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G.O., 15th September 1888, No. 1970.

SEPTEMBER.

No 3204 W 8/10-10-88

Administration Report.

Reviewing the — of the Vizagapatam Agency for 1887-88.

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

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
3. Carriage of records	298	9	8
4. Medicines to elephants	17	8	0
5. Postal expenses	45	15	9
6. Repairs of office tents	19	11	0
7. Pay of a tent lascar for 2½ months at Rs. 7 per month ..	17	8	0
Total ..	680	9	5

Enclosures.

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

Name of Court.	Trials or Inquiries.																Appeals.											
	Cases.			Persons.													Cases.					Persons.						
	Pending.	Received.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Convicted and committed or referred.	Otherwise.	Total.	Received.	Pending.	Convicted and committed or referred.	Otherwise.	Total.	Received.	Pending.	Pending.	Received.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Received.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Received.	Total.	Modified or reversed.	Otherwise.	Total.	Pending.
1. Agent to the Governor	1	17	18	18	..	14	18	32	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Additional Session Judge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Principal Assistant Agent	..	4	4	4	..	5	20	25	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Senior do. do.	..	47	47	47	..	27	20	47	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Special do. do.	..	38	40	39	1	97	27	124	123	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Second-class Magistrate, Golgonda ..	1	16	17	17	1	48	16	64	63	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Third-class do.	..	11	11	11	..	3	21	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Second class do. Viravilli	..	5	5	4	1	3	11	14	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Do. do. Srungavarapukota ..	..	207	207	205	2	1	37	38	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Do. do. Sálúr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Do. do. Pálkonda	..	29	29	29	..	80	13	93	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Do. do. Párvatipur	..	37	37	36	1	28	58	86	87	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Do. do. Gunupur	..	207	207	205	2	117	214	331	337	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Do. do. Rayaghada	..	94	95	94	1	152	179	331	332	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Do. do. Jeypore	9	258	267	260	7	225	288	513	522	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Do. do. Koraput	5	168	173	169	4	181	95	276	273	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Do. do. Nowrangapur	..	78	78	74	4	153	160	313	317	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Do. do. Malkangiri	..	82	82	73	9	75	65	140	155	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Do. do. Potinghi	..	57	57	56	1	73	44	117	121	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Do. do. Bissemkattack	..	124	124	124	..	129	141	270	270	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Third-class do. Paderu	..	13	13	13	..	8	13	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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 1887.
	Pending on 31st March 1886.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total.	
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 1887.
	Pending on 31st March 1886.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total.	
Agent to the Governor	..	8	..	8	..	.	..	8
Principal Assistant Agent	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	4
Senior do. do.	3	2	..	5	4	..	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.		Fine.	Whipping.	Total convicted.	Number discharged.	Referred.	Pending on 31st March 1887.
					Simple.	Rigorous.						
1. Murder, under section 302, I.P.C.	5	5	2	1*	..	3	..	..	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	
Malkangiri	983	0 0	983	0 0	1,274	0 0	1,170	0 0	1,699	0 0	
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—			
Latchmirpuram	Result grant.	38	34
Golagondapeta...	Do.	9	14
Viravilli taluk	None	None	None
Paderu taluk	None	None	None
	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.	Grand total.	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	Movable 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.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	14	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24								
Golgonda Taluk.																Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.								
1886-87	17	6	23	23	..	3	2	2	..	4	..	..	..	2	6	12	2	21	1	142	2	450	1	625	6	2,223						
Principal Assistant Agent's Court.																																
1886-87	1	2	3	..	3	3	..	..	* 2	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,603	2	1,603	2								
Total ..	18	8	26	23	3	23	2	2	2	6	..	2	2	8	8	12	2	21	1	142	2	2,053	3	2,228	8							

* 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.

Repairs.	Allotment.			Expenditure.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Chollapadam-Rayaghada road	3,500	0	0	3,646	5	3
Párvatipur-Narayanapatam road	1,500	0	0	1,555	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 8½ 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 6 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 *alu* 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 8½ 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. 198-14-0 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 Seetampeta.
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 ..									
3. Kondapodus ..	..	41 15 6	41 15 6	..	20 11 6	20 11 6	..	21 4 0	21 4 0
4. Rasta lands ..	..	168 5 0	168 5 0	..	109 5 0	109 5 0	..	59 0 0	59 0 0
5. Land-cess ..	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
6. Fruit trees ..	..	617 0 0	617 0 0	..	594 8 0	594 8 0	..	22 8 0	22 8 0
7. Minor inams ..	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
8. Mokhasas ..	56 14 0	30 12 0	87 10 0	..	..	..	56 14 0	30 12 0	87 10 0
9. Service inams.	..	21 0 0	21 0 0	..	..	..	..	21 0 0	21 0 0
10. Miscellaneous.	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	3 0 0	3 0 0
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	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.
6. Donumayi	
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 Saturday 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) Sambhâmgedda, 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	1/3	220	..	..	..	Earthwork to side slope and.				
..	..	..	220	5	1/9	..	122 2/9	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1/36	..	..	..	..	220	Turfing.				
..	2	..	20	1	1/36	10	..	..	..	Earthwork.				
										Tunnel, 1 vent of 2 feet span	..	..	50 0 0	
..	..	2	200	1	1/3	200	..	..	..	Earthwork.				
..	..	..	220	5	1/9	..	122 2/9	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1/36	..	..	..	..	220	Turfing.				
..	3	2	220	1	1/2	220	..	..	..	Earthwork to side berms and slopes.				
..	..	..	220	5	1/9	..	122 2/9	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1/36	..	..	..	..	220	Turfing.				
										Tunnel of 1 vent 2 feet span	..	..	50 0 0	
..	4	2	220	1	1/12	220	..	..	..	Earthwork to side berms and slopes.				
..	..	..	220	5	1/9	..	122 2/9	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1/36	..	..	..	..	220	Turfing.				
..	5	2	220	1	1/2	220	..	..	..	Earthwork for side berms, &c.				
..	..	..	220	5	1/9	..	122 2/9	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1/36	..	..	..	..	220	Turfing.				
1	6	2	220	1	1/2	220	..	..	..	Earthwork for side berms and slopes.				
..	..	..	220	5	1/9	..	122 2/9	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1/36	..	..	..	..	220	Turfing.				
..	7	2	220	1	1/2	220	..	..	..	Earthwork for side berms and slopes.				
..	..	..	220	5	1/9	..	122 2/9	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1/36	..	..	..	..	220	Turfing.				
..	8	2	220	1	1/2	220	..	..	..	Earthwork for side berms and slopes.				
..	..	..	220	5	1/9	..	122 2/9	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1/36	..	..	..	..	220	Turfing.				
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,770	..	..	..	C. yds. Earthwork ..	0 1 0	C. yds.	110 10 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	977 7/9	..	..	Do. Metalling from Nalametta 1 3/4 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	1/2	220	..	..	..	Earthwork to side berms, &c. ..				
..	..	..	220	5	1/9	..	122 2/9	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1/36	..	..	..	..	220	Turfing.				
..	2	2	220	1	1/2	220	..	..	..	Earthwork.				
..	..	..	220	5	1/9	..	122 2/9	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1/36	..	..	..	..	220	Turfing.				
..	3	2	220	1	1/2	220	..	..	..	Earthwork.				
..	..	..	220	5	1/9	..	122 2/9	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1/36	..	..	..	..	220	Turfing.				
..	4	2	220	1	1/2	220	..	..	..	Earthwork.				
..	..	..	220	5	1/9	..	122 2/9	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1/36	..	..	..	..	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	1/36	220	..	..	..	Earthwork.				
..	..	..	220	5	1/9	..	122 2/9	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1/36	..	..	..	..	220	Turfing.				
2	5	2	220	2	1/36	586 2/3	..	..	..	Earthwork.				
..	..	..	220	5	1/9	..	122 2/9	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1	1/36	..	..	..	440	Turfing.				
..	6	2	220	2	1/36	586 2/3	..	..	..	Earthwork.				
..	..	..	220	5	1/9	..	122 2/9	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1	1/36	..	..	..	440	Turfing.				
..	7	2	220	2	1/36	586 2/3	..	..	..	Earthwork.				
..	..	..	220	5	1/9	..	122 2/9	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1	1/36	..	..	..	440	Turfing.				
..	8	2	220	2	1/36	586 2/3	..	..	..	Earthwork.				
..	..	..	220	5	1/9	..	122 2/9	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1	1/36	..	..	..	440	Turfing.				
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,226 2/3	..	..	..	C. yds. Earthwork ..	0 1 0	C. yds.	201 10 8	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	977 7/9	..	..	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	
										Third Mile.				1,410 0 8
3	1	2	220	2	2/3	586 2/3	..	..	..	Earthwork for raising road, &c.				
..	..	..	220	5	1/9	..	122 2/9	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1	..	..	..	..	440	Turfing.				
..	2	2	220	2	2/3	586 2/3	..	..	..	Earthwork.				
..	..	..	220	5	1/9	..	122 2/9	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1	..	..	..	..	440	Turfing.				
3	4	2	220	2	2/3	586 2/3	..	..	..	Earthwork for raising road, &c.				
..	..	..	220	5	1/9	..	122 2/9	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1	..	..	..	..	440	Turfing.				
..	5	2	220	2	2/3	586 2/3	..	..	..	Earthwork for raising road, &c.				
..	..	..	220	5	1/9	..	122 2/9	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1	..	..	..	..	440	Turfing.				
..	6	2	220	2	2/3	586 2/3	..	..	..	Earthwork.				
..	..	..	220	5	1/9	..	122 2/9	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1	..	..	..	..	440	Turfing.				
..	7	2	220	2	2/3	586 2/3	..	..	..	Earthwork.				
..	..	..	220	5	1/9	..	122 2/9	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1	..	..	..	..	440	Turfing.				
..	8	2	220	2	2/3	586 2/3	..	..	..	Earthwork.				
..	..	..	220	5	1/9	..	122 2/9	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	1/24	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	1	..	..	..	..	440	Turfing.				
										Clearing jungle, 4 yds. wide from the side channel	..	..	15 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,693 1/3	..	..	..	C. yds. Earthwork ..	0 1 0	C. yds.	293 5 4	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	977 7/9	..	..	Do. Metalling from Mallikonda 1 3/4 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.	— RS. A. P.	—	— RS. A. P.	— RS. A. P.
										Fourth Mile.				
4	1	2	220	2	1	880	..	..	..	Earthwork for raising road.				
..	..	..	220	5	$\frac{1}{6}$	..	$122\frac{2}{3}$	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	$\frac{3}{24}$	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	$1\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	660	Turfing.				
..	2	2	220	2	1	880	..	..	..	Earthwork.				
..	..	..	220	5	$\frac{1}{6}$	..	$122\frac{2}{3}$	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	$\frac{3}{24}$	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
..	..	2	220	$1\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	660	Turfing.				
..	3	2	220	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	440	..	..	..	Earthwork.				
..	..	..	220	5	$\frac{1}{6}$	..	$122\frac{2}{3}$	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	$\frac{3}{24}$	..	..	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	$\frac{1}{6}$	..	$122\frac{2}{3}$	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	$\frac{3}{24}$	..	..	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	$\frac{1}{6}$	..	$122\frac{2}{3}$	..	..	Metalling.				
..	..	..	220	6	$\frac{3}{24}$	..	..	55	..	Gravelling.				
										Clearing jungle ..	..	..	15 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,800	..	..	..	C. yds. Earthwork ..	0 1 0	C. yds.	237 8 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	$611\frac{1}{3}$	..	..	Do. Metalling from Mallikonda, $\frac{1}{3}$ mile ..	0 9 6	,,	362 13 5	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	275	..	C. yds. Gravelling from Tomarada quarry, $6\frac{9}{16}$ 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	30	6	...	...	...	...	= 36
„ February	27	7	2	...	...	...	= 34
„ March	9	7	9	4	1	...	= 30
„ April	19	6	8	1	1	...	= 35
„ May	22	7	6	1	1	1	= 38
„ June	18	7	5	2	1	...	= 33
„ July	22	8	5	2	...	...	= 37
„ August	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.

12. A special letter by the Special Assistant Agent on the subject of vaccination is submitted, and it is evident that something must be done to produce improvement on the present state of things. Small-pox is reported to have been extremely prevalent in the Potinghi taluk, owing, the Special Assistant thinks, to the neglect of the vaccinators, and although the presence of the disease is supposed to assist the progress of vaccination, the number of persons vaccinated in the division was smaller than the average of the previous five years. An even more serious matter is the apparent unreliability of the returns submitted by the vaccinators. Out of 27 operations performed before the Special Assistant, only 13 proved successful—a result which appears to the Government to speak very badly for the quality of the vaccine—and yet 95 per cent. of all the operations performed are alleged to be successful. The Government have suggested, in their review of the Ganjam Agency report, that the whole staff should be placed under the orders of the Agency officers, and they think the same course should be taken in the Vizagapatam tracts. The Sanitary Commissioner will report on this and on the suggestions made in the Special Assistant Agent's letter, No. 1275, of the 29th August 1887.

13. In paragraph 46 of his report, the Agent returns to what he calls "the currency question." The Government do not clearly understand from his remarks what the evil is which he believes to exist, and what the remedy proposed. They gather that he considers a coinage to be debased when it circulates at a discount, and that he supposes the wealth of a people to depend on, if not to consist in, their coinage. He seems to desire that copper coinage should be abolished. So far as Government can understand Mr. Turner, they can accept neither his arguments nor his conclusions; and still consider such matter out of place in a report of the kind under review.

14. The question of roads throughout the Agency tracts will be dealt with separately. The Special Assistant Agent seems to have done his best to get the Agency works pushed on. In the Senior Assistant Agent's division, Rs. 6,741 were expended.

15. The report of the Agent extends to 15 pages of print, while the Special Assistant Agent contributes 9, the Senior Assistant 5½, and the Deputy Collector 1½ pages more. The Government recognize that the report of the last-named officer, which the Agent describes as an essay, is of a special nature, but in Mr. Turner's own letter and those of his Assistants, there is some unnecessary detail and a good deal of unnecessary writing. The Agent's attention will be drawn to the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 14th September 1887, No. 52—69-6, and he should endeavour to avoid irrelevant topics and flippant writing.

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

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 Court, with C.L.

Exd. A. Ra.t'.

Order thereon No. 3499 W
dated 21st December 1887

Communicated to
the Superintending Engineer
I Circle
(Dy S. O. 17.
W.

Govt. of {1887} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

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

No 3499 W of 21st December 1887

DECEMBER.

S. E. I Circle

Vizagapatam Agency.

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

With order

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From H. G. TURNER, Esq., Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vizagapatam, 28th July 1888, No. 516.

I have the honor to submit my hill tour report for the year 1887-88. I left Vizagapatam for the tour in the middle of January and returned in the middle of March. I went up *viâ* the Pottinghi ghât to Koraput, thence to Jeypore, Kotapad, Ramgiri, Salmi, across the north part of Malkangiri and up to the 3,000 feet plateau *viâ* the Govindapalli ghat. I there struck the old Pettah ghât road, and, returning to Jeypore, I marched *viâ* Koraput, Pottinghi and Sembai to Anantagiri, and so down the new ghat to Bódara.

2. On my way up, I accompanied Mr. Walch and Mr. Ussher, who were on their inspection tour. The Pottinghi ghat is in good order; but the bridges at Sanki and one near the top of the ghat were not yet begun. The road from Pottinghi to Koraput had made good progress towards the Koraput end, but work was much behind hand on the Pottinghi side. The Jubilee ghat between Koraput and Jeypore had made good progress. I altered the trace towards the bottom to avoid a zigzag, and I engaged a Mr. Gauge, a Civil Engineer, who has recently established himself at Vizianagrum, to visit the work from time to time in the capacity of Consulting Engineer. The ghat road should be open to traffic by the end of the current official year; but it will not be finished for some time to come. Not much had been done in the way of buildings at Koraput, beyond the completion of the new station house.

