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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

G.O., No. 404, Marine, dated 23rd September 1889.

Read—the following paper:—

From Captain H. A. STREET, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, Presidency Port Officer, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 30th August 1889, No. 458—370-G.

With reference to G.O., Marine, No. 350, dated 8th August 1889, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of Government, that in addition to the alterations rendered necessary in paragraphs 12 to 14 of the rules respecting the shipment and landing, &c., of Government stores, the rules in question require to be altered in certain other respects also, which I think necessary on further consideration. I, therefore, submit herewith, for the approval of Government, a copy of G.O., Marine, No. 119, dated 25th March 1889, with all the necessary alterations shown therein, and beg to offer the following explanation as regards the additional alterations:—

(*a*) The addition to paragraph 10, page 5, is to meet the request of the Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company, who wish discharged Bills of Lading in such cases to be delivered up to the Agents at the port of landing instead of their being returned to the Agents at the port of shipment as at present. The matter was referred to the Accountant-General, who sees no objection to the proposed addition.

(*b*) In paragraph 10, page 4, and paragraph 11, page 5, the date on which Forms A and B are to be furnished to the Collector of Sea Customs should be the *fifth* of the month not *eighth*, in accordance with G.O., Marine, No. 261, dated 13th May 1879.

(*c*) The return of original Packing Accounts to the Agent for Government Consignments for record in his office is unnecessary. Certain departments wish these documents to be recorded in their own offices, while in the Commissariat Department the Commissary-General requires them in his office under Army Regulations. Paragraph 12, page 5, has therefore been amended accordingly.

Order—No. 404, Marine, dated 23rd September 1889.

The revised rules are approved by Government and will be communicated to the departments of the Secretariat and all heads of departments in supersession of those embodied in G.O., No. 119, dated 25th March 1889.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

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APPENDIX.

Revised Rules to be observed in Shipping Government Stores and Treasure at Madras and in paying freight for the same.

1. The provision of tonnage for stores and treasure will be arranged by the Agent for Government Consignments.

2. Departments wishing to ship Government cargo or stores, and in the case of Government treasure, the Accountant-General or Bank of Madras, will submit requisitions for freight in triplicate to the Agent for Government Consignments in the accompanying form. Requisitions, unless submitted in this form, will not be complied with :—

TONNAGE Statement of Stores awaiting despatch to ——— date ———

Number.	Package.	Contents.	Marks.	Consigness.	Dead weight.	Measurement.	Value.	Remarks.
					TONS. CWT. QR. LB.	TONS.C. FT. C.IN.	RS. A. P.	

Certified that the above stores are *bonâ fide* Government property and for a public purpose.

3. As all Government stores are liable to harbour dues, bills on account of these charges should be adjusted by the departments concerned without unnecessary delay.

4. On the back of the triplicate of the form in Rule 2, the department concerned and the Agent for Government Consignments will make, respectively, the "application for freight" and "request for shipping order;" the document will then be forwarded by the Agent for Government Consignments to the Steamer Agent, by whom it will be retained. The *duplicate* will be attached to the Boat Hire Bills by the Agent for Government Consignments in support of such bills; and the *original*, on the back of which the last-mentioned officer will note the market rate of freight, will be forwarded by him to the Agent of the steamer, with the Mate's receipt and the necessary bills of lading, on the completion of the shipment.

5. On a shipping order being obtained and tonnage assigned, the Agent for Government Consignments will give notice to the departments concerned to forward their stores for shipment.

6. It will be the duty of the department forwarding the stores to bring them to the inner end of the pier, or to the beach, and to retain charge of them until they have been placed on trucks, affording such assistance in the latter operation as it may be practicable to furnish, when the stores are heavy or unwieldy. Treasure will be in charge of a police guard, who will proceed in the boats alongside, and remain in charge until the treasure is received on board.

7. Boat notes will be sent off by the Agent for Government Consignments in each boat specifying the number of packages or other articles with which it is loaded, and, on a shipment being completed, he will correct, where necessary, under his initials, the entries regarding the weights, measurements or values of the packages, &c., with reference to actual shipment, noted in the duplicate and original tonnage statements. He will then forward to the Steamer Agent the original copy of tonnage statement supported by the Mate's receipt and the necessary bills of lading.

8. Bills of lading will be made out in *triplicate* by the Agent for Government Consignments and then forwarded by him to the Steamer Agent for signature. The Steamer Agent will retain the *triplicate* copy and return to the Agent for Government Consignments the *original* and *duplicate*, which will then be disposed of as follows by that officer, viz.—

Original, to the consignees, who on receipt of the stores will endorse the same, noting any short delivery, loss or damage, &c., and return to Agent for Government Consignments.

Duplicate, to the department concerned for record.

9. The Steamer Agents will present their bills for freight supported by the *original* copy of the tonnage statement to the disbursing officer concerned, who will, in all ordinary cases, forthwith pass them for payment, without reference to the departments for whom the cargo is shipped or to the Presidency Port Officer, the Agent for Government Consignments being responsible for the correctness of the market rates specified and the tonnage charged for. It is also the duty of the Agent for Government Consignments to see that before the original copy of the tonnage statement is sent to the Steamer Agents, all irregularities in connection with the shipment, such as damage to, or loss of cargo, short or excessive shipment, are brought to the notice of the Presidency Port Officer, who will adjudicate on the merits of each case, and order such retrenchment as he may consider necessary, note the deductions, if any, to be made on the back of the original copy of the tonnage statement, and forward it to the Steamer Agents. Claims on account of short delivery, damages, loss, &c., incurred during transit and before delivery at port of designation, to be sent to the Presidency Port Officer by the department concerned for his opinion prior to the Steamer Agents being addressed on the matter.

10. Department shipping Government stores will, as soon after their shipment as possible, and on no account later than the fifth of the month following that in which they have been shipped, furnish the Collector of Sea Customs with shipping bills for such stores in the annexed Form A. Inattention to this rule will be reported by the Collector to Government, and, to enable him to do this, the Agent for Government Consignments will furnish the Collector, on the last day of every month, with a list of departments whose stores were shipped during the month.

Revised Rules to be observed in Landing Government Consignments and in paying freight for them.

1. On the arrival of a vessel with consignments for Government, the Agent for Government Consignments will arrange for the discharge of the Government cargo or treasure, and will, at the same time, give notice to the departments concerned to remove their stores as landed.

2. Marine, Clothing, Medical, Police and Commissariat stores will be taken charge of by the Agent for Government Consignments and placed in security in the Marine godowns until removal. Other stores will be taken charge of by the departments concerned at the inner end of the pier or the beach. All Government stores are liable to harbour dues, which should be adjusted by departments without unnecessary delay.

3. The Agent for Government Consignments will supply the Master of the vessel with a duplicate boat note book; and no boat is to be sent from the vessel with Government stores without being furnished with a note, clearly showing the articles with which it is loaded, counterpart being entered in that portion of the page that remains in the book.

4. On the stores reaching the pier or shore, the subordinate deputed to receive the stores will at once compare them with the boat note, and bring to the notice of the Agent for Government Consignments any discrepancy he may observe or any damage not entered in the boat note.

5. Treasure will be taken charge of by the police guard when lowered into the boats alongside the carrying vessel, and after landing removed in their charge to the consignees.

6. In the event of any bale, package, &c., when landed, exhibiting outward sign of damage, or of having been tampered with, it will be the duty of the Agent for Government Consignments to arrange for its being immediately placed out of danger

of further damage, and within 24 hours or as soon after as possible, to assemble a Committee of Survey thereon, composed of himself and an officer of the department to which the stores belong. The Agent for Government Consignments will notify to the Agent or the Master of the vessel the time and place at which the Committee are to assemble, and request him to be present to watch the proceedings and to give such information as may be required.

7. On the completion of the survey, the Committee, after entering in their report full particulars of the extent and nature of the damage, will hand it to the Agent for Government Consignments, who, having satisfied himself that the damage certified took place on board and not after the goods had left the vessel, will forward it for adjustment of the loss to the Presidency Port Officer, with originals or copies of the boat notes or Preventive Officer's report.

8. The discharge of consignments having been effected, the Agent for Government Consignments will at once call on the several departments concerned for receipts for the number of bales, cases, &c., delivered to them, which, with the exceptions above noticed, are to be furnished without scrutiny of contents. These having been received, he will, in the case of consignment from England, forward the bill of lading, provided that there is no deduction to be made from the freight, to the Accountant-General, who will then settle the Steamer Agent's bill for freight; but in cases where deduction seems necessary, the bill of lading will be sent to the Presidency Port Officer in the first instance, with an endorsement by the Agent for Government Consignments particularizing any damage or short delivery. The Presidency Port Officer will then note on the bill of lading the deduction to be made, and forward it to the Accountant-General.

9. The freight bills relating to consignments from England are to be forwarded by the Agents of the steamer to the Agent for Government Consignments, and are to be attached by him to the bill of lading to be forwarded to the Accountant-General.

10. In the case of consignments from outports, specie excepted, the freight will be paid at port of shipment by the shippers (on obtaining the bill of lading) when the cost of freight will admit of it being paid from the contingent advance of the department concerned. If the permanent advance of a shipping officer is insufficient to meet a freight bill, he can submit an abstract contingent bill and draw money from the Treasury; and where this cannot be done, the freight bills will be forwarded by the Steamer Agents to the Accountant-General, Madras, in the case of Civil departments, and to the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts in the case of Military departments, by whom payment will be arranged at port of shipment by the disbursing officer there, provided the bills are accompanied by the application for freight, which must specify the port at which freight is to be paid. For claims on account of short delivery, damage, loss, &c., the procedure laid down in para. 9 of the Shipping rules to be followed.

Bills for freight on account of specie sent from an outport to another outport in the Presidency, or from an outport to Madras, will be paid at the port of Madras only, and must in all cases be forwarded to the Accountant-General supported by the receipted bill of lading.

In the case of specie remittances the Port Officer or Port Conservator at the port of landing will, on receipt of the discharged bill of lading from the consignee, deliver the same to the Agents of the steamer at that port.

11. Departments receiving Government consignments will—not later than the fifth of the month following that in which they have been landed—furnish the Collector of Sea Customs, in communication with their respective officers of account, with bills of entry for such consignments in the annexed Form B. Inattention to this rule will be reported by the Collector to Government, and, to enable him to do so, the Agent for Government Consignments will furnish the Collector, on the last day of every month, with a list of departments whose consignments were landed during the month.

12. Packing accounts will be sent to the Agent for Government Consignments at Madras by the India office in original and duplicate—the original by one mail and the duplicate by the next. The original, on receipt, will be forwarded by him to the

department concerned for record. The duplicate copy, on receipt, will be forwarded to the department concerned to be receipted and forwarded direct to the Accountant-General or to the Controller of Military Accounts, as the case may be, for note of any recoveries made and for transmission to the India office. The originals are to be sent to the Agent for Government Consignments for perusal and return should that officer at any time require to refer to them. In cases where additional copies of packing accounts are received as per G.O., Military Department, No. 333, dated 16th January 1889, such additional copies are also to be forwarded to the departments concerned and to be retained by them.

13. Tonnage accounts will be sent to the Agent for Government Consignments at Madras by the India office in original and duplicate as above. One copy will be supplied on application to the Agent of the steamer to enable him to make out his bill for freight. On its return the other copy will be sent to the officer disbursing the freight and is to be retained by him. One copy is to be retained by the Agent for Government Consignments.

14. Bills of lading will be forwarded to the Agent for Government Consignments by the India office in original and duplicate as above. One copy will be attached to the freight bill duly endorsed by that officer and, if all the stores mentioned in the bill of lading have been landed in good order, will be sent to the Agents of the vessel for transmission to the Accountant-General; or in the case of damage, short delivery, &c., to the Presidency Port Officer with a copy of the survey report for that officer's decision as regards the adjustment of the claim.

15. When stores are ordered by a department from any firm, without the intervention of the India office, a copy of the order should be sent to the Agent for Government Consignments, and the firm supplying the stores should be instructed to send a copy of the bill of lading to that officer as early as possible after the stores are shipped.

A.

FOR THE MONTH OF _____ 188 .

SHIPPING BILL.

(State whether the Goods to be exported are of Indian or Foreign manufacture.)

Ship's Name.	Port or Place of Destination.	Description of Goods in the detail of the Classified List.	Quantity as required by the Classified List.	Declared real Value under Section 30 of Act VIII of 1878.	Remarks.
				RS. A. P.	

declare the value of the Goods above described to be

MADRAS, 188 .

B.

BILL OF ENTRY.

To the Collector of Government Sea Customs.

SIR,

Annexed is a memo. of Goods landed from the Captain under Colors, and arrived from

Description of Goods in the detail of the Classified List.	Quantity as required by the Classified List.	Declared real Value under Section 30 of Act of VIII of 1878.	Remarks.
		RS. A. P.	

do hereby declare that the Goods specified above are of the growth, produce, and manufacture of , and are of the value of Rs. as entered above.

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Order—No. 2876 W., dated 14th October 1889.

Communicated to officers of the Public Works Department in supersession of G.O., No. 1043 W., dated 15th April 1889.

(True Extract.)

R. R. E. DRAKE-BROCKMAN, Col., R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
„ the Consulting Engineer for Railways.
„ Superintending Engineers.
„ the Consulting Architect to Government.
„ the Examiner, Public Works Accounts.
„ the Examiner, Railway Accounts.

Exd. C. M. Thumbusawmy.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From W. A. WILLOCK, Esq., Acting Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vizagapatam, 12th July 1889, No. 580—10.

I have the honor to forward herewith my report on the administration of the Agency tracts of this district during the year 1888-89.

2. Having only assumed charge of the district after its conclusion, I can say but little of my own personal knowledge, but Mr. Turner has left a note on the subject which deals with some of the most important topics, which I enclose together with the reports of the Assistant Agents and the usual statements.

3. I regret to have to mention the death of the Maharajah of Jeypore's brother, Visvembhara Deo, of heart disease in June 1888. The Maharajah himself enjoyed good health and his son made fair progress under Mr. Marsh's able tuition, though it was somewhat hard to keep him to his work. The new Dewan, M.R.Ry. P. Purnayya Pantulu, Rao Bahadur, has assumed charge of his appointment, but I fear that it will be some months before he will be able to settle down steadily to the work of improving the Maharajah's administration. He should of course reside at Jeypore as much as possible, but at present there are some urgent calls for his presence in other parts of the district, which, I regret to say, will not be fully met for the next two or three months.

4. The season in the Agency was marked by the same unfortunate features as in the low country, and the rainfall was deficient as will be seen from the following statement :—

Name of Station.	Rainfall in		
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
1. Gudem	..	56·93	50·3
2. Gunupur	54·325	45·55	32·05
3. Koraput	58·6	66·3	44·5
4. Jeypore	77·1	86·78	60·3
5. Malkangiri	70 9	87·2	51·2
6. Nowrangapur	64·85	64·3	53·6
7. Paderu	65·9	46·31	34
8. Pottinghi	71·77	70·385	50·72
9. Rayaghada	50·8	56·3	31·35

In Gunupur and Rayaghada it was very deficient, but this does not seem to have affected the prosperity of those taluks much. Their cultivation is principally dry and the rains were seasonable for that and sufficient to prevent any serious loss. The crop above the ghâts was short on the whole, and a complete failure of the mango crop in the Special Assistant Agent's division and a partial failure in the Senior Assistant Agent's produced somewhat hard times for the poorer classes who subsist largely on this fruit during the hot season. No serious distress appears to have prevailed however.

5. Twenty sessions cases were disposed of during the year against nineteen in the previous one, but the number of persons concerned fell from 45 to 39. In seven of these cases the offence was murder, and six culpable homicide not amounting to murder. In one case the offender was sentenced to death. In magisterial work the most remarkable feature of the year is the increase in file of the Special Assistant Magistrate. The cases received by this officer have increased as follows:—

Year.	Cases received.
1885-86	51
1886-87	38
1887-88	85
1888-89	101

The Jeypore file also has become very heavy for a hill taluk (414 cases).

6. 551 civil suits were filed in the Agency courts during the year against 487 in the previous one, and, including those pending at its commencement, 523 were disposed of. My own file was clear of all arrears on the original side at the end of the year. The number of suits pending in other courts rose from 135 at the conclusion of 1886-87 and 196 in 1887-88 to 277. The increase lies almost entirely with the Gunupur and Jeypore Munsifs, whose arrears rose by 46 and 28. As Government is aware, the civil work of these two officers has of late increased to an extent which interferes with the discharge of their other duties somewhat seriously. Proposals made by Mr. Turner for the establishment of a Central Munsif's Court at Jeypore were lately rejected on the ground of the expense involved (*vide* G.O., No. 955, dated 3rd June 1889), but as in doing so Government expressed their recognition of the desirability of relieving the Taluk officers of the administration of civil justice if it could be done at a reasonable cost, I am endeavoring to frame fresh proposals on a scale which may receive approval. It is not the actual amount of work involved in the disposal of the civil suits which is the cause of the complaint, though even that to men who rarely are called on to exercise such powers and whose education and training have not been in that direction is much more serious than might be supposed. The real difficulty is the way in which the posting of civil cases hampers their movements about their taluks. For an officer who has to itinerate much through a large tract of wild and difficult country, to say where he will be on any given date is a matter of great difficulty and the source of much worry and annoyance. Mr. Turner's proposals regarding the new Agency boundary having been practically accepted by Government, the Gunupur Magistrate will shortly be relieved of this portion of his work. 11 appeals were instituted in the Agent's and 14 in the Assistant Agent's Courts during the year, against 8 and 13, and 7 and 2, respectively, in the two previous years. Only 4 appeals were pending disposal at its conclusion.

7. The following statement shows the hospitals existing in the Agency and their work during the year:—

No.	Hospitals.	Cases treated.		Remarks.
		1887-88.	1888-89.	
1	Gunupur	2,719	4,213	
2	Rayaghada	774	3,713	Opened at the end of 1887-88.
3	Bissemcuttack	..	1,059	Opened 23rd October 1888.
4	Jeypore	944	2,530	Opened 27th October 1887.

The Rayaghada hospital is located in a building constructed by the Senior Assistant Agent for the purpose, and another is being built at Gunupur by the Public Works Department. The Bissemcuttack hospital is but poorly provided for in a shed at present, but a proper building is under construction. The hospital at Nowrangapur was completed shortly after the close of the year. The attendance at all these hospitals is very satisfactory considering the scanty population of the localities in which they are situated.

8. By G.O., No. 842, dated 9th April 1888, the vaccine staff of the Agency was placed under the direct control of the Agent, but owing to a misapprehension no effect was given to this order till the receipt of G.O., No. 2398, dated 17th November 1888, in which Mr. Turner's draft rules were accorded approval. These place the vaccinators in direct subordination to the Deputy Tahsildars and give far greater powers of control to their superiors than they have hitherto exercised. The change was introduced too late in the year to produce any marked effect, but the Special Assistant Agent is well satisfied with the way things are now going on in his division, or would be were it not for the extreme numerical weakness of his staff of vaccinators. Government has acknowledged the insufficiency of the number of vaccinators employed, but there seems to be no prospect of funds being available for an increase at present. Still even the present staff should be able to show a very great improvement under the new system and indeed has already done so in the Special Assistant Agent's division. This division and the Senior Assistant Agent's have each a Deputy Inspector now and work is being much more carefully checked than formerly. The following table compares the results for the past two years:—

Name of Division.	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Number vaccinated.	Number successful.	Number vaccinated.	Number successful.
1. Principal Assistant Agent's division	717	712	707	707
2. Senior ,, ,, ,,	2,320	2,240	2,511	2,389
3. Special ,, ,, ,,	3,286	3,217	5,058	4,800

9. Education continues to make progress, but the difficulty of procuring teachers and keeping them at their posts is very great, particularly in the Special Assistant Agent's division, within which five more schools were opened during the year under review. In the Pálkonda Agency, three schools were opened for the first time and are reported to be doing very well. The following table shows the number of schools in the Agency and the pupils attending these at the end of the year:—

Name of Division.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
(1) Senior Assistant Agent's division	62	1,302
(2) Special ,, ,, ,,	20	523
(3) General Duty Deputy Collector's division	3	80
(4) Principal Assistant Agent's division	4	85

Mr. Elwin examined all the Government schools in his division and is satisfied with the improvement made in them. Mr. Taylor inspected all the schools in his division except those in the Nandapore country. The Kotepad and Malkangiri schools acquitted themselves very creditably both at his and the Assistant Inspector's examination. I regret to say that the reports about the Jeypore school, which should be the best of all, are far from satisfactory. The people of that town appear to take but little interest in education and are very indifferent as to the regular attendance of their children. Proposals for the opening of some additional schools are now with the Director of Public Instruction. Considerable progress has been made in providing the schools in the Special Assistant Agent's division with suitable accommodation.

10. There was a large decrease in the number of lives lost through the attacks of wild animals, which fell from 142 in 1887-88 to 91 last year. The destruction of dangerous animals was also more satisfactory, the number of tigers killed rising from 34 to 66 and of panthers from 141 to 205. The number of cattle killed is returned at 418, but this is probably not one-tenth of the true figure.

11. The Pottinghi taluk has been in a bad way of late, as will be seen from Mr. Turner's note. The greater part of it consists of villages belonging to the ruined Hill Pachipenta estate, and the Zemindar, being reduced to his last resources for money, has been raising sums by alienating afresh mokhassas and other villages which his predecessors had parted with by informal grants or otherwise long ago, thus

creating two or more claimants none of whom understand their true position to each village. In their struggles to uphold their respective rights the unfortunate ryots fare very badly and are continually being made the victims of whosoever can for the time being assert supremacy. The ryots of the acknowledged mokhassa villages are but little better off owing to the manner in which the Mokhassadars avail themselves of the petty service system which they enforce under the Rent Recovery Act. Of course if the ryots would complain this would be quickly put a stop to, but this step they are too ignorant and timid to take. Mr. Taylor has made some proposals to me on the subject of ameliorating their condition, but as I do not quite understand these and want to discuss the subject personally with him, I will not refer to details here. It is one which needs special attention, and I trust that I shall be able to report some progress towards improving the state of affairs in this part of the hills next year.

12. The matter just referred to is not the sole misfortune which the inhabitants of the Pottinghi taluk have suffered from during the past few months. The late permanent Sub-Magistrate—now transferred to Paderu—was far from efficient, and during six months' sick leave taken by him the taluk fell into very bad hands indeed, the Acting Sub-Magistrate's conduct being open to the gravest suspicion and his establishment's worse. The police seem not to have been behindhand to judge from the remarks in Mr. Turner's note (paragraph 26), and altogether I fear that the people have suffered much oppression and ill-usage. The Acting Sub-Magistrate, against whom nothing positive could be proved and who was utterly unfit to be trusted in such a position, has been made to retire, and I shall probably propose a reduction in his pension. The permanent Sub-Magistrate has been transferred to Paderu and a more efficient successor appointed in his place. His second gumastah is undergoing a sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment and altogether a most effective change has been made in the Deputy Tahsildar's office. I wish I could make a similar report about the police offenders referred to by Mr. Turner, but some mistakes appear to have occurred with regard to the inquiry which he intended to take place. From para. 26 of his note it seems that he contemplated an inquiry by the police department, but the Deputy Inspector-General did not understand this and awaited the result of an investigation by the Special Assistant Agent, which does not appear to have been ordered. Two criminal charges against the police connected with the incidents referred to by Mr. Turner were tried by him and the defendants acquitted, though he evidently thought the cases against them well founded, but no inquiry has been held as regards the official misconduct complained of. I shall see Mr. Taylor shortly and arrange what is to be done, but I fear that the time which has elapsed will render it difficult to bring these offenders to punishment.

13. *Principal Assistant Agent's Division.*—I regret that I can say but little of this part of the Agency. Mr. Power, the late Principal Assistant Agent, promised to forward his report from Kurnool, and informs me by wire that it was despatched on the 22nd ultimo, but it appears to have gone astray in the post. There was however, I understand, very little to report. This part of the Agency seems to make little or no progress owing, I believe, to the opium-eating habits of its population. The early part of the day is invariably spent in gratifying this craving and but little time or energy is left for work. I fear it is hopeless to think of curing the existing population of this habit, but a gradual but steady increase in the price will do much to keep it out of their children's way. It is a policy which may cause suffering to a few debauchees, but the benefit which it will confer on many will outweigh this over and over again. If discontent is caused by an increase of price it must be remembered that Government are deriving a very large revenue from the vice and that measures for its repression should constitute a first charge on that revenue.

