side.

82. Neither Malkangiri nor Gudem has yet recovered from the consequences of the fituri which troubled those parts four years ago. The country is not so populous as it was before that event. Justice demanded many victims that could be ill spared from this sparsely populated tract. Many inhabitants left for neighbouring countries. The villages seemed to me to be smaller and cultivation much restricted.

Nevertheless much trade is taking place in jungle produce, and the sowcars advance freely to the villagers on account of myrabolans, long pepper, wax, dammer, horns, &c.

83. As I anticipated, I found that the amin of the country, R. Laxmayya Naidu, was thoroughly incompetent. He had kept no accounts, though he had been in charge for nine months, and he was collecting rents without any regard to precedent, nor would he give the ryots any accounts of their kists. They did not know whether they were paying on account of arrear or of current demand, and naturally there was much discontent and very great dissatisfaction with this amin. Like so many of these revenue officials of the Maharaja, his object was to screw as much as he could out of the ryots, pay as little as possible into Jeypore, and make away with the difference. I found that he had made away with 2,200 rupees according to his own showing within his tenure of office. I made him disgorge 500 rupees and advised the Dewan to turn him out of office and put in one G. Janikiramayya, a Niyogi Brahmin, who has been ten years in the service of the Maharaja. He is acquainted with accounts, and his father was tahsildar of Cocanada. He is to be in charge on probation, but if he does not turn out a success, I shall have to put in one of our own officials as the Raja wants me to do. I have had the whole of Malkangiri and Salmi settled for three years, and I have got copies of the settlement which I intend to have printed. I shall send a copy to the deputy tahsildar of Malkangiri, and I have arranged with the ryots that if there is any dispute between the amin and themselves regarding their rents, they are to refer to the deputy tahsildar to settle the disagreement.

It is a most important thing to have some records of this settlement, to which the Government officers may in future days be able to turn for reliable information, and I should like to have similar lists prepared of all the other parts of the Jeypore territory. The want of trustworthy records is a serious hinderance to the control of the country.

84. The settlement now effected is to run for three years, and there appears to be no difference between it and the previous one. The grand total of the whole taluk is compared below with the total stated in Mr. Stuart's report of last year:—

Taluks.	Particulars of demand.							
	Money.	Paddy.			Goats.	Oil.	
		G.	P.	K.		P.	K.
Malkangiri.	Rs.				No.		
As per Mr. Stuart's report of last year	6,721	49	10	10	87	4	19
As per settlement now made	6,698	48	17	5	84	4	1
Salmi.							
As per Mr. Stuart's report (not stated)	...	...			...	...	
As per settlement now made	919	11	13	0	...	...	

The Dewan assures me that the settlement has met with no opposition from the ryots. Kondakamberu mutta has now been rented to Doori Venkanna Dora for 212 rupees. This is the same man who paid 220 rupees for it on the previous arrangement, which Mr. Stuart thought was too high. But I presume he must have seen his way better, for he made no complaint to me when I was in Kondakamberu in March. So far as I could see, the only source from which the ryots could procure money to pay their rents in Kondakamberu is the forest produce. There is no grain exported from the country, but perhaps the people are able to sell a little tobacco which grows well on the banks of the Sileru. Oranges and limes grow well in some of the villages. The whole of this mutta is covered with jungle and forest, bountifully watered and terribly malarious.

Bungara Devi's affairs have been settled. She has now a competency.

The Dewan has made some changes in the management of the forest produce, which I hope may prove a success; and the timber trade has been stopped, pending the receipt of orders of Government on paragraphs 73 and 74 of this report.

85. From Kondakamberu I marched through Hill Mádugula, where considerable interest attaches to the tiger question. The ravages of a particular man-eater in this part of the country surpassed anything that has ever been known within the memory of man. The range occupied by this brute stretched from Gudem to Paderu and from Kappakonda to Tollel, *i.e.*, a country 60 miles north and south and 50 miles east and west. At the same time another tiger, an equally ferocious man-eater, occupied a similar extent of country in Nandapore to the north of the range of the former one. There was also said to be a third tiger ravaging the country of Nandapore. Two of these three tigers were killed and enhanced rewards of 200 rupees each (100 rupees is the ordinary reward for a tiger) were disbursed to the slayers. Possibly there were only two man-eaters and not three, for a man-eater will hunt over an immense extent of country.

The interest regarding tigers in Jeypore is not confined to the presidency. A letter I wrote to Government on the subject was published in the papers and extracts from it found their way into the *London Times*. I had numerous letters from various people in India inquiring into the possibility of sport, and one gentleman wrote to me from San Francisco offering suggestions on the destruction of these pests. I quote in the appendix his letter as it is of some interest.

I also quote in the same place the deposition taken by Mr. Stuart from the slayer of the Nandapore man-eater.

86. The first-mentioned man-eater was killed in November last year. In March I passed through the country which had been devastated by it. The people all spoke of the great "Pulli fituri" (tiger insurrection) which had lasted three years. I had conversation with several men who had seen the brute and who were present when he seized one of their number. One man told me that ten men and women were hoeing a hill side and the tiger came out and seized his uncle and began dragging him away. They drove the brute off with sticks and stones, but the man died. Two days afterwards I came to the village of Raz Korkonda. It was entirely deserted, the cottages left standing and empty, the inhabitants had been driven away by the tiger. In the next village, Killankota, the ryots had abandoned all their clearings which were lapsing into jungle. The whole country side was panic-struck. Probably this brute and the Nandapore tigers ate 300 people during their fiendish career. At last the headman of Gangaraz Mádugula bethought him of an ancient, who in former days had killed a hundred tigers. He was a wizard and knew how to conjure cunning tigers back to their kill. So he sent for him, and by-and-bye the man-eater killed a cow near the village. Thereupon the headman and the seer went to the spot and the latter tied a charm on to the horn of the slaughtered beast. The tiger could not resist returning to his kill contrary to his custom. The headman and his prophet sat on a branch of a neighbouring tree, and when the tiger appeared the chief shot a "straight shoot" and the terror of the country died. They cut the tiger open and found inside it a woman's toe-rings and a long lock of hair—"only a woman's hair." They brought up the skin for which we gave a reward of 200 rupees.

87. There is no remedy so efficacious for the destruction of man-eaters as the offering of a large reward and the liberal disbursement of the prize when the evidence of death is fairly conclusive. Of course it is sometimes impossible to state definitely whether a particular tiger is or is not the man-eater. In such cases it is always well to take a wide view of the possibilities.

The superstition that a man-eater is an embodied spirit of some deceased men is common throughout the country, and people are chary of compassing the brute's death. But a large reward is a powerful argument in favor of action, and when the people ask how anybody who kills a man-eater is to avoid coming out in stripes, which they hold to be a sure consequence of being engaged in killing him, they may be told with some confidence that a powerful preventive is to rub the tail of the tiger backwards and forwards under the nose. My Assistant, Mr. O'Farrell, recommended this course, and it was received with much satisfaction.

88. Besides the two man-eaters, the destruction of the other tigers throughout the year reached the large total of 58 * as against an average of 27. If these figures are correct, there is much reason for congratulation in this substantial increase. Several tigers were killed by the police, and Mr. Egan, the Superintendent, set a good example of successful hunting, which has been followed up by others with great enthusiasm. Other wild animals were also destroyed in large numbers, while the loss of human lives, as well as loss of cattle, sensibly diminished.

* I have called for stringent inquiry into this figure. I do not see how so large an increase in death of tigers can have occurred.

ABSTRACT statement of wild animals killed, rewards distributed and loss of life during the year 1884-85, and of the average for the last five years excluding the year 1884-85.

Year.	Tigers.	Cheetas.	Bears.	Hyænas.	Reward paid.	Loss of life.		Remarks
						Men.	Cattle.	
					Rs.			
1884-85	58	274	98	100	14,226	* 25	* 126	* Excluding the figures of the Gajapatinagram taluk, from which return has not been received yet.
Average for the last five years preceding 1884-85.	27	190	50	45	6,994	46	235	

I am, however, quite certain that our returns of cattle killed by tigers and panthers are vastly incorrect. I believe that the deaths of cattle are understated by hundreds, and I gather this from the fact that no one can travel in Jeypore without hearing, almost every day, of cattle being killed in the neighbourhood of his camp.

Captain Forsyth (Highlands of Central India) says that a tiger will kill an ox about every five days. It is probable that nearly all the 58 tigers killed in 1884-85 were cattle-eaters, but suppose that 25 of these tigers killed oxen during twelve months in the year at the rate of only one ox each in every ten days, we arrive at a total of 900 head of cattle. Then when we come to think of the cattle that are killed by tigers still at large, and of the destruction caused by panthers, it is quite clear that the total must run into much larger figures than those reported. The fact is that our police are so thinly scattered over the country that they are not able to get information on these matters. It is very lucky that so small a percentage of tigers are man-eaters, for if they all took to this mode of life, the whole country would be depopulated in a very short time.

89. I regret to say that the tour through the hill tracts was accompanied by continuous sickness in my camp. I have never experienced such a constant succession of malarious cases of the severest type. My camp-followers were literally decimated. I lost five servants of one kind and another. My apothecary, Mr. Bay, was very seriously ill, and so was my brother, a man of very hardy constitution. I escaped with a trifling ailment, but on my return to the coast I suffered considerably from various minor illnesses, which I think owed their origin to suppressed fever.

This return to the coast is in my experience a fatal mistake. The best thing to do after a long hill tour is to stay inland, or to go away to sea. The coast developes malaria, and the climate of Waltair is so relaxing that it is not easy to recover tone there.

I understand that in Ganjam the year has been considered especially feverish. There seems to be no sufficient explanation of these seasons of intense malaria. I noted, however, that the early part of the year was much hotter than usual. There was an absence of frost, and in March, when I got into the highlands of Mádugula, we encountered cold tempestuous weather which tried the native followers severely.

90. From Hill Mádugula I marched through a part of Hill Pachipenta to Galikonda, descending the ghât *viâ* Anantagiri to Bowdara, whence I proceeded to Waltair and resumed immediate charge of the Collectorate, which during my absence of three months had been administered in my name by my Principal Assistant, Mr. Gabriel Stokes.

91. A sum of Rs. 1,262-12-2 was spent as detailed in the statement appended on account of hill tour charges, and I solicit sanction for the same.

ENCLOSURES.

From W. H. WELSH, Esq., Senior Assistant Agent, Párvatipur, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Párvatipur, 11th February 1885, Ex. No. 3.

I have the honor to submit Agency report for the period from the beginning of the official year to this date, the 7th February 1885. I send it now under your orders, as I have been in charge for the whole time except from 28th May to 4th July, and am about to give over charge.

2. *Season.*—The rainfall has been short, but near Gunupur it was heavier than last year. That registered for the current year up to date and last year are compared as under :—

	Season, 1883-84.	Season, 1884-85.
Gunupur	42·55	50
Rayaghada	47·0	31

3. *Crops.*—Though there has been less rain than usual, it has not prevented the greater part of the paddy lands from being cultivated, only small patches of new paddy lands being left waste, and the crop has been fair.

4. The dry crops have hardly suffered at all from deficiency of rainfall. The mustard crop was an unusually fine one, the plains of Rayaghada being one sheet of gold in October and November.

5. *Cattle.*—The condition of cattle has been fair. Cases of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease occurred in Gunupur from August to December. In Bissemkatak they occurred from August to October. The cattle disease inspector visited Gunupur in December 1884. In Sálúr Agency tracts 44 cattle were attacked with various diseases and 28 died. In Párvatipur Agency tracts 21 were attacked and 17 died. Medicines are available in the taluk offices, and the deputy tahsildars are communicating the instructions given in the district gazettes. Fodder is always plentiful in these tracts, so there is no need for cattle to be in poor condition. The practice of branding cattle for rheumatism or other diseases is carried here much further than is usual in Telugu districts. Animals are to be seen especially in the Saura hills with raw sores caused by this practice.

6. *Traffic.*—Traffic registration gumastahs are stationed at Rayaghada and Burjaguda to obtain information regarding the prospects of the railway. I cannot say anything yet of the result of their work, but I am having copies of their abstract returns kept, and next year, when there are two years' statistics for comparison, they may be useful. The Brinjari traffic has been very late in beginning this year. In Sálúr I hear that a good deal of paddy has come down and reduced prices in the local markets which were high owing to the bad season in the plains.

7. *Public health.*—There has been little sickness in the hill tracts. No small-pox was reported. The following statistics have been obtained from the Gunupur hospital.

8. Civil out-patients are 1,610 as against 1,592 last year; fever, rheumatism, syphilis, ophthalmia, ulcers, &c., being chief complaints. No deaths occurred. Except at Rayaghada, there has been little fever this year.

9. *Agriculture.*—In going about the Saura hills I have been much struck by the industry with which these people have terraced every available piece of land and built stone revetments where necessary. Irrigation water has been made to go as far as is possible. The Sauras allow no fodder to go to waste. Stubble is reaped as close as possible, and straw is stored on platforms to be out of the wet. Both fodder and fuel are also stored on platforms constructed in trees. In the Jatapu Khond country of Rayaghada, Singupuram, &c., fodder is wasted. The stalks are left long and no care is taken in storing straw.

10. *Singupur.*—Krishna Deo, late Raja of Kalyana Singupuram, died on 25th February 1884, leaving no legitimate children. The question of the succession to the estate is a complicated one. His widow, Nilá Dévi, aged about 25, claims that she can adopt an heir to the estate according to the Raja's will. The Maharaja of Jeypore claims that he can determine the tenure of the estate on the death of any holder, and proposes to resume the estate, giving an allowance to the heirs of the late holder. On 2nd April the Maharaja without consulting the Agent sent Vaidianada Shadangi and others to take over the management of the estate. There was some danger of breach of the peace arising from the action of these persons, as the estate was at the time under the management of the Rani. The Agent told me to take steps to prevent breach of the peace. I therefore sent for Vaidianada Shadangi and the other emissaries of the Maharaja, and also for Siripati Dholapati and others of the Rani's men to visit me in Párvatipur. I arranged that the Jeypore people should return to Jeypore and not revisit Singupuram without my knowledge. The estate was left in the Rani's management for the present.

11. The late Raja left an illegimate son named Gopinada Deo, who lived with his mother in the fort. On the 28th September when 7,000 Khonds had assembled for Dasara feast, they demanded that Gopinada should act the part of Raja. The Rani refused to allow this, and when the Khonds were entering the fort to bring him out she closed the doors. Parts of the fort walls are incomplete and the gaps are closed with strong double bamboo hurdles, 9 feet high, and

supported on stout posts. These hurdles were torn down by the Khonds, who then made their way in and brought out Gopinada. The Rani applied to the police for protection, which was given. She also sent to inform me of the occurrence, and Gopinada also complained to me that his allowances were curtailed by the Rani, and that he was not allowed horses or elephants. These reports reached me on the 4th when I was in camp in Sálúr taluk, and were communicated to the Agent. On the 29th September Gopinada represented the part of Raja in the feast and did not return to the fort, but was taken by the Khonds to the old fort. They marched on the 1st October to the village of Battuparicha and on the 2nd to Sikarapayi, being about 500 in number.

12. On the 7th I received a report from the police confirming the Rani's account and giving these further particulars, on which I started for Sikarapayi. The Assistant Superintendent asked me on the 9th if I wished the police instruction reserve to move to Rayaghada and I asked him to bring it. It was then impossible to say whether its services would be required or not. On the 10th I heard that the Khonds were going to Jeypore and that they had already left Rayaghada taluk and were on the 6th at Tikri, in Kasipur territory. I then sent an express to ask the Assistant Superintendent to stop the reserve from moving further in the direction of Rayaghada. It was brought back from Komaráda, 9 miles out to which it had advanced. I took up the Rani's complaint against Otiya Danduséna and nine others for rioting and breaking into the fort on 28th September as it had been confirmed by the police report, and issued warrants for their apprehension at Jeypore. This action was considered inadvisable by the Agent and likely to excite the Khonds, so the warrants were withdrawn unexecuted. I had despatched on the 8th notice to Gopinada asking him to come in to me and represent his grievances. As it seemed doubtful if that notice would reach, I repeated that communication afterwards through other channels. I went on to Sikarapayi and Singupuram It was found that the Khonds seemed to have no intention of breaking the law, and merely intended to represent their views to the Maharaja. After their arrival at Jeypore, Gopinada and 90 followers were sent by Mr. Travers to Párvatipur, the Maharaja providing them with funds. They had hitherto subsisted on contributions from the Khond villages. The rest of the Khonds returned to their homes. The Agent had meanwhile moved the police reserve to Rayaghada, as the period of the return of Gopinada's party to Singupuram was a critical time. It was not found necessary to move the reserve on to Singupuram, but it was kept at Rayaghada to be available, if need be, in case disturbances should arise pending the settlement of the ownership of the estate.

13. Gopinada and his followers met me at Párvatipur on the 3rd November, the Jeypore Dewan, Gade Apparow, being present. Statements detailing their grievances were taken down. Gopinada complained that Siripati Dholapati, Sam Patnaik, and others sat in the Rani's room, held office there, chewed betel and otherwise behaved rudely, and would not heed the boy's remonstrances. That they kept his physician Danduséna from him, and allowed him no elephant, horse or palanquin. That at Dasara the Khonds insisted on saluting the Rani, which was permitted, but Siripati Dholapati would not let them salute Gopinada, and slapped Sambara of Dibbalupad on the face. That when the Khonds were celebrating the feast with Gopinada, he * let loose a mad elephant upon them, and next day Siripate Dholapati claimed to represent the Raja at the ceremonies, but the Khonds preferred Gopinada, and with him performed the ceremonies in the presence of the head constable. That in the evening the fort was shut against Gopinada and he was refused an elephant or palanquin, so he borrowed a palanquin and went to Jeypore. He agreed to take a stipend from the Rani, but refused to return to Singupuram if the Rani's managers remained in power.

* *i.e.*, Siripati Dholapati.

14. Minaka Musari Samanto and others said that the Raja had declared Gopinada should succeed him. But the Rani claimed to adopt a son, and had not yet found a suitable boy. At Dasara, Siripati Dholapati claimed to represent the Raja. They also mentioned certain unjust claims to rent made by the Rani's managers. If they were allowed to pay their rent into the Government treasury, they would be quite satisfied. I told them that they might pay to the Government treasury if they wished, and that they should go home, and that after a delay of two or three months the question of the estate succession would probably be settled. They were to bring to notice any fresh complaint they might have. They expressed themselves satisfied and went back to Singupuram. Gopinada, with a large staff of personal followers, stayed at Párvatipur, and I got a tutor, named Balram Choudiri, to teach him Telugu. I soon found, however, that he was not learning, but was discontented, and Danduséna was communicating with Balaji Viswasa Rao, a dismissed Dewan of Jeypore, and trying to borrow money. Gopinada complained that the Párvatipur water "was too hot and made his arms ache." Also, after I returned to Rayaghada taluk I found that he was communicating with the Singapuram Khonds. The Agent then removed him to Vizianagrum and sent back all unnecessary followers. The boy is doing well at Vizianagrum, and may soon be advanced enough to go to school there.

15. When I visited Singupuram in November and December, I heard what the Rani's managers had to say. They claimed that the Rani had a fair case under the judgment of the Privy Council to retain the estate on payment of the peiscush of Rs. 5,000 annually. I informed them that under that judgment I considered her case must fail, and advised her to compromise

taking the terms offered by the Maharaja (Rs. 300 a month in cash or rents), or saying what more they wanted. The Rani then asked for one month's time, from 6th December, within which she would decide. Siripati Dholapati said he wished to go on pilgrimage to Benares.

16. Meanwhile the Khonds paid no rents, though the time had come for their falling due. They said in excuse that they had not yet obtained loans from money-lenders. Some of them went down, without complaining first to me, to see the Agent at Vizianagrum and communicate with Gopinada's followers. The Agent sent them back to me. They had no definite allegations to make, and merely said that they distrusted the Rani's managers, who were pressing them to pay up, and that the Dholapati had killed a fowl belonging to a Khond. The estate had appeared perfectly quiet at the time when these petitioners left it to complain to the Agent. I was at that time at Singhári in the estate.

17. The Agent called the Dholapati and others of the Rani's servants to visit him at Vizianagrum on 5th January, while I was there. He asked them what representations the Rani had to make, and they said they were not instructed. They promised that the Rani should represent her case to the Agent at Jeypore, and also that they would not do any thing to cause discontent among the Khonds.

18. The police reserve was removed from Rayaghada on 26th January. On 21st January there was an assemblage of Khond village heads at Singupuram who declared, as the head constable reports, that they would pay no rent to the Rani or to Government, while the Rani's managers retained power. On the 24th they petitioned me that the Dholapati had extorted or taken a bribe of Rs. 40 at Pedda Túdra, and Rs. 12 at Limmajolla, in return for which he was to show them favor in their dealings with the landlord. On his return from Vizianagrum he said he had authority from the Agent to collect money and showed a paper. He then troubled the people of Mallunda mutta and those of Mundibadra. In Rajaguda he sent three men to demand rent, who threatened to kill fowls if payment was delayed. Petitioners add that the Dholapati prevents them from paying into the Sub-Magistrate's treasury, and is the cause of the tenant's estrangement from the Rani. The allegations are being inquired into. The story, that he showed them a written authority from the Agent, is false; but it appears that it is true he exacted from them the Rs. 52. The tenants have shown no disposition whatever to pay to the Sub-Magistrate's treasury, and nothing has been paid.

19. On the 28th January the Rani sent for the Khond village heads and proposed to them that if they would pay rent as usual, she would make over to Gopinada the Gumma mutta (part of the estate), and retain the rest, adopting a son. They refused to pay rent, unless she executes a deed consenting that Gopinada shall succeed her on attaining the age of 21.

20. The state of affairs in Singupuram cannot be satisfactory till it is determined who is to succeed to the estate. Meanwhile the Khonds are hostile to the managers under the Rani, and seem determined not to pay rent to any one unless coercive measures are used. The leaders consist of four or five Uriyas and Paiks, three Telugu Shresti kurnams and two Khonds. They have no doubt become agitators to gain their private ends. The bulk of the Khonds seems to be influenced almost entirely by sentimental ideas.

21. *Gunupur Taluk.*—The amin of this taluk, Narain Bakshi Patro, has not exchanged puttas and muchilkas with the ryots since 1878, though by custom they should be exchanged triennially. Those given in 1878 are still in force through two triennial leases. The ryots have lost a good deal, as the prices in 1878 were about Rs. 80 per garce, whereas they were 60 in 1879, 28 in 1880, 36 in 1881, 45 in 1882, 39 in 1883, and 45 now. He has promised to exchange puttas and muchilkas at the next triennial lease which begins in April 1885. No complaints have been made to me by the ryots, I merely hear that they are anxious to get fair rent. Most of this taluk is very prosperous. This amin had neglected to give any accounts to the Maharaja for all the years he has been in charge, till this year. He has now furnished them, but I do not know yet what the Dewan makes of those furnished. The amin has a claim of more than one lakh against the Maharaja, but this seems to be of a civil nature. It is said that he has been lending the Maharaja's money on mortgage.

22. *Boundary disputes.*—On 24th January I met the Principal and Senior Assistant Agents, Ganjam, at Unagadda in Pedda Kimedi.

23. The first dispute which we settled was one made in December by Dottedo Gomang of Gadobagorjam, who complained to me that the Gumma Bissoyi was demanding rent for lands in Gadobagorjam for which petitioner was paying rent to the Gunupur amin. Mr. Sewell and I found that this village of Gadobagorjam, though given to Gunupur by the Grahame-MacCartie Settlement of 1876, was restored to the Gumma Bissoyi by the modification of that settlement approved by Government in G.O., No. 2064, dated 7th October 1876. This modification may not have been distinctly understood by the Gunupur people, who do not appear to have had an opportunity of representing their objection to that modification. Hence they raked up this old dispute. We informed them how it had been settled, and the Gunupur amin withdrew all claim to rent.

24. The second dispute was brought up in this office letter No. 42, dated 8th February 1883. It is practically a civil dispute regarding a mortgage of certain land in Ongará village, but the litigants also differed as to which district the village belongs to. The village is given to Gunupur by the Grahame-MacCartie Settlement, but doubts having arisen as to the identity of Ongará with the place mentioned in the settlement, and as to the course of the boundary, we visited the place. We found that Ongará is in Vizagapatam. The litigants then said they would settle the civil dispute between themselves before my return to Gunupur. They did not bring this dispute up at Gunupur, and, as far as I know, at present, it is settled.

25. The third dispute was brought to notice by the Senior Assistant, Ganjam, in his letter No. 17, dated 13th February 1884, to the Governor's Agent of that district.

26. The decision of Mr. Joseph and myself was as follows:—

"This is a complaint by the Patro of Karadango that the cultivators of Udalinghi, Rogaisinghi, and Bonamunda lands do not pay him rent, and that they wrongly claim to be tenants of Bhimpuram Patro in Gunupur taluk of Jeypore estate. There was also a complaint to the Vizagapatam Senior Assistant Agent by the Sinduba Gomango that the Karadango Patro was asking rent for lands which really belong to Bhimpuram—*see* letter No. 42, dated 8th February 1883, from Senior Assistant, Vizagapatam, to Principal Assistant, Ganjam. The amin of Gunupur also supports this contention, and he and the Bhimpuram Patro also claim Palapura and Lambaguda as against the Karadango Patro.

"2. The only documentary evidence produced is a muchilka given to the Karadango Patro by Banja and others for lands which are called "Kintala," but the Bhimpuram people do not admit this document to be genuine, and it is not quite clear to what lands it refers. The oral evidence on the whole subject is quite conflicting and inconclusive. We observe that in the lists of villages belonging to the Karadango Patro, framed by Mr. Thompson and printed in G.O., No. 1954, dated 24th November 1882, page 27, the disputed villages, Udalinghi, Palapura, Rogaisinghi, and Lambaguda (printed Lacobaguda), are mentioned as belonging to Karadango but Bonamunda is distinctly stated to belong to Bhimpuram.

"3. In Atlas sheets 107 and 108 of the survey map north of 19° 10′ latitude the boundary is shown as disputed as far as 19° 10′. From 19° 10′ to 19° 15′ no attempt has been made to show any line at all. From 19° 15′ to 19° 25′ there is a further tract of 10′ (ten minutes) which is marked as disputed. In the topographical survey map sheet No. 1, seasons 1860-61 and 1870-71, the district boundary is not shown, and the disputed villages are omitted from the survey with the exception of Udalinghi. A portion of the boundary was fixed by the Grahame-MacCartie Settlement, approved with modifications in G.O., No. 2064, of 7th October 1876, but this extends only to latitude 19° 5′, and it does not fix the boundary north of Maniba in the direction of Unagadda. North of the disputed village of Lambaguda there is again no boundary known, but there are at present no complaints regarding any other portion of this unsettled boundary except the villages mentioned in paragraph 1. We are not authorised to determine any part of the boundary except that now in dispute, and it could not be done without referring to the map showing the old topographical survey season 1844-45, which is not available in our offices, and without an extended examination of the country. The present arrangement is intended to settle the existing dispute as to who is entitled to collect rents for land cultivated, but our arrangement should be considered provisional and liable to be upset by a definite settlement of the entire boundary which will determine the line north and south of the detached portion which we fix.

