GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers :—

From H. G. TURNER, Esq., Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Anantagiri, 1st September 1887, No. 553.

I have the honor to submit my Agency report for the year 1886-87, and with it the reports from the Divisional officers who have been engaged in the administration of the various divisions into which the agency tracts are divided.

Each of the divisional officers has a certain amount of agency under his jurisdiction. The Principal Assistant Agent has the Golgonda and Gudem Hills, Hill Madgole, and the hilly parts of Veeravilli taluk. The Senior Assistant has the Gunapur, Rayaghada, and Bissemkuttack taluks with the hilly parts of Párvatipur and Sálúr taluks that are comprised within the agency. The Special Assistant has all Jeypore Proper and has no jurisdiction in the ordinary tracts. The General Duty Deputy Collector exercises agency jurisdiction in the Pálkonda hills and the Temporary Deputy Collector has the agency parts of Srungavarapukota taluk.

2. The last officer has not submitted a report. His agency jurisdiction is not of great extent, comprising only a few villages in the Srungavarapukota taluk. These villages belong to the hill muttahs of Anantagiri and Kasipatnam which appertain to the Vizianagrum Samsthanum. This little piece of agency has come into prominence during the last two years from the construction of the Anantagiri ghât which has been undertaken by the agency departments. The Maharaja of Vizianagrum has been at some expense in an effort to open an experimental coffee plantation in this tract in view to attract European settlers to these hills. So far as my judgment goes the experiment promises well, but another year or two must pass by before a coffee bush laden with berries can be presented to the scrutiny of a planter, and entice him to embark his capital in the venture.

3. The chief events of the agency during the past year have been chronicled in Government orders as the year passed along, and it will not be necessary to do more than glance at such recorded matter in this summary. In June 1886, we had to deal with the attempt of a few misguided men to raise a disturbance in the Gudem hills. The history of the event is found in the Government order marginally noted. Improved methods of administration, involving the appointment of a resident Magistrate in those parts, the concentration of the police, the delimitation of the muttadars' lands, and a scrutiny of their tenure have been touched on. But nothing is yet settled; as, on the one hand, more information was to be furnished by the divisional officers; and on the other, there is reason to fear that no money is available for the construction of roads and buildings which go together with all improvements in administration. Laws and orders and appointments are more *en évidence* than road-making and house-building, but the latter form the pivot for all advance, and perhaps it would be well for the Agent to refrain from proposing any schemes to Government without a distinct statement of the money necessary to carry the design into execution. Mere gazetting of officers and mere notification, that a new division has been constituted, by no means dispose of the question; and unless funds are forthcoming to build and to dig, the proposals must remain in abeyance.

G.O., 18th November 1886, No. 3080, Judicial.

4. There is no doubt that the Gudem hills ought to be brought within the pale of civilization, if only to prevent future outbreaks. Why not effect this end through the coffee and tea planter? If half a dozen English planters had estates in Gudem, they would effectually bar any rising. The only thing that enables the hillman to escape us, as he did in 1879-80, to great effect, and to our great cost, is his ability to get about the jungle into places where we cannot find him. I have never yet found any native equal in jungle knowledge to a resident Englishman. The latter beats the former not only over one ground, but also over fifty other grounds. His sporting and exploring proclivities carry him into fifty jungles and up fifty hills which are known perhaps to fifty different natives, but never, under any circumstances, to one man. Consequently, the aid of English planters in hill disturbances is of high value to an operating force; and I think it is true that since the hills in Ceylon and Southern India have been occupied by planters, they have never been the scenes of disturbance, nor have they found refuges for absconding depredators. In other parts of India, as in fact, in Vizagapatam and Ganjam, the hillman has been a source of terror to the dweller in the plains and undoubtedly would be so now, if we did not occupy the hills with our police. Our occupation notwithstanding, outbreaks are of frequent occurrence in those hill places where there is no resident European officer. Confining my observation to this district—take the Sourahs, the Khonds in the north where there is no resident English officer; and in the south Hill Madgole, Gudem, and Malkangiri, similarly destitute of a resident Englishman. These are the places where outbreaks have occurred and may very likely occur again. The only way to prevent their occurrence is to place a European official or two to reside therein. This is a very expensive job; because, beyond the fitful outbreak once in ten years or so, there is otherwise little for such an official to do; and to pay him without any return for nine years that he may be of some use in the tenth year is naturally obnoxious to the Finance Department. The only thing that remains is to do, as has been done, though not for that object, elsewhere in South India, viz., to encourage planters to settle in these hills. Every sort of planting product grows there to perfection. There is plenty of labor, and if Government approve the proposal, public attention might be drawn to the lands by suitable advertisements.

5. After the Gudem disturbance was put down, I proceeded to Pálkonda. This was in September, and I made an excursion through the hills of that taluk, which had never before been visited by any Collector or Divisional officer, though they have been Government property since 1833. Hitherto these hills have been included in the lease of the whole taluk to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., but on a recent regrant of a lease it was considered desirable to exclude them from that arrangement, in view to freeing the hill people from the control of the middle men who had established themselves under the renters, and who living below the hills, had the hillmen in their power and rack-rented them to a grievous extent. It was also considered desirable to bring the forests of the part under control, and this will be better done under the present system than under the former. The General Duty Deputy Collector has written a very interesting account of these hills and of the operation we have carried into effect.

6. The ancient zemindari of Pálkonda was carved out of the Jeypore territory in the early part of last century, and after passing under Vizianagrum and being again rendered independent of that enfeoffment in 1796, it eventually became forfeited to Government on account of rebellion in 1833. The taluk was managed by the Collector till 1846 (Fasli 1256) when it was leased to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. under whom it has continued to the present day by renewal and regrant of leases which have varied in periods from 5 to 10 years. The hill tract is about 160 square miles in extent; a low hilly country, with some of the hill tops running up to 3,000 feet—probably the general elevation of the villages is from 1,000 to 2,000 feet above sea level. The hills are well watered by various brooks that rise in the long valleys, in among the hills, or on the plateaux.

7. It is a remarkable fact that there is so much misapprehension on the subject of the rise of rivers. Over and over again it is stated that brooks rise on the sides of the hills. This was, and possibly still is, one of the many dogmas of the Forest Department, who perpetually implore Government and harangue the public on the

folly of cutting down trees on the side of hills because the water-supply of the country is thereby imperilled. Now the sources of rivers are not to be found on the sides of hills. Springs do not gush out of the hill side, like in the picture in the Family Bible which shows a fountain of water springing forth from the rock at the touch of Moses' rod. There is not in the hot weather a single spring of useful dimensions, issuing from any hill side, in Southern India. Nor is there a congeries of such springs whose united flow forms the head of any river south of the Snowfed rivers of the Himalayas. The sources of all rivers in Southern India are on plateaux and in long sloping valleys and swamps; and river water is the gradual offflow of the rainfall of the country. If all the plateaux and all the valleys in Southern India were tilted up at an angle of 45°, there would not be a single perennial river in the Madras Presidency. To imagine that rivers rise on the sides of hills is equivalent to a declaration that the sloping roof of a house forms an admirable reservoir. The truth is that a hill side covered or uncovered with forest is about the worst receptacle for the retention of water that can be imagined. If the forest be cut down and the earth turned up for cultivation, water may penetrate, and doubtless does reappear in the form of springs further down. But all this source of supply is exhausted long before the hot weather sets in, and perhaps in February, certainly in March, miles and miles of forest may be traversed without seeing a trickle issuing from the hill side. This statement is sure to be contested, but I am prepared to illustrate the truth of my assertion by reference to the head waters of the Sáveri, Sileru, Cauvery and Periar, with all of which I have some actual acquaintance. I may say that years ago when I ventured on these views in the presence of Dr. Brandis, he was so struck with their importance, that he proposed to form a committee to test their truth. Nothing was done, however, and people still go on repeating the same old saws, about springs gushing out of hill sides and of the necessity of preserving the jungle in order to protect water-supply. From that time to this, I have never failed to take note of these phenomena, when I have been in the jungle, and everything I have seen confirms me in the accuracy of the observation. I mention this matter here for two reasons: one is that I impress my views on every forest officer I come across, and I trust that I am gradually disseminating a propaganda of disbelief in the older tenets of that department; and secondly, because I want to prevent this reason of protecting water-supply from being brought forward to justify restriction in the matter of the hillman's hill side cultivation.

8. The Deputy Collector is slightly in error when he says that the range of hills is unconnected with the other agency tracts of the district, for, in point of fact, they march with the Mondenkolla muttah of the Merangi hill tracts, which appertain to the Gunapur taluk in the Senior Assistant's Division.

My principal object in going to those parts was to encourage the hill people to accept the transfer of the administration of their country from Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. to our officials without murmur; and the Deputy Collector states that the change is viewed by them with contented minds.

9. There are, it seems, 118 villages in the hills inhabited by Jatapa and Sourah people numbering 9,098. Under Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., the demand was Rs. 4,023, which by our settlement has been increased to Rs. 4,635, and if it is all collected the measure will be financially successful. There appear to be two standards of settlement in these parts—first, the old rough arrangement made by a former Collector, called the Gudikat assessment, and secondly, a subsequent rent-roll called Varakat carried out by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.; and the demand from the latter assessment is about twice as much as that from the former.

10. In paragraph 11 the Deputy Collector describes the system under which the rents were collected by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. As stated above, a class of middlemen called Mustazars had grown up who had leases of 44 villages, which they sublet to the indigent hill ryot and subjected him to all manner of distress. Some of the latter class spoke to me in the bitterest terms of the harsh doings of these absentee landlords,—for they all live at Pálkonda and few went into the hills themselves, being afraid of fever, while their rents were collected by unscrupulous blackguardly emissaries, who stole from the hillman every fowl, egg and pumpkin he thought it worth while to carry off. Why did not the hillman complain to the Police or Sub-Magistrate? Why indeed! When the sheep complains to the tiger that a wolf has

carried off her lamb, then perhaps; or when the tiger and the lamb shall lie down together, then perchance, we may find a hillman coming out of his village and venturing into the presence of a Brahman Magistrate to complain of a theft committed by an emissary of a brother Brahman. To see that protection is extended to hillmen is of course the first duty of the Agent; but alas! "'tis a far cry to Loch Awe," and I am afraid very little is known really of what takes place in a hill village, and I fear that there is a vast amount of oppression goes on in such places and that it must continue.

We have had no European officer who ever goes into these hills. We began our new *régime* well with a forest officer, and I should be inclined to trust much in the moral influence that an English forest officer would exercise in such places, but we have now no such help. Our forest officer has been removed and the Pálkonda forests are under the control of the Godávari officer, who lives 170 miles off.

11. It was an extraordinary thing that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. were prohibited from employing middlemen throughout their farm *except in the hill tracts;* the very place where their interference is productive of the worst results. Probably fear of going into the hills was at the bottom of the anomaly. I ask the attention of Government to the form of puttah that I have introduced into these holdings. On the one hand, it is desirable to prevent the hillmen from getting into the hands of sowcars, but on the other, it is doubtful how the hill farmer can get on if he has not a banker to resort to, and if he cannot mortgage his lands, he may have to pay higher interest for his loans. In other parts of the hills, however, low country sowcars do not advance on mortgage but on simple promises to pay in produce; promises that are, odd to say, rarely repudiated. The other day, for instance, I was talking to a rich dealer in hill produce, on the question of introducing ordinary civil procedure and courts into the hills, to which he replied that he was content with things as they are and did not want any further aid from the civil law. It will be seen further on, however, that I now advocate the introduction of registration of documents.

12. Paragraph 12 gives some information regarding the soil, crops, and products of the tract. In 13 we come to the subject of Kondapodus. I trust that Government will be pleased to give serious attention to the utterings of the Deputy Collector on this head. He says there are 1,263 podus in the hills. They are cultivated for 3 to 4 years and then allowed to lapse into jungle for 7 to 10 years, the reason being, not that the soil is exhausted as some say, but because the weed is too strong to be eradicated without some tool or plough which cannot be used on the steep slopes. "Any interference" with the Kondapodus "will seriously jeopardise the means of subsistence of these hillmen." They grow thereon cholum, vargue, kambu, red gram, lamp-oil seed, and saffron. Now if the Forest Department take away the lives of these hillmen, for that is the consequence of taking away the means by which they live, what reward have they? They think perhaps that they preserve the water sources of the country. I shall not waste time on this point till I get a reply to my arguments, which are entirely irrefutable, given in paragraph 7 *supra*. Or will they create a stock of timber in, say, 100 years? Really there must be some *modus in rebus*. Does it lie within prudent and practical administration to turn these hillmen out of their holdings, and consequently off the hills, to work for hire in the plains, and there to starve—for it comes to this—for the remote end of growing timber for the possible wants of the futurities?

13. What we have done is this and it is a policy that I hope will be sanctioned for all future time. We have set apart certain blocks where all cutting and podu cultivation has been strictly forbidden, and have thereby given the forest officer a *raison d'être* for going there, where I hope he will keep an eye on the general wants of the people and listen to their complaints on all subjects and diary them to me; and as for all the rest, all the podus now under cultivation, both *fallow and crop*, we have left them in the possession of the people to enjoy as they please subject to the payment of eight annas per field per annum, which is the usual demand for hill-side cultivation, on all the slopes of most of the hills above the plains throughout the district. There has been a lot of curious dealing with these podus as will be gathered from the Deputy Collector's summary in his 14th paragraph.

There are three muttahs in these hills named Rama, Konda, and Kottam, with 17, 40, and 61 villages respectively, and there are 79, 520, and 664 podus appertaining to the respective villages in the respective muttahs. Of the 79 podus in the Rama muttah, 22 belong to the Rasta villages, *i.e.*, road villages; to wit, villages given on favorable tenure for the opening out and up-keep of the road through the Setampeta pass. The podus of the remaining 57 villages we found in the enjoyment of the curnam of the muttah as a service emolument. His authority for this dated from Mr. Smollett's time, who at first refused, and afterwards—why we know not—admitted the claim. We resumed these grants for reasons stated by the Deputy Collector and handed them over to the actual cultivators at a rent of 8½ annas per podu, and a title is to be given them by a document called a Shevoy Jamma memorandum which I am advised conveys a suitable title. The podus of the Rasta villages were treated in the same way. It is interesting to note that, speaking generally, the bulk of the podus numbering 1,184, throughout the muttahs of Konda and Kottam, are leased out by the tenants under Government to some sub-tenants for an amount equal in the gross to the entire assessment originally fixed which is called the Gudikat. The tenants assert their rights to these hill lands, but the point is not to be conceded to them without research. We are promised a separate report on the subject.

14. In paragraphs 15, 16 and 17 we have an interesting account of the attempts made during the last 50 years to construct a road through the Setampeta pass. It is strange that the policy of extending roads in our dominion meets now with so little encouragement. Every Government applauds the principle, but has relegated the execution of such works to the uncontrolled discretion of local boards. If there is one thing more than another that requires direction by Government, it is this. Railways and Irrigation have their separate staffs and their separate budgets. It is melancholy to see the policy of road-making, which is the distinguishing proof of efficient administration, put in the background as a matter that can be left to work out its salvation under local auspices. If the public papers represent accurately the state of the case, cries are ascending to Government from many districts, besides Vizagapatam, of the inadequacy of the existing arrangements to meet the wants of the country in this respect; and I respectfully submit that Government may be pleased to take the question up and see if anything can be done to revivify this important part of the administration of the country.

15. Here we have a typical case. Sir Frederick Adam was the first Governor to travel through this pass, and Sir M. E. Grant Duff was the second. Half a century intervened between these two visits. There are but 10 miles of road to make. The first-named Governor ordered an arrangement which sufficed so long as wheeled traffic was not introduced; and in process of time it became apparent to the Collector and to his Assistant (Mr. Carmichael and Major Groves) that a regular cart-road should be constructed through the pass. This was pressed upon the notice of Government a quarter of a century ago by Mr. Carmichael, and the Government ordered estimates to be prepared by the Public Works Department. Nothing was done by that department, but some earthwork was effected by Major Groves from the funds of the agency budget, and since that time the road has been kept open by an annual grant of Rs. 400 from the same source. The Deputy Collector reports that the improvement of this road into a pucka metalled road is an absolute necessity. In this I concur to the most unqualified extent. It is the only route between Pálkonda and Kimedi, and it is mortifying to note that while the other side of the pass, which belongs to the Párlakimedi estate under the Court of Wards, has been opened out by funds from that estate, our side, under Government, remains nearly as it was in Governor Adam's time. Had Pálkonda been likewise under the Court of Wards, there is no doubt that the work would also have been done. It is plain there is something amiss in the system.

As to the prospects of improving this much-wanted communication, the Deputy Collector reports that it cannot be done from the funds at the command of the taluk board. The district board is equally unable to afford any funds. The agency budget has been cut down to less than half of the grant of last year. Hence the conclusion is that either Government must give a special grant for the work or the

road must remain in *statu quo* for another century. But see my letter on the roads of the agency for further remarks on this road.

16. Land-cess or road-cess has always been levied by the renters in the hill tracts of the Pálkonda taluk. When introducing the old Road-cess Act III of 1866 in this district, only Jeypore was excepted (*vide* G.O., dated 10th October 1866, No. 2736). But neither the old Local Funds Act IV of 1871, nor the present Local Boards Act V of 1884, has ever been formally extended to the agency portion of this district.

The cess actually levied by the renters seems to be more than what they actually paid, owing to the land-cess not having been revised annually. For instance, from the detailed accounts of the land-cess for Pálkonda taluk for 1879-80, at which time this cess was last revised, a sum of Rs. 150-7-6 appears to be the land-cess fixed for the jeroyet lands in the agency portion of Pálkonda, whereas a sum of Rs. 198-14-0 is reported to be the actual collection by renters for 1885-86. In our direct management of the Pálkonda agency tract during the year under report, the amount of land-cess was amalgamated with the land revenue, the cess paid on inam only being retained as usual. However, the amount paid by the renters on account of land-cess on the agency portion of the Pálkonda taluk from 1871-72 to 1885-86 should, I think, be transferred to the Agent from Local funds and be expended in the improvement of communications or works of public utility. When the actual amount is ascertained, a formal application will be submitted.

The fruit-trees, consisting of tamarind and mangoes, were leased out to the hillmen. Heretofore they were rented by the Pellis, a trading class in the plains, to the entire exclusion of the claims of the hillmen. Tamarinds and especially mangoes form part of the staple dietary not only of many hillmen in this district, but likewise of people living at the foot of the hills. A porridge is made out of the stone and kernel of the fruit, and this food comes in handy in the months of June and July when there is little else to feed the people. In July last I saw hundreds of people carrying loads of wild mangoes for sale to the plains from the Gudem district.

17. Treating of minor inams and mokhasas (there are 57 of the former and 7 of the latter), the Deputy Collector draws attention to the necessity for surveying and demarcating them. But it is believed that Government do not contemplate this being done. A regular survey would be very difficult from the nature of the ground and very costly, as the whole establishment employed for it would succumb either to fever or to the fright of fever.

18. It is odd to read of a former Deputy Tahsildar of Pálkonda having purchased four mokhasa villages from the grantee's son and of his having handed them on to his successor in office, Chandu Viraswami Naidu. The latter-named official was a man of misdeed, and he was removed from the service. His claim to the surrounding jungles and forests and to the village of Lotusingi will be investigated and some rough demarcation must be made. Another man has one village in mokhasa, and claims a second, which is also not yet admitted to be his property. We come next to the service inams. Four officials enjoy such lands, to wit, the three curnams of the hill tracts and a bariki. The next jammabandi will be the time for finally settling the points relating to these holdings.

19. It will be seen that the demand under the new settlement amounts to Rs. 4,635-11-7 as against Rs. 4,023-13-9 under the renters, but the collections are backward, there being an outstanding balance on the 11th July 1887 of Rs. 1,130-1-5. The Deputy Collector points to the novelty of the work and to the inadequacy of establishment (lately increased) as the reasons for the backward state of the collections.

20. The revenue derived from the forests is a very important item in the budget sheet, having reached the figure of Rs. 3,627 in the past year. That is, it exceeded the actual collections on account of Land Revenue. The position of the forests makes it very difficult for the District Forest Officer of Vizagapatam to attend to them properly, for the other Government taluks are situated in the extreme south of the district and over 130 miles of country in which the Forest Department has no work at all, intervenes between the two scenes of his duties. I do not know whether a

transfer of these Pálkonda forests to the Ganjam District Forest Officer would be advantageous or not, but the suggestion is thrown out for what it is worth.

21. I do not see how it is possible to relieve the ryots from the exactions of the sowcars. Their indebtedness is not made a subject of complaint by themselves, unless they are cross-examined on the subject. To reduce interest on loans by an Agency order is beyond the power even of the Agent; for he cannot force the sowcar to lend at specified rates, though he might invalidate any usurious bond if it came into court. Much relief has been given to the hillman by the arbitrary alteration in the land tenure which has been carried out; and could Parliament as easily dispose of the Irish landlords as I have of the Pálkonda mustazars, the party who carried such a measure would reign for ever. If the hillman will only guard the title he has now been accorded, and as above said, I have provided against his power to contract himself out of them by mortgage or alienation; he ought, if there be any virtue in such safeguards, to do well. Markets, fairs and festivals are spoken of in paragraphs 30 and 31. In paragraph 32, the need of a vaccinator is mentioned, and in 33, the Deputy Collector asks for a small grant of Rs. 400 for education, which I trust will be sanctioned.

22. I have made the deputy tahsildar an Agency munsif to try civil cases arising in these hills. Formerly, parties had to go all the way to Gunupur. There is not much to be said about criminal justice, but I noticed that there was no regular beat through the hills, and constables rarely visited the part, and the Inspector never went beyond the Sitampeta road. Certain anicuts are recommended, also the opening out of the Gummada and Thottadi ghâts. A small grant of Rs. 200 only is required. A few rest-houses for the Government officials are also wanted at three different places, and these essential adjuncts to administration of hilly tracts will be provided as funds are available. Provision is made for some of these things in the budget for this division about to be submitted.

The Deputy Collector concludes his report with a remark on the village establishment, and he proposes to create a force of 25 munsifs and 25 barikis, giving six acres of waste land to each of the former class, and three acres to each of the latter. It is not well to flood the country with men armed with a little brief authority, and I doubt whether there is sufficient waste land available of any value and in the proper vicinities of villages. However, this and the emoluments of the karnams can find settlement at the next jamabandi.

23. In concluding these remarks on the Deputy Collector's essay, I wish to bring to the notice of Government the special interest taken in this work by the Deputy Collector, Mr. V. Jagannadharao, and by the Deputy Tahsildar of Pálkonda, Mr. V. Jagannadharao.

The account of this hill tract, which the former officer has prepared, will be of monumental use to all future administration.

24. *The Senior Assistant's Division.*—I was unable to visit this division during the year under review. Mr. Elwin, the Senior Assistant Agent, made a very thorough inspection, and his report is full of interest. The rainfall amounted to about 50 inches in the year. The rice crop of these taluks and of the Jeypore home taluks is raised without irrigation, as is the case in all parts of India where the rainfall is of similar proportions.

There is a good deal of very excellent tobacco grown in the Bissemkuttack taluk, and some correspondence has been going on with the Board of Revenue in view of effecting improvement in preparing it for the market. For so large a district as the Collectorate and Agency of Vizagapatam, six cattle inspectors are required, to be stationed at the following places—Anakápalle, Vizianagrum, Párvatipur, Pálkonda, Gunupur, and Jeypore. We had first an inspector who died; then a man who did no work and who was dismissed; lastly, an energetic, hardworking man, who was, I suppose, too good for such a remote district as Vizagapatam, for he has been taken away by some one or other down in Madras, and now we have no one.