14. The Principal Assistant Agent made two tours into the hills during the year. Going up the Minamalur ghât on the 19th November, he spent a couple of days at Paderu and visited Gangaraz Madgole returning to the plains by the same route on the 29th November. Starting again on the 19th January up the Lammasingi ghât, he worked round by Lotugedda and Chintapilli to Gudem and returned thence to Kristnadevipet *viâ* Peddavalsa and Koyyur, arriving at the former on the 1st February. 25 days in all were spent in the hills, an allowance which I cannot regard as sufficient,

particularly as the Lammasingi ghât seems only to have been visited once, but Mr. Power was in charge of the district for some months and was on other occasions called into head-quarters to look after work in the Huzur office during Mr. Turner's absence in remote parts of the district.

15. The grant for roads, &c., in the division was Rs. 3,400, of which the whole was utilized. The principal items were Rs. 1,585 for the Lammasingi ghât and Rs. 500 for that up to hill Madgole *viâ* Minamalur. I am not satisfied with the accounts I hear of the Lammasingi ghât.

16. Another school was opened during the year, raising the total to four. The average attendance has risen from 70 to 85 pupils.

17. *Special Assistant Agent's Division.*—Mr. Taylor was in charge of this division throughout the year and spent 216 days in camp. His touring was most extensive and embraced visits to every part of his division except the north-east corner of the Koraput taluk, a thinly inhabited and unimportant tract. The year was principally marked above the ghâts by an extraordinary increase in intercourse with the plains. In this district the ryots occupy much of their time during the dry season by long journeys in which they combine the vocations of carriers and traders in produce, and the double profit so obtained encourages them to attempt expeditions which would never be thought of otherwise. Led on by the comparatively low prices of the hills, these men seem to have forced their way this year into localities which have hitherto been almost cut off from the outer world, and though they raised rates in the hills and caused some distress by carrying away more grain than could be well spared after the poor harvest of the season, the tracts they visited will benefit greatly in the future from the relations with the outside markets which have been opened up in this way.

18. In paragraph 6 of his letter, Mr. Taylor refers to the deterioration of the condition of the Bondur Porjas of Jangor owing to the falling off in the value of hill produce. I have called the Maharajah's attention to the fact and asked that some relief may be afforded in the matter of the sist paid by them. Mr. Taylor then refers to the Sukma incident, in which 32 Jeypore ryots, &c, were arrested by the Sukma police while clearing a boundary for forest demarcation at the request of the authorities of the Central Provinces and are stated to have been ill-treated while in custody. The matter has been disposed of in G.O., No. 878, dated 20th May 1889, and all that now remains to be done is to fix the responsibility for the trespass committed by the Malkangiri people. From a hukum issued to them by the Malkangiri Amin, received through the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, directing them to clear the *old* boundary line (presumably one which had been the subject of a dispute decided against Jeypore by Colonel Saxton 20 years ago), it would appear that he was endeavoring to reopen this question, but the Special Assistant Agent has forwarded me a copy of the Amin's order which he obtained which contains no allusion to this old boundary. It has now to be decided which was the order actually sent to the persons arrested, as if the copy given to Mr. Taylor is correct, the Sukma people must have fabricated one bearing a forged signature. This unfortunate occurrence was due to the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, having asked for the assistance of the Maharajah's officials for demarcating certain boundaries for forest purposes in the north-west corner of the Agency in terms which led to instructions regarding aid being given being issued throughout the whole estate and which might have stirred up many long-settled disputes.

19. With regard to this I may as well observe that much friction exists between our Agency officers and the inhabitants of Jeypore on one side, and the Feudatory States on the other, which seems due to the laxity which prevails in the use of the Extradition Act, or I might rather say its disuse, as its provisions are frequently ignored and feudatory warrants executed in a very irregular manner. The impression that inhabitants of Jeypore are frequently arrested and produced before the courts of the Feudatory States without due reason or on malicious grounds seems prevalent, and I propose to insist on the provisions of the Act being strictly complied with in future.

20. Mr. Taylor again complains of the *vetty* service system and its crushing effects on the Jeypore villagers. When I visit the division I will look carefully into

the matter myself. The question is a difficult one to deal with and I believe the only true remedy to be the general improvement in the conduct and position of the Maharajah's establishment which we expect under the new Dewan's management. Hitherto he has not been able to do much in this direction as he has had important business to settle in the plains in connection with Madgole, the recovery of certain important papers from the late Dewan, Gade Appa Row and his brother Balaramdos (whose interference in Jeypore affairs gave so much trouble a few months back) and other matters. It should, I think, be clearly understood that his principal duty and the reason why his services have been lent to the Maharajah is that he should carefully and personally supervise the working of the revenue machinery of the estate and liberate the ryots from the corrupt practices and oppression now so prevalent amongst the Maharajah's subordinates. I am glad to be able to report that he has already taken an excellent step in this direction by prohibiting cultivation by the Maharajah's Amins, which of course is conducted under this pernicious *vetty* system. I also hear that the Maharajah is giving him his cordial support. From the little I have so far seen, I believe the confusion or worse which at present exists in many of the Amin's offices to be incredible. The Maharajah and his immediate staff seem to have absolutely no knowledge whatever even of the demand and collections of several of these divisions of the country.

21. The execution of public works was most satisfactory and the whole Government grant of Rs. 23,550 was utilized with the exception of the trifling sum of Rs. 40-13-9. The new jubilee ghât leading down to Jeypore was also almost completed. The road to the Central Provinces *viâ* Koraput was pushed on and earthwork completed to a distance of six miles beyond Raighar. The other roads and tracks and the rest-houses of the division were maintained as usual. The Nowrangapur hospital was not completed as it should have been, but the contractor had great difficulties to contend with. The progress of the works under the charge of the Public Works Department seem to have been unsatisfactory, but, of course, I am unable to speak from my own knowledge.

22. Mr. Taylor does not appear satisfied with the conduct of the Jeypore police. I am unable to express any opinion myself, but whatever their failings may be, they are well looked after. I will raise the question of the establishment of the two new police stations proposed by Mr. Taylor after I visit that part of the country, if it appears expedient. I believe that his recommendation with regard to Raneguda is well grounded. As for the new magisterial divisions proposed, it seems to me that some readjustment of the charges of the Koraput, Jeypore and Pottinghi Deputy Tahsildars should suffice. The latter has but little to do, though the area of his charge is great. Mr. Taylor is under a misapprehension with regard to the Police Act. It is in force in his division. What he really wants is the conservancy clause to be made applicable to certain towns, regarding which I have addressed Government in my letter No. 481, dated 13th June 1889. With regard to the suggestion made in paragraph 23 of his report, that it should not be necessary to forward warrants received from the Central Provinces authorities to the Agent for countersignature, I agree with him provided the present irregular mode of issue from the Feudatory States is amended. The matter is one which I can dispose of myself.

23. *Senior Assistant Agent's Division.*—The year has been a very uneventful one in the Senior Assistant Agent's division. Mr. Elwin spent 129 days in the Agency, a very ample allowance considering how well he knows it. Amongst other things he demarcated the Gaundra-Ittasinghi boundary conjointly with the Principal Assistant Agent, Ganjam. The effect of the demarcation is to transfer a small area, hitherto considered to belong to Jeypore, to the Gumma Bissoyi of Ganjam; but we have arranged that this will not involve any interference with the feelings of the Sowra holders, who will pay the Bissoyi his dues through the Gunupur Deputy Tahsildar.

24. The town of Gunupur was much improved by the present Deputy Tahsildar B. Narayanamurty Pantulu with the help of a grant of Rs. 600 from the Maharajah and Rs. 400 from the townspeople, and the inhabitants of Rayaghada contributed Rs. 200 towards improvements in the descent to the river there, a most troublesome

little ghât on the road to Párvatipur. The conduct of the Maharajah's Amins during the latter part of the year was satisfactory, though at its commencement the late Rayaghada Amin seems to have been behaving in a most scandalous manner. The suit brought by the Jeypore Maharajah to enhance the sist or tribute of the Singapur estate or recover possession was decided in his favor by Mr. Turner at the end of the year. I believe that there is no probability of the Rani paying the increased demand, so that unless Mr. Turner's decision is reversed on appeal, which I think improbable, the estate will pass into the Maharajah's hands—a change which I shall view with pleasure. The relations of the Tatrajah of Bissemcuttack with his feudatory patros of Kutnagedda, Ambadalla and Jugdalpore have not been satisfactory. The system of feudal tenure which prevailed in these parts when they were secluded from the rest of the world is breaking down and disputes of the sort must be expected. So long as they do not affect the Kuttayya Khonds who hold under the patros, they are of little consequence.

25. Rs. 3,400 was spent on opening out a new track on the road to the Central Provinces *viâ* Ambadalla for the first few miles out from Rayaghada. Returning to this district after an absence of 10 years, I am surprised to find this road much where I left it. It has no doubt been considerably improved as a fair-weather track, but is still nothing more. I regard it as a long way the most important line of communication in the Agency, but I fear its prospects of ever being much better than it now is are doomed by the proposed extension of the ordinary jurisdiction into this part of the country unless Government comes to the aid of the District Board with a liberal annual contribution. I cannot see where the money for its construction is to come from otherwise. The course it takes is singularly devoid of good road-making materials, in spite of the proximity of the hills, and it will consequently be an expensive line to make. If the east coast railway is to be constructed however, I would not advocate any heavy expenditure on this road as a railway through the Rayaghada valley to Raipur must follow. Good work has been done on the Gunupur-Bissemcuttack road which is now passable for carts. This is an important line as it greatly facilitates cart traffic between the Salt factories at Naupada and Calingapatam and the Central Provinces *viâ* Ambadalla. The other tracks and buildings were maintained in good order.

26. *General Deputy Collector's Division, Vizianagrum.*—The Pálkonda Agency is a small and unimportant tract. It has attracted notice in the reports of the last few years because it had just been taken under the direct management of Government, having up to that time being administered by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., the renters of the taluk. All arrangements regarding the change seem to have been very satisfactorily carried out now by the General Duty Deputy Collector, Vizianagrum, and I think that in future there will be nothing calling for the submission to Government of a separate report from that officer. It swells the bulk of my annual report in a manner quite disproportionate to the importance of the area. A short paragraph from the Agent would suffice. During the past year the revenue rose by Rs. 741, the increase being chiefly due to a large number of Kondapodus (or fields of hill cultivation) not hitherto charged for being discovered by the Revenue Inspector. The hill-people are reported to be well satisfied with the charge which has delivered them from the hands of the pestilential middlemen with whom they had to make terms hitherto, and though the nominal revenue they pay has increased considerably, I have no doubt but that they are large pecuniary gainers by the change.

27. It appears hitherto to have been the custom for the Assistant Agents to submit such statements as they think fit with their annual reports and these are printed in full with the usual Government order. I propose, with the approval of Government, to discontinue the submission of these statements in future, and substitute for them a short series in prescribed form which will admit of consolidation and afford Government the information they now get in a compact shape and complete for the whole Agency as is already done with the civil and criminal statistics. This will greatly reduce the bulk of the report.

28. A map showing the roads, &c., as they now stand, is under preparation and will follow in a few days.

29. I append the usual statement of hill tour charges for the sanction of Government:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of medicines supplied to the Special Assistant Agent's division and Paderu and Pottinghi taluks	93	0	0
Cost of medicines for Agent's camp during the hill tour ..	54	2	0
Cost of 3 new dhoolies and 2 chairs	98	12	0
Cost of warm clothing to Agent's establishment and that of the Paderu and Srungavarapukota taluks	177	0	6
Presents to Khond chiefs	24	5	6
Kalasee's pay	16	5	3
Special tappal cooly	17	5	9
Cost of carriage of records	169	10	0
Sundry charges	13	15	3
Total ..	664	8	3

Enclosures.

Appendix to the Hill Tour Report for 1888-89.

Note by H. G. Turner, Esq., C.S.

1. I left Párvatipur early in December on a tour through the Senior Assistant's division. I visited Rayaghada, Bissemcuttack and Gunupur. Thence I passed through the Sitampeta ghat, where I held a bhet of the villagers of the Pálkonda hills, returning to Vizagapatam by the Christmas holidays.

2. The revenue affairs of Rayaghada are in bad order owing to the conduct of the Amin, Gopal Row, now dismissed. This Amin having failed to pay rents to Jeypore and having refused to give his accounts, pleading that the latter were burnt in a fire that occurred in the Rajah's cutcherry under suspicious circumstances, has been ordered to absent himself from the Agency Tracts under pain of expulsion. His successor is of no experience and of no ability. The Dewan should appoint a new man who thoroughly understands revenue business. In Gunupur, the new Amin is a man of ability and energy. He understands the work, and sends his collections and accounts to Jeypore with regularity. Having busied himself to unearth and put down abuses, he is naturally unpopular with the people of the old school. His success in administration is entirely due to Mr. Elwin's help who supported him in every way. But Mr. Elwin now complains that the Amin is not so entirely obedient to his wishes as he expects him to be. This has been brought to the notice of the Dewan, who is told that without Mr. Elwin's help, the Amin's authority in the taluk is a thing of nought.

3. The Sub-Magistrate of Rayaghada is a new hand; he of Bissemcuttack is an old folly-stricken man, much in debt — and of not much use. Narainamurti Pantulu, the Deputy Tahsildar of Gunupur on Rs. 200 a month, is a first-rate officer, quite the best man for out-a-door administration in the whole district. He has been successively at Pálkonda, Sálur and Narsapatnam. Everywhere he has made his mark, and now at Gunupur, he is carrying into effect great improvements in village sanitation and roads.

4. Mr. Elwin is an excellent administrative and executive officer. He is very active, continually moving about, makes no fuss and looks into everything himself. His schools, hospitals and roads are all worked up well; and so far as funds permit, his vaccination establishment is also well up to the collar. He is a good linguist and knows the people of his division and all their wants and complaints.

5. The Singapur estate question is not yet settled. The claims of the Jeypore Maharajah over this estate and Bissemcuttack seem to me to be indisputably paramount, admitting of no such restrictions as are put forward by the Rani of Singapur. I say no more of this because questions bearing on this point will shortly come before me in the civil side of my court.

This suit has since been decided by Mr. Turner in favor of the Maharajah. He held the Singapur family to be merely tenants-at-will and directed the enhancement of the sist to Rs. 20,000.

(Signed) W. A. W.

6. The status of the Champa Rani seems imperfectly understood by the Senior Assistant. She was not merely a concubine of the late Rajah of Singapur. A Champa Rani, called also the Soona Mahadevi, is in the position of a morganatic wife, and she has, perhaps, a right to maintenance from the estate. The plea that she has villages given to her does not diminish this right. The villages are a personal appanage. She has also a right to live in the fort. The position of her son, Gopinath Deo, is as follows: Fearing that there would be an outbreak of Khonds in his favor I, in 1885, removed him from Singapur and kept him under tutelage in Vizianagrum.

When Mr. Marsh was appointed tutor to the Maharajah's son, I sent Gopinath Deo with the consent of the Maharajah and of Mr. Marsh to Jeypore to be a schoolmate of the young Rajah. The plan has turned out well. The question of Gopinath Deo's maintenance allowance stands in this way. He is a State detenu under Regulation II of 1819 and, as such, the family of the Zemindar is bound by law to maintain him. The Singapur people have been so negligent and remiss in sending the allowance which I fixed on as proper that, after patiently warning and waiting, I have been reluctantly obliged to issue process for its recovery. The arrears have since been paid up.

7. The proximate transfer of the greater part of the Senior Assistant's division from Agency to Ordinary will introduce a very considerable change in the future administration of this division. There will be great difficulty experienced in bringing the villages into harmony with our ordinary system of administration, and I strongly advise that Mr. Elwin be not transferred from the division until he has carried this new arrangement into effect. Owing to the entire lack of all accounts relating to the land, except some very inaccurate lists and receipts kept in the Amins' offices, a sort of villagewar settlement must be carried out jointly by the Deputy Tahsildars and the Amins. The Dewan should visit Mr. Elwin and arrange with that officer full details of the measure, and information should be gathered as to the procedure of similar settlements which may have been carried out elsewhere in the Presidency. Perhaps it would be useful if the Board of Revenue were to advise on the subject. The institution of a settlement of this sort will be of the greatest benefit to the future Revenue administration of those taluks, and there is no doubt that it will be heartily welcomed by the new Dewan, Mr. Purnayya Pantulu, as it will give him an insight into the state of the taluks which is at present simply unattainable. No measure of this importance has ever yet been introduced into Jeypore. It will be the foundation of some regularity of administration, and if carried out with system, moderation and tact, as I doubt not will be the case, if it be entrusted to Mr. Elwin to do, it will confer on the part of the Maharajah's dominions benefits hitherto unknown and undreamt of by the people. From these taluks the system should be extended to the Maharajah's taluks above the ghâts, where similar anarchy of administration is yet the vogue.

8. The Agency part of this division consists, broadly speaking, of two valleys—the Rayaghada valley and the Gunupur valley, divided by a lofty range of hills. The former valley runs up into the hills from Párvatipur to Rayaghada, 30 miles; 10 miles further on it bifurcates, one branch running up to Singapur, where the Musa ghât, 2,047 feet above M.S.L., blocks the way into Kalahandi, the other branch running to the right past Bissemcuttack up to Ambadalla where there is a singular gap in the chain of the Eastern Ghâts. The gap is 1,234 feet above M.S.L. Through this gap it was proposed to take the Vizagapatam Central Provinces Railway, and doubtless the project will be resuscitated in course of time. The Gunupur valley has its natural outlet through the Kimedi estate of Ganjam to Chicacole and Calingapatam, and, geographically speaking, the valley belongs to Ganjam, but, as it is the property of the Maharajah of Jeypore, it has always been a part of the Vizagapatam district. It is, therefore, plain that this Agency division requires two main roads, one running up from Párvatipur to Rayaghada, Singapur, Bissemcuttack and Ambadalla, the other running up from Chicacole through Butchi to Gunupur and thence to Godairy where it stops, the valley being closed in by the Khond hills. For purposes of administration cross roads are constructed, used by traffic to a certain extent, no doubt, but not I think by arterial traffic, though Mr. Elwin says a good deal of Gunupur traffic comes across to Párvatipur. These cross roads are from Párvatipur to Gunupur and from Gunupur to Bissemcuttack. Other roads and paths are from Párvatipur to Narainpatam and paths about the Khond and Soura hills. Now of all these roads, which are more or less in a forward state, the one now engrossing our attention is the Párvatipur-Rayaghada line.

9. The Government have recently made a special grant of Rs. 20,000 for this line, and it is being constructed by the District Board in anticipation of the transfer to the Collectorate mentioned above. The line is now in progress and it is being opened to Chollapadam. Mr. Elwin has made a very good fair-weather road from Chollapadam to Bissemcuttack. But it occurred to me that it might be worth while to make a road along the line surveyed for the railway and to run a tramway upon it until it could be converted into a railway, and if this be done, it would form an admirable feeder to the East Coast Railway branch line which at present is to terminate at Párvatipur. This suggestion is thrown out for consideration by my successor.

10. In G.O., No. 2398, Judicial, dated 17th November 1888, Government approved of my proposals for improving the vaccination operations in the Agency tracts, but as they were unable to find money, the scheme must remain in abeyance. However, when the proposed transfer to the ordinary takes place, the funds now employed in supporting the vaccination establishment in the Senior Assistant's division can, after making provision for vaccination in the Khond and Soura hills, which will remain Agency, be transferred to the Special Assistant's division and will nearly suffice for the introduction of the scale of staff shown to be required in my letter printed in Government Order quoted above, and now that the control of the work has been put wholly in our hands, I have no doubt that considerable progress will soon show itself. As a rule, the people are not averse to the operation.

11. There will be shortly three very nice dispensaries in this Agency division, to wit, Rayaghada, Gunupur and Bissemcuttack. At the first and last places the accommodation is now a shed open to the winds and rains of heaven. Nevertheless people present themselves in numbers for treatment. At Gunupur the police occupy the hospital, and the present building is placed inconveniently. The new hospital is, I understand, for the public, or at all events it will become to, as soon as it is brought on the strength of the District Board. The hospital assistants at all three places are quiet, well-behaved men, and, so far as I could learn, popular with, and attentive so, their patients.

12. Schools have made great progress in Mr. Elwin's division. The Normal class at Gunupur passed 5 out of 10 pupils that appeared at the last Special Upper Primary examination, one of the passed candidates being placed in the first class. This class should be retained at Gunupur for a few years more to train the teachers working in the Gunupur taluk. With this view, I recommended to the Director of Public Instruction the establishment of a Special Normal class at Jeypore instead of waiting till the Gunupur class could be shifted over there.

A fifth-standard class has been temporarily started in the Gunupur Primary school and there is every hope that it will ere long be made a first-grade middle school. The former Superintendent, who was remarked by Mr. Elwin as being too old and ignorant of Oriya, has been replaced by a young Oriya Matriculate. The salary result schools started by Government continue to do good work and more schools of that stamp are required in a few more backward places. Government sanction has not been as yet received for the new schools recommended in the last year's Educational report.

13. I passed through Durgi on my way from Bissemcuttack to Gunupur. A cart-road is now in course of completion along the route and the question of opening a police station here will take a new aspect. Government have recently vetoed the proposal (*vide* G.O., No. 380, dated 1st March 1889), relying on Colonel Porteous' views that it is not wanted being in a very remote spot. I cannot agree in this. Durgi is anything but a remote spot, being in point of fact on the highway between Gunupur and Kalahandi and the Singapur and Bissemcuttack people use the route to Kimedi. While on the subject, I would remark that I do not know why Colonel Porteous should take exception to our reverting to the old system of police stations. He quotes Mr. Elwin's statement that the police are a terror to the people when isolated, but it seems to me that the true remedy is to improve superintendence and control and this is what Mr. Elwin meant. We cannot do without the police—the people have a right to police protection and where the police are kept in order, villagers welcome the constables. It is and was intended to be but a temporary arrangement to concentrate the police in large stations, and it has been done thus exceptionally for two reasons: one is where it is necessary to use the police as a garrison because of the lawlessness and wildness of the people, the other where the unroaded and jungle-covered nature of a country prevented proper control of the police except at a very extravagant cost for Superintendents and Inspectors.

So far as the last point is concerned it has happened, as I quoted in my letter, No. 90, of 4th February 1889, that of twelve stations in Jeypore above the ghâts abolished by Mr. Carmichael (Poroghur was transferred to Raeghar), three have been reopened and four new ones sanctioned, the reason being that we have an Assistant Superintendent now in Jeypore, besides the Superintendent. It seems to me that this reversion to the old order is but a legitimate consequence of improved control, and I do not see why it should be taken in the adverse spirit that Colonel Porteous views it in. Similarly, in the Senior Assistant's division, a gradual reversion to the old order of stations is a legitimate consequence of the opening out of the country and the settling down of the hostile tribes. Government have so far recognized that the country is undergoing rapid change for the better as to have sanctioned the consideration of the question of pushing back the Agency border. This is the result of roads, schools and magisterial authority; and it should, in my opinion, be accompanied by a reversion to the orthodox police system of the ordinary tracts. Colonel Porteous thinks that to do so would reflect strongly on police reputation. I, on the contrary, think that their reputation will suffer if they do not follow on the lines of improved administration.

14. I left for Jeypore on the 20th January, entered the Agency tracts at Sunki on the 24th, and passing through Pottinghi and Koraput, arrived at Jeypore on the 30th idem. I stayed a week at the capital and then marched back to the plains, *viâ* Sogaru, Araku and Anantagiri, arriving at Vizagapatam on the 1st March. The tour was restricted in extent because I expected to leave Vizagapatam early in April and desired to give myself a month at head-quarters to work off arrears and to leave a clean file to my successor.

15. The Maharajah is in good health. He has lost his own brother during the past year and the Soona Mahadevi, the second Rani, has also departed this life. The young Rajah, or Yuva Rajah, as his title is, is making fair progress under Mr. Marsh, who continues at his post. This gentleman is somewhat ailing, but he does not intend to take leave this year if he can possibly help it. Next year he will take either three months or six months and care should be taken to provide an efficient substitute during his absence. His pupil is bright and sociable, but he is not gifted with application or with great intellectual power and unremitting attention to his studies must be continually required of him.