"4. With regard to the unsettled, but at present undisputed, boundary north of Messrs. Grahame and MacCartie's Settlement at Maniba, we found by inquiry on the spot that both parties—the people of Pedda Kimedi and Gunupur—agree that as regards present occupation the boundary line would leave Ongará to Vizagapatam and Tundri and Bogari to Ganjam. It would then pass west of Kudingda, Kijanga, Ontarda, and Porasinghi, which it divides from Regrasinghi which with Ongarsinghi* and Karangsinghi are now occupied by Gunupur people. It then passes east along the top of the ridge and descends the spur to the north-east to meet the stream that divides Udalinghi and Sinduba. It meets this stream near the place where the stream bends to the west. It is from this point that our provisional settlement begins. The line ascends the Limarjinghi hill and passes north along the ridge so as to leave Udalinghi cultivation to Vizagapatam. It then climbs the bold ridge which extends along the north of the valley occupied by Udalinghi and Sinduba cultivation, and which appears to be known as Samsam hill or Pasapu or Yellow hill. At the western extremity of this ridge it crosses a dip leaving Palapura and Rongamunda to Karadango, but giving all south of Goragudi hill (the name is in Uriya Panchamánaya, in Telugu Aidukuntsála, and in English Five mercals, and it is said to contain iron mines) to Bhimpuram. Rongamunda is described as an uninhabited village, whose lands are occupied by Kanguboddo Komaro of Karadango. The line continues along the top of the hills as far as Alanda hill, at which point it descends to the foot of the hills on the south so as to leave the whole of Palapura cultivation (even that on the southern slopes) to Karadango. Clear of this Palapura cultivation,

"* With reference to Ongarsinghi it should be noticed that in Mr. Thompson's list referred to above (paragraph 2) this village is included in the Unagada mutta of Pedda Kimedi, but it was admitted that it is now cultivated by people of Gunupur."

the line again ascends the slopes, leaving the whole of Bonamunda cultivation to Bhimpuram, and the whole of Rogaisinghi to Karadango. The land-marks between Bonamunda and Rogaisinghi are said to be Rongopottro and Vamsaloddopottro, two rocks on the northern limits of Bonamunda cultivation, and about half way up Gungubarru mountain. Palapura, Rogaisinghi, and Lambaguda are left to Karadango, while Bonamunda is left to Bhimpuram. On the west of Lambaguda, Tillalinghi is admitted to belong to Bhimpuram.

"5. In this arrangement both parties have acquiesced All the southern slopes of the hills which bound the northern side of the Udalinghi-Sinduba-Bonamunda valley, are given to Bhimpuram, with the exception of the cultivation of Palpura and Rogaisinghi, which are given to Karadango. The northern slopes of these hills, as far west as Rogaisinghi, are given to Karadango. Beyond Rogaisinghi the boundary is admitted to run north and south, leaving Tellalinghi to Bhimpuram, and here the disputed portion ends. But as we observed in paragraph 3, there is no definite terminus *ad quem* to which our provisional settlement should extend."

BONAMUNDA,
28th January 1885.

(Signed) W. H. WELSH,
Special Asst. Agent, Vizagapatam.

(Signed) H. G. JOSEPH,
Special Asst. Agent, Ganjam.

The Karadango Patro says:—"As the Government officers think that Udalinghi and Bonamunda should fall to Gunupur, I agree."

Let all the land that we can see from here in Sinduba on this southern side of the hills fall to Gunupur, and let all on the further northern side fall to me. By that agreement I shall get Rogaisinghi and Palapura.

The Gunupur Amin says:—I agree to this arrangement as described by the Patro of Karadango. He must not encroach on our lands.

Bhimpuram Patro:—I understand that my Tillalinghi people must not cultivate in Rogaisinghi without paying.

Karadango Patro:—My villages are on the other side of this hill, so I won't make any claim on the cultivation on this hill.

Gunupur Amin.—Please see the boundary to-morrow.

Karadango Patro:—Let the Sinduba people have their cultivation in Udalinghi, but it will be inconvenient for me to lose the jungle above the cultivation.

Provisional order.

You shall have all on your side of the summit of the hill. The boundary will run along the top.

(Signed) W. H. WELSH AND H. G. JOSEPH.

27. Our settlement was a compromise. Of the five disputed villages, we give Palapura, Rogaisinghi, and Lambaguda to the Karadango Patro, although Rogaisinghi and part of Palapura are occupied by Bhimpuram people, and although the Gunupur amin made a strong claim to Palapura. On the other hand Mr. Joseph thinks that the real boundary is the stream running between Udalinghi and Sinduba and that the Karadango Patro is probably entitled to Udalinghi if not also to Bonamunda. The part of Palapura, which is occupied by Sinduba ryots, but which we have given to the Patro may be those Kintala lands for which the Sinduba ryots are said to have given the muchilka produced acknowledging the Patro's title. It was impossible to find a definite starting point for our boundary. We began from Maniba the settled point, and endeavoured to find a line admitted by both disputants up to the place of the dispute. At the outset I found Pandrong, which seems to be given to Gunupur by the Grahame-MacCartie Settlement, and which is claimed by Gunupur, is admitted to be occupied by people of the Serango mutta. The question was not raised by the people, but it was uncertain whether the line should follow the admitted occupation, or what was believed to be the settlement. In tracing the line north of Pandrong in paragraph 4 of our decision our line followed the admitted occupation, but we were unable to say exactly where the boundary of admitted occupation ceased, and the disputed boundary began. The boundary marks, recommended in paragraph 9 of the Grahame-MacCartie Settlement, have not been put up. Some day it may be necessary to determine the whole disputed line.

28. *Crime.*—The chief crime is house-breaking by night, which is committed by Dombs or Paidis. The property stolen is sometimes taken into foreign territory for sale.

29. Twenty-one offences of this nature were detected in October by Erram Setti Appalsami, Police Inspector of Rayaghada, and disposed by me. They had been committed in the past two years by the members of a gang of Paidis. Of twenty-one offences committed, only nine had been reported to the police when they occurred.

30. January and February are the usual months for robberies of caravan cattle by Khonds. Some have been reported this season, and precautions are being taken by stationing Paiks at Baluga and additional police patrols. The new station at Gulliti has just been organised, and is

reported to be useful as affording communication between Rayaghada and Gunupur divisions, and protecting cattle near Ramanaguda.

31. Two possession cases occurred in Gunupur taluk. The religious establishment of Balaji mattam fell vacant owing to the death of its dharmakarta. A byragi, Bonamal Das, succeeded to the office, and after he had held it some months, another byragi claimed that he was entitled to succeed, and the Maharaja of Jeypore supported his claim. The use of the Rent Recovery Act by Bonamal Das caused disputes between him and the tenantry, some of whom supported the rival landlord. I found by inquiry that Bonamal Das had obtained muchilkas from the ryots, and held possession of the religious house.

32. The second possession case also was caused by disputes as to who should put in force the Rent Recovery Act between the rival renters of Sakunda. That Act is, I think, unsuited to these tracts. Rent disputes can best be settled by arbitration or by the Agency civil courts.

33. In your letter No. 967, dated 10th November 1884, you noticed the increase of the number of sentences of imprisonment in Agency tracts, which overcrowds the Párvatipur jail. There is no doubt that there is such an increase. The jail strength was 149·44 in January 1884 and 142 in November 1884; and admissions had to be suspended on both occasions till the number fell below the sanctioned strength of 105. As Superintendent of that jail, I have already suggested to the Inspector-General of Jails that the strength should be increased.

34. *Revenue—Abkári.*—Licenses were not ready at the beginning of the official year, so the Collector ordered that distillers and shopkeepers should work on renters' permits till the end of June. At the end of this period, however, the renters' agent had neglected to present the distillers and shopkeepers before the deputy tahsildar of Bissemkatak and to obtain licenses; consequently there were some prosecutions for selling without license. The renters' agent was also most insolent to the deputy tahsildar, and complaints of extortion or illegal exactions against the renters' agent were made by post, but were not substantiated in court. Later in the season licenses were duly distributed, and the renters' agent was warned not to be insolent.

35. *Opium.*—There is a special report on this subject. The present system seems to work smoothly.

36. *Agency works—New Works.*—The walls of the new taluk office at Bissemkatak had, at the beginning of the official year, risen a few feet above the ground. The frame-work of the roof had been put on at the time of my visit in October, and tiling had commenced. The brick laying was bad and there were other faults, but the contractor, who is the Tât Raja's Dewan, had evidently done his very best, and in spite of the difficulties of making a good tiled building in such a place with his imperfect means, has succeeded fairly well. The Sub-Magistrates and clerks' houses were nearly finished.

37. The rest-house at Kattubapett (built instead of the abolished rest-house at Alamanda) was begun in November, when I chose the site. I hear that the work is progressing well.

38. *Repairs.*—Rest-houses are, as usual, well kept up. The Gunupur and Rayaghada taluk offices are in good repair, except that Rs. 60 has to be spent on mending the floor of the latter and on tarring the sub-jail floor and part of the walls. That office is crowded up with treasure boxes, stationery boxes, tools, &c., and an additional room is wanted.

39. *Roads.*—I visited the Narainpakam road in May and November. The first few miles are very difficult, and the work has not been well done of late years. The restoration of the Battivalsa ghât was pushed on in November and December, and I hear that good work was done. The maistry, however, embezzled Rs. 44 out of the first Rs. 110 of expenditure. He has been removed and convicted criminally. The gangs have been increased since then. The grant for the road from Chollapadam to Rayaghada is Rs. 530 this year, being Rs. 500 less than in the previous year. The approach to the town of Rayaghada from the ravine was improved in December, and new culverts and repairs to culverts put in hand in some places. A new maistry, Dumma Jaggayya, who was employed on building at Parlákimedi and whom Mr. MacCartie engaged for the Minamalur ghât and Paderu office was put in charge of the work at Rayaghada. The deputy tahsildar reports very unfavourably of him, and has asked for his removal. I have now moved him to Párvatipur taluk and am investigating the charges against him. I inspected the Bissemkatak road in October and showed the deputy tahsildar of that place what was to be done in keeping the approaches to nullahs in as good order as possible.

40. In Gunupur I have inspected part of the road between Gumma and Gunupur—20 miles. The allotment for this work is small Rs. 200, and it was being spent chiefly on rooting out shrubs and stones from the road-way. There is little to show for the money. I have caused the deputy tahsildar to concentrate the labour on the section between Baridi and Srirampuram, directing him to make side drains, which are indispensable here as the road skirts a hill.

41. I have not visited the Puttasinghi ghât, as I spent my time in other parts of the Saura country. The deputy tahsildar reports that the work is well done this year.

42. In the budget for 1885-86, enclosed in letter, No. 154, dated 8th November 1884, I have asked for larger allotments to be concentrated on making pucka roads in the following places :—

(1) From the fort of the Battivalsa ghât (Párvatipur side) to Edukonalavalsa near Kattulapeta.
(2) The first mile on the Párvatipur side of Rayaghada.
(3) The road from Gunupur to the foot of the Saura hills at Jalteru.

I also asked for more money for the road from Gunupur to Gumma, and for the road from Bissemkatak to Rayaghada.

43. The Kurupam zemindar has undertaken to make one mile annually of road from Kurupam towards Gumma, and has begun this work. He pays no Local Fund cess on his mutta in Agency tracts and makes no contribution to the Agency funds as the Maharaja does ; therefore it is fair that he should make this road. As this arrangement is made, I have dropped my proposal made in paragraph 8 of this office letter, No. 154, dated 8th November. None of the Local Fund roads are yet made up to the border of the Agency tracts in this division.

44. *Sanitation.*—In Gunupur town three diggers are employed to keep ditches clear and to remove accumulations of dirt. As the town is on a mound it is not difficult to keep it clean.

45. When the Rayaghada jail was full of hard-labor prisoners, I had a good deal done in clearing up that town and improving the surface drains. The Assistant Superintendent of Police gave an additional guard for out-door labor from the instruction reserve which was then stationed there.

46. *Hospitals.*—A site has been chosen for the new hospital at Gunupur. The old one is in capital order and in much better repair than usual, but it is as usual over-crowded.

47. The Raja of Bissemkatak has agreed to give Rs. 50 a month towards a dispensary, if one is established in that place. Medicines were supplied to the deputy tahsildar from your office.

48. *Vaccination.*—The results up to the end of December are thus compared. The increase in Bissemkatak is gratifying, while the deficiencies in Gunupur and Rayaghada will probably be made up in the last three months of the official year, when the deputy inspector and other officials are on tour :—

Comparative Statement of Vaccination.

Taluks.	Number vaccinated during the year 1883-84.					Number vaccinated during the year 1884-85.					Increase.	Decrease.
	Total number of vaccinators employed.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total number of vaccinators employed.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.		
Gunupur	2	854	838	7	9	2	590	580	2	8	..	264
Bissemkatak	1	391	369	8	14	1	450	438	7	5	59	..
Rayaghada	2	845	833	..	12	2	569	569	..	..	..	276
Total ..	5	2,090	2,040	15	35	5	1,609	1,587	9	13	59	540

49. *Education.*—The Jeypore Maharaja is paying his contribution regularly this year, as also the Raja of Bissemkatak.

50. There has been a good increase of schools in Gunupur taluk. There were 17 in July 1883, 22 in February 1884, 40 in December 1884, and 55 in February 1885. In Bissemkatak the schools have increased from 1 to 3, in Rayaghada from 1 to 6, while the Narainpatam school in Párvatipur has much increased in numbers. The pupils in all these 65 schools number 963, and are doing fairly well. Mokkarala Subbarow claims credit for this success, which is no doubt due to his exertions in this part of his charge, and he asks for promotion which, he says, Mr. Monro promised him at the time of his appointment, to be Deputy Inspector of Schools in Agency tracts.

51. *Officials.*—Rakita Govinda Row has distinguished himself since he came to Párvatipur taluk in October 1884 by energy in getting the Agency work pushed forward. Datla Tirapati Raz is delighted at having had the title of Rai Bahadur conferred on him.

52. The Bissemkatak Raja asks that civil powers may be conferred on Sita Ramayya, deputy tahsildar of that place, but I have not recommended him. He is not yet a good Magistrate, being very ignorant of criminal law, and not yet recommended for second-class powers.

53. *Hill Tour.*—I returned on 1st April 1884 from the hill tour reported on in last Agency report. From the 2nd to 8th May I spent in Párvatipur Agency tracts visiting Alamanda and Narainpatam, &c.

54. On the 30th July I went to Itikavalsa and visiting Pottingi returned on 2nd and 3rd August *viâ* Tadivalsa and Maripilli, thus inspecting part of the Sálúr Agency tracts.

55. On the 10th October I went into Rayaghada taluk visiting Singupuram, and on 17th nto Bissemkatak taluk. I returned from Agency tracts on 30th October.

56. On the 12th November I again went into Rayaghada taluk, visited Singupuram and Singari, and then crossed to Gunupur taluk, *viâ* Durgi and Gulliti, returning on 13th December.

57. On the 18th January I started for Gunupur taluk, visited Bhimpuram in the Saura country, and went to Nuagadda to settle boundary disputes with Messrs. Sewell and Joseph. I then visited Gudari in the Kotiya Khond country, and returned to Párvatipur on 5th February.

From F. E. K. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Koraput, 2nd June 1885, No. 570.

I have the honor to submit the annual administration report on my division for the year 1884-85.

From the beginning of the official year up to the middle of December Mr. H. A. Stuart was in charge of the division. On his transfer to Madras Mr. H. H. O'Farrell, the permanent incumbent, took over the office, but was only in charge a few days, leaving the district on privilege leave. The Agent then took charge, and Mr. Elwin was gazetted to the appointment, but he only was in charge of the office for a few days, handing it over to Mr. Saiyid Alí on 5th January. Mr. Saiyid Alí remained in charge till 15th March, and on 18th March I took over the office at Koraput.

Tour.—In April 1884 Mr. Stuart visited Jeypore taluk, going as far as Kotapad. He spent May and part of June touring in Nandapore and Mádugula taluks, accompanying the Agent from Lamsinghi to Loathgedda. From 15th June to 14th July he remained at Koraput and then proceeded to the plains for his three months' recess, during which he took one month's leave. In November he returned to Koraput and visited Jeypore taluk again, returning on 6th December, when he left for Vizianagrum. On 18th January Mr. Saiyid Alí came up and proceeded on tour with the Agent through Jeypore and Nowrangapore taluks, reaching Raighur at the extreme north of the latter taluk. Returning to Jeypore Mr. Saiyid Alí was directed by the Agent to proceed to Kaly and Singapur in the Párvatipur division to settle a dispute between the Rani of that zemindari and the Khonds. On the 14th March I reached Koraput ; the office returning from Singapur on 18th, when I officially took charge of the division. As I have been in charge only twelve days out of the year for which this report is due, it would be premature for me to express any opinion on the state of the district. And as the Agent has recently been over the whole division, anything more than a short statement of facts is unnecessary.

Public peace.—There has been no disturbance in this division during the year.

Complaint.—The only important complaints made to Special Assistant Agent seem to have been made against the Kotapad Nigaman and the Sujankota Nursimha Padal, in both cases reports were sent to the Agent at the time.

Wild Beasts.—The following is a table of the wild beasts destroyed in the year, and of the rewards paid for their destruction :—

Taluks.	Tigers.		Cheetas.		Bears.		Hyænas.		Total.	
	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.
1. Koraput and Jeypore ...	15	1,600	43	1,075	10	70	3	15	71	2,760
2. Nowrangapore	4	400	8	200	...	...	...	...	12	600
3. Malkangiri	8	800	11	275	...	...	...	...	19	1,075
4. Pottingi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27	2,800	62	1,550	10	70	3	15	102	4,435

Of the tigers one was a man-eater, and a reward of Rs. 200 was given.

Postal.—The proposal to open a post office at Jeypore has been sanctioned, and the office was opened in April 1885.

Opium.—During the year Hemraz Ramlal enjoyed the monopoly of supplying opium in the hills. The surplus stock left in the taluks when the Government gave over the monopoly was allowed to remain in the taluks, and on two occasions opium has been supplied direct to the vendors when Hemraz Ramlal has failed to supply them himself.

Abkári.—A separate report will be sent on the Abkári administration. The following statement shows the demand for the years 1883-84 and 1884-85 :—

Taluks.	Demand. 1883-84.	Demand. 1884-85.	Remarks.
	RS.	RS.	
1. Koraput	11,000	11,000	Rented.
2. Jeypore	14,196	14,281	Amani.
3. Nowrangapore	8,746	10,141	Do.
4. Malkangiri	983	1,274	Do.
Total ...	34,925	36,698	

The total increase is Rs. 1,772. In Koraput the demand is stationary, while in the other three taluks there is an increase.

Special and Local Fund.—The only fund in this district is the receipts under cattle pounds. The amount realized under this head during the year is Rs. 151-3-10. The receipts last year were Rs. 267-4-5, showing a decrease of Rs. 116-2-0.

Public Works.—The following statement shows the allotment and expenditure on the various works in this division for the year 1884-85 :—

Names of Works.	Allotment. RS.	A.	P.	Expenditure. RS.	A.	P.
ROADS.						
New Works.						
1. Kondakamberu to Malkangiri	1,000	0	0	1,057	1	6
Repairs.						
1. Nowrangapore to Raighur	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
2. Jeypore to Motu	2,200	0	0	2,391	0	0
3. Jeypore to Boregumma	400	0	0	400	0	0
4. Boregumma to Kotapád	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
5. Koraput to Pottingi	1,500	0	0	1,231	11	4
6. Koraput to Nowrangapore ...	2,000	0	0	2,053	1	6
7. Koraput to Jeypore	1,000	0	0	1,013	5	0
8. Turner's ghât road	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0
BUILDINGS.						
New Works.						
Sanitary works, Koraput	800	0	0	475	1	3
Chattrams at Koraput	600	0	0	813	10	10
Jeypore sub-jail	1,600	0	0	1,769	12	4
Six rest-houses	650	0	0	600	0	0
Repairs.						
Twenty-one rest-houses	1,050	0	0	896	0	0
Government buildings occupied by the Special Assistant Agent and his clerks	2,000	0	0	1,307	4	3
Road from Oomerkot to Kalahandi frontier. ...				700	0	0
Total ...	20,000	0	0	19,908	0	0

Petty Construction and Repairs.—Nothing seems to have been spent on such works during the year.

Criminal Justice.—The only change in the Magistracy is the retirement of the Sub-Magistrate, Nowrangapore, and the appointment of K. Nursiah, head gumastah of Srungavarapucotta. All the Sub-Magistrates, except Nowrangapore, have now second-class powers.

Civil Justice.—During the Calendar year 1883, 50 civil suits were instituted, making, with the 14 pending from the end of last year, a total of 64 suits for disposal. Of these, 28 were disposed of and 36 were pending at the end of the year. The total value of the suits instituted during the year is Rs. 7,734, giving an average of Rs. 154-10-11.

Rainfall and Season.—The following statement shows the rainfall registered at five stations during the past three years :—

Years.	Malkangiri. Wet days.	Inches.	Cents.	Nowrangapore. Wet days.	Inches.	Cents.	Jeypore. Wet days.	Inches.	Cents.	Koraput. Wet days.	Inches.	Cents.	Pottingi. Wet days.	Inches.	Cents.
1882-83 ..	37	79	2	102	73	1½	86	74	7	65	59	5	..	..	..
1883-84 ..	78	48	8½	74	57	..	80	58	6	70	66	5½	..	..	..
1884-85 ..	123	25	1	91	71	6	94	96	5	102	303	1½	..	..	..

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

Taluks.	Number vaccinated. 1882.	1883.	1884.	Number successful. 1882.	1883.	1884.
1. Koraput	583	1,063	1,214	531	981	1,190
2. Jeypore	635	753	759	597	746	742
3. Nowrangapore	597	1,833	883	581	1,683	846
4. Malkangiri	229	1,619	1,895	221	1,559	1,832
Total ..	2,044	5,268	4,751	1,930	4,969	4,610

The progress of vaccination in Malkangiri taluk is very satisfactory. Credit is due to the deputy tahsildar D. Jangam.

Office.—There have been several changes in the office. The late head clerk resigned and 2nd clerk M. V. Jogannadha Row was appointed head clerk. The 2nd clerk was appointed from a post in the Salt office; while the 4th clerk was transferred to Pottingi taluk and another appointed in the place. The health of the establishment has been fair.

From W. A. SHAW, Esq., to H. G. TURNER, Esq., dated San Francisco, 20th October 1884.

Having just read an article taken from the *London Times*, with extracts from your letter 3rd June, in reference to the loss of life by tigers in certain districts of the Madras Presidency, (I suppose) you will please excuse my offering a few hints of different ways of destroying the animals. First, I would advise the use of strychnine. In this state it is frequently used for coyotes, &c. I suppose a tiger will eat dead meat, and what safer plan could be used, for if he eats it and dies, I suppose his mates will eat him and die also.

2. Then, again, offer rewards (handsome ones) to good hunters for tiger heads; not ears as the New Brunswick Government did, when some smart Yankee made rubber or guttapercha ones, and made a handsome sum till found out. There are always Englishman fond of hunting, who would willingly hunt the tiger if well paid, beside the glory of killing a man-eater.

3. In Thumboldt Co., California, there are men who are well paid by large sheep-owners to kill bears. They go well armed and with plenty dogs, and if they can't shoot them, burn them out. I know dogs would not do for tigers, but I have an idea that a *dummy man* could be placed in a good position for shooting, as the tiger always jumps on his prey, I believe, and a hunter well placed and protected by a hut or tree could fire from it without endangering his own life. Or let a live pig be tied out, it will make enough noise to attract a tiger or any other animal, and attach a small bag of poison to him.

4. You will excuse these suggestions, but I think it is a disgrace to the Government that such a sacrifice of life should go on so long. Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen come to this country to slaughter the buffalo, an inoffensive animal if left alone; why are they not urged by your Government through the papers to go to India and kill off such dangerous animals as you have there.

5. The poisoning process is the safest and surest, try it thoroughly and in various ways, and you will soon be rid of tigers, as well as snakes, &c.

P.S.—Would you kindly write me, or send a paper stating what has been done.

Proceedings of the Special Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam district, dated Koraput, December 1884, No. 538.

Present—H. A. Stuart, Esq.

Read the following statement on oath of Mallia Padal of Kilangudda, dated 6th December 1884:—

On or about 23rd November 1884, I went to a village called Mulla Karapútú for shikar. I slept in the house of a man named Lingana that night. At about 40′ A.M. (*sic*), I heard cries. I seized my gun and went to the house of a pariah named Chendra Routo whence the noise produced. I found that a tiger had got into the house and had seized the wife of Chendra Routo by the arm. When I got up, the tiger was dragging her away and she was holding on to the doorpost. I got this arm between my legs and fired. The tiger let go of the woman and I dragged her away into the house and shut the door. I waited until the following morning when I made a hole in the wall and saw that the tiger was lying on the spot where I had fired. I fired another bullet into him to make sure, but I think he was already dead. He had killed five goats which were tied near him after he was first wounded. I produce his skin. Though small *he* was eleven years old. I can tell this by the 11 "karyamulu." I found these two copper toe-rings, fragments of a lead necklace, two nose-rings and one silver kammi in his bowels. The last kill by a tiger in my neighbourhood was two months ago when a man and a woman were killed at Sujankota. There have been no deaths by tiger since I killed this one. A tiger has been killing for the last four years in the neighbourhood of Sujankota and Kilangudda.

* * * * *

Statement showing the Hill tour charges for 1884-85, Vizagapatam Agency.

Items.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Value of warm clothing to the Agent and the Senior Assistant Agent's establishments	189	8	0
2. Value of presents to hill people including ready money presents	188	8	0
3. Carriage of records	257	12	4
4. Do. of dhoolies and medicine boxes	114	5	4
5. Road clearing	345	7	6
6. Postal expenses	150	11	0
7. Pay of a tent lascar for three months, at Rs. 5-8-0 per month	16	8	0
Total ...	1,262	12	2

Vizianagrum,
21*st July* 1885.

(Signed) H. G. TURNER,
Acting Agent.

HILL TOUR.

I made a short Hill tour between the 18th November and 6th December (excluding a break of two days at Narsapatam). The original object of my visit was to see the progress of the Paderu buildings, but I managed to combine an inspection of a certain portion of the hills and should have completed the hill tour had I not been suddenly summoned to give over charge of the Principal Assistant Collector's office.

2. I give a list of the places visited and the dates and distances:—

			Miles.
18th November,	Mádugula to Minamalur		16
19th	„	Minamalur to Paderu	6
20th } 21st }	„	Paderu.	
22nd	„	Paderu to Gangaraz, Mádugula, ...	12
23rd	„	Gangaraz. Mádugula.	
24th	„	Gangaraz, Mádugula, to Gimili	8
25th	„	Gimili.	
26th	„	Gimili to Lamsinghi	12
27th	„	Lamsinghi to Chintapalli	12
28th	„	Chintapalli to Peddavalsa	12
29th	„	Peddavalsa to Chintapalli (by devious route visiting and inspecting Rampolu ghât	24
30th	„	Chintapalli to Lamsinghi	14

From Lamsinghi I walked into Narsapatnam, 16½ miles *viâ* the new ghât: remained at Narasapatnam on the 1st December and started back again on the morning of the 2nd. I remained at Lamsinghi on the 3rd, 4th and 5th, and was preparing to go on to Lotugedda, Gudem, and Dharakonda when my plans were altered by district changes noticed above.

The notes I made will best be arranged in chronological order.

18*th*—*Mâdugulá to Minamalur.*—The ghât begins at Gorakabanda, a distance of about six miles from Mâdugula. From Chódavaram to Mádugula, a distance of ten miles as the crow flies, but 12 by the route, I went; the road is in very bad condition and requires looking up by the Local Fund Board (*vide* paragraph 5 of Mr. Welsh's report, 1883-84; G.O., 13th October 1884, No. 2679, Judicial, page 10). I believe it has never been metalled. From Mádugula to the foot of the ghât a sum of Rs. 421 was spent last year for making a portion of road passable by carts, and Rs. 500 have been allotted this year for completing the work. It is difficult for me to estimate what has been done as I never had the advantage of seeing the place before. I understand, however, that no road previously existed, and that the Rs. 421 were spent on clearing a track through the scrub jungle. A tolerably good fair weather track has been made for some distance, but it is terribly cut up at intervals by irrigation channels, and at Gorakabanda the Mokhassadar, who, the deputy tahsildar informed me, was permitted to dig a big channel at considerable cost on condition that he bridged over the road with a pucka stone bridge, has contented himself with a crazy wooden structure which is a positive source of danger. I had no opportunity of seeing the Mokhassadar or looking into the agreement, but I informed the deputy tahsildar that if the fact was so he should be warned that if he refused to fulfil his part of the contract we might be compelled to close his channel. At Gorakabanda there is a very steep place just before you come to the foot of the ghât, which will, I fancy, take a good deal of trouble to make passable for carts The Minamalur ghât is very good for the first 2 or 2½ miles, beyond that it stands in need of considerable repairs, which are however in progress. It has been injured much by the reckless system of forest management pursued by the Jeypore officials. For a small sum (I think a rupee) a man is permitted to fell as much timber as he chooses. Naturally, he selects the trees lying nearest the road. These he fells and lives for a week or so obstructing the ghat in order that they may season and be lighter for his bullocks. I found the ghat thus obstructed in several places. It is a twofold nuisance—the road is barred, and all the trees that afford shade are gradually being hacked away. I have issued orders which I hope will at least mitigate the nuisance, and have addressed the Agent in regard to further measures that seem necessary.