25. The public peace was undisturbed in the Senior Assistant's division. The Kurupam Zemindar has a bad name in the district as a harsh landlord. I sent for him recently, and administered a jobation that I hope may be instructive. The

Keradango Patro is a border laird, who gives us some trouble. We are now in correspondence with the Ganjam Agent on a boundary question in which this Patro is mixed up. It cannot be finally settled until the part is visited by officers from each Agency. The difficulty lies in this—that a village claimed by the Keradango Patro is admittedly in the Vizagapatam district, and the theory has hitherto been that all the land at that part, on this side of the boundary, is part and parcel of the Jeypore estate. This theory must now be upset by the Keradango Patro coming to my court to sue, which he, being a client of the Ganjam Agent, hesitates to do.

26. It is satisfactory to note that the Rayaghada deputy tahsildar's vaccinators do good work. All the vaccinators throughout Jeypore should be subordinated to the deputy tahsildars. They are without efficient control, and until this is done, their work will be *nil*, and as for their returns, they are all moonshine. Last tour I found two lazy fellows in Nandapore who had not visited large villages within twenty miles, and their ears and persons bedecked with heavy gold jewels showed me at once that they had other sources of income beyond their salaries. I ordered one north and the other south, but since I left, I have not heard what they have been doing, and probably their orbits have been in conjunction again at Nandapore, where they will sit peacefully at home until they are routed out by the Agent in his next tour. The failure to control these and similar officials, the trouble and delay we are exposed to in dealing with departmental chiefs residing at Madras, is a serious drawback to the efficient administration of these Northern districts. Probably a time may come when the business of all these circars will be concentrated in one officer as Special or Chief Commissioner, and Government will then find that to deal with one office up here simplifies and relieves their work, while the enormous boon derivable from such proximate control and such ready-to-hand appeal and settlement of public matters can only be appreciated by those unfortunate people who feel all the evils and hardships that accompany the settlement of their affairs by remote tribunals and offices unapproachable except at vast discomfort and expense. Hospitals, Jails, Sanitation, Vaccination, Public Works, Forests, Marine business, Education, Revenue business, Judicial appeals, references, and reviews, the distance and the consequent inseparable delay to despatch of affairs is patent everywhere. This is the result of some six years of observation as Collector and Agent of this district, and I think it not out of place to draw attention to the matter in this report, for it so happens that the Agency report is perhaps the sole paper read by Government which is not restricted to formulistic utterances, and which is not compiled like other reports are, nine times out of ten, by a penman in the cutcherry who has acquired the proper official twang.

27. But to proceed with my commentary on Mr. Elwin's report. Arrangements are being made for sending a hospital assistant to Rayaghada at once.

As to sanitation, Mr. Elwin, like every other administrator, touches on the comparative lack of sanitary measures in the town of Gunupur. The deputy tahsildar must see to it. If energetic and autocratic, as such an official should be, he will work wonders. An instance in point is the case of Sálúr. This was the dirtiest, piggiest, doggiest town in the district. Its name is said to be derived from the French *sale*. *L'ur sale* became corrupted, after Bussy and his French withdrew from the Northern Circars, to Sálúr. However this may be, the deputy tahsildar set to work, raised the streets, made a boulevard round the town, and it became a model village. The deputy tahsildar obtained his promotion for his work, and his reward should encourage the others. The question of roads has been discussed in a paper that I have just finished, so I need not enter on that subject here.

28. We have been hard at work about education in both Special and Senior Assistants' divisions, and a lot of work it gives us. Messrs. Elwin and Taylor are both trying their very best, and I give them a free hand. Interest people take in schools is always in inverse proportion to the time which has elapsed since they themselves were subject to such discipline. 'Tis sweet at first to turn schoolmaster, but gradually the pleasure palls. Great trouble is at present experienced in getting suitable schoolmasters for the schools, but the normal school at Gunupur is to supply this want as time goes on.

29. In his 10th paragraph, Mr. Elwin says that the Khonds of Bissemkuttack and of the Godávari muttahs are much addicted to cattle theft. They have had this character for a long time, and, to put a stop to it, we last year reopened a police station thereabouts. Turning to paragraph 13, under the sub-head Rayaghada, we find Mr. Elwin stating that the sub-magistrate bitterly complained of the conduct of the police at the Rayaghada and Singapur stations, and if the police at Bissemkuttack and at Godávari have been left to themselves in the way narrated of Rayaghada, there is no wonder that cattle thefts are rife in that part of the world. In a former report (G.O., dated 20th October 1885, No. 2822, Judicial, paragraph 59 of Agent's letter), I mentioned that one station in the Senior Assistant's division had not been inspected for a considerable time, and inquiries were ordered. The Inspector-General of Police called on the Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Prendergast, and that officer replied that the station in question, Deppaguda, was not visited in 1884, nor was Gulliti. I recollect also that Chendrapur had not been visited by the Superintendent since its establishment perhaps thirteen years before I visited it in 1884, and I do not believe it has been inspected by the Superintendent since my visit. Notwithstanding the attention thus solicited by me and endorsed by Government and the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Elwin now reports that when he visited Rayaghada in December last, the taluk had been without an Inspector for four months, and that the stations of Rayaghada, and, I presume, Singapur and perhaps others, had not been visited by the Assistant Superintendant for eighteen months, and apparently not by the Superintendent for years. "So," says Mr. Elwin," the whole force of constables had become utterly demoralized, and moreover a general source of terror to the people." This is pretty strongly put. It is hard to believe that Rayaghada, only thirty miles from the Assistant Superintendent's head-quarters and the Kusba station of a taluk, had not been inspected from the middle of 1885 up to December 1886. If there be no error, it is plain that some steps should be taken to prevent the recurrence of such a state of things. From Mr. Carmichael's time to the present day, Agents have, time after time, insisted, not only in Vizagapatam, but also in Ganjam and Godávari, that the constabulary, uncontrolled, are a standing source of danger, leading to disturbances and outbreaks, to say nothing of the reproach of allowing people to be terrorized by the police to the utmost extent—a point that is arrived at long before actual fitouri begins. Government knows that I am no contemner of the police. I have always looked on the officers employed in the Agency as my assistants just as much as the Assistant Agents. They are not under my control, nor do I ask that they should be. I am, however, quite certain that I would never permit an Assistant Agent to forego his visits to Rayaghada, nor do I think that any such officer would presume on such a thing.

30. From the point of view I occupy as Sessions Judge of the Agency tracts, I find that in the Senior Assistant's division there is much less control over the police, both by the Inspectors and by the superior officers, than there is in Jeypore proper. For instance in murder cases, there is often no trace of the Inspector's hand, nor of personal interest therein by the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent. So long as an officer does not know a station, its constables, the character of the people in the neighbourhood, and has forgotten the individualities of the men at the outpost, there is perhaps no wonder that this should be so. The explanation will, of course, hinge on the sickness of officers, their absence from the divisions on special duties, and imperative duties (examinations and the like) at the head quarters, preventing inspection by the Superintendent. I am aware that Mr. West, the last Assistant Superintendent, was grievously ill—in fact at the point of death—about the end of last year, and that he was before that absent in the Gudem fitouri. But I cannot recall any reason for non-inspection previously to June 1886, or for the omission to visit Rayaghada taluk by the Superintendent in the course of his last year's inspection. There is another explanation possible, and that is, that the Inspector-General of Police has not kept up his staff of assistants to sufficient strength to provide substitutes in case of illness or other duties. I recollect Mr. Prendergast excused his omission to inspect Deppaguda and Gulliti because he was employed in Kalahandi. Similarly, as above stated, Mr. West was employed in Gudem. If this be the true and valid reason for the serious omission of duty pointed out by Mr. Elwin, it is

neither the Superintendent, nor the Assistant, who is to blame. The Inspector-General had probably no one to send—in other words, he could not arrange, on emergency, to send Assistants from Madras or the neighbourhood to Párvatipur and administration of so distant a part from head-quarters at Madras or Ooty again failed—as it fails or halts in numerous other cases.

31. There are one or two other points which have attracted my notice as Sessions Judge. Murder cases are often sent up in charge of a constable of inferior rank. I believe that in District Courts, the Inspector or Assistant Superintendent of Police comes up with the case, but in the Agent's Court it is not so. Frequently the station-house officer is not present. I am aware that to require the presence of Superintendent of Police, Jeypore, or of the Assistant Superintendent from the Senior Assistant's division, would be out of the question, and if an Inspector were to come down with each case, his charge would be disorganised during his absence; but the court expects that the station-house officer be always sent up, and I beg that Government will support my request.

32. Sufficient care is not bestowed on the preparation and prompt and punctual despatch of the occurrence report. This is a most important document, and if the rules regarding it be observed, it often goes far to prevent the defence from setting up a plea of police concoction. In a barbarous murder at Araku Station, the court recently found that the station house officer had seen and inspected the corpse, and had arrested the accused, before he despatched the occurrence report, yet not a word did he say of these matters, but contented himself with observing that he was making "strict inquiries" (gatty dariyaft), meaning, I suppose, to raise in the Superintendent's breast a qualm as to the result, which he doubtless allayed in the next report to his own glorification! But the omission to state all he knew at the time of despatch of the document gave a handle to the vakil for the defence to talk of a concocted case, and he nearly succeeded in bringing the assessors over to his view. Another case happened in which the court found an accused person guilty of murder, and had actually written judgment, but not pronounced it, when, the point having been overlooked by the vakil for the defence, it was discovered that the story of the prosecution told by the constables and witnesses differed completely from the narrative of the offence as first written down by the station office from the mouths of the very same witnesses and despatched as an occurrence report to the Taluk Magistrate. The discrepancies could not be adjusted, and the accused was acquitted. These two cases of such documents, where one, rightly prepared, brought about the acquittal of a man who, whether guilty or not cannot be said, would otherwise have probably been hanged, and the other, wrongly prepared, which nearly caused a guilty man to escape the law, are good examples of the great importance that attaches to these reports, and I trust that Superintendents will insist on their proper and punctual despatch.

33. Another matter connected with the trial of Sessions cases sent up from the Senior Assistant's division, and one of great importance, is best discussed here. Government are doubtless aware of the fact that along the borders of that division which marches with the Ganjam Agency, the population is either Sourah or Khond. There is a good deal of crime amongst these people, and frequently prisoners and witnesses come before this court, who are sent up in cases committed for trial. These people know no language but their own. So, to get at them, the committing magistrate sends up with them some person or other who knows either Sourah or Khond, as the case may be, and Uriya or sometimes Telugu. He is sworn in as an interpreter, and the case proceeds. This interpreter is always an uneducated man, and no one knows what he is saying to the Khond or Sourah witness or prisoner. Nevertheless, the court is entirely at his mercy, and can only meekly accept what the man of two languages chooses to say. It is not that he wilfully misrepresents, but of course he is too apt to make replies fit into what he conceives to be the temper of the court, and where the value of a reply turns on some nicety of expression, he has no more power of appreciating the point than a buffalo. There is, accordingly, a dreadful responsibility cast on the court, and when it comes to a matter of life and death, the responsibility is not one that ought to be put on any tribunal. I mentioned this in a recent judgment, and perhaps the High Court may be pleased to notice it. There might be a Khond and Sourah translator attached to the Agent's Court, each on a monthly stipend of Rs. 25. The salaries should be bestowed on persons who have passed a test in either language, and one person might hold both. They should be transferable as the court deems proper, so that when a translator is absent, another qualified person might hold the office *pro tem.*

34. Returning now to the tour made by the Senior Assistant Agent, we find that, besides visiting Rayaghada in June and September, he made a round of the Agency portion of his division in November and December. He passed *via* Gumma-Lutchmipuram to Gunupur, thence to Limmabhadra, Gudari, Karlaghati, Dongasurada, Kutragada, Bissemkuttack, Rayaghada. Thence he went up to Singapore and back to Rayaghada, and returned to Párvatipur by the 9th January. He also visited Narayanapatnam, and would have gone into the Sálúr hills if he had not been summoned to look after matters at head-quarters when I was absent in Jeypore. The principal feature touched on is, perhaps, the gradual quieting down of the Khonds of the Singapuram estate. These people have been in a state of unrest ever since the death of their last Raja, and from that time we have had to be very watchful of their actions. In the marginally-noted public documents, (*sic.*) the affairs of Singapore are narrated at length, and I need not recapitulate them here. It is a matter of much gratification to find that the ryots are gradually attorning to their legitimate landlord, who is the widow of the late Raja. The suit brought against her by the Maharaja of Jeypore has not yet come before the Agent's court. Meanwhile, Gopinath Deo is still at Vizianagrum where he attends the Maharaja's College, and he is making excellent progress in his studies. There is some talk of sending him to Jeypore to be associated in education with the young Maharaja who is reading under Mr. Marsh.

35. Mr. Elwin tells us that Gudari is a well-managed little property—a reputation it has enjoyed ever since we have known it. Thence he passed through sâl jungles, which supply all the wood that is exported from Calingapatam. If they were well managed, the forests would yield a large income; but they are not, neither are any of the estates under Jeypore proper. I sounded the Maharaja on the advisability of his putting all his business in the Senior Assistant's Division under a separate dewan, or manager, but he is so hemmed in by interests vested in all sorts of retainers about his court, that it is impossible to introduce any reforms. This can only be done by strong-handed measures, and so long as the present ruler occupies the *gadi*, I fear that any material improvement in his administration is out of the question. To effect anything of this sort might be possible for men of the calibre of the recent Dewans of Travancore, and even such men have found vested interests too strong to be combated, and if an abuse be stampted out in one administration, it probably re-appears again in the next. When the time comes, there will be some very tough work to be accomplished in Jeypore. Meanwhile, we have done the very best thing possible, and that is our insistance on the young Maharaja being put under Mr. Marsh's tuition.

This subject comes under consideration in discussing the report sent in by the Special Assistant Agent, to whose division we now turn.

36. *The Special Assistant's Division.*—I started on my tour through this division as soon after the Jubilee ceremonies were over as possible. My route lay *viâ* Anantagiri, Aruku, Nandapur, to Koraput. Thence I went to Jeypore, on to Nowrangapur, and through the Northern Gahrs to Omerkót. Turning there homewards, I passed through Nowrangapur and up the Magara ghât to Koraput. I then inspected the line proposed for the new Jubilee ghât, and passed down the road to Pottinghi. I then struck across to Anantagiri, and returned to the plains by the 1st of May.

37. At Jeypore I saw the Maharaja on several occasions. He is hale and hearty, and looks better than he did last year.

The chief subjects discussed with him were the Mádugula and Singapore affairs. The law suits arising out of his claims in the former estate are involving him in untold expense. Nothing has been more unfortunate to him during his life-time than his

persistent endeavours to gain possession of that property. I have tried to effect an amicable settlement between him and the Court of Wards, who represent the interest of the minor of Mádugula; but the minor has listened to other counsels, and in the face of his determined opposition to any compromise, the Court have not seen their way to an adjustment, which, on the other hand, the Maharaja is ready to agree to. Litigation involving large claims against Mádugula is now going on in the District Court, and an appeal concerning the validity of the adoption is before the Privy Council.

38. A case is pending before the Agent's court regarding the Maharaja's claim to the Singapore estate, and yet another suit relating to a claim to appoint to a mutt in the Gunupur country. Under the circumstances, the Maharaja's affairs cannot be said to be in a flourishing condition, and it is still to the dim future that we must look to see his vast estates brought under proper management and his zemindary developed into the richest landed possessions of any individual in the Presidency, which is doubtless a legitimate outlook.

39. Second in importance to no topic touched on in this report is the subject of the education of the young Maharaja of Jeypore. The marginally-noted correspondence was fulfilled by the arrival of Mr. Marsh and by his installation as tutor to the youth. He found him a self-willed, idle youngster, pampered by his own relations, hectoring it in the town, and inducing his native tutor to let him off his lessons by halving his pocket-money with him. Mr. Marsh plainly told the Maharaja that he intended to do his duty by the boy, and would allow no interference with the course of studies he deemed suitable. Mr. Marsh is no respecter of persons, least of all of boys' persons, and in a few days the magnificent young prince found himself turned across Mr. Marsh's knee receiving that discipline which trained us up to lick the French at Waterloo! I was present at lessons on one or two occasions, and the youth seemed to be getting on well. Mr. Marsh says he has good ability, but lacks steadiness. Since my visit the lad must have made considerable progress, as he recently wrote an English note to a lady who had sent him a picture book from England. This will be a prized document, as I am sure that is the first English letter that any member of the Jeypore house has ever yet penned. If Mr. Marsh's health will stand the climate, we may feel quite comfortable in the reflection that the boy could not be in better hands, and a thorough education, coupled by-and-by with suitable touring and residence at some University, may perhaps be attended with results which will change the face of the land. To dwellers in the other parts of the Presidency, it is difficult to convey an impression of the amount and strength of the veneration entertained for members of the Jeypore family throughout the length and breadth of their possessions. With such a hold on the affections of half a million of people, with so rich and capable a property as the Jeypore Raj, an intelligent ruler has possibilities open to few. I trust the day will come when this scion of the ancient house of Jeypore will take his seat at the council board of the Government, and that he will live to bless the day when Mr. Marsh showed him how the English won the battle of Waterloo!

My letter to Government, dated 6th August 1886, No. 586, and Proceedings of the Government, dated 31st August, Mis. No. 2351.

40. After describing the extent and direction of his journeys during the year, Mr. Taylor discusses the state of the public works in his division, commencing with the roads. Owing to changes of divisional officers and absence of subordinates, such steady and useful work was not done as might otherwise have been looked for. The Government will find that, in my report on the roads, a conspectus of work for the next ten years has been put together, and that the arrangement proposed is based on concentrating operations on a particular line or in a particular locality. In future, all monies required for buildings, such as sub-jails, sub-magistrates' offices, Government buildings occupied by the officers employed in that division, will be separately budgeted. Hitherto, money has been allotted for these objects out of the petty construction and repairs for roads. But the scheme of work set forth in the letter on roads just alluded to does not allow of any such perquisites.

As Mr. Taylor surmises, the Pottinghy cutcherry has been taken in hand by the Public Works Department.

I inspected the Turner's ghât road—why this ghât should be exclusively called by my name I don't know, seeing that I have made every ghât in the country except, of course, the one made by the Public Works Department. It was in good order and is the route used by pack cattle and carts that require to go that side; but in accordance with the Government order marginally noted, outlay on it has been minimised and the work will remain a fair weather cart road, principally used by pack cattle. The Potinghi-Koraput road is now, under recent proceedings of the Government, dated 8th August 1887, No. 1748, Judicial, transferred to the Public Works Department. I inspected many of the roads mentioned by Mr. Taylor. They are all good fair weather cart roads and they are not intended to be more than this. They require putting in order and Mr. Taylor has evidently the subject at heart and we may look to see them in repair by the end of the season.

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

41. The condition of the people calls for little remark. The Pachipenta zemindari is in process of disintegration, and shortly there will be little left of that ancient zemindari. The condition of the zemindar is bad in the extreme, and I hear there is no hope of his getting straight again.

The Bustar human sacrifices scandal came to an unsatisfactory end; for while the case against the Bustar people was thrown out by the Central Provinces Government, the attempt of that administration to establish against the Jeypore Police the fact that they had got up the story fell all to pieces before Mr. G. D. Irvine's inquiry. The result is unsatisfactory. We, on this side, firmly believe that the sacrifices did take place, as does Mr. Priest, the officer of the Central Provinces, on the other side, deputed by them to inquire into the matter.

42. I do not think it necessary to specially appoint an establishment to serve processes as Mr. Taylor suggests. Two or three intelligent men may be employed on this duty, and they may be remunerated from the collections of each month.

43. In paragraph VI, Mr. Taylor makes a very important proposal. He thinks that the registration might be introduced into the Jeypore taluk, and a registration office established at Jeypore. It appears to me that if it is introduced in one Agency taluk, it should be so everywhere in the agency, and on reflection I perceive no reason against the measure. The Agency villages attached to Pálkonda, Párvatipur, Sálúr, Srungavarapukóta, Víriavilli and Golgonda can do their registration in the sub-registries stationed in those taluks, while in the other taluks, Gunupur, Rayaghada, Bissemkattack, Potinghi, Koraput, Jeypore, Nowrangapúr, Malkangiri and Paderu, the work can, for the present, be carried on by the deputy tahsildars of those places. When we see what amount of work there is we can decide as to the necessity or otherwise of stationing a sub-registrar at these cusbahs. The fees should go to the sub-magistrates, who are very much underpaid. Perhaps an additional clerk may be required for the work at Koraput where the deputy tahsildar has much treasury work. I beg to recommend this proposal to the special attention of Government as I think it a step in advance which may now well be taken.

44. As I have already stated in my remarks on the Senior Assistant's report education in the Agency is now struggling on to its feet and there is little to report on it, excepting our combats with the opposing forces of climate, inertness and bogey fears of fever.

The Special Assistant wishes to make a change in the taluks, giving Padwa of Koraput to Potinghi, and Koraput taking Nundapore of the latter place in exchange. Simpler and geographically a better arrangement is to transfer Padwa to Potinghi. This can be settled locally without troubling Government on so remote a question.

45. I have for some time had by me a paper on the opium traffic in the Agency tracts, intending to submit the whole question to Government and to propose that the difference in the system of the vend of opium above and below ghât be put an end to. There is a very great deal to be said in favor of restricting the price of the drug in order to reduce its consumption, for I cannot doubt that indulgence in the practice of

opium eating is on the whole obnoxious to the well being of the people. It will be well perhaps to treat this question, which is of importance and length, in another paper. Mr. Taylor has contributed an interesting letter on the subject, which will be submitted with my report.

46. Mr. Taylor then touches on the currency question. He tells us that, while rupees and half-rupees are accepted readily by the people, the smaller silver coins are usually rejected, because they are too small, of too recent introduction, and because they cannot be changed into copper except at a discount. He adds that people prefer the Company's dubs to the new copper coin, and that in the northern part of Nowrangapúr the medium of exchange is not copper coin but cowries. Mr. Taylor thinks that copper will not be accepted by the people to a larger extent than at present until they become more civilised.

In my last report I entered on the subject of the coinage, but Government deemed my remarks out of place in an Agency report. In my opinion, nevertheless, with submission, I would urge on Government that the question of the coinage of the country is of paramount importance. I admit that this view may seem a novel one, and that no writer on the state of the country, whether he be Sir M. E. Grant Duff or Mr. Cotton, ever touches on the subject. Lord Liverpool's doctrine of subsidiary coinages was foisted into Indian Administration without the slightest inquiry whether it was suitable to the country or not. Had it not been for the gold discoveries, that doctrine would have brought England to financial ruin; and in my belief it is to the operation of this pernicious measure that we owe the astounding fact that notwithstanding the excellent administration we have given India during the last century, she still remains the poorest country under the British Crown, regard being had to her population and her natural resources. I do not look for any amelioration of the wretched condition of the laboring classes until they be supplied with a coinage of intrinsic value. There is no doubt the excellence of the gold coinage at home and of the silver coinage in India has raised the rich of both countries to a state of opulence compared with the poor, and though great thinkers may say it is a foolish jingle of words that the rich are becoming richer and the poor poorer, there is no help from the conclusion that such is the case and that the reason for the deplorable state of things is that the poor have to be content with a *debased coinage*. In the last report I am asked to explain why I call copper coinage a debased coinage. The only sanction for the issue of coins of nominal value is that they circulate as subsidiary coins. Directly they do not, directly anything operates to prevent their being changed into silver at the will of the holder, it is clear that they are subsidiary coins no longer. They immediately become principal coins. Everything expressed in their value is undervalued and the coins are *ipso facto* debased. Every holder of a copper coin loses by the difference between the intrinsic and nominal value thereof. The aggregate of the loss would represent, if anybody could possibly reckon it up, the total loss of the poorer classes in wealth. No loss can occur without a corresponding gain, and the gainers are the employers of the labor and purchasers of the undervalued produce; hence the reason why labor and living is six times cheaper in India than it is in England. Labor is cheap because of this state of the coinage and the country remains poor. A cheap country, whether it be in labor, victuals or anything else, is always a poor country; and when Mr. Bright procured a free breakfast table for the poor, he made them also by so much the poorer.