16. The Maharajah is still involved in suits regarding the acquisition of Madgole and the assertion of his rights to Kaliyan Singapur. The adoption made by Madgole having been disallowed by the Privy Council, that estate, or what there is of it unmortgaged, passed into the care of the Senior Rani from the Court of Wards, and the parties—the Rani and the Maharajah—are left to fight it out or compromise the suit as they deem best. Meanwhile, the estate is in almost inconceivable mismanagement, and it affords another instance of the great need there is for introducing into the Presidency an Encumbered Estates Act, as I have elsewhere advocated.

17. The new Dewan, Purniah Pantulu, Rai Bahadur, accompanied me to Jeypore and entered on his duties at once. He will have a very great deal of uphill work to do, but the Maharajah has confidence in him, and to create order through such a vast territory as Jeypore *cum* Madgole will be an undertaking second to none in importance, and promising results that may build up for Purniah Pantulu a reputation second to none in the Presidency. It is a matter of satisfaction that we have been able, after some trouble and delay, to effect this appointment, and for myself I much regret that I shall not have the pleasure of watching the regeneration of the country in which I have taken so much interest for so many years of my service.

18. The one thing needful now is to open out Jeypore by railway, running a branch line to the East Coast Railway up from the Vizagapatam harbour, as far as Kotpad and Nowrangapur, to be eventually extended west into Bustar and north to Raipur. It will be remembered that when it was proposed to join Raipur with Vizagapatam by rail, two routes were reconnoitred by the late Mr. Nordmann—the west route and the east route. The latter was eventually adopted because of the obstacles offered by the ascent from Sálúr to Pottinghi, by the awkward country across the 3,000 feet plateau, and by the steep descent to the Jeypore plateau. I have minutely studied this line, both locally and assisted by Mr. Nordmann's notes, and I am certain that had that able reconnoitier not been bound by his instructions, he never would have attempted to carry his eastern line across the upland from Sálúr to Septam as he was obliged by his orders to do.

19. The question of the connection of Raipur with Vizagapatam by railway must be re-opened so soon as the East Coast Railway has been financed. The first point to lay down clearly is this, that to open the country beyond the ghâts lying between the Vizagapatam seaboard and the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, two lines are necessary—one to follow for some distance the eastern route chosen by the Government for the Raipur-Vizagapatam line, the other approximating to the line alluded to above as the western line reconnoitred by Mr. Nordmann.

Instead, however, of the former line bearing away to the west after getting into Kalahandi, it ought to bear away to the east and join the Bengal-Nagpore system between Seetarampore and Belaspore passing near Sonepore and Sumbulpore. It will be observed that this proposal was once under discussion, and there is no doubt that this is the proper route for that east line.

If this idea were to be carried out, I believe that the two lines should diverge from Rayaghada, whence there is a gradual ascent to the 3,000 feet plateau *viâ* Combacotta and Luchmipur without any particularly noticeable ghât all the way. The ascent is a little over 2,000 feet in 35 miles.

(Intld.) W. A. W.

20. However, this east line, whether it runs to Raipur or not, could never tap the Jeypore-Bustar level. Nor would it in the least degree lend any aid to the development of those inland countries. It were as vain to expect that the Mysore plateau could be tapped by the north-west branch of the Madras line as to state that a line running from Párvatipur through Rayaghada to Kalahandi would have the remotest effect on the midland districts of Jeypore and Bustar. These latter districts are really the gardens of all the country between the Godávari and the Mahánadi. The plains of Vizagapatam are not a fertile country, nor is Ganjam. Kalahandi is, I understand, sparsely inhabited, and nothing can be expected of the ghâts but mountain produce.

21. But the fertility of Jeypore beyond the ghâts and of Bustar, with 70 inches of rainfall, a flat upland plateau, 10,000 square miles in extent, fairly well populated and capable of providing lands for numbers of ryots from the over-crowded Vizagapatam district, is quite in a different category. Now that the Pottinghi ghât has been opened to traffic, notwithstanding the fact that the route across the upland is still unmade, the quantities of carts which during the last six months have poured across to Kotpad, Singapur, even far away into Bustar, are almost beyond sober belief. It is said that as many as 1,000 carts a day have been up, and the average daily traffic is variously computed up to 500 carts. In ten weeks, since the commencement of the current calendar year, 2,000 carts a week passed up the Sálúr ghât, and the tolls at the foot of it were sold this year at an advance of 167 per cent. over last year's knock-down bid. The cost of conveying produce in carts is three annas a ton per mile, and if a railway were to offer to convey it at one anna per ton per mile, it would doubtless get the whole traffic into its hands. Now the lead by the route presently to be explained from Vizagapatam harbour to the centre of this granary is about 160 miles, so that every ton of produce would exhibit a gross income of Rs. 10. What is the amount of produce exported from Jeypore and Bustar is hard to say, and it is still harder to make any forecast of the amount of produce that would be sent out of the country if railway facilities were afforded. Owing to the high prices in the plains, exports have been this season chiefly of food stuffs. But there are many other staples which would be certainly sent to port, such as cotton, wheat, oil-seeds, sugar, forest produce, hides and horns and timber. Cotton cultivation is

not yet developed, because cotton could not be exported to pay on pack bullocks. There is insufficient seed wheat in the country for a great development, but there are thousands of acres fitted to grow wheat. In point of fact, the Bustar and Jeypore plains are geographically part of Chhatisgahr, and are as well suited to grow wheat as that great granary. As for oil-seeds, a certain portion of Bustar is spoken of as the oil-seed raj, so bounteous are the crops of gingelly and rape in that region. Sugar-cane would be grown in abundance if jaggery could be exported. Enormous tracts of land are fitted to grow this staple. As for forest produce, such as lac, dammer, myrabolans, tusser cocoons, and nuts of various kinds, there would spring up a large trade in these, for the forests are full of them; and touching the sâl wood there is sufficient sâl timber within a few miles of the proposed line to supply sleepers for the whole East Coast Railway from Madras to Calcutta. Not one single log of this timber has yet been carried across the upland into Vizagapatam.

22. The inland import trade is not yet advanced beyond the primitive stage. There are no goods taken into the country but tobacco, salt, piece-goods and bangles. Even the salt trade alone would, reckoning the population at half a million and annual consumption per head at ¼ maund (Bengal), amount to 125,000 maunds, and I think it probable that this railway would eventually supply salt to a considerable portion of Chhatisgahr. Putting all these things together, it is not amiss to consider that the traffic into and from this Jeypore-Bustar region would far more than double itself within a short period after the line is opened. Sixty thousand rupees a mile would probably suffice to build this line. One hundred and sixty miles of line would be required at first, representing a capital outlay of 100 lakhs. Supposing that half the gross income went to working expenses, there would be an ample margin to raise the capital required for constructing the line. If the line were undertaken by a company, possibly arrangements could be made with the Maharajahs of Jeypore and Bustar to subsidize the line by grants of land, leases of forests and so forth, the details and extent of which could be proposed after we know what the London financiers require in the somewhat similar case of the Chittagong-Assam Railway, concessions relating to which are, it is understood, now under the consideration of the Government of India.

23. The alignment of a railway from Vizagapatam Harbour *vid* a pass near Anantagiri to Nowrangapur, which may be taken to be the centre of the granaries above described, presents the following features:—

(1) A running distance of 30 miles from Vizagapatam to the foot of ghâts starting at M.S.L. and ascending to 200 feet.
(2) A mountain section ascending to 3,000 feet above M.S.L.
(3) The traversing of the 3,000 feet section.
(4) The descent from the 3,000 feet level to the Jeypore-Bustar plains which lie at 2,000 feet above M.S.L.
(5) The traversing of the inland plains to the first terminus fixed on, which is taken to be at or near Nowrangapur.

The East Coast Railway branch line from Vizagapatam to a station in the neighbourhood of Kottavalsa, 15 miles distant from Vizagapatam, would be utilized for this end of the first section. Leaving Kottavalsa, the line would run to enter the hills either along the present trunk road to Bodara or Devupalli. The main thing to keep in view is the best point for commencing the ascent of the ghâts. There is plenty of room to ascend the ghâts either from Bodara or from Devupalli. The barometer at the former place reads 29·45 (10½ A.M.); at the watershed at the top of the pass between Samba and Nimmiguda it reads 26·475 (7½ A.M.)

There are two rivers that debouch into the plains—one at Kasipuram, 4 miles beyond Bodara, and one at Devupalli. The Kasipuram river, known also as the Peddagunda stream, rises behind the north end of the Galikonda range, and, flowing round it, passes down through the remarkable gap in the hills which strikes the eye when attention is directed to the mountain chain from a distant point, as, for instance, on the parade ground at Vizianagrum. This gap appears to me to have been caused by some convulsion of nature, and its formation is perhaps associated in some way with the remarkable limestone outcrop at that point. The Borra cave has been previously described, and also the limestone dyke through which the Peddagunda stream has bored a subterranean passage. At the outlet of the stream through a most romantic grotto, its entrance festooned by maiden hair fern, the barometer reads 27·40 (7 A.M.).

The other stream mentioned as debouching at Devupalli rises on the eastern slopes of the Galikonda range, one branch runs down from Konduba, near Dhamuku, and it might be possible to cross the watershed which divides the last stream from the Peddagunda river.

Either, therefore, the latter valley might be followed from its summit behind the Galikonda range all the way down to the foot, or, passing from that valley, at or near Borra, a tunnel might conduct the line into the Dhamuku valley. The latter arrangement would perhaps provide an easier gradient than the former. It requires more knowledge than I possess to state which of the two routes is preferable, for regard must be had to the expenses of construction and working, that is, whether a short line and heavy gradients are more or less financially advisable than a long line and easy gradients. But so far as the physical difficulties are concerned, it is, I think, apparent that this Peddagunda valley, stretching, as it does, from the foot of the hills right round

the Galikonda chain into the interior, with its head thrown back into the country behind, presents a remarkably favorable feature for the construction of a railway. The length of this section would depend entirely on the gradients used. I see Mr. Nordmann proposed various gradients on a similar elevation, and his lengths of line varied accordingly from 19 miles to 32 miles. Having an intimate knowledge of both passes, I have no hesitation in saying that the Peddagunda valley route is infinitely easier, and, what is of the highest importance, far less feverish. In fact, I would undertake to say that, as soon as work has progressed a little on this line, the fever would practically disappear. I know this from the work carried on under me in constructing a road near this valley through Anantagiri, and from the coffee estate openings which the Maharajah has made in the vicinity under my personal superintendence.

	Height in feet.
From Bowdara (foot of ascent) to watershed ascent.	2,890
From watershed to Bosbera (in the open country) descent	70

From the crest of the Peddagunda valley, at the watershed between Samba and Nimmiguda, the descent into the Aruku valley is a matter of 70 feet, and there is no difficulty about working out a gradient at 1 in 226, if necessary. The valley is entered at a barometric reading of 26·45, and at Araku, 5 miles further inland, it reads 26·8, but these and following readings are taken by another observer. Following the valley of the Poteru river, the line would run through the chain of hills separating Araku from Padwa valley, which it enters at 26·975. This section presents one difficult, cramped pass, which might require a short tunnel near the village of Chotwa. The distance from Araku to Pedwa would be about 18 miles. From Araku the valley of the Poteru is abandoned, and the alignment makes for Sogaru on the watershed of the Guradi or the Dadi river. On the Sogaru saddle the barometer reads 26·8. At this point is the head of a long valley leading down to the Kholab. Jeypore is 1,955 feet above M.S.L., and my barometer reads there 27·9. The distance by the route which will be taken by the railway from Sogaru to Jeypore is about 40 miles, and the only difficult part in it is the gorge of the Kholab. I halted a day on my route from Jeypore to examine this gorge, and I found at the head of it at a place near the angle of the river at Bargea in the map, where there is a cascade called Pokki Dudamma, the barometer read 27·3. Allowing this point to be 500 feet above Jeypore, and recognizing that at this part of the line a heavier gradient than 1 in 100 is unadvisable, we should require ten miles of hill side cutting to accomplish the descent. Five miles of this would be heavy work, but the other five miles could be worked out along the western slope of the hills at a much less cost.

The middle level once gained, there is nothing to prevent a railway being carried to Nowrangapur, or Bustar, or wherever it might be found necessary.

The mileage is as follows:—

	Miles.
Vizagapatam Harbour to foot of hills at Bodara	35
To summit of pass, say	28 *
Across the plateau to Pokki waterfall—	
	Miles.
To Araku	5
To Padwa	18
To Sogaru	15
To Pokki waterfall	22
	— 60
To Jeypore	15
To Nowrangapur	25
From Nowrangapur to Raighar (*vide* Mr. Nordmann's report, *Fort St. George Gazette* Supplement, 12th December 1882, page 43) ..	185½
Vizagapatam Harbour to Raipur ..	348½
Eastern route surveyed by Mr. Cregeen *ibid* page 87	372
Western route *ibid* page 88	356 to 343

24. That the route now advocated is the most direct is seen at once by a glance at the map. The respective values of the eastern and western routes were summed up by Colonel Shaw-Stewart (see his letter to Secretary, Government of India, *ibid* page 89). He preferred the eastern route because of the serious engineering difficulties between Sálúr and Pottinghi, and because of the fever and singularly enough "because the Jeypore uplands are more sparsely populated and have a poorer soil than any similar portion in either of the routes in question."

* 2,890 feet at 50 feet per mile = 27 miles 646 yards. Descent, 70 feet at 50 feet per mile = 1,166 yards. Total ghât line = 28 miles.

So far as regards the engineering difficulties, there is no doubt that his view was right. As regards the fever, I never have thought anything of it, and believe it to be but a foolish bugbear. But with respect to the poorer soil of these uplands and the sparse population, I suppose no more erroneous description of the country was ever penned. Government, I am aware, have taken this view of the condition of the upland plateau, and they refer to it when I bring forward from time to time the necessity of opening out the Anantagiri ghât. Remembering this, I took particular notice of the country between Jeypore, Sogaru, Padwa and Araku on my way home the other day. I can only reiterate my often-asserted statement that there is no finer upland country in the Madras Presidency than these Nandapur plateau. I have seen the Mysore uplands and the Madanapalle country, but to compare such lands with their rocky soil, scanty rainfall and wretched cultivation with Nandapur is to couple two things together which have nothing more in common than a similitude of elevation above the sea. The soil of the country about Nandapur, which was the capital of the Maharajahs of Jeypore for generations and must have supported a large population, is so fertile that the ragi grows there four feet high and the profits of such ragi cultivation are not inferior to the profits of rice-growing. Let it be remembered that there is a rainfall of 70 inches in the upland. The whole country for ten miles on each side of the line from Padwa to Pokki is cleared of forest. There are villages every two or three miles; the peasants are a hardy, muscular race, and the only thing that is wanted is a road into the country, which I have persistently advocated in vain. Kasipuram, at the foot of the Galikonda range, is now one of the largest markets in the district, and I venture to say that if the cart-road be completed across the hills—*some five or six miles, which are already traced*, only remain to be done—the traffic into the hills from this point will be but little, if anything, inferior to the traffic on the Sálúr-Pottinghi ghât. I commend this project to my successor. Government have only vetoed my proceeding with the work because they have taken an erroneous view of the case. The veracities are with me. Perhaps my successor's views, which I am quite certain will be the same as mine, may induce Government to reconsider their objections. Had this ghât been opened to cart traffic, the produce from the Nandapur plateau would certainly have had as much influence on Vizianagrum prices during the present scarcity as has occurred in Sálúr and Bobbili by the opening to traffic of the Sálúr-Pottinghi ghât.

25. The agricultural wealth now latent of the Jeypore and Bustar countries is only to be inferred by minute study of various extracts of reports bearing on the subject. It is known to no more than some hundred thousand ignorant people who live in and trade with those countries and to a few units of officials. To attract attention to the opportunities for trade that lie waiting there for the hand of commerce has been my aim for years past. The opening of the few cart-roads has done something to this end.

26. The condition of Pottinghi taluk in its revenue, police and magisterial aspects leaves much to be desired. The permanent Sub-Magistrate was on leave for six months, and I had appointed one of the ablest of the unpassed head gumastas of the low taluks to act for the absentee. The man so appointed was formerly tried above ghâts and he had not given entire satisfaction. I had severely reprimanded him, and he promised never to offend again. But he has most grossly belied the promise. Taking advantage of the absence of Messrs. Taylor and Young on their long Malkangiri trip, he behaved in a manner which is hardly to be credited. Exceeding and abusing his powers, arbitrarily issuing warrants, taking bribes from people to prostitute justice to private ends, are some of the complaints made against him. He has been suspended, and Mr. Taylor is inquiring into his conduct. Probably stimulated by so pernicious an example, the police have not been slow to walk in his footsteps, and so audacious had their conduct become that two petitioners, one at Pottinghi and the other at Padwa, were actually forcibly prevented by the police from coming to me with complaints against themselves. It seemed probably that the Acting Inspector was privy to this conduct, and there is further grave suspicion that he has falsely accused a respectable inhabitant of Araku of theft to gratify private spite. It is also openly asserted that the Inspector is a man of the worst character. The charges have been referred to the Deputy Inspector-General and the Superintendent who have suspended the implicated personages previous to inquiry.

* There has been a misunderstanding about this. The Deputy Inspector-General thought that Mr. Taylor was holding the inquiry.

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27. With regard to the condition of the ryots, Hill Pachipenta is split up among a number of petty village lords, who, it is stated, abuse the ryots, ill-treat them, force them to accept cowls and generally behave in a high-handed and lawless way. Mr. Taylor has been instructed to proceed through Pottinghi taluk as soon as he returns from Nowrangapur side, and to submit a report on the condition of the ryots, in view to seek from Government, if necessary, power to take the whole of the Hill Pachipenta under management. I know of no other way to efficiently put a stop to a condition of affairs that few would believe could possibly exist in a country under British control. There is a very important question involved in disclosures of this sort. What are we to do to keep the ryots from being oppressed by the landlords, to maintain the police in their proper subordination to law, to prevent Magistrates from abusing their powers? One thing I can see plainly, and that is we must give the people better opportunities for bringing to notice

instances of oppression. Now in the Pottinghi taluk what opportunity had the aggrieved persons in the above cases for putting themselves in communication with the superior officers? None whatever, unless they were prepared to walk perhaps 100 miles to Court, paying their own batta and making it known publicly that they were off on such an errand. Had I not chanced to pass through the taluk, where I am well known, I do not believe that the alleged oppression of the police would have been made subject of complaint. Mr. Taylor's attention had been directed to the Sub-Magistrate's dealings, but not till after the latter had left the taluk and had returned to his permanent appointment in the plains. The petitioner, who, as narrated above, was forcibly removed from almost the precincts of my Court by the police, was a well-to-do village headman whom I had known for years, and with him came another headman, also well known to me, who, in fact, put me in possession of the facts of the case. Had it not been for the last person, I should never have heard of the case at all. This only shows what powers the police have in these places, or, as Mr. Elwin said last year, "The police are a terror to the people" and so they are, as has only recently been publicly admitted by our late Viceroy, where they are uncontrolled by publicity, and where their acts are unchecked by a corrupt, a lazy, or incompetent Sub-Magistrate. I believe it be wholly impossible for a Superintendent to control his police unaided by the public. How can he know what occurs if he has a rogue of an Inspector between him and the constables? Although the remark is hardly germane to the subject in hand, I am certain that the magistracy should be invested with more control over the police than is now the case; and my opinion on this head is not confined to the Agency administration, but embraces as well the ordinary jurisdiction of Divisional Magistrates in the plains. I am very strongly of opinion that Divisional Magistrates should have the powers of punishing departmentally all constables below the grade of an Inspector, subject to an appeal to the District Magistrate.

28. There is no doubt that, notwithstanding that we have cut the Koraput taluk into three in the last few years, the Pottinghi portion of it is still too large for one Sub-Magistrate. So is the Jeypore taluk; the Sub-Magistrate is paralysed by the work he has to do. Briefly, I strongly advise two more Sub-Magistrates being appointed to the Special Assistant's Division—one being placed at Sogaru, a healthy place to the south-west of Pottinghi and some 30 miles from that station and about the same distance from Koraput. Similarly, I would place another Sub-Magistrate at Kotpad. Statistics* dealing with the measure are appended.

* These statistics have not been furnished. No order on the subject was issued by Mr. Turner. The question will be raised again if I find it desirable.

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29. Again let us insist on more post offices and lines being opened across this upland. The Government have distinctly ordered this to be done (*vide* G.Os. Nos. 1336 and 873, Financial, dated 22nd December 1887 and 22nd November 1888, respectively), and I have just called the attention of the department to the special requirement there is for a line traversing the Nandapur taluk. This line should start from Pottinghi, thence to Nandapur, Padwa, Araku, Dhamuku post office and Srungavarapukota post office. A branch should proceed from Padwa *viâ* Wondragedda to Paderu post office. We are now opening schools at these villages, and it is of the utmost importance to our administration that these postal lines be set on foot, and I believe they will be of material use to prevent magistrates and police from abusing their authority. I trust that the Government may be pleased to endorse these remarks and give them their full sanction.

30. I regret to say that I was not favorably impressed by the amount of work done by the Public Works Department during the last year on the Pottinghi-Koraput road. Neither was there much show of work at the Sunki bridge. There have been two sad deaths on the work during the year. In November, Mr. Knowles died suddenly of hæmorrhage caused by internal rupture. He was a most hard-working official, of cheerful disposition and thoroughly enamoured of his work. Later on in February, Mr. Donovon, a temporary hand employed as a supervisor, also died suddenly of an aneurism. He was a man of sterling parts, long known to me and to my brother, under whom he had worked for many years in the Travancore Hills. I have stated specifically the causes of death in both cases, for of course both deaths are put down by the many headed to fever and the deceased officers are cited as victims to the deadly climate; but the facts are as I have stated them to be, and I derived them from the apothecaries who were in charge of the cases. It is matter for grave consideration why it is should be the case that with willing and energetic officers of this description the work turned out should be so deplorably slack. I cannot avoid the conclusion that there must be some impediment due to the system, but I am unable to put finger on the very spot where the system fails. Perhaps if the work were placed under an Executive Engineer of the rank and powers of a District Engineer with a free hand over all the works beyond Sálúr and let him be entirely independent of the Waltair officer. Only one bridge along the whole line has been completed and a very few culverts; the earthwork and metalling is fairly forward at the Koraput end, but at the Pottinghi side very little work has been done. It does seem extraordinary that with such a staff as is employed on this road—only 30 miles long—it should take all these years to complete it. The buildings at Koraput are also in a backward state, though there is now no difficulty about chunam, and brickyards are plentiful. I think the whole question demands the

closest scrutiny of Government, and I take the liberty of suggesting that all nonsense on the subject of fever be eliminated from consideration. Give the supervising staff warm quarters to live in, with wooden floors and ceilings, fire places and similar comforts, which I admit are essential, and these parts will be as healthy to live in as Bangalore, or as any other 3,000 feet plateau in India.

31. The Jubilee ghât is finished so far as the earthwork is concerned, and it will be open to traffic early in April. It is a very fine trace and far superior to the old line up and down which carts struggle with great difficulty. Much credit is due to Mr. Taylor for the interest he has taken in this work, which has been well supervised under him by Chellapathy, the Sub-Magistrate of Koraput.

From the Special Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam District, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Koraput, 16th April 1889, Extra No. 151.

I have the honor to submit my report on this division for the last official year 1888-89.

2. I remained in charge of the division throughout the year. During that time I spent 216 days in camp, made 124 marches and travelled in all 1,279 miles.

	Touring days.
Camp	216
Vizagapatam	62
Koraput	87

3. Throughout the month of April I was detained at Koraput by civil suits and other miscellaneous work, which required my attendance at head-quarters. On the 9th May I commenced my first tour, which took me through the Nandapur country and that portion of Hill Madgole which lies within my division to Araku, and thence through Hill Pachipenta to Pottinghi. The chief places visited by me were Nandapur, Soguru, Siyamkota, Kilagada, Wondragedda and Araku. Considering the length of time that the portion of Hill Madgole through which I passed has remained unvisited, there were, with the exception of numerous petty suits, very few complaints made to me. From Pottinghi, I proceeded direct to Vizagapatam, where I remained for nearly two months in charge of the Principal Assistant Collector's office in addition to my own duties. Leaving Vizagapatam again on the 20th August, I returned to Koraput, after an absence of nearly four months on 28th August.