19*th November*—Had a talk with the Minamalur Naidu *re* the tigers. The mental attitude of these people in regard to the destruction of these animals is not very easy to understand. There is no doubt that there exists, and has always existed, throughout these wild tracts, a superstitious dread of slaying these animals. It is mentioned in Mr. Bliss' report that the villagers imagined that any one killing a tiger would have stripes coming out all over his body, and I found this superstition still in full force. It would appear, however, that it is not the killing the tiger that causes the unpleasant consequences, but that the act is displeasing to certain persons who practice witchcraft and vent their spleen in this objectionable form. The Minamalur Naidu told me an instance of a man in a neighbouring village killing a tiger and saying nothing about it because he was afraid of being "witchcrafted." Asked if he was himself afraid, he answered "Didn't I kill a tiger, and didn't Turnel (sic) *doravaru* give me 100 rupees?" The other man he said was a "ryot," meaning perhaps that the powers of evil would hesitate about tackling a headman. Then after a little reflection he added, "besides no one in this village understands witchcraft." It is therefore a little doubtful to what cause he attributed his immunity, but the practical conclusion to be drawn is, I think, that, though the superstition is strong, the Government reward is occasionally stronger. That the superstition is strong, I have no doubt. At Gangaraz Mádugula I was gravely asked to instruct the police to protect the tiger slayers against the "witches." I answered that if a man stroked his nose with the tiger's tail, he need be in no fear of witches. This simple prophylactic they promised to try, and it will possibly become a settled custom with these people and a puzzle to antiquarians. I fear, however, the rivalry of a brother quack at Paderu who is said to have a nostrum of his own against witchcraft.

Close by the spot where my tents were pitched, Mr. Southan (the "Bengal Amateur" alluded to by Mr. MacCartie in last year's report) is said to have shot two tigers by means of a spring gun. I found traces of this gentleman's industry all over the hills. I have no certain information as to what measure of success he attained, but it does not, by all accounts, seem to have been very great. His example was lately successfully imitated by the Gudem constables who shot a tiger near Chintapalli with a similar contrivance. In the afternoon I went on to Paderu, a distance of 6 miles. No commencement had yet been made of either the Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry (beyond the collection of a quantity of stone and gravel) or his own and the gumastah's quarters although the latter had been ordered to be begun as early as May. I fixed the spot for the cutcherry (I could do no more owing to non-receipt of the plan), and marked out the foundations of the Sub-Magistrate's and the gumastah's quarters. I had already engaged a competent maistry, and, after showing him what was to be done, I despatched him to Anakápalle to secure workmen. I venture to think it a mistake to build this cutcherry of brick-

in-mud. Stone is to be had in quantities on the spot, and though some blasting would be required and the work be rendered more expensive, yet it is to be a permanent building, and the more durably it is constructed the cheaper in the end will it be. Bricks made on the spot will be made at great expense and be very inferior, and the same thing may be said, I think, of tiles. In place of these, I should prefer a corrugated iron roof covered with thatch for coolness in the hot weather. I have written to the Agent on these points. As soon as the Sub-Magistrate's and the gumastah's quarters are ready they may go into them without waiting for the completion of the cutcherry. The quarters ought to be completed by the beginning of the new year.

There is very little crime here. I suspect a good deal of petty crime is not prosecuted owing to the not unnatural reluctance of the police to take cases a four days' journey to Koraput.

Examined the opium and liquor shops here. Sufficient stock of opium is kept. Enquired if wheat grew here. The people said the experiment had been tried, but failed.

Obtained four carbines from the police inspector for distribution, one of which I gave to the Paderu headman.

November 22nd—Gangaraz Mádugula, where the son of Gangaraz, the headman, came to meet me in a black coat bearing in gilt letters on the border the legend "Superfine west of England cloth." He had succeeded in shooting a man-eater a few days before I came and showed me the skin. I was satisfied on inquiry as to the beast's deserving the reputation, and sanctioned a reward of Rs. 200. He had a rifle, and I gave his younger brother one of the Government carbines and another to the headman of Vurum. Here I inquired into a complaint against Narsimha Padal of Sujankota, the result of which was reported to the Agent in my letter, No. 688, dated the 24th November.

November 24th.—Gangaraz Mádugula to Gimili.—Gave a gun to Gimili headman. This village has a fine tract of paddy land which it is sad to see nearly all waste, the people having left *en masse* about two years ago. The headman, however, and his relations have come back, and more would no doubt follow their example were it not for the imbecile policy of the Jeypore Manager, who, after reducing their assessment from Rs. 60 to 40 to induce them to come back, no sooner attained his object than he endeavoured to raise the rent again. There could be no mistake as I saw it in his own handwriting.

The opium vendor had a small stock. He excused himself on the ground of waiting to see me instead of going to replenish it.

26. *Gimili to Lamsinghi.*—I wanted to see the state of the road. Unfortunately my guide took me by a short cut, of which fact I was not aware till afterwards. As the road I came was almost choked with grass, and they said the other road was still grassier, I think some money may be spent with advantage in improving the communication between these two places. Rs. 120 would probably suffice at Rs. 10 per mile. All the roads on this side want provision to be made for the clearing away of grass.

27. *Lamsinghi to Chintapalli by an excellent broad path.*—Recent traces of a tiger all the way. I notice a curious fact that though the destruction of life is not so great on the Lamsinghi side as in Gangaraz Mádugula and Paderu, the traces of the beast are frequent in the tracts round Lamsinghi, whereas I never came across any at all between Paderu and Lamsinghi though I looked most carefully. I fancy that the broad paths we have driven on this side are as much appreciated by tigers as by more legitimate wayfarers. They have doubtless, like all the cat tribe, a great horror of wetting their fur, and the grass in the dense mist of the nights and early mornings on these hills contains enough dew to penetrate the thickest leather as I can personally testify. At Chintapalli I met the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Colonel Porteous, and the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Lushington. The village is now a small one consisting of two houses. A man called Jangam, one of the inhabitants, complained that he had had to pay 4 annas to the Lamsinghi head constable for the Government carbine he had got. We made some inquiry of him, and Mr. Lushington and Colonel Porteous, who were going into Lamsinghi, promised to inquire into the matter fully there. Mr. Lushington afterwards informed me privately that the complaints were unfounded. The tahsildar told me that he had heard similar rumours, but I could get no information, every recipient of a gun that I asked denying that he had paid anything for it.

Complaints were made about the quality of the caps which the villagers said had "no fire" in them. I addressed the Agent on the matter. On my return to Lamsinghi I tested some and found it to be the case.

28. *Peddavalsa.*—There is now no opium shop here, the people getting their supply from Gudem. There certainly ought to be one here.

29. Went to the head of and two miles down the proposed Rampolu ghât. The ghât should certainly be made *viâ* Antada. It presents no difficulty. I returned to Chintapalli by a long and unfrequented route.

30. *Lamsinghi and Narsapatnam.*—The ghât is in splendid order. I returned to Lamsinghi on the 2nd, and stayed there on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th when I had to return to give over charge of

the office to Mr. G. Stokes. The opium vendor at Lamsinghi maintains a sufficient stock, and his balance agreed with the accounts.

Bungalows.—I selected sites for bungalows at Minamalur and Paderu. At Gangaraz Mádugula the allotment of Rs. 15 should be spent in putting walls to the hut. At Gimili a new bungalow is to be built on the old site. The Lamsinghi bungalow is a miserable structure on a miserable site, and should be, I think, abandoned. The bungalows at Chintapalli and Peddavalsa want rethatching and the bath room improving.

Education.—There is really none. At Paderu the police inspector had got up a Brahman from Anakápalle to try and form a school. The scholarships sanctioned by Government in G.O., dated 27th March 1884, No. 819, on Mr. Winterbotham's recommendation, have fallen flat in spite of all efforts. The tahsildar is still trying, and thinks the Padal of Peddavalsa may send his son and nephew, and that Balaya Padal may send his nephew.

Vaccination is also *nil* as far as I could discover. There is a vaccinator working on these hills, but I could discover no children in my tour bearing any signs of vaccination.

The people in the hills are generally contented and have few complaints. There is now very little "tiger terror" on the Gudem side. The shooting of one or two by Mr. Southan and the constables seems to have had a salutary effect.

(Signed) H. H. O'FARRELL,
Ag. Principal Assistant Collector and Agent.

CIVIL STATISTICS OF THE VIZAGAPATAM AGENCY FOR 1884-85.

Original Suits.

Name of court.	Original Suits.							
	Pending on 31st March 1884.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1885.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Agent to the Governor	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
2. Principal Assistant Agent	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
3. Senior do. do.	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
4. Special do. do.	2	10	1	13	11	..	11	2
5. Assistant Agent	15	48	..	63	25	2	27	36
6. District Munsif, Golgonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Do. Narayanapatnam	4	29	..	33	20	..	20	13
8. Do. Sálúr	9	62	1	72	51	..	51	21
9. Do. Gunupur	1	1	..	2	2	..	2	..
10. Do. Rayaghada	22	76	..	98	82	..	82	16
11. Do. Srungavarapucotta	3	22	..	25	3	..	3	22
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	56	250	2	308	196	2	198	110

CIVIL STATISTICS OF THE VIZAGAPATAM AGENCY FOR 1884-85.

Appeal Suits.

Name of court.	Appeal Suits.							
	Pending on 31st March 1884.	Instituted in 1884.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1885.
1. Agent to the Governor ..	..	6	..	6	4	..	4	2
2. Principal Assistant Agent	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..
3. Senior do. do.	..	4	..	4	4	..	4	..
4. Special do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	12	..	12	10	..	10	2

STATEMENT of session cases tried by the Agent to the Governor of Vizagapatam, during the year 1884-85.

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 March 1885.	Remarks.
1. Murder under section 302, Indian Penal Code.	5	9	..	(a) 3	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	(a) For life.
2. Murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by a dangerous weapon under sections 302 and 326, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
3. Being a member of an unlawful assembly armed with a deadly weapon and murder under sections 144 and 302, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
4. Murder and attempt to commit suicide under sections 302 and 309, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) 1	(b) In the Lunatic Asylum, Waltair, under medical treatment.
5. Culpable homicide not amouting to murder under section 304, Indian Penal Code.	6	8	..	..	..	(c) 8	..	..	8	..	..	(c) 1 for six years. 2 for five years each. 3 for three years each. 1 for two years each. 1 for six months. Subsequently remitted by Government (*vide* G.O., dated 21st Mar. 1885, No. 765, Mis.) — 8
6. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder and causing disappearance of evidence with intent to screen the offender from legal punishment under sections 304 and 201, Indian Penal Code.	1	2	..	..	..	(d) 2	..	..	2	..	..	(d) 1 for five years. 1 for two do. — 2
7. Attempt to commit culpable homicide not amounting to murder under section 308, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	..	..	..	(e) 1	..	..	1	..	..	(e) For six months.
8. Attempt to commit murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapon under sections 307 and 326, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	..	(f) 1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	(f) For life.
9. Rape under section 376, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
10. Dacoity under section 395, Indian Penal Code.	2	8	..	..	..	(g) 5	..	..	5	3	..	(g) For one year each.
11. Housebreaking by night and theft in a dwelling by old offender under sections 457, 380, and 75, Indian Penal Code.	1	4	..	..	..	(h) 3	..	..	3	1	..	(h) 1 for five years. 1 for three do. 1 for two do. — 3
12. Forgery of a valuable security under section 467, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	..	..	..	(i) 1	..	..	1	..	..	(i) For three years.
13. Mischief by fire with intent to destroy a dwelling-house under section 436, Indian Penal Code.	4	5	..	..	(j) 1	(k) 2	..	..	3	2	..	(j) For seven days. (k) 1 for two months. 1 for three years. — 2
Total ..	26	43	..	4	1	22	..	..	27	15	1	—

Criminal Statistics of the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1884-85.

Number.	Name of court.	Trials or Inquiries. Cases. Pending.	Total.	Disposed of.	Appeals. Cases. Received.	Total.	Disposed of.	Persons. Pending.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Agent to the Governor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	Return for the 1st quarter of 1885 has not yet been received from this taluk Magistrate.
2	Additional Session Judge ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	Principal Assistant Agent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	Senior do. ..	..	56	56	56	56	56	..	142	142	
5	Special do. ..	7	139	136	132	139	136	16	213	197	
6	Assistant Agent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	2nd-class Magistrate, Golgonda.	..	18	15	18	18	15	..	52	52	
8	3rd-class do. ..	..	13	13	13	13	13	..	50	50	
9	2nd-class Viravilli ..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	
10	Do. Srungavarapucotta.	..	7	7	7	7	7	..	12	12	
11	Do. Sálúr ..	..	4	4	4	4	4	..	9	9	
12	Do. Pálkonda.	1	16	14	15	16	14	1	44	43	
13	Do. Parvatipur.	1	38	37	37	38	37	1	94	93	
14	Do. Gunupur ..	..	125	124	125	125	124	1	243	243	
15	Do. Rayaghada.	..	111	108	111	111	108	3	376	376	
16	Do. Jeypore ..	11	338	330	327	338	330	8	548	534	
17	Do. Koraput ..	1	122	109	121	122	109	13	277	275	
18	Do. Nowrangapore.	2	136	132	134	136	132	4	262	259	
19	Do. Malkangiri.	2	125	125	123	125	125	..	192	190	
20	3rd-class Pottingi ..	1	67	64	66	67	64	3	166	162	
21	Do. Bissemkattak.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total ..	29	1,342	1,300	1,313	1,342	1,300	42	2,724	2,678	

Number.	Name of court.	Persons. Disposed of. Modified or reversed.	Disposed of. Otherwise.	Disposed of. Total.	Pending.	Total.	Convicted.	Otherwise.	Total.	Pending.
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	11	12	13	14
1	Agent to the Governor ..	..	7	11	1	43	27	15	42	1
2	Additional Session Judge ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Principal Assistant Agent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Senior do. ..	..	4	4	..	142	83	59	142	..
5	Special do. ..	2	6	8	1	213	117	90	207	6
6	Assistant Agent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	2nd-class Magistrate, Golgonda.	..	..	..	..	52	18	35	49	3
8	3rd-class do. ..	..	..	..	..	50	..	32	50	..
9	2nd-class Viravilli ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
10	Do. Srungavarapucotta.	..	..	..	..	12	5	7	12	..
11	Do. Sálúr ..	..	..	..	..	9	2	7	9	..
12	Do. Pálkonda.	..	..	..	..	44	11	21	32	12
13	Do. Parvatipur.	..	..	..	..	94	25	68	93	1
14	Do. Gunupur ..	..	..	..	..	243	103	139	242	1
15	Do. Rayaghada.	..	..	..	..	376	272	99	371	5
16	Do. Jeypore ..	..	..	..	..	548	243	289	532	16
17	Do. Koraput ..	..	..	..	..	277	92	148	240	37
18	Do. Nowrangapore.	..	..	..	..	262	..	..	..	9
19	Do. Malkangiri.	..	..	..	..	192	98	155	253	..
20	3rd-class Pottingi ..	..	..	..	..	166	122	70	192	17
21	Do. Bissemkattak.	..	..	..	..	..	20	129	149	..
	Total ..	2	17	19	2	2,724	1,252	1,364	2,616	108

From H. G. TURNER, Esq., Acting Agent to Governor, Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vizagapatam, 14th August 1885, No. 639.

Perceiving from G.O., No. 2619, dated 13th October 1884, Judicial department, that Government expect to have a map forwarded with the Hill tour report, I have the honor to explain that I did my best to get a map ready to accompany the report; but I have not been able to procure what I want from the Survey department. No map that I can construct will at all approach in accuracy the maps already published by the Survey department of the Government of India, and in my work I constantly procure copies of these maps for myself and for the various officers of the Agency. But the maps are on too large a scale (4 miles = 1 inch) for ready reference by Government, and I wished to have a map reduced by photography or by some other process to an 8 miles = 1 inch scale. I have by me a map on this scale, but it is not properly coloured and it does not convey accurate information to any one who is unacquainted with its errors. However I forward this map as a *pis-aller*, and I beg that under the circumstances I may be excused for submitting such a very disreputable copy. May I also request the favor of its being returned to me when no longer required. I have affixed to the map a memorandum of information bearing on the questions that I think Government may desire information about.

ENCLOSURE.

MEMORANDUM.

The whole of the Agency is coloured green. The north-east patch of green represents the Senior Assistant's Agency tracts, the north-west and centre portions the Special Assistant's, and the south-western the tracts under the Principal Assistant Agent. The small slice of green on the east of the Pálkonda taluk belongs to the General Duty Deputy Collector, and the little bit of green in the northern corner of the Srungavarapukóta taluk is an Agency tract under the Assistant Collector and Agent.

2. Black lines —— . —— encircle the Páderu taluk (Páderu itself is in 18° 5′ latitude, 82° 40′ longitude), the Potingi taluk (Potingi is in latitude 18° 35′, longitude 83°) and the Koraput taluk. West of these taluks lie Nowrangapore in the north, Jeypore in the centre, and Malkangiri in the south. These six taluks are under the Special Assistant Agent.

In the Senior Assistant's charge are the Hill taluks of Gunupur in the east, Bissemkatak in the north, and Rayaghada in the west. Singapur is in the north-west corner of this division in latitude 19° 30′, longitude 83° 20′. There are bits of Agency under the Senior Assistant in the Sálúr and Párvatipur taluks; and Pálkonda has also a bit as above stated (Government property). The Principal Assistant Agent has the Gudem hills (Government property). The map includes Ducharti and Guditeru in this division, but these mutas no longer belong to Vizagapatam, having been transferred to Godávari three years since.

3. The whole of the Agency is zemindari, except the Pálkonda Hill tracts and Gudem. The zemindars are, first, Jeypore, whose samasthanam (*i.e.*, territory) extends from the Gunupur taluk in the east to the extreme south-west of Malkangiri from 81° 30′ to 84°. Next in size is Mádugula, which comprises the whole of the Páderu taluk; then Pachipenta, which is conterminous with the Potingi taluk. Other zemindars holding small mutas (groupes of villages) within the Agency are Vizianagrum, Sálúr, Meringhi, and Kurapam.

4. *Roads*.—There is no cart road into the Gudem hills, nor into Hill Mádugula, though there are bridlepaths into these hills at Kondasanta and from Mádugula; a cart road is now being made by the Agency into Hill Pachipenta *viâ* Kasipuram (9-v). Then comes the Sálúr and Potingi ghât road. This ascends the ghâts from Sálúr *viâ* Sunki (a proposed new police station) to Potingi, and there merges into a cutcha (fair weather) Agency road which runs to Koraput, and branching there, one arm runs down to Jeypore and the other arm runs to Boregumma (new police station). This arm branches there, one arm running to Kotepad and the other *viâ* Nowrangapore and Dabagaon to Omerkót. This latter arm is what I call the trunk road between Central Provinces and Vizagapatam. (See Agency tour report—my letter, No. 537, dated 21st July 1885—paragraph 56). Coming now back to Jeypore, an Agency road runs away south-west through a new police station (Bepariguda) to Govindapalli, and along the red pencil line to Malkangiri. This road is to be continued to Venkatampaliem and finally to Motu (a proposed new police station).

From Malkangiri a cutcha line of road runs to Kondakamberu, and thence it is to be extended across the hills to Lampsinghi with a branch from Komkonda to Páderu.

The new cart road I am now busy on running into the hills from Kásipuram is to run to Araku, Padawa, Sagaru, Ambapara (as marked in map, though the place is called, I think, Badigodo) and will there branch—one arm running to Dusmutpore and Ramgiri, the other to Govindapilli and Salmi.

5. In the Senior Assistant's division a rough cart road runs from Párvatipur to Rayaghada. North of this the road branches, the branch to the left going to Singapur, that to the right to Bissemkatak. Carts get with difficulty as far north as this. Then there is another track from Párvatipur to Gunupur and north to Godairy. There is a cart road leading into the Gunupur taluk from the plains of the Ganjam country.

6. The police stations in the Senior Assistant's division (Agency tracts) are Rayaghada, Singapur, Bissemkatak, Depaguda, Godairy, Gunupur, Puttasinghi, Latchmipur, Chendrapur, Jagdulpur, Narayanapatnam, and Gulliti.

7. In the Principal Assistant's division, the whole of the Gudem hill country (Agency) as well as the Agency mutas in the plains are under the Sub-Magistrate (Tahsildar) of Golugonda, whose head-quarters are at Narsapatnam.

VIZAGAPATAM,
14*th August* 1885.

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

ORDER—dated 20th October 1885, No. 2822, Judicial.

The inspections of the Agency tracts by the divisional officers were not so thorough and satisfactory during the year, as usual, owing to the many changes which took place in the officers in charge of the various divisions. The Agent, however, made a very complete tour in Jeypore, and his report is full and interesting.

2. The Singapur affair in the Senior Assistant's division has been dealt with in a separate order and need not be touched upon here.

3. The Government sanction the balance of the cost of the proposed dispensary at Bissemkatak being met from Provincial funds. With regard to Nowrangapore and Rayaghada the Agent should submit definite proposals and estimates which the Government will be prepared to consider favorably.

4. The Agent has no doubt taken measures to acquaint himself with the position of affairs in the country where the boundary disputes, temporarily settled by Messrs. Welsh and Joseph, took place. It is of importance that excuse should not be afforded for any breach of the peace there.

Vide paragraph 21.

5. The question regarding Act VIII of 1865, which the Agent now raises again, will be referred to the Advocate-General for opinion. As at present advised the Government do not see reason to alter their opinion recorded in G.O., 7th November 1879, No. 2870, that the Act is in force in the Agency tracts.

6. It is satisfactory to learn that education is making steady progress in the Senior Assistant's division. In the rest of the Agency tracts little or nothing has been done, and it is very necessary that the Agent should take up the matter in earnest at an early date. Mr. Turner does not say under whose supervision the Superintendent of Hill Schools, mentioned in paragraph 42, carries on his duties. Some change is needed here.

7. The Special Assistant Agent is not able to give much information regarding the affairs of his division as he joined only at the close of the official year. Things, however, seem to have gone on quietly there. The Agent should report the result of his inquiries into the discrepancies which exist between the Special Assistant's returns and those of the Treasury Deputy Collector regarding the number of wild animals killed during the year. The Government do not think it necessary to provide furniture for the Assistant's bungalow at Koraput.

8. The Government are much pleased to learn of the extraordinary progress of trade in Jeypore. They entirely agree with the Agent in considering it of the utmost importance that no check should occur in the road-making policy which has been followed in the Agency tracts for many years. They recognize the interest which Mr. Turner has always shown in the subject. Mr. Turner's remarks, regarding the proposed road from Koraput to Jagdulpur and his suggestions in regard to a trunk line to the Central Provinces, will be communicated to the Public Works department for consideration.

Vide paragraph 56.

9. The Government have already stated that they are not prepared to reconsider the suggestion that the whole of the Agency tracts in the Godávari, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam districts should be placed under one officer. The Agent should not have discussed the matter in his administration report, but should have written separately on the subject if considered necessary. Orders have also been passed as to the police reserves. The Inspector-General of Police will note the Agent's remarks (paragraph 59) on the inspection question, and also relative to the concentration of reserves (paragraphs 62 and 64). The new police stations regarded as essential by the Agent (*vide* paragraph 23 of his letter recorded in G.O., 20th July 1885, No. 1885) appear to be in suitable positions, and should be established as funds permit, the more important being built first.

G.O., 20th July 1885, No. 1885.

G.O., 20th July 1885, No. 1884.

10. The Agent should submit definite proposals as to the payment of Punchayetdars estimating the probable cost of his scheme; he should also submit any amendment he may think necessary to rule XXVII, clause 1, of the Agency rules.

11. Those paragraphs of the report which deal with forest matters will be referred to the Revenue department for consideration and remarks.

12. The Agent's action, with reference to the unsatisfactory state of things in Malkangiri, noticed in the review on last year's report, appears to have been judicious. It is hoped that the new settlement will turn out satisfactorily.

13. The energetic measures taken against the man-eating tigers which did so much damage in last year had the desired effect, and the country seems to be now fairly rid of them.

14. The Government regret to learn that the Hill tour of the Agent was accompanied by such continuous sickness in his camp. Sanction is accorded for the payment of the usual Hill tour charges.

15. Adverting to the Agent's remarks in paragraphs 30 and 31 of his report the Government consider that it is proper that a specific period should be prescribed in the case of each of his Assistants for residence in the Agency tracts, and that the annual report should show how far the instruction has been observed. The Governor in Council approves of four months being so settled for the Senior Assistant's division. The Agent will state what should be prescribed for the other divisions, if not already defined.

16. The map submitted with the Agent's further letter of the 14th August, No. 639, will be returned to him as requested. It has been useful in considering his report, and there should be no difficulty in constructing therefrom such a map as was called for in G.O., 13th October 1884, No. 2619. The Government desire to be informed why the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, has not taken action on paragraph 9 of that order.

(True Extract.)

W. WILSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

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

Exd. T. O'Connor.

№ 2624 Wdf Nov 6. 1885

Communicated to the Suptg: Engineer I Circ. who will report at an early date on the subjects referred to in the concluding portion of para 8 of the foregoing order, and para 56 of the agents report.

Sdf J. S.

Suptg Engr I Circle

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 20th October 1885, No. 2822.

№ 2624 Wdf Nov 6th 1885

OCTOBER.

Vizagapatam Agency.

Reviewing the annual report of the — for the year 1884-85.

Wdf Wthorder

№ 2624 Wdf Nov 6th 1885

Communicated to the Suptg: Engineer I Circle, who will report at an early date on the subjects referred to in the concluding portion of para 8 of the foregoing order, and para 56 of the agents report.

Sdf J. S.

Suptg Engr I Circle

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 20th October 1885, No. 2822.

№ 2624 Wdf Nov 6th 1885

OCTOBER.

Vizagapatam Agency.

Reviewing the annual report of the — for the year 1884-85.

Wdf Wthorder

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From H. G. TURNER, Esq., Acting Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vizianagrum, 21st July 1885, No. 537.

I have the honor to submit my report * on the administration of Agency tracts for the year 1884-85.

* With statistics showing civil and criminal justice.

2. I was in charge of the Agency throughout the official year 1884-85. I took over charge from Mr. Johnson in April 1884, who for a short time reverted to the Principal Assistant's division. He was appointed Acting Judge of Vizagapatam in May, handing over charge of his division to Mr. O'Farrell who, in his turn, was relieved in December by Mr. Gabriel Stokes. The last-named gentleman continued in charge of the Principal Assistant Agent's office until the close of the official year, but he left early in April for Dindigul, and has been succeeded by Mr. Power.

3. In the Senior Assistant's division Mr. Welsh remained in charge throughout the greater part of the year. He went on leave in February and was succeeded by Mr. Broadfoot.

4. On taking over charge from Mr. Johnson in April, I found Mr. H. A. Stuart in charge of the Special Assistant's division. He remained there till Christmas, when he was relieved by Mr. O'Farrell who was immediately transferred to another district. Mr. Elwin succeeded him, but he was so sick on joining that he was unable to proceed to Jeypore. Consequently I took the temporary Deputy Collector, Mr. Saiyid Alí, with me on my hill tour. He was relieved in March by Mr. Wedderburn.

5. The reports of these divisional officers will be found in the appendices of this report. I will now briefly review them. Mr. O'Farrell's tour was cut short by his being suddenly relieved by Mr. G. Stokes. He reports on the road between Mádugula and Minamalur. The Local Board has in hand the construction of the road from Chódavaram to Mádugula. The section from Mádugula to Gorakabanda is reported to be in progress. Mr. O'Farrell reports that the Minamalur ghât is much cut about by bullocks hauling timber, and the shade on the ghât is being destroyed by the felling of trees alongside it. I have issued orders prohibiting these practices.