As these remarks may perhaps be deemed out of place in an Agency report dealing with the condition of the people, I apologise for them. I cannot discern any other reason than the above for the wretched poverty I see around me—where no one is fed and clad properly—though there are, we are told, fabulous masses of food and cotton ready to be poured into the country. The only cause I can give for this non-distribution of wealth is the absence of a proper medium of exchange. Manchester will not send piece-goods to India in exchange for copper, hardly now for silver. Hence, substitute silver coinage for copper. Trade will revive and the increased demand for silver, to mint into small coins, will cause exchange to rise to an appreciable extent.

47. Mr. Taylor makes some very excellent remarks on the cruelty of reducing the reward given for a tiger in this district from Rs. 100 to Rs. 70. Since he penned his letter, Government have conceded the former scale of reward to this district and the hillman's soul will rejoice within him when he lays his enemy low.

The supplies for Potinghi must be purchased at Sálúr. The need for doing so is becoming known. I have recently proposed to the Postmaster-General that a post office be opened at Potinghi and that communication be opened with the Central Provinces, and provision has been made in the budget for next year for that end.

The jail building at Koraput has been sanctioned by Government and plans and estimates have been prepared by the Public Works Department. A rule for the transfer of prisoners from Koraput to Párvatipur has recently been laid down by Government (*vide* G.O., 23rd July 1887, No. 1618, Judicial).

There is no difficulty about supplying deputy tahsildars with medicines whenever they indent for them. I have found them somewhat apathetic on this head. As I have said in a former paragraph, I look on the vaccinators and their work as mostly stuff and nonsense. Here is Mr. Taylor telling us how they disobey his orders, and there is no one to enforce discipline. They must be put directly under the deputy tahsildars through whom they must send their returns to the Assistant Agent, who must have the power to fine them and otherwise punish them, subject to an appeal from them to the Agent. This sort of thing cannot be managed by an office resident in Madras.

48. The Assistant Agent concludes his report with some remarks on the difficulties he experiences in regard to his office when the clerks are stricken with fever.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the care and trouble taken by the deputy tahsildar, Koraput, in maintaining the cleanliness of the station and in planting it round about with trees.

Ensilage experiments have had a poor result in Vizagapatam district, as I have already reported to the Board.

I would very willingly see the pay of the Assistant Agent's establishment raised as well as that of the taluk magistrates, which Government promised to look into so long ago as the 16th January 1884. It is presumed that financial exigencies preclude the possibility of meeting their just claims at present.

Mr. Taylor is about to visit Malkangiri, which I have advised him to do when the rains have abated and the weather becomes suited to travelling. He would have gone down there last Christmas, but that he had to journey to Waltair to be examined. It is believed that he has laid these worries behind him now; if not, I trust Government will exempt him from passing, as it is not to be expected that he can qualify easily in Jeypore and it is of far more importance that he should inspect his taluks than be troubled with examinations to prove his ability for administration, of which his letters and work show that there is no doubt.

49. A sum of Rs. 680-9-5 was spent on account of hill tour charges as particularised below, and I request that the amount be sanctioned.

Statement showing the hill tour charges for 1886-87, Vizagapatam Agency.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Value of warm clothing supplied to the Agent's establishment.	128	1	0
2. Value of presents to hill-people including ready-money presents	153	4	0
	298	9	8
3. Carriage of records	17	8	0
4. Medicines to elephants	45	15	9
5. Postal expenses	19	11	0
6. Repairs of office tents	17	8	0
7. Pay of a tent lascar for 2½ months at Rs. 7 per month ..			
Total ..	680	9	5

Enclosures.

Criminal Statistics of the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1886-87.

Trials or Inquiries.

Name of Court.	Cases.	Appeals.	Persons.	Pending.	Received.	Total.	Convicted and committed or referred.	Otherwise.	Total.	Pending.
1. Agent to the Governor	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Additional Session Judge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Principal Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Senior do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Special do. do.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Second-class Magistrate, Golgonda ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Third-class do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Second-class do. Viravilli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Do. do. Srungavarapukóta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Do. do. Sálúr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Do. do. Pálkonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Do. do. Parvatipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Do. do. Gunupur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Do. do. Rayaghada	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Do. do. Jeypore	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Do. do. Koraput	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Do. do. Nowrangapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Do. do. Malkangiri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Do. do. Potinghi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Do. do. Bissemkattack ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Third-class do. Padéru ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cases.

Name of Court.	Pending.	Received.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1. Agent to the Governor	1	17	18	18	..
2. Additional Session Judge	..	..	..	..	..
3. Principal Assistant Agent	..	4	4	4	..
4. Senior do. do.	..	47	47	47	..
5. Special do. do.	2	38	40	39	1
6. Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..
7. Second-class Magistrate, Golgonda ..	1	16	17	17	..
8. Third-class do.	..	11	11	11	..
9. Second-class do. Viravilli	..	5	5	4	1
10. Do. do. Srungavarapukóta ..	..	5	5	5	..
11. Do. do. Sálúr	..	..	..	..	..
12. Do. do. Pálkonda	..	29	29	29	..
13. Do. do. Parvatipur	..	37	37	36	1
14. Do. do. Gunupur	..	207	207	205	2
15. Do. do. Rayaghada	1	94	95	94	1
16. Do. do. Jeypore	9	258	267	260	7
17. Do. do. Koraput	5	168	173	169	4
18. Do. do. Nowrangapur ..	..	78	78	74	4
19. Do. do. Malkangiri ..	..	82	82	73	9
20. Do. do. Potinghi	..	57	57	56	1
21. Do. do. Bissemkattack ..	..	124	124	124	..
22. Third-class do. Padéru ..	..	13	13	13	..

N.B.—Statement for the first quarter of 1887 of Potinghi is not received. Hence three quarters' figures are put in.

Civil Statistics of the Vizagapatam Agency for 1886-87.

Original Suits.

Name of Court.	Original Suits. Pending on 31st March 1886.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1887.
1. Agent to the Governor	2	2	..	4	..	1	1	3
2. Principal Assistant Agent	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	3
3. Senior do. do.	2	13	..	15	10	1	11	4
4. Special do. do.	30	69	..	99	43	47	90	9
5. Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. District Munsif, Golgonda	17	6	..	23	23	..	23	..
7. Do. Narayanapatnam ..	4	62	3	69	53	..	53	16
8. Do. Rayaghada	37	25	1	63	37	..	37	26
9. Do. Bissemkattack	8	4	..	12	3	..	3	9
10. Do. Gunupur	24	60	1	85	61	1	62	23
11. Do. Koraput	1	10	22	33	21	..	21	12
12. Do. Jeypore	26	55	27	108	85	..	85	23
13. Do. Malkangiri	3	15	..	18	11	..	11	7

Appeal Suits.

Name of Courts.	Appeal Suits. Pending on 31st March 1886.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1887.
Agent to the Governor	..	8	..	8	..	.	..	8
Principal Assistant Agent	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	4
Senior do. do.	3	2	..	5	4	1.	4	1
Special do. do.	..	7	..	7	3	..	3	4
Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement of Session Cases tried by the Agent to the Governor of Vizagapatam during the year 1886-87.

Nature of offence.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number sentenced to death.	Number sentenced to transportation.	Imprisonment. Simple.	Imprisonment. Rigorous.	Fine.	Whipping.	Total convicted.	Number discharged.	Referred.	Pending on 31st March 1887.
1. Murder, under section 302, I.P.C.	5	5	2	1*	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..
2. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, under section 304, I.P.C.	7	9	..	..	..	3†	..	..	3	6	..	..
3. Theft, under section 379, and dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen, under section 411, I.P.C.	1	11	..	..	..	3‡	..	..	3	8	..	..
4. Dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen, under section 411, and old offender, under section 75, I.P.C.	1	1	..	..	..	1§	..	..	1	..	..	..
5. Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation not intending to hurt any other person than the person who gave the provocation, under section 335, I.P.C.	1	1	..	..	..	1‖	..	..	1	..	..	..
6. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt, attempt at robbery, being armed with a deadly weapon, under sections 394 and 398, I.P.C.	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
7. Giving false evidence, under section 193, I.P.C. ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
8. Criminal misappropriation	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Total ..	18	32	2	1	..	8	..	..	11	18	3	..

* For life. † One for four years and two for five years.
‡ For nine months each. § For four years. ‖ For six months.

Statement showing the number of wild animals killed and the rewards paid for them during the years from 1882-83 to 1886-87 in the Vizagapatam district.

Years.	Tigers.		Cheetahs.		Bears.		Hyænas.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1882-83	50	4,605	215	4,866½	73	496	67	326
1883-84	29	3,050	261	6,403	71	497	73	365
1884-85	58	6,190	274	6,850	98	686	100	500
1885-86	56	6,070	295	7,375	97	679	93	465
1886-87	50	5,445	227	5,647½	78	534	58	286

From H. D. TAYLOR, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam District, to the Agent to the Governor of Vizagapatam, dated Koraput, 24th April 1887, No. 463 :—

I have the honor to submit my annual report for this division for the year 1886-87.

2. At the commencement of the official year Mr. Wedderburn was in charge of this office. On the 20th April he took leave and was succeeded by Mr. Houghton on 6th May; Mr. Houghton continued in office till 27th September 1886 when he was transferred. I took charge of this division on 3rd October and have continued up to date. I only arrived at Koraput on 26th October, being very much delayed by the unusually heavy rains; in January, again, I was obliged to be present at Vizagapatam for examination purposes, so that I have been unable to go on tour throughout the division as much I could have wished.

I started for my first trip on 8th November, and went first to Jeypore, where I made the acquaintance of the Maharajah, thence *viâ* Potras and Bobbia to Kotepad, returning again to Jeypore *viâ* Borigumah, reaching Koraput on 25th November. On 1st December I started to Potingi where I crossed over to Araku *viâ* Sembai. From here I went to meet the Agent at Ananthagiri just beyond the limits of my division. I returned to Koraput *viâ* Padva and Nandapore arriving in head-quarters on 23rd December.

On 6th January I started to Vizagapatam for examination purposes, and returned *viâ* Turner's ghât road, reaching Koraput on the 4th February.

On the 14th I started again for Jeypore where I attended the Jubilee festivities, and subsequently made a short trip to Singapore, returning to Koraput on the 23rd *viâ* Pujariput and the Mangara ghât. On the 1st of March I started out with the Agent on a long tour in the Nowrangapore taluk. We first visited Jeypore and thence followed the line of road through Nowrangapore as far as Dabugam, thence through Jorigam to Oomerkote and Umergam on the Bustar boundary. We returned along the main road to Koraput *viâ* Pujariput and Ranigharah.

In all out of the 180 days during which I have been in charge, I have spent 44 days in head-quarters and 136 in camp.

Mr. Wedderburn spent 11 days in head-quarters, and 15 days in camp.

Mr. Houghton spent 55 days in head-quarters, 90 days in camp.

During the few days, from the 27th April to 5th May and from 28th September to 3rd October, no one was in direct charge of this office.

3. *Agency works.*—The Agency works in this division for the last year have not been altogether a success. This, I attribute, partly to the frequent changes in the office of the Special Assistant Agent and Agency supervisor, owing to which the various works have not been properly controlled and supervised.

On 3rd June 1886, Mr. Bellis, who was Agency supervisor at the commencement of the year, took six months' leave, and Mr. Masters succeeded to the post during his absence. The works of the latter gentleman were almost without exception carried out in a very inefficient and expensive manner. He does not appear to have had his overseers under proper control, showed considerable carelessness in the matter of

checking the accounts of his subordinates, and in some instances appears to have been actually in ignorance as to what works were being carried on at the time. His case has been fully dealt with already.

He was relieved by Mr. Bellis again on the 23rd December, the little work that has been done since his return is satisfactory, but owing to lack of funds much that could be desired has not been carried out.

I am strongly in favor of greater concentration in the matter of these works; if various works are in progress at the same time over so large an extent of country as is comprised in this division, it is absolutely impossible for one man to be continually present and exercise a sufficient check over his subordinates; the latter will constantly shirk their work, whilst a wide door is laid open for fraud. I will now give some account of the work which has actually been done :—

(1) *Buildings—Government buildings at Koraput.*—The bungalow occupied by the Superintendent of Police and Special Assistant Agent has been repaired and the wood work repainted. The new cook-house in the Special Assistant Agent's portion has been nearly completed. Much, however, still remains to be done in the matter of drainage, out-buildings, &c.

Rest-houses.—A new, though not very satisfactory, rest-house has been erected at Papadahandi; and others have been commenced at Nowrangapore, Dabugam and Bizapore. The old rest-houses have been somewhat neglected; and stand in great need of repairs. I intend to devote special attention to the repair of these during the next year, in addition to removing the present dilapidated hut at Pujariput to a more convenient site at Raniguda and erecting fresh rest-houses at Potingi and Kotepad, where they are much needed.

Jeypore Sub-jail.—This work still progresses slowly. No money was sanctioned for it during the last year, and what has been spent on it has been transferred from works under other heads. A final estimate has been submitted, and it is to be sincerely hoped that sanction will be given at an early date so that the work may be completed before the rains set in. The fault lay in the original plan of the building : the terrace roof, as sanctioned in the original plan, was found to be far too heavy for a climate with such a heavy rainfall as Jeypore; this roof has now to be removed and a pent roof substituted in its place.

Potinghi Sub-jail.—Nothing has been done to this work since my arrival, though some Rs. 800 had been previously spent on it during the year. This building will also go to ruin unless it is taken in hand before the rains. An estimate has, I understand, been forwarded for its completion by the Public Works Department.

Roads—Turner's Ghât road.—I inspected the road in January. Very little work appeared to have been done during the early part of the year and the road was in bad condition : the work was, however, being rapidly pushed forward at the time of my visit : and much has, I believe, since been done. A new trace has been cut at, one part being on a slightly higher level than the old road with an easy gradient. This has now been completed and is a great improvement.

Potinghi-Koraput road.—This road is in fair condition ; it was, however, somewhat cut up by late and unusually heavy rains after it had been put into order. The Kundili bridge was washed away by the same rains and a new one has been erected at a cost of Rs. 500. The other bridges have been repaired, but need constant attention.

Koraput-Borigumah.—The part of the road nearest Koraput and the ghât road is in fair order. The Borigumah end of this road has not been repaired this year.

Borigumah to Kotepad.—This road was put into very good order in November : but it is now reported to be worse than ever. This road as well as part of the last soon wears out, as there is no metal to be found along the whole line.

Koraput to Jeypore.—This road was repaired early in the year; the rains, however, caused considerable damage, and the road has not been subsequently repaired.

Jeypore-Borigumah.—The road, with the exception of a few places, is in fair order. The nullahs need cutting out, and one should be bridged.

Borigumah to Raighurh.—This road has been continued from Dabugam to Bizapore. The old portion from Nowrangapore to Dabugam is in good order, that from

Nowrangapore to Borigumah is bad. There are some very good bridges along this road, but they are liable to be burnt down by jungle fires.

Bridle-path in Nandapore.—This work has been completed for a distance of about 9 miles, starting from Semliguda. The track has been made somewhat too wide for a mere bridle-path and has been expensively carried out.

No work has been done on the Malkangiri-Kondakambem road as the funds allotted were withdrawn by the Agent. The same remark partially applies to the Jeypore to Motu road, on which only a little work was done.

The separate statement on the state of the roads and means of communication in this division, as called for in G.O., No. 3187, dated 23rd December 1886, will be shortly submitted, and I have already forwarded proposals for the erection of toll gates at various places, so that it is not necessary to allude to the subject at length in the present report.

4. *Condition of the people.*—There have been no serious disturbances of the public peace during the year. The Sub-magistrate of Malkangiri reported to me in March that he expected an outbreak in the neighbourhood of Darakonda, but has no confirmation of his suspicions have up to the present been received, they appear to have been without foundation. The people generally seem contented : I have received a few complaints about the rate of sist being too high, but it generally appears on investigation that there is a considerable amount of waste land in the village which might profitably be turned to account. In the neighbourhood of Araku I had to decide several disputes. The villages in this part have been recently mortgaged by the Pachipenta Zemindar to the Maharajah of Vizianagrum, while both the Pachipenta Zemindar and the Maharajah had appointed their own mustadurs and naidus and granted the usual cowles for the collection of the sist. Thus each village was split up into two factions, though the majority of the people appeared to favor the Maharajah's nominees; I accordingly obtained a copy of the original deed of mortgage and after ascertaining that it took effect from the beginning of the year in dispute, I decided in favor of the Maharajah's nominees. No complaints have been subsequently received.

Mr. G. D. Irvine, who was deputed by Government to make a special inquiry into the alleged misconduct of Bastar people by the Jeypore Police, was recalled before he reached this division.

5. *Law and Justice*—(1) *Civil.*—The civil work of the Special Assistant Agent's Court has been considerably relieved during the past year by the Agency munsifs of Koraput and Jeypore. No returns have been received from Malkangiri, where a few suits were decided. In the Special Assistant Agent's Court there were 31 civil suits pending from the previous year; 65 fresh suits were filed during the year. The total value of these suits amounted to Rs. 7,651. Of these, 41 were disposed of in the court, 46 were transferred, and 9 were pending at the end of the year.

There were two appeals against the decision of the Agency munsifs, the appeal in each case being dismissed. No suits under the Rent Recovery Act were decided during the year. A batta amin for the execution of decrees and two batta peons for the service of processes are urgently needed by this court. There is at present but one volunteer, and owing to the great distances which he has to travel considerable delay is caused in the disposal of civil suits. If a batta amin and two peons are appointed, the expense of their maintenance will be very nearly covered by the process fees, whilst the administration of civil justice will be rendered much more prompt and efficient.

(2) *Criminal.*—The number of criminal cases disposed of by the Special Assistant Agent's Court during the past year was nearly the same as the average of the three previous years. One case was pending from the previous year, and 81 cases were filed during the year. Of these, 78 were disposed of, 3 transferred, and 1 pending at the end of the year.

The chief sources of crimes were as usual cattle thefts and petty thefts. There was, however, a considerable decrease in the number of the former; in 1886-87 only 35 cases of cattle thefts were disposed of by the Special Assistant Agent's Court against 79 in 1884-85 and 62 in 1885-86.

The number of criminal appeals from the decisions of taluk magistrates amounts to 17. Of these, 16 were disposed of, and 1 was pending at the end of the year. Of the 16 disposed of, the sentences passed by the lower court were confirmed in 7, modified in 5, and reversed in 4 cases.

6. *Registration.*—I have several reasons for thinking that the Registration Act might be judiciously enforced in the Jeypore taluk, and a registration office established at Jeypore. Almost all the documents with which I have to deal in civil suits have been unstamped, and penalties have had to be levied in almost every instance. I do not for one moment think that these shortcomings are due in any way to a desire to evade the stamp-duty, but they are due rather to ignorance; the people do not know in the first place what documents are required to be stamped and in the second place the amount of duty which the several documents should bear.

Again, I think, that the Registration Act, if enforced, would be beneficial in other ways; all documents which have been duly registered may be accepted in evidence without suspicion: in many cases at present large quantities of documents are filed in court, of which the execution is denied by one of the parties; and there can be no doubt that a considerable number of these are forgeries. The establishment of a registration office would, in the first place, give the people a better idea of the duty payable on the various documents and so relieve them from payment of penalties, when these documents are produced in evidence; and in the second place, would establish the genuineness of a considerable number of documents which at present cannot but be regarded with a certain amount of suspicion.

7. *Education.*—The new educational scheme sanctioned by Government in G.O., No. 747 (Educational), dated 24th November 1886, should commence to work from the commencement of the official year. Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining, or rather in trying to obtain, competent masters. Applications, it is true, flow in; but as soon as any one is appointed, he immediately withdraws. It is to be hoped that the normal school at Gunupur will soon bring these difficulties to an end.

No sanction has as yet been received for funds for erecting the necessary school buildings which are urgently needed before the rains set in. Until these are erected, it is impossible to get the new scheme fairly afloat. During the past year, I inspected the Maharajah's schools at Koraput, Nandapore and Jeypore; that at Kotepad is extinct, the Nowrangapur school was inspected on the day before my arrival there by the deputy inspector. So I did not think it necessary to repeat the visit. The schools at Jeypore and Nowrangapur are each attended by about 30 pupils; the numbers at Nandapore and Koraput average 15. In the two latter places the knowledge of the highest class does not soar beyond simple addition, and a slight ability to read and write Telugu. The Jeypore and Nowrangapur schools have, however, reached a comparatively high standard, though the want of proper maps and black-boards is much felt.

I hope to be able to speak more favorably on the subject of education next year, provided that I can get qualified masters to fill the various posts.

Mr. Marsh, the newly-appointed tutor to the young Maharajah, arrived at Jeypore in December 1886 and appears to be making satisfactory progress with his pupil.

8. *Abkári.*—The demand in the three amani taluks of Jeypore, Malkangiri and Nowrangapur amounted to Rs. 25,574 as against Rs. 25,049 in 1885-86. The increase in Malkangiri taluk amounted to Rs. 529, or nearly 40 per cent. There was a slight decrease in the demand in Nowrangapur and a slight increase in Jeypore taluk.

The rented taluk of Koraput stood at the same figure as in the two previous years, viz., Rs. 13,200.

The abkári sist is collected very unevenly, the greater part being paid in the last months. The deputy tahsildars explain this by the fact that the consumption in the last month during the so-called "hunting feast" is much greater than at any other period of the year. This may be partially true, though I can scarcely believe that the consumption in this one month amounts to 75 per cent. of the total consumption for the year.

Another point remains to be noticed. Padwa belongs to Koraput taluk and is rented with the Koraput farm. It is situated between Araku and Nandapore, both

of which belong to the Potinghi taluk. It is impossible to pass from Koraput to Padwa without passing through the Potinghi taluk. The same remark applies to opium licenses.

I think it would be advisable to exchange Padwa for Nandapore, at any rate in so far as the abkári renter's lease is concerned; while I think it would be also advisable to go further in this direction and make an actual transfer of these places between the taluks, Koraput giving Padwa to Potinghi in exchange for Nandapore.

9. *Opium.*—The opium renter for the year 1886-87 was Ansuram Sadasook Bhattad. He kept the various depôts well supplied with opium; and the opium supplied seems to have been of good quality. There can be no doubt, however, that watered opium has been sold to the people in considerable quantities: but whether the adulteration has been the work of the depôt gumastahs, or of the licensed vendors, it is difficult to say. The depôt gumastah at Jeypore was prosecuted for selling adulterated opium, and though circumstances were very suspicious and supported by incorrect entries in the accounts, there was no absolute proof against him, as the opium even if adulterated was not deleterious. There have been no cases brought to my knowledge in which the low price opium of the hills has been smuggled into the plains for sale; the facilities of this unlawful traffic are considerable, and I cannot help thinking that it not unfrequently takes place. I have already suggested, in a separate letter, the advisability of making a charge for licenses which are at present granted gratis. The profits of the vendors average from Rs. 150 in the country to Rs. 250 in the town, and a charge of Rs. 50 for license might be easily made, or the shops put up to auction without affecting the interests either of the people or of the renter. It would be merely a diminution of the privilege granted to the vendors, who are both able and willing to pay for their license. The whole question of the opium traffic in the hills will be dealt with separately. There can be no doubt that it is both on the increase and tends to lessen the physical energies of the hill population.