4. On 11th September, I started out on a tour in the Jeypore taluk, which took me as far as Govindapalli and Mathili in Malkangiri, and thence *viâ* Ramagiri to Koraput (1st October). On 8th October, I made a short trip in Nandapur and returned on the 19th idem for the purpose of superintending the Special Test examinations, which were for the first time held in this division. I finished up the month by a rapid trip through Jeypore to Borigumma and back by Paniguda for the purpose of road inspection. On 9th November, Mr. Young and myself started on a prolonged tour through the Malkangiri taluk. We passed first through the western portion of the Nandapur country to Badiguda and thence over the difficult Jangar hills, inhabited by the Bandur or naked Porajas, to Kondakamberu, hence to Motu in the extreme south of the taluk, whence we returned *viâ* Podai and Venkatampolem to Malkangiri. From Malkangiri we journeyed *viâ* Temrupalli and up the Kotapalli Ghât to Ramagiri, where Mr. Young left me. From Ramagiri I proceeded *viâ* Bogdari to Kotpad and returned to Koraput along the road by Borigumma and Jeypore, reaching head-quarters on 20th January. On 30th idem, I left with Mr. Turner for Jeypore. From Jeypore Mr. Turner returned to the plains through the Nandapur country, whilst I myself proceeded on a tour in the Nowrangapur taluk. Following the main road as far as Omerkot, I branched off *viâ* Omergam to Raigarh and Bani. I returned along the western side of Nowrangapur through Jorigam, Maindalpur and Tentulikunti to Singapur, arriving at Koraput on the 25th March.

5. Thus in the course of the year I visited every portion of my division except Girligumma and Lachmipur in the Koraput taluk. I was unable to visit this part owing to want of time, caused partly by my enforced absence on the plains and partly by the unusual length of my tour in Malkangiri.

6. (3) *Condition of the people*—(*a*) *Jeypore*.—During my Malkangiri tour, I only received three complaints which were worthy of mention. The first complaint was made by the Bandur Porajas at Jangor. These people complained of the loss they suffered by the non-demand for myrabolans during the last three years. Formerly they used to obtain some Rs. 500 annually by the collection and sale of this produce to Brinjaries and others, whilst now it is absolutely unsaleable. I inquired into the cause of this and found that it was due to the fact that during the last few years the market value of myrabolans has declined in price by about one-half and hence it is no longer profitable for Brinjaries to penetrate into remote parts for the collection of the same. There is obviously no remedy for this state of things, and all I could do in the matter was to notify to the Brinjaries and other traders at Motu that there was a large accumulation of this

produce for sale in the villages in question. As these hill people are extremely poor and formerly relied to great extent on their profits from this source for the payment of their sist, it would not be unreasonable for them to demand a slight reduction in the rate of sist paid by them.

7. The second complaint was made to me by the traders at Motu These persons complained of the irregular manner in which passes were issued for forest produce by the Maharajah's officials at Motu, and also of the want of any uniform scale of measures which caused them considerable loss and inconvenience. Though the matter was not one which strictly demanded any interference on my part, yet at the request both of the traders and of the amin, I drafted a few simple rules regarding the punctual measurement of produce and issue of passes, which satisfied the wants of the traders and which the amin promised to observe in future. The amin further promised to procure a set of scales and weights in order to obviate the difficulty caused by the variation in the measures formerly used. The amin on the other hand preferred some complaints regarding the unlicensed felling of timber. In this matter, owing to the extremely lax system under which the forest revenue from this source is collected, I was unable to interfere. At present licenses are nominally granted to fell timber, but the timber is only actually measured on its arrival at Motu; before removal from that place there is absolutely no real check upon the amount of timber felled. I saw thousands of logs lying in the forest in the south of Malkangiri that had apparently been felled and left to season or to rot in anticipation of licenses being granted for its removal. As I had reason to believe that some of the so-called "Sayer" duties levied by the Maharajah's officials were not really taxes on forest produce, but partook rather of the nature of transit duties, to which the Maharajah is not entitled, I made a special inquiry into this source of revenue. I found that, in addition to licenses for the felling and removal of timber, charges were levied on the following articles before removal from Motu, viz., myrabolan, lac, resin, wax, tamarinds, horns, skins of wild animals and goats and grass mats. The only objectionable items are the two last mentioned, viz., skins of goats and grass mats. The former is doubtless intended as a grazing tax, but at the same time it is essentially a transit duty, as is also the tax on grass mats, which are articles of manufacture and not pure forest produce. At the same time that if not charged for at Motu, the Bustar authorities would levy this tax lower down on the river. The amin promised to stop the levy of these fees and to grant free passes for the articles in question.

8. The third complaint received by me whilst in Malkangiri was of a more important nature and has already been fully reported upon by me. I refer to what I may call the Sunkam incident.

Information, though not officially communicated to me, was given to the Maharajah that the Central Provinces administration intended to demarcate the borders between the Central Provinces and Jeypore, and the Maharajah was asked to render assistance in the matter of cleaning the border and making supplies. As a matter of fact, it was only intended to demarcate the border between Dhamtari and Bindra Nowagarh of the Central Provinces and the north of the Nowrangapur taluk. However, the information conveyed to the Maharajah of Jeypore was so vague that he ordered all his amins to give the necessary help. In pursuance of that order, one Bhogavan Dora, with some ryots and peons, proceeded to the boundary between Jeypore and Sunkam in the Malkangiri taluk, at the spot where the boundary diverges from the river, which was formerly the scene of a dispute decided by Colonel Saxton in 1869. These people, on arriving at the boundary, committed two errors. In the first place they commenced to clear what they considered to be the boundary without waiting for officials from the other side of the border, and in the second place they clearly trespassed beyond the line formerly laid down by Colonel Saxton. I have, however, no doubt that they acted in good faith and under mistake of fact as to the actual boundary. Whilst they were thus employed, the Sunkam Zemindar sent a force of police and ryots, who arrested all the men, some 32 in number, and carried them off to Sunkam, where for a period of nearly two months they were confined, bound two and two together in a small cell along with condemned convicts, bail for their release being refused. On hearing of this, I at once sent messengers to the Sunkum Zemindar with a letter explaining the circumstances and requesting him to release the men on bail. He replied that the men were lawfully detained under section 143, Indian Penal Code, and that no bail had been offered. As a matter of fact, I have no doubt that bail was offered and refused. I have with me the depositions of persons who offered substantial bail. Shortly after his arrest Bhogavan Dora died from injuries which I then had reason to believe were inflicted either under the orders or with the connivance of the Sunkam authorities. I at once wrote to Mr. Berry, Political Agent, on the subject, and also referred the matter to the Agent, Vizagapatam. As a result, the case was transferred to the file of the Naib Dewan of Bustar who convicted two men and released the rest, only however after they had been detained in *durance vide* for a period of two months. The two men who were convicted were subsequently released by Mr. Berry on his visit to Bustar. I met this officer at Maindalpur in March as he was passing from Bustar into Kolahandi through the Nowrangapur taluk. From what he stated, I gather that, in his opinion, they were rightly convicted. I have not seen Mr. Berry's report on the matter, but so far as I could gather from him in my interview in March, he seems to believe that there has been no irregularity on the part of the Sunkam authorities. It seems from what he says that Bhogavan Dora and the other people were duly warned that they were trespassing before

they were arrested, and I myself admit that their actual arrest was not contrary to law. It further seems that Bhogavan Dora, who was admitted to be in good health at the time of his arrest, met his death owing to injuries inflicted, not by any officer of Sunkam, but by a private person, though it is admitted that he met his injuries while actually under arrest. Mr. Berry further states that, in his opinion, the Sunkam Zemindar did not refuse bail, and that no bail was forthcoming. I myself believe firmly that bail was offered and refused, not perhaps at the time of first arrest, but subsequently when my letter was forwarded to the Sunkam Zemindar. This is the point of the whole case. Here we differ and here the matter will apparently rest.

9. I hope, however, that the Central Provinces will see their way ere long to locating a European officer permanently at Jagdalpore, and thus obviate the chances of any of these occurrences in future.

10. I have received certain further complaints regarding the abuse of the *vetty* service alluded to by me last year. These complaints have been chiefly directed against the amins of Pamagiri and Kotpad. I have referred the matter to the new Dewan, Rai Bahadur P. Purniah Pantulu, who has issued stringent orders on the subject, and whose advent will, I feel confident, introduce a better order of things into the administration of Jeypore. I hope, however, that he will be induced to take up his permanent residence at the head-quarters of Jeypore itself instead of merely paying flying visits thereto as has been the custom with so many of his predecessors. In regard to the *vetty* system, I may mention that in July last, a report was received to the effect that certain village naidus of the Khonga mutta were holding meetings and sending round a mango branch with the object of causing a breach of the peace. The headman of these villages, one Sonia Naiko, was bound over by me, and nothing resulted from the movement. From subsequent inquiries however made by me when I visited that part, I believe that the whole story was concocted by the amin of Kotpad as a means of preventing the naidus in question from complaining to the Maharajah regarding the acts and extortions of this amin. The naidus admit that they intended going in a body to the Maharajah with this object, and I believe that this is the true interpretation of the whole matter.

11. The Maharajah of Jeypore himself has enjoyed good health during the year, but has sustained a great loss in the death of his brother Visvembara Deo, who died suddenly of heart disease in June last. The young Rajah has not enjoyed very good health, but he continues to make good progress under Mr. Marsh's tuition.

12. (3) (*b*) *Pachipenta affairs.*—The Pachipenta estate is very much out of order. There has been a great amount of oppression, aided to a large extent by the apathy (if not worse than apathy) of the local officials, magisterial and police. Almost every village in Hill Pachipenta has at some time or other been alienated, and for most of these villages there are two or three claimants, each of whom attempts to make good his own title in any other manner than by resort to the legal tribunals. As a result the wretched ryots suffer and have no peace at all. I am about to proceed on a tour through the parts of the country, and will submit a special report on the subject.

13. I cannot but express my conviction that the Government themselves are to some extent to blame for this state of things. It has been ruled that the Rent Recovery Act is in force in these tracts; but I maintain, and anybody who has a personal acquaintance with the country will maintain, that the provisions of that Act are totally unsuited both to the tenures of the country and to the nature of the hill people themselves. This Act affords a shield under which an unscrupulous landlord may commit all kinds of extortion without fear of punishment, whilst the people upon whom those extortions are practised are either too ignorant or too remote to have resort to the remedies open to them under this Act in self-defence. I feel convinced that if this Act, so totally unsuited to the country is allowed with the sanction of Government to be enforced by contending landlords, very serious results will ere long ensue.

14. *Season and Rainfall.*—The season was by no means favorable, and the rainfall in the Koraput and Jeypore taluks was far below the average. Up to the middle of September however crops looked well, and prospects for the harvest were good, but the usual rains which fall early in October and which give the crops weight and bulk failed altogether. There was indeed a little rain at the beginning of November, but this only helped the backward crops. The yield on the average was not more than 8 annas throughout. In addition to this there has been an almost total failure of the mango crops, and this scarcity will doubtless be felt by the poorer classes, who rely on this for their food during some two months in the year. Owing to the large number of bandies that have come up from the plains and penetrated into all parts of the division in search of grain, the stocks in this division are much exhausted and will barely suffice for our own needs. In addition to this, the royts have in many parts suffered severe losses of cattle from small-pox, some villages having lost as many as 60 or 70 ploughing cattle.

	1887-88.	1888-89.
Koraput	63·4	44·9
Pottinghi	62·3	77·
Jeypore	73·5	60·5
Nowrangapur	67·2	75·
Malkangiri	90·5	89·

15. (5) *Boundary disputes.*—The various disputes referred to in my last report still remain undecided. I requested the Dewan of Bustar to meet me on the Kotpad and Bustar frontiers in January for the purpose of deciding the dispute existing there, but he was unable to do so, and hence the opportunity was lost.

16. In March I met the Superintendent of Kalahandi State at Maindalpur and with him went over the disputed boundary between Gurupani and Korighati This dispute was formerly decided in 1877 by Captain Blaxland; but as that officer failed to lay down any permanent boundary marks otherwise than on paper, the dispute still continued. It remained, therefore, merely to identify the boundary line formerly decided upon and to put fixed marks along that line. The difficulty of doing this was greatly enhanced by the fact that the village sites have all changed since the former decision, whilst, in some cases, new villages have sprung up. The present dispute extends over some six miles of boundary, and as the Superintendent of Kalahandi was unable to give more than a single day to this work, we were unable to do more than place boundary marks at the point where the chief dispute existed. I hope to arrange another meeting with the Superintendent, Kalahandi, and finally to dispose of the matter this year. The Deputy Tahsildar, Koraput, has already proceeded to Girlgumma, Kasipur frontier, in order to meet the Kalahandi Superintendent and dispose of the various disputes existing along that border.

17. A new dispute has arisen in the north of Nowrangapur at the tri-junction point of Raipur, Bustar and Jeypore territory. The Raipur officials, in demarcating the boundary, did not think fit to ask any representative from this division to be present. In consequence, they seem to have encroached on Jeypore territory, whilst the Bustar officials, not to be left behind hand in the matter, have demarcated a still longer and more important slice of land into Bustar. This matter is now under reference.

18. (6) *Law, Justice and Police.*—Mr. Young remained as Superintendent of Police throughout the year with Mr. Travers as Assistant for six months of that period. A considerable number of charges against the police were brought to light by these officers, but the men do not seem to take warning by the fate of their fellows and continue in their evil ways.

19. A new station at Kodenga was opened in June, and another station at Motu in the Malkangiri taluk is approaching completion. Two additional stations are, in my opinion, urgently required, the one at Raniguda, a place of halt for bandymen on the main road at the foot of the ghat of that name, half way between Koraput and Borigumma, and the other at some place—Gunnayapada for preference—in the west of the Nandapur country. Only a small station consisting of five or six men is required at Raniguda, but some such measure is necessary for the protection of trade, the locality being infested by Dombs, who nightly plunder the bandies halting there. The people between Maindalpur and Tentulikunti complained to me of the ravages of the Dombs on the Kalahandi frontier, but I do not think that any additional station in that part is necessary. Owing to the institution of new police stations it has been found necessary to make certain transfers between the taluks in order to reconcile the magisterial and police divisions. During the year the whole of the Padawa station, together with the Koraput villages included in the new Semliguda station, were transferred to Pottinghi from Koraput, whilst certain villages of Kotpad included in the new Kodenga station range were transferred to the Nowrangapur taluk.

20. I strongly advocate the institution of another Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate in the Nandapur country, though whether under present circumstances Government will see their way to sanctioning the proposal is a different matter; I would propose that the new taluk office be located at Nandapur, with a taluk including the present Padawa and Nandapur station ranges, together with the new station at Gunnayapada or elsewhere proposed above. This would leave to Pottinghi Sub-Magistrate the Pottinghi, Araku and Sembliguda station ranges.

21. I request that Government may be pleased to extend the provisions of the Police Act to this division as a whole. At present this Act applies only to the towns of Jeypore, Kotpad and Nowrangapur, but there is no reason why it should not be fully introduced, and it is certainly required if only for the sake of police control.

22. There has on the whole, as judged from the returns of the various courts, been a slight increase in criminal work during the year. There have as usual been a considerable number of grave offences (culpable homicide, &c.) but in may instances the offenders have not been brought to justice. This is due to a great extent to the facilities at present afforded for the escape of such persons into Bustar and elsewhere. Once across the border they are comparatively safe; only warrants forwarded to the Bustar authorities are seldom executed, and the criminal classes are wide awake to this fact. Owing to the round-about method that has to be adopted in such cases, there is always great delay before the warrants are received in Bustar, and by that time the criminals are safely in hiding. I anticipate however a better state of things in future, as Mr. Berry has authorised the Dewan of Bustar, except in such cases as the latter officer thinks that a reference is necessary, to execute our warrants direct without his countersignature. I think that in return a similar concession might be granted to the Central Province authorities, and that the Special

Assistant Agent might be allowed to execute their warrants direct without reference to the Agent, except in such cases as such a reference seems necessary. The adoption of this course would certainly facilitate justice and bring many offenders to light who now escape scot-free. Several complaints regarding the unlawful arrest of persons on the side of the border by the Bustar or Central Provinces police have been received and have been duly dealt with by the Central Provinces authorities.

23. The increase in civil work during the year has been very marked, especially in the Jeypore taluk. With a view to relieve the magisterial and revenue officers from the extra pressure put upon them, and with a view to a more rapid disposal of civil work than is at present possible, the question of the establishment of a Munsif's Court in this division has been mooted during the year and has been fully reported upon. The advantages that will accrue from the institution of such a court are obvious, and I earnestly hope that Government will see the way to establishing the same at an early date.

24. Full statistics regarding criminal and civil work during the year are given in the appendicies, and with regard to these I would merely state that the increased pendency shown under the head of civil suits in the Jeypore Agency Munsif's Court is not in any way the fault of that officer whose other work is extremely heavy.

25. The process establishment sanctioned for my court in G.O., dated 9th April 1888, No. 843, though still inadequate, has been of great service. The total cost of the establishment amounted to Rs. 141-13-7 as against Rs. 198-8-0, the value of process fees realised.

26. (7) *Jails.*—The Koraput sub-jail was at no time over-crowded during the year, only two months' convicts being retained therein. The total number of admissions was 354 and the total population during the year amounted to 8,622 males and 114 females, giving a total daily average of 23·97 (males 23·66, females ·31). The daily average sick was 1·5 as against ·19 in previous year.

	Koraput sub-jail.	
	Admissions.	Daily average.
1884-85	269	25·74
1885-86	256	37·58
1886-87	261	58·
1887-88	136	13· 3
1888-89	354	24·

27. There was one death from dysentery in the Nowrangapur sub-jail during the year.

28. There were only two escapes from sub-jails during the year. These occurred on 28th June at Pottinghi, when two prisoners remanded on the charge of murder escaped by burning the window of the sub-jail either with the connivance or through the negligence of the sub-jail guard.

29. (8) *Wild Animals.*—The number of deaths caused by wild animals was less than that of the previous year, whilst the number of cattle registered as destroyed by wild animals has increased. The latter is, I believe, due not to any increased number of casualties, but to better registration. One notorious man-eater in the Podai taluk was killed in December last, and the reward of Rs. 200 distributed accordingly.

30. The number of wild animals killed and presented for reward shows a great increase over previous years. There have to my own knowledge been a far larger number of animals killed than usual, but at the same time I am led to suspect that there has, in some cases, been an attempt to fraudulently import skins from Bustar. Two tiger skins were presented before myself for reward by villagers residing on the border. I however had my suspicion, and subsequently learnt that four skins had been brought over from Bustar into the villages in question I have directed the Deputy Tahsildar of Jeypore to make a special inquiry into the matter. Though I am not in favor of putting too great power into the hands of the police, so far as revenue matters are concerned, yet the only check so far as I can see that can be put upon fraudulent importation is the certificate of the station house officer within the limits of whose station the animal has been killed.

31. (9) *Opium.*—Owing to the numerous complaints received last year regarding the quantity and quality of the opium sold by the late vendors, and owing to the fact that no tenders were received for the supply of opium during 1888-89, a return was made to the old system of supplying opium direct from the Government treasuries. The licensed vendors purchased opium at the rate of 3½ tolas per rupee from the treasuries and retailed the same at the uniform rate of 3 tolas per rupee. No complaint regarding the quality of the opium supplied were received during the year. For the first time a fixed charge of Rs. 15 was charged on each retail license, and 60 licenses were thus granted, whilst in the marginally-noted places the right of retail vend monopoly was put up to auction and realised Rs. 1,970.

	Rs.
1. Koraput	220
2. Jeypore	1,100
3. Nowrangapur	175
4. Kotpad	175
5. Damnapada	50
6. Mondiguda	250
Total ..	1,970

Considering that this is a clear gain to Government taken from the profits of the retail

vendors without affecting the price at which the drug is retailed to consumers, the policy of the charging fees is both politic and profitable and will be still further improved upon during the current year.

32. (10) *Abkári.*—The Koraput and Pottinghi taluks were rented as usual to T. Gopanna Patnaik. The Pachipenta farm however, which was formerly included in the Koraput farm, was this year separated therefrom and added to the Paderu farm. In consequence the sist payable for the Koraput farm decreased from Rs. 13,200 to 12,700. I am unable to state what was the increase in the Paderu farm, as Paderu is beyond the limits of my division.

33. The taluks of Jeypore, Nowrangapur and Malkangiri were managed on the amani system. In all these taluks there was a decrease in the demand over that of the previous year, due to the failure of the Mohowa crop in March 1888.

34. The arrears from previous years amounted to Rs. 3,158-15-7, of which Rs. 2,305-4-0 were collected, Rs. 363-15-7 were actually written off the accounts under G.O., dated 8th June 1888, No. 3305, and the balance, Rs. 489-12-0, recommended for remission (Board's Proceedings, dated 19th January 1889, No. 32). The current demand amounted to Rs. 22,666-8-0, of which Rs. 19,305-8-0 were actually collected during the year. The whole of the demand in the Malkangiri taluk was collected. The uncollected balance in Jeypore and Nowrangapur amounted to Rs. 3,360.

35. (11) *Special Funds.*—The receipts from cattle pounds during the year amounted to Rs. 364-2-6 and the expenditure on petty construction and repair to Rs. 243-8-0. The fees realised from the travellers' bungalow at Koraput amounted to Rs. 298-12-0 as against Rs. 155-8-0, the receipts of the previous year. The expenditure, Rs. 245-12-0, was debited to Agency works.

36. The question as to the establishment of toll-gates in this division has been under the consideration of Government during the year, but no final orders on the subject have as yet been issued.

37. (12) *Agency Works.*—The total allotment for 1888-89 was Rs. 41,923-3-6, of which Rs. 18,479-11-11 formed part of the Maharajah's contribution towards the Jubilee ghât. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 40,276-4-0, of which Rs. 16,873-10-2 were expended on the ghât referred to. Out of the total allotment, Rs. 40-13-9 lapsed to Government, whilst the unexpended balance of Rs. 1,606-1-9 on account of the Jubilee ghât will be available for the current year.

38. The chief works taken in hand during the year were the Jubilee ghât and the Central Provinces frontier road. The first-named work has been delayed owing to the non-arrival of dynamite, but will, I hope, be opened for traffic before the rains. As for the Central Province road, the old track from Nowrangapur to Bijapur, a distance of 30 miles, was repaired, whilst new work (earthwork) has been carried on to 6 miles beyond Raighur, or 35 miles in all. Bridges have been commenced over the Chatringi, Nagi Nar and Bhaskeli rivers and will be completed before the rains. The earthwork will be brought up to within 4 miles of the frontier by the same date.

39. On other roads ordinary repairs were executed. As regards buildings, new rest-houses were commenced at Paliba, Raighur, Bera and Omerkot and will be shortly completed. Old rest-houses were repaired, and the Jeypore sub-jail and cutcherry finally completed. The Government bungalow at Koraput was retiled and a wall erected round the out-houses. Mahouts' lines and elephant sheds were erected in addition to ordinary repairs to other buildings.

40. The sanitary establishments in Koraput and Jeypore worked well throughout the year.

41. The Deputy Tahsildars of Koraput and Nowrangapur rendered great assistance in pushing on the works under their respective charges.

42. Statement A shows the expenditure on the various works as finally adjusted.

43. *Department of Public Works.*—The work on the Pottinghi and Koraput received a temporary check from the sudden death of Mr. Knowles in November, but at the same time progress is very slow. Neither has much been done in the way of buildings by that department during the year. I am personally not in favor of the road being continued by the Public Works Department to any point beyond Koraput, nor do I think that the traffic likely to ensue would justify the outlay necessary for this work. The Agency road in question is sufficient for all practicable purposes. All produce north of Omerkot will go out *viâ* Raipur and the Bengal-Nagpore Railway and will not come down to the East Coast. The only through traffic will consist of wheat, mustard, gingelly and cloths from the Central Provinces and salt from the East Coast to the Central Provinces.

44. (13) *Hospitals—Jeypore Hospital.*—Exclusive of the capital building fund, amounting to Rs. 678, the balance of the working fund carried forward from last year amounted to Rs. 642-7-2. Receipts from voluntary subscription during the year reached Rs. 1,108-7-0 against an expenditure of Rs. 830-5-4, leaving a balance at the end of the year amounting to Rs. 920-8-10. The total number of patients treated during the year was 2,530, of whom 1,909 were discharged as cured, 2 died, 33 were relieved and the result of 586 cases was unknown.

45. *Nowrangapur Hospital.*—The work was given on contract to be completed by 1st June 1888; but owing to the delay of the contractor, the work has not yet been completed. The building should be ready for occupation by 1st June 1889.