I treat of the tiger question further on.

6. I inspected the Paderu buildings in March and I ordered considerable alterations to be made in the design. Mr. White, the first Sub-Magistrate of the new Paderu taluk, has taken up his appointment and is now engaged in pushing on the work. It is an arduous and an expensive job, but Paderu is situated in the mountains 3,000 feet above sea level and the climate is so rigorous as to make it absolutely necessary to provide quarters for our officials before they take up their abode there.

7. The case of Gimili, deserted on account of tiger scare, and remaining waste owing to the folly of the Jeypore manager is now put right. The tiger has been killed and an arrangement has been come to between the villagers and the manager. Want of personal and proximate control of a Government officer gives occasion to these troubles to arise between the ryots and the rulers. When the new Sub-Magistrate gets into his seat, he will doubtless arrange such affairs as this under the auspices of the divisional officer.

8. The roads have received their usual allotments for the current year. Inquiry has been made into the charge against the Police officer, but it was found to be without foundation.

Better caps have been served out. The complaint respecting their badness was general throughout the Northern Circars, and the Inspector-General of Police has issued orders on the subject.

No one has applied for a license at Peddavalsa.

Rupees 300 has been sanctioned in the current year's budget for the Rampolu ghât.

The bungalows are being looked to and new ones have been passed for Minamalur and Lamsinghi, at which latter place it is proposed to construct a well.

9. The state of education is deplorable. I have been lately in correspondence with Mr. Grigg on the subject. He has now put its management into my hands, as it is found that the inspector of schools cannot look after it.

10. The District Surgeon has been asked to take up the question of vaccination in the Gudem hills, but he has not replied in time for me to include his letter in this report.

11. I now pass to the Senior Assistant's report.

Mr. Welsh reports that the rainfall in his division (of the Agency) was short except at Gunupur. The rice crop was nevertheless fair, and the dry crops, especially mustard, very good. Cases of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease occurred amongst the cattle. We have only one cattle disease inspector for the whole of this enormous district—like having one man to extirpate foot-and-mouth disease between London and Penzance.

12. Now that the Vizagapatam-Raipur railway has been indefinitely postponed, I see no use in keeping up the registers of traffic along the line it was intended to pass. I am in correspondence with the Board regarding a proposition to transfer these register stations to the road from Tuni to Chicacole.

13. Hospitals and dispensaries in the Senior Assistant's division are very much wanted. We have only one at Gunupur. The Tât Raja of Bissemkatak has offered to give Rs. 50 a-month towards the establishment of a hospital and a dispensary at his town, where there is now a Sub-Magistrate. The cost of the Gunupur establishment is Rs. 55 a-month and the same amount will be required for Bissemkatak, and I request that Government will sanction the balance being paid from Provincial funds, and that they will also sanction suitable buildings being constructed for the hospital and for the residence of the apothecary or assistant.

14. There ought also to be a hospital at Rayaghada. In the plains of Vizagapatam there is one hospital for every taluk, and it is not too much to ask that the same number should be granted for the Agency.

We have now hospitals at Koraput and Gunupur. We require them at Rayaghada, Bissemkatak, Nowrangapore, Jeypore and Malkangiri, Pottingi and Paderu. The Maharaja is going to build and endow the Jeypore hospital, and I have just said that the Tât Raja of Bissemkatak will give something towards a hospital at his capital. I think that Government should certainly provide hospitals at Nowrangapore and Rayaghada without delay, leaving those at Malkangiri, Pottingi and Paderu for a future year. I beg to recommend this to the favorable consideration of Government.

15. The industry of the Sauras is conspicuous. Their well-kept lands, with the mohwa trees standing in the fields, always remind me of the olive trees round about the homesteads in Italy.

16. Mr. Welsh gives a succinct story of Singapur affairs up to the time when he left the division. I have so far adopted his report in my letter to Government on the subject and I need not recapitulate that letter here.

17. Narain Bakshi Patro of Gunupur is a very unsatisfactory sort of a person to have to do with. I have known him for some years. He has charge of Gunupur, the richest of all the Jeypore taluks, a country which, if developed, would probably return as much to the coffers of the Raja as all his other estates put together.

Bakshi Patro is a man of great influence and he has things entirely his own way in Gunupur. It is a country which has been much neglected and one which would repay us well for opening out and where fixity of tenure and fairness of rents would lead to very great material wealth amongst the ryots. Unfortunately it is far away from the Senior Assistant's head-quarters and is only visited by him occasionally, and is not made, which would be better, a place of permanent residence.

18. The boundary disputes settled by Mr. Welsh and Mr. Sewell were—

(1) A dispute whether the lands of a village called Gadabagorjan should pay rent to the amin of Gunupur (*i.e.*, Jeypore) or to the Bissoyi of Gumma. This dispute was settled by a reference to a Government order on the subject which had not been understood or had been designedly set at naught by the said amin.

(2) As to whether the village of Ongará belonged to Vizagapatam or to Ganjam. It was settled that it belonged to Vizagapatam. A further contention arose regarding a mortgage on Ongará which was left to the litigants to decide, at their own request.

(3) The third dispute was settled by Mr. Welsh and Mr. Joseph *ad interim*. It appears to affect a considerable extent of country. The Patro of Karadango of Ganjam complained to the Senior Assistant in Ganjam that the Patro of Bhimpuram of Vizagapatam district received payments from the ryots of Udalinghi, Rogaisinghi and Bonamunda who ought, he claimed, to pay to Karadango and not to Bhimpuram. There was also a cross complaint made to the Senior Assistant in Vizagapatam by the Sinduba Gomango that lands belonging to Bhimpuram of Vizagapatam paid to Karadango of Ganjam. I do not know the locality myself and I cannot explain what Sinduba has in common with Bhimpuram and why Bhimpuram Gomango should not himself have claimed these rents. Moreover it appears that the Bhimpuram Patro claims Palapura and Lambaguda against Karadango.

19. Briefly it seems that we have on the Ganjam side him of Karadango claiming three villages; while from Vizagapatam we have them of Bhimpuram claiming two villages and some lands of Bhimpuram.

20. Mr. Thompson, Senior Assistant of Ganjam, who framed a list in 1882, found that the villages of Udalinghi, Palapura, Rogaisinghi and Lambaguda belonged to Karadango, while Bonamunda is distinctly stated to belong to Bhimpuram. On referring to the maps and to a settlement effected by Messrs. MacCartie and Grahame, there appears to be a considerable extent of disputed border stretching from latitude 19·5 to latitude 19·25, and this dispute extends back certainly to 1860-61 when the topographical survey took place, and very possibly still further back, but the survey sheets of 44-45 were not examined.

21. In the absence of any reliable evidence, a provisional arrangement was entered into by our officers by which all the southern slopes of the hills which bound the northern side of the Udalinghi-Sinduba-Bonamunda valley are given to Bhimpuram with the exception of the cultivation of Palapura and Rogaisinghi which are given to Karadango. The northern slopes of these hills are given to Karadango. North beyond Rogaisinghi there seems to be no divergence of opinion as to how the boundary runs. I regret that I have no personal acquaintance with the country where this standing boundary dispute is located, and I am therefore not in a position to know whether it is one of those disputes where finality is necessary or where things may be left *in statu quo* without danger to the public peace. I did not see Mr. Welsh after his return from this boundary, but gather from his report that the two officers are not satisfied with the arrangement they came to, and have merely made a temporary settlement to serve for the moment.

22. In paragraph 31 Mr. Welsh instances two cases in which the Rent Recovery Act was put in force. I doubt myself whether the Rent Recovery Act is legally in force in the Agency tracts. If section 2, Act No. XXIV of 1839, has the prospective effect of barring the operation of all enactments of a civil nature in the Agency tracts, unless specially extended to them, then Act VIII of 1865 (Madras) is not in force in the Agencies. And I believe that this view of the powers of that act is now in favor.

I am aware that Act VIII of 1865 (Madras) was extended by notification to the scheduled districts of Godávari in 1879. But I am not sure whether, under the more recent interpretation of Act XIV of 1874, such extension would now be permissible.

23. The question is, however, whether it is advisable that the Act should be in force. I think not with Mr. Welsh. All disputes regarding rent, &c., should be left to the Agent to settle. It is one of the very things that the autocratic power of the Agent is so useful for; and in point of fact the Agents frequently settle disputes between landlord and tenant in a summary and general way.

For instance, I have recently, acting under Government order marginally noted, settled the whole of the Malkangiri rents. I settled them many years ago, so did Mr. Johnson. The fact is that the Rent Recovery Act is ignored by every Agent who finds it convenient to do so, and Government has always supported them in their action. The object of placing these tracts under personal rule cannot be carried out if an Act of the nature of Rent Recovery Act is extended to them.

G.O., dated 13th October 1884, No. 2619, Judicial department.

24. Paragraph 33 treats of the hill jail at Párvatipur. Increase of Sub-Magistrates' courts has brought about increase of convictions.

25. *Abkári.*—All the hill tracts in the Senior Assistant Collector's division are treated as one farm for abkári purposes. The farm consists of—

(1) Gunupur taluk, including the Agency villages of the Pálkonda taluk.
(2) Rayaghada, including the Agency villages of the Párvatipur taluk.
(3) Bissemkatak taluk.

For 1884-85 the farm was rented out to Mindi Vasudevarayulu Garu for Rs. 44,200. In these parts of the country the liquor is chiefly manufactured from mohwa or vippa flower. Rice liquor is manufactured to some extent in the Agency villages of Sálúr, Párvatipur, and Pálkonda. The hillmen gather large quantities of vippa flower when it is abundantly procurable and store it. When they want liquor they take some vippa flower to the sundi or distiller, who extracts liquor therefrom and divides it between himself and the person who takes the flower to him. Every shopkeeper is permitted to manufacture and sell liquor under one and the same license. He is also allowed to distil liquor to any strength, and sell it at such price as his customers would pay for it. There are no restrictions as to the strength or price of liquor sold in the Agency parts of this district. The number of shops or stills opened during the year was 742 against 797 in the preceding year. The whole of the demand has been collected and there have been no complaints against the management of the renter, who is a respectable, wealthy merchant of Bimlipatam.

26. *Opium.*—Up to end of 1883-84 the opium required for consumption in the Agency tracts of this district was supplied by Government and was sold to the people by vendors appointed by divisional officers. The vendors purchased the opium from the deputy tahsildars at 4 tolas and retailed it to the people at $3\frac{1}{2}$ tolas a rupee.

Since the commencement of the year under report, the exclusive privilege of supplying opium to the vendors appointed by divisional officers was given over to private enterprize without any charge. A native firm of Jaggayapet, in the Kistna district, known as Hemraz Ramlal, undertook the business. The hill tracts in the Senior Assistant Collector's division were of course included in Hemraz Ramlal's monopoly. A depôt was opened at Rayaghada whence the monopolist issued the drug to the several licensed vendors. He supplied the drug at $3\frac{1}{2}$ tolas to the vendors, who sold the same by retail to the hill people at 3 tolas a rupee. The drug supplied to the vendor at Narayanapatnam was reported to be of inferior quality, and the want of a depôt at Gunupur caused inconvenience and difficulty to vendors of that taluk, who were obliged to procure opium from the depôt at Rayaghada, a distance of 32 miles. This defect has been remedied in the current year's contract.

The quantity of opium consumed in the Senior Assistant Collector's division was 786 lb. or ·11 tola per head of population. The number of vendors licensed to vend the drug was 12. The management of Ramlal was on the whole satisfactory, and he has realized considerable profit by this undertaking, so much so that in the current year we have made him pay Rs. 6,000 for the monopoly which, in the year under

report, he enjoyed for nothing, but the expenses of keeping his depôt supplied with the drug.

27. New buildings and repairs call for no remarks. Mr. Welsh reports that the work has not been well done on the Narayanapatnam road, but he hopes that the restoration of the Battivalsa ghât has been pushed on.

Some other minor operations have been carried on. Mr. Welsh says that none of the Local Fund roads have been made up to the border of the Agency tracts in his division. I will inquire how this is, but Mr. Welsh overlooks the fact that the Pottingi ghât road is joined on to the Local Fund road at Itikavalsa and provision is made for constructing the Local Fund road to Chollapadam in the current year's budget. Large allotments have been made for works in the Senior Assistant's division for the current year and if not retrenched they will, I hope, be spent to advantage.

28. Vaccination is making steady progress.

29. It is very gratifying to learn that, in the Senior Assistant's division at all events, we have made a start in education. As these schools will now come immediately under the Agent and his Assistants, it is hoped that the progress may continue.

30. In the first six months of the official year Mr. Welsh spent ten days in the Agency. In the second six months he spent about seventy days, that is, in the year (of ten months), he spent only eighty days in the Agency tracts. I do not think that this is a sufficient proportion of time for the Senior Assistant to be in his Agencies. They constitute the most important part of his charge, and I think that he ought to spend at least four months there. The fact is that the three remaining taluks of his division situated in the collectorate, viz., Párvatipur, Bobbili, and Sálúr, could be quite well managed by a Deputy Collector. There is no revenue work there at all, except occasional references regarding abkári and opium. What is wanted there is a good magisterial officer who will keep the police up to their work, but there is no scope there at all for the energies of a European.

31. I should like to see the Senior Assistant's head-quarters moved to Gunupur, and if my proposals regarding the re-arrangement of the Agencies are considered, this will be an integral part of the new scheme. In Gunupur and amongst the Sauras and Khonds we want an Englishman to settle their boundary disputes, to push on their schools and to rule as an assistant to the Agent, but no progress can be looked for if this official only goes into the Agency on flying visits and has no opportunity for settling down as the visible and accessible representative of energy and justice.

32. We now come to the Special Assistant Agent's report.

Mr. Wedderburn took charge of the division just at the close of the year, so he is of course unable to tell us anything of his own knowledge. Had Mr. Harold Stuart remained there we might have had some interesting matter to discuss. I regret the loss to the Agency of this energetic young officer.

33. Regarding the Kotapad complaints there was no formal report received in my office, but Mr. Stuart sent his notes to me and I took them with me to Kotapad. Everything had then quieted down, and no one came forward with any petition on any subject.

—	Animals killed.		Amount of reward paid	
	Tigers.	Cheetas.	For tigers.	For cheetas
			Rs.	Rs.
As per Assistant Agent ...	27	62	2,800	1,580
As per Treasury Deputy Collector ...	45	110	4,690	2,750

The case of Narasimha Padal was investigated by Mr. O'Farrell and found to be of no importance.

34. There is considerable discrepancy between the figures given by the Assistant Agent and those furnished by the Treasury Deputy Collector respecting the number of tigers and cheetas killed in the Special Assistant's division. By the Deputy Collector's accounts rewards were paid for 45 tigers and 110 cheetas, but by the Assistant Agent's figures it would seem that only 27 tigers and 62 cheetas were killed in his division. I have ordered a searching inquiry into these suspicious differences.

35. A report regarding the unsold stock of opium has been submitted to the Board of Revenue.

Taluks.	Demand. 1883-84.			1884-85.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Koraput ...	11,000	0	0	11,000	0	0
Jeypore ...	16,570	3	4	14,281	0	0
Nowrangapore...	7,414	0	0	10,143	8	0
Malkangiri ...	698	5	0	1,268	0	0
Total ...	35,682	8	4	36,692	8	0

The figures given for the abkári revenue do not tally with the Deputy Collector's figures which are marginally shown.

36. The figures submitted for the public works are correct. As I have recently inspected many of the roads in the Special Assistant's division which he has not had an opportunity of doing, I had better state here my opinion of them, taking them in the order in which they are placed in Mr. Wedderburn's report.

(1) *Kondakamberu to Malkangiri.*—In good order. I took carts over this section this year.

(2) *Nowrangapore to Raighur.*—The road is in good order as far as Dabugaon, but north of Dabugaon as far as Raighur the road is not in good order although it is passable to carts, which I took over the section.

(3) *Jeypore to Motu.*—From Jeypore to a few miles south of Malkangiri the road is in fair order, but from that point to Motu the road has altogether fallen back into jungle. Carts accompanied me from Jeypore to Malkangiri.

(4) *Jeypore to Boregumma.*—Road very good; practicable to carts.

(5) *Boregumma to Kotapad.*—Road very good and used by carts.

(6) *Koraput to Pottingi.*—Road much cut up by carts. Bridges require repair. This is the section that is to be converted into a Public Works department road.

(7) *Koraput to Nowrangapore.*—Fair order and used by carts.

(8) *Koraput to Jeypore.*—The Raja wishes to improve this into a first-class ghât road, and will provide funds for the purpose. Used by carts with difficulty.

(9) *Turner's ghât road.*—The expenses on this road have been minimized as desired by Government in their order marginally noted. It is in fair order and is much used by pack cattle.

G.O., dated 13th October 1884, No. 2619, J.D.

(10) *Road to Kalahandi frontier.*—This is a road I decided on this year when I was in Oomerkot. It is being executed by the Negahman of Oomerkot.

(11) *Sanitary works—Koraput.*—These are in fair order, but more attention should be given to planting topes and avenues about the place, which ought to be carried out in a systematic manner.

The jail at Koraput is a wretched place and ought to be built on a proper plan like the Párvatipur hill-jail.

The Jeypore sub-jail is making slow progress; the rest-houses want repair, and the Government building occupied by the Special Assistant Agent wants ceilings and fresh fire places and furniture.

37. I take this opportunity of requesting sanction for furniture for the building occupied by the Assistant Agent and the Superintendent of Police at Koraput.

The building has never been furnished, and it is hard to expect the officers to lay out so large a capital as is required for furnishing this building. Beyond a few sticks of furniture that have been contributed by one officer after another, the house is almost bare; and as it is Government property, no officer will be at the risk of expending money in furniture without having any hold on the building.

38. With regard to the Government buildings at Koraput, to the proposed buildings at Jeypore and to the Public Works department road from Pottingi to Koraput and to the road proposed by the Raja from Koraput to Jeypore, I have already submitted * to Government that an assistant engineer should be stationed at Koraput to execute these works, and I am certain that he will be kept fully employed for the next five years.

* My letter, No. 143, dated 10th March 1885.

There were sixty-four civil suits on the file of the Assistant Agent. Only one suit was disposed of by Punchayet. I will remark on this further on.

39. The figures given in the rainfall register do not tally with those kept by the Deputy Collector, which are marginally given.

Year	Malkangiri.	Nowranga-pore.	Koraput.	Pottingi.
	IN. OZ.	IN. OZ.	IN. OZ.	IN. OZ.
1882-83.	75 2·75	72 8·25	52 3·5	51 5
1883-84.	66 8·5	58 1	58 1	55 1
1884-85.	61 5·5	78 5	58 3	84 6·65

40. The vaccination figures of Malkangiri are satisfactory. Government will remember that they directed me to inform the deputy tahsildar of their appreciation of his service in this respect last year. They will be pleased to see that he has not relaxed his efforts.

41. The office establishment of the Special Assistant is not what it should be. It is not large enough or of a proper class to cope with the increasing work of the division.

42. Mr. Wedderburn says nothing about education, hospitals, and many other matters of importance. This is not meant as a reproach, for he had no opportunity of learning about things before the year expired which he treats of.

His office too is so very deficient in intelligence that it is useless turning to it for information.

As to education, I regret to say that it has fallen away completely. The superintendent of hill schools spends all his time in other parts of the Agency, and has done nothing in the Special Assistant's division. The schools at Jeypore, Nowrangapore, and at Kotapad are a mere sham. At Malkangiri the school is looked after by the worthy old magistrate and is not altogether so bad.

43. In the most remote corner of the Malkangiri country to which I penetrated, I found a school established in a village called Bezing Vada by a missionary of the upper Godávari district. The schoolmaster was terribly ill with fever, but he said he was making some way among the jungle tribes, and I believe the missionary had been recently at the place on a tour of inspection.

44. Jeypore is becoming a field for the rival energies of several missions. The Roman Catholics and the German Lutherans are pushing into the country, and I expect that their efforts may be crowned with success, especially in educating the hillmen, for in Jeypore there will be very little opposition from the votaries of the old Hindu creeds.

45. The Agency tours of 1884-85 comprised visits to the Gudem hills in June, to the Anantagiri country in November, and the regular annual expedition into the heart of Jeypore, which lasted from January to April.

46. The Agency tour report takes the place of the administration report of other districts, and as the Vizagapatam Agency is more extensive than any other district in the Madras Presidency, it follows that the tour report cannot be otherwise than one of some length and detail.

47. Although I may say without vanity that no officer in the service of Government knows more about Jeypore than I do, I feel, when I sit down to write on the events of the past year in that country, that I am not in the least in possession of the proper amount of knowledge to furnish Government with an accurate description of the state of affairs therein. Doubtless the reason of this is that, owing to our exercising but little authority over the collection of rents, we are shut out from the intimate intercourse with the people that springs from such links between the governing and governed classes; and another quite adequate reason is that the Agent spends the greater part of the year in what I might term, without fancy, *his other district* of Vizagapatam. Consequently he has nothing of the immediate administration of the country in his hands; his knowledge filters to him through the assistants and the police, and he desperately tries to supplement it by superficial inquiries and notes collected during his hurried tour through a part of the country. I did not hear of any serious complaint of mis-government, and, on the whole, I believe that the Jeypore ryot

is fairly exempt from ill-usage, but it would be absurd to say that he is at all so lucky in life as a ryot of our own Government taluks, or that there are any bright hopes of his amelioration in the near future.

48. But no doubt there is a social revolution now being inaugurated. Nothing to my mind is so extraordinary and so surpassing our expectations, which were not pitched low, as the enormous impetus to trade that is now being given by the opening, to cart traffic, of the Sálúr-Pottingi ghât road. It is like the discovery of a new country. Literally, hundreds of carts find their way into Jeypore in search of the staples of commerce. In February I was at Kotapad, 100 miles away from the plains, and there I found 150 carts loading with grain for transport to the Sálúr market. The ghât road had only been open a few weeks and yet the Telugu cartmen had already penetrated so far as this through an unknown and difficult country. For the first time, in an experience of hill-touring which now stretches over nineteen years, I was enabled to take carts with me to carry my effects, and I took them north to Raighur and thence south to Malkangiri, and out over the ghâts into the Narsapatam country. The last part of this road, about 40 or 50 miles, was impracticable, and I had to take the carts to pieces, but this was because no sort of a road had been cut across a range of mountains. The rest of the journey within the Agency, of more than 300 miles, was traversed by the carts, and I believe that the example thus set will be followed by others and will do much to alleviate the pains and troubles of touring through the country with an army of bearers.

49. The fact is that it is now so many years since the rest of the presidency has been fairly opened out with roads that we are prone to forget the enormous boon to a district which occurs from opening up cart-roads. It is just outside the memory of an official generation, though quite within that of a life-time, to recall the times when the plains of Vizagapatam were as destitute of roads as the hill tracts now are.

In those times, not one cart was found among a hundred villages, everybody went about in palanquins, the prices of grain were 300 per cent. lower than they now are, there were few merchants at the seaports, no advances were sent up to ryots, through dubashes, to enable them to bring land under cultivation and to grow oil-seeds and sugar and to collect forest produce.

As all these things changed in the plains so will things improve in the hills, and no better policy can be pursued by the Government, who have at heart the steady advance of these countries, than to persevere with road-making on the lines which we are now following. This programme will bear recapitulating here. It is to construct fair weather cart-roads under the Agency, and to gradually convert those cart-roads into permanent *chaussees* by the Department of Public Works, as money is available for the purpose.

50. His Excellency the Governor has reminded us in his tour minute, paragraph 305, that there are three things for us to keep prominently in view, viz. :—

1. Improved means of communications with the outer world;
2. More careful management of the forests;
3. The cautious and gradual, but systematic, opening up to civilization of the hill tracts.

51. His Excellency was writing of the Northern Circars generally when he said that what this tract of country wants above everything is increased communication with the outer world. I am not now writing on the littoral portion of the Northern Circars but on the hill tracts. Still, the development of the latter country depends on the civilization that will reach it from the outer would, through the littoral tracts. Hence I draw attention to the fact that the means of communication with the world beyond them, which the littoral tracts enjoy, are the same now as they were at the beginning of the century, if not at the beginning of time. I must, however, except the provision of communication supplied by the fortnightly steamer, as if we were, say, the Faroe Islands; and also the telegraphic wire which perhaps civilizes us on its way through the district like it civilizes the tribes of the deserts of Persia through which it also passes.

52. As the Government know, we had hopes of a railway, but that has been shelved indefinitely, and so four millions of people north of the Godávari, *i.e.*, a population larger than that of Scotland are, it seems, destined to remain in a condition that has been declared by our Governor to be a principal obstacle to any improvement.

53. A railway from Rajahmundry to Pooree would pass through a tract of country nearly as densely populated as Belgium, with considerable towns every ten or twenty miles with no big bridges to construct. It would complete the communication between Madras and Ganjam. It would eventually be extended to Calcutta. If any line in India is likely to pay, it is such a one.

The whole produce of the hill tracts would pass down our mountain roads to the railway at their base, and the more mountain roads we make, the better it will be for the railway, as well as for the hill tracts themselves.

54. Besides the Pottingi and Koraput road, I have in hand a road into the hills, through the Galikonda pass, which will tap a vast area of well cultivated land and open out, I hope, a great quantity of excellent country in the north of Malkangiri, from which, now in the 19th century, every sack of rice and every bag of forest produce is exported on pack cattle as was done one hundred years ago.

However, the cart-road is the great civilizer, and that at all events is now found to be within our powers to execute and within the compass of our purse, and I hope that nothing will ever occur to interfere with the steady prosecution of our road-making policy, for I believe it to be as important as any other Imperial work in the whole of Hindustan.

55. I have had some correspondence with the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, as to the construction of a road to connect our northern lands with his southern lands of Raipur. He deputed an officer to meet me at Raighur, but unfortunately we missed each other by a few days. The question to be decided was what was the best line for the road to take from Raighur on our side to Dhumteri on the Central Provinces side. Mr. Newton, the officer who was deputed to meet me, wrote to me that of the two routes proposed—the Hattigaon route and the Borai route—the latter is to be preferred. "The former is through rough country; the latter is over easy country. On the Central Province side this route has been cleared up to the boundary and a *very good* fair weather road has been made." He says that the only obstruction to traffic is in a length of about 19 miles between Raighur and Borai on our side.

Since Mr. Newton wrote to me demi-officially to the above effect, the Chief Commissioner has written to say that he will probably postpone the construction of a road to our boundary for another year. As I cannot possibly get my road so far as Raighur for another year, this postponement falls in with my operations, and will be adopted.

56. In connection with this subject, I have recently been told by Mr. T. D. Harris, District Engineer, that he has instructions to prepare estimate for a road from Koraput to Jugdulpore. Now I submit, most particularly, that this instruction be altered. We do not want to go to Jugdulpore. To do so would leave our terminus *en air*, in the wildest of wildernesses. What I am striving for is the connection between Vizagapatam and the Central Provinces, *viâ* Nowrangapore, Oomerkot, Raighur, Dhumteri and Raipur, joining the railroad there or in that neighbourhood.

I trust that the Government will lay down, once for all, that their avowed programme is to construct this trunk communication, and I suggest that the work take place among the Public Works department permanent schemes, and be called the Vizagapatam and Central Provinces trunk road, to pass from Vizagapatam to Raipur *viâ* Sálúr, Koraput, Nowrangapore, Oomerkot, and Dhumteri.

57. Passing now to the consideration of the state of the police, it is well to begin by narrating how the police are distributed in the Agency.

The information has never, so far as I know, been stated in any hill tour report, and as these papers are the only guide to the officers of the Agency that at present exists, it seems desirable to take this opportunity to describe the rather complicated arrangements connected with the distribution and control of the police in the Agency tracts of this district.

58. The Agent is assisted in the work of administering the Agencies by all the five divisional officers who are attached to the Vizagapatam district.

1. The Principal Assistant.
2. The Senior Assistant.
3. The Special Assistant.
4. The Assistant Collector (when in charge of a division.)
5. The General Duty Deputy Collector.