3. At Jeypore, I had several interviews with the Maharajah, and, with the assistance of Mr. Purniah Puntulu, who accompanied me for the object, I discussed the preliminaries of a compromise between Jeypore and Madgole relating to the various suits in which they are at issue. After my return to the plains, news was received that the Privy Council had decided that the adoption of the Madgole minor was invalid. The attempted compromise therefore fell to the ground, and the minor finds himself penniless with nothing to fall back on but the bounty of the Maharajah, his paternal uncle. His situation is much to be commiserated.

4. The Maharajah's son had made good progress under the tuition of Mr. Marsh. He can read English fairly well, but is rather backward in Arithmetic. He is a fine, high-spirited lad, and his careful education is a matter of the highest moment. Mr. Marsh continues to enjoy the entire respect and confidence of the Maharajah.

5. The serious illness of the Diwan of Jeypore, Gade Appa Rao, has thrown the affairs of the zemindari into some confusion. The Assistant Diwan, Madava Mohana Santra, is a single-minded man and is thought well of by the divisional officer. He will do well enough for the post he occupies; but a man of far higher experience and qualifications is required to occupy the responsible functions of Diwan to such a vast territory as Jeypore, which will be enlarged to a still greater extent by the addition of the Madgole zemindari. Mr. Elwin reports very unfavorably of the internal administration of the Jeypore taluks in his division, where the absence of a strong man at the helm is producing much that requires setting to rights. I propose to visit

both Gunupur and Rayaghada before the close of the year, by which time perhaps something definite regarding the successor to Appa Rao may be decided on. I have addressed Government demi-officially on this subject.

6. Not much of interest was noted on the march from Jeypore to Kotepad and thence to Salmi. The question of the tribute payable by Jeypore on account of Kotepad and the Northern Guhrs belongs to the current year and is still under reference.

7. One of my objects in going to Salmi was to inquire into the supply of tussur silk cocoons that might be procured from that locality. A gentleman in Madras had asked me whether it would be possible to start an industry in tussur silk in Jeypore. On inquiry I find that the cocoons are to be found in considerable quantity in Salmi and in the neighbouring Bustar taluks, and, if an agency were to be established perhaps at Motu, cocoons might be collected in sufficient quantity. But nothing definite can be said until the experiment be made. On the other hand, I doubt whether it would ever be profitable to rent a large area of jungle for the purpose of rearing cocoons. Over so large an extent of country as is comprised in those Jeypore and Bustar taluks which lie along the banks of the Sevvrey river, the villagers might be taught to rear cocoons, as an adjunct to their ordinary occupations; but the experiment could only be conducted by a firm well enough off to disregard the possibilities of failure.

8. Malkangiri still remains the same forsaken mine of agricultural wealth that was the case twenty years ago, when I first visited it. I suggested in those days that the taluk should be rented by Government and the experiment tried of transporting into it the surplus population of the overcrowded coast districts. Subsequently, too, some five or six years back, I endeavoured to induce a firm to take the country up, but to no purpose. I should think that the forests of themselves, if properly worked, would make the fortune of any house of business, and the official who knows the country best—viz., the *ex*-Deputy Tahsildar, Dondapati Jangam, now the Maharajah's Ameen—declares that the expenditure there of one lakh of rupees would result in a fifty per cent. profit per annum. The Govindapalli ghât is used as the trade route to Malkangiri and South Bustar from Sálúr *viâ* the Pottinghi ghât, and from Vizianagram and Vizagapatam *viâ* the Galikonda ghât. I had not previously seen this ghât. Ascending from near Govindapalli, the path passes through continuous salwood forest, and for the first six miles or so, it is easily capable of being made passable to carts. But in the last ten miles there are three considerable and steep ghâts—two up and one down—until the village of Jaitgiri is reached. Doubtless, a reconnaisance would reveal a practicable line, but the existing pack-bullock path could not be made into a cart track. Another rise leads from Jaitgiri to Guniapodr, a noted market on the 3,000 feet plateau. The country, until the former village is reached, is very intricate, the hills being packed closely together, and it will require careful exploration to decide on the proper route for a road. The main point to keep in view is that the passage through the hills at this point to lead from the 3,000 feet plateau at or near Guniapodr to the 1,000 feet level at Govindapalli must be aligned to serve both the route across the Nandapore country to Pukkili and thence to the Pottinghi ghât road near the Mirialipad Saddle, and also the trade route through Padawa and Aruku, and thence down the Galikonda ghât to the plains at Bodara. But when it will be possible to open out this country, I am unable to say. The old Pettah ghât road has received no attention for many years past; but it was constructed sufficiently solidly to be still far from useless. Mr. Taylor has resolved to take this useful road in hand again when he is a little free of existing undertakings. It will serve to emphasize the need of opening out the Galikonda route, which I have persistently but fruitlessly advocated.

9. After revisiting Jeypore and Koraput, and altering the trace of the Jubilee ghât as above stated, I bade adieu to Mr. Taylor and marched to Anantagiri. I stayed there some time to finally decide on the line of road, which I will here briefly describe. After passing the bungalow at Anantagiri, the road must run along the stream to the Dumariguda Saddle, then up my trace to Bispur Saddle. From this point, the road must bear round the hill to the left, running on a descending gradient,

quantum sufficit, till it gets right round the hill into an awkward-looking gorge. This gorge is not so bad as it looks, for the stream bed is very abrupt and admits of a crossing, so as to bring the road out on the saddle above the Baliaguda hamlet. I have taken all the points by aneroid, and I have walked over the whole line to satisfy myself that this route is practicable and free from rocks and other troubles. Once on the saddle, the best route is, I think, below the cliffs of Grant's range until the valley is crossed to bring the road out to the big tree just under the two or three huts that now constitute the village of Karabolu. Here were the old lines built 25 years ago for the veterans, and not a vestige of them remains except the sites of two of their graves. From this point, the road must run, boldly to the west, out into the Aruku plains, near the village of Madagada. If it be possible, I will have a trace made of this line before I leave, as it is a very awkward piece of country to work out. It puzzled the Engineers when they were employed here to make the ghât a quarter of a century ago, and I have only been able to fix on this route after an exploration which has extended with intervals over several years. The highest point is at Bispur, which, I dare say, is over 4,000 feet above sea level, the hills to the west running up to 5,000 feet. There is plenty of water and wood in the Bispur pass; it is somewhat sheltered and not stony, as is the case with the mountain tops above it. This would not be a bad site for a few bungalows, which would be god-sends to the poor folk on the plains unable to escape to the hills of Bengal or Madras. It is a far better site for a sanitarium than what is known as Galikonda, which is a dreadfully bleak spot unredeemed by any shelter or softness and some way above water, though but a few feet higher than Bispur.

10. The progress of the Maharajah's coffee venture at Anantagiri has had my special attention during the year. Coffee planting is now out of fashion; but I am convinced that, if these hill sides be found suited to the growth of the staple, no greater good to the country can possibly be effected than that these lands and the vast surplus labor of both above and below ghâts be brought together by the aid of capital, producing that wealth without which all our administration and energy are shadows floating temporarily over the land and leaving not a wrack behind. So far as I am able to judge, the coffee promises well. It is planted at various elevations and aspects from 1,500 to 3,000 feet, and a very exhaustive and liberal trial is being undertaken, so that the *pros* and *cons* may be thoroughly tested. I think that the Maharajah of Vizianagrum is entitled to some meed of thanks for his public spirit in making this experiment. It carries with it quite as much merit as either subscriptions to schools or investments in silos. I have, in former communications, brought to notice both this experiment of the Maharajah's, and the probable suitability to the planter of the Gudem hills, which are the property of Government. I cannot but regret that no steps are taken to open the Gudem country out for this purpose. So far as I know, there is no staple exported from South India that has introduced so much silver into it, in a short time, as coffee. The enormous prosperity of Ceylon is due principally to this enterprise, and many millions of rupees passed through Ceylon to the Tamil districts. My description of the intense poverty of the laboring population of the Vizagapatam plains has recently been before the Government and the Board. The hope was expressed that a railway might bring relief to the masses; but, if we could only start coffee plantations along the hills of the Godávari and Vizagapatam districts, relief would be afforded in a very short time. The Anantagiri experiment attracts labor, both from the plains and from above ghâts, and there is little reason for doubt that coffee enterprise will succeed here. But it requires some advertising on the part of Government and cordial assistance from the authorities. If Government will only evince some interest in the Maharajah's enterprise, I will, with pleasure, draw up a report on the experiment so far as it has got. Accurate figures have been kept of the various processes, and if an expert were deputed to report on the condition of the trees and the prospect of crop, his opinion would form a valuable addition to my paper.

11. *The Principal Assistant's Division.*—Mr. Wolfe-Murray has left an interesting note on his tour. His inability to reach Padera is to be deplored. There is much that requires personal inspection on that side. A new sub-magistrate, the abkári, and

opium now taken under amani, buildings in progress, the discontent of the muttadars at being transferred from Madgole to Jeypore, are some of the matters that require attention.

The Gudem hills are not making any progress at all, as may be gathered from Mr. Wolfe-Murray's reflection on the condition of that Government property. Government have ordered police, schools and vaccinators; but roads and rupees are also required. Mr. Wolfe-Murray proposed a scheme of immigration, I proposed the introduction of coffee planters; but Government and the Board consider that the offer of cowles to all applicants to be a better means of reclaiming the opium-eater from his sensuality and the possible rebel from his thoughts of fitouri. I doubt whether any would-be ryot in those parts has sufficient capital to buy a plough or a bushel of seed. A dozen coffee estates, with their buildings and roads, each employing from 50 to 100 coolies, would revolutionize the Gudem hills, and prevent it for ever from plaguing us with these wretched outbreaks, which involve the foolish people in all sorts of troubles and cause expensive projects being mooted to keep the country quiet. The police buildings ordered in G.O., dated 16th July 1887, No. 1537, Judicial, have not been begun, and I doubt if they ever will be finished if they are built at Chintapalli. I have reflected over this matter ever since Government decided to build at Chintapalli instead of at Tazanghi. I am not writing in a spirit of obstinacy, and I mention this again solely in view to save public money and to make the years to come easy to Police officers and Agents. I believe that no large expenditure need take place if the aid of settlers be invoked to introduce rupees into the country. I am opposed to taxing the minor products of these hills, such as mangoes, jack-fruit, tamarinds, platter leaves, arrowroot, myrabolams, unless it can be done without harming the actual gatherers and the local consumers and vendors of the produce. The fact is that for many months in the year, the hill people live on these fruits and products. At the present time, the month of July, they are subsisting on flour obtained by pounding the kernels of mango stones, on the jack-fruit, on the sale of platter leaves, on various roots, notably on the root of the bamboo. I believe that the smallest impost on these articles will be felt most severely by the people, and, if the collections be rigorously exacted, I make no doubt that the hills will be abandoned altogether. The actual poverty of the Gudem hills people, and of the people who live along the edge of the ghâts, is extreme, and, as I have already explained, they diminish their supplies of food by expending their money on opium. On the Anantagiri coffee estate, a man who gets 3 annas a day will spend one anna, often two annas, on opium, altogether disregarding, in his craving for the drug, the necessities of himself and of his family for substantial aliment, clothing and shelter.

The question of contracting Agency limits has been placed before Government in my letter, No. 200, dated 3rd April 1888.

12. The civil and criminal files decreased during the year under report. Many of the civil cases arise in that portion of the Agency which it is proposed to transfer to the Collectorate. Government will observe that there was considerable increase in the number of tigers killed and of the victims to these brutes. It has been finally and wisely settled that the reward for the destruction of tigers in Vizagapatam shall remain at Rs. 100 per head. The control of Agency vaccinators is now transferred to the Agent, and the new measures will be brought into operation during the current year. A school will be started at Paderu as proposed by Mr. Power. Both opium and abkári are now under amani, and should remain so in the Paderu taluk and in the Gudem hills.

13. *The Senior Assistant's Division.*—Mr. Elwin frequently visited the hill tracts in his division. In Narayanapatnam, he found the police station had not, up to November 1887, been visited since August 1885. I may add that Mr. Elwin told me in January of this year that the stations of Panchipenta and Munapilli had not been visited by the Assistant Superintendent or by the Superintendent for a lengthened period. With Mr. Elwin, I add that Mr. Lindsay has visited both stations since. The valleys of Gunupur and Rayaghada are, geographically speaking, low-country tracts, and they ought to be included in the Collectorate. The real hills of the division

are those inhabited by the Khonds around and above Rayaghada and Bissemkatak and the Sourah hills above Gunupur.

14. Mr. Elwin's tour throughout all his hills was full. The Khonds in the remote country of Chendrapur, who are the wildest of our hill people, were prosperous and contented. The rainfall in Rayaghada, and presumedly in Bissemkatak, where we ought to have a rain gauge, produced bumper crops; but round by Godary and Gunupur the season was less satisfactory.

15. No advance in the condition of our hills is more gratifying than that afforded by the liberal policy adopted by Government in providing dispensaries. In Mr. Elwin's division, we have three of these excellent institutions at Gunupur, Rayaghada and Bissemkatak; and, in Mr. Taylor's hills, there are hospitals at Koraput, Jeypore, and there will be one shortly at Nowrangapore. No boon that we can bestow on the people is more appreciated by them. Mr. Elwin's proposals to open small dispensaries at Narayanapatnam, Singapur, and Godary has my unqualified support, and if a minor scale be adjudged, I would solicit permission to open such dispensaries at the eight following places in Mr. Taylor's and in the Principal Assistant's divisions and in the Pálkonda hills:—

Principal Assistant's Division—
1. Paderu—Sub-Magistrate's kusbah.
2. Lammasinghi—Police Station.

Special Assistant's Division—
1. Pottinghi—Sub-Magistrate's kusbah.
2. Malkangiri— do. do.
3. Kotapad—Large village on the Bustar frontier—Post Office and Police Station.
4. Nandapur—Large village, Police Station.
5. Oomerkot—Centre of Northern Guhrs, Police Station.

Deputy Collector's Division—
1. Seetampet.

16. Referring to cattle theft, here is Mr. Elwin harking back to the very system of police stations formerly in vogue, but declared injurious to the welfare of the country some seven years ago. We have done, and are doing, precisely the same thing in Jeypore above the ghâts, where we are fast re-opening all the police stations which were shut up under the idea that isolated stations were a terror to the people. The proposal to re-open stations at Durji and Kirlaghati has my cordial approval.

17. The repairs of the roads have been well done. Mr. Elwin has secured a good man for the Rayaghada valley works, and the Deputy Tahsildar of Gunupur has pushed on with his allotments. The Párvatipur Deputy Tahsildar has been removed to a taluk where he will not have to encounter the "most fearful wild-fowls" of the hills.

18. The grave dereliction of duty of the two successive Sub-Magistrates of Rayaghada led to their dismissal from the public service—a wholesome example, which, we trust, will not be required now that the liberality of Government has enabled us to offer these posts to passed men of established character. The order on this point has enabled me to transfer an official of the highest reputation to Gunupur in the place of B. Ramanarsu, who, in some respects an excellent officer, notably in his roads and his magisterial work, yet failed to exhibit the necessary tact in dealing with the Maharajah's Ameen of Gunupur. Mr. Elwin does not touch on the revenue administration of either Gunupur or Rayaghada or upon the condition of the estates feudatory to Jeypore, to wit, Bissemkatak and Singapore.