10. *Currency.*—I have been much struck by the tenacity with which the people of this division cling to old customs; and this is especially the case in regard to their currency. Rupees, half-rupees, are, it is true, willingly accepted by the people everywhere, without reference to the date of coinage, probably because the difference between those of recent date and those coined in the days of the Company is imperceptible, while their sist can be always paid in these coins.

With the smaller silver and copper coins, the case is different. The small silver coins (4-anna and 2-anna pieces) are held in great abhorrence by the people, and in the more backward tracts are absolutely refused. There are, I think, three causes which contribute to this dislike:—

(1) These coins are small, and so more easily lost, while they do not contain sufficient silver for the manufacture of personal ornaments.
(2) These coins are recent in date; so far as these people are concerned, they are new coins and are distrusted by them.
(3) The high premium which has to be paid in the bazaar for converting the small silver coins into copper.

The new copper coinage is not nearly as acceptable to the people as the old Company's dubbs; this old coin, though much reduced by wear and tear below its original intrinsic worth, has an "affection value" and is much more readily accepted than the old copper coins. The foregoing remarks only apply to parts where copper coins are actually used. There are, however, in the north of Nowrangapur, more backward tracts, where copper currency has never come into existence. Here the only coinage strictly so called consist of rupees and half-rupee pieces, and there is no subsidiary coinage. There is, however, a currency consisting of cowries, 20 of which are approximately equivalent in value to 1 pie. These cowries are used in all the ordinary transactions of daily life, except in so far as they are conducted by actual barter. Other coins besides those mentioned are not used as a medium of exchange, and in the rare cases when they happen to be received they are merely valuable so far as their intrinsic worth is concerned and are almost immediately converted into personal ornaments.

I do not myself believe that this is in any way due to a deficiency of copper coinage. I do not think that any increase in the amount of copper coined, and

brought into circulation, or any increase in the intrinsic worth of the coin issued would ever induce the people in the north of Nowrangapur, in their present state of barbarism, to use it as a medium of exchange. Custom dies hard, and until some improvement is effected in the actual condition of the people, copper coinage will remain to them, as it has hitherto remained, useful only for ornamental purposes.

False Coin.—There have been a considerable number of cases relating to false coinage; these have arisen chiefly in Kotepad and Nowrangapur, and there is reason to believe that the coins are manufactured in Bastar and thence brought into this division.

11. *Wild Animals.*—The number of tigers killed during the year was 44 against 35 in the previous year. The amount paid in rewards for wild animals was Rs. 7,226-8-0; the loss of human life was 96, of cattle 325, though the latter is incorrectly reported and undoubtedly much more in reality than as shown by the returns.

A full statement, comparing the present with previous years, is given in the appendix. I consider that the recent order reducing the rates of reward for wild animals is most suicidal in a division like Jeypore. The people some five years ago were distracted with the "tiger terror" and large tracts were deserted: the rewards, however, proved stronger than their fear: a few successes at the commencement encouraged them still more, and now instead of running away and leaving their villages deserted, they turn out *en masse* if a tiger appears in their neighbourhood. These people take a long time to get an idea thoroughly into their heads; but they got to know and still imagine that they are, or were till recently, entitled to a reward of Rs. 100 for a tiger. They bring the skins willingly and claim the reward as of right; but it is a cruel blow to them, and seems almost breach of faith to receive only Rs. 70, where they fully expected, and believe themselves entitled to, a reward of Rs. 100. Every publicity has been given to the recent orders; and as soon as they are generally known amongst the people, I feel sure that they will not evince such enthusiasm in killing wild beasts as they have evinced during the past two years.

12. *Supplies.*—The question of supplies continues to be a difficult one. At Koraput, Jeypore and Nowrangapur, where kotwals are appointed by the Maharajah, the difficulties are not so great, though even the Koraput kotwal has complained that his present staff of four peons is not sufficient for the growing needs of the place.

The real difficulty, however, is felt at Potinghi, where there is no kotwal, and the sub-magistrate bitterly complains that nearly half the time which should be given to his ordinary work is taken up in obtaining supplies and the post office duties. I think that his position in this respect is much to be pitied, every one who passes through the place, from an acting Public Works Department overseer to the Agent to the Governor, looks to the sub-magistrate to procure supplies in a country where no supplies are to be procured within a radius of 10 miles or more; and in cases where no previous intimation is given, it is absolutely impossible to obtain anything at all. Notwithstanding the evils of the present system, I am quite at a loss to suggest any remedy, unless the entertainment of a special supply peon on the establishment of the Potinghi taluk office, an extra charge which I am afraid the Governnent would not be disposed to sanction.

13. *Postal and Telegraphs.*—The postal arrangements in this division are most inadequate. There are post offices at Koraput, Jeypore, Malkangiri, and experimental post offices have been opened at Kotepad and Nowrangapur. In these offices there is only one post master who has no assistant, and as the post masters are frequently ill and unable to discharge their duties, all tappal is delayed for a corresponding period. I have already suggested that a post office be started at Potinghi. This important station is 27 miles distant both from Koraput and Sálúr, the nearest post offices. The junction with the Central Provinces line, *viâ* Kotepad and Jagdalpur, has not yet been effected. I sincerely hope that it will not be much longer delayed. A telegraph line to some nearer point than Vizianagrum, 93 miles, is much needed. At present no message, however urgent, can be delivered at Waltair in less than two and-a-half days, whilst it not unfrequently happens that all postal communications with that place are, during the rains, cut off for three weeks together, owing to the rivers being in flood.

14. *Jails.*—This is one of the most important questions arising in the division. It has been repeatedly brought to notice that jail accommodation is inadequate; as a rule all prisoners sentenced to upwards of two months are sent to Párvatipur, but as that jail is frequently full, accommodation has to be provided for long-term convicts at Koraput. Matters this year, notwithstanding that sentence of whipping was frequently passed, in cases in which imprisonment would have been a more fitting punishment, reached a climax, and had it not been for the relief afforded by the Jubilee releases, it would have been absolutely impossible to find accommodation for prisoners during the last month of the official year. The buildings are not adapted to a large number of convicts and cannot conveniently hold more than forty; the roof is made of thatch and if a combined effort were made by the prisoners, a considerable number of convicts might effect their escape. There is no hospital accommodation, a rough mud shed being the only place of refuge for the sick prisoners; if any epidemic were to break out it could not fail to spread with alarming rapidity. The Police guard, too, is wholly insufficient; this consists of ten men, of whom six have to be on duty at the jail buildings. Thus there are only four constables available to take out the convicts to hard labor and as no one constable is allowed to have more than five convicts under his charge at any one time, only twenty convicts can be taken out to hard labor. The number of hard labor convicts during the past year has risen to more than sixty-five, so that there is no means of giving each convict more than one and-a-half hours' work a day. Except in so far as they are liable to illness through overcrowding, the lot of the hard labor prisoners at Koraput is essentially a happy one. It is most necessary firstly that the Police guard should be immediately increased as a temporary measure, and secondly that a new sub-jail or hill-jail with proper sanitary arrangement should be erected.

The average daily number of prisoners in this sub-jail during the last year was 58. The average daily number of sick persons was 6, and the number of persons admitted to the jail amounts to 261: but for the Jubilee releases, the daily average would have been much higher.

The corresponding figures were in—

	Total number.	Daily average.
1884	269	25·74
1885	256	37·58

Mention has already been made of the new Jeypore and Potinghi sub-jails under the head of agency works. These when completed will relieve, in a slight degree, the pressure in the Koraput jail, so far as prisoners sentenced to one month only are concerned. The Malkangiri sub-jail has not been inspected during the year.

Some improvements are required in the sub-jail at Nowrangapur; the cells are large, clean and well ventilated. The doors, however, need repairs and they can be easily taken off their hinges; the bars of the windows, too, are made of thin country iron, which bends readily and is not firmly imbedded in the walls.

15. *Jubilee.*—The Jubilee was celebrated at Jeypore on the 16th February, this being the most central place in the division: sports, races, &c., occupied the day and in the evening the Maharajah gave an entertainment with fireworks, &c.

The subscriptions raised in various parts of the division have been devoted to the founding of a hospital at Jeypore, a much needed institution: the Maharajah has consented to supply the balance of funds required for its construction.

16. *Hospital, &c.*—In addition to the hospital abovementioned, the work on the hospital at Nowrangapur sanctioned in G.O., No. 544, dated 19th June 1886, has been commenced. The deputy tahsildars of Malkangiri and Potinghi have reported to me that they are inadequately supplied with medicines though indents have been submitted. I think it important that all deputy tahsildars should always have a sufficient stock in hand. The people readily apply for medicines, but if they find that they cannot get what they want, they will soon stop asking for it. On the other hand, if they are not disappointed in the first instance, they will, where hospitals have been erected, be more eager to come forward for treatment in time of need.

17. *Vaccination.*—There has been a slight decrease in the numbers of persons vaccinated. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 5,611, the number of successful operation being 5,513. The numbers in the previous year were 5,885, 5,723, respectively, and the average for the five previous years 5,887 with 5,673 successful operations. The average cost for case this year amounts to As. 7-0 as against As. 6-9, the average of the previous five years.

Malkangiri taluk again takes the first place: it is strange that this thinly populated taluk should show to better advantage than any of the others: this only shows what can be done elsewhere, if a sufficient interest is taken in the matter by the deputy tahsildar. What I have to complain of is, that the vaccinators are not sufficiently under the control of the revenue officers and refuse to obey their orders. I have on several occasions issued orders to the vaccinators of Nandapore and Potinghi directing them to go to certain places and to accompany the deputy tahsildar on tour, and the deputy tahsildar has also issued orders to the same effect. On every occasion these two vaccinators have refused to obey the orders issued, I have brought their conduct to the notice of the authorities to whom they are subordinates, but I am unable myself to punish them in any way. The deputy inspector of vaccination has only spent three months in the year in this division and hence for the present year there has been practically no means of checking either the work or the return submitted by the vaccinators.

It would, I think, be advisable if the various vaccinators were to submit monthly statements of the villages visited by them, and the number of people operated upon, to the deputy tahsildars of the taluks in which they are working. It is clear that the work can be more effectively checked once a month by the officer who is always present on the spot, instead of once a year by a deputy inspector, who merely makes a flying visit and has no time for anything beyond a most cursory inspection of the implements and work.

The present staff, consisting of 20 vaccinators, ought to be able, without any difficulty, to visit every village in the division in the course of a year. The vaccinators complain, and justly, that there is in certain parts great reluctance evinced by the people to submit to vaccination; in other parts, however, many villages have never been visited at all, where the people have no such objection, nor will such arguments hold good, if, as in the case of the two vaccinators mentioned, they refuse to accompany the taluk authorities on circuit.

18. *Public Health.*—Fever has not, I am informed, been quite so prevalent as usual, though my own camp suffered severely during the months of November and December. The worst of the invalids was my dresser, who had to be sent to Vizagapatam where he nearly died. I was then left for three weeks without any dresser at all. Since I joined in October, my head clerk has had no less than four severe attacks of fever and as the rest of the office is inefficient, the post of second clerk not being yet filled up, my office work has practically been at a stand-still on these occasions.

Small-pox has been extremely prevalent in the Potinghi taluk. The rapid spread of this disease was, I think, in no small measure due to the negligence of the vaccinators to whom I have already alluded.

There has been one case of cholera at Koraput and a few cases in the Potinghi taluk.

19. *Sanitation.*—The only sanitary establishment maintained during the year was at Koraput. This establishment was assisted by convict labor. The deputy tahsildar of Koraput has shown much interest in the planting out of trees and in maintaining the cleanliness of the village. At Jeypore, an establishment has been sanctioned for the next year, but the deputy tahsildar of that place has already shown praiseworthy energy in persuading the people to drain their respective streets: small channels have been dug on either side of each street: the people will, I think, appreciate the result of this labor during the rains.

20. *Season.*—The outturn of the crops during the year was fair, though slightly below the average. In the Potinghi taluk this deficiency was due to the late rains which damaged some of the paddy, after it had been cut and heaped, while in the Jeypore and Nowrangapur taluks the rainfall was slightly below the average. The returns are somewhat irregularly kept.

Bazaar prices have, however, remained stationary at their normal rates, probably due to the fact that less grain has been exported to the plains than in the previous year. The following are the bazaar prices according to the latest returns. Paddy is, however, purchased by merchants direct from the ryots at Rs. 20 a garce. The annexed statement, though somewhat incomplete, shows the rainfall registered at the various stations for the last five years. The average at Koraput for the four previous years is 57 inches. During the early part of the year there appears to have been a considerable amount of cattle disease in Malkangiri taluk. Fodder was obtainable generally in sufficient quantities throughout the year. I think that some ensilage experiments might be tried here with successful results.

21. *Establishment—Special Assistant Agent's Office.*—The post of second clerk has not yet been filled up, as no suitable candidate has applied for the post. Passed candidates will not come to this part unless the rate of pay is increased; and until some steps are taken in this direction, competent men cannot be procured. The clerks in the Public Works Department establishment average Rs. 60, whereas in this office the average pay is Rs. 38 only.

Taluk Offices.—There have been no changes of deputy tahsildars during the past year and none have been away on leave. There have also been very few changes in the taluk offices. The head gumastah of Potinghi was reported incompetent; he has been reduced to second gumastah and transferred to Koraput, his place at Potinghi being filled by the second gumastah in that office.

The head gumastah of Nowrangapur has been reported mad on two occasions; he is utterly incompetent and I doubt whether he will even be fit to return to duty.

22. *Taluk Offices and Sub-Treasuries.*—Four sub-treasuries only have been examined this year, as no visit has been paid to Malkangiri; the balances were found to be correct, and the books generally, with the exception of Nowrangapur, seem to have been carefully kept; at Nowrangapur the stamp chitta was not properly written up at the time of inspection. Strong iron treasure chests are urgently needed in most of the taluk offices, and especially at Koraput, where an unsuccessful attempt was made in the sub-treasury by some Dombs on 24th March; the building itself is in a very weak state, and if only the thieves had gone to work at the right spot, their attempts, aided by the negligence of the guard, would very probably have proved successful. The records and registers in the various taluk offices were fairly well kept during the past year with the exception of service books, which appear to have been badly maintained throughout the division for a considerable lapse of time; the entries in the books generally have not been attested by the initials of the head of the office. In several cases grants of leave have been entirely omitted and in other cases officers have been allowed to retain their service books in their own possession. The attention of the heads of offices has been drawn to all these points, and I hope that I may be able to report an improvement in this respect next year.

Enclosures.

Civil.

Years.	Suits.							
	Pending on 31st March.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending.
1883-84	16	16	..	32	18	..	18	14
1884-85	14	50	..	64	28	..	28	36
1885-86	35	65	..	100	51	18	69	31
1886-87	31	65	..	96	41	46	87	9

Criminal.

Years.	Cases.							
	Pending on 31st March.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending.
1883-84	..	63	..	63	61	2	63	..
1884-85	..	125	..	125	* 122	..	122	3
1885-86	3	71	..	74	† 73	..	73	1
1886-87	1	81	..	82	‡ 78	3	81	1

* 79 for 1884-85 and they were disposed.
† 62 for 1885-86 do. do.
‡ 35 cattle theft cases have come for enhanced punishment and they were disposed.

Criminal and Civil Appeals.

Years.	Criminal Appeals.								Civil Appeals.					
	Pending on 31st March.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.
1883-84	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
1884-85	..	10	..	10	9	..	9	1	3	2	4	..	..	..
1885-86	1	13	..	14	13	..	13	1	4	3	6	..	..	..
1886-87	1	16	..	17	16	..	16	1	7	5	4	§ 2	..	..

§ Both confirmed.

Abkári.

Taluks.	Demand.					Remarks.
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Koraput	11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	13,200 0 0	13,200 0 0	13,200 0 0	Rented.
Jeypore	14,196 0 0	14,196 0 0	14,281 0 0	14,183 0 0	14,535 0 0	Amani.
Nowrangapur ..	8,746 0 0	8,746 0 0	10,160 0 0	9,696 8 0	8,927 8 0	Amani.
Malkangiri	983 0 0	983 0 0	1,274 0 0	1,170 0 0	1,699 0 0	Amani.
Total ..	34,925 0 0	34,925 0 0	38,915 0 0	38,249 8 0	38,774 8 0	

Wild Animals.

Years.	Animals killed by				Amount of reward paid for			
	Tigers.	Cheetahs.	Hyænas.	Bears.	Tigers.	Cheetahs.	Hyænas.	Bears.
					Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1882-83	211	49	..	..	2,655	852 0 0	5	70 0 0
1883-84	201	65	..	..	1,800	1,412 8 0	15	28 8 0
1884-85	198	70	..	..	4,490	2,575 0 0	10	168 0 0
1885-86	254	71	..	..	4,000	2,800 0 0	15	70 0 0
1886-87	165	64	..	..	4,545	2,487 8 0	40	154 0 0

Statement showing the wild animals killed, rewards distributed and loss of life during the year.

Years.	Tigers.	Cheetahs.	Bears.	Hyænas.	Reward paid.	Loss of life.	
						Men.	Cattle.
					Rs. A. P.		
1882-83	28	44	10	1	3,882 0 0	216	260
1883-84	18	59	4	3	3,256 0 0	246	266
1884-85	43	103	24	2	7,243 0 0	155	268
1885-86	35	112	10	3	6,885 0 0	96	325
1886-87	44	100	22	8	7,226 8 0	72	274

Vaccination.

Number of vaccinators.	1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.	
	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.
8 Government staff..	1,955	1,838	1,967	1,897	2,241	2,190	3,281	3,165	2,630	2,570	2,464	2,387	2,185	2,117
12 Zemindari ..	2,487	2,275	2,405	2,272	3,242	3,082	4,076	3,843	3,730	3,627	3,421	3,336	3,446	3,396
Total ..	4,442	4,113	4,372	4,169	5,483	5,272	7,357	7,008	6,360	6,197	5,885	5,723	5,611	5,513

From the Principal Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated 2nd May 1887, No. 338.

I have the honor to report as follows regarding the hill tour made by the Principal Assistant Agent during the past official year 1886-87.

2. During the year, there were several changes in the incumbency of the Principal Assistant Agent's office and the following statement shows the period during which each officer had charge of the office.

Name of officer.	Period of incumbency.
Mr. G. Power	1st April to 24th May 1886.
Mr. K. Purushottam Pantulu	25th May to 21st June 1886.
Mr. H. G. Turner	22nd June to 19th August 1886.
Mr. J. Andrew	20th August to 27th November 1886.
Mr. K. Purushottam Pantulu.	28th November to 27th December 1886.
Mr. O. Wolfe-Murray ...	28th December 1886 to 31st March 1887.

Thus during a period of 111 days during the year, there was no separate European officer in charge of the division.

Mr. Power made a tour through the Golgonda Hills from 22nd April to 12th May and submitted a report to you on the 13th May last. Mr. Andrew visited Lammasinghi on the 28th September last, and submitted a report to you on the state of the Lammasinghi ghât road on the 29th idem. This trip, I believe, resulted in a violent attack of fever and caused him to leave the district on medical certificate not long afterwards.

For my part it will be no doubt in your recollection that I expressed a desire to visit the hills in March and April, but was dissuaded by you on the ground of that being the most unhealthy time of year. As it happened however, I would have hardly been able to do much. I was detained in Vizagapatam owing to your and the only other European Magistrate's (Captain Morris) absence on leave till February 8th. I then had to conduct jamabandi in the two Government taluks and also in two of the Court of Wards' estates, viz., Madgole and Chedikada, in the former of which, you had ordered me in consequence of the numerous petitions for remission to make a very careful inquiry. Jamabandi which was broken into by my having to come in to Vizagapatam again in connection with the inquiry into the loss of "the S.S. *Agra*," was not altogether completed till the end of the official year under report.

I propose on my return to make an extended hill tour spending some couple of months in those tracts, if weather and health permit; I will then report specially on the proposals regarding the enfranchisement of muttas, &c., specified in G.O., No. 3080, dated 18th November 1886.

I have not alluded in this report to the Fitúri which took place in this division in July 1886, partly because I was not here till long afterwards and partly because you yourself summarily put an end to it and made a special report thereon to Government. I believe that matters in that part of the country are now on an extremely peaceful footing and I hope they will remain so, for an indefinite period.

Statement showing the number of Schools in the Agency Tracts of the Division of the Principal Assistant Agent during the official year 1886-87.

Places where the schools are situated.	System under which the school is working.	Number of boys on the rolls on the 31st March 1887.	Average daily attendance.
Golgonda taluk—	Result grant.	38	34
Latchmirpuram	Do.	9	14
Golagondapeta...	None	None	None
Viravilli taluk	None	None	None
Paderu taluk			
	Total ..	47	48

Statement showing the Abkári shops and stills licensed in the Agency portion of the Division of the Principal Assistant Agent during the official year 1886-87.

Village.	Number of shops.	Number of stills.
Golgonda taluk	22	4
Viravilli taluk	1	1
Paderu taluk	10	10
Total ...	33	15

Statement showing the number of Opium shops licensed in the Agency portion of the Division of the Principal Assistant Agent during the official year 1886-87.

Village.	Number sanctioned.	Number worked.
Golgonda taluk	9	9
Viravilli taluk	2	2
Paderu taluk	20	20
Total ...	31	31

Statement showing the number, description and value of suits instituted in the Agency Tracts of the Division of the Principal Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam, during the official year 1886-87.

Year.	Number of suits for disposal.				Nature of the suits entered in column 3.												Value of the suits entered in column 3.													
					Suits for money or movable property.								Title and other suits.				Rupees 10.		Rupees 50.		Rupees 100.		Rupees 500.		Total.					
	Pending at the end of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the end of the year.	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	Moveable property or its value.	Total.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property.	Suits for immovable property.	Total.	Grand total.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24						
Golgonda Taluk.																													
1886-87	17	6	23	23	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	2	6	2	12	1	21	2	142	1	450	2	1,603	8	2,228					
Principal Assistant Agent's Court.																														
1886-87	1	2	3	3	3	2	..	* 2	4	..	..	..	4	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1,603	2	1,603					
Total ..	18	8	26	26	3	4	..	2	6	..	2	2	8	2	12	1	21	2	142	1	450	4	3,206	10	3,831					

* For rent, &c.

Statement showing the Agency Criminal cases filed and disposed of in the Division of the Principal Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam, during the official year 1886-87.

Total Crime.		Of which, grave Crime.						Other Cases.				Remarks.
		Committed to the Agency Sessions Court.		Otherwise disposed of.				Convicted.		Acquitted or discharged.		
				Convicted.		Discharged or acquitted.						
Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	
						Golgonda Taluk.						
15	62	2	39	..	..	1	1	3	3	9	19	Second-class Magistrate's file.
6	24	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	21	Third-class Magistrate's file.
						Viravilli Taluk.						
4	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	11	
						Paderu Taluk.						
20	36	1	1	..	..	..	..	12	16	7	19	
						Principal Assistant Agent's office.						
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	
46	137	4	41	..	..	1	1	20	25	21	70	

Statement showing the amount of rewards paid for the destruction of wild beasts in the Agency Tracts of the Division of the Principal Assistant Agent during the official year 1886-87.