The Principal Assistant Agent has the Gudem hills and is about to have Hill Mádugula under his jurisdiction. The Senior Assistant has the Rayaghada, Bissemkatak and Gunupur taluks under him with the Agency tracts attached to Sálúr and Párvatipur. Under the Special Assistant are the taluks of Koraput, Jeypore, Malkangiri, Pottingi, and Nowrangapore. Under the Assistant Collector are the Agency tracts attached to the Srungavarapucotta taluk; and lastly under the General Duty Deputy Collector are the Agency portions of Pálkonda. With the exception of the Special Assistant's charge, all the police of these Agency tracts are under the control of the Superintendent of Police, Vizagapatam, and his assistants. Thus the Gudem country is under the Assistant Superintendent of Narsapatnam, and to this is to be added the new Paderu (Hill Mádugula) taluk. This assistant has also the hill portion of the Srungavarapucotta taluk. Under the Assistant Superintendent of Párvatipur are the police of all the Agencies within the division of the Senior Assistant and of the small Pálkonda hill tract appertaining to the General Duty Deputy Collector. The Special Assistant Agent has two police officers in his division, viz., the Superintendent of Police, Jeypore, and his assistant who has charge of the taluks of Jeypore and Malkangiri. It will be seen from this that the police of the Agency is under the control of two superintendents and three assistant superintendents, that is, that the whole time of one superintendent and one assistant superintendent is taken up with Agency work, together with a part of the time of another superintendent and of two other assistant superintendents.

59. I am not sure that this arrangement is a good one from either an administrative or from an economical point of view. I think it will be found that if we had one superintendent and two assistants for the Agency and one superintendent and one assistant for the plains, we should have a more workable and a more mobile staff. In the Senior Assistant's division for instance, I recently heard of a station that had not been inspected by a superior officer for *two years*. Now I am decidedly of opinion that every station in the hill tracts should be inspected three times in two years, and I should like to have them inspected every six months, but I am aware that this is out of the question.

Similarly, I would far prefer to have two divisional officers for the Agency and three for the plains, than that they should have, as is now the case, a bit of the plains and a bit of the hills in four out of the five divisions. A re-arrangement, such as I propose, would simplify the work of control immensely, and I do not think it would add to its expense.

60. I would myself go further and advocate an entire separation of the offices of Agent and Collector, making an arrangement which would throw all the Agency tracts from the Godávari to Ganjam under one Agent with his assistants, and one Superintendent of Police and his assistants, with suitable geographical jurisdictions. I myself feel that the double duties of an Agent and a Collector are getting too heavy for one man to work efficiently, and the more intimately I become acquainted with the business of administration, the more patent does this appear to me. I travelled this year for three months, marching a great deal more rapidly than I ought to have marched. Even with this amount of time spent on circuit, I was unable to visit the Senior Assistant's Agency tracts, which are of very great importance. Meanwhile the whole of Collector's work was entirely set aside from my thoughts, for it was impossible for me to take my Collector's office with me on my hill tour, and the distances were so great (at one time I was 200 miles distant from Vizagapatam) that to work the office by the post only was impracticable. Very luckily I had Mr. G. Stokes as my Principal Assistant, who is just as capable of managing a Collector's office as I am, and to him I handed over everything—abkári sales, opium auctions, local funds, magisterial business, correspondence and all. Hence we got through the three months very well. But if I had not had a man of Mr. Stokes' experience

and capacity, I am quite sure that public business would have fallen into hopeless arrears and might, perhaps, have involved very serious loss to Government in the matter of the abkári and opium sales.

A Collector, a Head Assistant and a General Duty Deputy Collector ought to be able to work the Vizagapatam Collectorate with perfect ease, while as to the Agency I would appoint there one Agent and two or more Assistants, and give them the control of the whole of the region between the Godávari and Mahánadi.

61. This was the arrangement proposed for the administration of the "Hilly tracts" of the Northern Circars by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council (Sir Frederick Adam) in 1837 on the occasion of the disturbances in these parts. His Excellency in Council proposed to appoint a Commissioner, in whom should be vested the powers of the Sadr Adalat, of Court of Circuit, and the Board of Revenue, and who should generally have authority similar to that which was conferred on the Commissioner of Cuttack or to the Agent to the Governor-General appointed for the administration of the districts on the western frontier of Bengal. Sir Frederick Adam aimed at a "unity of control and a uniform system of supervision throughout the whole of the tracts where the same local peculiarities prevail and the same plan of administration is applicable."

But Mr. Russell deprecated the proposal, because he said that unless the Commissioner had authority in the low lands, the exercise of an effective control among the hill zemindars would be "doubly difficult." "In the event," he added, "of disturbances in the hills, our resources, both in men and supplies, must be drawn chiefly from below, and the Commissioner must have the power to command the service of the Collector in the low country. But this would put the latter in an anomalous position, &c." And then Mr. Russell instances the effect that such an appointment would have on the then Collector of Ganjam, Mr. Stevenson, who was a particularly able and influential officer, and who would have felt deeply being put into a subordinate position, and Mr. Russell concluded by suggesting the arrangement which since his day has been in force in these districts.

The question is how far these objections exist now, and whether it would not be well after all to adopt the view of Sir Frederick Adam rather than continue the existing system.

62. The reason why I have brought this question forward now and in this place is because of the great difficulty that exists in training separate bodies of police reserves. I think it is pretty clear that if disturbances break out again in any part of the hills, it will be for the police to quell them in the first instance. If this be allowed, it follows that our aim should be to create an efficient police reserve. At present there are in this district three reserves, so called, one at Vizagapatam, one at Párvatipur, one at Koraput. The Inspector-General of Police has been up here this year, and he condemns both the Párvatipur and Koraput reserves in unmeasured terms as being totally inefficient, and this being so, if troubles were to occur, I do not know where to turn to get together a body of constables who would be of use. It seems to me that it would be far better to have a large reserve of men at one spot in the hills, whence they could be moved on any place with celerity and effect. In the recent Rumpa disturbance, constables were brought from Ganjam in the north and from Godávari in the south. There was no concrete formation, no strength or backbone in the force. The responsibilities were divided between the Collectors of the Godávari and Vizagapatam; the Superintendents of Vizagapatam, Jeypore and Godávari were each called on to be present and to contribute men, and if a similar outbreak occurred next year, there is, so far as I can see, no organization at hand wherewith to meet the emergency.

63. I am quite sure that no Agent of Ganjam, Vizagapatam or the Godávari can feel safe unless he has at hand an efficient reserve of constables. I think that one large reserve is more likely to be efficient than two or more small ones. This, therefore, is one of the reasons I have for suggesting that the question of amalgamating the authority of all the three Agents in one Commissioner for the hill tracts of the Northern Circars should be reopened. This report is, however, hardly the place to continue the discussion. There are many more arguments for this measure which, I believe, would

be accepted by the three Collectors of the Northern districts as a very material improvement in the administration of these tracts.

Doubtless Government will call for more information if they think that the subject should be investigated.

64. Whether any such fundamental change be adopted or not, it is essential that vigorous measures be speedily taken to create an efficient reserve of constables for the hill tracts, and I think it imperative that there should be one reserve and not two or more, and that the men who form the reserve should be drawn from all the police force in the Agency wherever situated.

For it is impossible to create an efficient reserve from drafts from the small force under the Superintendent of Police, Jeypore, and equally so from the small force under the Assistant Superintendent of Párvatipur. What is wanted is that drafts from these two sources and from the Gudem division should be got together and be drilled into a reserve at one place by competent instructors. That place I take it should be Koraput in the climate and in the centre of the country where the police will be employed.

I am sure that it is bad policy to put a reserve at the head-quarters of an Assistant Superintendent. He ought to be out inspecting his stations during the greater part of the year, and in his absence discipline is relaxed, and the reserve becomes a bed of idleness and ease.

I have recently submitted to Government my remarks on the police force of Jeypore, and I will not recapitulate them here. Cordial relations have subsisted at Koraput between the divisional officer and the Superintendent of Police; and where this happy state of things is found, administration is easy.

65. We have recently increased the number of deputy tahsildars in the Agency by appointing three new officials of this class to Pottingi, Paderu, and Bissemkatak. We have therefore now nine deputy tahsildars in the Agency as marginally noted.*

* *Senior Assistant Agent.*

1. Gunupur. | 2. Rayaghada.
3. Bissemkatak.

Special Assistant Agent.

1. Koraput. | 4. Nowrangapore.
2. Jeypore. | 5. Pottingi.
3. Malkangiri. | 6. Paderu.

† *Principal Assistant's Division.*

1. Narsapatam (tahsildar).
2. Víraville (deputy tahsildar).

Senior Assistant's Division.

1. Sálúr (deputy tahsildar).
2. Párvatipur (do.).

Deputy Collector's Division.

1. Pálkonda (deputy tahsildar).

Assistant Collector's Division.

1. Srungavarapucotta (deputy tahsildar).

Besides these, the Sub-Magistrates marginally noted,† who are chiefly employed in the plains where their kusbahs are situated, have also jurisdiction over larger or smaller portions of the Agency tracts.

The selection of qualified men for the appointments in the Agency involves a great deal of care. The men who think they have a promising career before them in the plains, and who have educated themselves to that end, will not go to the Agency. Hence we have to select from men who are unable to pass the public examinations. I at one time thought that the only practical material was to be found in the Eurasian class, but Eurasians do not carry the weight with them that a caste native exercises, and with the latter arises the disadvantage of his lack of robustness to withstand the climate and fever of the hills.

66. The new taluk of Paderu, which lies among the mountains of Mádugula at an elevation of 3,000 feet above sea level, is now being taken up, and efforts are being made to erect suitable buildings for the Sub-Magistrate and his clerks before they enter on their duties.

It must be remembered that there is no climate in the presidency at all similar to such a climate as that of Paderu. Situated in latitude 19° at the same elevation above the sea as Bangalore is, surrounded with lofty hills which attract and condense a rainfall of 70 inches per annum—frosts frequent in the cold weather—it is altogether as uncongenial a place for a low country native official as can be discovered in the south of India.

The Sub-Magistrate has been appointed to Paderu, and he is employed in erecting the buildings. I do not propose to appoint his clerks and to install him in his duties until the buildings are finished; and they will take the greatest part of the year to complete.

The Pottingi deputy tahsildar is also a new hand.

67. The Koraput deputy tahsildar has not given satisfaction. Continually quarrelling with the police and losing his temper, he is not the man for the place and I have ordered him away. We have a fresh man at Nowrangapore, who, I think, will do well, and the old gentleman of Malkangiri lives on for ever. The Gunupur deputy tahsildar, Tirapati Raz, was decorated this year and received the title of Rai Bahadur, and the other deputy tahsildars seem generally to have given satisfaction to the divisional officers.

68. With regard to civil powers exercised in the Agency, there are the courts of the Agency munsifs, those of divisional officers, and the court of the Agent. At present there are only six Agency munsifs, one at Gunupur and one at Rayaghada in the Agency tracts, exclusively so called. Four other Sub-Magistrates, who are practically magistrates of the Regulation tracts, are also Agency munsifs in the small portion of Agency under their authority. I intend to increase the number of Agency munsifs, as there should be one at Jeypore and one at Nowrangapore.

69. "Every opportunity shall be taken by the Agent and his subordinates to get the *hill people* to resort to heads of villages and village panchayets or to district panchayets for the settlement of their claims against one another." (Revised Agency Rules, rule VII, clause 1.)

"The Agent and his Assistants are authorized at their discretion to refer any suit or special question in a suit for examination and judgment by a panchayet to be selected by the Agent or Assistant after the plaintiff and defendant have had notices." (Rule XXVII.) This rule then proceeds to elaborate the procedure to be followed in these panchayets.

70. If it be properly worked by the assistants, we have here a tribunal for adjudicating on disputes between hill people. The whole procedure can be gathered from a perusal of Acts IV, V, and VII of 1816, and although we know very well that the attempt to get the people of the presidency to resort to panchayets has failed, yet in the Agencies the case should be different; for, according to rule XXVII, clause 1, it is not necessary that the consent of both parties should be obtained before reference to a panchayet is determined on. It is expressly stated that it is discretionary with the Agent or his assistants to summon the panchayets.

The main difficulty that I see in the way of inaugurating these tribunals, which would give us a very great deal of assistance on the civil side of our courts, is that there is no provision made for paying the panchayetdars when they are on this duty. I should be glad to know whether there is any objection to paying a panchayetdar for attending a sitting of the panchayet, and, if not, from what source such a charge can be met.

Another difficulty lurks in the procedure provided by rule XXVII, clause 1, for the conduct of these panchayets. It seems necessary that the tribunal should assemble within the precincts of the cutcherry. I cannot see the use of this restriction. I should like to have a standing panchayet in every mutta, who would assemble on market days, or at some other convenient time, and dispose of suits summarily. It might be necessary to appoint a clerk to record an abstract of proceedings, and the execution of decrees might be effected through the court of the Agency officer who appoints the panchayet, and such Agency officer should be not only the Agent and his assistants, but also the Agency munsifs.

My attention was recently attracted to this subject in a prominent way. When I was in Hill Mádugula in March, the people of that country asked me to give them an Agency munsif. But when I came to explain to them that this gift would entail on them large expenses for stamps and fees and vakils' charges, they hung back and asked me to nominate one or two of their own headmen to form a standing panchayet to settle their disputes. This I did, as an *ad interim* measure, but unless I can work this

impromptu tribunal into shape and have its proceedings looked after and encouraged by the divisional assistant, nothing will come of it.

71. It is no doubt a step in the right direction and in accordance with the rules.

I had several interviews with the Maharaja of Jeypore, whom I found in a tolerably good state of health.

The chief topics of discussion were the Singapur succession, which I have treated of in the letters marginally quoted;* the education of the Maharaja's son, to which my attention was directed in the Government Order† on the last tour report, and the question of his forests. The Maharaja also touched on Mádugula affairs. He is anxious to have the ghât road from Koraput to Jeypore put in good order for cart traffic, and talked of contributing largely to the work if necessary.

* 30th November 1884, No. 1000, and 15th July 1885, No. 526.

† G.O., dated 13th October 1884, No. 2619, Judicial.

The Maharaja desires to entertain a good English tutor for his son, and I am in correspondence on the subject. It will, I am afraid, be a difficult thing to find a competent person to undertake the tuition, although we are prepared to go to a high figure. I have ascertained that Mr. Marsh, who was tutor to the Raja of Bobbili and to other zemindars in the district, will accept the appointment if the Maharaja will agree to his terms. I am now in correspondence on the question, and I am also moving in the matter of building a house for the tutor at Jeypore (G.O., dated 31st March 1885, No. 792 W., Public Works).

72. Referring to the forests, there can be no question that if they are well managed it will be beneficial to the Maharaja and to the people.

At present the export of timber is carried on mainly from Motu in Malkangiri, whence there is water carriage to the Godávari and to Cocanada. The business is very badly managed and the interests of the Maharaja suffer, and the forests are badly worked.

73. As soon as it pays to export sâl-wood sleepers by cart, the trade in that article will assume a very brisk aspect, and I have been turning it over how to advise the Maharaja in this connection. It will be remembered (see Minute of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor, 16th September 1884, paragraph 160) that the Maharaja promised not to alienate any portion of his sâl forests without full communication with the district authorities. People are now casting an eye on this property, and offers have been made to the Maharaja on the subject. Our reason for wanting to know before the Raja sold the sâl timber was that we might perhaps enter into an arrangement for the wood for the Vizagapatam-Raipur Railway, and if this line ever came to be constructed, it would be mortifying to find that the sâl wood had been exported to other countries. Moreover, there are probably plenty of lines to be constructed here and there in the presidency, for which sâl wood will be required in great quantity, and from all I can hear there is no sâl wood in Madras at all comparable to that standing in the Maharaja's forests. The first thing that occurs to me is that Government should negotiate with the Raja for the acquisition of all his best sâl forests, and if we could arrive at a moderate figure, it might possibly pay us to do this. But I am not competent to give an opinion on this matter, because I know nothing of the timber trade, or whether it pays Government to buy up forests in other parts. However, I submit that if Government want to do anything in the way of purchasing the sâl, they must take immediate steps, or otherwise they will lose their opportunity; for now that carts can get into the forests, merchants are calculating whether there will be a margin, and if they discover that wayward sprite, they will certainly cut down every tree in the country, and ruin the forests in the same way that the teak forests have been ruined.

74. I took particular notice regarding the destruction of such trees as myrabolan, lac, mhowa and so forth, and as I was continually in the forests, I had opportunities for personally investigating the subject (see His Excellency's Tour Report, paragraph 128). There is no doubt that here and there is to be seen a myrabolan tree denuded of its branches which lie withering at its foot, having been cut off for the easier

plucking of the nuts; still rarer is to be seen a tree cut down for the same object. So also the lac trees (*Schleichera trijuga*) are cut about; the mhowa suffers also, but on the whole I am inclined to think that the damage done is not wantonly excessive. I lost no opportunity of telling the people that the practice was to be discontinued, but whether it is possible to check it entirely is another question. Not, I am afraid, without an army of forest guards.

75. Clearing cultivable land of forest trees ought, I think, to be distinguished from what is called kumari, or kondapodu, *i.e.*, hill-side cultivation. Both these forms of agriculture are found in parts of Jeypore. I have seen acres and acres of sâl-wood forest cut down, or more frequently with every tree ringed and the bare poles sticking up, as if blasted in some Titanic storm—a ghastly sight for a lover of trees. Then, again, come acres of abandoned clearings grown into a tangled mass of grass and bushes and herbage. Then we come to a piece where the sâl-tree forest is recouping itself, as it no doubt does. I do not think there can be any sâl-wood in Jeypore standing in cultivable land that is more than 80 to 100 years old. It is to my eye all renewed growth sprung up in abandoned clearings. There is much evidence of a large population having occupied the sâl tracts of a great portion of Jeypore some two hundred or three hundred years ago.

I do not mean to say that there is no sâl wood older than 100 years in Jeypore. In uncultivable lands and in hill sides and in ravines there are trees that have attained their full growth, and which rot and fall when their time comes as in a primeval forest, but this is not the case in the lands suited for cultivation after clearing.

76. With regard to the extension of some forest rules to this Agency tracts of Jeypore, the difficulty is that nearly all the country is private property belonging to the Maharaja of Jeypore. On the whole I am not inclined to propose any rules, for I do not see how we can enforce them. I am hugely in favor of some measure to prevent the wanton destruction of the sâl forests, and if Government cannot take them up, it will be best to countenance a negotiation with some respectable firm in whom we may have some confidence of honest purpose. Regarding the forest rules I propose to introduce in those parts of the Agency which are Government property, I am in correspondence with a divisional officer on the subject, and they will be submitted in a separate letter. With reference to the subject of kondapodu (kumari as it is called in the south), so long as the clearing takes place in the zemindaries, we cannot very well interfere with it and, with regard to any proposal for stopping it in the Government lands, I am not in favor of issuing any restrictions except against the felling of large and serviceable timber trees, and demarcation and reserve of such blocks of forest as are likely to afford a constant supply of valuable timber in times to come.

77. Yielding to no one in a desire to preserve valuable timber from being felled by the hill cultivator, I am not, otherwise, an opponent of kondapodu cultivation. I have not had much opportunity of studying the effects of kondapodu on the climate of the plains, nor do I know whether it is a practice fraught with harm to the community or not.

So far, however, as the civilisation of the back woods of Jeypore is concerned, I am of opinion that the system of kondapodu or hill-side cultivation (to use its English equivalent) is essential to the progress and the development of those parts.

Timber is, of course, a very different matter, and I have in a previous paragraph expressed to Government what my views are regarding the conservation of the existing stock and the provision of timber for future days.

78. Leaving Jeypore town I marched north through the zemindari to Oomerkot, which is about seventy miles distant. Oomerkot is a country of some promise. The ryots are industrious and the soil is fertile. The route to the Central Provinces passes directly through the centre of this country. There are three gurhs, or forts, in this sketch of land, viz., Puragurh, Oomerkot and Raighur. Formerly they belonged to Bustar, but they were ceded to Jeypore about the end of last century. The gurhs or forts were built by the paiks or peonry probably of Bustar. When the chieftains of Jeypore, Bustar, and the neighbouring zemindars came into these parts, they sent

out detachments of their peons, who built forts in various parts of the country, to overawe the aboriginal tribes, and to collect what they could from them. These forts became the centre of authority in each division. It is the same system of occupation that has generally been in practice throughout the world in one form or another. We are pursuing the same idea in a modified form in scattering our police stations about the country. Latterly, too, we have been approaching nearer to the defensive style of occupation, for we now stockade our police stations. In those days they built mud forts with a ditch round it. Throughout Jeypore, speaking generally, the same sites serve for our police stations as the peonry selected for their gurhs, and very likely the peonry ousted an earlier dominant occupation. For in some of these places, Puragurh for instance, there are curious old stones with inscriptions on them in letters now not to be deciphered except by the archæologist. Some fifteen years ago, each of these three northern gurhs had a separate revenue administration, but I pursuaded the Raja to amalgamate them, and I recommended an amin who has been there ever since, and who has brought the country forward in a very praiseworthy way.

Many ryots have come across the border from Kalahandi, being disturbed from that feudatory state by the outbreak which occurred there two or three years ago. I have recently sanctioned a cross country cart road to connect the Oomerkot plateau with a fertile piece of country called the Poornabeda dêso, which lies below the 2,000 feet plateau along the south bank of the Tel river.

I visited this part in my recent tour. A great deal of lac of excellent quality is exported thence to Raipur. It is produced on the *Schleichera* trees. Tussur silk is also a jungle product and dammer is collected from the sâl trees. This forest produce finds its way to Dhumteri, where there are several merchants engaged in the trade.

79. I also visited Raighur. This little gurh, the most northern lands of the Special Assistant's division, is now overrun with sâl forest. They say there are 144 old tanks in the jungles, and that formerly a large population occupied the now deserted wilderness. There are a very few villages left there now, but when we open the road to the Central Provinces perhaps the wheel of fortune may take an upward turn again.

80. Turning south, I visited Kotapad to inquire into some grievances which the ryots conceived themselves to be afflicted with. I found no one with any grievance. As I have said in a former paragraph, a novel and pleasing site was afforded to me by the appearance of a large string of carts that had come up our new ghât road and had penetrated all this way into Jeypore in search of grain.

The Maharaja had large granaries at Kotapad full of unhusked rice. He has in vain been advised to sell some of his store, but he has always hesitated; and I regret to say that his hesitation has involved him in material loss; for, about a month after I left Kotapad, his granaries took fire and rice worth half a lakh of rupees was destroyed.

81. Passing again through Jeypore, I proceeded south to Malkangiri. I had to visit this part on account of the matters which were detailed by Mr. Stuart in the report he wrote last year.

In their order on that report, Government desired the Agent to look into Malkangiri affairs and to take measures to prevent the recurrence of discontent there. I spent about three weeks in March in Malkangiri. The weather was very hot and marching was becoming irksome. Malkangiri is the hottest country I have ever been in in my life. Notwithstanding the fact that it is covered with jungle, there seems to be no escape from the broiling hot sun and the hot winds. Years ago I very nearly died there from sunstroke. I advise no one to go there after the month of February. I have a letter from Dr. Sturmer, who ventured into the country in May on a shooting expedition. He describes the heat there as something too awful. Malkangiri is situated at a low elevation above sea level, and it is completely shut off from the sea breezes by the hills on its eastern side.

82. Neither Malkangiri nor Gudem has yet recovered from the consequences of the fituri which troubled those parts four years ago. The country is not so populous as it was before that event. Justice demanded many victims that could be ill spared from this sparsely populated tract. Many inhabitants left for neighbouring countries. The villages seemed to me to be smaller and cultivation much restricted.

Nevertheless much trade is taking place in jungle produce, and the sowcars advance freely to the villagers on account of myrabolans, long pepper, wax, dammer, horns, &c.

83. As I anticipated, I found that the amin of the country, R. Laxmayya Naidu, was thoroughly incompetent. He had kept no accounts, though he had been in charge for nine months, and he was collecting rents without any regard to precedent, nor would he give the ryots any accounts of their kists. They did not know whether they were paying on account of arrear or of current demand, and naturally there was much discontent and very great dissatisfaction with this amin. Like so many of these revenue officials of the Maharaja, his object was to screw as much as he could out of the ryots, pay as little as possible into Jeypore, and make away with the difference. I found that he had made away with 2,200 rupees according to his own showing within his tenure of office. I made him disgorge 500 rupees and advised the Dewan to turn him out of office and put in one G. Janikiramayya, a Niyogi Brahmin, who has been ten years in the service of the Maharaja. He is acquainted with accounts, and his father was tahsildar of Cocanada. He is to be in charge on probation, but if he does not turn out a success, I shall have to put in one of our own officials as the Raja wants me to do. I have had the whole of Malkangiri and Salmi settled for three years, and I have got copies of the settlement which I intend to have printed. I shall send a copy to the deputy tahsildar of Malkangiri, and I have arranged with the ryots that if there is any dispute between the amin and themselves regarding their rents, they are to refer to the deputy tahsildar to settle the disagreement.

It is a most important thing to have some records of this settlement, to which the Government officers may in future days be able to turn for reliable information, and I should like to have similar lists prepared of all the other parts of the Jeypore territory. The want of trustworthy records is a serious hinderance to the control of the country.

84. The settlement now effected is to run for three years, and there appears to be no difference between it and the previous one. The grand total of the whole taluk is compared below with the total stated in Mr. Stuart's report of last year:—

Taluks.	Particulars of demand.			
	Money.	Paddy.	Goats.	Oil.
	RS.	G. P. K.	NO.	P. K.
Malkangiri.				
As per Mr. Stuart's report of last year	6,721	49 10 10	87	4 19
As per settlement now made	6,698	48 17 5	84	4 1
Salmi.				
As per Mr. Stuart's report (not stated)	...	...	...	...
As per settlement now made	919	11 13 0	...	...

The Dewan assures me that the settlement has met with no opposition from the ryots. Kondakamberu mutta has now been rented to Doori Venkanna Dora for 212 rupees. This is the same man who paid 220 rupees for it on the previous arrangement, which Mr. Stuart thought was too high. But I presume he must have seen his way better, for he made no complaint to me when I was in Kondakamberu in March. So far as I could see, the only source from which the ryots could procure money to pay their rents in Kondakamberu is the forest produce. There is no grain exported from the country, but perhaps the people are able to sell a little tobacco which grows well on the banks of the Sileru. Oranges and limes grow well in some of the villages. The whole of this mutta is covered with jungle and forest, bountifully watered and terribly malarious.

Bungara Devi's affairs have been settled. She has now a competency.

The Dewan has made some changes in the management of the forest produce, which I hope may prove a success; and the timber trade has been stopped, pending the receipt of orders of Government on paragraphs 73 and 74 of this report.

85. From Kondakamberu I marched through Hill Mádugula, where considerable interest attaches to the tiger question. The ravages of a particular man-eater in this part of the country surpassed anything that has ever been known within the memory of man. The range occupied by this brute stretched from Gudem to Paderu and from Kappakonda to Tollel, *i.e.*, a country 60 miles north and south and 50 miles east and west. At the same time another tiger, an equally ferocious man-eater, occupied a similar extent of country in Nandapore to the north of the range of the former one. There was also said to be a third tiger ravaging the country of Nandapore. Two of these three tigers were killed and enhanced rewards of 200 rupees each (100 rupees is the ordinary reward for a tiger) were disbursed to the slayers. Possibly there were only two man-eaters and not three, for a man-eater will hunt over an immense extent of country.

The interest regarding tigers in Jeypore is not confined to the presidency. A letter I wrote to Government on the subject was published in the papers and extracts from it found their way into the *London Times*. I had numerous letters from various people in India inquiring into the possibility of sport, and one gentleman wrote to me from San Francisco offering suggestions on the destruction of these pests. I quote in the appendix his letter as it is of some interest.

I also quote in the same place the deposition taken by Mr Stuart from the slayer of the Nandapore man-eater.