46. (14) *Education and Vaccination.*—As detailed reports on these subjects have been separately submitted, I need merely state here that whilst excellent results have been forthcoming since the vaccination staff was brought under the control of the Agency department, there has (with the exception of the Kotpad and Malkangiri schools) been no material improvement in education, a fact which is chiefly due to the difficulty of procuring qualified masters willing to take up their residence in the hills.

47. (15) *Taluk Offices and Establishment.*—All the taluk offices and sub-treasuries were duly inspected by me during the year. With the exception of Pottinghi, there were no changes in the post of the Deputy Tahsildars. At Pottinghi Mr. Delacombe, Deputy Tahsildar of that place, was absent on sick leave for six months from June till December. During his absence the acting post was held by one K. Narasayya Pantulu, whose work was far from satisfactory, whilst an inquiry into certain charges of misconduct preferred against him was found necessary. Final orders in the matter have not as yet been received.

48. During the year the Government were pleased to introduce Mr. Garstin's scheme, under which certain higher rates of pay are granted to Deputy Tahsildars and other officers in his division on condition of their having passed the various tests prescribed for their respective posts, whilst dufterbunds have also been added to the taluk establishments. Notwithstanding this, the difficulty of procuring passed candidates for filling up the various posts in this division seems at present to be as great as ever it was, though in course of time better results will doubtless ensue.

I.—Progress report of Agency works in the Special Assistant Agent's Division for 1888-89.

Number.	Names of works.	Revised allotment *vide* Agent's Proceedings Numbers.	Proposed final allotment.	Expenditure up to the end of previous month.	Expenditure during the month.	Total.	Balance.	Remarks.
	ROADS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
	New Works.							
1	Jubilee Ghât road (Devught)	18,373 3 6	18,479 11 11	14,660 10 4	2,212 15 10	16,873 10 2	1,606 1 9	Rs. 106-8-5 transferred from repairs (4).
2	Nowrangapur-Raighur road	3,500 0 0	3,786 10 0	3,228 12 0	557 14 0	3,786 10 0	..	
3	Bridle-path, Nandapur	350 0 0	493 0 2	493 0 2	..	493 0 2	..	
	Repairs.							
1	Jeypore-Borigumma road	850 0 0	1,157 14 6	941 0 6	216 14 0	1,157 14 6	..	
2	Borigumma to Kotapad	1,250 0 0	1,097 3 0	809 5 0	287 14 0	1,097 3 0	..	
3	Koraput to Nowrangapur road	3,100 0 0	2,940 13 7	2,309 12 7	631 1 0	2,940 13 7	..	
4	Nowrangapur to Raighur do.	2,000 0 0	1,497 12 0	1,179 2 1	318 9 11	1,497 12 0	..	
5	Jeypore to Motu	700 0 0	758 7 0	758 7 0	..	758 7 0	..	
6	Malkangiri to Kondakamberu	350 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0	..	350 0 0	..	
7	Turner's Ghât road	650 0 0	561 11 4	284 15 1	276 12 3	561 11 4	..	
	BUILDINGS.							
	New Works.							
1	Jeypore sub-jail	2,000 0 0	1,871 15 1	1,529 13 6	330 15 4	1,860 12 10	11 2 3	Lapses.
2	Four new rest-houses	1,150 0 0	1,015 6 10	420 9 9	594 13 1	1,015 6 10	..	
	Repairs.							
1	Government buildings, Koraput	3,000 0 0	3,262 10 1	2,433 15 10	828 10 3	3,262 10 1	..	
2	Travellers' bungalow, do.	250 0 0	250 0 0	55 10 0	190 2 0	245 12 0	4 4 0	Lapses.
3	Old rest-houses	1,250 0 0	1,250 0 0	1,151 4 4	96 2 0	1,247 6 4	2 9 8	Do.
	Sanitation.							
1	Koraput	750 0 0	750 0 0	518 12 8	230 13 11	749 10 7	0 5 5	Lapses.
2	Jeypore	500 0 0	500 0 0	388 0 0	112 0 0	500 0 0	..	
3	Koraput water-supply	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	76 8 6	922 8 8	999 1 2	0 14 10	Lapses.
4	Pottinghi do.	300 0 0	300 0 0	100 0 0	179 4 2	279 4 2	20 11 10	Do.
5	Semliguda do.	500 0 0	500 0 0	..	499 2 3	499 2 3	0 13 9	Do.
6	Jorigam do.	100 0 0	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	100 0 0	..	
	Total ..	41,923 3 6	41,923 3 6	31,689 11 4	8,586 8 8	40,276 4 0	1,646 15 6	

NOTE—Rs. 1,606 1 9 on Jubilee ghat carried forward to next year.
,, 40 13 6 lapses.

Total .. ,, 1,646 15 6

Statement II.—Abkári.

Taluks.	Demand. 1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Koraput	13,200 0 0	13,200 0 0	13,200 0 0	13,200 0 0	12,700 0 0
Jeypore	14,281 0 0	14,183 0 0	14,535 0 0	14,699 0 0	13,355 0 0
Nowrangapur	10,160 8 0	9,696 8 0	9,340 8 0	11,493 6 0	8,108 8 0
Malkangiri	1,274 0 0	1,170 0 0	1,699 0 0	1,601 12 0	1,203 0 0
Total ..	38,915 0 0	38,249 8 0	39,774 8 0	40,994 2 0	35,366 8 0

III.—Statement showing the Destruction of Wild Animals and Rewards paid for 1888-89.

Years.	Wild animals. Tigers.	Cheetahs.	Bears.	Hyenas.	Amount of rewards paid for Tigers.	Cheetahs.	Hyenas.	Bears.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	43	103	24	2	4,490	2,575	10	168
1885-86	35	112	10	3	4,000	2,800	15	70
1886-87	44	100	22	8	4,545	2,487½	40	154
1887-88	33	109	27	5	2,775	2,625	15	135
1888-89	66 (*a*)	161 (*b*)	46 (*c*)	7	6,200	3,985	21	225

(*a*) 1 Tiger at Rs. 200, 55 ,, at 100, 10 Cubs at 50 } total Rs. 6,200

(*b*) 158 Cheetahs at Rs. 25, 2 Cubs. at 12½, 1 Do. at * 10 } total Rs. 3,985

(*c*) 44 Bears at Rs. 5, 2 Cubs at 2½ } total Rs. 225

* Occurred in Nowrangapur taluk and is unexplained.

IV.—Statement showing the number of Animals killed and Rewards distributed and loss of life for 1888-89.

Years.	Animals killed by Tigers.	Cheetahs.	Bears.	Hyenas.	Rewards.	Loss of life. Men.	Cattle.
					Rs.		
1884-85	198	70	..	..	7,243	155	268
1885-86	254	71	..	..	6,885	96	325
1886-87	165	64	..	..	7,226½	72	229
1887-88	186	45	..	..	5,550	142	231
1888-89	274	38	..	..	10,431	79	312

V.—Criminal Cases disposed of during the year 1888-89 by Lower Courts.

Name of Court.	Pending on 31st March 1888.	Received during the year.	Disposed of during the year.	Committed.	Pending on 31st March 1889.
1. Pottinghi	..	119	109	6	4
2. Jeypore	20	426	397	33	16
3. Nowrangapur	5	161	157	1	8
4. Malkangiri	4	81	73	1	11
5. Koraput	7	157	153	3	8

VI.—Civil Suits disposed of by Lower Court Munsifs for 1888-89.

Name of Court.	Pending on 31st March 1888.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1889.
1. Koraput	6	7	17	30	17	..	17	13
2. Jeypore	19	117	..	136	89	..	89	47
3. Nowrangapur	..	8	..	8	5	..	5	3
4. Malkangiri	2	19	1	22	19	..	19	3

VII-A.—Civil Suits, Special Assistant Agents's Court.

Years.	Suits. Pending on 31st March.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending.
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
1888-89	18	79	..	97	58	22	80	17

VII-B.—Civil Appeals.

Years.	Appeals. Pending on 31st March.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.
1886-87	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
1887-88	..	7	..	7	5	..	5	2	3	1	1	..
1888-89	2	9	..	11	11	..	11	..	6	..	3	2

VIII-A.—Criminal Cases.

Years.	Special Assistant Agent's Court cases. Pending on 31st March.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending.
1884-85	..	125	..	125	122	..	122	3
1885-86	3	71	..	74	73	..	73	1
1886-87	1	81	..	82	78	3	81	1
1887-88	1	86	..	87	84	1	85	2
1888-89	2	99	..	101	74	22	96	5

VIII-B.—Criminal Appeals.

Years.	Appeals. Pending on 31st March.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.
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
1887-88	..	9	..	9	9	..	9	..	5	2	2
1888-89	..	15	..	15	15	..	15	..	8	2	..

From E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam District, to the Acting Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Párvatipur, 7th June 1889, No. 513.

I have the honor to submit for the year 1888-89 the usual report on the Agency tracts of this division.

2. I was in charge throughout the year.

3. *Season.*—Below are talukwar details of the rain registerad during the last two years :—

	1887-88. Inches.	1888-89. Inches.
Gunupur	$42\frac{7}{10}$	$32\frac{1}{2}$
Rayaghada	$55\frac{4}{5}$	$29\frac{3}{20}$
Párvatipur	$40\frac{3}{20}$	$31\frac{1}{10}$

Figures are not available for Bissemcuttack, as a rain-gauge was supplied for the first time only two months ago.

The decrease in the rainfall at Rayaghada is extraordinary.

Wet crops, as might be expected, did very badly on the whole. There were good crops, however, in the Jattili mutta of the Gunupur taluk, in the Singapur estate of the Rayaghada taluk and in the neighbourhood of Narayanapatnam, the chief village in the Párvatipur agency. Dry crops were pretty fair everywhere. I have not heard that crops grown on the hill slopes suffered at all. Mango and vippa trees gave a moderate yield.

4. *Public Peace.*—There was no disturbance nor rumour of disturbance during the year.

5. *Public Health.*—The public health was fairly good. One case of cholera was reported from the Gunupur taluk. From the beginning of 1889, small-pox prevailed here and there. At Bissemcuttack two schoolmasters, a vaccinator and the sweeper of the Deputy Tahsildar's office are all said to have died from fever.

6. *Sanitation.*—The expenditure of Government money on the entertainment of conservancy sweepers and on making roads and removing weeds and bushes was as under :—

Name of village.	Amount spent.
	Rs.
Gunupur	500
Rayaghada	357
Bissemcuttack	322
Total ..	1,179

The Jeypore Maharajah contributed Rs. 600 towards the improvement of Gunupur, and the inhabitants made up the amount to nearly Rs. 1,000. This place is fast being rescued from its formerly filth condition.

At Rayaghada the people contributed about Rs. 200, which sum was utilised in rendering less steep the approach to the geddu, whence water has to be carried up into the village.

7. *Hospitals—Gunupur.*—The number of civil out-patients treated at the police hospital was 4,213, the figure for the previous year being 2,719. The new hospital under construction by the Public Works Department will shortly be finished.

Rayaghada.—Out-patients numbering 3,732 were treated in a shed provided by the inhabitants of the place. As medical aid was only available during a small portion of 1887-88, the figures for the two years are not compared. The pukka hospital building and dresser's quarters were finished within the year and are now occupied.

Bissemcuttack.—A dispensary was started from 23rd October last in a shed provided by the Tat Rajah, who also contributes Rs. 600 a year towards the pay of the hospital assistant. The number of out-patients treated up to the end of the year under report was 1,059. The pukka buildings now in course of construction are ready to be roofed.

At each of the three institutions malarious fevers and ulcers were among the principal complaints treated, while at Gunupur as many as 1,100 persons attended for various diseases of the eye.

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

Taluk.	1886-87. Number of persons vaccinated.	1886-87. Successful cases.	1887-88. Number of persons vaccinated.	1887-88. Successful cases.	1888-89. Number of persons vaccinated.	1888-89. Successful cases.
Gunupur	1,034	1,026	776	763	1,553	1,498
Rayaghada	971	960	1,208	1,147	606	576
Bissemcuttack	376	364	336	330	352	315
Total ..	2,381	2,350	2,320	2,240	2,511	2,389

The vaccine establishment came under my control in January last. The Deputy Inspector, however, accompanied me in my December tour and vaccinated several cases at each of the places visited.

9. *Education.*—The special report has already been submitted (*vide* this office letter No. 452, dated 15th May 1889).

10. *Police.*—There were no serious complaints against the police. A constable of the Singapur station was convicted and sentenced to fine for assaulting some Khonds and stealing from them fowls and pumpkins of a nominal value. The head constable and another constable of the same station were at the close of the year about to be charged for being concerned in those offences.

All the stations were inspected by Mr. Lindsay, the Assistant Superintendent, and most of them by Mr. Lushington, the District Superintendent of Police.

11. *Opium.*—The Opium supplied by Government was better liked by consumers than that of the monopolists in the previous year. Thirteen shops were worked against 14 sanctioned.

12. *Abkári.*—There were 30 cases charged with 39 accused, of whom 30 were convicted and 9 acquitted under Act III of 1864 as amended by Act V of 1879. Most of the offences occurred in the Rayaghada taluk.

13. *Government Officials.*—B. Narayanamurti, by whom B. Ramanarsu was succeeded as Deputy Tahsildar of Gunupur in July last, has taken much pains in improving his kasba station and getting the road-work between Manda and Gunupur carried out.

G. Hanumanta Row, Acting Deputy Tahsildar of Rayaghada, for the past year is a good office man, but is new to his out-of-door duties.

G. Sitaramayya, Deputy Tahsildar of Bissemcuttack, is aggravatingly slow in his work, but his character is good, and he is really anxious to please his superiors.

14. *Revenue Matters.*—In the Jeypore Maharajah's revenue taluk of Gunupur a formal settlement for the Telugu year Sarvadhari (1888-89) was made with the ryots by the Amin V. Gangaraju. Pattas and muchilkas had not been previously exchanged for many years. At Mr. Turner's request I visited Gunupur both in April and June to assist the amin with my advice. I have reason to believe that since he took charge in September 1887, this amin has been going on honestly. In this respect he is a great improvement on most of his predecessors, but his strictness, added to a peculiar want of tact in dealing with the ryots, unfortunately makes him unpopular in the taluk.

P. Gopalarow, who held the post of Rayaghada amin up to December, was detested by the Khonds chiefly on account of his abuse of the *retti* system described by Mr. Taylor last year. After the total destruction by fire in March 1888 of his cutcherry along with all the records, the amin neglected his work disgracefully. In April and June his peons came clamouring to me for their pay, which was nearly one year in arrears. It seems to have been his custom, instead of paying these men what was due to them, to turn them out into the taluk and let them forage for themselves in the villages. The gumastahs too had not received their salaries for many months. This state of things has, I understand, been remedied lately. The new amin, D. Jagannayakulu, a well-disposed man, has given no trouble up to date.

The Narayanapatnam amin, K. Seshagiri Row, who has been in office for the last four years, is popular in his muttas. His way of working has never called for any interference on my part.

The Gudari amin maintains his good reputation.

The ryots in the Bissemcuttack estate continue to respect the Tat Rajah, but the so-called Patros of Kutragudda, Jagdalpur and Ombadola are disputing with him as to the dues (whether Kattubadi or sist) annually payable by them on their muttas. Owing to the absence of written engagements between the parties and the Rajah's failure to keep proper accounts, the matter is a more difficult one to settle than would at first appear. Although the annual amount involved is

small, the Rajah is much distressed at the defection of the Patros, since until recently their obedience to all his wishes was implicit.

Complaints from the Singapur estate are few and far between, and generally turn out on inquiry to be frivolous. Champa Jhora, the concubine of the late Rajah, betook herself to Jeypore some months ago; in her absence there is less intrigue, and in consequence the ryots pay up their sists to the Rani more readily than before.

Attachment of property for arrears of rent according to the provisions of Act VIII of 1865 was resorted to in the Gunupur and Narayanapatnam revenue taluks only.

14. *Public Works.*—The expenditure on the various works is shown below.

New Works.

Chollapadam-Kalahandi frontier road, Rs. 3,400.—A new track from Rayaghada to Komatlapeta was opened out, the approaches to the gedda at Rayaghada were sloped and metalled and a fresh passage for traffic was cut through Marri ghât.

Constructing a rest-house at Manda, Rs. 100.

Constructing a tiled cook-shed for the sub-jail at Gunupur, Rs. 105.

Repairs.

Deputy Tahsildar's office, Bissemcuttack, Rs. 256.
Do. do. Rayaghada, Rs. 72.
Do. do. Gunupur, Rs. 40.

Chollapadam-Kalahandi frontier road, Rs. 1,700.—This road was in very fair order. From the beginning of December up to the end of March, it was used by many thousands of carts on their way to and from the Central Provinces.

Komatlapeta-Singapur road, Rs. 500.—Carts go freely to Singapur in fair weather. I saw several laden with salt on the road in August in the middle of the rains. The section between Sikarapayi and Singapur is difficult to maintain in good order owing to the numerous geddas that intersect it.

Párvatipur-Narayanapatnam road, Rs. 500.—This road was much damaged by rain, but has been put into fair order up to Kattulapeta.

Kurupam-Gunupur road, Rs. 1,500.—The conversion of a foot-path between Levidi and Gotlabhadra into a cart-track has shortened the road by 5 or 6 miles. A little more money must be spent before heavily-laden carts will take the new way.

Gunupur-Bissemcuttack, road, *viâ* Durgi, Rs. 950.—I have just brought laden carts over this road, but they found getting from Durgi to Bissemcuttack a matter of some difficulty. This, however, is the first year that there has been any through cart traffic.

Sunk Pachipenta ghât, Rs. 750.—This ghât is only intended for pack bullocks. It used to be repaired by the Public Works Department. This year the Deputy Tahsildar of Sálúr was entrusted with the work. I have not been able to examine the repairs up to date, though I hope to do so shortly.

Putosingi ghât, Rs. 100.

Maintaining 21 rest-houses, Rs. 597.—The rest-houses are all in tolerably good order.

Clearing out a tank on the Kurupam-Gunupur road, Rs. 250.—This tank, which was in a ruined condition, will, now that it is repaired, be a great boon in the hot weather to bandy-men and others using the road.

15. *Touring.*—I spent 129 days in camp as under:—

		Number of days.			Number of days.
April	1888	19	Dec. 1888		28
June	„	16	Jan. 1889		9
Aug.	„	14	Feb. „		16
Nov.	„	16	Mar. „		11

Both in April and June I spent a few days at Gunupur and Rayaghada, crossing from one place to the other by the Kailaskota ghât.

In April I went to Putosingi to see the boundary line between Gaundra and Ittaisinghi pointed out two months previous to Mr. O'Farrell, Principal Assistant Agent, Ganjam, by the Gumma Bissoyi as that determined by Messrs. Grahame and Willock in 1878. I found that the line pointed out by the Bissoyi substantially agreed with that described in the memorandum drawn up ten years ago.

In August, Rayaghada and Singapur were visited, the latter with some difficulty owing to rain.

At the beginning of November I went to Gunupur and at the end of the month Narayanapatnam, both trips being made to ascertain how the roads had stood the rains and to arrange for their repairs.

In December I was out with Mr. Turner for ten days, during which time we marched rapidly from Rayaghada to Gunupur *viâ* Bissemcuttack and Durgi. At Gunupur Mr. Turner left the division for Pálkonda, while I made my way to Gudari, stopping at a few villages *en route* for the purpose of examining schools. From Gudari I came on to Karlaghati in the Kottiya Khond country, and thence to Bissemcuttack. After a stay of a few days I pushed on through Patroguda and Ombadola to Kadaghati, the northern extremity of the division. Here a telegram was received from the District Magistrate directing me to proceed forthwith to Sálúr (some 120 miles off in the plains) where a breach of the peace was anticipated, and I had to give up my intention of seeing Jagdalpur and other places and go straight back by the main road to Párvatipur.

In the middle of January the Narayanapatnam road was again inspected. Later on in the month I met Mr. Broadfoot (who had succeeded Mr. O'Farrell) at Putosingi in connection with the Gaundra-Ittaisinghi boundary. The line approved by me in April was marked out by means of broad arrows cut on various prominent rocks. Up to this time the settlement of this boundary made in 1878 in modification of the 1876 settlement had not been observed. The practical effect of our demarcation was to make over to the Gumma Bissoyi several acres of land until then considered the property of the Jeypore Maharajah. The Ganjam Agent having approved of my suggestion that the Saura cultivators should in no way be interfered with by the Bissoyi, the Gunupur Deputy Tahsildar has been directed to collect the sists which will be made over to the land-holder; less expenses and no trouble is anticipated.

Towards the end of February I went up to Narayanapatnam and thence descended to Rayaghada, halting at Nilavadi, Kumbariputti and Kumbhikota on my way.

Singapur was reached at the beginning of March, and then return journey to Rayaghada made *viâ* Bondukarinja, Bissemcuttack, Balaga and Payakpad.

My tours were for the most part of an uneventful character. Wherever I went the people seemed contented and peaceful. No complaints worth alluding to in this report were received.

From V. A. BRODIE, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Anakapalle, 10th June 1889, No. 331.

I have the honor to submit my report on the administration of the Agency tracts in my division for 1888-89.

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 held the office:—

Name of office.	Period of incumbency.
(1) G. Power, Esq. ..	from 1st April 1888 to 26th May 1888.
(2) H. G. Turner, Esq. ..	„ 27th May „ to 16th June „
(3) H. D. Taylor, Esq. ..	„ 17th June „ to 10th Aug. „
(4) G. Power, Esq. ..	„ 11th Aug. „ to 6th Sept. „
(5) C. J. Weir, Esq. ..	„ 7th Sept. „ to 10th Nov. „
(6) G. Power, Esq. ..	„ 11th Nov. „ to 31st Mar. 1889.

3. During the year Mr. Power made two hill tours, one of which was into the Paderu Agency, extending from 14th November to 3rd December, and the other into the Golugonda Agency, extending from 19th January to 3rd February 1889. During the first tour he visited Paderu, Lochili and Gangaraz Madgole in the Paderu taluk, and during the second he visited almost all the important villages in the Golugonda Agency.

4. He left this district on 14th April 1889, having been transferred as Acting Collector to Kurnool, and when leaving this district, promised to send notes of his inspection of the Agency tracts; but as they have not been received yet, I have wired him to send the same as soon as possible, if not already on the way.

5. Rs. 3,400 were sanctioned in the budget for the roads and bungalows in the division, and the whole allotment with the exception of As. 1-9 was spent thereon.

6. The usual statements showing the administration of civil and criminal justice are herewith submitted. It will be observed that there was a large increase in the number of civil suits instituted, but a falling off in value, the figures being—

	Rs.
1887-88—33 suits valued at	4,453
1888-89—42 suits valued at	4,359

The increase occurred entirely in the court of the Golugonda Agency District Munsif, where 39 suits, valued at Rs. 3,186, were instituted against 30, valued at Rs. 1,867, instituted in the previous year. In 1888 the Deputy Tahsildar of Paderu was invested with the civil powers of a District Munsif for the first time, and two suits of the aggregate value of Rs. 597 were instituted in his court.

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

	Cases.	Persons.
1887-88	103	326
1888-89	136	389

Of these 136 cases, 5 cases concerning 10 persons were cases of grave crime, and of these 5 grave cases, 4 cases with 4 persons were committed to the Agency Sessions Court and convicted The remaining case, in which 6 persons were concerned, ended in their being discharged.

8. *Wild Beasts.*—There was a decrease in the number of tigers and bears, while there was an increase in the number of cheetahs killed during the year, the figures being—

	Tigers.	Cheetahs.	Bears.
1887-88	11	25	6
1888-89	8	29	2

The increase occurred in the Viravilli taluk, where 4 cheetahs were killed in the year under report against none in the previous year.

9. *Opium.*—The number of shops sanctioned and worked in 1888-89 was 33 against 31 in the previous year, and opium is being sold at not less than 3 tolas a rupee.

10. *Abkári.*—The number of shops and stills are, respectively, 38 and 18 against 36 and 18 of the previous year. Under neither of these Acts were any offences detected during the year.

11. *Vaccination.*—There were in 1888-89, 707 operations, all of which are reported to have been successful, which is satisfactory if true; but in my opinion the results are too good for this to have been the case, and I will investigate the matter when I visit the Agency.