19. The affairs of the Gunupur taluk have occupied my attention to some extent during the year. The Maharajah desired me to nominate a suitable Ameen, and I accordingly sent up a man whom I thought would do. But I found him to be unreliable and I removed him in favor of V. Gangaraju, who came to me with a good character. He is doing well and exposing abuses which leads him into contact with vested interests. These cry against him, but I have no reason to think that he is

doing what he ought not to do. The Deputy Tahsildar, B. Ramanarsu, as stated above, mistook his line of policy and exhibited a very foolish jealousy of the new ameen. As stated above, I have removed him, and I trust that the present arrangement will be productive of some order and less of robbery in Gunupur than has hitherto been the custom in that rich but remote part of Jeypore's dominions.

20. In Rayaghada, the affairs are very bad. The Maharajah's officials remain unpaid for months, and they are of the very poorest class of clerks and ameens. This is due to the absence of the Diwan, G. Appa Rao, from Jeypore. We shall probably have to interfere here, as we have done in Gunupur. Singapore affairs are also not very bright. The suit between Jeypore and the Ranee is still delayed, owing to the non-receipt of evidence from Kalahandi. I get continual complaints from one Ranee or the other, but it seems impossible to make any but *ad interim* arrangements until the courts have done with the dispute as to the ownership of the zemindari. I have not anything to write concerning Bissemkatak. The Tat-Rajah has subscribed liberally to the hospital and to the school. Probably all the circles of revenue administration from Narayanapatnam to Gunupur would do better if they were concentrated in the hands of one well-paid man, who would be responsible directly to the Senior Assistant for order and to the Diwan for his revenue administration. The collections would, I dare say, run up to four lakhs of rupees, and they might be enlarged very considerably by enlightened management and carefully-conducted public works.

21. *The Special Assistant's Division.*—Mr. Taylor opens his report with an account of the touring done by him during the year, which has been of a continued and extensive nature. He only gave himself 19 days in Waltair, out of the three months allowed to him for contact with civilization, and he remained at his head-quarters only 136 days throughout the entire year. Notwithstanding these restrictions on his personal enjoyment, Mr. Taylor has been unable to visit the Northern Guhrs, nor during the year, though he has been there within the last three months, did he visit that portion of Hill Madgole which lies within his division. Such is the enormous extent of his charge.

Malkangiri, its wilderness, its wild beasts, its wild men and its latent possibilities for wealth, attracted his attention, as it does that of most people who visit that region. I have touched on the subject in paragraph 8, and there is nothing to be added but the hope that the capabilities of the tract may some day entice some capitalist to take up the lands on a sound mercantile basis.

22. In paragraph 3 Mr. Taylor draws attention to the abuses of the *Vetti* service. This had its origin in the absence of sufficient currency in the country, in lieu of which and in addition to rents paid in kind, the Rajahs took the labor of the ryots in satisfaction of their claims on the land. Owing to the feeble nature of the present administration due to the Diwan's constant absence from Jeypore from sickness or on account of business in Vizagapatam and elsewhere, things have got out of gear. The officials are unpaid and recoup themselves, with no scruples regarding accurate balancing of their claims, by exactions of every possible kind, one of which is this abuse of *Vetti* service. The Assistant or Acting Diwan is an honest but not a strong man. The Rajah is not a man of business. Hence the absolute necessity of inviting the Maharajah to accept the services of an official of our own whom we have proved. As previously stated, the question is now before Government in a demi-official form. Neither can the boundary disputes, whether external or internal, be settled, except in a very perfunctory way, until we have an educated man at the helm who has had experience in such matters and who is able to bring forward evidence of claim, written or oral, sufficient to satisfy the Boundary Commissioners. In my time, Jeypore lost sixty miles of river border down in Malkangiri by the fatuous idleness and carelessness of the then Diwan and his establishment, and such things will happen again, for, in these affairs, success always attends on the carefully arranged files of accounts and on the evidence of useful witnesses.

23. The Superintendents of Police, whether Mr. Young or Mr. Travers, are remarkably alert to detect and punish any wrong-doing on the part of their constables. I think that the Police in Jeypore are now in excellent discipline, compared, not only

to what I have known them in former days, but also to the constabulary in the plains. To speak plainly, there is much more supervision by the superior officers in Jeypore than there is in Vizagapatam. The touring is more constant, the Superintendent has greater personal knowledge of his inspectors and station officers, and he has far more intimate knowledge of the country, the villages and the people. This is in a great measure due to the better climate for travelling that Jeypore enjoys, notwithstanding the fever; to the absence of any particular comforts and pastimes to detain officers at Koraput; and to the opportunities for sport, which brings the rulers and the ruled so much in contact.

24. Government have recently called attention to the incomplete return of cattle killed by wild beasts, and have desired better information. Mr. Taylor touches on the subject in paragraph 13. As he points out, we cannot compel people to submit reports,—for the village servants are not under our control, and few will be at the trouble of walking miles to report a kill without recompense. As a man said to me the other day, "Will the station officer give me another cow if I go to him? He will probably keep me waiting for 24 hours and then abuse me for not bringing him a fowl!" Many villages are 20 to 30 miles distant from a police station. Would any English farmer walk 20 miles to report the death of a sheep or a pig to a police officer? The idea is preposterous. It is also to be remembered that village beats, by which constables could collect information on their rounds, have given place in Jeypore to patrols, where a party of constables proceed on prescribed tours, through a fraction of the villages attached to their station. Not a tenth part of the villages are now regularly visited by the police officer.

25. The continual complaints of the way in which the opium contractors carried out their duties have led to the substitution of the amani system, which, besides contenting the people, will enable us to keep the pernicious traffic in the drug in hand. It ought, in my opinion, to be reduced to the lowest possible limit.

26. The mortality of Agency elephants has been excessive during the past 15 months. Three have died, and the three were the two bought from Assam, and one quite recently arrived from Mhow. It is odd that all the three should be the new ones recently added to our establishment. The two from Assam were carefully selected by a Government officer in those parts, and the one from Mhow was purchased out of a lot advertised for sale by the Commissariat. The latter marched across India in charge of careful servants. It arrived safely at Koraput, but when Mr. Taylor came into Vizagapatam with his camp in June, the animal died of apparently the same disease as one attached to my camp died of in May. I am inclined to think that the excessive heat may have killed them.

27. Postal communication with the Central Provinces has at last been established. It is understood that the Home mails now come to Jeypore from Bombay *viâ* the Nagpore and Bengal line, and thence through the jungles to Jugdalpore and Kotepad. Next time the Assistant Agent takes a three month run home, he will probably adopt this route. Truly, a wonderful conception after the ideas of twenty years ago!

28. Educational matters have been fully reported on in a separate letter in accordance with the procedure ordered by Government in their G.O., No. 747, Educational, dated 24th November 1886. I have only to add that we should benefit much by a visit from the Director of Public Instruction, who has not even been along the rim of this district for many years.

Mr. Taylor touches on the general inefficiency of the vaccination, and instances the particular roguery of one man, who, I may add, has not got off on appeal. The whole system will be reorganised, the taluk vaccinator being placed under the Deputy Tahsildar, and the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination will be attached to the Assistant Agent's office to control the work of the division, to work up returns, and to inspect the work of vaccinators as ordered.

The comparative independence of the vaccinator of all immediate control lies at the root of the present disorganization. He must be under the immediate authority of some one on the spot; and the only official available for the purpose is the Deputy

Tahsildar, who will have as much control over him as he has over one of his own peons.

29. Since the close of the year under report, there has been vouchsafed by Government a measure, which will do more for Jeypore than any similar measure since long years. This is the raising of the pay of the Deputy Tahsildars and of their establishments, whereby we may be able to secure men of education, men of experience, and men who will be above giving way to temptation. I look to very great improvement in Jeypore administration as the result of this enlightened measure.

30. *The General Duty Deputy Collector's Hill Tracts.*—The re-organisation of the Pálkonda hill tracts, which followed on the resumption of their administration by Government in 1886, is being steadily pursued on the lines then laid down.

The principle adopted was to substitute individual and numerous holders for the renters (Mustajars) and chief ryot system which was favored by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. The innovation demands a far more personal government than did the old plan, for whereas but a few ryots, and many of those absentees, then came into contact with the administration, it is now possible for 1,480 rent-payers to have personal access to the authorities for the settlement of their business. Mr. Jagannada Rao seeks orders on the question of restricting ryots from the right of transferring their puttas without previous approval of the divisional officer. The matter is now before Government in my letter, No. 1458, dated 20th ultimo. Regarding the assessment of the podus, the Deputy Collector reports that he has issued puttas to applicants in all three muttas at a uniform rate of $8\frac{1}{2}$ annas for each podu, and that the measure has met with approval. He proposes to continue the rate for hill side cultivation until people have not to carry produce to market on their heads. It is not known what measures Government intend to adopt to raise the people of these hill tracts from the condition of beasts of burden. In other words, how are the roads to be made now that our grant has been reduced to an amount that only suffices for the upkeep of existing communications? No orders have yet been passed on my letter, No. 546, dated 7th September 1887, which Government proposed to deal with, as is stated in paragraph 4, G.O., dated 1st December 1887, No. 2731, Judicial. The grant now given is fairly divided among the divisions, and a suitable provision has been made for the works mentioned in the Deputy Collector's 14th and 16th paragraphs. But we want a special allotment for the Sitampeta pass.

A few irrigation works have been begun.

31. I conclude these remarks on the Pálkonda Agency with the earnest hope that the beginning we have made there during the past two years may be the foundation of a typical administration for the hill tracts, which belong to Government in this district, and that the example set by us may, in time, have some effect in the zemindari hill tracts. The Gudem hills, being almost uninhabited, and, as I think, unfortunately administered by us through the muttadars, require, I believe, the special calling in of the coffee planter. Here in Pálkonda, on the other hand, we find the hills very fairly populated, the people are luckily not opium-eaters and are therefore disposed to work. They appreciate irrigation works, roads, schools and hospitals. The difficulty in paying the hill people the attention they solicit will lie in the distance that separates their country from the Collector's head-quarters, and in the consequent necessity for leaving them to the care of the General-Duty Deputy Collector. As a general rule, a Hindu official dislikes visiting the hills. But I believe his distaste for this work is in a great measure due to the want of adequate shelter and to the considerable expenses he is put to for such expeditions. If our native officials can only be got to go to these places, I find them invariably most careful to meet the people, to listen to their tales, and to afford them relief and advice.

I therefore strongly counsel liberality in the matter of providing accommodation for our officials in the hills, and good hill allowances. Above all, let the Agent to the Governor set continual example in constantly visiting the hills, and let it be known that the best passport to his favor is to delight in the hills and be undeterred

by the bugbear of fever. I may add that during all my time in this district, which is now drawing to a close, I cannot call to mind that extraordinary mortality attaches to hill life, and several instances are known to me where sickly natives have actually become strong men after residence in those regions.

32. A sum of Rs. 985-13-0 was spent on account of hill tour charges as particularised below, and I request that the amount be sanctioned:—

		RS.	A.	P.
1.	Cost of medicines supplied to the hospitals at Bissemkatak and Rayaghada	74	9	6
2.	Cost of warm clothing supplied to the peons of the Principal Assistant Agent	61	2	0
3.	Cost of medicines for the Agent's camp	30	8	0
4.	Cost of warm clothing to the servants of the Agent, Special Assistant Agent, and the Senior Assistant Agent	382	6	6
5.	Carriage of records	259	13	6
6.	Cloths and cumblies for presents to hill people	114	2	0
7.	Postal charges	12	12	0
8.	Money presents, powder and lanterns	25	11	0
9.	Kalasy's pay	16	0	0
10.	Repairs of furniture, tents, &c.	8	12	6
	Total	985	13	0

Enclosures.

Criminal Statistics of the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1887-88.

Name of the Court.	Trials of Inquiries.																Appeals.									
	Cases.					Persons.											Cases.					Persons.					
	Pending.	Received.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Pending.	Received.	Total.	Convicted, committed or referred.	Otherwise.	Total.	Pending.	Pending.	Received.	Total.	Modified or reversed.	Otherwise.	Total.	Pending.	Pending.	Received.	Total.	Modified or reversed.	Otherwise.	Total.	Pending.
1. Agent to the Governor	..	19	19	17	2	..	45	45	22	19	41	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	7	..	6	6	..
2. Principal Assistant Agent	..	3	3	3	..	..	6	6	2	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Senior do.	..	9	9	9	..	..	14	14	11	3	14	3	1	6	7	4	3	7	..	1	6	7	4	3	7	..
4. Special do.	1	85	86	84	2	1	149	150	96	51	147	3	..	11	11	7	4	11	..	..	11	11	7	4	11	..
5. Second-class Tahsildar Magistrate, Golgonda ..	..	8	8	8	..	..	27	27	..	27	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Do. Sheristadar do. ..	..	26	26	24	2	..	106	106	15	78	93	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Do. Magistrate, Veeravilli	1	4	5	5	..	5	7	12	11	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Do. do. Srungavarapucota ..	..	5	5	5	..	..	9	9	6	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Do. do. Sálúr	..	1	1	1	..	..	9	9	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Do. do. Pálkonda	..	17	17	17	..	..	47	47	35	12	47	..	..	6	6	4	2	6	..	..	6	6	4	2	6	..
11. Do. do. Párvatipur	1	25	26	26	..	1	70	71	14	67	71	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
12. Do. do. Gunupur	2	314	316	315	1	6	556	561	289	269	558	3	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
13. Do. do. Rayaghada	1	81	82	79	3	1	174	175	92	79	171	4	..	9	9	7	2	9	..	..	9	9	7	2	9	..
14. Do. do. Jeypore	7	332	339	319	20	9	467	476	281	165	446	30	..	9	9	6	3	9	..	..	9	9	6	3	9	..
15. Do. do. Koraput	4	189	193	186	7	7	300	307	161	135	296	11	..	3	3	2	1	3	..	..	3	3	2	1	3	..
16. Do. do. Nowrangpore ..	4	136	140	133	7	4	252	256	160	94	244	12	..	3	3	2	1	3	..	..	3	3	2	1	3	..
17. Do. do. Malkangiri ..	9	81	90	87	3	15	143	158	106	43	149	9	..	3	3	2	1	3	..	..	3	3	2	1	3	..
18. Do. do. Pottinghi	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Do. do. Bissemkatak ..	..	100	100	97	3	..	210	210	133	74	207	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Do. do. Paderu	..	25	24	24	1	..	58	58	17	40	57	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Civil Statistics of the Vizagapatam Agency for 1887-88.

Original Suits.

Name of Court.	Original Suits.							Pending on 31st March 1888.
	Pending on 31st March 1887.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total.	
Agent to the Governor	3	1	..	4	2	1	3	1
Principal Assistant Agent	3	3	..	6	3	..	3	3
Senior do. do.	4	17	1	22	17	2	19	3
Special do. do.	9	66	..	75	41	16	57	18
District Munsif, Golgonda	..	30	..	30	6	..	6	24
Do. Narayanapatnam	16	48	2	66	51	..	51	15
Do. Rayaghada	26	35	1	62	30	2	32	30
Do. Bissemkatak	9	33	2	44	31	..	31	13
Do. Gunupur	23	144	..	167	110	..	110	57
Do. Koraput	12	15	11	38	32	..	32	6
Do. Jeypore	23	75	4	102	83	..	83	19
Do. Malkangiri	7	15	..	22	20	..	20	2
Do. Nourangapore	..	5	2	7	2	..	2	5

Civil Statistics of the Vizagapatam Agency for 1887-88.

Appeal Suits.