86. The first-mentioned man-eater was killed in November last year. In March I passed through the country which had been devastated by it. The people all spoke of the great "Pulli fituri" (tiger insurrection) which had lasted three years. I had conversation with several men who had seen the brute and who were present when he seized one of their number. One man told me that ten men and women were hoeing a hill side and the tiger came out and seized his uncle and began dragging him away. They drove the brute off with sticks and stones, but the man died. Two days afterwards I came to the village of Raz Korkonda. It was entirely deserted, the cottages left standing and empty, the inhabitants had been driven away by the tiger. In the next village, Killankota, the ryots had abandoned all their clearings which were lapsing into jungle. The whole country side was panic-struck. Probably this brute and the Nandapore tigers ate 300 people during their fiendish career. At last the headman of Gangaraz Mádugula bethought him of an ancient, who in former days had killed a hundred tigers. He was a wizard and knew how to conjure cunning tigers back to their kill. So he sent for him, and by-and-bye the man-eater killed a cow near the village. Thereupon the headman and the seer went to the spot and the latter tied a charm on to the horn of the slaughtered beast. The tiger could not resist returning to his kill contrary to his custom. The headman and his prophet sat on a branch of a neighbouring tree, and when the tiger appeared the chief shot a "straight shoot" and the terror of the country died. They cut the tiger open and found inside it a woman's toe-rings and a long lock of hair—"only a woman's hair." They brought up the skin for which we gave a reward of 200 rupees.

87. There is no remedy so efficacious for the destruction of man-eaters as the offering of a large reward and the liberal disbursement of the prize when the evidence of death is fairly conclusive. Of course it is sometimes impossible to state definitely whether a particular tiger is or is not the man-eater. In such cases it is always well to take a wide view of the possibilities.

The superstition that a man-eater is an embodied spirit of some deceased men is common throughout the country, and people are chary of compassing the brute's death. But a large reward is a powerful argument in favor of action, and when the people ask how anybody who kills a man-eater is to avoid coming out in stripes, which they hold to be a sure consequence of being engaged in killing him, they may be told with some confidence that a powerful preventive is to rub the tail of the tiger backwards and forwards under the nose. My Assistant, Mr. O'Farrell, recommended this course, and it was received with much satisfaction.

88. Besides the two man-eaters, the destruction of the other tigers throughout the year reached the large total of 58 * as against an average of 27. If these figures are correct, there is much reason for congratulation in this substantial increase. Several tigers were killed by the police, and Mr. Egan, the Superintendent, set a good example of successful hunting, which has been followed up by others with great enthusiasm. Other wild animals were also destroyed in large numbers, while the loss of human lives, as well as loss of cattle, sensibly diminished.

* I have called for stringent inquiry into this figure. I do not see how so large an increase in death of tigers can have occurred.

ABSTRACT statement of wild animals killed, rewards distributed and loss of life during the year 1884-85, and of the average for the last five years excluding the year 1884-85.

Year.	Tigers.	Cheetas.	Bears.	Hyænas.	Reward paid.	Loss of life.		Remarks
						Men.	Cattle.	
					Rs.			
1884-85	58	274	98	100	14,226	* 25	* 126	* Excluding the figures of the Gajapatinagram taluk, from which return has not been received yet.
Average for the last five years preceding 1884-85.	27	190	50	45	6,994	46	235	

I am, however, quite certain that our returns of cattle killed by tigers and panthers are vastly incorrect. I believe that the deaths of cattle are understated by hundreds, and I gather this from the fact that no one can travel in Jeypore without hearing, almost every day, of cattle being killed in the neighbourhood of his camp.

Captain Forsyth (Highlands of Central India) says that a tiger will kill an ox about every five days. It is probable that nearly all the 58 tigers killed in 1884-85 were cattle-eaters, but suppose that 25 of these tigers killed oxen during twelve months in the year at the rate of only one ox each in every ten days, we arrive at a total of 900 head of cattle. Then when we come to think of the cattle that are killed by tigers still at large, and of the destruction caused by panthers, it is quite clear that the total must run into much larger figures than those reported. The fact is that our police are so thinly scattered over the country that they are not able to get information on these matters. It is very lucky that so small a percentage of tigers are man-eaters, for if they all took to this mode of life, the whole country would be depopulated in a very short time.

89. I regret to say that the tour through the hill tracts was accompanied by continuous sickness in my camp. I have never experienced such a constant succession of malarious cases of the severest type. My camp-followers were literally decimated. I lost five servants of one kind and another. My apothecary, Mr. Bay, was very seriously ill, and so was my brother, a man of very hardy constitution. I escaped with a trifling ailment, but on my return to the coast I suffered considerably from various minor illnesses, which I think owed their origin to suppressed fever.

This return to the coast is in my experience a fatal mistake. The best thing to do after a long hill tour is to stay inland, or to go away to sea. The coast developes malaria, and the climate of Waltair is so relaxing that it is not easy to recover tone there.

I understand that in Ganjam the year has been considered especially feverish. There seems to be no sufficient explanation of these seasons of intense malaria. I noted, however, that the early part of the year was much hotter than usual. There was an absence of frost, and in March, when I got into the highlands of Mádugula, we encountered cold tempestuous weather which tried the native followers severely.

90. From Hill Mádugula I marched through a part of Hill Pachipenta to Galikonda, descending the ghât *viâ* Anantagiri to Bowdara, whence I proceeded to Waltair and resumed immediate charge of the Collectorate, which during my absence of three months had been administered in my name by my Principal Assistant, Mr. Gabriel Stokes.

91. A sum of Rs. 1,262-12-2 was spent as detailed in the statement appended on account of hill tour charges, and I solicit sanction for the same.

ENCLOSURES.

From W. H. WELSH, Esq., Senior Assistant Agent, Párvatipur, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Párvatipur, 11th February 1885, Ex. No. 3.

I have the honor to submit Agency report for the period from the beginning of the official year to this date, the 7th February 1885. I send it now under your orders, as I have been in charge for the whole time except from 28th May to 4th July, and am about to give over charge.

2. *Season.*—The rainfall has been short, but near Gunupur it was heavier than last year. That registered for the current year up to date and last year are compared as under :—

	Season, 1883-84.	Season, 1884-85.
Gunupur	42·55	50
Rayaghada	47·0	31

3. *Crops.*—Though there has been less rain than usual, it has not prevented the greater part of the paddy lands from being cultivated, only small patches of new paddy lands being left waste, and the crop has been fair.

4. The dry crops have hardly suffered at all from deficiency of rainfall. The mustard crop was an unusually fine one, the plains of Rayaghada being one sheet of gold in October and November.

5. *Cattle.*—The condition of cattle has been fair. Cases of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease occurred in Gunupur from August to December. In Bissemkatak they occurred from August to October. The cattle disease inspector visited Gunupur in December 1884. In Sálúr Agency tracts 44 cattle were attacked with various diseases and 28 died. In Párvatipur Agency tracts 21 were attacked and 17 died. Medicines are available in the taluk offices, and the deputy tahsildars are communicating the instructions given in the district gazettes. Fodder is always plentiful in these tracts, so there is no need for cattle to be in poor condition. The practice of branding cattle for rheumatism or other diseases is carried here much further than is usual in Telugu districts. Animals are to be seen especially in the Saura hills with raw sores caused by this practice.

6. *Traffic.*—Traffic registration gumastahs are stationed at Rayaghada and Burjaguda to obtain information regarding the prospects of the railway. I cannot say anything yet of the result of their work, but I am having copies of their abstract returns kept, and next year, when there are two years' statistics for comparison, they may be useful. The Brinjari traffic has been very late in beginning this year. In Sálúr I hear that a good deal of paddy has come down and reduced prices in the local markets which were high owing to the bad season in the plains.

7. *Public health.*—There has been little sickness in the hill tracts. No small-pox was reported. The following statistics have been obtained from the Gunupur hospital.

8. Civil out-patients are 1,610 as against 1,592 last year; fever, rheumatism, syphilis, ophthalmia, ulcers, &c., being chief complaints. No deaths occurred. Except at Rayaghada, there has been little fever this year.

9. *Agriculture.*—In going about the Saura hills I have been much struck by the industry with which these people have terraced every available piece of land and built stone revetments where necessary. Irrigation water has been made to go as far as is possible. The Sauras allow no fodder to go to waste. Stubble is reaped as close as possible, and straw is stored on platforms to be out of the wet. Both fodder and fuel are also stored on platforms constructed in trees. In the Jatapu Khond country of Rayaghada, Singupuram, &c., fodder is wasted. The stalks are left long and no care is taken in storing straw.

10. *Singupur.*—Krishna Deo, late Raja of Kalyana Singupuram, died on 25th February 1884, leaving no legitimate children. The question of the succession to the estate is a complicated one. His widow, Nilá Dévi, aged about 25, claims that she can adopt an heir to the estate according to the Raja's will. The Maharaja of Jeypore claims that he can determine the tenure of the estate on the death of any holder, and proposes to resume the estate, giving an allowance to the heirs of the late holder. On 2nd April the Maharaja without consulting the Agent sent Vaidianada Shadangi and others to take over the management of the estate. There was some danger of breach of the peace arising from the action of these persons, as the estate was at the time under the management of the Rani. The Agent told me to take steps to prevent breach of the peace. I therefore sent for Vaidianada Shadangi and the other emissaries of the Maharaja, and also for Siripati Dholapati and others of the Rani's men to visit me in Párvatipur. I arranged that the Jeypore people should return to Jeypore and not revisit Singupuram without my knowledge. The estate was left in the Rani's management for the present.

11. The late Raja left an illegimate son named Gopinada Deo, who lived with his mother in the fort. On the 28th September when 7,000 Khonds had assembled for Dasara feast, they demanded that Gopinada should act the part of Raja. The Rani refused to allow this, and when the Khonds were entering the fort to bring him out she closed the doors. Parts of the fort walls are incomplete and the gaps are closed with strong double bamboo hurdles, 9 feet high, and

supported on stout posts. These hurdles were torn down by the Khonds, who then made their way in and brought out Gopinada. The Rani applied to the police for protection, which was given. She also sent to inform me of the occurrence, and Gopinada also complained to me that his allowances were curtailed by the Rani, and that he was not allowed horses or elephants. These reports reached me on the 4th when I was in camp in Sálúr taluk, and were communicated to the Agent. On the 29th September Gopinada represented the part of Raja in the feast and did not return to the fort, but was taken by the Khonds to the old fort. They marched on the 1st October to the village of Battuparicha and on the 2nd to Sikarapayi, being about 500 in number.

12. On the 7th I received a report from the police confirming the Rani's account and giving these further particulars, on which I started for Sikarapayi. The Assistant Superintendent asked me on the 9th if I wished the police instruction reserve to move to Rayaghada and I asked him to bring it. It was then impossible to say whether its services would be required or not. On the 10th I heard that the Khonds were going to Jeypore and that they had already left Rayaghada taluk and were on the 6th at Tikri, in Kasipur territory. I then sent an express to ask the Assistant Superintendent to stop the reserve from moving further in the direction of Rayaghada. It was brought back from Komaráda, 9 miles out to which it had advanced. I took up the Rani's complaint against Otiya Danduséna and nine others for rioting and breaking into the fort on 28th September as it had been confirmed by the police report, and issued warrants for their apprehension at Jeypore. This action was considered inadvisable by the Agent and likely to excite the Khonds, so the warrants were withdrawn unexecuted. I had despatched on the 8th notice to Gopinada asking him to come in to me and represent his grievances. As it seemed doubtful if that notice would reach, I repeated that communication afterwards through other channels. I went on to Sikarapayi and Singupuram It was found that the Khonds seemed to have no intention of breaking the law, and merely intended to represent their views to the Maharaja. After their arrival at Jeypore, Gopinada and 90 followers were sent by Mr. Travers to Párvatipur, the Maharaja providing them with funds. They had hitherto subsisted on contributions from the Khond villages. The rest of the Khonds returned to their homes. The Agent had meanwhile moved the police reserve to Rayaghada, as the period of the return of Gopinada's party to Singupuram was a critical time. It was not found necessary to move the reserve on to Singupuram, but it was kept at Rayaghada to be available, if need be, in case disturbances should arise pending the settlement of the ownership of the estate.

13. Gopinada and his followers met me at Párvatipur on the 3rd November, the Jeypore Dewan, Gade Apparow, being present. Statements detailing their grievances were taken down. Gopinada complained that Siripati Dholapati, Sam Patnaik, and others sat in the Rani's room, held office there, chewed betel and otherwise behaved rudely, and would not heed the boy's remonstrances. That they kept his physician Danduséna from him, and allowed him no elephant, horse or palanquin. That at Dasara the Khonds insisted on saluting the Rani, which was permitted, but Siripati Dholapati would not let them salute Gopinada, and slapped Sambara of Dibbalupad on the face. That when the Khonds were celebrating the feast with Gopinada, he * let loose a mad elephant upon them, and next day Siripate Dholapati claimed to represent the Raja at the ceremonies, but the Khonds preferred Gopinada, and with him performed the ceremonies in the presence of the head constable. That in the evening the fort was shut against Gopinada and he was refused an elephant or palanquin, so he borrowed a palanquin and went to Jeypore. He agreed to take a stipend from the Rani, but refused to return to Singupuram if the Rani's managers remained in power.

* *i.e.*, Siripati Dholapati.

14. Minaka Musari Samanto and others said that the Raja had declared Gopinada should succeed him. But the Rani claimed to adopt a son, and had not yet found a suitable boy. At Dasara, Siripati Dholapati claimed to represent the Raja. They also mentioned certain unjust claims to rent made by the Rani's managers. If they were allowed to pay their rent into the Government treasury, they would be quite satisfied. I told them that they might pay to the Government treasury if they wished, and that they should go home, and that after a delay of two or three months the question of the estate succession would probably be settled. They were to bring to notice any fresh complaint they might have. They expressed themselves satisfied and went back to Singupuram. Gopinada, with a large staff of personal followers, stayed at Párvatipur, and I got a tutor, named Balram Choudiri, to teach him Telugu. I soon found, however, that he was not learning, but was discontented, and Danduséna was communicating with Balaji Viswasa Rao, a dismissed Dewan of Jeypore, and trying to borrow money. Gopinada complained that the Párvatipur water "was too hot and made his arms ache." Also, after I returned to Rayaghada taluk I found that he was communicating with the Singapuram Khonds. The Agent then removed him to Vizianagrum and sent back all unnecessary followers. The boy is doing well at Vizianagrum, and may soon be advanced enough to go to school there.

15. When I visited Singupuram in November and December, I heard what the Rani's managers had to say. They claimed that the Rani had a fair case under the judgment of the Privy Council to retain the estate on payment of the peiscush of Rs. 5,000 annually. I informed them that under that judgment I considered her case must fail, and advised her to compromise

taking the terms offered by the Maharaja (Rs. 300 a month in cash or rents), or saying what more they wanted. The Rani then asked for one month's time, from 6th December, within which she would decide. Siripati Dholapati said he wished to go on pilgrimage to Benares.

16. Meanwhile the Khonds paid no rents, though the time had come for their falling due. They said in excuse that they had not yet obtained loans from money-lenders. Some of them went down, without complaining first to me, to see the Agent at Vizianagrum and communicate with Gopinada's followers. The Agent sent them back to me. They had no definite allegations to make, and merely said that they distrusted the Rani's managers, who were pressing them to pay up, and that the Dholapati had killed a fowl belonging to a Khond. The estate had appeared perfectly quiet at the time when these petitioners left it to complain to the Agent. I was at that time at Singhári in the estate.

17. The Agent called the Dholapati and others of the Rani's servants to visit him at Vizianagrum on 5th January, while I was there. He asked them what representations the Rani had to make, and they said they were not instructed. They promised that the Rani should represent her case to the Agent at Jeypore, and also that they would not do any thing to cause discontent among the Khonds.

18. The police reserve was removed from Rayaghada on 26th January. On 21st January there was an assemblage of Khond village heads at Singupuram who declared, as the head constable reports, that they would pay no rent to the Rani or to Government, while the Rani's managers retained power. On the 24th they petitioned me that the Dholapati had extorted or taken a bribe of Rs. 40 at Pedda Túdra, and Rs. 12 at Limmajolla, in return for which he was to show them favor in their dealings with the landlord. On his return from Vizianagrum he said he had authority from the Agent to collect money and showed a paper. He then troubled the people of Mallunda mutta and those of Mundibadra. In Rajaguda he sent three men to demand rent, who threatened to kill fowls if payment was delayed. Petitioners add that the Dholapati prevents them from paying into the Sub-Magistrate's treasury, and is the cause of the tenant's estrangement from the Rani. The allegations are being inquired into. The story, that he showed them a written authority from the Agent, is false; but it appears that it is true he exacted from them the Rs. 52. The tenants have shown no disposition whatever to pay to the Sub-Magistrate's treasury, and nothing has been paid.

19. On the 28th January the Rani sent for the Khond village heads and proposed to them that if they would pay rent as usual, she would make over to Gopinada the Gumma mutta (part of the estate), and retain the rest, adopting a son. They refused to pay rent, unless she executes a deed consenting that Gopinada shall succeed her on attaining the age of 21.

20. The state of affairs in Singupuram cannot be satisfactory till it is determined who is to succeed to the estate. Meanwhile the Khonds are hostile to the managers under the Rani, and seem determined not to pay rent to any one unless coercive measures are used. The leaders consist of four or five Uriyas and Paiks, three Telugu Shresti kurnams and two Khonds. They have no doubt become agitators to gain their private ends. The bulk of the Khonds seems to be influenced almost entirely by sentimental ideas.

21. *Gunupur Taluk.*—The amin of this taluk, Narain Bakshi Patro, has not exchanged puttas and muchilkas with the ryots since 1878, though by custom they should be exchanged triennially. Those given in 1878 are still in force through two triennial leases. The ryots have lost a good deal, as the prices in 1878 were about Rs. 80 per garce, whereas they were 60 in 1879, 28 in 1880, 36 in 1881, 45 in 1882, 39 in 1883, and 45 now. He has promised to exchange puttas and muchilkas at the next triennial lease which begins in April 1885. No complaints have been made to me by the ryots, I merely hear that they are anxious to get fair rent. Most of this taluk is very prosperous. This amin had neglected to give any accounts to the Maharaja for all the years he has been in charge, till this year. He has now furnished them, but I do not know yet what the Dewan makes of those furnished. The amin has a claim of more than one lakh against the Maharaja, but this seems to be of a civil nature. It is said that he has been lending the Maharaja's money on mortgage.

22. *Boundary disputes.*—On 24th January I met the Principal and Senior Assistant Agents, Ganjam, at Unagadda in Pedda Kimedi.

23. The first dispute which we settled was one made in December by Dottedo Gomang of Gadobagorjam, who complained to me that the Gumma Bissoyi was demanding rent for lands in Gadobagorjam for which petitioner was paying rent to the Gunupur amin. Mr. Sewell and I found that this village of Gadobagorjam, though given to Gunupur by the Grahame-MacCartie Settlement of 1876, was restored to the Gumma Bissoyi by the modification of that settlement approved by Government in G.O., No. 2064, dated 7th October 1876. This modification may not have been distinctly understood by the Gunupur people, who do not appear to have had an opportunity of representing their objection to that modification. Hence they raked up this old dispute. We informed them how it had been settled, and the Gunupur amin withdrew all claim to rent.

24. The second dispute was brought up in this office letter No. 42, dated 8th February 1883. It is practically a civil dispute regarding a mortgage of certain land in Ongará village, but the litigants also differed as to which district the village belongs to. The village is given to Gunupur by the Grahame-MacCartie Settlement, but doubts having arisen as to the identity of Ongará with the place mentioned in the settlement, and as to the course of the boundary, we visited the place. We found that Ongará is in Vizagapatam. The litigants then said they would settle the civil dispute between themselves before my return to Gunupur. They did not bring this dispute up at Gunupur, and, as far as I know, at present, it is settled.

25. The third dispute was brought to notice by the Senior Assistant, Ganjam, in his letter No. 17, dated 13th February 1884, to the Governor's Agent of that district.

26. The decision of Mr. Joseph and myself was as follows:—

"This is a complaint by the Patro of Karadango that the cultivators of Udalinghi, Rogaisinghi, and Bonamunda lands do not pay him rent, and that they wrongly claim to be tenants of Bhimpuram Patro in Gunupur taluk of Jeypore estate. There was also a complaint to the Vizagapatam Senior Assistant Agent by the Sinduba Gomango that the Karadango Patro was asking rent for lands which really belong to Bhimpuram—*see* letter No. 42, dated 8th February 1883, from Senior Assistant, Vizagapatam, to Principal Assistant, Ganjam. The amin of Gunupur also supports this contention, and he and the Bhimpuram Patro also claim Palapura and Lambaguda as against the Karadango Patro.

"2. The only documentary evidence produced is a muchilka given to the Karadango Patro by Banja and others for lands which are called "Kintala," but the Bhimpuram people do not admit this document to be genuine, and it is not quite clear to what lands it refers. The oral evidence on the whole subject is quite conflicting and inconclusive. We observe that in the lists of villages belonging to the Karadango Patro, framed by Mr. Thompson and printed in G.O., No. 1954, dated 24th November 1882, page 27, the disputed villages, Udalinghi, Palapura, Rogaisinghi, and Lambaguda (printed Lacobaguda), are mentioned as belonging to Karadango but Bonamunda is distinctly stated to belong to Bhimpuram.

"3. In Atlas sheets 107 and 108 of the survey map north of 19° 10′ latitude the boundary is shown as disputed as far as 19° 10′. From 19° 10′ to 19° 15′ no attempt has been made to show any line at all. From 19° 15′ to 19° 25′ there is a further tract of 10′ (ten minutes) which is marked as disputed. In the topographical survey map sheet No. 1, seasons 1860-61 and 1870-71, the district boundary is not shown, and the disputed villages are omitted from the survey with the exception of Udalinghi. A portion of the boundary was fixed by the Grahame-MacCartie Settlement, approved with modifications in G.O., No. 2064, of 7th October 1876, but this extends only to latitude 19° 5′, and it does not fix the boundary north of Maniba in the direction of Unagadda. North of the disputed village of Lambaguda there is again no boundary known, but there are at present no complaints regarding any other portion of this unsettled boundary except the villages mentioned in paragraph 1. We are not authorised to determine any part of the boundary except that now in dispute, and it could not be done without referring to the map showing the old topographical survey season 1844-45, which is not available in our offices, and without an extended examination of the country. The present arrangement is intended to settle the existing dispute as to who is entitled to collect rents for land cultivated, but our arrangement should be considered provisional and liable to be upset by a definite settlement of the entire boundary which will determine the line north and south of the detached portion which we fix.

"4. With regard to the unsettled, but at present undisputed, boundary north of Messrs. Grahame and MacCartie's Settlement at Maniba, we found by inquiry on the spot that both parties—the people of Pedda Kimedi and Gunupur—agree that as regards present occupation the boundary line would leave Ongará to Vizagapatam and Tundri and Bogari to Ganjam. It would then pass west of Kudingda, Kijanga, Ontarda, and Porasinghi, which it divides from Regrasinghi which with Ongarsinghi* and Karangsinghi are now occupied by Gunupur people. It then passes east along the top of the ridge and descends the spur to the north-east to meet the stream that divides Udalinghi and Sinduba. It meets this stream near the place where the stream bends to the west. It is from this point that our provisional settlement begins. The line ascends the Limarjinghi hill and passes north along the ridge so as to leave Udalinghi cultivation to Vizagapatam. It then climbs the bold ridge which extends along the north of the valley occupied by Udalinghi and Sinduba cultivation, and which appears to be known as Samsam hill or Pasapu or Yellow hill. At the western extremity of this ridge it crosses a dip leaving Palapura and Rongamunda to Karadango, but giving all south of Goragudi hill (the name is in Uriya Panchamánaya, in Telugu Aidukuntsála, and in English Five mercals, and it is said to contain iron mines) to Bhimpuram. Rongamunda is described as an uninhabited village, whose lands are occupied by Kanguboddo Komaro of Karadango. The line continues along the top of the hills as far as Alanda hill, at which point it descends to the foot of the hills on the south so as to leave the whole of Palapura cultivation (even that on the southern slopes) to Karadango. Clear of this Palapura cultivation,

"* With reference to Ongarsinghi it should be noticed that in Mr. Thompson's list referred to above (paragraph 2) this village is included in the Unagada mutta of Pedda Kimedi, but it was admitted that it is now cultivated by people of Gunupur."

the line again ascends the slopes, leaving the whole of Bonamunda cultivation to Bhimpuram, and the whole of Rogaisinghi to Karadango. The land-marks between Bonamunda and Rogaisinghi are said to be Rongopottro and Vamsaloddopottro, two rocks on the northern limits of Bonamunda cultivation, and about half way up Gungubarru mountain. Palapura, Rogaisinghi, and Lambaguda are left to Karadango, while Bonamunda is left to Bhimpuram. On the west of Lambaguda, Tillalinghi is admitted to belong to Bhimpuram.

"5. In this arrangement both parties have acquiesced All the southern slopes of the hills which bound the northern side of the Udalinghi-Sinduba-Bonamunda valley, are given to Bhimpuram, with the exception of the cultivation of Palpura and Rogaisinghi, which are given to Karadango. The northern slopes of these hills, as far west as Rogaisinghi, are given to Karadango. Beyond Rogaisinghi the boundary is admitted to run north and south, leaving Tellalinghi to Bhimpuram, and here the disputed portion ends. But as we observed in paragraph 3, there is no definite terminus *ad quem* to which our provisional settlement should extend."

BONAMUNDA,
28th January 1885.

(Signed) W. H. WELSH,
Special Asst. Agent, Vizagapatam.

(Signed) H. G. JOSEPH,
Special Asst. Agent, Ganjam.

The Karadango Patro says:—"As the Government officers think that Udalinghi and Bonamunda should fall to Gunupur, I agree."

Let all the land that we can see from here in Sinduba on this southern side of the hills fall to Gunupur, and let all on the further northern side fall to me. By that agreement I shall get Rogaisinghi and Palapura.

The Gunupur Amin says:—I agree to this arrangement as described by the Patro of Karadango. He must not encroach on our lands.

Bhimpuram Patro:—I understand that my Tillalinghi people must not cultivate in Rogaisinghi without paying.

Karadango Patro:—My villages are on the other side of this hill, so I won't make any claim on the cultivation on this hill.

Gunupur Amin.—Please see the boundary to-morrow.

Karadango Patro:—Let the Sinduba people have their cultivation in Udalinghi, but it will be inconvenient for me to lose the jungle above the cultivation.

Provisional order.

You shall have all on your side of the summit of the hill. The boundary will run along the top.

(Signed) W. H. WELSH AND H. G. JOSEPH.

27. Our settlement was a compromise. Of the five disputed villages, we give Palapura, Rogaisinghi, and Lambaguda to the Karadango Patro, although Rogaisinghi and part of Palapura are occupied by Bhimpuram people, and although the Gunupur amin made a strong claim to Palapura. On the other hand Mr. Joseph thinks that the real boundary is the stream running between Udalinghi and Sinduba and that the Karadango Patro is probably entitled to Udalinghi if not also to Bonamunda. The part of Palapura, which is occupied by Sinduba ryots, but which we have given to the Patro may be those Kintala lands for which the Sinduba ryots are said to have given the muchilka produced acknowledging the Patro's title. It was impossible to find a definite starting point for our boundary. We began from Maniba the settled point, and endeavoured to find a line admitted by both disputants up to the place of the dispute. At the outset I found Pandrong, which seems to be given to Gunupur by the Grahame-MacCartie Settlement, and which is claimed by Gunupur, is admitted to be occupied by people of the Serango mutta. The question was not raised by the people, but it was uncertain whether the line should follow the admitted occupation, or what was believed to be the settlement. In tracing the line north of Pandrong in paragraph 4 of our decision our line followed the admitted occupation, but we were unable to say exactly where the boundary of admitted occupation ceased, and the disputed boundary began. The boundary marks, recommended in paragraph 9 of the Grahame-MacCartie Settlement, have not been put up. Some day it may be necessary to determine the whole disputed line.

28. *Crime.*—The chief crime is house-breaking by night, which is committed by Dombs or Paidis. The property stolen is sometimes taken into foreign territory for sale.

29. Twenty-one offences of this nature were detected in October by Erram Setti Appalsami, Police Inspector of Rayaghada, and disposed by me. They had been committed in the past two years by the members of a gang of Paidis. Of twenty-one offences committed, only nine had been reported to the police when they occurred.