12. *Education.*—In 1888-89 there were 4 schools with an average attendance of 85 against 3 schools with an average attendance of 70 in the preceding year. This is also highly satisfactory.

13. In respect of the general condition of the population of the Agency tracts, the state of the public health during the year, &c., and as to the manner in which the subordinate officials and police performed their duties during the year, I regret that I can give no information.

—

Statement showing the Vaccine operations in the Agency Tracts of the Principal Assistant Agent's Division for the official year 1888-89.

Names of 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
Golugonda Taluk.					
M. Appalaswamy .. .. .. / S. Appalaswamy	16	353	353	..	
Paderu Taluk.					
M. Appalaswamy .. .. .. / S. Appalaswamy	24	354	354	..	

Statement showing the number of Schools in the Agency Tracts of the Principal Assistant Agent's Division for the official year 1888-89.

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
Golgonda Taluk.				
1. Lakshmipuram	Result grant system.	23	22	
2. China Golgondapeta	Do. ..	17	14	
3. Serabhaphupalapatnam	Do. ..	24	24	
4. Kristnadevipeta	Do. ..	21	20	
Viravilli taluk .. .. / Paderu ,, ...	*Nil.*			
Total ..	..	85	..	

—

Statement showing the number of Opium Shops licensed in the Agency Tracts of the Principal Assistant Agent's Division for the official year 1888-89.

Taluks.	Number sanctioned.	Number worked.	Remarks.
1. Golgonda taluk	10	10	
2. Viravilli ,, ...	2	2	
3. Paderu ,, ...	21	21	
Total ..	33	33	

—

Statement showing the Abkári Shops and Stills licensed in the Agency Tracts of the Principal Assistant Agent's Division for the official year 1888-89.

Taluks.	Number of shops.	Number of stills.	Remarks.
1. Golgonda taluk	24	4	
2. Viravilli ,, ...	4	4	
3. Paderu ,, ...	10	10	
Total ..	38	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 1888-89.

Taluks.	Tigers.		Number of persons killed by tigers.	Cheetahs.		Number of persons killed by cheetahs.	Bears.		Number of persons killed by bears.	Hyænas.		Number of persons killed by Hyænas.
	Number killed.	Reward paid.		Number killed.	Reward paid.		Number killed.	Reward paid.		Number killed.	Reward paid.	
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
Golgonda	5	500	..	17	425	1	1	5	1	3	9	..
Viravilli	1	100	..	4	100	..	1	5	..	..	..	..
Paderu	2	200	7	8	187½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	8	800	7	29	712½	1	2	10	1	3	9	..

STATEMENT showing the Agency Criminal Cases filed and disposed of in the Principal Assistant Agent's Division during the official year 1888-89.

Name of Court.	Total crime.		Of which, grave crime disposed of.								Remarks.
			Committed to the Agency Sessions Court.		Otherwise disposed of.						
					Convicted.		Discharged or acquitted.		Acquitted or discharged.		
	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	
1. Principal Assistant Agent's Court ..	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Tahsildar and 2nd-class Magistrate's Court, Golgonda taluk.	27	75	..	..	1	1	..	..	6	6	
					7	10			11	46	9 cases with 19 accused pending at the end of the year.
3. Sheristadar do. do. ..	42	101	..	..	5	5	..	..	37	96	
4. Do. 3rd-class do. ..	10	48	..	..	3	15	..	..	4	9	
5. Viravilli 2nd-class Magistrate's do. ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3 cases with 24 persons pending at the end of the year.
6. Paderu do. ..	52	156	6	10	13	20	..	..	29	116	
Total ..	136	389	6	10	29	51	..	..	85	275	

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 1888-89.

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 the 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.	Total.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property.	Suits for immovable property.	Total.	Grand Total.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1. Principal Assistant Agent's Court ..	3	1	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	Rs. ..	..	Rs. ..	..	Rs. ..	..	Rs. ..	..	Rs. ..	1	Rs. 576	..	Rs. ..	1	Rs. 576
2. Golgonda Agency District Munsif's Court	24	39	63	36	27	25	8	34	..	5	5	39	2	15	23	612	3	249	11	2,310	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	3,186
3. Paderu District Munsif's Court ..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	97	2	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	597
Total ..	27	42	69	38	31	25	8	34	..	6	6	42	2	15	23	612	4	346	13	2,810	1	576	1	576	..	..	42	4,359

From M.R.Ry. V. JAGANADHA RAO, General Duty Deputy Collector, Vizianagrum Division, to the Acting Collector and Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Vizianagrum, 12th June 1889, No. 360.

I have the honor to submit my report on the administration of the Agency Tract, Pálkonda, for the year 1888-89.

2. *Tours.*—I visited the hills four times during the year, as noted below :—

(1) 15th and 16th June 1888,
(2) 7th and 8th July 1888,
(3) 11th to 15th December 1888,
(4) 18th to 25th February 1889,
} 17 days in all.

The hills are within 3½ miles from Pálkonda, and the hill people come to Pálkonda itself very often, especially on market days, and they come and see the Divisional officer whenever he is at Pálkonda or in its neighbourhood, and represent to him anything they have got to say. Besides the 17 days above referred to, I spent 13 days in Pálkonda, so that, on the whole, I was in the midst or vicinity of the hill people for 30 days in the year. I intended to spend a longer time on the hills in December last, but the Agent to the Governor, who happened to meet me at Sitampeta on the 14th idem; instead of on the 20th as he at first informed * me, desired me to accompany him in his tour through the Chipurupalle taluk and other parts of my division which were suffering from drought, and so I had to cut short my stay on the hills. I could not return to them till February following as my presence was required elsewhere I began the jamabandi of the Agency Tract in December and completed it in February, the total period spent on this work being ten days.

* *Vide* his proceedings dated the 17th November 1888, No. 2662.

3. *Territorial changes.*—The villages of Kuddapilli and Kodula Viraghattam, both of which are on the hills, were treated as ordinary villages up to 1887-88, but they were during the year under report transferred to the Agency. Further, two small villages newly sprung up near Lakshmipeta with a few acres of dry cultivation, and an old village was depopulated. The entire number of jerayati villages was thus 102.

4. *Season and Rainfall.*—The hills did not escape from the drought which prevailed generally throughout the year in the plains. The early dry crops fared pretty well, but paddy and the later dry crop failed in many places. The podu cultivation was not altogether bad. The outturn was a little below the average. The hill-streams never received their full supply and they dried up much earlier than usual, so much so want of drinking water was badly felt in many villages. From the extreme dryness of the soil very little could be done to improve the water-supply.

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

Items.	Fasli 1297.		Fasli 1298.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No. of ryots.	Demand.	No. of ryots.	Demand.	No. of ryots.	Amount.	No. of ryots.	Amount.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Ryotwar	514	3,916 14 6	576	4,207 5 4	62	290 9 10	..	..
Kondapodus ..	705	374 8 6	1,571	834 9 6	866	460 1 0	..	..
Rasta lands ..	36	164 5 0	36	164 13 0	..	0 8 0	..	..
Kuttubadi ..	72	63 4 10	78	72 10 2	6	9 5 4	..	..
Quit-rent ..	59	59 6 2	60	60 14 2	1	1 8 0	..	..
Land-cess ..	62	20 6 6	..	..	..	..	62	20 6 6
Total ..	1,448	4,598 13 6	2,321	5,340 7 2	935	762 0 2	62	20 6 6

6. *Ryotwar.*—The increase under this head was due chiefly to the amalgamation of Kodula Viraghattam and Kuddapilli in the Agency Tract, and to the discovery of some concealed cultivation now brought to account.

7. *Remissions.*—Owing to the adverse character of the season and the consequent total loss of crop in some localities, a remission of Rs. 97-14-1 was granted at the jamabandi after careful investigation. The Revenue Inspector and the Deputy Tahsildar inspected all the lands for which remission was granted, and I inspected some of them and satisfied myself as to the accuracy of their reports. During the time of the renters, the ryots were not in the habit of getting remissions, and the consideration now shown to them has caused them great satisfaction.

8. The net ryotwar demand was thus Rs. 4,109-10-3.

9. *Kondapodus.*—The number of podus during the year was 1,571, assessed at Rs. 834-9-6, against 705, assessed at Rs. 374-8-6 in the preceding year. The increase in the number of podus was 866 with an assessment of Rs. 460-1-0. These were not new clearings, but were old ones enjoyed clandestinely by the villagers and discovered during the year by the Revenue Inspector

and curnams. The latter were formerly recalcitrant and did not do their work properly. They are now made to accompany the Revenue Inspector to every village, and help him in the examination of lands and the collection of kists.

10. *Rastas.*—Of the 23 rastas, 20 are under cultivation and 3 are at present waste. They will come under cultivation when the anicut across the Karemgedda has been constructed and the Rarikalabanda tank at Sitampeta improved.* Proposals for the execution of these two works have already been submitted.

* *Vide* correspondence terminating with your proceedings dated 16th May 1889, No. 1379.

11. *Kattubadi and Quit-rent.*—The slight increase under these heads is due to the inam lands in Kodula Viraghattam and Kuddapilli having been transferred to the Agency—*vide* paragraph 4 *supra*.

12. *Land-cess.*—The Local Boards Act not being in force in the Agency Tract, land-cess has been abolished; hence the decrease under this head.

13. The total land revenue demand for the year was Rs. 5,340-7-2 against Rs. 4,598-13-6 in 1887-88 and Rs. 4,032-12-10 in 1886-87, the first year in which the tract came under our direct management. There has thus been a gradual development of revenue and resources of the people.

14. *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—Enclosure No. 1 shows that the current and arrear demand recoverable during the year was Rs. 6,018-8-4, that Rs. 4,250-13-1 were collected up to 20th March 1889. The balance (Rs. 1,767-11-3, of which some has since been collected) is not as heavy as might be expected, considering the past unfavorable character of the season. There were no complaints of oppression or hardship. The shists are fair and moderate, with a few exceptions where they are low, and if the people only give up drinking and thereby avoid getting into the hands of the Sondees, their condition will soon be improved.

15. *Irrecoverable Balance.*—A sum of Rs. 24-9-0 has been found irrecoverable as particularized below, and sanction is requested for writing it off:—

—	Fasli.	Amount.	Cause.
		Rs. A. P.	
Kondapodus	1297	9 9 0	Poverty and desertion.
Assessment of Rasta lands ..	1296	10 0 0	Extreme poverty and absence of property for distraining
	1297	5 0 0	The land has been leased out to others.

16. The chief improvement effected during the year was the preparation of a register showing the different blocks of land (jerayati and inam) held by each ryot, distinguishing wet and dry. The areas have been approximately recorded. The sources of irrigation have been noted. Things were in a chaotic state before. Now all that is possible to enable one to identify the land of each ryot has been done. Each block of land has been given a definite and distinguishing name. If all goes well, the demarcation will follow and assessments will be properly apportioned between the wet and dry lands. The old classification of lands was *gudikat* and *varakat* as I explained in my report for 1886-87, and this is of no practical value at present. A sort of field register, similar to the permanent register A prescribed in the new Village Manual, is a *sine quâ non* for proper revenue administration, and I have been striving to get this done through the Agency Revenue Inspector who was appointed in October 1887 and who is a painstaking and intelligent officer.

17. *Mokhasas.*—As regards the mokhasa villages in the Agency Tract, I gave an account in paragraph 21 † of my report for 1886-87. Further inquiries have been made in regard to Lodisingi and Korata therein referred to. Lodisingi is found to be simply another name for Naivanagaram, and it is not a separate village by itself. No such village has a separate existence on the hills. The village of Korata exists. It has about 7 acres of cultivation, besides 15 podus. The revenue derivable is about Rs. 12. It has a hill attached to it, and hence its importance in a forest point of view. It does not find a place in the quit-rent register. The contention of the mokhasadar of Somidavalsa that it was treated by the Inam Department as part of the Somidavalsa mokhasa is found to be unfounded. The boundaries of Somidavalsa, as given in the inam register, do not include the lands of Korata. The latter are on the hill and the former in the plains. But it cannot be derived that the mokhasa of Somidavalsa has had possession of the Korata lands for a very long time; nobody can say how long he has had them. He sold them to their present owner fifteen years ago by a deed of sale. I do not think that we can summarily resume the lands. If the District Forest-officer considers it worthwhile, a suit can be filed for their recovery in the Agent's Court. That officer was desired

† *Vide* page 44 of G.O., dated 1st December 1887, No. 2731, Judicial.

in your proceedings, dated 12th April 1889, No. 1008 (Revenue Department), to investigate the rights of all the mokhasadars on the Pálkonda hills to the adjoining forests and jungles. The report of that officer can, perhaps, be awaited.

18. *Fruit Trees.*—With reference to the Acting Collector's proceedings, dated the 30th September 1888, No. 2294, the rent of fruit trees was during the year under report credited to the Forest Department, although it was all realized by the Revenue Department. Inquiries are being made to ascertain * which of the fruit trees stand on the patta lands, and which in the Government waste and jungle land or on the village sites. The rent of fruit trees on the patta lands can, it is presumed, be treated as "Land Revenue, Miscellaneous," and the rest alone as Forest Revenue. The land assessment is low and there is, therefore, no reason why the enjoyment of the fruit trees should be allowed to the pattadars without payment. They do not claim such an indulgence. All that they have ever prayed for is that the trees should not be leased out to the low country people who carry away the produce to the markets in the plains and do not allow them to enjoy any—*vide* paragraph 8 of my last report. It is on this ground desirable that the management of the fruit trees should remain in the hands of the Revenue Department, even if the revenue be credited to the Forest Department.

* *Vide* your letter dated 16th January 1889, No. 58.

19. *Public Health* was generally good throughout the year. The people suffered much from small-pox in March and April 1888, and not since. I took a vaccinator with me to Kadagandi and Sitampeta, and it was with great difficulty that I could get a few people vaccinated in my presence. Some had been vaccinated before them. Others pretended that they had small-pox or inoculation. They could not be forcibly vaccinated; neither was this thought expedient.

20. *Education.*—Under the sanction conveyed in G.O., dated 23rd July 1888, No. 436, schools were opened at Sitampeta, Kadagandi and Donuwayi about the middle of November 1888. There are 31 boys in the Sitampeta school, as many in Donuwayi, and 20 in Kadagandi. The schools are in a flourishing state, and the hill people take an interest in them. I saw some young persons of 20 or 22 years of age reading in them. The progress made in each school is given in the enclosed statement No. III, and it is very encouraging.

21. *Criminal Justice.*—Grave crimes in this tract are very rare. There were 12 petty cases in all, the number of persons concerned being 35. The conviction in one of these cases was appealed against, but it was confirmed.

22. *Civil Justice.*—No civil suits were filed during the year. The late Deputy Tahsildar of Pálkonda had Agency Munsif's powers, but not the present officer. I was waiting till February † last to see if the occasion for recommending him powers would arise, but it did not, the people not being litigious. They have a very peaceful and non-interfering disposition.

† *Vide* my letter dated 9th February 1889, No. 86.

23. *Destruction of Wild Beasts.*—The number of wild beasts destroyed and the rewards granted are noted below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1 Tiger	100	0	0
15 Cheetahs	312	8	0
3 Bears	35	0	0
3 Hyænas	9	0	0
Total ..	456	8	0

24. *Public Works.*—Very satisfactory progress was made in regard to the execution of Public Works during the year. The particulars of the works sanctioned and executed are as under:—

	Grant. Rs.	Outlay. Rs.
(1) Construction of native rest-houses at Sitampeta, Kadagandi and Donuwayi, at Rs. 250 each	750	750
(2) Construction of a small bungalow at Sitampeta ..	500	500
(3) Do. of a temporary rest-house at Donuwayi ..	16	16
(4) Improvement of Sitampeta road—		
(*a*) Earth-work and purchase of material	2,134	2,134
(*b*) Light masonry works	800	800
(5) Improvement of the Gumada ghât	200	200
Total Agency grant ..	4,400	4,400
(6) Repairing two irrigation tanks at Panukuvalsa ..	104	104
Total grant ..	4,504	4,504

Enclosure No. 1.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance in the Agency Tracts, Pálkonda, up to 20th March 1889.

No.	Items.	Demand.			Collection.
		Arrears at the beginning of the current fasli.	Demand for the current fasli.	Total.	Arrears.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Ryotwar	421 12 1	4,109 10 3	4,531 6 4	318 9 1
2	Rastas	58 0 0	158 13 0	216 13 0	38 0 0
3	Kondapodus	153 8 6	834 9 6	988 2 0	124 13 6
4	Jodi	19 6 2	72 10 2	92 0 4	12 0 10
5	Quit-rent	106 10 6	60 14 2	167 8 8	53 6 10
6	Land Revenue, Miscellaneous ..	22 10 0	..	22 10 0	20 12 0
	Total ..	781 15 3	5,236 9 1	6,018 8 4	567 10 3

No.	Items.	Collection—*cont.*		Balance.		
		Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
		7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Ryotwar	3,168 10 9	3,487 3 10	103 3 0	940 15 6	1,044 2 6
2	Rastas	120 13 0	158 13 0	20 0 0	38 0 0	58 0 0
3	Kondapodus	321 6 6	446 4 0	28 11 0	513 3 0	541 14 0
4	Jodi	51 0 10	63 1 8	7 5 4	21 9 4	28 14 8
5	Quit-rent	21 3 9	74 10 7	53 3 8	39 10 5	92 14 1
6	Land Revenue, Miscellaneous ..	..	20 12 0	1 14 0	..	1 14 0
	Total ..	3,683 2 10	4,250 13 1	214 5 0	1,553 6 3	1,767 11 3

Enclosure No. II—showing the particulars of the Villages to be transferred from the Konda to the Kottam Mutta and *vice versa*.

Konda Mutta.

1. *Vaba.*
2. *Gandi.*
3. Savara Gandi.
4. *Panjada.*
5. Tattada.
6. Kindangi.
7. Sambham.
8. *Adali.*
9. *Konda Sorlanji.*
10. *Gulumúr.*
11. Jilledupadu.
12. Kodisa.
13. *Vajjaighada.*
14. Dabara.
15. Salada.
16. *Muttialu.*
17. Sara.
18. Mulli.
19. Kusimi.
20. *Jampakola.*
21. Bettupuram.
22. *Silágam.*
23. Daraba.
24. *Jajjava.*
25. Gadili.
26. Dakalaparti.
27. Pedavangara.
28. Kodagandi.
29. Chinavangara.
30. Sarangi.
31. Vandrajola.
32. Devaragandi.
33. Mukkipeta.
34. Muragada.
35. Bhoochandri.
36. Lokottavalasa.

Kottam Mutta.

1. *China Bolla.*
2. Peda Bolla.
3. *Latchunpeta.*
4. *Manda.*
5. *Yonugupeta.*
6. China Kamba.
7. Peda Kamba.
8. *Joraga.*
9. Karám.
10. Gumada.
11. Vambarilli.
12. Jagatupalli.
13. *Kotangi.*
14. Dabara.
15. Dárapadu.
16. Killada.
17. Rupai.
18. Mekava.
19. Dangupai.
20. *Gadidapai.*
21. Tadipai.
22. *Jayapuram.*
23. Kandisa.
24. Gadigujji.
25. Chinapolla.
26. Pedapolla.
27. Velagapuram.
28. Yegulada.
29. Gadikaram.
30. Duggi.

Note.—The villages italicised will be transferred from the one to the other mutta.

Enclosure No. II—showing the particulars of the villages, &c.—*cont.*

Kottam Mutta—cont.

31. Manapuram.
32. Tangenabhadra.
33. *Kottakota.*
34. Thitukupai.
35. Kusumur.
36. Chekkapuram.
37. Donuvagi.
38. Rubbada.
39. Samarelli.
40. Raikaradu.
41. Jallara.
42. Tumbakonda.
43. *Atchaba.*
44. Autikonda.
45. Kursingi.
46. Menkota.
47. *Peda Pollanki.*
48. China Pollanki.
49. Vandadi.
50. Gunjada.
51. Tatukupai.
52. Chinatankidi.
53. Pedatankidi.
54. Kumbi.
55. Dasugumada.
56. *Gujji.*
57. Barva.
58. Kuddapalli.
59. Kodula Veeragottam.
60. Katraghada.
61. Kurisingipadu.

Note.—The villages italicised will be transferred from the one to the other mutta.

III.—Statement showing the Progress of Education made up to the end of March 1889 in the Agency portion of the Pálkonda Taluk, Vizianagrum Division.

School.	Date of opening of the school.	Boys admitted at the commencement of the school.	Existing number of boys in the school.	Classes.	Lessons of each class and the progress made therein.	Condition of the school where located.
Primary school, Seethampeta.	1888. 15th Nov.	22	30	Infant standard.	1. Reading and writing alphabets	The school is flourishing. It is located at present in the thatched bungalow of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.
					2. Counting figures	
					3. Reciting Multiplication tables.	
				First and Second standards.	Not yet opened.	
					Progress.	
				Third standard.	1. Second Book of Lessons, Telugu 18 pages.	
					2. Seshayya's Grammar, do. .. 12 do.	
					3. Anthology, Telugu .. .. 42 lines.	
					4. Arithmetic, Compound Division.	
					5. District Geography, Telugu .. 12 pages.	
					6. History of India, do. .. 2 do.	
					7. Sanitary Primer, do. .. 2 do.	
					8. Reading Exercise.	
					9. Dictation.	
					These boys could read a little before the school was opened, and have since made considerable progress.	
Primary school, Donuvayi.	14th ,,	23	30	Infant standard.	Same as in the Seethampeta school	The school is in a promising state. It is located in a shed built as rest-house for Native officials.
				First standard.	1. First Book of Lessons, Telugu .. 20 pages.	
					2. Arithmetic .. .. .. Addition.	
					3. Reading Exercise and Dictation.	
Primary school, Kadagundi.	13th ,,	8	20	Infant standard.	Same as in the Seethampeta school	Do.
				First standard.	1. First Book of Lessons .. .. 16 pages.	
					2. Arithmetic .. .. .. Addition.	
				Second standard.	1. First Book of Lessons, 2nd part .. 48 pages.	
					2. Arithmetic .. .. Addition and Subtraction.	
					3. Dictation.	
					4. Reading Exercise.	

Note.—I visited the schools at Seethampeta and Kadagundi in February last and found them in a promising state.

Criminal Statistics of the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1888-89.

Name of the Court.	Trials of inquiries.	Persons.	Convicted, committed or referred.	Otherwise.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1889.	Cases.	Pending on 31st March 1888.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1889.	Appeals.	Persons.	Pending on 31st March 1888.	Received during the year.	Total.	Modified or reversed.	Otherwise.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1889.
Agent to the Governor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	18	20	20	..	..	..	1	9	10	2	7	9	1
Principal Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	9	9	1	8	9	..
Senior do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19	17	2	..	..	..	10	10	5	4	9	1
Special do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	101	98	3	..	..	..	18	18	9	9	18	..
Second-class Tahsildar-Magistrate, Golgonda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	103	105	100	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third-class Sheristadar-Magistrate do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second-class Magistrate, Viravilli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	32	34	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Srungavarapukôta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Sâlûr ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Pâlkonda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	77	74	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Pârvatipur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	48	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Gunupur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	199	200	197	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	3	..
Do. do. Râyaghada ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	103	106	104	2	..	..	..	4	4	..	4	4	..
Do. do. Jeypore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	414	434	419	15	..	..	..	30	30	8	22	30	..
Do. do. Koraput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	139	146	138	8	..	..	..	11	11	3	8	11	..
Do. do. Nowrangapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	158	165	158	7	..	..	..	12	12	4	8	12	..
Do. do. Malkanagiri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	82	85	75	10	..	..	..	9	9	3	6	9	..
Do. do. Pottinghi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	114	116	112	4	..	..	..	3	3	1	2	3	..
Do. do. Bissamcuttack ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	136	139	134	5	..	..	..	3	3	1	2	3	..
Do. do. Paderu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	55	56	51	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	1,723	1,776	1,703	73	..	..	96	3,337	3,433	1,779	1,488	3,267	166
Figures for 1887-88 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	1,533	1,565	1,512	53	..	..	52	2,798	2,850	1,521	1,233	2,754	96

Civil Statistics of the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1888-89.