Name of Court.	Appeal Suits.							Pending on 31st March 1888.
	Pending on 31st March 1887.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total.	
Agent to the Governor	8	7	..	15	6	..	6	9
Principal Assistant Agent	4	..	..	4	4	..	4	..
Senior do. do.	1	1	..	2	2	..	2	..
Special do. do.	4	1	..	5	4	..	4	1

Statement of Session Cases tried by the Agent to the Governor of Vizagapatam during the year 1887-88.

Nature of offence.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number sentenced to death.	Number sentenced to transportation.	Imprisonment.		Fine.	Whipping.	Total convicted.	Number discharged.	Referred.	Pending on 31st March 1888.
					Simple.	Rigorous.						
Murder under section 302, I.P.C.	11	26	2	11*	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	3
Culpable homicide, not amounting to murder, under section 304, I.P.C.	6	16	..	..	..	9†	..	..	..	6	..	1
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt under section 325, I.P.C.	1	2	..	..	..	2‡	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to destroy a house, &c.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total ..	19	45	2	11	..	11	..	..	..	17	..	4

* For life.
† One for seven years ; one for five years ; one for three-and-a-half years ; and six for three months each.
‡ For six months each.

STATEMENT of wild animals killed in the District of Vizagapatam during the year 1887-88.

Year.	Tigers.	Cheetahs.	Bears.	Hyænas.	Rewards paid.	Loss of life.	
						Men.	Cattle.
1887-88	34	141	56	9	RS. A. P. 6,454 8 0	142	231

From H. D. TAYLOR, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam District, to the Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam, dated Koraput, — April 1888.

I have the honor to submit my report for this division for the official year 1887-88.

2. *Touring.*—I was in charge of the Division throughout the year, during which time I spent 211 days in camp; the remaining days were passed in Koraput and Vizagapatam, respectively, as noted in the margin.

	Days.
Camp	211
Koraput	136
Vizagapatam	19

The first few days of April were spent in selecting the line for the new ghat between Koraput and Jeypore and in starting the works. After that I made a short tour of some fifteen days through the Lachmipur and Girligumma taluks, in the course of which I visited both those stations. I returned to Koraput early in May, and, with the exception of occasional visits to the new ghat and one to Senliguda with the Superintendent of Police in order to select a site for the new police station, remained at head-quarters during the rest of that month and June.

On June 30th, I started on my way down to Vizagapatam for examination purposes. I arrived there on July 16th, and left again on August 5th, for returning to Koraput over the Galikonda ghat *viâ* Araku, Padwa and Nandapur, reaching Koraput on the 24th. This journey was only accompiished with the greatest difficulty; 25 inches of rain fell during ten days; and two of my servants succumbed to fever during the march. On September 8th, I went down to Jeypore, where there were a considerable number of cases awaiting disposal. From Jeypore I went on to Borigumma to see about the restoration of the rest-house, which had fallen down during the rains, and returned to Koraput on the 28th of the month. On 9th October, I started to Pottinghi in order to meet you; but, on my arrival there, I found a letter awaiting my arrival, stating that you were unable to come there, and directing me to return to Jeypore to negotiate with the Maharajah concerning a proposed compromise of his various suits. From Jeypore, I proceeded *viâ* Pujariput to Singapore and returned through Borigumma and Jeypore to Koraput, where I arrived at the end of the month.

On November 23rd, I started on my Malkangiri trip; following the main road, as far as Malkangiri, I then branched off to Pulimetla, where I joined my camp with that of the Military Secretary who was up here at the time. We then proceeded together through Venkatampalaiyam and Singaraz to Malkangiri and returned to Kollar, where we parted company. The present condition of Malkangiri taluk, south of Malkangiri itself, is most distressing. Deserted villages meet the eye at every turn, occasionally a human being is viewed like an apparition in the distance, but he soon vanishes into the jungle and is seen no more. Thousands of acres of most fertile land, which bear evident traces of having once seen the *plough*, are now overgrown with grass and jungle and have become the lawful domain of the tiger and the buffalo. If only the necessary population could be obtained, Malkangiri, at present one of the most poverty-stricken districts in India, might become one of the richest and most flourishing. This soil is excellent and well watered by a network of rivers, and the whole country offers the greatest facility for a vast irrigation scheme.

From Kollar, I branched off through Gumah and Bagdari to Kotpad, and returned to Koraput *viâ* Ranigudah at the end of the month.

On January 10th, I started to Pottinghi to meet you with a few days in hand which I spent in making a trip down as far as Thadivalasa in order to inspect the ghat road; from Pottinghi, we journeyed through Koraput, Jeypore, Kotpad and Bagdari to Ramagiri, whence we descended into the Salmi taluk; after spending some time in this part, we crossed over to the other side and ascended the ghat to Jayantagiri, hence to Dadi, where we struck into the old Pettah ghat road, and returned by that route to Jeypore and Koraput; where you left me. On the 6th March, I again set forth for the Nowrangapur taluk, and, passing through Nowrangapur and Pappadahandi, I met Mr. Young at Maindalpore, and thence we returned slowly through Tentulukunti, Jagannadapore, and Singapore to head-quarters, which we reached on March 26th. This concludes my touring for the year.

3. *Condition of the People.*—There have been no serious disturbances of the public peace during the year. There is, however, one great and growing cause of discontent, viz., the abuse of the "Vetti" system. The so-called "vetti" service is the customary labor which each village is bound

to render annually, to the Maharajah, or, in mustazari villages, to the mustadar in return for daily batta only. As such, there is no objection to its existence, and the people are perfectly willing and ready to render this customary service to the Maharajah in exchange for the low rate of sist that prevails amongst the Jiraiti villages within his zemindari. This system has, however, come to be very much abused. Every amin, every panja and every other subordinate revenue official in receipt of one or two rupees a month, attempts to extort for himself that labor to which the Maharajah alone is entitled; they cultivate acres and acres of land at no expense at all, compelling the villagers not only themselves to work, but to bring their own ploughs and buffaloes. In return for this they give the wretched ryots no remuneration whatever, not even the batta which they receive when legitimately employed on the Maharajah's own service. The result of this is that in many cases the villagers are unable to cultivate their own lands which are left waste, thus causing want and privation in the village throughout the year; whilst the small officials referred to live in ease and plenty with the granaries well filled by labor obtained at little or no cost from the starving ryots. The real fault appears to me to exist in the Maharajah's administration. His subordinate officials are ill-paid and ill-controlled, and they are left to themselves to compensate indirectly in any way they can, for this small amount of their direct and legitimate pay. I have spoken to the Acting Diwan on the subject, and he has issued an order to all the amins and their subordinates prohibiting them from extorting labor in the Maharajah's name and stating that they will be liable to prosecution and dismissal if they continue to do so.

The present Acting Diwan appears to be an honest and well-meaning man, but he has such a wretched staff of subordinates that he has to keep matters almost entirely in his own hands, and it is impossible for one man personally to look to every minute detail where such a vast area and vast transactions are concerned, and where it is the interest of the subordinates to suppress the real facts of each individual complaint. There may be, it is true, exceptions to the rule; but the general state of the Maharajah's administration is such as I have described.

4. *Season and Rainfall.*—The season last year was not altogether favorable for wet crops, and, except in Kotpad and Nowrangapore, the outturn has been below the average. This is due to the fact that the rains, though unusually heavy whilst they lasted, commenced late and ended earlier than usual. Bazaar prices remain much the same as heretofore, except in Nowrangapore, where there has been a slight advance, owing to the unusual number of bandies that have penetrated into that taluk this year.

Rainfall for the year 1887-88.

1. Koraput	63·4	85	Days.
2. Jeypore	73·5	83	,,
3. Nowrangapore ..	67·2	72	,,
4. Malkangiri	90·5	69	,,
5. Pottinghi	62·3	92	,,

In September, it was reported through the police that there was a scarcity of food almost amounting to famine in the Malkangiri taluk. The Deputy Tahsildar of Nowrangapore was specially deputed to inquire into this matter, road works were opened, and a supply of grain forwarded by the Maharajah; this course was hardly justified by the result; few persons came forward to buy grain, and fewer still to work on the road. The fact is that there is always a scarcity of grain in the Malkangiri taluk during the months of September, October and November; the last year was no exception to the rule, though the scarcity was not specially exceptional; during these months, the people are engaged in watching these crops and live almost entirely on jungle produce, the latter crop was not below the average. The only people who do feel the scarcity of grain are (1) the police, (2) strangers in the taluk. For the former, ample provision has now been made, while the latter should always carry their own supplies with them.

So far as the next year is concerned, there is every prospect of a good mango and mohawa crop in all taluks, except Nowrangapore, where the mango crop appears to be only middling and the mohawa crop has failed almost entirely.

There has been slight cattle-disease on the borders of Bustar, but elsewhere, as far as I have been able to gather, the country has been comparatively free from it. A talukwar statement of rainfall for the year is appended.

5. *Boundary Disputes.*—There are an unusual number of boundary disputes at present pending, though they were finally decided during the year. The chief disputes are on the Kasipur-Jeypore frontier, where there are at present no less than four disputes. I had arranged to meet the Kalahandi authorities myself on March 1st, in order to decide these matters; but as you, were then up on your hill tour, I had to accompany you, and the Deputy Tahsildar of Koraput was deputed by you to be present on the spot at the time in question in my place. Subsequently, however, as you required the Deputy Tahsildar's attendance at Devu ghat at the end of February, he was unable to reach the scene of the dispute till March 8th, when the Superintendent of Kalahandi State had returned home, being unable to await the arrival of the Koraput Deputy Tahsildar. In consequence, no settlement of the various differences was arrived at.

Jeypore State.	*Kasipur State.*
1. Bariguda.	Tekiripally and Kerajola.
2. Dokiribura.	Panighati.
3. Kaliyamba.	Thinugbchungudah.
4. Potagar.	Tulsichapur.
5. Gurupani.	Karaghati.
6. Vokkiyapal and Badayam.	Tarapuram and Bajahandi of Bastar.

There is a further dispute at Gurupani close to Maindalpore between the Jeypore and Moulpatna State. This appears from the office records to have been once already settled by Mr. Blaxland, and, according to his decision, the land in dispute belongs to Jeypore. Be that as it may, the Moulpatna Raja has posted peons at the spot and demands a cess from each person for all grass, bamboos, &c., cut at that spot. This causes much inconvenience to certain villagers on this side of the boundary, who can conveniently only obtain their grass and bamboos from that spot. The last and 6th dispute is one which has recently arisen on the border of Jeypore and Bustar in the Kotepad taluk. This has been caused by the shifting of the course of the river, Bhaskeli, the former boundary, by which some land belonging to Kotepad has been changed to the Bustar side of the river and *vice versa*. The ameen has been directed to make a preliminary inquiry into the matter, and it is to be hoped that the amicable settlement of this dispute may be arranged between the Diwans of the two States without the intervention of the Government officials.

In addition to the six disputes referred to above, there are numerous petty boundary disputes between villages situated actually within the Maharajah's State. These disputes can only be settled by the officials of the Maharajah whose attention has been drawn to the subject.

6. *Law and Justice.*—The number of cases both civil and criminal filed in my court and in the subordinate courts during the year was about the same as the average for previous year, and calls for no special comment. There has been an increase in murder and culpable homicide, and a decrease in cattle theft; the latter is said to be due to the low price of hides at present prevailing in the plains. Full details are given in the appendices. Mr. Travers acted as Superintendent of Police without an assistant during the early part of the year, and was succeeded by Mr. Young in December, when Mr. Travers reverted to his post of Assistant Superintendent. All the police stations were visited during the year. Two new police stations were opened at Semliguda and Tentulukunti, respectively. There have been lately an unusual number of charges against police constables, the most serious complaint being against head constable Chendriah of Jeypore, who was charged with causing a man's death in order to extort confession; but the evidence was not sufficient to support the charge. The other complaints against the police chiefly relate to extortion, neglect of duty and minor offences.

7. *Jails.*—There is nothing to remark on in the way of jails. The Koraput sub-jail has at no time during the past year been overcrowded; the total population during the year consisted of 4,710 males and 90 females, giving a total daily average of 13·11. The daily average of sick was ·19 only.

Koraput Sub-jail.

	Admissions.	Daily averages.
1884-85	269	25·74
1885-86	256	37·58
1886-87	261	58·0
1887-88	136	13·3

The new Jeypore sub-jail and cutcherry should be completed on June 1st, that at Pottinghi having been handed over to the Public Works Department will probably not be completed for a considerable time.

There were an unusual number of escapes from the sub-jails during the year; the most serious case being in August 1887 at Jeypur, when six persons escaped during the night, owing to the negligence of the police guard. These six persons were all subsequently recaptured.

8. *Wild Animals.*—The number of tigers killed during the year (33) is the same as the average of the five previous years. The usual number of deaths from man-eaters was enhanced, chiefly owing to two very formidable man-eaters at Venkatampalalyam and Raigharh, respectively. The former, it is believed, has now been killed; it is known to have been wounded and there have been no deaths since. The Raigharh man-eater has not yet been killed. The total number of deaths from wild animals (including 34 from snake-bites) amounted to 142. The return regarding the destruction of cattle cannot be taken as accurate. It is impossible over so large a tract of rough country for the police to obtain information regarding every kill, and I do not see how the people can be legally compelled to report such matters. It is enough for them to lose their cattle without losing perhaps four days as well by reporting the matter at a station 30 miles distant, and in the rains inaccessible. These hillmen do not like leaving their villages for more than one day, and they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by such a course. I believe, however, that the deaths of human beings are, except perhaps in a few very exceptional cases, duly reported.

9. *Agency Works.*—The amount originally allotted for works in this division for 1887-88 was Rs. 16,199, in addition to the Maharajah's special contribution of Rs. 15,000. Of the former amount, however, Rs. 5,989-2-7 were transferred by the Agent to other divisions, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,209-15-5 out of the amount originally allotted. The whole of the amount with the exception of As. 6-1 was expended, while out of the Maharajah's allotment, there remains Rs. 946-15-6 unexpended, which will be available for the next year's work.

Mr. Bellis continued in his office of Agency Supervisor till 1st September, when he retired, and, since that time, I have been directly carrying on the work through the Deputy Tahsildars and overseers.

The most important work during the year was the commencement of the new ghât between Koraput and Jeypore, on the upper portion of which a considerable amount of work has been done; the line originally selected for the lower portion was disapproved of by the Agent and a fresh trace is now being made. The total distance from the point where the new line diverges from the old road to where it meets it again is about five miles, much the same in actual point of distance as the old route, the gradient, however, will be far easier. This road should be ready for traffic about March 1st, 1889, but there will still remain a good deal of work to be done even then. We were unfortunate in losing the overseer orignally employed on the work at the end of August owing to fever. The present man is only capable of turning out very rough work and will not carry out orders properly. One of my great difficulties in the matter of work this year has been the want of an intelligent and responsible road overseer. There is nothing noteworthy to chronicle in regard to other road-works; the ordinary repairs have been executed, but, owing to want of sufficient funds, there remained very little money for earth-work after the bridges had been repaired. The old Koraput-Pottinghi road was, on September 1st, handed over to the Public Works Department, which has since that time been responsible for its upkeep. With regard to buildings, pucka stables have been attached to the Government bungalow at Koraput and new rest-houses at Pottinghi, Ranigunda, Kotepad and Badari have been nearly completed. The other rest-houses have been repaired. A sanitary establishment was entertained for Jeypore in addition to Koraput and has had the effect of giving a somewhat cleanlier and healthier appearance to that otherwise unsavoury town. In conclusion, I must bring to notice the active and valuable assistance rendered to me by the Deputy Tahsildar of Koraput with reference to agency works in the taluk, and the Jubilee ghât in particular. Without his aid, these works could not have progressed as they have done during my enforced absence in camp.