Tigers.		Number of persons killed by tigers.	Cheetahs.		Number of persons killed by cheetahs.	Bears.		Number of persons killed by bears.	Hyaenas.		Number of persons killed by hyaenas.
Number killed.	Reward paid.		Number killed.	Reward paid.		Number killed.	Reward paid.		Number killed.	Reward paid.	
	Rs.			Rs.	*Golgonda Taluk.*		Rs.			Rs.	
2	200	4	8	200	..	5	35	..	1	5	..
					Viravilli Taluk.						
1	100	..	4	100	..	2	10	..	..	..	..
					Paderu Taluk.						
..	..	..	8	170	..	3	21	..	..	..	..
3	300	4	20	470	..	10	66	..	1	5	..

From E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam District, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Pârvatipur, 15th June 1887, No. 331.

I have the honor to submit the report on the hill tracts of my division for the year 1886-87.

I was in charge throughout the year.

2. *State of season, crops and cattle.*—The rainfall was much heavier than usual. At Rayaghada 50$\frac{1}{5}$ inches were registered against 46$\frac{1}{2}$ inches in 1885-86, and at Gunupur there were 52$\frac{2}{5}$ inches in the year under report, figures for the previous year not being available. Prices were fairly low and stationary. Crops would have yielded very well, but for the excessively heavy rain in November. From what I saw, I should say that the paddy crop suffered most. As it was, paddy, sugar-cane

and dry crops yielded little more than ½ crop, but tobacco, mustard, &c., came up to ¾ crop.

Cattle were attacked with dysentery to a considerable extent. The Rayaghada Deputy Tahsildar reports that the cattle-disease medicines supplied by Government proved very efficacious in curing the suffering animals.

3. *Public peace and condition of the people.*—The year has been one of profound tranquility and complaints have been rare. The hill folk have been almost universally contented and prosperous. Zemindari officials and the people have been on good terms except in a few instances.

A petition presented by the ryots of Kumbariputti against the amin of Narayanapatnam, accusing him of misappropriating money entrusted to him for repairing their irrigation tank was carefully investigated and the complaint found to be unfounded. The ryots of Gumma mutta in the Kurupám zemindari complained that their zemindar, neglecting your stringent orders on the subject issued to him in 1885, had again begun to levy in their villages russams such as house-tax, ghee-tax, fowl-tax and the like. A report on this subject was submitted to you in November last.

There were some attempts on the part of the Keradango Patro in Ganjam to set aside the decision of Messrs. Welsh and Joseph fixing the boundary line between his territory and that of the Bhimpuram Patro in our district. This matter too has been brought to your notice. I have recommended that the line be marked out with large stones, and if that is done, I have no reason to anticipate any further trouble in the vicinity.

4. *Public health.*—The health of the people in these tracts has been generally good. In March there were a few cases of cholera at Jagannadhapuram some four or five miles from Gunupur. Preventive measures were at once adopted, and the outbreak soon subsided with but three deaths.

Small-pox prevailed in Gunupur town and neighbourhood during the last two months of the year.

The Rayaghada Deputy Tahsildar reports that the vaccinators did good work in his taluk and that an outbreak of small-pox was quickly suppressed owing to their efforts.

Fever seems from all accounts to have been of a milder type than usual. My office establishment and various followers almost entirely escaped fever, though I was travelling without a break from November 14th to January 9th, which is, I consider, about the most feverish time of year in my hills.

5. *Hospitals.*—The hospital at Gunupur has been lately repaired. The sheds in the in-patients' ward are invariably filled by sick police constables from Bissemkatak, Gudari, Putasaigi and Gunupur divisions. Accommodation is insufficient in every way. 1,602 civil out-patients were treated in 1885-86, and 1,663 in the year under report. Of these, 293 persons were suffering from malarious fever and ague, 162 from ulcers, 132 from worms, and as many as 284 from ophthalmia. The District Surgeon remarks that a compounder is required for this hospital, and that the medicine indent should be raised from the 3rd to the 2nd class. I think, however, that things may as well go on as they are until the new hospital recently sanctioned by Government is taken in hand by the Public Works Depa rtment

The plans and estimates submitted by me last year for the hospitals and dressers' quarters at Rayaghada and Bissemkatak have been approved, and a sum of Rs. 8,666-10-8 allotted for the buildings (*vide* G.O., dated 19th June 1886, No. 544, Financial).

The District Engineer has, I regret to say, raised difficulties in the way of their construction by his department, and we are at present looking out for some satisfactory Supervisor for the works. Some three months ago, I forwarded for your favorable consideration an application from some influential inhabitants of Rayaghada, begging that a hospital assistant might be sent to them at once, and allowed to dispense medicines in a building that they would provide. This concession would be a great boon to the people of this rising place.

6. *Sanitation.*—The towns of Rayaghada and Bissemkatak have been kept very clean by the conservancy sweepers who have also done useful work in the way of digging drains and channels. The establishment at Gunupur is quite inadequate to the size of the place, and an additional sum of Rs. 200 has been provided under the head of sweepers in the budget for 1887-88. In November last I found the greater part of the town extremely filthy, the principal streets alone were being regularly swept, while the rest were full of rubbish, and decaying vegetable matter, and infested with pigs. I directed the prosecution for public nuisance of those house-owners who should in future wilfully spoil the streets in which they lived.

7. *Vaccination.*—A table is appended showing the figures for 1886-87 compared with those of the previous year. There was a marked and satisfactory increase of operations in Rayaghada, and a slight improvement in Gunupur, the returns for Bissemkatak being practically the same as before. Orders have been lately issued by the District Surgeon that a vaccinator should invariably follow me when on tour in the hills.

Taluks.	Number vaccinated during the year 1885-86.				Number vaccinated during the year 1886-87.			
	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.
Gunupur	997	972	8	17	1,034	1,026	3	5
Bissemkatak	367	356	8	3	376	364	9	3
Rayaghada	674	672	..	2	971	960	5	6
Total ..	2,038	2,000	16	22	2,381	2,350	17	14

8. *Public Works.*—A sum of Rs. 8,550 was originally provided in the sanctioned budget for new works, and Rs. 8,160 for repairs. As, however, you were of opinion that it was impossible for me to spend the whole of the money, you transferred Rs. 8,250 from new works and Rs. 1,700 from repairs to the Assistant Agent's division. I must here in self-defence state that I should have gladly spent the whole of the original allotment had I been able to do so, but I was entirely crippled by the want of an overseer. Man after man has been tried in this division, but few, if any, can stand the perpetual travelling in feverish localities, and almost all turn out to be thoroughly dishonest. The annexed table shows the final allotments after transfers and the expenditure on each work.

	Allotment.			Expenditure.		
Repairs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Chollapadam-Rayaghada road	3,500	0	0	3,646	5	3
Párvatipur-Narayanapatam road	1,500	0	0	1,355	7	11
Soura Hills road	150	0	0	150	0	0
Khond Hills roads	300	0	0	249	15	10
Rest-houses	960	0	0	939	8	0
New Works.						
Rest-house at Komatlapeta	200	0	0	200	0	0
Sheds for native officers at various places ...	150	0	0	...		
Total ...	6,760	0	0	6,741	5	0

N.B.—This is exclusive of the charges for conservancy and ferry establishments which do not fall under the head of public works.

Road from Chollapadam to Rayaghada.—This road, by far the most important in the division, is at present in excellent order but difficult to maintain in such owing to the enormous cart and pack bullock traffic constantly passing over it. It is moreover intersected by geddas, the bridges across which incessantly require repairs.

Road from Párvatipur to Narayanapatam.—The allotment was spent chiefly in rendering the numerous rocky ghâts passable for cart traffic. I examined the track two months ago, and found it greatly improved.

The good order of the above two roads is due to the efforts of K. Narasimharan, the energetic deputy tahsildar of Párvatipur, who in the absence of an overseer has mastered several of the latter's duties, and proved invaluable in getting the work pushed on. I myself have on several occasions personally inspected work.

Soura Hills road.—The Putosingi ghât which was lately covered with boulders and altogether in a dangerous condition has been repaired under the direction of the Gunupur Deputy Tahsildar.

Khond Hills roads.—The usual jungle clearing and repairs to bridle-paths have been carried out.

Rest-houses.—All have done up and are well kept. A new rest-house has been built at Komatlapeta.

9. *Opium and Abkári.*—The systems have worked well. Depôts were opened by the monopolists Hemraz Ramlal and Co. at Gunupur, Rayaghada and Bissemkatak; at each the supply was sufficient. Opium licenses are held by respectable persons, in many cases by the village heads, and no complaints of adulteration were received.

Prosecutions for breaches of the Abkári laws were few and far between.

10. *Crime.*—The offences of cattle theft and mischief by killing cattle have prevailed to a great extent throughout the year in spite of the heavy punishments awarded by the magistracy. The Khonds of Bissemkatak and of the Gudari and adjoining muttas are the chief offenders. These people will steal a bullock from a herd, lead it away, and kill it for the sake of its flesh. Stray cattle, especially, fall victims to their axes. No attempt is made to discover the owner, nor is the animal ever given up to the authorities; it is butchered there and then, and the offender usually discovered in the act of cooking the fresh meat. So far as I know no theft or misappropriation is ever committed with a view to retain the animal alive in the offender's possession, or for the sake of the skin; a meal of flesh is the sole inducement to the crime. The Souras are not much addicted to cattle theft and the kindred offences.

11. *Education.*—Very little progress was made during the year; progress however was next to impossible under the existing system. The new scheme worked out by you and the Inspector of Schools came into force from 1st April, and I believe it will be attended with excellent results. The Government primary schools at Gunupur and Rayaghada are well attended, and the masters take interest in their work. Several boys, desirous of prosecuting their studies further, lately migrated from Rayaghada to the middle school at Párvatipur. The school at Narayanapatam was ill-attended in spite of our appointing a new master, and my personal endeavours to get the inhabitants to send their children to be taught. I shall impress on the new Hill schools' Superintendent the necessity of working up this school to its former flourishing condition. It is remarkable that in three years the attendance should have fallen from 50 to 15 boys only.

12. *Officials.*—There have been several changes. Rai Bahadur D. Tirupatiraz, Deputy Tahsildar of Gunupur, retired in July on completing his 55th year, and was succeeded by B. Ramanarsu, late manager of the Agent's office. G. Sitaramayya of Bissemkatak was in June transferred to Nowrangapur in the Special Assistant Agent's division, and Sulaiman Khan whose work at Rayaghada had been unsatisfactory was sent to the former taluk. N. Jaya Rao, a Brahmin just returned from a visit of some months to England, was posted to Rayaghada. Sulaiman Khan took furlough at the beginning of February, and was succeeded by P. Nagesvara Rau, an accountant in the Collector's office, and formerly Deputy Tahsildar of Koraput. I have nothing to complain of in my present taluk officers. All are acquainted with English, intelligent and capable of turning out good work.

13. *Touring with details.*—Eighty-four days were spent in camp as follows:—

	Days.		Days.
April	6	November	17
June	4	December	31
September ...	11	January	15

In April, I went through the Sálúr Agency up the D. P. W. ghât to Pottingi to hold the preliminary inquiry into what was known as the Bastar kidnapping case. The ghât road was in first rate order in spite of the heavy cart traffic then passing over it.

In June I made a short trip to Rayaghada for the purpose of examining road work. I again visited Rayaghada in September in the middle of the heavy rains; this time with a view to induce the Singupur Khonds to pay their sists to the deputy tahsildar as they were withholding payment to their Rani. My visit resulted in the collection of nearly Rs. 5,000.

In November the rains having apparently ceased, I started out on a long round of inspection, some details of which are noted below:—

Gumma Lakshmipuram—November 15th and 16th.—Inquired into the petition presented by the ryots of Gumma mutta against the Kurapam zemindar.

Gunupur—November 18th to 27th.—Spent 2 or 3 days in inspecting the Taluk office, sub-jail, &c.; found everything in fair order. Settled various matters that had been kept for disposal locally. Did not see the new Amin, Bazar Venkata Rau, who was said to have gone away sick to Vizagapatam, nor the new deputy tahsildar who was on leave. The Acting Deputy Tahsildar S. V. Subba Rau seemed to be getting on very well.

Limmabhadra—November 28th.—The new rest-house here, the last of many such works carried out by old Tirupati Raz, is a satisfactory building.

Gudari—November 29th to December 2nd.—This place has considerable trade in grain, and is much cleaner and better kept than Gunupur. It is the head-quarters of a small but very fertile estate belonging to the Nowrangapur Ranis yielding some Rs. 20,000 a year. Had some conversation with the Amin, an Urya Brahmin whose pay is Rs. 30 a-month with allowances. He goes once or twice a year to Nowrangapur with his accounts, and receives the orders of his employers in various revenue matters. The estate seems to be well administered, a contrast to the neighbouring property of the Jeypore Maharajah. Made some inquiries about the timber trade. Salwood is cut by the hill people in the Khond hills to the north of the Gudari country and floated down the Vamsadhara river. No license is required for felling. Some of the timber is stopped at Gudari and the rest taken on to Gunupur. The salwood annually brought down to the former place fetches some Rs. 300 on the spot. The purchasers are chiefly traders from Calingapatam in Ganjam at which place the Vamsadhara runs into the sea. They pay Rs. 4 for a log 3 cubits in circumference and 10 cubits in length, and will sell it in the plains for Rs. 10 or 12. In addition to the price of the wood, seigniorage of Re. 1 must be paid at Gunupur to the Jeypore Maharajah's officials, who will otherwise not allow the rafts to pass down the river. Seigniorage was formerly levied at Rs. 8 per raft of 12 logs, but the rate has been recently raised.

Karlaghati—December 3rd.—Arrived here after a march of over 16 miles, chiefly through open valleys cultivated with paddy. This is the principal village of a mutta rented by a patro named Sidda Narsing Dhora whose grandfather came from Bobbili. There were formerly 66 villages in the mutta, but 13 were deserted 2 or 3 years ago on account of tiger terror. The sist formerly paid to Jeypore was only Rs. 600, but 5 years ago it was raised to Rs. 800, and to Rs. 1,000 2 years after. The patro collects Rs. 1,150 from his 53 village heads who farm their respective villages. People all quiet; hardly any crime. No fever or other disease. Paddy grown locally is exported to Gudari on pack bullocks.

Dongasurada—December 4th.—Came on from Karlaghati through the sal jungle. Saw several fine trees, little timber being cut in the neighbourhood. There is a patro here called Samosundara whose family was of Kimedi in Ganjam half a century ago. The mutta consists of 25 villages, of which 20 alone pay sist, the remaining 5 having been but recently colonised. The yearly sist payable to Jeypore is Rs. 650. The Majjis or village heads are all well conducted and give no trouble whatever.

Kutragada—December 5th.—This village is in the territory of the Bissemkatak Raja, and the head-quarters of a mutta leased out to Bisvantho Patro in whose family it has been for 40 years. The patro collects Rs. 1,400 sist from his 20 villages, and

pays Rs. 800 yearly to his Raja, besides attending on him at Dasara with 40 paiks. No epidemic has visited the mutta for the last 5 years. Tobacco grows well and is much cultivated. Merchants come all the way from Raipur and Sambalpur in the Central Provinces, and buy it at the rate of 10 or 12 annas a viss. Sal trees are not felled for sale as there is no one to buy, but a great deal of wanton destruction of timber takes place in clearing land for cultivation. There has been no wild beast terror here, or in the Khond hills generally this year.

Bissemkatak—December 7th to 11th.—Reached this place *via* Patroguda, a village 12 miles to the north on the road leading to the Central Provinces. Intended to have pushed on to the frontier, but was warned that heavy rain was about to fall, and as certain witnesses in the Singupur suit for the taking of whose evidence you had issued a Commission to me, had been summoned to attend at Rayaghada by the middle of the month, I turned back and gave up my plan for the time being. Rain fell during the greater part of my stay here, and the previous extreme cold gave way to warm damp weather. Made the usual inspection. The new Taluk office had stood the monsoon admirably. Its constructor, the Tat Rajah's Dewan, lately died unfortunately for us, otherwise we should have ere now had the hospital in course of erection. Had several interviews with the Raja who was flourishing; settled a quarrel between him and his Gussayi or priest about the latter's right of entrance to the temple in the fort.

Rayaghada—December 14th to 24th.—Came on here through Balaga and Komatlapeta, and found that part of my office establishment that had been left at head-quarters awaiting me. Did ordinary office work, besides making the usual examination of the Taluk office, &c., and going out on several occasions towards Párvatipur to inspect road work. Saw something of Gade Appa Rau, the Jeypore Dewan, who had come from Vizagapatam in connection with the Singupur suit. The sub-magistrate bitterly complained of the conduct of the police both of Rayaghada and Singupur stations. The taluk had been without an Inspector for some 4 months, and the stations not visited by the Assistant Superintendent for nearly 18 months. Owing to this extraordinary state of affairs, the whole force of constables had become utterly demoralized, and moreover, as I found, a general source of terror to the people. Since this, several men of long standing in the taluk have on my representation been transferred.

Singupur Estate—December 26th to 30th.—The road from Rayaghada was as usual crowded all along with Brinjari traffic, so much so that where the track narrowed it was occasionally necessary to stop one's horse for several minutes until a whole caravan had passed by. At Sikrapayi where a day's halt was made some Khonds came in to pay their respects and sist at the same time. On reaching the capital found that the Rani was absent in Vizagapatam on business connected with the suit brought against her by the Jeypore Maharajah. Disposed of a large number of miscellaneous petitions that had been kept for local inquiry. Many hillmen turned up from different villages to see me. They complained of the difficulty they experienced in going all the way to Rayaghada to pay sist to the deputy tahsildar, but when told to pay to the estate manager they raised objections. However the advisability of adopting the latter course was clearly pointed out to them, and they have so far taken my advice that the manager has lately reported that out of a demand of Rs. 24,000 for fasli 1295, Rs. 4,000 only remain uncollected, and can be recovered by civil suits which the Rani has instituted in the Agency munsif's court, and that he is getting on well with the current fasli's collections. The manager is not popular among the Khonds and seems to show but little tact in dealing with them; he says that their unwillingness to pay sist to him is due to the Rani's action in adopting a son contrary to their wishes, while the Rani in her turn throws all the blame on the manager's bad management and the presence at Singupur of one Chompa Jhora, the concubine of her late husband and mother of Gopinatha Devu, whom the hillmen wished to make their Raja on his father's death. My opinion is that their hankering after this boy has died a natural death, and that backed up by the mischievous curnams of the place, they are taking advantage of the unsettled succession to give trouble. As soon as the law courts determine who is to be their future Chief, they will no doubt resign themselves to fate and pay him his just dues without further question.

Komatlapeta—December 31st to January 4th.—This place, situated at the junction of the Singupur and Bissemkatak roads, is the healthiest in the Rayaghada taluk, and it is to be regretted that it was not selected as the kasba station. Gave instructions for the building of a new rest-house.

From Komatlapeta I went to Rayaghada whence after a short stay I set out for Párvatipur, my head-quarters, arriving on the 9th January after an absence of nearly two months.

Towards the end of January I visited Naraynapatam, spending six days in the Agency.

In February I was in the Sálúr taluk and about to visit Pottingi, but had suddenly to return to arrange the Jubilee releases at the hill jail. After the Jubilee, I was about to start again for the Agency with a view to complete the four months' tour prescribed by Government, but was summoned by you to Vizagapatam, there to look after the Huzur office during your own hill tour. My unexpected stay of six weeks at the district head-quarters was, as you are well aware, the sole reason for my short travelling, and I need not dwell here on the reluctance with which I was obliged to give up a projected trip to the Soura hills and other parts of my division.

From M.R.Ry. V. JAGANNADHA ROW, General Duty Deputy Collector, Vizianagrum Division, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Vizianagrum, 18th June 1887, No. 280.

I have the honor to submit my report on the administration of the Agency tract of Pálkonda for the year 1886-87.

2. Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. have had charge of this tract for a long series of years, *i.e.*, from Fasli 1256 to Fasli 1295, and during the year under report it was for the first time excepted from their lease, and taken under the direct management of Government. Materials, necessary for an annual report, therefore, are wanting on several points, and endeavours will, however, be made to put together all available information.

3. This tract consists of a group of low hills, not more than 3,000 feet over the sea level, and is about 160 square miles in extent, its extreme length from east to west being 32 miles, and its extreme breadth from north to south being 8 miles. It is bounded on the *north* by the Párlakimedi zemindari; *east* in part by the same zemindari, and in part by the Karkavalsa and Hiramandalam estates of the Chicacole taluk; *south* by the ordinary tract of the Pálkonda taluk; and *west* by the Kurapam and Merangi zemindaris.

4. This range of hills is unconnected with the other agency tracts of the district, and forms the natural boundary between Vizagapatam and Ganjam. The rocks are "all of hornblende state, the strata of which are well defined; the same rock, found near Chicacole, is probably a deramation of this centre group, which appears to give off branches in different directions." The scenery is in some places extremely beautiful and picturesque. There are numerous ever-flowing streamlets, which wind their course through the hills and give luxuriance to the vegetation all round. Nearly all of them descend into the Pálkonda plains, and ultimately fall into the Langulya river, enriching the lands as they go along. From the fertility derived from these streamlets, Pálkonda taluk is properly styled "Palakunda" (= milk-pot) taluk.

Vide page 35 of the District Manual.

5. The most important routes through which these hills can be reached are the following :—

I. The Santarnarisipuram pass. This is the westernmost route, and is nearly as good as the Setampeta pass.
II. The Thotukupayi ghât, leading from Viraghattam to Kodulu Viraghattam.
III. The Achabu ghât, leading from Jamparukota to Donuvayi and other places.
IV. The Vone and Setampeta passes, leading from Pálkonda to Addubangi in the Párlakimedi estate.
V. The Gadili ghât, leading from Pedapeta to Kadagandi.
VI. The Kottapeta route, leading from Annampeta to Kadagandi. This is the easternmost route.

The history of the Setampeta pass will be noted further on. At present bandies pass along this route to Gunupur and Párlakimedi with some difficulty. No. VI is also used by bandymen up Kadagandi, for the purpose of procuring firewood. Nos. I, IV and VI are capable of improvement, so as to be made fit for wheeled traffic, and the rest on steep ghâts.

6. In the middle of September last, the Deputy Tahsildar of Pálkonda and myself accompanied the Agent to Setampeta, where we stayed on the 16th and 17th idem. From there we cut across the hills and proceeded westwards to Donuvayi, a distance of 12 miles, and there stayed from the 18th to the 21st idem. At both these stations the jamabandi of the hill villages was conducted * by the Agent, and in the course of it, the people were made to understand that the agency portion was excluded from the lease of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. and that they should henceforth regard themselves as ryots directly under Government, and pay their rents to the Deputy Tahsildar of the taluk and not to the renters' agent as heretofore. I went to Setampeta again in February 1887 and had an interview with a large number of the hill people. On the 9th instant, at Pálkonda, I had a bhêt of nearly 200 hillmen, they having come there for the weekly market. I was happy to note on both occasions that they were quite satisfied with the measures adopted by the Agent at the jamabandi, and that they were quite contented. They had, as a rule, no complaints to make except, perhaps, in regard to trifling differences among themselves.