30. January and February are the usual months for robberies of caravan cattle by Khonds. Some have been reported this season, and precautions are being taken by stationing Paiks at Baluga and additional police patrols. The new station at Gulliti has just been organised, and is

reported to be useful as affording communication between Rayaghada and Gunupur divisions, and protecting cattle near Ramanaguda.

31. Two possession cases occurred in Gunupur taluk. The religious establishment of Balaji mattam fell vacant owing to the death of its dharmakarta. A byragi, Bonamal Das, succeeded to the office, and after he had held it some months, another byragi claimed that he was entitled to succeed, and the Maharaja of Jeypore supported his claim. The use of the Rent Recovery Act by Bonamal Das caused disputes between him and the tenantry, some of whom supported the rival landlord. I found by inquiry that Bonamal Das had obtained muchilkas from the ryots, and held possession of the religious house.

32. The second possession case also was caused by disputes as to who should put in force the Rent Recovery Act between the rival renters of Sakunda. That Act is, I think, unsuited to these tracts. Rent disputes can best be settled by arbitration or by the Agency civil courts.

33. In your letter No. 967, dated 10th November 1884, you noticed the increase of the number of sentences of imprisonment in Agency tracts, which overcrowds the Pârvatipur jail. There is no doubt that there is such an increase. The jail strength was 149·44 in January 1884 and 142 in November 1884; and admissions had to be suspended on both occasions till the number fell below the sanctioned strength of 105. As Superintendent of that jail, I have already suggested to the Inspector-General of Jails that the strength should be increased.

34. *Revenue—Abkâri.*—Licenses were not ready at the beginning of the official year, so the Collector ordered that distillers and shopkeepers should work on renters' permits till the end of June. At the end of this period, however, the renters' agent had neglected to present the distillers and shopkeepers before the deputy tahsildar of Bissemkatak and to obtain licenses; consequently there were some prosecutions for selling without license. The renters' agent was also most insolent to the deputy tahsildar, and complaints of extortion or illegal exactions against the renters' agent were made by post, but were not substantiated in court. Later in the season licenses were duly distributed, and the renters' agent was warned not to be insolent.

35. *Opium.*—There is a special report on this subject. The present system seems to work smoothly.

36. *Agency works—New Works.*—The walls of the new taluk office at Bissemkatak had, at the beginning of the official year, risen a few feet above the ground. The frame-work of the roof had been put on at the time of my visit in October, and tiling had commenced. The brick laying was bad and there were other faults, but the contractor, who is the Tât Raja's Dewan, had evidently done his very best, and in spite of the difficulties of making a good tiled building in such a place with his imperfect means, has succeeded fairly well. The Sub-Magistrates and clerks' houses were nearly finished.

37. The rest-house at Kattubapett (built instead of the abolished rest-house at Alamanda) was begun in November, when I chose the site. I hear that the work is progressing well.

38. *Repairs.*—Rest-houses are, as usual, well kept up. The Gunupur and Rayaghada taluk offices are in good repair, except that Rs. 60 has to be spent on mending the floor of the latter and on tarring the sub-jail floor and part of the walls. That office is crowded up with treasure boxes, stationery boxes, tools, &c., and an additional room is wanted.

39. *Roads.*—I visited the Narainpakam road in May and November. The first few miles are very difficult, and the work has not been well done of late years. The restoration of the Battivalsa ghât was pushed on in November and December, and I hear that good work was done. The maistry, however, embezzled Rs. 44 out of the first Rs. 110 of expenditure. He has been removed and convicted criminally. The gangs have been increased since then. The grant for the road from Chollapadam to Rayaghada is Rs. 530 this year, being Rs. 500 less than in the previous year. The approach to the town of Rayaghada from the ravine was improved in December, and new culverts and repairs to culverts put in hand in some places. A new maistry, Dumma Jaggayya, who was employed on building at Parlâkimedi and whom Mr. MacCartie engaged for the Minamalur ghât and Paderu office was put in charge of the work at Rayaghada. The deputy tahsildar reports very unfavourably of him, and has asked for his removal. I have now moved him to Pârvatipur taluk and am investigating the charges against him. I inspected the Bissemkatak road in October and showed the deputy tahsildar of that place what was to be done in keeping the approaches to nullahs in as good order as possible.

40. In Gunupur I have inspected part of the road between Gumma and Gunupur—20 miles. The allotment for this work is small Rs. 200, and it was being spent chiefly on rooting out shrubs and stones from the road-way. There is little to show for the money. I have caused the deputy tahsildar to concentrate the labour on the section between Baridi and Srirampuram, directing him to make side drains, which are indispensable here as the road skirts a hill.

41. I have not visited the Puttasinghi ghât, as I spent my time in other parts of the Saura country. The deputy tahsildar reports that the work is well done this year.

42. In the budget for 1885-86, enclosed in letter, No. 154, dated 8th November 1884, I have asked for larger allotments to be concentrated on making pucka roads in the following places:—

(1) From the fort of the Battivalsa ghât (Párvatipur side) to Edukonalavalsa near Kattulapeta.
(2) The first mile on the Párvatipur side of Rayaghada.
(3) The road from Gunupur to the foot of the Saura hills at Jalteru.

I also asked for more money for the road from Gunupur to Gumma, and for the road from Bissemkatak to Rayaghada.

43. The Kurupam zemindar has undertaken to make one mile annually of road from Kurupam towards Gumma, and has begun this work. He pays no Local Fund cess on his mutta in Agency tracts and makes no contribution to the Agency funds as the Maharaja does; therefore it is fair that he should make this road. As this arrangement is made, I have dropped my proposal made in paragraph 8 of this office letter, No. 154, dated 8th November. None of the Local Fund roads are yet made up to the border of the Agency tracts in this division.

44. *Sanitation.*—In Gunupur town three diggers are employed to keep ditches clear and to remove accumulations of dirt. As the town is on a mound it is not difficult to keep it clean.

45. When the Rayaghada jail was full of hard-labor prisoners, I had a good deal done in clearing up that town and improving the surface drains. The Assistant Superintendent of Police gave an additional guard for out-door labor from the instruction reserve which was then stationed there.

46. *Hospitals.*—A site has been chosen for the new hospital at Gunupur. The old one is in capital order and in much better repair than usual, but it is as usual over-crowded.

47. The Raja of Bissemkatak has agreed to give Rs. 50 a month towards a dispensary, if one is established in that place. Medicines were supplied to the deputy tahsildar from your office.

48. *Vaccination.*—The results up to the end of December are thus compared. The increase in Bissemkatak is gratifying, while the deficiencies in Gunupur and Rayaghada will probably be made up in the last three months of the official year, when the deputy inspector and other officials are on tour:—

Comparative Statement of Vaccination.

Taluks.	Number vaccinated during the year 1883-84.					Number vaccinated during the year 1884-85.						
	Total number of vaccinators employed.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total number of vaccinators employed.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Increase.	Decrease.
Gunupur	2	854	838	7	9	2	590	580	2	8	..	264
Bissemkatak	1	391	369	8	14	1	450	438	7	5	59	..
Rayaghada	2	845	833	..	12	2	569	569	..	..	..	276
Total ..	5	2,090	2,040	15	35	5	1,609	1,587	9	13	59	540

49. *Education.*—The Jeypore Maharaja is paying his contribution regularly this year, as also the Raja of Bissemkatak.

50. There has been a good increase of schools in Gunupur taluk. There were 17 in July 1883, 22 in February 1884, 40 in December 1884, and 55 in February 1885. In Bissemkatak the schools have increased from 1 to 3, in Rayaghada from 1 to 6, while the Narainpatam school in Párvatipur has much increased in numbers. The pupils in all these 65 schools number 963, and are doing fairly well. Mokkarala Subbarow claims credit for this success, which is no doubt due to his exertions in this part of his charge, and he asks for promotion which, he says, Mr. Monro promised him at the time of his appointment, to be Deputy Inspector of Schools in Agency tracts.

51. *Officials.*—Rakita Govinda Row has distinguished himself since he came to Párvatipur taluk in October 1884 by energy in getting the Agency work pushed forward. Datla Tirapati Raz is delighted at having had the title of Rai Bahadur conferred on him.

52. The Bissemkatak Raja asks that civil powers may be conferred on Sita Ramayya, deputy tahsildar of that place, but I have not recommended him. He is not yet a good Magistrate, being very ignorant of criminal law, and not yet recommended for second-class powers.

53. *Hill Tour.*—I returned on 1st April 1884 from the hill tour reported on in last Agency report. From the 2nd to 8th May I spent in Párvatipur Agency tracts visiting Alamanda and Narainpatam, &c.

54. On the 30th July I went to Itikavalsa and visiting Pottingi returned on 2nd and 3rd August *viâ* Tadivalsa and Maripilli, thus inspecting part of the Sálúr Agency tracts.

55. On the 10th October I went into Rayaghada taluk visiting Singupuram, and on 17th nto Bissemkatak taluk. I returned from Agency tracts on 30th October.

56. On the 12th November I again went into Rayaghada taluk, visited Singupuram and Singari, and then crossed to Gunupur taluk, *viâ* Durgi and Gulliti, returning on 13th December.

57. On the 18th January I started for Gunupur taluk, visited Bhimpuram in the Saura country, and went to Nuagadda to settle boundary disputes with Messrs. Sewell and Joseph. I then visited Gudari in the Kotiya Khond country, and returned to Párvatipur on 5th February.

From F. E. K. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Koraput, 2nd June 1885, No. 570.

I have the honor to submit the annual administration report on my division for the year 1884-85.

From the beginning of the official year up to the middle of December Mr. H. A. Stuart was in charge of the division. On his transfer to Madras Mr. H. H. O'Farrell, the permanent incumbent, took over the office, but was only in charge a few days, leaving the district on privilege leave. The Agent then took charge, and Mr. Elwin was gazetted to the appointment, but he only was in charge of the office for a few days, handing it over to Mr. Saiyid Alí on 5th January. Mr. Saiyid Alí remained in charge till 15th March, and on 18th March I took over the office at Koraput.

Tour.—In April 1884 Mr. Stuart visited Jeypore taluk, going as far as Kotapad. He spent May and part of June touring in Nandapore and Mádugula taluks, accompanying the Agent from Lamsinghi to Loathgedda. From 15th June to 14th July he remained at Koraput and then proceeded to the plains for his three months' recess, during which he took one month's leave. In November he returned to Koraput and visited Jeypore taluk again, returning on 6th December, when he left for Vizianagrum. On 18th January Mr. Saiyid Alí came up and proceeded on tour with the Agent through Jeypore and Nowrangapore taluks, reaching Raighur at the extreme north of the latter taluk. Returning to Jeypore Mr. Saiyid Alí was directed by the Agent to proceed to Kaly and Singapur in the Párvatipur division to settle a dispute between the Rani of that zemindari and the Khonds. On the 14th March I reached Koraput; the office returning from Singapur on 18th, when I officially took charge of the division. As I have been in charge only twelve days out of the year for which this report is due, it would be premature for me to express any opinion on the state of the district. And as the Agent has recently been over the whole division, anything more than a short statement of facts is unnecessary.

Public peace.—There has been no disturbance in this division during the year.

Complaint.—The only important complaints made to Special Assistant Agent seem to have been made against the Kotapad Nigaman and the Sujankota Nursimha Padal, in both cases reports were sent to the Agent at the time.

Wild Beasts.—The following is a table of the wild beasts destroyed in the year, and of the rewards paid for their destruction:—

Taluks.	Tigers.		Cheetas.		Bears.		Hyænas.		Total.	
	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.
1. Koraput and Jeypore ...	15	1,600	43	1,075	10	70	3	15	71	2,760
2. Nowrangapore	4	400	8	200	...	...	...	...	12	600
3. Malkangiri	8	800	11	275	...	...	...	...	19	1,075
4. Pottingi	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27	2,800	62	1,550	10	70	3	15	102	4,435

Of the tigers one was a man-eater, and a reward of Rs. 200 was given.

Postal.—The proposal to open a post office at Jeypore has been sanctioned, and the office was opened in April 1885.

Opium.—During the year Hemraz Ramlal enjoyed the monopoly of supplying opium in the hills. The surplus stock left in the taluks when the Government gave over the monopoly was allowed to remain in the taluks, and on two occasions opium has been supplied direct to the vendors when Hemraz Ramlal has failed to supply them himself.

Abkári.—A separate report will be sent on the Abkári administration. The following statement shows the demand for the years 1883-84 and 1884-85 :—

Taluks.	Demand. 1883-84.	Demand. 1884-85.	Remarks.
	RS.	RS.	
1. Koraput	11,000	11,000	Rented.
2. Jeypore	14,196	14,281	Amani.
3. Nowrangapore	8,746	10,141	Do.
4. Malkangiri	983	1,274	Do.
Total ...	34,925	36,698	

The total increase is Rs. 1,772. In Koraput the demand is stationary, while in the other three taluks there is an increase.

Special and Local Fund.—The only fund in this district is the receipts under cattle pounds. The amount realized under this head during the year is Rs. 151-3-10. The receipts last year were Rs. 267-4-5, showing a decrease of Rs. 116-2-0.

Public Works.—The following statement shows the allotment and expenditure on the various works in this division for the year 1884-85 :—

Names of Works.	Allotment. RS.	A.	P.	Expenditure. RS.	A.	P.
ROADS.						
New Works.						
1. Kondakamberu to Malkangiri	1,000	0	0	1,057	1	6
Repairs.						
1. Nowrangapore to Raighur	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
2. Jeypore to Motu	2,200	0	0	2,391	0	0
3. Jeypore to Boregumma	400	0	0	400	0	0
4. Boregumma to Kotapád	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
5. Koraput to Pottingi	1,500	0	0	1,231	11	4
6. Koraput to Nowrangapore	2,000	0	0	2,053	1	6
7. Koraput to Jeypore	1,000	0	0	1,013	5	0
8. Turner's ghât road	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0
BUILDINGS.						
New Works.						
Sanitary works, Koraput	800	0	0	475	1	3
Chattrams at Koraput	600	0	0	813	10	10
Jeypore sub-jail	1,600	0	0	1,769	12	4
Six rest-houses	650	0	0	600	0	0
Repairs.						
Twenty-one rest-houses	1,050	0	0	896	0	0
Government buildings occupied by the Special Assistant Agent and his clerks	2,000	0	0	1,307	4	3
Road from Oomerkot to Kalahandi frontier.	...			700	0	0
Total ...	20,000	0	0	19,908	0	0

Petty Construction and Repairs.—Nothing seems to have been spent on such works during the year.

Criminal Justice.—The only change in the Magistracy is the retirement of the Sub-Magistrate, Nowrangapore, and the appointment of K. Nursiah, head gumastah of Srungavarapucotta. All the Sub-Magistrates, except Nowrangapore, have now second-class powers.

Civil Justice.—During the Calendar year 1883, 50 civil suits were instituted, making, with the 14 pending from the end of last year, a total of 64 suits for disposal. Of these, 28 were disposed of and 36 were pending at the end of the year. The total value of the suits instituted during the year is Rs. 7,734, giving an average of Rs. 154-10-11.

Rainfall and Season.—The following statement shows the rainfall registered at five stations during the past three years :—

Years.	Malkangiri. Wet days.	Inches.	Cents.	Nowrangapore. Wet days.	Inches.	Cents.	Jeypore. Wet days.	Inches.	Cents.	Koraput. Wet days.	Inches.	Cents.	Pottingi. Wet days.	Inches.	Cents.
1882-83 ..	37	79	2	102	73	1½	86	74	7	65	59	5	..	..	..
1883-84 ..	78	48	8½	74	57	.. 6	80	58	6	70	66	5½	..	..	..
1884-85 ..	123	25	1	91	71	6	94	96	5	102	303	1½	..	..	..

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

Taluks.	Number vaccinated. 1882.	1883.	1884.	Number successful. 1882.	1883.	1884.
1. Koraput	583	1,063	1,214	531	981	1,190
2. Jeypore	635	753	759	597	746	742
3. Nowrangapore	597	1,833	883	581	1,683	846
4. Malkangiri	229	1,619	1,895	221	1,559	1,832
Total ..	2,044	5,268	4,751	1,930	4,969	4,610

The progress of vaccination in Malkangiri taluk is very satisfactory. Credit is due to the deputy tahsildar D. Jangam.

Office.—There have been several changes in the office. The late head clerk resigned and 2nd clerk M. V. Jogannadha Row was appointed head clerk. The 2nd clerk was appointed from a post in the Salt office; while the 4th clerk was transferred to Pottingi taluk and another appointed in the place. The health of the establishment has been fair.

From W. A. SHAW, Esq., to H. G. TURNER, Esq., dated San Francisco, 20th October 1884.

Having just read an article taken from the *London Times*, with extracts from your letter 3rd June, in reference to the loss of life by tigers in certain districts of the Madras Presidency, (I suppose) you will please excuse my offering a few hints of different ways of destroying the animals First, I would advise the use of strychnine. In this state it is frequently used for coyotes, &c. I suppose a tiger will eat dead meat, and what safer plan could be used, for if he eats it and dies, I suppose his mates will eat him and die also.

2. Then, again, offer rewards (handsome ones) to good hunters for tiger heads; not ears as the New Brunswick Government did, when some smart Yankee made rubber or guttapercha ones, and made a handsome sum till found out. There are always Englishman fond of hunting, who would willingly hunt the tiger if well paid, beside the glory of killing a man-eater.

3. In Thumboldt Co., California, there are men who are well paid by large sheep-owners to kill bears. They go well armed and with plenty dogs, and if they can't shoot them, burn them out. I know dogs would not do for tigers, but I have an idea that a *dummy man* could be placed in a good position for shooting, as the tiger always jumps on his prey, I believe, and a hunter well placed and protected by a hut or tree could fire from it without endangering his own life. Or let a live pig be tied out, it will make enough noise to attract a tiger or any other animal, and attach a small bag of poison to him.

4. You will excuse these suggestions, but I think it is a disgrace to the Government that such a sacrifice of life should go on so long. Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen come to this country to slaughter the buffalo, an inoffensive animal if left alone; why are they not urged by your Government through the papers to go to India and kill off such dangerous animals as you have there.

5. The poisoning process is the safest and surest, try it thoroughly and in various ways, and you will soon be rid of tigers, as well as snakes, &c.

P.S.—Would you kindly write me, or send a paper stating what has been done.

PROCEEDINGS of the Special Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam district, dated Koraput, December 1884, No. 538.

Present—H. A. STUART, Esq.

Read the following statement on oath of MALLIA PADAL of Kilangudda, dated 6th December 1884:—

On or about 23rd November 1884, I went to a village called Mulla Karapútú for shikar. I slept in the house of a man named Lingana that night. At about 40′ A.M. (*sic*), I heard cries. I seized my gun and went to the house of a pariah named Chendra Routo whence the noise produced. I found that a tiger had got into the house and had seized the wife of Chendra Routo by the arm. When I got up, the tiger was dragging her away and she was holding on to the doorpost. I got this arm between my legs and fired. The tiger let go of the woman and I dragged her away into the house and shut the door. I waited until the following morning when I made a hole in the wall and saw that the tiger was lying on the spot where I had fired. I fired another bullet into him to make sure, but I think he was already dead. He had killed five goats which were tied near him after he was first wounded. I produce his skin. Though small *he* was eleven years old. I can tell this by the 11 "karyamulu." I found these two copper toe-rings, fragments of a lead necklace, two nose-rings and one silver kammi in his bowels. The last kill by a tiger in my neighbourhood was two months ago when a man and a woman were killed at Sujankota. There have been no deaths by tiger since I killed this one. A tiger has been killing for the last four years in the neighbourhood of Sujankota and Kilangudda.

* * * * *

Statement showing the Hill tour charges for 1884-85, Vizagapatam Agency.

Items.	Amount. RS.	A.	P.
1. Value of warm clothing to the Agent and the Senior Assistant Agent's establishments	189	8	0
2. Value of presents to hill people including ready money presents	188	8	0
3. Carriage of records	257	12	4
4. Do. of dhoolies and medicine boxes	114	5	4
5. Road clearing	345	7	6
6. Postal expenses	150	11	0
7. Pay of a tent lascar for three months, at Rs. 5-8-0 per month	16	8	0
Total ...	1,262	12	2

VIZIANAGRUM,
21*st July* 1885.

(Signed) H. G. TURNER,
Acting Agent.

HILL TOUR.

I made a short Hill tour between the 18th November and 6th December (excluding a break of two days at Narsapatam). The original object of my visit was to see the progress of the Paderu buildings, but I managed to combine an inspection of a certain portion of the hills and should have completed the hill tour had I not been suddenly summoned to give over charge of the Principal Assistant Collector's office.

2. I give a list of the places visited and the dates and distances:—

			Miles.
18th November,		Mádugula to Minamalur	16
19th	„	Minamalur to Paderu	6
20th } 21st }	„	Paderu.	
22nd	„	Paderu to Gangaraz, Mádugula, ...	12
23rd	„	Gangaraz. Mádugula.	
24th	„	Gangaraz, Mádugula, to Gimili	8
25th	„	Gimili.	
26th	„	Gimili to Lamsinghi	12
27th	„	Lamsinghi to Chintapalli	12
28th	„	Chintapalli to Peddavalsa	12
29th	„	Peddavalsa to Chintapalli (by devious route visiting and inspecting Rampolu ghât	24
30th	„	Chintapalli to Lamsinghi	14

From Lamsinghi I walked into Narsapatnam, 16½ miles *viâ* the new ghât: remained at Narasapatnam on the 1st December and started back again on the morning of the 2nd. I remained at Lamsinghi on the 3rd, 4th and 5th, and was preparing to go on to Lotugedda, Gudem, and Dharakonda when my plans were altered by district changes noticed above.

The notes I made will best be arranged in chronological order.

18*th*—*Mâdugulá to Minamalur.*—The ghât begins at Gorakabanda, a distance of about six miles from Mâdugula. From Chódavaram to Mádugula, a distance of ten miles as the crow flies, but 12 by the route, I went; the road is in very bad condition and requires looking up by the Local Fund Board (*vide* paragraph 5 of Mr. Welsh's report, 1883-84; G.O., 13th October 1884, No. 2679, Judicial, page 10). I believe it has never been metalled. From Mádugula to the foot of the ghât a sum of Rs. 421 was spent last year for making a portion of road passable by carts, and Rs. 500 have been allotted this year for completing the work. It is difficult for me to estimate what has been done as I never had the advantage of seeing the place before. I understand, however, that no road previously existed, and that the Rs. 421 were spent on clearing a track through the scrub jungle. A tolerably good fair weather track has been made for some distance, but it is terribly cut up at intervals by irrigation channels, and at Gorakabanda the Mokhassadar, who, the deputy tahsildar informed me, was permitted to dig a big channel at considerable cost on condition that he bridged over the road with a pucka stone bridge, has contented himself with a crazy wooden structure which is a positive source of danger. I had no opportunity of seeing the Mokhassadar or looking into the agreement, but I informed the deputy tahsildar that if the fact was so he should be warned that if he refused to fulfil his part of the contract we might be compelled to close his channel. At Gorakabanda there is a very steep place just before you come to the foot of the ghât, which will, I fancy, take a good deal of trouble to make passable for carts The Minamalur ghât is very good for the first 2 or 2½ miles, beyond that it stands in need of considerable repairs, which are however in progress. It has been injured much by the reckless system of forest management pursued by the Jeypore officials. For a small sum (I think a rupee) a man is permitted to fell as much timber as he chooses. Naturally, he selects the trees lying nearest the road. These he fells and lives for a week or so obstructing the ghat in order that they may season and be lighter for his bullocks. I found the ghat thus obstructed in several places. It is a twofold nuisance—the road is barred, and all the trees that afford shade are gradually being hacked away. I have issued orders which I hope will at least mitigate the nuisance, and have addressed the Agent in regard to further measures that seem necessary.

19*th November*—Had a talk with the Minamalur Naidu *re* the tigers. The mental attitude of these people in regard to the destruction of these animals is not very easy to understand. There is no doubt that there exists, and has always existed, throughout these wild tracts, a superstitious dread of slaying these animals. It is mentioned in Mr. Bliss' report that the villagers imagined that any one killing a tiger would have stripes coming out all over his body, and I found this superstition still in full force. It would appear, however, that it is not the killing the tiger that causes the unpleasant consequences, but that the act is displeasing to certain persons who practice witchcraft and vent their spleen in this objectionable form. The Minamalur Naidu told me an instance of a man in a neighbouring village killing a tiger and saying nothing about it because he was afraid of being "witchcrafted." Asked if he was himself afraid, he answered "Didn't I kill a tiger, and didn't Turnel (sic) *doravaru* give me 100 rupees?" The other man he said was a "ryot," meaning perhaps that the powers of evil would hesitate about tackling a headman. Then after a little reflection he added, "besides no one in this village understands witchcraft." It is therefore a little doubtful to what cause he attributed his immunity, but the practical conclusion to be drawn is, I think, that, though the superstition is strong, the Government reward is occasionally stronger. That the superstition is strong, I have no doubt. At Gangaraz Mádugula I was gravely asked to instruct the police to protect the tiger slayers against the "witches." I answered that if a man stroked his nose with the tiger's tail, he need be in no fear of witches. This simple prophylactic they promised to try, and it will possibly become a settled custom with these people and a puzzle to antiquarians. I fear, however, the rivalry of a brother quack at Paderu who is said to have a nostrum of his own against witchcraft.

Close by the spot where my tents were pitched, Mr. Southan (the "Bengal Amateur" alluded to by Mr. MacCartie in last year's report) is said to have shot two tigers by means of a spring gun. I found traces of this gentleman's industry all over the hills. I have no certain information as to what measure of success he attained, but it does not, by all accounts, seem to have been very great. His example was lately successfully imitated by the Gudem constables who shot a tiger near Chintapalli with a similar contrivance. In the afternoon I went on to Paderu, a distance of 6 miles. No commencement had yet been made of either the Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry (beyond the collection of a quantity of stone and gravel) or his own and the gumastah's quarters although the latter had been ordered to be begun as early as May. I fixed the spot for the cutcherry (I could do no more owing to non-receipt of the plan), and marked out the foundations of the Sub-Magistrate's and the gumastah's quarters. I had already engaged a competent maistry, and, after showing him what was to be done, I despatched him to Anakápalle to secure workmen. I venture to think it a mistake to build this cutcherry of brick-

in-mud. Stone is to be had in quantities on the spot, and though some blasting would be required and the work be rendered more expensive, yet it is to be a permanent building, and the more durably it is constructed the cheaper in the end will it be. Bricks made on the spot will be made at great expense and be very inferior, and the same thing may be said, I think, of tiles. In place of these, I should prefer a corrugated iron roof covered with thatch for coolness in the hot weather. I have written to the Agent on these points. As soon as the Sub-Magistrate's and the gumastah's quarters are ready they may go into them without waiting for the completion of the cutcherry. The quarters ought to be completed by the beginning of the new year.

There is very little crime here. I suspect a good deal of petty crime is not prosecuted owing to the not unnatural reluctance of the police to take cases a four days' journey to Koraput.

Examined the opium and liquor shops here. Sufficient stock of opium is kept. Enquired if wheat grew here. The people said the experiment had been tried, but failed.

Obtained four carbines from the police inspector for distribution, one of which I gave to the Paderu headman.

November 22nd—Gangaraz Mádugula, where the son of Gangaraz, the headman, came to meet me in a black coat bearing in gilt letters on the border the legend "Superfine west of England cloth." He had succeeded in shooting a man-eater a few days before I came and showed me the skin. I was satisfied on inquiry as to the beast's deserving the reputation, and sanctioned a reward of Rs. 200. He had a rifle, and I gave his younger brother one of the Government carbines and another to the headman of Vurum. Here I inquired into a complaint against Narsimha Padal of Sujankota, the result of which was reported to the Agent in my letter, No. 688, dated the 24th November.

November 24th.—Gangaraz Mádugula to Gimili.—Gave a gun to Gimili headman. This village has a fine tract of paddy land which it is sad to see nearly all waste, the people having left *en masse* about two years ago. The headman, however, and his relations have come back, and more would no doubt follow their example were it not for the imbecile policy of the Jeypore Manager, who, after reducing their assessment from Rs. 60 to 40 to induce them to come back, no sooner attained his object than he endeavoured to raise the rent again. There could be no mistake as I saw it in his own handwriting.