10. *Opium.*—The opium supply in the Agency tracts for 1887-88 was rented to Messrs. P. Tammanna Chetty and C. Sanyasi Naidu, whose management, so far as this division is concerned, gave universal dissatisfaction. Throughout the year, there was one continued murmur from every side regarding both the quality and quantity of the opium supplied. The supply on more than one occasion failed entirely.

11. *Abkári.*—The Koraput and Pottinghi taluks were rented as usual to T. Gopanna Patnaik for Rs. 13,200; the taluks of Jeypore, Malkangiri and Nowrangapore were managed on the amani system. In these three taluks, there was a slight increase in the current demand over that of previous years.

The arrears from previous years amounted to Rs. 5,743-12-0, of which Rs. 5,379-12-5 were collected and Rs. 363-15-7 were recommended for remission. The current demand amounted to Rs. 27,794-2-0, of which Rs. 24,999-2-0 were collected before the close of the year. The greater part of the balance has since been collected.

12. *Special Funds.*—The receipts from cattle-pounds during the year amounted to Rs. 225 as against Rs. 237 in the previous year. No expenditure was incurred on pounds during the year. The fees levied on the travellers' bungalow at Koraput amounted to Rs. 148-8-0, the expenditure thereon being debited to Agency works.

13. *Elephants.*—The new elephant, Pulkhali Mukundi, which joined my establishment in February 1887, died at Nowrangapore in June of the same year, having been unable to do a day's work since its arrival. A new elephant to take its place has been purchased from Mhow and its arrival is daily expected.

14. *Postal.*—Two much-needed reforms have been introduced during the year, viz., the establishment of a Post office at Pottinghi and a junction with the Central Provinces line between Kotepad and Jagdalpur.

15. *Education.*—The new educational scheme has not worked as successfully as was anticipated. No one was found to take up the post of Superintendent till the end of December. The salaries and inducements offered for the posts of masters are far too small, and it is impossible to obtain intelligent masters who will take an interest in their work at the absurdly low rate held out of them. Until education is sufficiently advanced to procure qualified masters on the spot, higher rates of salary must be allowed.

There is one bright exception to the general failure of these schools, viz., Kotepad; here there is an intelligent and painstaking master and the school is in a flourishing condition with a roll of 70 pupils and an average attendance of 50. Full details regarding the schools will be given in a separate report. The total expenditure on schools during the year amounted to Rs. 1,104-8-2, including the Maharajah's contribution of Rs. 933. No buildings have as yet been provided. The results grants amounted in all to Rs. 189-0-7.

16. *Hospitals.*—The second-class hospital assistant sanctioned for the Jeypore hospital joined his appointment on 27th October 1887 and was relieved by a third-class hospital assistant on 28th February 1888. The permanent hospital building has not yet been commenced; the capital fund to be devoted to this work amounts at present to Rs. 672. The income of the hospital during the year, derived from voluntary subscriptions, amounted to Rs. 1,109-3-0; the expenditure for the

same period was Rs. 466-11-10, leaving a surplus of Rs. 642-7-2. The balance is due partly to the fact that many of the subscriptions have been paid in advance and partly to the energy of the honorary secretary. The income during the present year will probably be much less, and the present rate of subscription cannot be expected to last. The people of the place themselves seem to take very little interest in the matter. As soon as a permanent building has been erected, an hospital assistant should be provided by Government. The number of out-patients treated in the five months, during which the hospital was open, amounted to 944.

Good progress is being made with the civil dispensary buildings at Nowrangapore; the work has been given out on contract, and is due to be completed on June 1st next.

17. *Public Health.*—Fever appears to have been unusually severe during the last year. I have practically had five deaths in my own camp, owing to this cause, and the people generally appear to have been no less free from it. Small-pox, except in the Nowrangapore taluk, has not been above the average. There were several cases of cholera reported at Jeypore in September; but there were no deaths, and I doubt if the disease was really cholera at all.

The sanitary establishments at Koraput and Jeypore have worked satisfactorily.

18. *Vaccination.*—There has not been any serious outbreak of small-pox during the year, though the country, especially the Nowrangapore taluk, has been by no means free from it. Neither the progress of vaccination, however, nor the condition of the staff are, in my opinion, at all satisfactory. The best work still appears to be done in the Malkangiri taluk.

The Nandapur vaccinator apparently never moves at all, and there are villages, within easy range of his head-quarters, which have not been visited by a vaccinator for 4, 6 or even 10 years.

No steps have been taken with reference to the vaccinator at Nowrangapore, whose misconduct was reported by me last year. He has remained, as heretofore, in a village six miles distant from his proper head-quarters, Nowrangapore, where he has superintended his private cultivation and has refused to accompany both the Deputy Tahsildar and myself on tour. So far as my judgment goes, it appears perfectly clear that this person, on the rare occasions on which he does go into the taluk, goes out merely to spoil the people. When I was at Maindalpore in March, the heads of several villages complained to me that this vaccinator was in the habit of collecting an annual sist of Rs. 1-8-0 from each village; the amount was paid by the villagers in order to avoid vaccination, to which they are averse. From these statements, which I have no reason to doubt, it appears that the vaccinator instead of exerting himself in the interest of vaccination rather retards its progress than otherwise by holding it up as a bugbear in order to gratify his private avarice. I fear that this system is prevailing in other ranges besides Nowrangapore. The vaccinator of the latter place was convicted and sentenced by me; but the case is now under appeal.

The number of operations performed during the year is stated at 3,286, of which 3,217 were successful, the average cost for successful cases is stated at As. 5-4, the average of the previous five years being . A statement showing the talukwar details, as furnished by the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, is appended for what it is worth. I myself discredit it *in toto*.

19. *Taluk Offices and Sub-Treasuries.*—All the taluk offices and sub-treasuries were duly inspected during the year, some of them on more than one occasion. With the exception of Pottinghi, the various balances were found to be correct and the books were kept in fair order. At Pottinghi, however, a defalcation of Rs. 5 was found and the whole state of the treasury books and registers of this office was in the utmost confusion. This was due to the gross negligence and ignorance of the head gumastah and lack of supervision on the part of the Deputy Tahsildar. The matter was fully reported on at the time, and due steps were taken to ensure a better state of things in future. The various registers in the taluk offices generally were duly maintained and the records better arranged than heretofore, though I doubt whether a proper method of arrangement by file, which has already been tried without success, will ever be successfully introduced in the hill tracts. Service books were, with one exception, properly written up to date.

20. *Establishment.*—There have been an unusual number of changes under this head during the last year. D. Jangam, the old Deputy Tahsildar of Malkangiri, was superannuated and succeeded in August by P. Nageswara Rao. The late Deputy Tahsildar of Nowrangapore, G. Sitaramiah Pantulu, was transferred to Bissemkatak and his place filled by M. V. Jagannadha Rao (Deputy Tahsildar of Paderu and late head clerk in this office) whose work has been very satisfactory. The Deputy Tahsildars of Koraput, Jeypore and Pottinghi remain unchanged. With regard to my own office, the acting incumbents were confirmed in the 2nd and 3rd clerk's posts, respectively, and the head clerk was absent on leave during April, May and June, and his place filled by the second clerk, A Ramachendra Rao. There has also been a change in the acting incumbent of the fourth clerk's post. Several other minor changes and transfers have been made in both my own and the taluk offices.

Abkári.

Taluks.	Demand. 1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Koraput	11,000 0 0	13,200 0 0	13,200 0 0	13,200 0 0	13,200 0 0
Jeypore	14,196 0 0	14,281 0 0	14,183 0 0	14,535 0 0	14,699 0 0
Nowrangapore	8,746 0 0	10,160 8 0	9,696 8 0	9,340 8 0	11,493 6 0
Malkangiri	983 0 0	1,274 0 0	1,170 0 0	1,699 0 0	1,601 12 0
Total ..	34,925 0 0	38,915 8 0	38,249 8 0	38,774 8 0	40,994 2 0

Civil Appeals.

Years.	Appeals. Pending on 31st March.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Dismissed.
1886-87 ..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
1887-88 ..	..	7	..	7	5	..	5	2	2	1	1	1

Criminal Appeals.

Years.	Appeals. Pending on 31st March.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.
1883-84	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..
1884-85	..	10	..	..	9	..	9	1	3	2	9
1885-86	1	13	..	14	13	..	13	1	4	3	6
1886-87	1	16	..	17	16	..	16	1	7	5	4
1887-88	..	9	..	9	9	..	9	..	5	2	2

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	35
1885-86	35	65	..	100	51	18	69	31
1886-87	31	65	..	96	41	46	87	9
1887-88	9	66	..	75	41	16	57	18

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	..	72	1
1886-87	1	81	..	82	78	3	81	1
1887-88	1	86	..	87	84	1	85	2

Vaccination.

Staff.	1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887-88.	
	Number vaccinated.	Number successful.	Number vaccinated.	Number successful.	Number vaccinated.	Number successful.	Number vaccinated.	Number successful.	Number vaccinated.	Number successful.
8. Government Staff ..	3,281	3,165	2,630	2,570	2,464	2,387	2,165	2,117	3,286	3,217
12. Zemindari	4,076	3,843	3,730	3,627	3,421	3,336	3,446	3,396		
Total ..	7,357	7,008	6,360	6,197	5,885	5,723	5,611	5,513	3,286	3,217

Statement showing the destruction of wild animals and rewards paid for 1887-88.

Years.	Wild animals killed.				Amount of reward paid for							
	Tigers.	Cheetahs.	Bears.	Hyænas.	Tigers.		Cheetahs.		Hyænas.		Bears.	
					RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
1883-84	18	59	4	3	1,800	0 0	1,412	8 0	15	0 0	28	8 0
1884-85	43	103	24	2	4,490	0 0	2,575	0 0	10	0 0	168	0 0
1885-86	35	112	10	3	4,000	0 0	2,800	0 0	15	0 0	70	0 0
1886-87	44	100	22	8	4,545	0 0	2,487	8 0	40	0 0	154	0 0
1887-88	33	109	27	5	2,775	0 0	2,625	0 0	15	0 0	135	0 0

Statement showing the number of animals killed and rewards distributed and loss of life for 1887-88.

Years.	Animals killed by				Reward.	Loss of life.	
	Tigers.	Cheetahs.	Bears.	Hyænas.		Men.	Cattle.
					RS. A. P.		
1883-84	201	65	..	..	3,256 0 0	246	266
1884-85	198	70	..	..	7,243 0 0	155	268
1885-86	254	71	..	..	6,885 0 0	96	325
1886-87	165	64	..	..	7,226 8 0	72	229
1887-88	186	45	..	..	5,550 0 0	142	231

From G. F. T. POWER, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Anakápalle, 11th May 1888, No. 298.

I have the honor to submit the annual report on the administration of the Agency portion of my division for the year 1887-88.

2. Mr. Wolfe-Murray was in charge of the division from the beginning of the year till March 1888, and, during that period, made a tour through the Golgonda hills and part of Hill Madgole, which lasted from 20th July to 5th September. I did not take charge of the division till the 12th March 1888, and was unable to visit any portion of the hills before the end of the year. Mr. Wolfe-Murray, before going on leave, wrote some notes, copy of which I now submit, and to which I have little to add, except that, so far as I have been able to ascertain since I joined, the Lammasinghi ghât is not likely to be open for cart traffic so soon as Mr. Wolfe-Murray expected it would be. A good deal of work still remains to be done, and I am not at all sure that loaded carts will be able to go up and down the ghât before the end of the current official year.

3. Rs. 5,029 were sanctioned in the budget for the year for the roads and bungalows in the division, of which Rs. 336-8-0 were transferred by you to the Vizagapatam Deputy Collector's division (Proceedings, No. 36, dated 11th January 1888). The whole of the balance, Rs. 4,692-8-0, was spent during the year on the works shown in the enclosed statement.

4. The usual statements showing the administration of civil and criminal justice are herewith submitted. You will observe that there was a large increase in the number and value of civil suits instituted, the figures being—

1886-87 .. .. 8 suits valued at Rs. 2,228
1887-88 .. .. 33 suits valued at „ 4,453

The increase was principally in the court of the Golgonda District Munsif, where 30 suits, valued at Rs. 1,867, were instituted, against 6 suits, valued at Rs. 625, instituted in the previous year.

There was also a considerable increase in the number of criminal cases filed, the figures being—

	Cases.	Persons.
1886-87	46	137
1887-88	103	326

But in the year under report, there was no grave crime, the only two cases in which such crime was charged resulting in acquittal, while in 1886-87 there were four cases, in which 41 persons were implicated, committed to the sessions court.

Wild Beasts.—There was an increase in the number of wild beasts killed, the figures being—

	Tigers.	Cheetahs.	Bears.
1887-88	11	25	6
1886-87	3	20	10

There was also an increase in the number of persons killed by these beasts, the figures being—

	Killed by tigers.	Killed by cheetas.	Killed by bears.
1887-88	15	4	1
1886-87	4	0	0

The increase occurred in the Paderu taluk, where 11 persons were killed by tigers in 1887-88, while none were killed there in 1886-87.

Vaccination.—There were in 1887-88, 717 operations, of which no less than 712 are reported to have been successful, which, if true, is satisfactory.

Education.—There were in 1887-88, three schools with an average attendance of 70, against two with an average attendance of 48 in the previous year. A new school might, I think, be started with advantage at Paderu, which is a large and important place and the head-quarters of the new taluk.

Opium.—The system in force in 1887-88 was the same as that in force in the previous year, that is to say, free licenses were granted to vendors who were required to retail the drug at the rate of 3 tolas per rupee. The number of shops was 31 as in the previous year, of which 9 were in Golgonda, 2 in Viravilli and 20 in Paderu. There were no complaints against the vendors.

Abkári.—There were 36 shops and 18 stills sanctioned for 1887-88, the figures for the previous year being 33 and 15. The increase occurred in the Viravilli taluk, where 3 new shops and 3 new stills were sanctioned during the year. So far as I can ascertain, there does not seem to have been so much smuggling of liquor from the "Agency," into the "Ordinary" portion of Golgonda taluk as there used to be, when I was here two and three years ago.

AGENCY REPORT.

As I have been Acting Principal Assistant Agent throughout the greater part of the year, but expect to be relieved before the annual report falls due, I put these notes on record.

Tours.—I ascended the Lammasingi ghât on July 20th, and returned to Narsapatam on September 5th. During this time, I visited Lammasingi, Chintapilli, Peddavalasa, Gudem, Lotugedda and Gimili. I intended to go on to Paderu from Gimili; but was prevented by constant rains, continuous fever amongst my whole camp and the very worst attack of it myself I have ever experienced, assisted as it was probably by something very like sunstroke. I subsequently visited Kristnadevipeta below ghâts.

Golgonda Taluk at Muttah Tenure.—I went up specially to report on the change proposed to be made in muttah tenure as ordered in G.O., No. 3080, dated 16th November 1886 (Judicial), and sent in my report in my letter, extra No. 14, of August 11th, 1887.

Condition of the People.—Most of the hillmen seem by 35 to be dried up and withered, the cause perhaps being opium, of which the average consumption is for an adult between 2 and 3 drachms per day in a pill before meals. There were no complaints of small-pox or other epidemics. I took a vaccinator with me, and had children vaccinated. The vaccinator complained of opposition among the people. These vaccinators, two in number, cannot do much work,

I think; they look as if they were poisoned with fever and they get very little chance of working unless they accompany an officer of some standing. I would propose that they should send a weekly report of the state of the roads and bungalows they pass over, during the time they are on tour, to the Principal Assistant Agent.

At Chintapilli, I saw a number of ex-convicts now returned from Rajahmundry jail after being "out" in the Rumpa Fituri; they said they had now "got sense" and one or two have acquired the art of petition-writing.