Name of Court.	Original suits							
	Pending on 31st March 1888.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1889.
1. Agent to the Governor	1	3	..	4	3	1	4	..
2. Principal Assistant Agent	3	..	1	4	2	..	2	2
3. Senior do.	3	20	..	23	15	6	21	2
4. Special do.	18	78	1	97	58	22	80	17
5. Agency Munsif, Golgonda	24	39	..	63	36	..	36	27
6. Do. Narayanapatnam ..	15	39	..	54	34	..	34	20
7. Do. Râyaghada	30	21	..	51	..	23	23	28
8. Do. Bissamcuttack	13	13	26	52	40	..	40	12
9. Do. Gunupur	57	193	..	250	147	..	147	103
10. Do. Koraput	6	7	17	30	17	..	17	13
11. Do. Jeypore	19	117	1	137	90	..	90	47
12. Do. Malkanagiri	2	19	1	22	19	..	19	3
13. Do. Nowrangapur	5	8	..	13	10	..	10	3
Total ..	196	557	47	800	471	52	523	277
Figures of 1887-88 ..	135	487	23	645	428	21	449	156

Civil Statistics of the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1888-89.

Name of Court.	Appeal suits							Pending on 31st March 1889.
	Pending on 31st March 1888.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total.	
1. Agent to the Governor	9	11	..	20	17	..	17	3
2. Principal Assistant Agent ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
3. Senior do.	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	..
4. Special do.	1	10	..	11	11	..	11	..
Total ..	10	25	..	35	31	..	31	4
Figures for 1887-88 ..	17	9	..	26	16	..	16	10

Statement of Session Cases tried by the Agent to the Governor of Vizagapatam during the year 1888-89.

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 1889.	Remarks.
					Simple.	Rigorous.							
Murder under section 302, Indian Penal Code.	7	9	1	(a) 4	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	(a) For life.
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder under section 304, Indian Penal Code.	6	11	..	..	..	(b) 4	..	..	4	7	..	..	(b) Three for 7 years and one for 6 years.
Attempt at murder under section 307, Indian Penal Code.	2	2	..	..	..	(c) 2	..	..	2	..	..	..	(c) One for 8 months and one for 10 years.

Statement of Session Cases by the Agent to the Governor of Vizagapatam, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of offence.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number sentenced to death.	Number sentenced to transportation.	Imprisonment. Simple.	Imprisonment. Rigorous.	Fine.	Whipping.	Total convicted.	Number discharged.	Referred.	Pending on 31st March 1889.	Remarks.
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to compel restoration of property and abetment of the offence under sections 331 and 109, Indian Penal Code.	1	5	..	..	..	(*d*) 2	..	..	2	3	..	..	(*d*) One year each.
Dacoity and rape under sections 395 and 376, Indian Penal Code.	1	5	..	..	..	(*e*) 5	..	..	5	..	..	..	(*e*) Two for 7 years and three for 14 years each.
Hurt under section 32, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	..	..	..	(*f*) 1	..	..	1	..	..	..	(*f*) For one year; enhanced to 3 years' imprisonment by High Court under section 304, Indian Penal Code.
Dacoity and house-breaking under sections 395 and 457, Indian Penal Code.	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	
Kidnapping a girl to compel her marriage and abetment under sections 366 and 109, Indian Penal Code.	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	
Total ..	20	39	1	4	..	14	..	..	19	20	..	..	
Figures for 1887-88 ..	19	45	2	11	..	11	..	..	24	17	..	4	

Statement of Wild Animals killed in the Vizagapatam Agency during the year 1888-89.

Year.	Tigers.	Cheetahs.	Bears.	Hyænas.	Rewards paid.	Loss of life. Men.	Loss of life. Cattle.
					Rs. A. P.		
1888-89	66	205	71	23	12,102 15 6	91	418
1887-88	34	141	56	9	6,454 8 0	142	231

Order—dated 21st September 1889, No. 1627, Judicial.

Mr. Willock, who submits the usual report on the administration of the Vizagapatam Agency tracts during the year 1888-89, did not assume charge of the district until after the close of the year, and is therefore not able to write from personal knowledge of some of the matters mentioned. He submits a note left by Mr. Turner, who was Agent throughout the year, together with the reports of the Assistant Agents and certain statements. The Government notices with satisfaction that the report was submitted almost by the prescribed date.

2. Mr. Turner made two tours, lasting in all about seven weeks, in the Agency tracts, and in the first visited the Senior Assistant's division and the Pálkonda Hills, while in the second he passed through Pottinghi and Koraput to Jeypore, stayed a week there, and returned to the plains *viâ* Anantagiri. These tours were not very comprehensive, being cut short by Mr. Turner's approaching departure from the district, and the Government has no doubt that the acting Agent will make arrangements to visit a larger extent of the Hill tracts under his charge during the next touring season. The period spent by the Principal Assistant within his Agency jurisdiction was, as has too frequently happened of late years, exceedingly limited,

apparently amounting to 25 days only—"an allowance," says Mr. Willock, "which I cannot regard as sufficient." The Government quite concurs in this opinion, and must require the Principal Assistant in future to make more frequent or more prolonged tours within his Agency division. The touring done by Messrs. Elwin and Taylor, the Senior and Special Assistants, was very complete and satisfactory; that of the Deputy Collector on general duties was less so.

3. The year 1888-89 was not an eventful one in the Vizagapatam Agency tracts, and of the matters referred to in the note by Mr. Turner and Mr. Willock's report, many have been separately disposed of and others are not yet ripe for disposal. Application has already been made to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for the original order issued by Dondapati Tanjam, Amin of Malkangiri, which resulted in the Sukma frontier incident.

G.O., dated 18th July 1889, No. 1239.

The Government has also approved of Mr. Willock's suggestion that in extraditions between the Agency and the Feudatory States of the Central Provinces, the provisions of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, should be strictly observed.

G.O., dated 23rd July 1889, No. 1265.

An appeal under the Agency rules to the Governor in Council against the Agent's decision in the suit brought by the Rajah of Jeypore to recover an increased quit-rent on, or, in default, possession of, the Singapur estate, has been referred to the High Court for decision. As regards the question of re-opening Police stations, the Government adheres to the views expressed in G.O., 1st March 1889, No. 380; Mr. Turner's remarks in paragraph 27 of his note supply a sufficient refutation of the arguments used in paragraph 13. The extension of the provisions of section 48, Act XXIV of 1889, to the towns of Jeypore, Koraput, Pottinghi and Malkangiri, within the jurisdiction of the Special Assistant Agent, has been sanctioned, the proposal to include Nowrangapur being withdrawn by the Agent in consideration of the great distance between it and the nearest Magistrate's Court.

G.O., dated 12th August 1889, No. 1385.

G.O., dated 6th July 1889, No. 745.
" " 2nd Sept. " " 976.

4. The death of the Rajah of Jeypore on the 27th August has greatly changed the situation since the Agent's report was penned. This event will lead to the assumption of the management of the estate by the Agent during the minority of the young Rajah, and this will enable effective action to be taken in various matters which before were doubtful, such as the dispute regarding the Madgole estate, the abolition of the objectionable *vetti* system, the general improvement in the *personnel* of the estate establishment, and the like. The Government is glad to learn that the progress of the young Rajah under Mr. Marsh was satisfactory; the opportunities for his training will now be more favorable than hitherto.

5. On several matters of some importance, Mr. Willock defers expressing an opinion pending personal inquiry. One of these is the state of Hill Pachipenta. Mr. Turner apparently contemplated taking the whole tract under management, and directed the Special Assistant to submit a special report on the condition of the ryots. His view was that the Pottinghi taluk is still too large, and he suggested additional magistrates, post offices, and postal lines, to give the people an opportunity of making known their grievances. This opinion is shared by the Special Assistant Agent, Mr. Taylor, but Mr. Willock seems to consider that a redistribution of charges will suffice, and promises a special report on the state of Hill Pachipenta. Unfortunately, there is no part of the taluk which can apparently be removed from the category of Agency, so as to relieve the Sub-Magistrate. Other parts of Pottinghi have not been in a satisfactory state owing to the misconduct of a Sub-Magistrate and the police. The Agent states that the former has been made to retire. The notice of the Inspector-General of Police will be drawn to the alleged misbehaviour of the police and to the misunderstanding which has prevented early inquiry. In the Senior Assistant's division, a disagreement

between the Tat Rajah of Bissemkatak and the feudatory patros of Kutnagedda, Ambadalla and Jugdalpur was almost the only event of the year, and to this the Agent is not disposed to attribute much importance. There is little information furnished regarding the Principal Assistant Agent's division, principally owing to the fact that Mr. Power, who was in charge for over seven months of the year, was transferred on the 14th April 1889 and that the notes of inspection which he had prepared seem to have been lost in the post. Mr. Willock thinks the absence of progress in this part of the Agency is due to the opium-eating habits of the population. His remarks in paragraph 13 on the opium question will be communicated to the Revenue Department. Every endeavour should be made by such enhancement of prices as is safe and practicable to check the consumption of the drug. The Government is glad to learn that there has been a marked increase in the intercourse between the people of the plains and the population above the ghâts.

6. On the important subject of public works, the report is not altogether satisfactory. The Government regrets to learn that due progress has not been made by the officers of the Public Works Department who were in charge of Agency works, and the attention of the Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings, will be drawn to the matter. The works in charge of the Agency officers received special attention and showed proportionate advance. In all three divisions the sanctioned allotments seem to have been fully spent. The Government notes with pleasure the remarks in paragraph 31 of Mr. Turner's memorandum regarding the Jubilee ghât road leading to Jeypore. This road is expected to be open for traffic before the North-west monsoon, while 35 miles of the Central Province trunk road were in hand. The Government will be glad to receive Mr. Willock's opinion on the necessity of continuing the Pottinghi road beyond Koraput—a question raised in paragraph 43 of Mr. Taylor's report. It is also observed that the Agent mentioned he is not satisfied with what he hears of the Lammasingi ghât; he, however, omits to specify to what he refers. This should be explained.

7. The Agent states that education continues to advance, but it is difficult to ascertain the exact progress made, owing to the absence from previous reports of any collected statistics, such as Mr. Willock gives in paragraph 9. At the end of 1888-89, there were 89 schools in existence in the Agency, with an average attendance of nearly 23 pupils each. The number of scholars in the Senior Assistant Agent's division was 1,302, against 1,279 in the previous year—not a large increase; while the Special Assistant Agent remarks that there had been no material improvement in education, chiefly owing to absence of qualified masters.

8. On the other hand, the change ordered in G.O., 9th April 1888, No. 842, but only brought into force in December 1888, by which the vaccination staff is placed under the direct control of the Agent, seems already to have borne fruit. The total number of successful operations was 7,896, against 6,169 in the previous year, and the work done is now being more carefully checked than formerly. Mr. Turner in his note observes that the people are, as a rule, not averse to the operation. The hospitals which have been opened in the Agency tracts during the two past years have also proved a marked success. The number of patients treated at Gunupur increased from 2,719 to 4,213, at Rayaghada from 774 to 3,713, and at Jeypore from 944 to 2,530. The Nowrangapur hospital was not completed within the year, but has since, it is believed, been finished.

9. The returns relating to civil and criminal justice do not call for any special remark, but the Government observes that the statistics of magisterial cases coming before the Special Assistant, given by Mr. Willock in paragraph 5 of the report, do not coincide with those shown by the Special Assistant himself in Statement VIII-A appended to his report. From the figures shown, there does not appear to have been the remarkable increase which the Agent supposes to have occurred. The number of transfers from the Special Assistant's file in 1888-89 seems considerable.

10. The remarks and proposals in paragraphs 26 and 27 of Mr. Willock's report are approved. Care should be taken that the forms adopted give clear information regarding the several divisions of the Agency, as well as for the whole area.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam.
" " " " in 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 Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court, with C.L.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Gobt. of {1889} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 21st September 1889, No. 1627.

SEPTEMBER.

Vizagapatam Agency.

Reviewing the report on the administration of the — tracts for 1888-89.

Order thereon No: 2861 dt 4
October 11: 1889:-

Communicated to the
Supt Engineer 1 Circle
for remarks with reference
to para 21 of Mr Wellocks'
letter, para 30 of Mr Turner's
note, para 43 of the
Special Asst Agents
letter of 16th April, and
para 6 of the Govt order.

(Sd) R.K.R.A.B.

S.E. 1 Circle

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From Captain H. A. STREET, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, Presidency Port Officer, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 30th August 1889, No. 458—370-G.

With reference to G.O., Marine, No. 350, dated 8th August 1889, I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of Government, that in addition to the alterations rendered necessary in paragraphs 12 to 14 of the rules respecting the shipment and landing, &c., of Government stores, the rules in question require to be altered in certain other respects also, which I think necessary on further consideration. I, therefore, submit herewith, for the approval of Government, a copy of G.O., Marine, No. 119, dated 25th March 1889, with all the necessary alterations shown therein, and beg to offer the following explanation as regards the additional alterations:—

(*a*) The addition to paragraph 10, page 5, is to meet the request of the Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company, who wish discharged Bills of Lading in such cases to be delivered up to the Agents at the port of landing instead of their being returned to the Agents at the port of shipment as at present. The matter was referred to the Accountant-General, who sees no objection to the proposed addition.

(*b*) In paragraph 10, page 4, and paragraph 11, page 5, the date on which forms A and B are to be furnished to the Collector of Sea Customs should be the *fifth* of the month not *eighth*, in accordance with G.O., Marine, No. 261, dated 13th May 1879.

(*c*) The return of original Packing Accounts to the Agent for Government Consignments for record in his office is unnecessary. Certain departments wish these documents to be recorded in their own offices, while in the Commissariat Department the Commissary-General requires them in his office under Army Regulations. Paragraph 12, page 5, has therefore been amended accordingly.

Order—dated 23rd September 1889, No. 404, Marine.

The revised rules are approved by Government and will be communicated to the departments of the Secretariat and all heads of departments in supersession of those embodied in G.O., No. 119, dated 25th March 1889.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Departments of the Secretariat.
„ all Heads of Departments.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, -9 OCT 89 P.W. DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

Exd. W. H. French.

Appendix to G.O., No. 404, *dated* 23*rd September* 1889.

REVISED RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN SHIPPING GOVERNMENT STORES AND TREASURE AT MADRAS AND IN PAYING FREIGHT FOR THE SAME.

1. The provision of tonnage for stores and treasure will be arranged by the Agent for Government Consignments.

2. Departments wishing to ship Government cargo or stores, and in the case of Government treasure, the Accountant-General or Bank of Madras, will submit requisitions for freight in triplicate to the Agent for Government Consignments in the accompanying form. Requisitions, unless submitted in this form, will not be complied with :—

Tonnage Statement of Stores awaiting despatch to ——— date ———

Number.	Package.	Contents.	Marks.	Consignees.	Dead weight.	Measurement.	Value.	Remarks.
					TONS. CWT. QR. LB.	TONS. C.FT. C.IN.	RS. A. P.	

Certified that the above stores are *bonâ fide* Government property and for a public purpose.

3. As all Government stores are liable to harbour dues, bills on account of these charges should be adjusted by the departments concerned without unnecessary delay.

4. On the back of the triplicate of the form in Rule 2, the department concerned and the Agent for Government Consignments will make, respectively, the "application for freight" and "request for shipping order;" the document will then be forwarded by the Agent for Government Consignments to the Steamer Agent, by whom it will be retained. The *duplicate* will be attached to the Boat Hire Bills by the Agent for Government Consignments in support of such bills; and the *original*, on the back of which the last-mentioned officer will note the market rate of freight, will be forwarded by him to the Agent of the steamer, with the Mate's receipt and the necessary bills of lading, on the completion of the shipment.

5. On a shipping order being obtained and tonnage assigned, the Agent for Government Consignments will give notice to the departments concerned to forward their stores for shipment.

6. It will be the duty of the department forwarding the stores to bring them to the inner end of the pier, or to the beach, and to retain charge of them until they have been placed on trucks, affording such assistance in the latter operation as it may be practicable to furnish, when the stores are heavy or unwieldy. Treasure will be in charge of a police guard, who will proceed in the boats alongside, and remain in charge until the treasure is received on board.

7. Boat notes will be sent off by the Agent for Government Consignments in each boat specifying the number of packages or other articles with which it is loaded, and, on a shipment being completed, he will correct, where necessary, under his initials, the entries regarding the weights, measurements or values of the packages, &c., with reference to actual shipment, noted in the duplicate and original tonnage statements. He will then forward to the Steamer Agent the original copy of tonnage statement supported by the Mate's receipt and the necessary bills of lading.

8. Bills of lading will be made out in *triplicate* by the Agent for Government Consignments and then forwarded by him to the Steamer Agent for signature. The Steamer Agent will retain the *triplicate* copy and return to the Agent for Government Consignments the *original* and *duplicate*, which will then be disposed of as follows by that officer, viz.—

Original, to the consignees, who on receipt of the stores will endorse the same, noting any short delivery, loss or damage, &c., and return to Agent for Government Consignments.

Duplicate, to the department concerned for record.

9. The Steamer Agents will present their bills for freight supported by the *original* copy of the tonnage statement to the disbursing officer concerned, who will, in all ordinary cases, forthwith pass them for payment, without reference to the departments for whom the cargo is shipped or to the Presidency Port Officer, the Agent for Government Consignments being responsible for the correctness of the market rates specified and the tonnage charged for. It is also the duty of the Agent for Government Consignments to see that before the original copy of the tonnage statement is sent to the Steamer Agents, all irregularities in connection with the shipment, such as damage to, or loss of cargo, short or excessive shipment, are brought to the notice of the Presidency Port Officer, who will adjudicate on the merits of each case, and order such retrenchment as he may consider necessary, note the deductions, if any, to be made on the back of the original copy of the tonnage statement, and forward it to the Steamer Agents. Claims on account of short delivery, damages, loss, &c., incurred during transit and before delivery at port of designation, to be sent to the Presidency Port Officer by the department concerned for his opinion prior to the Steamer Agents being addressed on the matter.

10. Department shipping Government stores will, as soon after their shipment as possible, and on no account later than the fifth of the month following that in which they have been shipped, furnish the Collector of Sea Customs with shipping bills for such stores in the annexed Form A. Inattention to this rule will be reported by the Collector to Government, and, to enable him to do this, the Agent for Government Consignments will furnish the Collector, on the last day of every month, with a list of departments whose stores were shipped during the month.

REVISED RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN LANDING GOVERNMENT CONSIGNMENTS AND IN PAYING FREIGHT FOR THEM.

1. On the arrival of a vessel with consignments for Government, the Agent for Government Consignments will arrange for the discharge of the Government cargo or treasure, and will, at the same time, give notice to the departments concerned to remove their stores as landed.

2. Marine, Clothing, Medical, Police and Commissariat stores will be taken charge of by the Agent for Government Consignments and placed in security in the Marine godowns until removal. Other stores will be taken charge of by the departments concerned at the inner end of the pier or the beach. All Government stores are liable to harbour dues, which should be adjusted by departments without unnecessary delay.

3. The Agent for Government Consignments will supply the Master of the vessel with a duplicate boat note book; and no boat is to be sent from the vessel with Government stores without being furnished with a note, clearly showing the articles with which it is loaded, counterpart being entered in that portion of the page that remains in the book.

4. On the stores reaching the pier or shore, the subordinate deputed to receive the stores will at once compare them with the boat note, and bring to the notice of the Agent for Government Consignments any discrepancy he may observe or any damage not entered in the boat note.

5. Treasure will be taken charge of by the police guard when lowered into the boats alongside the carrying vessel, and after landing removed in their charge to the consignees.

6. In the event of any bale, package, &c., when landed, exhibiting outward sign of damage, or of having been tampered with, it will be the duty of the Agent for Government Consignments to arrange for its being immediately placed out of danger of further damage, and within 24 hours or as soon after as possible, to assemble a Committee of Survey thereon, composed of himself and an officer of the department to which the stores belong. The Agent for Government Consignments will notify to the Agent or the Master of the vessel the time and place at which the Committee are to assemble, and request him to be present to watch the proceedings and to give such information as may be required.

7. On the completion of the survey, the Committee, after entering in their report full particulars of the extent and nature of the damage, will hand it to the Agent for Government Consignments, who, having satisfied himself that the damage certified took place on board and not after the goods had left the vessel, will forward it for adjustment of the loss to the Presidency Port Officer, with originals or copies of the boat notes or Preventive Officer's report.

8. The discharge of consignments having been effected, the Agent for Government Consignments will at once call on the several departments concerned for receipts for the number of bales, cases, &c., delivered to them, which, with the exceptions above noticed, are to be furnished without scrutiny of contents. These having been received, he will, in the case of consignment from England, forward the bill of lading, provided that there is no deduction to be made from the freight, to the Accountant-General, who will then settle the Steamer Agent's bill for freight; but in cases where deduction seems necessary, the bill of lading will be sent to the Presidency Port Officer in the first instance, with an endorsement by the Agent for Government Consignments particularizing any damage or short delivery. The Presidency Port Officer will then note on the bill of lading the deduction to be made, and forward it to the Accountant-General.

9. The freight bills relating to consignments from England are to be forwarded by the Agents of the steamer to the Agent for Government Consignments, and are to be attached by him to the bill of lading to be forwarded to the Accountant-General.

10. In the case of consignments from outports, specie excepted, the freight will be paid at port of shipment by the shippers (on obtaining the bill of lading) when the cost of freight will admit of it being paid from the contingent advance of the department concerned. If the permanent advance of a shipping officer is insufficient to meet a freight bill, he can submit an abstract contingent bill and draw money from the Treasury; and where this cannot be done, the freight bills will be forwarded by the Steamer Agents to the Accountant-General, Madras, in the case of Civil departments, and to the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts in the case of Military departments, by whom payment will be arranged at port of shipment by the disbursing officer there, provided the bills are accompanied by the application for freight, which must specify the port at which freight is to be paid. For claims on account of short delivery, damage, loss, &c., the procedure laid down in para. 9 of the Shipping rules to be followed.

Bills for freight on account of specie sent from an outport to another outport in the Presidency, or from an outport to Madras, will be paid at the port of Madras only, and must in all cases be forwarded to the Accountant-General supported by the receipted bill of lading.

In the case of specie remittances the Port Officer or Port Conservator at the port of landing will, on receipt of the discharged bill of lading from the consignee, deliver the same to the Agents of the steamer at that port.

11. Departments receiving Government consignments will—not later than the fifth of the month following that in which they have been landed—furnish the Collector of Sea Customs, in communication with their respective officers of account, with bills of entry for such consignments in the annexed Form B. Inattention to this rule will be reported by the Collector to Government, and, to enable him to do so, the Agent for Government Consignments will furnish the Collector, on the last day of every month, with a list of departments whose consignments were landed during the month.

12. Packing accounts will be sent to the Agent for Government Consignments at Madras by the India office in original and duplicate—the original by one mail and the duplicate by the next. The original, on receipt, will be forwarded by him to the department concerned for record. The duplicate copy, on receipt, will be forwarded to the department concerned to be receipted and forwarded direct to the Accountant-General or to the Controller of Military Accounts, as the case may be, for note of any recoveries made and for transmission to the India office. The originals are to be sent to the Agent for Government Consignments for perusal and return should that officer at any time require to refer to them. In cases where additional copies of packing accounts are received as per G.O., Military Department, No. 333, dated 16th January 1889, such additional copies are also to be forwarded to the departments concerned and to be retained by them.

13. Tonnage accounts will be sent to the Agent for Government Consignments at Madras by the India office in original and duplicate as above. One copy will be supplied on application to the Agent of the steamer to enable him to make out his bill for freight. On its return the other copy will be sent to the officer disbursing the freight and is to be retained by him. One copy is to be retained by the Agent for Government Consignments.

14. Bills of lading will be forwarded to the Agent for Government Consignments by the India office in original and duplicate as above. One copy will be attached to the freight bill duly endorsed by that officer and, if all the stores mentioned in the bill of lading have been landed in good order, will be sent to the Agents of the vessel for transmission to the Accountant-General; or in the case of damage, short delivery, &c., to the Presidency Port Officer with a copy of the survey report for that officer's decision as regards the adjustment of the claim.

15. When stores are ordered by a department from any firm, without the intervention of the India office, a copy of the order should be sent to the Agent for Government Consignments, and the firm supplying the stores should be instructed to send a copy of the bill of lading to that officer as early as possible after the stores are shipped.

A.

FOR THE MONTH OF _____ 188 .

SHIPPING BILL.

(State whether the Goods to be exported are of Indian or Foreign manufacture.)

Ship's Name.	Port or Place of Destination.	Description of Goods in the detail of the Classified List.	Quantity as required by the Classified List.	Declared real Value under Section 30 of Act VIII of 1878.	Remarks.
				RS. A. P.	

declare the value of the Goods above described to be

MADRAS, 188 .