	Villages.
* At Setampeta	62
At Donuvayi	56
Total ...	118

7. *Population.*—The entire population of the agency villages, according to the census of 1881, is 9,098, of whom 4,733 are males, and 4,365 females. They all live, more or less, by agriculture. They belong chiefly to the Jatapa and Soura castes, and are, as a body, peaceful cultivators. Their chief arms of offence and defence are bows and arrows, axes and swords. There are very few persons among them who possess or know the use of guns. The total number of houses owned by them is 2,143, each accommodating $4\frac{1}{4}$ persons on an average.

8. The number of villages comprised in the tract is 118 as particularised below :—

Muttahs.	Villages.				
	Jerayati.	Mokhasa.	Rasta.	Service Inam.	Total.
I. Rama	8	...	7	2	17
II. Konda	37	2	...	1	40
III. Kottam	56	5	...	...	61
Total ...	101	7	7	3	118

Of the 101 jerayati villages, 44 were held on mustazari (*i.e.*, single rent), and the rest on ryotwari tenure up to the end of Fasli 1295.

9. The annexed statement shows the demand of these villages for Fasli 1296 as settled at the last jamabandi, in comparison with that of Fasli 1295 :—

Items.	Fasli 1295.		Fasli 1296.		Difference.		Remarks.
	Number of ryots.	Demand.	Number of ryots.	Demand.	Number of ryots.	Demand.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1. Ryotwar ..	116	2,321 1 6	* 278	* 3,662 5 7	134	480 7 4	* Of these 117 ryots and Rs. 1,153-5-7 belong to the old mustazari villages, and Rs. 198-14-0 is land-cess merged with land assessment under the Agent's orders.
2. Mustazari ..	28	860 12 9					
3. Kondapodus ..	1,263	..	1,263	41 15 6	..	41 15 6	Of these 57 belong to Rama muttah and 22 belong to Rasta villages. They have been charged at $8\frac{1}{2}$ annas each. The sist of the podus in Konda and Kottam muttahs is supposed to be included in their Gudikattu assessment.
4. Rasta lands ..	18	..	† 32	168 5 0	14	168 5 0	† All these are new men and are actual cultivators.
5. Land-cess ..	..	219 4 6	..	‡ 20 6 6	..	198 14 0	‡ The difference Rs. 198-14-0 is now included in jerayati sist for Fasli 1296 under the Agent's order.
6. Fruit trees ..	1	500 0 0	77	617 0 0	76	117 0 0	
7. Minor Inams ..	57	70 15 0	57	70 15 0	..	..	
8. Mokhasas ..	2	30 12 0	2	30 12 0	..	..	
9. Service Inams ..	3	21 0 0	3	21 0 0	..	..	
10. Miscellaneous ..	..	..	1	3 0 0	§ 1	§ 3 0 0	§ This is the rent of a bangalow site on the Narendrapuram Rasta land, *i.e.*, near Setampeta Indigo factory.
Total ..	1,488	4,023 13 9	† 1,713	4,635 11 7	225	611 13 10	

10. *Ryotwari and Mustazari.*—The agency villages have never been formally payamayished (*i.e.*, surveyed according to the old method) and settled, and there are no accounts to show their area, except for the eight villages comprised in the Rama muttah. In the year 1846, when the whole of the Pálkonda taluk, including the agency tract, and the Honjeram muttah were leased out for the first time to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., a late Agent of this district, roughly assessed the patches of land then under cultivation in the agency, and included the same in the amount of the lease. The assessments then fixed are still noted separately in the ryots' puttas with the designation of the "Gudikat" assessments, those charged by the renters on subsequent cultivations being called "Varakat" assessments. Of the figures given against ryotwari and mustazari in the foregoing statement, Rs. 1,097-8-0 were Gudikat assessment and the rest Varakat, as particularised below :—

Muttahs.	Fasli 1295.				Fasli 1296.			
	Gudikat.	Varakat.	Land-cess (now Fasli 1296) included in the assessment.	Total.	Gudikat.	Varakat.	Land-cess.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Rama ..	450 12 0	248 6 3	43 11 3	742 13 6	450 12 0	528 8 1	..	979 4 1
2. Konda ..	281 0 0	644 4 0	57 13 3	983 1 3	281 0 0	730 4 0	..	1,011 4 0
3. Kottam ..	365 12 0	1,191 12 0	97 5 6	1,654 13 6	365 12 0	1,306 1 6	..	1,671 13 6
Total ..	1,097 8 0	2,084 6 3	198 14 0	3,380 12 3	1,097 8 0	2,564 13 7	..	3,662 5 7

11. During the management of the renters, a class of middlemen, called mustazars, were introduced, and 44 villages, paying an assessment of Rs. 916, were rented out to

them on low assessments. These mustazars who lived, as a rule, in the plains, leased out the bulk of the land situated in their respective villages to the resident cultivators thereof for enhanced rates, keeping in a few cases small patches of land under their actual cultivation. During the last jamabandi, complaints were made on all sides that this mustazari system was a fruitful source of oppression and annoyance to the hill people, and it was accordingly decided by the Agent that it should be immediately discontinued, and that the lands be leased out to the resident cultivators for rents hitherto paid by them to the renters. This change of system was hailed by the people concerned, and it has given them the greatest satisfaction. The mustazars used to collect from them rents either in kind or in money, amounting to Rs. 1,707, the assessment which they paid to the renters being only Rs. 916. They further extracted gratuitous labor from the villagers, and mercilessly carried off all the fruits of their agricultural labor, such as vegetables, fruits and pulses. The poor ryots are now relieved of all these troubles. They have in most cases offered to pay the same rents which they were paying to the mustazars, and in others they have offered to pay less. Their applications have been accepted for this year as a tentative measure, and proper assessments will be levied for Fasli 1297. The total amount secured this year is Rs. 1,077-10-0, and four small villages have yet to be leased out. The revenue expected from these villages is about Rs. 80. A total revenue of Rs. 1,330 may fairly be expected from all these mustazari villages from next year.

In regard to the employment of middlemen, such as the mustazars in question, the following stipulation was made in the leases successively granted to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.:—"They covenant that their settlement shall be either ryotwar or on the system of joint village rents, a resort to middlemen being absolutely disallowed (the three hill muttahs of Konda, Kottam, and Rama excepted"). The renters had thus authority to employ these men in the agency portion, but they would perhaps have done better if they had refrained from doing so. The reasons which induced the Government to prohibit the employment of middlemen in the ordinary tracts applied with greater force to the hill tracts, where peoples' opportunities of getting redress were far more restricted than in the plains. Mustazari system having thus ceased to exist during the current fasli, the number of resident ryots, to whom the lands have been rented out and the assessments offered by them are included in the foregoing statement in the figures against "Ryotwar." Separate puttas will shortly be issued to them. It has been decided by the Agent that the same form of putta which is in use in the ordinary ryotwari taluks should be adopted in these tracts,—a condition, however, being inserted in them to the effect that the patta holders cannot transfer their holdings, either wholly or in part, without the previous approval of the divisional officer. This is a very wholesome provision, inasmuch as it checks the growing tendency among the hill people to borrow money from the low-country sowcars, and transfer their lands to them by mortgage, sale or otherwise. As it is, most of the hill ryots are very unfortunately in the hands of sowcars and sondees (dealers in liquor), who lend money or supply liquor on very exorbitant terms, and ease them of all their produce, leaving them only the bare necessaries of life.

12. The soil is naturally rich and fertile; and it belongs chiefly to the "red ferruginous series," *i.e.*, yerra jikata nela, and yerra isuka nela, clay preponderating in the former, and sand or gravel in the latter. There is also an intersprinkling of the "white and gray calcareous series," *i.e.*, tella nela mixed with guvvarayi and sand. There are fine stretches of paddy ground in nearly all the villages. The chief crops grown are paddy, raggy, cholam, varagu, kambu, lamp-oil seed, red gram and horse-gram. The people live chiefly on dry grains. The other important products are tamarind, saffron, nigger seed and myrabolams.

13. *Kondapodus.*—There are altogether 1,263 kondapodus or hill-clearings in these Agency tracts as particularized below:—

	No.	Assessment paid. Rs. A. P.
1. Rama mutta, including 22 podus in the Rasta villages	79	41 15 6
2. Konda mutta	520	...
3. Kottam mutta	664	...

Kondapodus are temporary cultivations, the sites being changed every third or fourth year. The average extent of a podu is about 4 acres. Nearly every owner of a *house* in the hills owns a podu, and the grain * grown in these podus is the staple article of their food. Any interference with it will seriously jeopardize their means of subsistence. Further, the cultivation does not at present prevail in the reserved tracts, nor in the places where any valuable timber is likely to grow. It is confined chiefly to the inner slopes of the hills. It may be noted with reference to paragraph 6 of G.O., dated 28th October 1886, No. 669, Revenue, that certain blocks in the hills have already been selected, wherein *all* cutting and podu cultivation have been strictly forbidden. Adverting to the direction of Government, that "the forest along the face of the hills forming the main range also demands strict reservation of this kind," it is observed that there is no such thing as the *main range* among these hills, and that they are a mere cluster of hills, large and small in size.

* Cholam. Varagu. Kambu. | Red gram. Lamp-oil seed. Saffron.

14. Of the 79 podus in the Rama mutta, 57 are in the Jerayati villages, and 22 in the Rasta villages. The sist of the former was being collected by the karnam of the mutta and enjoyed by him as part of service emoluments, under orders of Mr. P. B. Smollet, a former Agent to the Governor, issued on 22nd June 1850 in supersession of his own orders, dated the 23rd February preceding. The earlier order declared that the karnam had no right whatever to the kondapodus, but the later order recognised his right to them on the ground that he had been enjoying them for a considerable time previously. There being no sanad or document to show when these podus were originally made over to the karnam as part of service emoluments, and as the continuance of the privilege was fraught with mischief, and as the service-holder had other emoluments which were sufficient for the service rendered by him, the Agent decided at the last jamabandi that the podus be resumed and that the cultivators thereof be directed to pay the assessment into the taluk treasury. This order has been carried out. Each podu-holder hitherto paid to the karnam a uniform sist of $8\frac{1}{2}$ annas, 8 annas representing the land assessment and half-anna the land cess. The same rate has now been charged, and shevoy jama memorandum in the form used in the ordinary ryotwari taluks of the district will shortly be issued to each podu-holder. The nature of the Rasta villages will be noticed further on. They were also resumed † at the last jamabandi, and so were the podus therein contained. These podus, which are 22 in number, have also been assessed and treated in the same manner as the other podus in the Rama mutta. As regards the bulk of the podus, which are in the Konda and Kottam muttas, it was asserted by the ryots at the last jamabandi that they had been enjoying them from time immemorial, that the existence of these podus was duly considered in 1846 when their Gudikat assessments were fixed, and that they are not now bound to pay any extra assessment on their account. Some of the podus are cultivated by the Puttadars themselves, and others by their Soopayakaries (*i.e.*, sub-tenants). The latter pay the former for each podu one rupee on account of shist and one anna for land cess. The Puttadars appropriate this money for themselves, and pay the prescribed Gudikat assessment alone. The Gudikat assessment of these two muttas is Rs. 1,097-8-0, whereas the Puttadars' income from the podus alone amounts to Rs. 1,258. It more than covers the Gudikat assessment, which is being practically pocketed by the Puttadars. The Deputy Tahsildar of Pálkonda was directed at the last jamabandi to examine the old Gudikat accounts and correspondence of 1846, and report how far the ryots' contention was well founded. The matter is still under investigation and will be reported on separately.

† *Vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 31st January 1887, No. 159.

15. *Rasta lands*, *i.e.*, lands granted for the upkeep of a road. The patches of land herein referred to are 23 in number, and were originally granted for the upkeep of the Seetampeta pass. Their history is briefly as under:—Writing on the 30th June 1835, the late Sir Frederick Adam, Governor of Madras, observed as follows in regard to the Seetampeta pass and the necessity for improving it (*vide* paras. 43 and 44 of his minute printed at pages 64 and 65 of Mr. Russell's report, Vol. I):—

"From Pálkonda, I proceeded into Kimedi through the hills by the pass of Seetampeta, halting at this place, which is in the middle of the pass, during the day. The road through the

pass has been made pretty good; it appears to be much frequented, and its improvement must be of great advantage to the country. The trees and jungle on each side of the road were formerly cut down, but they are now shooting and rising rapidly again. To keep the pass free and open, it is necessary that they should be entirely eradicated. It is a matter of much importance, for it is indispensable to the command of those countries to have an easy access to them, and nothing can be done better calculated to promote their improvement than to facilitate communication between them and the districts on the coast, by which trade will be encouraged, and the people will become more accustomed to peaceable habits. The manner in which the passes can be most effectually cleared and kept open is pointed out by Mr. Russell, in his report upon Kimedi. He suggests that the inhabitants should be encouraged to clear the ground on each side of the road with a view to cultivation, for which the most favorable terms should be allowed, the attainment of revenue from such lands being, as he justly observes, a matter of secondary consideration. I pressed upon the Collector the importance of carrying Mr. Russell's suggestions into execution."

Further on, he observed (*vide* para. 44, *ibid.*):—

"The Collector should endeavour to make a new engagement with some of the leading people in the hill villages in the neighbourhood of the pass for the eradication of the jungles along the road, and for the cultivation of the cleared land on easy terms."

These suggestions were approved and adopted by Government—*Vide* para. 17 of Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 1st September 1835, No. 1067, Revenue, printed at page 86 of Mr. Russell's report, Volume I, Appendix.

16. In accordance with these instructions, Mr. Freese, a late Collector of the district, leased out in May 1836 twenty-three patches of land situated on each side of the pass to the twenty-three Mokhasadars living in the plains of the Pálkonda taluk, on the following conditions:—"That they were to clear the jungle and keep in order the land along which the Seetampeta road passes to the distance of not less than 200 yards in length and 200 yards in width; that they were to enjoy the land so cleared free of rent or kattubadi from Fasli 1246 to Fasli 1250; that from Fasli 1251 they were each to pay a kattubadi of 8 annas per garce on the crop they raised; that if they failed to keep the pass clear of jungle, it was to be cleared on behalf of Government and the cost recovered from them; that so long as they kept the rasta in good order, the lease was to be regarded as a permanent cowle; that whenever any of the Mokhasadars found it impossible to keep to the terms of the lease, he was to report the fact and obtain orders; that the Mokhasadars were at liberty to clear more than the land specified above, subject to the condition that they were to pay kattubadi from Fasli 1251 just as in the case of the other lands." These leases were renewed in March 1840 by Mr. W. M. Arbuthnot, a subsequent Collector, for five years from Fasli 1251. In these, it was stipulated that 100 yards more land in width was to be cleared by the Mokhasadars and enjoyed by them free of kattubadi. The land thus made over to the twenty-three Mokhasadars measures roughly—

	Acs.	Cts.
Dry	78	50
Wet	16	0
Garden	11	0
Total ...	105	50

On some of the patches thus made over, seven small villages were built by the cultivators, and these are called "Rasta villages." The Mokhasadars, who always lived in the plains, did this duty in a rather perfunctory manner, and the result was that the pass had to be opened out in 1869 by Major Grove, a late Senior Assistant Collector, who was formerly employed in the Public Works Department, with a small sum placed at his disposal out of a grant of Rs. 10,000, which had been assigned by Government for expenditure in roads and jungle clearing. The road has since been maintained from the Agency funds,* the present annual grant for the purpose being Rs. 400. It was observed at the last jamabandi that in nearly all cases, the Rasta lands had passed out of the hands of the original assignees by sale or otherwise, and that their present holders had no valid title to them. It was further observed that none of

	Rs.
* 1881-82	500
1882-83	1,530
1883-84	85
1884-85	400
1885-86	400
1886-87	400

them were doing anything for the upkeep of the road, the necessary petty repairs being done from the small Agency grant. There being anyhow no necessity at present for their eradicating the jungle shoots, for which purpose the grants were originally made, the Agent informed them that their services were no longer required, and that the Rasta lands would be fully assessed. Orders were accordingly issued to the Deputy Tahsildar of Pálkonda to fix full assessments on them with reference to their extent and quality, and to invite durkhasts and dispose of them under the ordinary durkhast rules. This has been done, and the result is that the lands have fetched a revenue of Rs. 168-5-0. This money was intended to be spent on the clearing and upkeep of jungle paths, in addition to any other sums that might become available, but the Government have since disapproved* the proposal.

* *Vide* G.O., dated 24th March 1887, No. 652, J.D.

17. The Seetampeta pass has long ceased to be dangerous either from wild beasts or robbers. But this is not all that is needed. This is the chief route which pierces the Pálkonda Agency tract, and its improvement as a pucka-metalled road is an absolute necessity. Earthwork was done to a considerable extent by Major Grove, but, intersected as the pass is by several nullahs, the earth has been very much washed away, and the road is so rugged and steepy in some places that bandies cannot get along with safety. An excellent road, made at the expense of the Parlákimedi estate, runs at right angles to it from the Ganjam coast to Battili, and that portion of the pass which lies in Ganjam has now been pierced with another road. The importance of completing the entire line was pressed upon the notice of Government by Mr. Carmichael in his first Hill report,† March 1863, and estimates were ordered to be prepared by the Public Works Department. Nothing further, however, had been done towards the execution of this important line of communication. The entire length of the road from Pálkonda to the Parlákimedi frontier is about 10 miles, of which 3 miles and 5 furlongs on the Pálkonda side are in the plains. This bit is estimated to cost Rs. 5,700, as will be seen from the enclosed estimate. The financial condition of the Vizianagrum Taluk Board is so low that it cannot hope to find the requisite funds for some years to come. Further, the work is only useful as an adjunct to the agency road, or as a through-traffic communication with Ganjam. A special grant from either the Provincial or District Board's funds has, therefore, to be made, if the road is to be done within a reasonable distance of time. Several bridges and road-dams have to be constructed in the agency portion of the road, and if an annual grant of Rs. 5,000 be made for four years from Provincial funds, the work can, it is hoped, be brought to a completion.

† *Vide* paragraph 6 of the District Manual.

18. *Land-cess.*—Neither the old Local Fund Act IV of 1871, nor the present Local Boards' Act V of 1884, has ever been formally extended to this tract, and yet the renters have been levying land-cess from 1871. It is not clear whether they collected also road-cess under the old Road Fund Act III of 1866. The yearly amount of cess levied, according to the figures of fasli 1295, is Rs. 219-4-6, of which Rs. 198-14-6 appertain to jerayati and Rs. 20-6-6 to inams and mokhasas. Calculated from 1871-72, the total amount of cess in the hills collected by the renters comes, approximately, to Rs. 3,000, and they have not apparently paid any portion of it either to Government or to the Local Fund Board concerned. The amount of land-cess charged on the rented portion of the Pálkonda taluk for 1885-86 was Rs. 8,352, the net revenues on which it was charged being Rs. 1,53,632. The entire land revenue demand payable to the renters by their tenants was Rs. 1,68,000, the amount of rent paid by them to Government during the currency of the last lease being Rs. 13,00,000. It is thus apparent that the land-cess collected by the renters was not taken into account when the cess demand was fixed at Rs. 8,352. The renters' agent objects to pay this amount now to the local board on the ground that it was included in the land-cess demand of former years. If his contention be established, the Local Fund Board will have to refund the money to the Governor's Agent in view to its being spent on the agency roads and communications. There are no means in this office of verifying the statement of the renters' agent. Possibly the necessary data will be forthcoming in the Collector's office. As to the future, it was decided by the Governor's Agent at the last jamabandi that the cess on jerayati lands and on kondapodus should be included in their respective assessments and be recovered as such. This has been done,

and hence the apparent decrease of land-cess for fasli 1296 as shown in the statement at paragraph 9 *supra*. The cess on inams, however, is retained, as it has been hitherto paid for many years. Its name can, if necessary, be changed into *Rastala Pannu* and be utilized in clearing the rastas or paths in or about the villages concerned.

19. *Fruit trees.*—The most important fruit tree that is grown in these tracts is tamarind, and next to it mango. Tamarind trees are usually leased out in June or July, and mangoes in February or March. Hithertofore the renters leased out the fruit trees in the agency as well as in the ordinary tracts together to some individual of the plains, so that he preserved the fruit and took it all down to the markets outside the agency tracts. The result was that the hill people had no tamarind or mangoes to eat, and they bitterly complained of this when the Agent was last in these tracts, *i.e.*, in the middle of September last. On the 3rd August preceding the tamarind trees were leased out by the renters for fasli 1296 for Rs. 601 to one Sahukara Somanna of Pálkonda. This contract was of course *ultra vires*, the renters' connection with the agency having ceased on the 1st July 1886. The Agent accordingly refused to recognize this contract and directed the said Sahukar to refrain from collecting any fruit in these tracts either personally or by agents. The trees were then leased out to the villagers concerned with the result that they fetched Rs. 617, against Rs. 500 in the preceding year. The hill people were much gratified with this measure. In a few cases alone, where the resident ryots did not care to take the trees, they were rented out to others.

20. *Minor inams.*—There are 57 * enfranchised minor inams in these tracts bearing a quitrent and jodi amounting to Rs. 70-15-0. It is curious that the operations of the Inam Department should have extended to the isolated and unsurveyed minor inams in this wild tract. It is desirable that they should be sooner or later surveyed and demarcated, lest the adjoining land will be encroached upon by the inamdars with impunity.

		No.
* Konda muttah	... ...	21
Kottam do.	... ...	31
Rama do.	... ...	5
		—
		57
		—

21. *Mokhasas.*—There are seven villages† in this tract, which are being regarded as mokhasas. Five of these were enfranchised, and the history of the rest is involved in some obscurity. It is being investigated and will soon be brought to book. The first four villages originally belonged to BadangiNarisimharayuningar, mokhasadar of Vonduva near Viraghattam. He is related to the former Rajah of Pálkonda, and the villages in question were granted to his mother as dowry. They were enfranchised in his inam with a quit-rent of Rs. 29, the jodi formerly payable being one rupee. They were at first purchased from him by Digumarti Janakiramaswami, a late deputy tahsildar of the taluk, and were by him sold to his successor in office, viz., Chandu Viraswami Nayudu, in whose daughter's name the sale-deed nominally stands. They are now held by him, but have not been transferred to his name in the Revenue accounts. He has been setting up all kinds of spurious claims to the surrounding hills and jungles, and the necessity of surveying and demarcating the boundaries of his villages, in accordance with the particulars given in the Inam registers, is very pressing. The Agent has already requested the Survey Department to undertake the survey of these villages, and the work will, it is hoped, be carried out soon. Lodisingi, the fifth village, does not find a place in the quit-rent register supplied to the taluk office, but it has been hitherto treated and enjoyed as part of the above estate. The validity of Viraswami Nayudu's claim to this village is being inquired into. Kotham and Korata (Nos. 6 and 7) are being enjoyed by a Relly, *i.e.*, a subsect of the Mala caste, as mokhasas. Kotham was enfranchised with a quit-rent of ten annas, the jodi previously payable being two annas, but Korata does not appear in the quit-rent register at all. It pays no kattubadi or quit-rent. The owner states that the village was treated by the Inam Department as part of somidavalasa,

† 1. Budagarayi.
2. Namanagaram.
3. Chidi.
4. Geddakota.
5. Lodisingi.
6. Kotham.
7. Korata.

another mokhasa in the plains. This allegation needs close examination and is being inquired into.

22. *Service Inams.*—There are only three curnams and one bariki who have got any service inams in these tracts. The particulars of these inams, so far as they can be ascertained at present, are as under:—

Enjoyed by the Curnam of Rama muttah.

1. Four acres of wet land in the villages of Turayipuvvuvlasa and Devanapuram.
2. Two acres of dry land in Sectampeta.
3. The whole village of Nemagada with 16 acres of dry cultivation.
4. Do. do. of Kopuvalasa, the only cultivation being some kondapodus

Enjoyed jointly by the Curnams of Konda and Kottam uttahem.