I had one or two complaints of rack-renting against the muttadar of Gudem-Patavidhi. I take the following from my note-book made at the time: "All complaints of rent-raising by this man are found on inspection of the lands to be without foundation." There is an undoubted set made against this man by members of the Thuggi family, who held this mutta before the Rumpa Fituri. I settled a few unimportant disputes at Chintapilli, and also made a full inquiry into the succession to the Lotugedda mutta, which had then fallen vacant. My nominee has not yet been confirmed by the Agent.

During the year, there have been few deaths from wild animals and there is no "tiger-terror" prevalent, though near Chintapilli, I walked one morning almost on the top of one of these animals and shot him. A panther, however, occasionally takes a human meal at Pedda-valsa and he has not yet been caught. Little is to be said about the muttadars, as all are at peace; the many claimants for the Lotugedda mutta grumble, because each has not got the mutta and, at Dharakonda, the muttadar installed by Mr. Carmichael complains that Pandu Dhara, his brother, still retains his own villages from which, I believe, there is no intention of ousting him. There is at present no sign of rebellion, but I will not prophecy future peace, as many of the people are ignorant enough to be led by any fool who will promise them loot.

Crime.—Very little of this has come to my knowledge, but I have lately convicted the Lammasingi head constable of extorting money from certain hillmen; the case is now under appeal.

Roads and Bungalows—are all in good order. I saw a good many miles of the former myself, and the Tahsildar, B. Narayanamurti Pantulu, has done specially good work in this connection. He accompanied me on my tour for a time, and has recently been all round the taluk and put everything in thorough repair. The bungalow at Gudem, when I visited it, was uninhabitable, owing to the damp walls; a storm blew the roof off in the rains and a lot of wet got in; it is now all right, and all the other bungalows are in good repair.

A word about the Lammasingi ghât on which I have spent many a day. When I arrived there, only 1½ mile was open for carts. I hope by March 31st, that carts will be able to go to within a mile of the top. I found the trace in use, which was made by Mr. Winterbotham about 1883, to be too steep for carts, and I have altered it in many places. The ghât is eight miles long and, of course, the trace alterations have lengthened it, but the gradient is easier and carts can now go up some five miles; a small amount of labor will convert the next two miles into a cart-road, and a few months of next year should see the whole finished. The people rejoice to see carts on the ghât as the market will be transferred to Lammasingi, when carts go up and down. I am instructing the Tahsildar about the log-drag system used for cart wheels in the Nilgiris. To keep an amateur ghât cart-road of this nature in order will require a considerable expenditure, owing to the steepness of the hill-sides and the terrific thunderstorms that occasionally tear down them. It is worth while, however, to keep it always in thorough repair, as it constitutes a safeguard against rebellion, and, in a very short time hence, it can be pushed on to Gudem. Nothing need be done beyond sloping and making Irish bridges over the streams on the plateau. The jungle between Lammasingi and Gudem being very thick, the streams are seldom flooded even in heavy rains. There is a certain quantity of trade along this route, but it is very limited.

In my letter, No. 492, dated 21st July 1887, embodied in Board's Proceedings (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 13th September 1887, No. 344, I proposed a scheme of immigration as a means of improving these tracts and the Government were pleased to endorse the Board's view that "cowles might be given to any applicants." It was the very fact that there are no such applicants in these parts that induced me to suggest obtaining hardy hill-men from the south.

Education.—A result school has existed throughout the year at Kristnadevipeta (shown as Lukshinipuram in the accounts), and proposals were made to convert it into a Government school; but the agent ordered the matter to lie over, pending the result of the new education scheme introduced in Jeypore. For this reason, schools have not yet been started as proposed at Gudem, Koyyur and Paderu. I cannot help thinking that it is just as important to take measures to improve the physical well-being of the people as it is that of their minds. People, with full stomachs and empty minds, are much easier kept quiet than those in the converse condition.

Forests.—Most of the growth in this taluk is secondary. I saw only one sholah. Nearly every other tree is a gall-nut or a nulla-maddi. The crop of gall-nuts must be worth thousands of rupees, if it could be all collected. I made inquiries; but could not get very satisfactory information as to what becomes of it; probably some one makes money of it. The ranger tells

me that this year he is endeavoring to sell the right of collection on contract. These forests also produce thousands of the plate-leaf creeper (Telugu Udda) and no doubt other minor products. I was careful to explain to all the muttadars that they had no right to the forests, which are Government property, and they acquiesced, but they probably handle the minor products. Of good timber, I saw little; very few trees are above 18 inches in diameter of trunk. As to felling, there is on the plateau none, except for Kondapodu, and I have calculated that, at the present rate of felling by the present population, it will take 600 years to fell the whole of the jungle, during which time of course a good many new forests will grow up. From traces I have observed on hill-tops, it seems a very large part of the forest has been felled at one time or other and has again grown up. I wished to ascertain how the population is increasing, but no census was taken here in 1871. The people themselves attribute their extreme paucity to fever, tigers and rebellion. Crops are hard to rear, owing to the incursions of bison, deer and pigs at nights. The present population may be left to cut jungle for Kondapodu as they like; they can do no possible harm. No timber-felling from these jungles is likely to pay until all the timber in the Madgole jungles, further along the line of ghats, is exhausted. The latter completely commands the market from which it is only some 40 miles distant. One word on the forest question: I am a rank believer in the ill effects of denudation, but I have seen that the open grass, 6 feet long on these hills a month after the monsoon bursts, has such a binding and protecting effect on the soil that a heavy fall of rain causes no wash whatever on a grass-covered hill-side and the stream below it runs perfectly clear and unmuddied.

Contraction of Agency Limits.—In my letter No. 787, dated 7th November 1887, I have recommended the curtailment of the Agency Tracts in the Bodderu river direction; but no orders have yet been passed.

Paderu Taluk.—I have stated I got to Gimili, but not beyond. I intended to try for Paderu in February, but other business and illness kept me in Vizagapatam. At Gimili, I saw most of the muttadars, who are here retainers of the Madgole zemindari. This estate being now under the mortgage of Jeypore, the latter's officials are endeavoring to increase the rents paid by the muttadars. These muttadars call themselves mokhasadars and state with more or less truth that they have been granted their lands in perpetuity on condition of paying a certain fixed sum. It is possible some hold their lands on this tenure and some do not. As, however, they had only been asked to pay an increased rent, I directed those who were dissatisfied to bring civil suits before me to establish their claims. Two have done so, one of whom did establish it and the other did not. These men are far more civilized than the Gudem people, and the whole of this country is far more open and better populated and cultivated, consisting, as it does, of a plateau that ranges from 3,000 to 4,000 feet, than the lower valleys of the Gudem side. It was, however, terribly inclement in the monsoon, and in the cold weather the frost killed off nearly every one of 500 coffee plants put out at Paderu.

Roads and Bungalows—are stated to be all in good order. The Minamalur ghat absorbs the greatest amount of money on this side, and it, has been thoroughly repaired, while some miles of it are open to carts; but timber-dragging plays havoc with it, and I have ordered this to be stopped. Orders have been recently received to continue the Paderu cutcherry building; only the foundations were laid and certain material collected last year, and as I have only just received the estimates and the order to continue the work, I have been able to do nothing but endeavor to arrange for some work before the official year closes.

The present Paderu Taluk Magistrate, P. Venkanna Pantulu, an unpassed man, lately posted to the taluk in June last, seems to be capable of enduring the hill climate and doing the work required of him.

Waltair,
8*th March* 1888.

(Signed) O. WOLFE-MURRAY,
Ag. Princpl. Asst. Agent.

Statement showing the Vaccine Operations in the Agency Tracts of the Principal Assistant Agent's Division during the official year 1887-88.

Names of the vaccinators who worked in the division during the year.	Number of villages visited by the vaccinators during the year.	Number of cases vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
M. Appalaswamy, S. Appalaswamy } Golgonda Taluk ..	57	717	712	5	

Statement showing the number of Schools in the Agency Tracts of the Principal Assistant Agent's Division during the official year 1887-88.

Places where the schools are situated.	System under which the school is working.	Number of boys on the rolls on 31st March 1888.	Average daily attendance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Lakshmipuram in the Golgonda Taluk	Results grant system.	30	30	
2. China Golgondapeta in do.	Do.	17	14	
3. Sarabhabhupalapatnam in do.	Do.	30	26	

Statement showing the number of Opium Shops licensed in the Agency Tracts of the Principal Assistant Agent's Division during the official year 1887-88.

Taluks.	Number sanctioned.	Number worked.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
1. Golgonda Taluk ..	9	9	
2. Viravilli do. ..	2	2	
3. Paderu do. ..	20	20	
Total ..	31	31	

Statement showing the Abkári Shops and Stills licensed in the Agency Tracts of the Principal Assistant Agent's Division during the official year 1887-88.

Taluks.	Number of shops.	Number of stills.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
1. Golgonda Taluk ..	22	4	
2. Viravilli do. ..	4	4	
3. Paderu do. ..	10	10	
Total ..	36	18	

Statement showing the amount of Rewards paid for the destruction of Wild Beasts in the Agency Tracts of the Principal Assistant Agent's Division during the official year 1887-88.

Taluks.	Tigers.		Number of persons killed by tigers.	Cheetahs.		Number of persons killed by cheetahs.	Remarks.
	Number killed.	Reward paid.		Number killed.	Reward paid.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Golgonda Taluk ..	11	885	4	16	400	4	
2. Viravilli do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Paderu do. ..	..	..	11	9	200	..	
Total ..	11	885	15	25	600	4	

Statement showing the amount of Rewards paid for the destruction of Wild Beasts in the Agency Tracts of the Principal Assistant Agent's Division during the official year 1887-88—*cont.*

Taluks.	Bears.		Number of persons killed by bears.	Hyænas.		Number of persons killed by hyænas.	Remarks.
	Number killed.	Reward paid.		Number killed.	Reward paid.		
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Golgonda Taluk ..	2	10	1	..	..	..	
2. Viravilli do. ..	2	10	..	..	..	..	
3. Paderu do. ..	2	10	..	1	3	..	
Total ..	6	30	1	1	3	..	

Statement showing the number, description and value of Suits instituted in the Agency Tracts of the Principal Assistant Agent's Division during the official year 1887-88.

Name of court.	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.				Rs. 10.		Rs. 50.		Rs. 100.		Rs. 500.		Rs. 1,000.		Rs. 2,500.		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.	Movable 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.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
																	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. P. A. Agent's Court.	3	3	6	3	3	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1,338	1	1,248	3	2,586
2. Golgonda Agency District Munsif's Court.	..	30	30	6	24	16	5	2	23	2	5	7	30	1	5	17	510	7	562	5	790	..	..	..	..	30	1,867
Total ..	3	33	36	9	27	16	6	2	24	2	7	9	33	1	5	17	510	7	562	5	790	2	1,338	1	1,248	33	4,453

Statement showing the Agency Criminal Cases filed and disposed of in the Principal Assistant Agent's Division during the official year 1887-88.

Name of court.	Total crime.		Of which grave crime						Other cases.				Remarks.
			Committed to the Agency Session 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.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Principal Assistant Agent's Court	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	4	
2. Tahsildar, 2nd-class Magistrate's Court, Golgonda ..	7	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	63	
3. Sheristadar, 2nd-class Magistrate's Court, Golgonda ..	51	162	..	..	..	..	1	1	7	15	34	131	Nine cases and
4. Viravilli 2nd-class Magistrate's Court	5	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	9	15 persons
5. Paderu 3rd-class Magistrate's Court	36	82	..	..	..	..	1	3	14	22	21	57	pending.
Total ..	103	326	..	..	..	..	2	4	26	43	66	264	

STATEMENT showing the expenditure on Agency Roads and Bungalows in the Principal Assistant Agent's Division during the year 1887-88.

No.	Name of work.	Budget allotment.	Revised allotment.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance.	Remarks.
	ROADS.					
	Repairs.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1	Minamuluru ghat road	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	..	* Rs. 500 transferred from the allotment of the tracks above ghats (*vide* Agent's letter No. 580, dated 17th September 1887).
2	Lammasingi do.	800 0 0	* 1,490 0 0	1,490 0 0	..	Rs. 190 transferred from the allotment of the Koyyur ghat (*vide* Agent's letter, No. 132, dated 3rd March 1888).
3	Koyyur ghat road	200 0 0	10 5 9	10 5 9	..	Of the amount of Rs. 200 allotted to this work, Rs. 190 transferred to Lammasingi ghat (*vide* item No. 2) and Rs. 0-5-9 transferred to this work from the allotment of the Saramanda ghat (*vide* Agent's Proceedings, No. 172, dated 17th March 1888).
4	Tracks above ghats—					
	Lammasingi to Chintapalli †					
	Chintapalli to Peddavalasa					
	Peddavalasa to Gudem					
	Peddavalasa to Rampul					
	Lammasingi to Lotugedda					
	The track from Lammasingi to Gemili					
	Koyyur to Kristnadevipet	2,130 0 0	† 1,273 8 0	1,273 8 0	..	† Rs. 500 transferred to Lammasingi ghat (*vide* No. 2). Rs. 20 transferred to Golugonda station (*vide* Agent's Proceedings, No. 188, dated 26th January 1888). Rs. 336-8-0 transferred to Temporary Deputy Collector's Division (*vide* Agent's Proceedings, No. 36, dated 11th January 1888).
	Lotugedda to Chintapalli					
	Gemili to Lochili					
	Lochili to Paderu					
	Paderu to Ugampeta					
	Paderu to Gangaraj Madgole					
	Minamilur to Paderu					
	Minamilur to Antali					
5	Saramanda ghat	50 0 0	‡ 9 4 6	9 4 6	..	‡ Rs. 30-0-0 transferred to Rampul ghat. Rs. 10-5-9 transferred to track from Gudem to Dharakonda. Rs. 0-5-9 transferred to Koyyur ghat. (*Vide* Agent's letter No. 132, dated 3rd March 1888. and Proceedings, No. 172, dated 17th March 1888.
6	Rampul ghât	..	30 0 0	30 0 0	..	*Vide* No. 5.
7	Track from Gudem to Dharakonda	..	10 5 9	10 5 9	..	
8	Sloping the banks of Bodrevu (Tandava river) between Golugonda and Kristnadevipet.	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	..	
9	Supervision charges due to Local Fund Engineer on Minamalur ghat road in 1882-83.	49 0 0	49 0 0	49 0 0	..	

STATEMENT showing the expenditure on Agency Roads and Bungalows in the Principal Assistant Agent's Division during the year 1887-88—*cont.*

No.	Name of work.	Budget allotment.	Revised allotment.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance.	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	BUILDINGS.					
	Repairs.					
10	Bungalow at Lammasingi	40 0 0	* 86 0 0	86 0 0	..	* Rs. 40 transferred from the allotment of the Gudem bungalow. Rs. 6 do. do. of the Lotugedda do. Total 46, *vide* Agent's Proceedings, dated 26th Jan. 1888, No. 188.
11	Do. at Chintapalli	40 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	† Rs. 20 transferred to the Native officers' shed at Chintapalli (*vide* Agent's Proceedings, dated 26th January 1888, No. 188).
12	Do. at Lotugedda	40 0 0	† 34 0 0	34 0 0	..	*Vide* item No. 10.
13	Do. at Peddavalasa	40 0 0	‡ 25 0 0	25 0 0	..	‡ Rs. 15 transferred to the Gudem bungalow (*vide* Agent's Proceedings, dated 26th January 1888, No. 188).
14	Do. at Dharakonda	40 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	..	*Vide* items Nos. 10, 13 and 14.
15	Do. at Gudem	40 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	..	
16	Do. at Koyyur	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	..	
17	Do. at Gemili	40 0 0	§ 35 0 0	35 0 0	..	§ Rs. 5 transferred to the bungalow at Lochili (*Vide* Agent's letter No. 93, dated 17th Feb. 1888. Rs. 15 do. do. ‖ Rs. 5 do. do.
18	Do. at Minamiluru	40 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	..	
19	Do. at Padera	40 0 0	‖ 35 0 0	35 0 0	..	
20	Do. at Lochili	40 0 0	¶ 66 0 0	65 0 0	1 0 0	¶ *Vide* items Nos. 17, 18 and 19.
21	Stables and half of the Police Station at Golugonda	20 0 0	** 40 0 0	40 0 0	..	** *Vide* item No. 4.
22	Rest-house at Kristnadevipet	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	
23	Stables and shed at Gangaraj Madgole	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	
24	Native officers shed at Lammasingi ..	10 0 0	†† 30 0 0	10 0 0	..	†† *Vide* item No. 11.
25	Do. at Chintapalli	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	
26	Do. at Lotugedda	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	
27	Do. at Peddavalasa	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	
28	Do. at Gudem	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	
29	Do. at Koyyur	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	
30	Do. at Dharakonda	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	
	Total ..	6,029 0 0	4,692 8 0	4,692 8 0	..	