The opium vendor had a small stock. He excused himself on the ground of waiting to see me instead of going to replenish it.

26. *Gimili to Lamsinghi.*—I wanted to see the state of the road. Unfortunately my guide took me by a short cut, of which fact I was not aware till afterwards. As the road I came was almost choked with grass, and they said the other road was still grassier, I think some money may be spent with advantage in improving the communication between these two places. Rs. 120 would probably suffice at Rs. 10 per mile. All the roads on this side want provision to be made for the clearing away of grass.

27. *Lamsinghi to Chintapalli by an excellent broad path.*—Recent traces of a tiger all the way. I notice a curious fact that though the destruction of life is not so great on the Lamsinghi side as in Gangaraz Mádugula and Paderu, the traces of the beast are frequent in the tracts round Lamsinghi, whereas I never came across any at all between Paderu and Lamsinghi though I looked most carefully. I fancy that the broad paths we have driven on this side are as much appreciated by tigers as by more legitimate wayfarers. They have doubtless, like all the cat tribe, a great horror of wetting their fur, and the grass in the dense mist of the nights and early mornings on these hills contains enough dew to penetrate the thickest leather as I can personally testify. At Chintapalli I met the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Colonel Porteous, and the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Lushington. The village is now a small one consisting of two houses. A man called Jangam, one of the inhabitants, complained that he had had to pay 4 annas to the Lamsinghi head constable for the Government carbine he had got. We made some inquiry of him, and Mr. Lushington and Colonel Porteous, who were going into Lamsinghi, promised to inquire into the matter fully there. Mr. Lushington afterwards informed me privately that the complaints were unfounded. The tahsildar told me that he had heard similar rumours, but I could get no information, every recipient of a gun that I asked denying that he had paid anything for it.

Complaints were made about the quality of the caps which the villagers said had "no fire" in them. I addressed the Agent on the matter. On my return to Lamsinghi I tested some and found it to be the case.

28. *Peddavalsa.*—There is now no opium shop here, the people getting their supply from Gudem. There certainly ought to be one here.

29. Went to the head of and two miles down the proposed Rampolu ghât. The ghât should certainly be made *viâ* Antada. It presents no difficulty. I returned to Chintapalli by a long and unfrequented route.

30. *Lamsinghi and Narsapatnam.*—The ghât is in splendid order. I returned to Lamsinghi on the 2nd, and stayed there on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th when I had to return to give over charge of

the office to Mr. G. Stokes. The opium vendor at Lamsinghi maintains a sufficient stock, and his balance agreed with the accounts.

Bungalows.—I selected sites for bungalows at Minamalur and Paderu. At Gangaraz Mádugula the allotment of Rs. 15 should be spent in putting walls to the hut. At Gimili a new bungalow is to be built on the old site. The Lamsinghi bungalow is a miserable structure on a miserable site, and should be, I think, abandoned. The bungalows at Chintapalli and Peddavalsa want rethatching and the bath room improving.

Education.—There is really none. At Paderu the police inspector had got up a Brahman from Anakápalle to try and form a school. The scholarships sanctioned by Government in G.O., dated 27th March 1884, No. 819, on Mr. Winterbotham's recommendation, have fallen flat in spite of all efforts. The tahsildar is still trying, and thinks the Padal of Peddavalsa may send his son and nephew, and that Balaya Padal may send his nephew.

Vaccination is also *nil* as far as I could discover. There is a vaccinator working on these hills, but I could discover no children in my tour bearing any signs of vaccination.

The people in the hills are generally contented and have few complaints. There is now very little "tiger terror" on the Gudem side. The shooting of one or two by Mr. Southan and the constables seems to have had a salutary effect.

(Signed) H. H. O'FARRELL,
Ag. Principal Assistant Collector and Agent.

CIVIL STATISTICS OF THE VIZAGAPATAM AGENCY FOR 1884-85.

Original Suits.

Name of court.	Original Suits.							
	Pending on 31st March 1884.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1885.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Agent to the Governor	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
2. Principal Assistant Agent	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
3. Senior do. do.	2	10	1	13	11	..	11	2
4. Special do. do.	15	48	..	63	25	2	27	36
5. Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. District Munsif, Golgonda	4	29	..	33	20	..	20	13
7. Do. Narayanapatnam ..	9	62	1	72	51	..	51	21
8. Do. Sálúr	1	1	..	2	2	..	2	..
9. Do. Gunupur	22	76	..	98	82	..	82	16
10. Do. Rayaghada	3	22	..	25	3	..	3	22
11. Do. Srungavarapucotta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	56	250	2	308	196	2	198	110

CIVIL STATISTICS OF THE VIZAGAPATAM AGENCY FOR 1884-85.

Appeal Suits.

Name of court.	Appeal Suits.							
	Pending on 31st March 1884.	Instituted in 1884.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1885.
1. Agent to the Governor	..	6	..	6	4	..	4	2
2. Principal Assistant Agent	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..
3. Senior do. do.	..	4	..	4	4	..	4	..
4. Special do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	12	..	12	10	..	10	2

STATEMENT of session cases tried by the Agent to the Governor of Vizagapatam, during the year 1884-85.

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 March 1885.	Remarks.
1. Murder under section 302, Indian Penal Code.	5	9	..	(a) 3	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	(a) For life.
2. Murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by a dangerous weapon under sections 302 and 326, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
3. Being a member of an unlawful assembly armed with a deadly weapon and murder under sections 144 and 302, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
4. Murder and attempt to commit suicide under sections 302 and 309, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) 1	(b) In the Lunatic Asylum, Waltair, under medical treatment.
5. Culpable homicide not amouting to murder under section 304, Indian Penal Code.	6	8	..	..	..	(c) 8	..	..	8	..	..	(c) 1 for six years. 2 for five years each. 3 for three years each. 1 for two years each. 1 for six months. Subsequently remitted by Government (*vide* G.O., dated 21st Mar. 1885, No. 765, Mis.) — 8
6. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder and causing disappearance of evidence with intent to screen the offender from legal punishment under sections 304 and 201, Indian Penal Code.	1	2	..	..	..	(d) 2	..	..	2	..	..	(d) 1 for five years. 1 for two do. — 2
7. Attempt to commit culpable homicide not amounting to murder under section 308, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	..	..	..	(e) 1	..	..	1	..	..	(e) For six months.
8. Attempt to commit murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapon under sections 307 and 326, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	..	(f) 1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	(f) For life.
9. Rape under section 376, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
10. Dacoity under section 395, Indian Penal Code.	2	8	..	..	..	(g) 5	..	..	5	3	..	(g) For one year each.
11. Housebreaking by night and theft in a dwelling by old offender under sections 457, 380, and 75, Indian Penal Code.	1	4	..	..	..	(h) 3	..	..	3	1	..	(h) 1 for five years. 1 for three do. 1 for two do. — 3
12. Forgery of a valuable security under section 467, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	..	..	..	(i) 1	..	..	1	..	..	(i) For three years.
13. Mischief by fire with intent to destroy a dwelling-house under section 436, Indian Penal Code.	4	5	..	..	(j) 1	(k) 2	..	..	3	2	..	(j) For seven days. (k) 1 for two months. 1 for three years. — 2
Total ..	26	43	..	4	1	22	..	..	27	15	1	

Criminal Statistics of the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1884-85.

Number.	Name of court.	Trials or Inquiries. Cases. Pending.	Received.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Persons. Disposed of. Convicted.	Otherwise.	Total.	Pending.	Appeals. Cases. Pending.	Received.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Persons. Disposed of. Modified or reversed.	Otherwise.	Total.	Pending.	Remarks.
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	27
1	Agent to the Governor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Additional Session Judge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Principal Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Senior do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Special do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	2nd-class Magistrate, Golgonda.	..	18	18	15	3	52	35	87	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
8	do. do.	..	13	13	13	..	50	32	82	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
9	3rd-class do. Viravilli	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	2nd-class do. Srungavarapucotta.	..	7	7	7	..	12	7	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Do. do. Sálúr	..	4	4	4	..	9	2	11	..	..	2	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..
12	Do. do. Pálkonda.	..	15	16	14	2	43	21	64	1	1	1	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..
13	Do. do. Parvatipur.	1	37	38	37	1	93	68	161	1	1	1	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..
14	Do. do. Gunupur ..	..	125	125	124	1	243	139	382	3	3	1	4	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	4	4	..	4	..	..
15	Do. do. Rayaghada.	..	111	111	108	3	376	272	648	8	8	3	11	11	..	11	11	..	..	..	11	11	..	11	..	..
16	Do. do. Jeypore ..	..	327	327	330	8	548	243	791	14	14	11	25	25	..	25	25	..	..	..	25	25	..	25	..	..
17	Do. do. Koraput ..	..	121	121	109	13	277	92	369	2	2	1	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	..	..
18	Do. do. Nowrangapore.	..	134	136	132	4	262	148	410	3	3	2	5	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	..	..
19	Do. do. Malkangiri.	2	123	125	125	..	192	155	347	2	2	2	4	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	4	4	..	4	..	..
20	3rd-class do. Pottingi ..	1	66	67	64	3	166	70	236	4	4	1	5	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	..	..
21	Do. do. Bissemkattak.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Return for the 1st quarter of 1885 has not yet been received from this taluk Magistrate.
	Total ..	3	1,313	1,342	1,300	42	2,678	1,364	4,042	46	46	29	75	75	..	75	75	..	..	..	75	75	..	75	2	..	

From H. G. TURNER, Esq., Acting Agent to Governor, Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vizagapatam, 14th August 1885, No. 639.

Perceiving from G.O., No. 2619, dated 13th October 1884, Judicial department, that Government expect to have a map forwarded with the Hill tour report, I have the honor to explain that I did my best to get a map ready to accompany the report; but I have not been able to procure what I want from the Survey department. No map that I can construct will at all approach in accuracy the maps already published by the Survey department of the Government of India, and in my work I constantly procure copies of these maps for myself and for the various officers of the Agency. But the maps are on too large a scale (4 miles = 1 inch) for ready reference by Government, and I wished to have a map reduced by photography or by some other process to an 8 miles = 1 inch scale. I have by me a map on this scale, but it is not properly coloured and it does not convey accurate information to any one who is unacquainted with its errors. However I forward this map as a *pis-aller*, and I beg that under the circumstances I may be excused for submitting such a very disreputable copy. May I also request the favor of its being returned to me when no longer required. I have affixed to the map a memorandum of information bearing on the questions that I think Government may desire information about.

Enclosure.

MEMORANDUM.

The whole of the Agency is coloured green. The north-east patch of green represents the Senior Assistant's Agency tracts, the north-west and centre portions the Special Assistant's, and the south-western the tracts under the Principal Assistant Agent. The small slice of green on the east of the Pálkonda taluk belongs to the General Duty Deputy Collector, and the little bit of green in the northern corner of the Srungavarapukóta taluk is an Agency tract under the Assistant Collector and Agent.

2. Black lines —— . —— encircle the Páderu taluk (Páderu itself is in 18° 5′ latitude, 82° 40′ longitude), the Potingi taluk (Potingi is in latitude 18° 35′, longitude 83°) and the Koraput taluk. West of these taluks lie Nowrangapore in the north, Jeypore in the centre, and Malkangiri in the south. These six taluks are under the Special Assistant Agent.

In the Senior Assistant's charge are the Hill taluks of Gunupur in the east, Bissemkatak in the north, and Rayaghada in the west. Singapur is in the north-west corner of this division in latitude 19° 30′, longitude 83° 20′. There are bits of Agency under the Senior Assistant in the Sálúr and Párvatipur taluks; and Pálkonda has also a bit as above stated (Government property). The Principal Assistant Agent has the Gudem hills (Government property). The map includes Ducharti and Guditeru in this division, but these mutas no longer belong to Vizagapatam, having been transferred to Godávari three years since.

3. The whole of the Agency is zemindari, except the Pálkonda Hill tracts and Gudem. The zemindars are, first, Jeypore, whose samasthanam (*i.e.*, territory) extends from the Gunupur taluk in the east to the extreme south-west of Malkangiri from 81° 30′ to 84°. Next in size is Mádugula, which comprises the whole of the Páderu taluk; then Pachipenta, which is conterminous with the Potingi taluk. Other zemindars holding small mutas (groupes of villages) within the Agency are Vizianagrum, Sálúr, Meringhi, and Kurapam.

4. *Roads*—There is no cart road into the Gudem hills, nor into Hill Mádugula, though there are bridlepaths into these hills at Kondasanta and from Mádugula; a cart road is now being made by the Agency into Hill Pachipenta *viâ* Kasipuram (9-v). Then comes the Sálúr and Potingi ghât road. This ascends the ghâts from Sálúr *viâ* Sunki (a proposed new police station) to Potingi, and there merges into a cutcha (fair weather) Agency road which runs to Koraput, and branching there, one arm runs down to Jeypore and the other arm runs to Boregumma (new police station). This arm branches there, one arm running to Kotepad and the other *viâ* Nowrangapore and Dabagaon to Omerkót. This latter arm is what I call the trunk road between Central Provinces and Vizagapatam. (See Agency tour report—my letter, No. 537, dated 21st July 1885—paragraph 56). Coming now back to Jeypore, an Agency road runs away southwest through a new police station (Bepariguda) to Govindapalli, and along the red pencil line to Malkangiri. This road is to be continued to Venkatampaliem and finally to Motu (a proposed new police station).

From Malkangiri a cutcha line of road runs to Kondakamberu, and thence it is to be extended across the hills to Lampsinghi with a branch from Komkonda to Páderu.

The new cart road I am now busy on running into the hills from Kásipuram is to run to Araku, Padawa, Sagaru, Ambapara (as marked in map, though the place is called, I think,

Badigodo) and will there branch—one arm running to Dusmutpore and Ramgiri, the other to Govindapilli and Salmi.

5. In the Senior Assistant's division a rough cart road runs from Párvatipur to Rayaghada. North of this the road branches, the branch to the left going to Singapur, that to the right to Bissemkatak. Carts get with difficulty as far north as this. Then there is another track from Párvatipur to Gunupur and north to Godairy. There is a cart road leading into the Gunupur taluk from the plains of the Ganjam country.

6. The police stations in the Senior Assistant's division (Agency tracts) are Rayaghada, Singapur, Bissemkatak, Depaguda, Godairy, Gunupur, Puttasinghi, Latchmipur, Chendrapur, Jagdulpur, Narayanapatnam, and Gulliti.

7. In the Principal Assistant's division, the whole of the Gudem hill country (Agency) as well as the Agency mutas in the plains are under the Sub-Magistrate (Tahsildar) of Golugonda, whose head-quarters are at Narsapatnam.

Vizagapatam,
14*th August* 1885.

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

Order—dated 20th October 1885, No. 2822, Judicial.

The inspections of the Agency tracts by the divisional officers were not so thorough and satisfactory during the year, as usual, owing to the many changes which took place in the officers in charge of the various divisions. The Agent, however, made a very complete tour in Jeypore, and his report is full and interesting.

2. The Singapur affair in the Senior Assistant's division has been dealt with in a separate order and need not be touched upon here.

3. The Government sanction the balance of the cost of the proposed dispensary at Bissemkatak being met from Provincial funds. With regard to Nowrangapore and Rayaghada the Agent should submit definite proposals and estimates which the Government will be prepared to consider favorably.

4. The Agent has no doubt taken measures to acquaint himself with the position of affairs in the country where the boundary disputes, temporarily settled by Messrs. Welsh and Joseph, took place. It is of importance that excuse should not be afforded for any breach of the peace there.

Vide paragraph 21.

5. The question regarding Act VIII of 1865, which the Agent now raises again, will be referred to the Advocate-General for opinion. As at present advised the Government do not see reason to alter their opinion recorded in G.O., 7th November 1879, No. 2870, that the Act is in force in the Agency tracts.

6. It is satisfactory to learn that education is making steady progress in the Senior Assistant's division. In the rest of the Agency tracts little or nothing has been done, and it is very necessary that the Agent should take up the matter in earnest at an early date. Mr. Turner does not say under whose supervision the Superintendent of Hill Schools, mentioned in paragraph 42, carries on his duties. Some change is needed here.

7. The Special Assistant Agent is not able to give much information regarding the affairs of his division as he joined only at the close of the official year. Things, however, seem to have gone on quietly there. The Agent should report the result of his inquiries into the discrepancies which exist between the Special Assistant's returns and those of the Treasury Deputy Collector regarding the number of wild animals killed during the year. The Government do not think it necessary to provide furniture for the Assistant's bungalow at Koraput.

8. The Government are much pleased to learn of the extraordinary progress of trade in Jeypore. They entirely agree with the Agent in considering it of the utmost importance that no check should occur in the road-making policy which has been followed in the Agency tracts for many years. They recognize the interest which Mr. Turner has always shown in the subject. Mr. Turner's remarks, regarding the proposed road from Koraput to Jagdulpur and his suggestions in regard to a trunk line to the Central Provinces, will be communicated to the Public Works department for consideration.

Vide paragraph 56.

9. The Government have already stated that they are not prepared to reconsider the suggestion that the whole of the Agency tracts in the Godávari, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam districts should be placed under one officer. The Agent should not have discussed the matter in his administration report, but should have written separately on the subject if considered necessary. Orders have also been passed as to the police reserves. The Inspector-General of Police will note the Agent's remarks (paragraph 59) on the inspection question, and also relative to the concentration of reserves (paragraphs 62 and 64). The new police stations regarded as essential by the Agent (*vide* paragraph 23 of his letter recorded in G.O., 20th July 1885, No. 1885) appear to be in suitable positions, and should be established as funds permit, the more important being built first.

G.O., 20th July 1885, No. 1885.

G.O., 20th July 1885, No. 1884.

10. The Agent should submit definite proposals as to the payment of Punchayetdars estimating the probable cost of his scheme; he should also submit any amendment he may think necessary to rule XXVII, clause 1, of the Agency rules.

11. Those paragraphs of the report which deal with forest matters will be referred to the Revenue department for consideration and remarks.

12. The Agent's action, with reference to the unsatisfactory state of things in Malkangiri, noticed in the review on last year's report, appears to have been judicious. It is hoped that the new settlement will turn out satisfactorily.

13. The energetic measures taken against the man-eating tigers which did so much damage in last year had the desired effect, and the country seems to be now fairly rid of them.

14. The Government regret to learn that the Hill tour of the Agent was accompanied by such continuous sickness in his camp. Sanction is accorded for the payment of the usual Hill tour charges.

15. Adverting to the Agent's remarks in paragraphs 30 and 31 of his report the Government consider that it is proper that a specific period should be prescribed in the case of each of his Assistants for residence in the Agency tracts, and that the annual report should show how far the instruction has been observed. The Governor in Council approves of four months being so settled for the Senior Assistant's division. The Agent will state what should be prescribed for the other divisions, if not already defined.

16. The map submitted with the Agent's further letter of the 14th August, No. 639, will be returned to him as requested. It has been useful in considering his report, and there should be no difficulty in constructing therefrom such a map as was called for in G.O., 13th October 1884, No. 2619. The Government desire to be informed why the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, has not taken action on paragraph 9 of that order.

(True Extract.)

W. WILSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

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

Exd. T. O'Connor.

No. 2624 Wdf Nov 6th 85

Communicated to the Supdg: Engineer I Circle, who will report at an early date on the subjects referred to in the concluding portion of para 8 of the foregoing order, and para 56 of the agents report.

Sdf J.S.S

Supdg Engr. I Circle

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 20th October 1885, No. 2822.

No. 2624 Wdf Nov 6th 1885

OCTOBER.

Vizagapatam Agency.

Reviewing the annual report of the — for the year 1884-85.

Withorder

No. 2625 Wdf Nov 6th 1885.

B

Communicated to the S.E. IV Circle, for information and guidance.

Sdf

1.11.85

S.E. IV Circle

E.P.W. Roberts

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. 24 Oct. 85 Encl. 2 D.C

G.O., 9th October 1885, No. 1139.

No. 2625 Wdf Nov 6th 1885.

OCTOBER.

6

Quinologist's Residence and Laboratory.

Fixing the rent to be paid by Mr. Hooper and Government respectively for —.

24 Oct 1885

With order

I. W. Chs. 2261

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. 24 Oct. 85 Encl. 20 I.C

G.O., 9th October 1885, No. 1139.

No. 2025 Wdf Nov. 6th 1885.

OCTOBER.

6

Quinologist's Residence and Laboratory.

Fixing the rent to be paid by Mr. Hooper and Government respectively for —.

No. 2025 Wdf Nov. 6th 1885.

To

Communicated to the S. E. IV Circle, for information and guidance.

1.11.85

Despk 9/11

S.E. IV Circle.
E.P.W. Accts.

2 Copies 10/11

With order

9th October 1885, No. 1139, Revenue.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following letter from M. A. LAWSON, Esq., Director, Government Cinchona Plantations, Nílgiris, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department (through the Accountant-General, Fort St. George), dated Ootacamund, 24th July 1885, No. 451:—

With reference to paragraph 2 of my letter No. 52, dated the 24th March 1885, embodied in G.O., No. 428, dated 9th April 1885, I have the honor to inform you that the matter of the payment in equal portions by Mr. Hooper and by Government of the monthly rent of Rs. 70, on account of the Quinologist's residence and laboratory, was in accordance with a verbal arrangement with Mr. H. E. Stokes.

2. The Accountant-General now inquires if this is a proper proportion of rent to be borne by each, and calls for a certificate from the District Engineer in support of such proportion under the terms of G.O., No. 2123, dated 6th November 1879, Financial.

3. This Government Order is not to be traced in the records of this office, but in order to settle the difficulty, I beg to ask that the Accountant-General may be requested to accept the present distribution as it stands.

Read—the following letter from H. F. CLOGSTOUN, Esq., Accountant-General, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Fort St. George, 31st July 1885, No. 1893:—

In forwarding letter No. 451, dated 24th July 1885, from the Director of Government Cinchona Plantations, Nílgiris, addressed to Government through this office, I have the honor to state that according to paragraph 3, clauses II and III (ii) of the Resolution of the Government of India, communicated in Madras G.O., No. 2123, Financial, dated 6th November 1879, the proper proportion of rent payable by Government for the house jointly occupied by the Government Quinologist as his residence and by his laboratory has to be determined by the Public Works Department.

Mis. No. 4165.

Transferred to the Public Works Department for disposal.

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Ootacamund,
11th August 1885.

No. 450-E.

Referred to the Superintending Engineer, IV Circle, for opinion as to the proper proportion of rent which should be paid respectively by Mr. Hooper and the Government.

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

Ootacamund,
14th August 1885.

No. 2625 W. dt. Nov. 6th 1885.

Comm. to the
S.E. IV Circle for
information and
guidance.

(Sd) J.S.S.

S.E. IV Circle.
Ex. B.W. Accts

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 9th October 1885, No. 1139.

No. 2625 W. dt. Nov. 5th 1885.

OCTOBER.

Quinologist's Residence and Laboratory.

Fixing the rent to be paid by Mr. Hooper and Government respectively for —.

With order.

Read—the following letter from Major A. C. SMITH, R.E., Executive Engineer, Nílgiri Division, to the Superintending Engineer, IV Circle, dated Meppadi, 7th September 1885, No. 1582 :—

In returning herewith the papers which accompanied your memorandum No. 522-N.I., dated 18th ultimo, regarding the rent to be paid for the Quinologist's residence and laboratory, I have the honor to submit a statement showing the dimensions and approximate value, and to state that the annual rent at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., on the value of the buildings of Rs. 7,335, would be Rs. 550 per annum or Rs. 46 per mensem. Four-sevenths of this sum or, say, Rs. 28 may fairly be charged for the portion occupied by Mr. Hooper as residence, and the balance Rs. 18 for the office.

2. I have, however, to add that the actual rent which Mr. Brown charges for Mr. Hooper's house is Rs. 70 per mensem. Dividing this in proportion to area as given by Mr. Sub-Engineer Bragg, I should think that Mr. Hooper ought to pay Rs. 44 and the Government Rs. 26.

Enclosure.

Statement showing dimensions, &c., of Quinologist's House and Laboratory.—(Brown's Cottage).

Name of Building.	Nature of Building.				Area in Square Feet.	Rate.	Per.	Approximate value.	Total.
	Walls.	Roofs.	Floors.	Doors.					
						Rs.		Rs.	
Quinologist's residence.	Brick in mud.	Corrugated iron and tiles.	Partly concrete and partly boarded.	Panelled and glazed.	1,395	3	Sq. Ft.	4,185	
Out-houses ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	465	2	Do.	930	
Laboratory ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1,110	2	Do.	2,220	
									7,335

Meppadi,
7th September 1885.

(Signed) A. C. SMITH, Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer.

No. 376-E.W.

Copy submitted to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, with reference to his endorsement No. 450-E. of 14th ultimo, the undersigned is of opinion that the rent as calculated by the Executive Engineer to be paid by Mr. Hooper and the Government is reasonable.

2. The endorsement under reference with its enclosures is herewith returned.

Calicut,
16th September 1885.

(Signed) ROSS-THOMPSON, Colonel, R.E.,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

No. 632-E.

Forwarded to the Revenue Department, with advertence to its endorsement No. 4165, dated 11th August 1885, herewith returned with enclosures.

Ootacamund,
22nd September 1885.

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

Order—dated 9th October 1885, No. 1139, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The charge will be debited as follows :—

(1) Rs. 45 to [illegible]. Hooper.
(2) „ 25 to Government.

(True Extract.)

Fredrick Rice

Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director, Government Cinchona Plantations, &c.
„ the Accountant-General.
„ the Public Works Department.
„ the Financial Department.
„ the Board of Revenue.

Exd. W. H. French.

100 Copies.

20 de

No. 2625 Wdf/Nov. 6th 1885.

Comm.r to the
S.E. IV Circle for
information and
guidance.

(S) J.S.

S.E. IV Circle
Ex. P.W. Acct

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 9th October 1885, No. 1139.

No. 2625 Wdf/Nov. 5th 1885.

OCTOBER.

Quinologist's Residence and Laboratory.

Fixing the rent to be paid by Mr. Hooper and Government respectively for —.

With order.

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

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Mis. No. 4165.

Transferred to the Public Works Department for disposal.

Ootacamund,
11th August 1885.

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

No. 450-E.

Referred to the Superintending Engineer, IV Circle, for opinion as to the proper proportion of rent which should be paid respectively by Mr. Hooper and the Government.

Ootacamund,
14th August 1885.

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

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Statement showing dimensions, &c., of Quinologist's House and Laboratory.—(Brown's Cottage).

Name of Building.	Nature of Building.				Area in Square Feet.	Rate.	Per.	Approximate value.	Total.
	Walls.	Roofs.	Floors.	Doors.					
						Rs.		Rs.	
Quinologist's residence.	Brick in mud.	Corrugated iron and tiles.	Partly concrete and partly boarded.	Panelled and glazed.	1,395	3	Sq. Ft.	4,185	
Out-houses ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	465	2	Do.	930	
Laboratory ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1,110	2	Do.	2,220	
									7,335

Meppadi,
7th September 1885.

(Signed) A. C. SMITH, Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer.

No. 376-E.W.

Copy submitted to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, with reference to his endorsement No. 450-E. of 14th ultimo, the undersigned is of opinion that the rent as calculated by the Executive Engineer to be paid by Mr. Hooper and the Government is reasonable.

2. The endorsement under reference with its enclosures is herewith returned.

Calicut,
16th September 1885.

(Signed) ROSS-THOMPSON, Colonel, R.E.,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

No. 632-E.

Forwarded to the Revenue Department, with advertence to its endorsement No. 4165, dated 11th August 1885, herewith returned with enclosures.

Ootacamund,
22nd September 1885.

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

Order—dated 9th October 1885, No. 1139, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The charge will be debited as follows :—

(1) Rs. 45 to Mr. Hooper.
(2) „ 25 to Government.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director, Government Cinchona Plantations, &c.
„ the Accountant-General.
„ the Public Works Department.
„ the Financial Department.
„ the Board of Revenue.

Exd. W. H. French.

100 Copies.