5. Four acres of wet and dry land in Darapadu of Kottam muttah yielding Rs. 20.
6. The whole village of Devagiri in Konda muttah yielding 15 rupees yearly.
7. Two acres of wet land in Kadagandi in the same muttah yielding Rs. 10.

Besides the above, 14 acres of inam are stated to be in the enjoyment of the curnam of Rama muttah, including 4 acres of land enjoyed by a Lopayakari of his. The curnam's title to this as well as to the other lands noted above will again be inquired into at the next jamabandi and decided definitely. The total amount of kattubadi paid on these service inams is Rs. 21.

23. The total demand of fasli 1296 under all the heads specified above comes thus to Rs. 4,635-11-7 against Rs. 4,023-13-9 in fasli 1295, showing an increase of Rs. 611-13-10. The increase is chiefly in the mustazari and rasta lands, as also under fruit trees.

24. The annexed statement shows the arrears outstanding at the beginning of fasli 1296, as also the collections, both current and arrear, up to the 11th June 1887:—

Items.	Arrears at the beginning of fasli 1296.	Demand of fasli 1296.	Total.	Collection up to June 1887.			Balance.		
				Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Ryotwar ..	..	3,662 5 7	3,662 5 7	..	2,859 12 3	2,859 12 3	..	802 9 4	802 9 4
2. Mustazari ..	..	41 15 6	41 15 6	..	20 11 6	20 11 6	..	21 4 0	21 4 0
3. Kondapodus ..	..	168 5 0	168 5 0	..	109 5 0	109 5 0	..	59 0 0	59 0 0
4. Rasta lands ..	24 1 0	20 6 6	44 7 6	2 3 6	1 13 6	4 1 0	21 13 6	18 9 0	40 6 6
5. Land-cess ..	..	617 0 0	617 0 0	..	594 8 0	594 8 0	..	22 8 0	22 8 0
6. Fruit trees ..	36 0 7	70 15 0	106 15 7	7 2 8	27 1 4	34 4 0	28 13 11	43 13 8	72 11 7
7. Minor inams ..	56 14 0	30 12 0	87 10 0	..	..	..	56 14 0	30 12 0	87 10 0
8. Mokhasas ..	..	21 0 0	21 0 0	..	..	..	..	21 0 0	21 0 0
9. Service inams.	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	3 0 0	3 0 0
10. Miscellaneous.									
Total ..	116 15 7	4,635 11 7	4,752 11 2	9 6 2	3,613 3 7	3,622 9 9	107 9 5	1,022 8 0	1,130 1 5

25. The agency tract having been under the renters up to the end of fasli 1295, we are not concerned with any of the arrears except those outstanding against inams and inam land-cess, the collection of which was not compounded. The total amount collected during the year on account of arrear and current is Rs. 3,622-9-9, the recoverable demand being Rs. 4,752-11-2. The balance (viz., Rs. 1,130-1-5) is great, but steps have been taken to recover it all soon. The novelty of the work and the inadequacy of the taluk establishment * have contributed to the delay in the collection of revenue and in the settlement of several questions connected with these tracts. The early employment of a revenue inspector, whose appointment was recently approved by Government,† will, it is hoped, remove the difficulties at present felt.

		Rs.	
* One deputy tahsildar on	...	...	70
Two gumastahs on	...	...	15 each.

† *Vide* G.O., dated 24th March 1887, No. 652.

26. *Forests* and *Reserved Topes.*—Now that the forests of the Pálkonda taluk are under a special agency, I have little or nothing to say about them. All that could be said about them has already been placed by the Agent before Government, as will

be seen from G.O., dated 28th October 1886, No. 931, Revenue, and the correspondence therein quoted. The revenue derived from these forests within the past three years is noted below :—

	Rs.	
1884-85	1,976.	This was under the renters.
1885-86	3,302.	This was partly under the deputy tahsildar and partly under the Forest Department.
1886-87	3,627.	This was wholly under the Forest Department.

27. The principal timber trees grown in these forests are—
Guggilam (Shorea robusta, the sál.)
Chamnangi (Lagerstromia parviflora.)
Maddi (Terminalia tomentosa.)
Odisa (Lebedieropsis orbicularis.)

On the patches of ground in the agency, some of these trees, chiefly sál, have grown luxuriantly, and a former Agent of the district directed their reservation as particularized below :—

1. Vone	The exact dates when these topes were ordered to be reserved are not known in this office; but they must have been of at least ten years' standing.
2. Kuddapilli	
3. Mekana	
4. Rupayi	
5. Killada	
6. Donumayi	These were ordered to be reserved by the Collector's Proceedings, dated 1st August 1881, No. 439, and the saplings in Killada are really good and promising.
7. Samarilli	
8. Rayakoradu	
9. Jallara	
10. Tumbakonda	

The Agent inspected the topes at Mekana, Rupayi and Killada on the 19th September last in company with Mr. Sweet, the District Forest-officer, as well as myself and the deputy tahsildar of the taluk. He saw some of the remaining reserves on the 21st idem on his way down from Donumayi to Pálkonda.

Besides the above, three more topes at Nilametta, Dondakonda and Lakshmipuram which are in the plains, were also reserved under the Agent's order of 1881, last quoted. These topes are also thriving well. All these reserves are now under the charge of the Forest Department.

28. *Abkári.*—The hill people are at liberty to manufacture toddy for domestic consumption. The arrack farm is usually leased out with that of the neighbouring agency tracts of Gunupuram, Rayaghada and Párvatipur, and the amount recovered from this tract alone is not, therefore, ascertainable. During the year 1886-87, the abkári rents realized a sum of Rs. 2,650 from this farm. There are two stills and 39 shops in this tract. The hill people are much addicted to drinking, and they not only waste their small savings on drink, but even procure liquor on credit, and thus play themselves into the hands of the Sondees. They do not eat opium.

29. *Indebtedness of the Ryots.*—The bulk of the agency ryots are in an indebted condition. Their debts vary from one to one hundred rupees, with a monthly interest of four pies per rupee. Very often the interest is made payable in grain, the poor debtors being cheated both in the price of the grain and in its measurement. Even if the Government were pleased to step in and relieve these wretched people from the hands of their Sowcars by lending the necessary money on easy terms, there is no knowing that they will keep themselves sober and frugal, and derive the benefit intended for them. They were informed, both at the last jamabandi and afterwards, that the Agent was prepared to grant them the necessary advances from the Government money for the reclamation of waste lands or the construction of petty channels and other improvements; but so far none of them have availed themselves of this concession.

30. *Markets.*—The only market in the agency tract, where nearly all the hill people collect every Monday, is at Seetampeta, the most centrical village. Anybody desiring to see the bulk of the hill people, without specially sending for them, must go to Seetampeta on any Monday between the hours of 10 and 2 in the day. The hill people bring their surplus commodities to this market and dispose of them to the

traders of Pálkonda and of the Parlákimedi estate who resort there. They also go to the undermentioned markets in the plains and transact business :—

1. Pálkonda,	on the Pálkonda side.
2. Jamparakota,	
3. Santanarisipuram,	
4. Bhurja,	
5. Viraghattam,	
6. Hiramandalam,	on the Chicacole side.
7. Nagarikatakam,	
8. Baldu,	

Of these, the market at Santanarisipuram is an important one, and it is held on every Saturdary during the night (*i.e.*, from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M.). At the aforesaid markets the hill people *sell*, for cash, chiefly niger seed, lamp-oil seed, myrabolums, saffron, pulses and vegetables, and *buy* salt, tobacco, chillies, cloths and sometimes rice. They do not sell their dry grains, such as raggy, cholum, and cumboo, but preserve them for personal consumption.

31. *Fairs and festivals.*—The following are the festivals observed by the Jatapu caste :—

(1) Kandi Panduga, *i.e.*, feast of red gram and other pulses, observed generally in November and December.
(2) Ippa Panduga, *i.e.*, feast of ippa flower (Bassia latifolia), observed in April or May.
(3) Tenka Panduga, *i.e.*, feast of mango seed, observed in July or August.
(4) Kondangi Panduga, *i.e.*, feast of Kondangi paddy, observed in October.
(5) Puppi Panduga, *i.e.*, feast of bamboo seeds, observed in February.
(6) Vithanala Panduga, *i.e.*, feast of seed-grains, observed in May or June.

The Saura festivals are only two, intended for the spiritual benefit of deceased ancestors—

(1) Chinna Agálu, observed every year in the month of November or December.
(2) Pedda Agálu, observed once in every ten years in the same month.

The Játás do not eat or use their grains, seed or fruit without celebrating the festivals above named. There is a worshipper locally called Janni in every village, and he officiates during the ceremony. The grain or seed is either boiled or reduced into pudding, and is eaten by the villagers after being placed before the village goddess, *i.e.*, some stones specially dedicated for the purpose. They kill a goat or a pig on the occasion, and eat its flesh and also drink. The same kind of ceremony is observed by the Sauras also during their festivals.

32. Public health was, on the whole, good during the year. Fever and small-pox prevailed to a small extent, but people enjoyed a complete immunity from cholera. One of the vaccinators employed in the Pálkonda taluk pays an occasional visit to these tracts and operates on a few cases. Only 55 persons were vaccinated in two villages during the year under report, and this is far from satisfactory. It is desirable that a vaccinator should, if possible, be specially detailed for service in this tract.

33. *Education.*—These people are altogether illiterate, but all the ryots know their Gudikat and Varakat assessments, as also the land cess payable thereon, exactly with pies. There is not a single school anywhere in this Agency, and it is very desirable that three elementary schools should be opened at the following places at the expense of Government :—

	Station.	Probable number of boys who will attend the school.	To what villages they belong.
I	Kadagandi ...	20	Kadagandi, Chinavangara and Pedavangara.
II	Seetampeta ...	30	Seetampeta, Devanapuram and Turayipurrivalasa.
III	Donumayi ...	25	Donumayi, Chakkapuram, Darapadu and Rupayi.

Suitable teachers can be secured on a salary of ten rupees each with a contingent allowance of one rupee per mensem. The entire annual cost will be about Rs. 400,

which, it is hoped, the Government will be able to provide from the revenue of this tract. A village post office might also be opened at Seetampeta and be placed under the charge of the new schoolmaster. This will be of some use to the hill-people as well as to the people of Pálkonda, Parlákimedi and Gunupur, who have dealings with them.

34. *Civil Justice.*—This tract was under the civil jurisdiction of the district munsif of Gunupur till November last, when it was made over to the deputy tahsildar of Pálkonda, whom the Agent has invested with district munsif's powers. Only three cases were recently filed before the latter officer, and they are still pending. The people of this tract are not, on the whole, litigious.

35. *Criminal Justice.*—The people are not of a turbulent character, and grave crimes therefore are very rare. The crimes of ordinary occurrence are petty thefts, assaults and criminal trespasses. The following figures show the total number of cases dealt with during the year 1886-87 :—

Cases.					Persons.						
Pending.	Received.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Pending.	Received.	Total.	Convicted committed or referred.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending.
..	27	27	24	3	..	99	99	80	13	93	6

36. *Wild Beasts.*—The wild beasts generally found in this tract are cheetahs, bears, wolves, panthers, hyænas and pigs, and some of these are stated to cause considerable damage to crops. Tigers are rarely found. A stray man-eater came to these parts in February 1886, for the destruction of which the Government offered a special reward of Rs. 400. The animal was traced and destroyed in the following month. Four cheetahs and one bear were killed during the year under report, and a reward of Rs. 107 was granted to them.

37. *Hill streams and other water sources.*—Besides a host of water-courses, which flow only during the rainy weather, and a few ponds excavated by the hill-people at their own cost, the following hill-streams are the chief water sources in these hills :—(1) Pollagedda, (2) Rupayigedda, (3) Kumbhigedda, (4) Samarilligedda, (5) Thotukupayigedda, (6) Karemgedda, (7) Kambagedda, (8) Valagedda, (9) Sambhamgedda, otherwise called Mallegedda, (10) Sárangigedda, (11) Kadagandigedda, (12) Gadiligedda. and Kusumurugedda.

These streams are almost ever flowing, and supply abundant water to man and beast. Temporary stone dams are raised across them by the hill-people, and water is diverted to their fields, but these dams are washed away every year. If a grant of Rs. 500 be made, the following anicuts of a permanent nature can be constructed next year with stone and chunam, making suitable provision for the escape of surplus water :—

(1) Anicut across the Káremgedda at Karem. This will help the irrigation of wet lands in Pedarama, Dévanapuram, Chinarama and Panukuvalasa, in the Rama muttah, paying a revenue of Rs. 300.

(2) Anicut across the Sambhamgedda at Kusimi. This will promote the irrigation of wet lands in Malli, Kusimi, Kodesa and Sambham, paying a revenue of Rs. 150. The pond at Vandrajola, on which dependent wet lands paying Rs. 30 sist, needs repairs to the extent of Rs. 75. Funds will, it is hoped, be forthcoming for these useful works of irrigation.

38. *Ghâts.*—Besides the Seetampeta pass and the ghâts leading into the hills already noticed, there are two other important ghâts, one leading from Seetampeta westwards to Donumayi, and the other eastwards to Kadagandi. They are called, respectively, the Gumada ghât and the Thothadi ghât. They are very important lines of communication in these hills and must always be kept open. They are frequently resorted to both by the hill-people and by the Government subordinates having occasion to travel in these hills. A small grant of Rs. 200 per annum is necessary for their upkeep and improvement.

39. *Buildings.*—There is at present absolutely no accommodation anywhere on these hills for the Government servants proceeding there on duty. It will hereafter be very necessary both for the Revenue and Forest officers of Government to go frequently to these tracts, and it is but fair that some sort of accommodation should be available for them. Tents cannot be easily carried to the different places, and it is therefore desirable that three small tiled bungalows should be erected at Setampeta, Donumayi and Kadagandi, at a cost of about Rs. 250 each. The works can be entrusted to the Public Works Department, as it will not be possible for the deputy tahsildar of Pálkonda to attend to them in addition to his present onerous duties.

40. *Village establishments.*—None of the hill villages have munsifs, but nearly all of them have Jannis, or worshippers, who are practically the village heads. Some of them enjoy religious service inams, which were enfranchised. The deputy tahsildar proposes that all of them be now recognised as village munsifs and puttahs be issued to them. He suggests also that a bariki be appointed in each village, the remuneration proposed being a grant of 6 acres of waste land to each munsif and of 3 acres to each bariki. The villages are in several cases too small to have separate establishments, and I would therefore suggest the clubbing of them, giving a munsif and bariki to each four villages on an average. This would necessitate the appointment of 25 munsifs and 25 barikis. The remuneration proposed by the deputy tahsildar is reasonable and may be granted. If this scheme meets with approval, it will be carried out at the next jamabandi. As has been already noticed there are three curnams for the supervision of these villages with the following distribution :—

Names of Curnams.	No. of Villages.
1. Kanapaka Narasimulu	8 of Rama muttah.
2. Mandavakuriti Simhadri	36 of Kottam do. 6 of Konda do.
3. Mandavakuriti Sitanna	20 of Kottam do. 31 of Konda do.
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All these curnams enjoy service inam lands as detailed in paragraph 22 *suprâ*. Further, the last-named two curnams stated during the jamabandi that the ryots were in the habit of paying them russums at 8 pies in the rupee without the intervention of the authorities, and that the total cess collections amounted to Rs. 100 per annum. The ryots did not complain about these payments, nor against the curnams at all, although it was thought that the curnams were a source of nuisance to them. On the other hand, it was observed that they enjoyed the unbounded confidence of the ryots and that their continuance was necessary, at least for some time to come. As regards the russums in question, some further inquiries are necessary, and the deputy tahsildar has accordingly been directed to report specially on the subject. The ryots hitherto paid their kists through these curnams, but this has been stopped, and payments are now made directly into the taluk treasury and receipts obtained. The curnams have thus now no room to play any mischief with the ryots, even if they were inclined to do so, whereas their continuance would be a distinct advantage on many public grounds. The appointment of a revenue inspector will further ensure their proper working and keeping the necessary accounts. Confusion, disorganisation and absence of information are rampant at present, and with the aid of a revenue inspector and of these curnams, endeavours will be made hereafter to systematise things and reduce them to order.

41. I regret the length to which this report has dragged itself, but it has been unavoidable. Many matters which might look superfluous or unnecessary to a casual reader have had to be noticed and recorded in it, as this is the first time that any attempt at a systematic record of facts connected with this Agency has ever been made. After all, the information given under each head will, I am afraid, be found too meagre by a local officer wishing to look into things on the spot and form an opinion on them for himself.

42. In conclusion, I beg to record the excellent services rendered by the deputy tahsildar of Pálkonda in connection with this Agency tract. He has visited the hills several times and has thoroughly acquainted himself with the different villages, the people and their wants. He has further rendered me material assistance in the preparation of this report.

DETAILED AND ABSTRACT ESTIMATE.

Vizagapatam Circle.

Village.

Work.—Repairing road from Pálkonda to Setampeta. Length of the road to be repaired is 13 miles 5 furlongs. Top width of the road is 6 yards, of which 5 yards is to be metalled and whole width of 6 yards to be gravelled with side slopes of 2 to 1.

Mile.	Furlongs.	Number.	Measurement in C. yds. Length.	Breadth.	Height or depth.	Earthwork, C. yds.	Metalling, C. yds.	Gravelling, C. yds.	Turfing, Sqr. yds.	Particulars.	—	—	—	—
										First Mile.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	1	2	220	1	½	220	..	..	..	Earthwork to side slope and.				
..	..	..	220	5	⅕	..	122⅔	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	½	..	..	..	..	220	Turfing.				
..	2	..	20	1	½	10	..	..	..	Earthwork.				
										Tunnel, 1 vent of 2 feet span	..	..	50 0 0	
..	..	2	200	1	⅛	200	..	..	..	Earthwork.				
..	..	..	220	5	⅕	..	122⅔	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	½	..	..	..	..	220	Turfing.				
..	3	2	220	1	½	220	..	..	..	Earthwork to side berms and slopes.				
..	..	..	220	5	⅕	..	122⅔	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	½	..	..	..	..	220	Turfing.				
										Tunnel of 1 vent 2 feet span	..	..	50 0 0	
..	4	2	220	1	½	220	..	..	..	Earthwork to side berms and slopes.				
..	..	..	220	5	⅕	..	122⅔	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	½	..	..	..	..	220	Turfing.				
..	5	2	220	1	½	220	..	..	..	Earthwork for side berms, &c.				
..	..	..	220	5	⅕	..	122⅔	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	½	..	..	..	..	220	Turfing.				
1	6	2	220	1	½	220	..	..	..	Earthwork for side berms and slopes.				
..	..	..	220	5	⅕	..	122⅔	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	½	..	..	..	..	220	Turfing.				
..	7	2	220	1	½	220	..	..	..	Earthwork for side berms and slopes.				
..	..	..	220	5	⅕	..	122⅔	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	½	..	..	..	..	220	Turfing.				
..	8	2	220	1	½	220	..	..	..	Earthwork for side berms and slopes.				
..	..	..	220	5	⅕	..	122⅔	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	½	..	..	..	..	220	Turfing.				
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,770	..	..	..	C. yds. Earthwork ..	0 1 0	C. yds.	110 10 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	977⅗	..	..	Do. Metalling from Nalametta 1¾ miles ..	0 13 3	,,	809 11 7	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	440	..	C. yds. Gravelling from Toomarada quarry 4 9/16 miles	1 0 2	,,	444 9 4	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,760	Sq. yds., Turfing ..	0 0 4	Sqr. yds.	36 10 8	
														1,501 9 7
										Second Mile.				
2	1	2	220	1	½	220	..	..	..	Earthwork to side berms, &c. ..				
..	..	..	220	5	⅕	..	122⅔	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	½	..	..	..	..	220	Turfing.				
..	2	2	220	1	⅓	220	..	..	..	Earthwork.				
..	..	..	220	5	⅕	..	122⅔	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	½	..	..	..	..	220	Turfing.				
..	3	2	220	1	⅓	220	..	..	..	Earthwork.				
..	..	..	220	5	⅕	..	122⅔	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	½	..	..	..	..	220	Turfing.				

Work—Repairing road from Pálkonda to Setampeta, &c.—*continued.*

Mile.	Furlongs.	Number.	Measurement in C. yds. Length.	Breadth.	Height or depth.	Earthwork, C. yds.	Metalling, C. yds.	Gravelling, C. yds.	Turfing, Sqr. yds.	Particulars.	—	—	—	—
										Second Mile—cont.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
..	4	2	220	1		220	..	..	..	Earthwork.				
..	..	..	220	5		..	122⅔	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6		..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	½		..	..	..	220	Turfing.				
2	5	2	220	2		586⅔	..	..	..	Earthwork.				
..	..	..	220	5		..	122⅔	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6		..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1		..	..	..	440	Turfing.				
..	6	2	220	2		586⅔	..	..	..	Earthwork.				
..	..	..	220	5		..	122⅔	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6		..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1		..	..	..	440	Turfing.				
..	7	2	220	2		586⅔	..	..	..	Earthwork.				
..	..	..	220	5		..	122⅔	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6		..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1		..	..	..	440	Turfing.				
..	8	2	220	2		586⅔	..	..	..	Earthwork.				
..	..	..	220	5		..	122⅔	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6		..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1		..	..	..	440	Turfing.				
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,226⅔	..	..	..	C. yds. Earthwork ..	0 1 0	C. yds.	201 10 8	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	977⅗	..	..	Do. Metalling from Bodimetta, 1 mile ..	0 11 0	,,	672 2 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	440	..	C. yds. Gravelling from Tumagada quarry, 5 miles ..	1 1 6	,,	481 4 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,640	Sq. yds. Turfing ..	0 0 4	Sq. yds.	55 0 0	
														1,410 0 8
										Third Mile.				
3	1	2	220	2	⅔	586⅔	..	..	..	Earthwork for raising road, &c.				
..	..	..	220	5	⅓	..	122⅔	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1	..	..	..	..	440	Turfing.				
..	2	2	220	2	⅔	586⅔	..	..	..	Earthwork.				
..	..	..	220	5	⅓	..	122⅔	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1	..	..	..	..	440	Turfing.				
..	3	2	220	2	⅔	586⅔	..	..	..	Earthwork.				
..	..	..	220	5	⅓	..	122⅔	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1	..	..	..	..	440	Turfing.				
3	4	2	220	2	⅔	586⅔	..	..	..	Earthwork for raising road, &c.				
..	..	..	220	5	⅓	..	122⅔	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1	..	..	..	..	440	Turfing.				
..	5	2	220	2	⅔	586⅔	..	..	..	Earthwork for raising road, &c.				
..	..	..	220	5	⅓	..	122⅔	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1	..	..	..	..	440	Turfing.				
..	6	2	220	2	⅔	586⅔	..	..	..	Earthwork.				
..	..	..	220	5	⅓	..	122⅔	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1	..	..	..	..	440	Turfing.				
..	7	2	220	2	⅔	586⅔	..	..	..	Earthwork.				
..	..	..	220	5	⅓	..	122⅔	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1	..	..	..	..	440	Turfing.				
..	8	2	220	2	⅔	586⅔	..	..	..	Earthwork.				
..	..	..	220	5	⅓	..	122⅔	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1	..	..	..	..	440	Turfing.				
										Clearing jungle, 4 yds. wide from the side channel	..	..	15 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,693⅓	..	..	..	C. yds. Earthwork ..	0 1 0	C. yds.	293 5 4	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	977⅗	..	..	Do. Metalling from Mallikonda 1⅞ miles.	0 11 9	,,	718 0 10	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	C. yds. Gravelling from Tomarada quarry 5 9/16 miles	1 3 2	,,	527 1 6	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,520	Sq. yds. Turfing ..	0 0 4	Sq. yds.	73 5 4	
														1,626 13 0

Work—Repairing road from Pálkonda to Setampeta, &c.—*continued.*

Mile.	Furlongs.	Number.	Measurement in C. yds. Length.	Breadth.	Height or depth.	Earthwork, C. yds.	Metalling, C. yds.	Gravelling, C. yds.	Turfing, Sqr. yds.	Particulars.	—	—	—	—
										Fourth Mile.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
4	1	2	220	2	1	880	..	..	..	Earthwork for raising road.				
..	..	..	220	5	$\frac{1}{6}$	..	$122\frac{2}{6}$	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	$1\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	660	Turfing.				
..	2	2	220	2	1	880	..	..	..	Earthwork.				
..	..	..	220	5	$\frac{1}{6}$	..	$122\frac{2}{6}$	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	$1\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	660	Turfing.				
..	3	2	220	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	440	..	..	..	Earthwork.				
..	..	..	220	5	$\frac{1}{6}$	..	$122\frac{2}{6}$	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	$1\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	660	Turfing.				
..	4	2	160	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	320	..	..	..	Earthwork for raising road.				
..	..	2	60	2	3	720	..	..	..	Cutting earth on both sides to clear the road-way.				
..	..	2	60	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	60	..	..	..	Earthwork for side drains.				
..	..	..	220	5	$\frac{1}{6}$	..	$122\frac{2}{6}$	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	160	1	..	..	..	..	320	Turfing.				
..	5	2	32	2	3	384	..	..	..	Earthwork for clearing the road-way.				
..	..	2	48	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	96	..	..	..	Earthwork for raising road.				
..	..	..	40	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	20	..	..	..	Digging side drains to slopes leading to Malligedda.				
..	..	..	220	5	$\frac{1}{6}$	..	$122\frac{2}{6}$	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
										Clearing jungle ..	..	..	15 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,800	..	..	..	C. yds. Earthwork ..	0 1 0	C. yds.	237 8 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	$611\frac{1}{6}$	..	..	Do. Metalling from Mallikonda, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile ..	0 9 6	,,	362 13 5	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	275	..	C. yds. Gravelling from Tomarada quarry, $6\frac{2}{16}$ miles	1 6 2	,,	380 5 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,300	Sq. yds. Turfing ..	0 0 4	Sqs. yds.	47 14 8	
														1,143 9 1
										Total ..	..	..	..	5,682 0 4
										Contingencies ..	..	..	..	17 15 8
										Grand Total ..	..	..	..	5,700 0 0

Palakonda,
20*th September* 1886.