From V. JAGANNADHA ROW, General Duty Deputy Collector, Vizianagram division, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Vizianagram, 28th May 1888, No. 292.

I have the honor to submit my report on the administration of the Agency Tract, Pálkonda, for the year 1887-88.

2. The most noticeable features of the country and its past revenue history were given in my last report, and I have now nothing new to chronicle under these heads.

3. The jamabandi for fasli 1297 was conducted at Sitampet and Goudi on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd December 1887, the pattas and accounts having been previously prepared at Pálkonda under my supervision. I was absent on leave from the latter part of December till the beginning of April, and it was my intention to pay another visit to these hills before I submitted this report; but, after my return from leave, unforeseen public events have detained me here, and I am obliged to postpone my tour till next month.

4. The annexed statement compares the financial results of the last jamabandi with those of the previous year:—

Items.	1886-87.		1887-88.		Difference.	
	Number of ryots.	Demand.	Number of ryots.	Demand.	Number of ryots.	Demand.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1. Ryotwar	280	3,676 6 10	512	3,916 14 6	232	+ 240 7 8
2. Kondapodus	79	41 15 6	690	366 9 0	611	+ 324 9 6
3. Rasta lands	34	171 5 0	36	164 5 0	2	— 7 0 0
4. Land revenue, miscellaneous ..	62	20 6 6	62	20 6 6	..	..
5. Fruit trees	77	617 0 0	118	645 0 0	41	28 0 0
6. Minor inams	57	70 15 0	57	70 15 0	..	..
7. Mokhasas	2	30 12 0	2	30 12 0	..	..
8. Service inams	3	21 0 0	3	21 0 0	..	..
Total ..	594	4,649 12 10	1,480	5,235 14 0	886	586 1 2

5. *Ryotwar.*—The number of pattadars has risen from 280 to 512 and the ryotwari demand from Rs. 3,676-6-10 to Rs. 3,916-14-6. During the tenure of the renters, pattas were granted to two or three leading ryots of the village, the rest of the cultivators being placed under them. The evils of such a course were akin to those of the Mustazari system, which was abolished during the jamabandi of fasli 1296. Individual pattas were issued at the last jamabandi to all the cultivators, and each ryot is now free to pay the stipulated assessment direct into the Government treasury. The disabilities, under which the sub-tenants were formerly laboring, are now at an end, and the measure has given general satisfaction. The increase of 232 in the number of pattadars is due to this cause. The increase in the demand was almost wholly in the old Mustazari villages. As regards the assessment of these villages, I said in my last report:—"They (ryots) 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." This has now been done. The shists, which the Mustazars had been paying Government, were unduly low, whereas the rents paid by the ryots to the Mustazars were exorbitant. Now a happy medium has been adopted, and assessments, which the ryots themselves admitted in writing to be fair and equitable, were imposed, and individual pattas were issued accordingly. If inequalities of any sort come to notice at future jamabandies, they will be remedied after due inquiry. The form of patta issued is that alluded to in paragraph 2 of the Revenue Board's resolution, dated 6th March 1888, No. 213 (Land Revenue). The ryots have not objected to the clause restricting their right of transfer, but it will be cancelled next year if disapproved by Government. In my humble opinion, it may be left alone with great advantage. The illiterate Agency ryot does not know what is good for himself and needs protection not only from the exacting sowcar but from himself. Until he can be educated to a sense of self-protection, it is desirable that the Government should come to his aid.

Paragraph 11 at page 40 of G.O., dated 1st December 1887, No. 2731, Judicial.

6. *Kondapodus.*—Full particulars of the podus were given in paragraphs 13 and 14 of my last report. At the jamabandi of fasli 1296, the pattadars of Konda and Kottam muttas claimed the podus in their villages as part of their gudikat lands and asserted that they were not bound to pay any assessment for them. The matter was closely looked into at the last jamabandi with the result that their claim was found to be altogether untenable. The pattadars were collecting sist from the podu cultivators at rates varying from Annas 8-6 to Rs. 1-8-0 and pocketing the money themselves. The amount was in some cases far more than what they had themselves to

pay the Government for their gudikat lands, so that practically they were enjoying their lands without payment. It was, therefore, to their interest to say that the podus were part and parcel of their gudikat lands. The actual cultivators of the podus stoutly denied their claim and demanded separate pattas for their podus. The pattadars having discovered the weakness of their case gave in cheerfully and put in applications for pattas for the podus in their own occupation. The Lopayakaridars also did the same, and sevoy jama pattas were accordingly issued to them, all in the form approved in your letter, dated the 25th April 1887, No. 886. The result of this measure was an increase of 611 in the number of pattadars and of Rs. 324-9-6 in the demand. The Revenue Inspector has been directed to inspect the hills and bring to light any concealed clearings for which pattas have not been taken. At the jamabandi of fasli 1296, it was decided to charge a uniform rate of Annas 8-6 for each podu in the Rama mutta, and the same rate has been charged for the podus in the Konda and Kottam muttas also. This step has given much-needed relief and satisfaction to the cultivators, as the rate is decidedly less than what they had been reluctantly paying to the pattadars. The rate is, I think, fair and equitable, and may be allowed to stand until the country is opened up and its agricultural produce is brought within the easy reach of the neighbouring markets. People have to carry it now on their heads.

7. *Rasta Lands.*—The income from these lands is now being credited to Government, and the former owners thereof are now altogether relieved of the duty of clearing the Setampeta pass of scrub jungle and plants. What little they used to do before has now to be done at the expense of the Government, and it is, therefore, necessary that the grant for the maintenance of the road should be enhanced. The small decrease of revenue under this head is due to two patches of land having been thrown out of cultivation this year. Endeavours are being made to rent them out for next year.

8. *Fruit Trees.*—The trees were in all cases leased out to the hill people themselves, and they have now no grievance in this matter. When the tract newly came under us, the complaint from one and all of the villagers was that their "tongues were dead," implying thereby that the middlemen, to whom the late renters had leased out the trees, carried their fruit to the plains without leaving them anything to eat. Want of tamarind was one of their chief grievances. They have now enough of it to eat and sell. The revenue derived from this source is Rs. 645 and is Rs. 28 in excess of the last year's figure.

9. The other items of revenue are of an unalterable character and call for no remark.

10. The total revenue under all heads is Rs. 5,235-14-0 paid by 1,480 persons against Rs. 4,649-12-10 paid by 594 persons in the preceding year. The increase is respectively Rs. 586-1-2 and 886. This means that 886 persons have this year come into direct contact with the Government officials and have been relieved of the oppression and inconvenience hitherto experienced by them at the hands of middlemen. This itself is no small advantage to the illiterate and helpless hill-people.

11. *Season and Agriculture.*—There were abundant and seasonable rains from June till November last, and the ryots had splendid crops, both dry and wet. There has been no rain, however, since December last, and the later dry crop has, therefore, suffered. The ryots fared very well on the whole.

12. *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—The enclosed statement shows that the current and arrear demand recoverable during the year was Rs. 6,353-5-5, that Rs. 5,237-8-10 have been collected under all heads, and that Rs. 1,115-12-7 * are still outstanding against the ryots. The balance is somewhat heavy, the failure of the later dry crop and the prevalence of a virulent type of small-pox since February last having retarded collections. It will be recovered as soon as possible.

	Rs.	A.	P.
* Arrear	211	6	1
Current	904	6	6
Total ..	1,115	12	7

13. *Public Health.*—There was no cholera during the year and fever was as usual. Small-pox, however, has been very bad of late, and it is necessary that a vaccinator should be specially allotted to this tract. It is not enough if one is made to accompany the Divisional officer during his tour. I have already reported separately on this topic.

14. *Roads.*—The Setampeta pass road was kept in pretty fair order with the usual grant of Rs. 400. This amount used to be spent on not only the Agency portion of the road, but also on the portion lying in the plains which is 3 miles 5 furlongs. The Taluk Board, Vizianagrum, has undertaken the repair of this bit and has allotted Rs. 350 a year for the purpose. The grant made from the Agency funds has, therefore, been utilized on the Agency portion of the road. As regards the pucka construction of this road, no definite orders † have as yet been passed. The importance of the line cannot be over-estimated, and it is earnestly hoped that the Government will be pleased to make a special allotment for it at an early date. The levy of tolls at Setampeta would give a fair return for the outlay.

† *Vide* paragraph 4 of G.O., 1st December 1887, No. 2731, Judicial.

15. *Irrigation Works.*—Of the irrigation works mentioned in paragraph 37 of my last report, the repair of the tank at Vandrajola at a cost of Rs. 50 was recently sanctioned * by the Collector from the district allotment for minor irrigation works. The repairs will be completed before the end of next month. If funds are allotted, the other works will also be taken in hand.

* Collector's Proceedings, dated 9th May 1888, No. 1163.

16. *Buildings, &c.*—The grants recommended in paragraph 22 of your last Agency administration report for the construction of rest-houses at Setampeta, Donuvayi, and Kadagandi, and the improvement of the Thottadi and Gumada ghâts are urgently required. Without these, it is difficult to travel through or stay on these hills.

17. *Wild Beasts.*—There was no loss of life from wild beasts during the year. Two cheetas and one hyæna were killed, and the usual rewards paid for them.

18. *Village Establishments.*—Question like the reorganization of village establishments cannot conveniently be discussed in an annual report, which is merely a record of past events. They will, therefore, be submitted soon for orders in separate communications.

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of the Agency portion of the Palkonda Taluk up to the end of April 1888.

Items.	Arrear at the beginning of Fasli 1297.	Demand of Fasli 1297.	Total.	Collection up to the end of April 1888 (Fasli 1297).				Balance.			
				Arrears.		Current.		Arrears.		Current.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Jeroyati or Ryotwar	783 15 8	3,916 14 6	4,705 14 2	725 12 5		3,343 8 4		63 3 3		573 6 2	
2. Kondapodus	21 4 0	366 9 0	387 13 0	6 5 0		175 13 6		15 15 0		190 11 6	
3. Rasta lands	62 0 0	164 5 0	226 5 0	35 0 0		130 5 0		27 0 0		34 0 0	
4. Fruit-trees	22 8 0	645 0 0	667 8 0	22 8 0		630 4 0		652 12 0		14 12 0	
5. Land Revenue—Miscellaneous	36 8 10	20 6 6	56 15 4	23 6 8		10 2 6		33 9 2		10 4 0	
6. Kattubadi on Inams	42 6 2	63 4 10	105 11 0	25 2 3		35 9 5		60 11 8		27 11 5	
7. Quit-rent	133 12 9	59 6 2	193 2 11	68 15 0		15 12 9		74 11 9		43 9 5	
Total ..	1,107 7 5	5,235 14 0	6,343 5 5	896 1 4		4,341 7 6		5,237 8 10		894 6 6	
								211 6 1			1,105 12 7

(Signed) V. JAGANNADHA ROW,
Deputy Collector.

Vizianagram,
28th May 1888.

From E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam District, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Párvatipur, 12th June 1888, No. 798.

I have the honor to submit the report on the agency tracts of my division for the year 1887-88.

I was absent on privilege leave from June 27th to September 25th, but was in charge during the rest of the year.

2. *Touring.*—I spent 113 days in camp as under:—

	Days.
April	2
May	16
October	5
November	18
December	31
January	7
February	26
March	8

In April I went out to examine the work on the Narayanapatnam road.

In May, I was 11 days in the Gunupur taluk, chiefly occupied in enquiring into a petition against the amin, Bazar Venkatprao referred to me by you for report. This man had been carrying on affairs exactly as he pleased—taking bribes from ryots to reduce their sists, and to recommend that outstanding arrears should be written off as irrecoverable, embezzling the Maharajah's funds, &c. He was subsequently dismissed.

At the end of May, and again in October, I visited Rayaghadda.

At the beginning of November I was 5 days in the Narayanapatnam agency arranging for the repairs of the road and doing the usual inspection. I found that the only police station in this important tract had not been visited by the Assistant Superintendent since August 1885. Mr. Lindsay has, it is but fair to add, since inspected it.

On 18th November, I began the long tour of the year. Passing through Rayagadda and Komatlapeta, I marched straight on to the Singapore estate, where I remained 5 days. There were no important complaints. Retracing my steps to Rayagadda I made a stay of some days during which I had to record certain evidence under a commission issued to me from your court in the Singapore suit. I then continued my way to Komatlapeta, and thence to Payagapadu. Bissemkattak, where I found the Raja in good health and spirits, was reached on December 10th. After a halt of 2 days I pushed on further north through Patroguda to Ombadola, which is but a few miles from the Central Provinces frontier. Thence, passing through Jagadalapur and Kutragadda, I entered the Kottiakhond country, stopping at Dongasurada, Rayabijji and Chendrapur. All along my way of March I found the Khonds prosperous and contented after a splendid harvest. Descending the steep ghât at the extreme north-east of the division, I reached Bijjipur, which is under the Gudari amin. Here things were not so bright—crops had been lost to a great extent, owing to deficient rainfall, and the hill people were leaving the country. From Bijjipur I came on through Sriguda to Gudari. Everything was as usual in good order and the amin going on quietly. After a stay of 3 days, I set out again and passing through a rich paddy country, arrived at Godiabanda, quite close to Idupuram, where there was a Government school to be examined. Continuing my way along a line of particularly flourishing villages I came to Deppiguda, in the Saradarpur mutta. The next day, after a tiresome march over ghâts, I reached Bhimpuram. The Patro was anxious to have the boundary between his territory and that of the Karadongo Patro of Ganjam permanently demarcated with stone. This had been previously recommended in my letter, No. 99, dated 14th February 1887. The next halt was at Challakamba, a rich village on the banks of the Vamsadhara, for the purpose of examining another school. A short stage then brought me to Gunupur. After a stay of 8 days, during which many complaints against the revenue authorities had to be disposed of, I set out towards the head-quarters *viâ* Jaganadhapur and Mondemkhollu and reached Párvatipur on 8th January.

On 4th February I again entered the agency, and, passing Lakshimapur and Jaganadhapur, reached Gunupur. I went on almost immediately through Kadasi to Gumma in Ganjam. Here a meeting had been arranged for 9th February between Mr. O'Farrell, the Principal Assistant Agent and myself, with a view to mark out with stone the boundary line between Ganudra and Ittaisinghi, in the Saura hills, which was settled as long ago as 1878. Being disappointed by Mr. O'Farrell I made my way back to Gunupur *viâ* Putasingi. Four days after I left for Bissemkattak by way of Ramanagudu and Durgi. After remaining 2 days at Bissemkattak, I went on to Singapore, halting a day at Balaga. Three days were spent in the Singapore estate, whence I made for Rayagadda, halting at Dorabada and Komatlapeta.

At the end of February I went up along a difficult road to Kumbhikota, and thence after a march of 22 miles over terribly rocky country to Bandugam in the Narayanapatnam agency. After going up the ghât to Narayanapatnam for a day to examine the school, I returned to Párvatipur on March 7th.

At the end of March, I went up to Potinghi by the Public Works Department ghât, stopping at Sunki, and returned to the plains by the Tadivalsa or Turner's ghât within the official year.

3. *Rainfall and state of Crops.*—Below are talukwar details of the rain registered during the last two years :—

	1886-87. Inches.	1887-88. Inches.
Gunupur	$52\frac{3}{5}$	$42\frac{7}{20}$
Rayagadda	$50\frac{1}{5}$	$55\frac{4}{5}$
Párvatipur	$56\frac{11}{15}$	$40\frac{3}{20}$

The difference in Gunupur and Párvatipur is very marked. Figures are not available for Bissemkattak as no rain gauge has been supplied.

In the Rayagadda and Bissemkattak taluks such a season has rarely been known. During my December tour, I was everywhere greeted with news of bumper crops. In Gunupur and Narayanapatnam the outturn was only middling owing to the comparative failure of rains.

4. *Public Peace.*—There were no disturbances during the year.

5. *Public Health.*—Except in the Gunupur taluk, where small-pox in a very severe form prevailed and caused many deaths, the health of the people in these tracts has been generally good. In February there was a solitary case of cholera in Gunupur town.

6. *Hospitals—Gunupur.*—The number of civil out-patients treated at the police hospital rose to 2,719, the figures for the previous two years being 1,603 and 1,663. The increase is highly gratifying. A compounder has at last been added to the establishment, and the medicine indent raised from the third to the second class A suitable site was selected in February for the new hospital about to be taken in hand by the Public Works Department.

Rayagadda.—The hospital building was in fair progress at the end of March and should soon be finished. A dispensary was opened from 1st December in a house provided by the inhabitants; the Hospital Assistant reports that in the following four months he treated 774 persons as out-patients.

Bissemkattak.—The foundations of the hospital and the dresser's quarters should be in before the beginning of the heavy rains, and the buildings finally completed by the end of the current official year. The Raja of Bissemkattak has with great liberality recently paid Rs. 600 into the Government treasury as his contribution towards the salary of a Hospital Assistant for one year, and promised, to at once furnish a building where medicines can be dispensed temporarily. I understand that you have at my request moved Government to send a Hospital Assistant and medicines to this distant place as early as practicable.

I should like to see small dispensaries (pucka hospitals would not be required) opened at Narayanapatnam, some 25 miles from Parvatipur, at Singapore, 30 miles from Rayagadda, and at Gudari, 20 miles from Gunupur.

7. *Vaccination.*—The annexed table shows the operations for the past three years :—

	1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Persons vaccinated.	Successful.	Persons vaccinated.	Successful.	Persons vaccinated.	Successful.
Gunupur	997	972	1,034	1,026	776	763
Bissemkuttack	367	356	376	364	336	330
Rayagadda	674	672	971	960	1,208	1,147

In the last year each case cost 4 annas 1 pie. Satisfactory progress was made in the Rayagadda taluk, but no explanation is given for the short work in Gunupur, where small-pox proved fatal to hundreds of persons during the year.

8. *Crime.*—The chief crime continues to be cattle theft. In February, while marching along the Ramanaguda-Durgi track to Bissemkattak, I received frequent complaints from Bringaries that their bullocks when turned out to graze during their daily halts were being carried away and killed in large numbers by the Khonds of the adjoining muttas; their trade does not allow of these people stopping to make formal reports to the police. My belief is that the re-opening of the two abandoned stations of Durgi and Karlaghati would go a long way towards putting down these cattle thefts. At both places the old station buildings are being used as rest-houses, and could at any time be made over to the police. The large body of men at Chendrapur, where there is absurdly little crime, might conveniently be split up and one-half drafted to Karlaghati, while Durgi might in the same way be supplied from Gulitti.

9. *Education.*—I have already submitted a special report in my letter, No. 716, dated 25th ultimo, and it will be out of place to enter into details here. Suffice it to say that on 31st March last there were 62 schools, with 1,279 pupils, against 46 schools, with 684 pupils, at the end of 1886-87, that the normal class at Gunupur is flourishing, and that we still want more schools on the salary-results system, more schools buildings, furniture and maps.

10. *Public Works.*—The table below shows the expenditure on the various roads :—

	Rs.
1. Chollapadam-Rayagadda road	1,500
2. Rayagadda-Sungupur road	700
3. Parvatipur-Narayanapatnam road	1,000
4. Kurupam-Gunupur road	700
5. Ramanaguda-Durgi road	700
6. Saura Hills road	250
7. Khond Hills roads	150
Total ..	5,000

The repairs of the first two roads were most satisfactorily carried out under the supervision of overseer, Mr. L. J. Taylor, who is in charge of the hospitals now under construction.

Parvatipur-Narayanapatnam Road.—I got the work on this road carried out with great difficulty owing to the apathy of C. Somayapalu, Acting Deputy Tahsildar of Parvatipur.

The Kurupam-Gunupur road has been much improved by the Deputy Tahsildar of Gunupur. I inspected his work in April and was surprised to find how much he had done with a comparatively small sum of money.

Ramanaguda-Durgi Road.—This, the route by which salt from the Naupada factory in Ganjam is taken through Bissemkattak to the Central Provinces, has been greatly improved by the same officer. Owing to the removal of rocks, and widening of the track, carts now go with ease from Gunupur to Durgi, if not further. I hope this year to complete the work up to Bissemkattak.

Saura Hills Road.—The road between Gunupur and Putosinghi has been patched up here and there.

Khond Hills Roads.—The usual jungle clearing has been carried out.

Rest-houses have been thoroughly repaired and maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,120.

Officials.—The year was remarkable for the dismissal by Government of Sulaiman Khan, Deputy Tahsildar of Bissemkattak, and the suspension by you of N. Jaya Rao, Deputy Tahsildar of Rayagadda (dismissed by Government last month) whose malpractices it was my painful duty to expose. The conduct of B. Ramanassa, Deputy Tahsildar of Gunupur, has been viewed by me with grave suspicion from time to time. I have but little doubt that he secretly supported the amin, B. Venkatarau, in all his irregularities (*vide* my letter, No. 251, dated 21st May 1887). His very different conduct towards the new amin V. Gangaraju, who has been doing his best to reform the taluk, you are well aware of. I trust, however, that the severe admonitions the Deputy Tahsildar has lately received will bring him to his senses, for if he continues to act as before, he will certainly come to serious trouble, and we shall be deprived of the services of an officer who is in many ways admirably suited for the Gunupur taluk.

12. I have not dwelt on such topics as opium, abkari, sanitation, wild beasts, &c., as they do not call for any particular remarks this year.

Civil Statistics of the Vizagapatam Agency for 1887-88.

Original Suit.

Name of court.	Original Suit.							
	Pending on 31st March 1887.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of	Transfered to other courts.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1888.
Senior Assistant Agent ..	4	3	1	8	..	2	2	6

Appeal Suits.

Name of court.	Appeal Suits.							
	Pending on 31st March 1887.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1888.
Senior Assistant Agent ..	1	1	..	2	2	..	2	..

CRIMINAL Statistics of the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1887-88.

Name of court.	Trials or inquiries.												Appeals.											
	Cases.				Persons.								Cases.				Persons.							
	Pending.	Received.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Received.	Total.	Convicted and committed or referred.	Otherwise.	Total.	Pending.		Pending.	Received.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Received.	Total.	Modified or reversed.	Otherwise.	Total.	Pending.	
Senior Assistant Agent.	..	9	9	9	..	..	14	14	11	3	14	..	1	5	6	6	..	1	6	7	4	3	7	..

ORDER—dated 15th September 1888, No. 1970, Judicial.

The Agent in Vizagapatam submits his report on the administration of the Agency tracts during 1887-88 a month earlier than in either of the two preceding years. This is satisfactory, but the Government would be glad to receive the report in future on the prescribed date, the 10th July.

2. Several matters referred to in the present report have already been separately disposed of. In particular, the Government have carefully considered and passed orders on the Agent's proposals for contracting the limits of the Agency tracts (paragraph 13) and for future road-making operations (paragraphs 8 and 9). Nothing remains to be said on these subjects, except to observe that the nearly complete utilization in 1887-88 of the allotments made, especially in the Special Assistant Agent's division, was satisfactory. The Government have already, on the Agent's recommendation, rewarded the good service of the Deputy Tahsildar of Koraput by granting him as a special case the higher rate of pay recently sanctioned. The separate report on the educational administration of the Agency has not yet reached the Government; that relating to the year 1886-87 came to hand only in April last. The Director of Public Instruction will expedite submission of the report now due, and his attention will be drawn to the Agent's remarks in paragraphs 12 and 28 of the present report. As regards vaccination, the whole vaccine staff was, by G.O., 9th April 1888, No. 842, placed under the orders of the Agent. Mr. Turner now reports that a complete reorganization of the system will be carried out, and the Government confidently expect that future reports will show a more satisfactory state of things.

G.O., 20th July 1888, No. 1541.

G.O., 30th August 1888, No. 1829.

3. The touring done by the several Agency officers was, on the whole, good, particularly in the case of Mr. Taylor, who spent 211 days in camp and only visited Vizagapatam on one occasion, and then for examination purposes. Mr. Elwin's touring

was also extensive, but that of the Principal Assistant Agent was cut short by fever, and it is observed that Mr. Turner especially regrets his failure to reach Paderu. This station should be visited as early as possible, if this has not been done already, in the current year. The Agent's own tour appears to have lasted about two months; his remarks in paragraph 31 of the report on the extreme desirability of encouraging all officers connected with the Agency to visit the hills have the full concurrence of the Government.

4. In paragraph 10 of the report, the attention of the Government is specially drawn by the Agent to the experimental coffee estate which the Maharaja of Vizianagrum has started at Anantagiri, and Mr. Turner repeats his suggestions that European capital should be invoked to open out the fertile lands on the eastern ghâts which lie within the Vizagapatam and Godávari districts. The Maharaja of Vizianagrum's experiment is a very interesting one, and the Government will be glad to receive a report on its results and to give publicity to it, as was suggested in paragraph 4 of the Agent's last report. Of course, no share in any such enterprise can be undertaken by Government, and this formed the insuperable objection to such schemes of colonization as were put forward in Mr. Turner's and Mr. Wolfe-Murray's letters recorded in G.O., 15th November 1887, No. 2604, which, as Mr. Turner pointed out, could only be carried into effect by Government laying out capital and making liberal advances. It is observed that coffee has also been planted at Paderu, but Mr. Wolfe-Murray reports that every one of the 500 plants put out there were killed by frost. It might be well to obtain from the ex-Deputy Tahsildar, Dondapati Jangam, and publish, a descriptive memorandum of the Malkangiri country and its capabilities.

5. The remarks of the Agent regarding the existing mismanagement of portions of the Jeypore Estate have been read by the Government with regret; they trust that the Maharaja will select for the post of Diwan an experienced officer, in whom the Agent has confidence. The abuse of the *Vetti* service must be put a stop to, the true remedy being doubtless the removal of the evils mentioned by the Special Assistant Agent, viz., the want of sufficient and regular pay and absence of control over the subordinate officials. From paragraph 20 of the Agent's report, it appears that even the small pay that is due is often months in arrears, and should the result of the recent decision of the Privy Council be to add the Madgole Estate to the Jeypore Zemindari, as the Agent appears to anticipate in paragraph 5 of his report, the appointment of an efficient Diwan will be more than ever necessary.

6. The conduct of the police seems to have been generally satisfactory, and the Government are glad to observe the Agent's favorable opinion of the Jeypore force. The long neglect to inspect the stations of Pachipenta and Munapilli, since visited by Mr. Lindsay, will be brought to the notice of the Inspector-General of Police. On the question of stations, the Government cannot approve of the Senior Assistant Agent's suggestion to split up the force at Chendrapur and Galitti and re-occupy the abandoned stations at Karlaghati and Durgi, nor do they understand the Agent's remarks in paragraph 16 of his report. So recently as in G.O., 18th November 1886, No. 3080, when reviewing the arrangements consequent on the Gudem outbreak, the Government observed "as regards the question of police, the Government fully approve of the policy of concentration," and from Mr. Turner's memorandum, dated 17th October 1886, recorded in the same Government order, as well as from his letter of the 30th August 1886, No. 621, recorded in G.O., 16th July 1887, No. 1537, it appears that he held similar views. He will report to what action he refers when he writes (paragraph 16 of the report)—"in Jeypore we are fast re-opening all the police stations which were shut up under the idea that isolated stations were a terror to the people." Colonel Porteous will, however, be invited to submit remarks on paragraphs 11 and 16 of the Agent's report.

7. In 1886 several reports were received regarding the need for fresh buildings at Koraput. Estimates were called for and the matter was noticed in the review of the last Agency report, when the Agent was directed to expedite the submission of the estimates for a new jail there. It does not appear that these have yet been received, and in the present report the Agent observes that not much has been effected at Koraput in the buildings. The Government desire to be informed what has been

done, and what remains to be done, of the works specified in the Agent's letter, No. 243, dated 6th March 1886, recorded in G.O., 15th May 1886, No. 1277.

8. The good work reported to be done by the hospitals recently established in the hill tracts is very satisfactory, and definite proposals, showing scale of establishment and estimated cost of the additional institutions which the Agent proposes, should be submitted through the Surgeon-General with Government. No information is given regarding the number of patients relieved at the Jeypore hospital; this should be supplied in future reports.

9. The criminal statistics relating to the Agency exhibit some curious variations. The Agent's statement in paragraph 12 of the report that "the civil and criminal files decreased during the year" is not understood. On the whole, there was a considerable increase in the number of criminal cases received in 1887-88, but the Senior Assistant Agent had but 9 cases against 47 in 1886-87, and the Sub-Magistrate of Potinghi is shown as having received no cases, though two were pending at the *end* of the year, and though in 1886-87 his file for nine out of the twelve months numbered 57. There is apparently an error here, which should be explained. The cases undisposed of at the end of the period under report were 53, against 30 at the close of 1886-87 and 19 at the close of 1885-86. This increase of arrears should have the Agent's attention. The number of Sessions cases for trial before the Agent was 19—one more than in the preceding year—11 of the total being murder cases. The returns of civil litigation in the Agency also show a considerable increase in the number of institutions, which amounted to 487 as compared with 323 in 1886-87. The District Munsif of Gunupur alone received 144 suits, against 60 in the previous year. Disposals also increased, but the number of pending cases at the end of the period under report was 196, against 135 at the commencement. In future, the columns of these statistical returns should be totalled.

10. The remarks of the Agent and the other Agency officers relating to opium, the transfer of puttas in the Pálkonda hill tracts, assessment of podus, and the returns of cattle killed by wild beasts, will be communicated to the Revenue Department for any orders that may be necessary. Payment of the sum of Rs. 985-13-0 on account of hill tour expenses is sanctioned. The present report compares favorably with its predecessor both in definiteness and brevity. It is not, however, accompanied by a map, and this omission should have been explained with reference to the instructions given in paragraph 9 of G.O., 13th October 1884, No. 2619. The Agent will make arrangements to ensure the next report being accompanied by a map in which the information has been brought up to date.

(True Extract.)

for Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam.
" " " " Ganjam.
" Government Agent, Godávari.
" Revenue Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" " of Jails.
" " of 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 Court, with C.L.

Exd. A. Raitt.