(Signed) V. JAGANNADHA ROW,
Deputy Tahsildar.

From H. G. TURNER, Esq., Agent to the Governor of Madras in Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to the Government, dated Camp Anantagiri, 5th September 1887, No. 554.

In continuation of the remarks made in my Hill Tour Report, paras. 26 and 47, I have the honor now to forward a letter from the Special Assistant Agent, in which he forcibly describes the failure and uselessness of the vaccination system as it is at present carried on in his division.

Mr. Taylor inspected the work of the Nandapore Vaccinator, one of the men whom I stigmatised in the letter above noted. In the report made by Mr. Taylor's Hospital Assistant attached to his office, that medical man says that according to the returns, out of the 252 cases, only one case failed; whereas in April last, out of 27 cases performed in front of Mr. Taylor, only 13 proved successful. The conclusion is, as I have already stated, that all these returns are stuff and nonsense.

There is only one Deputy Inspector of Vaccination for both the Senior and Special Assistants' Divisions, and, even if this principle of control is sound, it is clear that it is inadequate to the present occasion. It is quite out of the question for one Deputy Inspector to control the vaccinators over so vast an area, and I beg especial notice to the fact that while Mr. Elwin, in whose division the Deputy Inspector has his head-quarters, speaks well of the work in Mr. Taylor's division, to which that functionary can only pay seldom visits, the latter officer condemns the work without qualification. It appears to me that this points primarily to want of control, and the first thing to do is to appoint another Deputy Inspector to Mr. Taylor's division. If this increase has the desired effect, it will be all right; if not, further measures should be taken to put vaccination matters immediately under the divisional officer.

From H. D. TAYLOR, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam District, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam District, dated Koraput, 29th August 1887, No. 1275.

I have the honor to forward herewith (1) a report prepared by the Hospital Assistant attached to my establishment on the work of the Nandapore Vaccinator with certain suggestions for the advancement of vaccination in this division; (2) letter No. 295, dated 15th August 1887, from the Deputy Tahsildar of Nowrangapur, complaining of the laxness of the vaccinators in his taluk and the refusal of the Nowrangapur Vaccinator to accompany the Deputy Tahsildar on circuit.

Everything that I have recently seen and heard regarding the work of the vaccinators in this division tends to confirm the opinion expressed by me in my Hill Tour Report of 1886-87, viz., that the vaccinators are not under proper control, and that the returns prepared by them are not strictly accurate. Complaint was recently made by the vaccinators to the effect that sufficient aid is not given to them by the taluk officers. Instructions were accordingly issued to the taluk officers to direct the vaccinators to accompany themselves when on circuit and to give every assistance in their power. The result of this is that the vaccinators totally disregard the orders, and I am accordingly unable to hold any other view than that the complaint as to the want of aid was merely an idle excuse on the part of the vaccinators.

The work and returns of the vaccinators are not, and cannot possibly be, even roughly checked by their only controlling officer, the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.

I believe, though of this I am not certain, that, according to the rules of the department, each vaccinator is bound, in order to draw full pay, to perform 30 operations per mensem, irrespectively of the successful or unsuccessful result of those operations. This leads to carelessness on the part of the vaccinators and apathy concerning the result of their work. This is specially noted by the Deputy Tahsildar of Nowrangapur, who states that the reluctance of the villagers is, to a considerable extent, due to their unwillingness to submit to an operation which is not unlikely, in the majority of cases, to prove futile. A rule which fixes a minimum amount of work, irrespective of the quality of that work, is not, I submit, a good one inasmuch as there is no incentive to do more than that minimum. If the pay of the vaccinators depended not on the number of original operations, but on the number of successful operations as certified by some superior officer, better work would be turned out than is at present the case. I submit that the returns are, so far as they relate to the quality of the work done, totally unreliable. I have noticed from the Deputy Inspector's return that almost every vaccinator performs monthly either 30, 31, or 32 original operations, though there are some few laudable exceptions in which better work is done; but I note, and this is what I much doubt, that almost the whole number of original operations are stated to be successful.

In April last I was accompanied on circuit by the Koraput Vaccinator and did my best to persuade parents in the villages visited to present their children for vaccination; but of some 27 operations only 13 were found to be successful. This

leads me to the almost certain conclusion that the unchecked returns furnished by vaccinators in general showing as they do 95 per cent. on the operation as successful, even if correct as regards the number of original operations, are most certainly wrong so far as they relate to results; while admitting that the vaccinators have difficulties to contend against amongst a Hill population such as is found in this division, I contend that they do not make any effort to combat these difficulties.

I distrust the truth of the complaint made by the Nandapore Vaccinator alluded to in the Hospital Assistant's report. The person accused is a Domb, the Naidu of Baladu, whose inhabitants are chiefly Dombs,—a class of people who, as a rule, have no prejudice against vaccination. The Naidu himself totally denies having used any threats or violence. I believe that the vaccinator merely reported this man, because he knew him to be actually in Nandapore on the occasion of my visit, and made him the scapegoat for others by whom he has, perhaps, been hardly treated.

I have to report the Nowrangapur Vaccinator, and request that he be dismissed as a warning to others. Fine is in his case useless, and a transfer to the plains would be hailed by him with delight. From a report previously forwarded to the District Surgeon by my Hospital Assistant, it appears that this man does not ordinarily reside in his head-quarters, Nowrangapur, when not on circuit, but in a village some 6 miles distant from that place, where he superintends some private cultivation. This statement is corroborated by the recently appointed Deputy Tahsildar whom the vaccinator refused to accompany on circuit. I conclude with a few suggestions, which are, in my opinion, worthy of a passing notice—

(1) The vaccinators must be better controlled, both in the matter of their work and accounts, and for this end they should be put more directly under the taluk officers, who should have power to fine up to a certain limit, in the event of laxness or disobedience to orders.

(2) The appointment of a second Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, specially for this division, is absolutely necessary. The present Deputy Inspector at Gunupur cannot possibly work with any efficiency a range extending over 9,000 square miles of difficult country.

(3) The pay of the vaccinators should depend, not on the number of original operations performed by them according to their own unchecked accounts, but upon the number of successful operations, as actually verified by their controlling officer.

(4) Batta should be allowed to vaccinators on circuit, subject to a ten days' limitation at any one place.

(5) Vaccinators should reside at their permanent head-quarters when not absent on circuit, and a monthly statement of their travelling should be submitted to the taluk officer for verification.

(6) Vaccinators should be strictly prohibited from cultivating land or otherwise engaging in agricultural operations.

In conclusion, I request that you will forward this letter, if approved, with its enclosures and such remarks as you may think fit, for the consideration of the District Medical Officer.

From M. V. JAGANNADHA RAO, Deputy Tahsildar, to the Special Assistant Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Camp Nowrangapur, 15th August 1887, No. 295.

In accordance with the instructions contained in takid No. 98, dated the 5th February 1887, I understand that the vaccinators in my taluk should accompany me in my trips into the taluk, so that I may be able to instruct the uncivilized hill tribes the benefit of getting their children vaccinated as well as those that have not got small-pox.

I learn that there are two vaccinators in my taluk and that their head-quarters are fixed at Oommurcotta and Nowrangapur.

The vaccinator, whose head-quarters ought to be at Nowrangapur, seems to be residing at a village called Porigigura, about 5 or 6 miles from my head-quarters,

and has never visited me since my taking over of this taluk, though I have officially directed him to do so, as well as to accompany me during my tour between the 12th and 28th of July last.

The other vaccinator, whose head-quarters is at Oommurcotta, visited me on the 17th of July last at Oommurcotta and accompanied my camp up to Raighur, where I have personally instructed the people, who are rather backward, on the point of vaccination and got about 5 or 6 lads vaccinated in my presence.

All that the people say as an excuse for not delivering their children to be vaccinated is, that the vaccinators will not stop in their villages to find out the result of vaccination, whether successful or unsuccessful. I have therefore directed the Oommurcotta Vaccinator to be always watching such children whom he has vaccinated, in order to give them a little more encouragement.

In conclusion, I humbly beg to inform that the vaccinators in my taluk are working very bad, owing to the want of supervision or, an interval inspection of their duties.

They are not furnishing me with any of their monthly accounts, and I do not know whether they are bound to do so, or had any authority over them to call for the said accounts.

I have therefore brought this to your honor's notice.

Report on the work done by Second-class Vaccinator Somanatho Pathro.

Name.—Somanatho Pathro.
Occupation.—Second-class Vaccinator.
Service.—Under Zemindari four years; under Government, eleven months.
Age.—24 years; residence, Nundapore.
Pay.—Rs. 10 only; batta, nil.
Date of inspection and report.—22nd August 1887.

The vaccinator was transferred from the Zemindari to the Government about eleven months ago.

From January 1887 up to this date he vaccinated 262 cases, out of which 9 remaining, 1 unsuccessful and 252 successful, as follows:—

Out of successful cases, the cases of vesicles of—

	6	5	4	3	2	1	Total.
In January	—	—	—	—	—	—	
„ February	30	6	...	...	...	...	= 36
„ March	27	7	2	...	...	...	= 34
„ April	9	7	9	4	1	...	= 30
„ May	19	6	8	1	1	...	= 35
„ June	22	7	6	1	1	1	= 38
„ July	18	7	5	2	1	...	= 33
„ August	22	8	5	2	...	...	= 37
	1	2	1	2	1	...	= 7
Total ...	148	50	36	12	5	1	= 252

The only one unsuccessful case occurred in Aruku among Kapu caste in March 1887.

Lymph.

(1) Six capillary tubes are with lymph, not of good quality.
(2) Some lymph in one square glass; he has only two pairs of square glasses.
(3) Scales are all exhaused.
(4) No bottle was supplied to this vaccinator.
(5) There are two needles, one is out of order.
(6) Books are neatly kept.

The vaccinator says he complained of all his difficulties experienced in vaccinating children in the Hill Tracts especially in his taluk through three letters,

one dated 19th March 1887, one 22nd March 1887, and the third one on 1st April 1887, to the Governor's Agent.

He says the inhabitants of Balda in Paduva taluk tried to beat him when he went to vaccinate the children of that village in October last. When it was reported to the station house officer, the latter told the vaccinator to get witnesses. Where can he get witnesses from, when the heads of the village turned out against him? The same matter was reported to the Sub-Magistrate of Pottanghy, but neither reply nor steps were taken.

Remarks.

1. It is doubtful to observe 252 cases marked successful and only one unsuccessful. I think, if I am not mistaken, the vaccinator's opinion is that if a child has two or three vesicles he is considered successful.

2. As remarked in my report on Nowrangapur Vaccinator, the work is very little in progress, partly through the ignorance of the people, and partly through the fear of the people and prejudice about the Goddesses.

3. No batta is given. If batta is given it would induce the vaccinators to work honestly and go round the villages, as there will be a kind of impetus in them to work.

4. In case of threatening, &c., from the heads of the villages or villagers, the station house officer or the Sub-Magistrate should take an interest in the matter. Unless there is some fear of the influential men among the heads of the villages, the vaccinators will surely be driven out of the village or threatened.

5. Every vaccinator when he goes to a big village should halt in that place for eight days at least to observe the progress of the work done by him, and at the same time take walks to closer villages and vaccinate children. Of course much ingenuity is required to come round the ignorant and prejudicial people.

Suggestions.—I suggest that—

(1) *Batta* should be recommended, together with their pay, to the vaccinators in the Hill Tract to give impetus to work more willingly and patiently than it was done hitherto.

(2) The station house officers and the Sub-Magistrates should be directed to co-operate in their work, and take steps, in case of threatening or actual mischief, to put the ignorant people down and promote vaccination.

(3) There should be *another Deputy Inspector of Vaccination* to go about inspecting and checking the work done by vaccinators in the Hill Tract.

Camp, Nundapore,
22*nd August* 1887.

(Signed) T. P. JOSEPH,
Hospital Asst., Special Asst. Agent's Establishment, Koraput.

To the District Surgeon, Vizagapatam, through the Acting Special Assistant Agent, Koraput.

From H. G. TURNER, Esq., Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vizagapatam, 7th October 1887, No. 614.

In continuation of my report, No. 553, of the 13th September last, I have the honor to solicit sanction for the undermentioned two items which have not been included in the memorandum of expenditure attached to that report:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of warm clothing supplied during 1886-87 for Agency establishment	203	0	0
Cost of warm clothing supplied during 1886-87 to the Senior Assistant Agent's establishment	67	9	6

2. The total charges for which sanction is required are Rs. 951-2-11.

Order—dated 1st December 1887, No. 2731, Judicial.

In the first of the foregoing papers, the Agent to the Governor at Vizagapatam submits his annual report on the administration of the Agency tracts during the year 1886-87, together with the reports of the several Assistant Agents and of the Deputy Collector in charge of the Pálkonda Hills. With the second paper, he forwards a letter from the Special Assistant Agent on the question of vaccination.

2. Two tours were made by the Agent himself—one in September 1886 to the Pálkonda taluk, and the other between February and April 1887 through the Special Assistant Agent's charge as far as Omerkot, and back by the Potinghi ghât. He was unable to visit the Senior Assistant's division during the year, but Mr. Elwin made three visits to the Agency portion of his division and was 84 days in camp, while in the Special Assistant's division, Mr. Taylor, who was in charge during the last six months of the year, spent 136 out of 180 days in camp. There were frequent changes in the office of Principal Assistant, and the present incumbent merely submits an explanation regarding the absence of information. He proposes, however, to make an extended hill tour during the current year, which the Government hope will be carried out. The payment of Rs. 951-2-11, on account of hill tour expenditure during 1886-87, is sanctioned.

3. The first portion of the Agent's report is devoted to a notice of the Pálkonda Agency tract, which was under the direct management of Government for the first time since 1846, having been excluded from the territory leased to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. at the recent renewal of their lease. A full account of the tract and of the results of the year's administration has been written by the Deputy Collector in charge, M.R.Ry. V. Jagannadha Rao, and this, the Agent observes, will be of much service to future officers. A visit was paid to the hills by the Agent himself as already noticed, and he then made a settlement of the land revenue. The harmful system of mustazars or middlemen was done away with, and the ryots are reported to regard the change of authority with favor. The total demand on the 118 villages of the tract was fixed for Fasli 1296 at Rs. 4,635-11-7. Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.'s demand for the previous Fasli 1295 had been Rs. 4,023-13-9, and therefore the new settlement shows an increase of Rs. 611-13-10. It appears, however, that in the mustazari villages, though only Rs. 916 were paid to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., the middlemen extracted from the ryots as much as Rs. 1,707, besides exacting gratuitous labor and carrying off their vegetables, fruit, &c. There is, therefore, reason to hope that the new settlement may confer substantial relief on the villagers, while proving financially satisfactory to Government.

4. The questions raised by the Agent as to the insertion of a condition in the form of putta adopted, to the effect that puttadars cannot transfer their holdings without the previous approval of the divisional officer, and as to the Kondapodu question (on which it is observed a further report is promised), as well as the Agent's own remarks on forestry, will be dealt with in the Revenue Department. The question of the Setampeta Pass road will be disposed of by Government, with the other references to lines of communication, when dealing with the Agent's letter, No. 546, on the roads of the Agency. Several matters, such as the service inams and the village establishments, remain to be settled at the next jamabandi.

5. The information supplied regarding the payment of land-cess in the Pálkonda Hills is not sufficiently clear to enable the Government to pass orders thereon. The demand on Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., both under the present and under the recently-expired lease, must be held to include all sums payable by them. If payments made by the renters on account of the Agency portion of the leased tract have been credited to local funds, they should be recovered from the Local Fund Board and devoted to the Agency roads. The formal application which the Agent proposes to submit should explain clearly the position of affairs.

6. With reference to the Deputy Collector's remarks on vaccination, the Government direct that one of the vaccinators of the Pálkonda taluk shall accompany the divisional officer whenever he visits the hills. The Director of Public Instruction

will report on the proposal to open schools at Kadagandi, Setampeta and Donumayi. The provision of rest-houses at the same places seems desirable. The good services done by the Deputy Collector and by the Deputy Tahsildar of Pálkonda are noticed with pleasure by the Government.

7. In the other and ordinary portions of the Agency tracts, the year 1886-87 was uneventful, except for the disturbance in the Gudem hills, which has been fully dealt with in previous Proceedings of Government. Owing to the Principal Assistant being unable to make a full tour, the further information called for in order to dispose of the proposals for improved administration in these hill tracts is not forthcoming. The boundary disputes and similar troubles, which are so prominent a feature among the Khonds of the Ganjam Agency tracts, are comparatively unimportant in Vizagapatam, and the cases which are mentioned by the Agent call for no remark. It is to be regretted that the efforts to bring about a settlement between the Maharaja of Jeypore and the Rani of Singapur have not at present proved successful, but the fact that the Khonds of the latter estate have quieted down is satisfactory.

8. Considerable space is devoted by the Agent to the discussion of the police, and the Government recognize that this is one of the most important questions of administration in dealing with these tracts. The Senior Assistant Agent makes some strong remarks on the state of the police in the Rayaghada taluk, and Mr. Turner observes that the control of the police in the Senior Assistant Agent's division is altogether less than in Jeypore. Paragraphs 29 to 32 of the Agent's report will be referred to the Inspector-General of Police for report, and his serious attention will be called to the necessity of not leaving out-of-the-way stations uninspected for long periods at a time. The Government have already passed orders * on the subject of the interpretation of Sourah and Khond evidence in court, and have requested the Agent to report whether, if adequate remuneration is given, a competent interpreter could not be obtained.

* G.O., dated 27th September 1887, No. 2217.

9. The Agent does not approve of Mr. Taylor's suggested entertainment of a process service establishment for his court, but the Government are disposed to think a couple of men permanently employed would be a more satisfactory arrangement than the present plan of entrusting the work to volunteers. Details as to the actual receipts from process fees for a series of years should be submitted. The disposal of civil suits in the Agency courts was more satisfactory than in the preceding year, and the arrears on the 31st March 1887 were smaller. The important question of extending the Indian Registration Act, 1877, to the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam, the work of registration being for the present entrusted to the *ex-officio* sub-registrars, will be referred to the Inspector-General for remarks. The reasons adduced by the Special Assistant Agent seem entitled to consideration, and the Government are inclined to approve of the proposal.

10. The Special Assistant Agent makes some important remarks regarding the sub-jail at Koraput. He states that 40 is as large a number as the buildings can conveniently hold, but the average population in 1886 was 58, and had it not been for the Jubilee releases, the number would have been larger still. The sub-jail is also reported to be quite unsafe, having only a thatched roof which might be forced, and is guarded by a police guard of only ten men. On this the Agent remarks that the jail building has been sanctioned by Government, and plans and estimates have been prepared by the Public Works Department. Referring to G.Os., 17th September 1886, No. 2486, and 5th June 1887, No. 1312, the Government observe that the construction of the jail has been sanctioned and plans and estimates have been called for, but have not yet been submitted. The Agent will explain his remark quoted above, and the submission of the estimates will be expedited.

11. The Government note with satisfaction that both the Special and Senior Assistant Agents have interested themselves in the progress of education, and that both anticipate good results from the scheme which was to come into operation on the 1st April 1887. During the year, Mr. Marsh, the tutor appointed to the son of the Maharaja of Jeypore, assumed charge of his pupil.

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12. A special letter by the Special Assistant Agd is submitted, and it is evident that something must be the present state of things. Small-pox is reported in the Potinghi taluk, owing, the Special Assist nators, and although the presence of the disea vaccination, the number of persons vaccinated average of the previous five years. An even unreliability of the returns submitted by the v formed before the Special Assistant, only 13 pro to the Government to speak very badly for the cent. of all the operations performed are allege have suggested, in their review of the Ganjam should be placed under the orders of the Age course should be taken in the Vizagapatam tracts report on this and on the suggestions made in the No. 1275, of the 29th August 1887.

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13. In paragraph 46 of his report, the Age rency question." The Government do not clearl the evil is which he believes to exist, and what that he considers a coinage to be debased when i supposes the wealth of a people to depend on, if seems to desire that copper coinage should be can understand Mr. Turner, they can accept neith and still consider such matter out of place in a re

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15. The report of the Agent extends to I Assistant Agent contributes 9, the Senior Assistan pages more. The Government recognize that which the Agent describes as an essay, is of a spe letter and those of his Assistants, there is some u unnecessary writing. The Agent's attention wil Government of India, dated 14th September 1 endeavour to avoid irrelevant topics and flippant

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H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

(True Extract.)

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

C.L.

Ed. A. Rait.

Order thereon No. 3499 W
dated 21st December 1887

Communicated to the
Superintending Engineer
I. Circle
(Sd) I. A. H.
W.

Govt. of {1887} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 1st December 1887, No. 2731.

Re 3499 W dated 21st December 87

DECEMBER.

Vizagapatam Agency.

Reviewing the Administration Report of the — for the year 1886-87.

With order