B.

BILL OF ENTRY.

To the Collector of Government Sea Customs.

SIR,

Annexed is a memo. of Goods landed from the Captain under Colors, and arrived from

Description of Goods in the detail of the Classified List.	Quantity as required by the Classified List.	Declared real Value under Section 30 of Act VIII of 1878.	Remarks.
		RS. A. P.	

do hereby declare that the Goods specified above are of the growth, produce, and manufacture of , and are of the value of Rs. as entered above.

MADRAS, 188 .

P.W. Cno. 9454

Govt. of [1889] Madras.

MARINE.

Issued

Recd. 9-10-89 Encl.

G.O., 23rd Sept. 1889, No. 404.

SEPTEMBER.

Shipping and Landing of Government Stores, &c.

Approving and communicating to departments of the Secretariat and all Heads of Departments revised rules for — in supersession of those embodied in G.O., dated 25th March 1889, No. 119.

No. 2876 Wdy. Octr. 14, 1889

B

Communicated to officers of the P.W. Dept. in supersession of G.O. No: 1043 W dy/15th April 1889.

11.10.89

11.10.89

Chief Engr for Irrign. ✓
Consg. Engr for Rys. ✓
Supdtg Engineers. ✓
Consg. Archt to Govt. ✓
Examiner P.W. Accts. ✓
Examiner Ry Accts ✓

2 Copies

Despd 14-10-89

18/10.

23RD SEPTEMBER 1889, No. 791, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 15th March 1889, Mis. No. 1083:—

W. WILSON, ESQ., M.A., C.S.

Read—letter from the Collector of Nellore, dated 6th March 1889, No. 679-Tour.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting a list of works in his district suitable for famine relief and offering explanation of the delay in the submission of the same.

Resolution—dated 15th March 1889, Mis. No. 1083.

The Board regret that they cannot regard the Collector's explanation as satisfactory. In the first place two of the Divisional officers, the Sub-Collector and the Head-quarter Deputy Collector, were not called upon to furnish the lists until three months after the receipt of the Board's Proceedings. This is attributed to some mistake on the part of the despatching clerk, though it is not clear how the mistake could have occurred if the officers to whom the reference should have been sent had been duly noted on the draft by the drafting officer. If the entries had been omitted it was the duty of the head clerk to have supplied the omission. In the next place, though some of the lists were received in May, they were not returned for revision until August following.

2. The list furnished by the Collector is not in a condition to be submitted to Government. In the case of a large number of works the estimated cost is not given. In the case of several works, the number of laborers that could be employed is given, but neither the probable cost of the works nor the period for which they would afford employment. Constructing a branch railway is a Professional Agency work and should not have been included in the list. There are also other large works which would properly fall under Professional Agency works. The list will, therefore, be returned to the Collector. A revised list should be submitted at a very early date.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Nellore, with list.

Copy to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 25th July 1889, No. 369 :—

Mr. Wilson.

Read—again Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 15th March 1889, Mis. No. 1083.

Abstract.—Returning, with remarks, the list of famine relief works submitted by the Collector of Nellore.

Read—also the following letter from C. D. MACLEANE, Esq., Collector of Nellore, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Nellore, 17th July 1889, No. 1596-Ver. :—

With reference to paragraph 5 of this office letter, No. 725-Ver., dated 9th April 1889, I have the honor to forward, herewith, an amended list of famine relief works.

2. The estimated cost of the works entered in the list according to the returns furnished by the Divisional officers is Rs. 18,63,580—sufficient to provide relief for 50,294 persons for 296 days at 2 annas per diem. I have not found it practicable to bring the list up to the figure mentioned in paragraph 4 of Board's Proceedings, No. 27, dated 24th January 1888 ; but if the District Board and Municipal proposals are added (these containing separate works) the whole comes to Rs. 22,73,580, and this affords relief for 53,360 persons, which is not much less than one-twentieth of the population (61,000) for nearly 341 days.

3. The latest return was received in this office on the 12th instant, and hence the delay.

Resolution—dated 25th July 1889, No. 369.

Submitted to Government for information.

2. The following abstract shows the estimated cost of the famine relief works proposed by the Collector of Nellore :—

Taluks and divisions.	Construction and repairs of roads.	Removing prickly-pear.	Improvement of water-supply.	Minor irrigation works.	Improving village-sites.	Construction and repair of cattle pounds.	Repairs to civil buildings.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ongole taluk	3,47,000	17,000	25,500	3,500	..	..	..	3,93,000
Kandukúr taluk	2,46,000	..	27,000	7,500	24,000	..	..	3,04,500
Kanigiri do.	2,09,000	..	30,600	3,000	20,400	..	..	2,63,000
Darsi division	1,26,500	..	20,400	..	13,600	..	..	1,60,500
Podili do.	1,12,500	..	19,000	..	12,300	..	..	1,43,800
Kávali taluk	1,01,000	..	..	80,600	..	7,000	..	1,88,600
Udayagiri taluk	53,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	53,500
Atmakúr do.	14,600	..	3,040	6,200	1,440	1,100	200	26,580
Rápúr do.	66,100	..	..	..	12,000	..	..	78,100
Venkatagiri division ..	30,000	..	..	20,000	13,500	..	..	63,500
Pólúr division	20,000	..	..	31,000	27,000	..	..	78,000
Gúdúr taluk	83,000	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	85,500
Nellore do.	25,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,000
Total ..	14,34,200	17,000	1,25,540	1,54,300	1,24,240	8,100	200	18,63,580
							Local Fund works	4,04,000
							Municipal works	6,000
							Grand Total ..	22,73,580

3. Most of the works proposed are new roads. Large sums are provided for the improvement of village-sites, water-supply, &c., for which no details are furnished. The detailed lists prepared by the Collector should be submitted for record in the Board's office.

4. The total cost of the several works amounts to Rs. 18,63,580, which, at annas 2 per diem, would afford employment for one year to 40,845 persons or 3·3 per cent. of the population of the district, which was estimated at 1,220,236 in the census taken in 1881.

5. Separate proposals as to the estimated cost of Municipal and Local Fund works appear to have been already submitted to Government.

6. The Collector's statement shows the number of men to be employed on each work and the number of days they would be employed, instead of showing the number that could be employed on each work for a year.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
,, Collector of Nellore.

Order—dated 23rd September 1889, No. 791, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The estimates detailed in the statements appended to this order amount to Rs. 21,83,080, and the works would thus afford employment for 12 months to 3·9 per cent. of the population at an average of 2 annas *per diem* or to 5·23 per cent. of the population at 1½ annas a day.

2. Besides this a sum of Rs. 4,000 for roads and Rs. 2,000 for drainage can be made available in the Nellore Municipality. This would give employment for 131 persons for 12 months at 2 annas a day.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.
,, the Local and Municipal Department.
,, the Public Works Department.

APPENDICES.

I.—List of Civil Agency works proposed by the Collector.

Name of taluk.	Probable outlay.
	Rs.
In Ongole taluk	3,93,000
,, Kandukúr taluk	3,04,500
,, Kanigiri taluk	2,63,000
,, Darsi division	1,60,500
,, Podili division	1,43,800
,, Kávali taluk	1,88,600
,, Udayagiri taluk	53,500
,, Atmakúr taluk	26,580
,, Rápúr taluk	78,100
,, Venkatagiri division	63,500
,, Pólúr division	78,000
,, Gúdúr taluk	85,500
,, Nellore taluk	25,000
Total ...	18,63,580

II.—List of works proposed by the District Board.

	Nature of work.	Probable outlay.
		RS.
1.	Completing road over the Rápúr ghât	30,000
2.	Do. Kottapatam-Kumbam road	30,000
3.	Do. Great Northern road from 171st to 212th mile ...	40,000
4.	Do. Ollapalem-Vanulapad road	30,000
5.	Embanking road in 36th mile of Dornal road	3,000
6.	Constructing road from Narasimhakonda to Mooloomoody, three miles *	8,000
7.	Gúdúr water-supply	12,000
8.	Constructing Podalakur-Rápúr road } †	16,000
9.	Do. Venkatagiri-Rápúr road } †	18,000
10.	Do. road from Vendod Railway station to Gúdúr-Venkatagiri road	6,000
11.	Do. road from Dattalur to Pamaru	20,000
12.	Restoring fresh-water pond at Kávali	2,000
13.	Constructing branch road from Kávali-Kanigiri road to Chinnacraca village	1,000
14.	Completing Addanki-Darsi-Podili road ‡	10,000
15.	Constructing Ittamukkala branch road ‡	10,000
16.	Ongole water-supply §	80,000
	Total ...	3,16,000

* This is an old incomplete famine road.
† Important works which were deferred for want of funds.
‡ This is an old incomplete famine road.
§ This is a municipal work though a part of the cost is to be met from Local funds.

III.—List of works proposed by Municipalities.

	Nature of work.	Probable outlay.
		RS.
	Nellore Municipality *—	
	Nil.	
	Ongole Municipality—	
1.	One koneru (stone-faced tank or well with steps to descend in)—digging	500
2.	One koneru, revetment with stone	1,500
3.	Two round draw wells, each 14 feet in diameter—digging ...	300
4.	Do. revetment with stone protection walls and four wheels to each to draw water	700
5.	Repairs of a well, called Malekondah's well	500
	Total ...	3,500

* The only works that can be provided for are the roads and drainage of the town on a limited scale, for which purpose a sum of Rs. 4,000 for roads and Rs. 2,000 for drainage may be made available.

Exd. A. D. Xavier.

70 Copies.

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REVENUE.

No. 2864 W dy 12. x. 89.

Comd. to the S.E.

II Circle for information.

/sd/ R.R.E. D.B.

W.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 23rd September 1889, No. 791.

SEPTEMBER.

S. E. II Circle
C. E for I
C. E for Rp

Famine Relief in Nellore district.

List of works suitable for —.

21st September 1889, No. 1627, Judicial.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From W. A. WILLOCK, Esq., Acting Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vizagapatam, 12th July 1889, No. 580—10.

I have the honor to forward herewith my report on the administration of the Agency tracts of this district during the year 1888-89.

2. Having only assumed charge of the district after its conclusion, I can say but little of my own personal knowledge, but Mr. Turner has left a note on the subject which deals with some of the most important topics, which I enclose together with the reports of the Assistant Agents and the usual statements.

3. I regret to have to mention the death of the Maharajah of Jeypore's brother, Visvembhara Deo, of heart disease in June 1888. The Maharajah himself enjoyed good health and his son made fair progress under Mr. Marsh's able tuition, though it was somewhat hard to keep him to his work. The new Dewan, M.R.Ry. P. Purnayya Pantulu, Rao Bahadur, has assumed charge of his appointment, but I fear that it will be some months before he will be able to settle down steadily to the work of improving the Maharajah's administration. He should of course reside at Jeypore as much as possible, but at present there are some urgent calls for his presence in other parts of the district, which,I regret to say, will not be fully met for the next two or three months.

4. The season in the Agency was marked by the same unfortunate features as in the low country, and the rainfall was deficient as will be seen from the following statement :—

Name of Station.	Rainfall in		
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
1. Gudem	..	56·93	50·3
2. Gunupur	54·325	45·55	32·05
3. Koraput	58·6	66·3	44·5
4. Jeypore	77·1	86·78	60·3
5. Malkangiri	70·9	87·2	51·2
6. Nowrangapur	64·85	64·3	53·6
7. Paderu	65·9	46·31	34
8. Pottinghi	71·77	70·385	50·72
9. Rayaghada	50·8	56·3	31·35

In Gunupur and Rayaghada it was very deficient, but this does not seem to have affected the prosperity of those taluks much. Their cultivation is principally dry and the rains were seasonable for that and sufficient to prevent any serious loss. The crop above the ghâts was short on the whole, and a complete failure of the mango crop in the Special Assistant Agent's division and a partial failure in the Senior Assistant Agent's produced somewhat hard times for the poorer classes who subsist largely on this fruit during the hot season. No serious distress appears to have prevailed however.

5. Twenty sessions cases were disposed of during the year against nineteen in the previous one, but the number of persons concerned fell from 45 to 39. In seven of these cases the offence was murder, and six culpable homicide not amounting to murder. In one case the offender was sentenced to death. In magisterial work the most remarkable feature of the year is the increase in file of the Special Assistant Magistrate. The cases received by this officer have increased as follows :—

Year.	Cases received.
1885-86	51
1886-87	38
1887-88	85
1888-89	101

The Jeypore file also has become very heavy for a hill taluk (414 cases).

6. 551 civil suits were filed in the Agency courts during the year against 487 in the previous one, and, including those pending at its commencement, 523 were disposed of. My own file was clear of all arrears on the original side at the end of the year. The number of suits pending in other courts rose from 135 at the conclusion of 1886-87 and 196 in 1887-88 to 277. The increase lies almost entirely with the Gunupur and Jeypore Munsifs, whose arrears rose by 46 and 28. As Government is aware, the civil work of these two officers has of late increased to an extent which interferes with the discharge of their other duties somewhat seriously. Proposals made by Mr. Turner for the establishment of a Central Munsif's Court at Jeypore were lately rejected on the ground of the expense involved (*vide* G.O., No. 955, dated 3rd June 1889), but as in doing so Government expressed their recognition of the desirability of relieving the Taluk officers of the administration of civil justice if it could be done at a reasonable cost, I am endeavoring to frame fresh proposals on a scale which may receive approval. It is not the actual amount of work involved in the disposal of the civil suits which is the cause of the complaint, though even that to men who rarely are called on to exercise such powers and whose education and training have not been in that direction is much more serious than might be supposed. The real difficulty is the way in which the posting of civil cases hampers their movements about their taluks. For an officer who has to itinerate much through a large tract of wild and difficult country, to say where he will be on any given date is a matter of great difficulty and the source of much worry and annoyance. Mr. Turner's proposals regarding the new Agency boundary having been practically accepted by Government, the Gunupur Magistrate will shortly be relieved of this portion of his work. 11 appeals were instituted in the Agent's and 14 in the Assistant Agent's Courts during the year, against 8 and 13, and 7 and 2, respectively, in the two previous years. Only 4 appeals were pending disposal at its conclusion.

7. The following statement shows the hospitals existing in the Agency and their work during the year :—

No.	Hospitals.	Cases treated.		Remarks.
		1887-88.	1888-89.	
1	Gunupur	2,719	4,213	
2	Rayaghada	774	3,713	Opened at the end of 1887-88.
3	Bissemcuttack	..	1,059	Opened 23rd October 1888.
4	Jeypore	944	2,530	Opened 27th October 1887.

The Rayaghada hospital is located in a building constructed by the Senior Assistant Agent for the purpose, and another is being built at Gunupur by the Public Works Department. The Bissemcuttack hospital is but poorly provided for in a shed at present, but a proper building is under construction. The hospital at Nowrangapur was completed shortly after the close of the year. The attendance at all these hospitals is very satisfactory considering the scanty population of the localities in which they are situated.

8. By G.O., No. 842, dated 9th April 1888, the vaccine staff of the Agency was placed under the direct control of the Agent, but owing to a misapprehension no effect was given to this order till the receipt of G.O., No. 2398, dated 17th November 1888, in which Mr. Turner's draft rules were accorded approval. These place the vaccinators in direct subordination to the Deputy Tahsildars and give far greater powers of control to their superiors than they have hitherto exercised. The change was introduced too late in the year to produce any marked effect, but the Special Assistant Agent is well satisfied with the way things are now going on in his division, or would be were it not for the extreme numerical weakness of his staff of vaccinators. Government has acknowledged the insufficiency of the number of vaccinators employed, but there seems to be no prospect of funds being available for an increase at present. Still even the present staff should be able to show a very great improvement under the new system and indeed has already done so in the Special Assistant Agent's division. This division and the Senior Assistant Agent's have each a Deputy Inspector now and work is being much more carefully checked than formerly. The following table compares the results for the past two years :—

Name of Division.	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Number vaccinated.	Number successful.	Number vaccinated.	Number successful.
1. Principal Assistant Agent's division ..	717	712	707	707
2. Senior ,, ,, ,, ..	2,320	2,240	2,511	2,389
3. Special ,, ,, ,, ..	3,286	3,217	5,058	4,800

9. Education continues to make progress, but the difficulty of procuring teachers and keeping then at their posts is very great, particularly in the Special Assistant Agent's division, within which five more schools were opened during the year under review. In the Pálkonda Agency, three schools were opened for the first time and are reported to be doing very well. The following table shows the number of schools in the Agency and the pupils attending these at the end of the year :—

Name of Division.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
(1) Senior Assistant Agent's division	62	1,302
(2) Special ,, ,, ,, ...	20	523
(3) General Duty Deputy Collector's division	3	80
(4) Principal Assistant Agent's division	4	85

Mr. Elwin examined all the Government schools in his division and is satisfied with the improvement made in them. Mr. Taylor inspected all the schools in his division except those in the Nandapore country. The Kotepad and Malkangiri schools acquitted themselves very creditably both at his and the Assistant Inspector's examination. I regret to say that the reports about the Jeypore school, which should be the best of all, are far from satisfactory. The people of that town appear to take but little interest in education and are very indifferent as to the regular attendance of their children. Proposals for the opening of some additional schools are now with the Director of Public Instruction. Considerable progress has been made in providing the schools in the Special Assistant Agent's division with suitable accommodation.

10. There was a large decrease in the number of lives lost through the attacks of wild animals, which fell from 142 in 1887-88 to 91 last year. The destruction of dangerous animals was also more satisfactory, the number of tigers killed rising from 34 to 66 and of panthers from 141 to 205. The number of cattle killed is returned at 418, but this is probably not one-tenth of the true figure.

11. The Pottinghi taluk has been in a bad way of late, as will be seen from Mr. Turner's note. The greater part of it consists of villages belonging to the ruined Hill Pachipenta estate, and the Zemindar, being reduced to his last resources for money, has been raising sums by alienating afresh mokhassas and other villages which his predecessors had parted with by informal grants or otherwise long ago, thus

creating two or more claimants none of whom understand their true position to each village. In their struggles to uphold their respective rights the unfortunate ryots fare very badly and are continually being made the victims of whosoever can for the time being assert supremacy. The ryots of the acknowledged mokhassa villages are but little better off owing to the manner in which the Mokhassadars avail themselves of the petty service system which they enforce under the Rent Recovery Act. Of course if the ryots would complain this would be quickly put a stop to, but this step they are too ignorant and timid to take. Mr. Taylor has made some proposals to me on the subject of ameliorating their condition, but as I do not quite understand these and want to discuss the subject personally with him, I will not refer to details here. It is one which needs special attention, and I trust that I shall be able to report some progress towards improving the state of affairs in this part of the hills next year.

12. The matter just referred to is not the sole misfortune which the inhabitants of the Pottinghi taluk have suffered from during the past few months. The late permanent Sub-Magistrate—now transferred to Paderu—was far from efficient, and during six months' sick leave taken by him the taluk fell into very bad hands indeed, the Acting Sub-Magistrate's conduct being open to the gravest suspicion and his establishment's worse. The police seem not to have been behindhand to judge from the remarks in Mr. Turner's note (paragraph 26), and altogether I fear that the people have suffered much oppression and ill-usage. The Acting Sub-Magistrate, against whom nothing positive could be proved and who was utterly unfit to be trusted in such a position, has been made to retire, and I shall probably propose a reduction in his pension. The permanent Sub-Magistrate has been transferred to Paderu and a more efficient successor appointed in his place. His second gumastah is undergoing a sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment and altogether a most effective change has been made in the Deputy Tahsildar's office. I wish I could make a similar report about the police offenders referred to by Mr. Turner, but some mistakes appear to have occurred with regard to the inquiry which he intended to take place. From para. 26 of his note it seems that he contemplated an inquiry by the police department, but the Deputy Inspector-General did not understand this and awaited the result of an investigation by the Special Assistant Agent, which does not appear to have been ordered. Two criminal charges against the police connected with the incidents referred to by Mr. Turner were tried by him and the defendants acquitted, though he evidently thought the cases against them well founded, but no inquiry has been held as regards the official misconduct complained of. I shall see Mr. Taylor shortly and arrange what is to be done, but I fear that the time which has elapsed will render it difficult to bring these offenders to punishment.

13. *Principal Assistant Agent's Division.*—I regret that I can say but little of this part of the Agency. Mr. Power, the late Principal Assistant Agent, promised to forward his report from Kurnool, and informs me by wire that it was despatched on the 22nd ultimo, but it appears to have gone astray in the post. There was however, I understand, very little to report. This part of the Agency seems to make little or no progress owing, I believe, to the opium-eating habits of its population. The early part of the day is invariably spent in gratifying this craving and but little time or energy is left for work. I fear it is hopeless to think of curing the existing population of this habit, but a gradual but steady increase in the price will do much to keep it out of their children's way. It is a policy which may cause suffering to a few debauchees, but the benefit which it will confer on many will outweigh this over and over again. If discontent is caused by an increase of price it must be remembered that Government are deriving a very large revenue from the vice and that measures for its repression should constitute a first charge on that revenue.

14. The Principal Assistant Agent made two tours into the hills during the year. Going up the Minamalur ghât on the 19th November, he spent a couple of days at Paderu and visited Gangaraz Madgole returning to the plains by the same route on the 29th November. Starting again on the 19th January up the Lammasingi ghât, he worked round by Lotugedda and Chintapilli to Gudem and returned thence to Kristnadevipet *viâ* Peddavalsa and Koyyur, arriving at the former on the 1st February. 25 days in all were spent in the hills, an allowance which I cannot regard as sufficient,

particularly as the Lammasingi ghât seems only to have been visited once, but Mr. Power was in charge of the district for some months and was on other occasions called into head-quarters to look after work in the Huzur office during Mr. Turner's absence in remote parts of the district.

15. The grant for roads, &c., in the division was Rs. 3,400, of which the whole was utilized. The principal items were Rs. 1,585 for the Lammasingi ghât and Rs. 500 for that up to hill Madgole *viâ* Minamalur. I am not satisfied with the accounts I hear of the Lammasingi ghât.

16. Another school was opened during the year, raising the total to four. The average attendance has risen from 70 to 85 pupils.

17. *Special Assistant Agent's Division.*—Mr. Taylor was in charge of this division throughout the year and spent 216 days in camp. His touring was most extensive and embraced visits to every part of his division except the north-east corner of the Koraput taluk, a thinly inhabited and unimportant tract. The year was principally marked above the ghâts by an extraordinary increase in intercourse with the plains. In this district the ryots occupy much of their time during the dry season by long journeys in which they combine the vocations of carriers and traders in produce, and the double profit so obtained encourages them to attempt expeditions which would never be thought of otherwise. Led on by the comparatively low prices of the hills, these men seem to have forced their way this year into localities which have hitherto been almost cut off from the outer world, and though they raised rates in the hills and caused some distress by carrying away more grain than could be well spared after the poor harvest of the season, the tracts they visited will benefit greatly in the future from the relations with the outside markets which have been opened up in this way.

18. In paragraph 6 of his letter, Mr. Taylor refers to the deterioration of the condition of the Bondur Porjas of Jangor owing to the falling off in the value of hill produce. I have called the Maharajah's attention to the fact and asked that some relief may be afforded in the matter of the sist paid by them. Mr. Taylor then refers to the Sukma incident, in which 32 Jeypore ryots, &c, were arrested by the Sukma police while clearing a boundary for forest demarcation at the request of the authorities of the Central Provinces and are stated to have been ill-treated while in custody. The matter has been disposed of in G.O., No. 878, dated 20th May 1889, and all that now remains to be done is to fix the responsibility for the trespass committed by the Malkangiri people. From a hukum issued to them by the Malkangiri Amin, received through the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, directing them to clear the *old* boundary line (presumably one which had been the subject of a dispute decided against Jeypore by Colonel Saxton 20 years ago), it would appear that he was endeavoring to reopen this question, but the Special Assistant Agent has forwarded me a copy of the Amin's order which he obtained which contains no allusion to this old boundary. It has now to be decided which was the order actually sent to the persons arrested, as if the copy given to Mr. Taylor is correct, the Sukma people must have fabricated one bearing a forged signature. This unfortunate occurrence was due to the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, having asked for the assistance of the Maharajah's officials for demarcating certain boundaries for forest purposes in the north-west corner of the Agency in terms which led to instructions regarding aid being given being issued throughout the whole estate and which might have stirred up many long-settled disputes.

19. With regard to this I may as well observe that much friction exists between our Agency officers and the inhabitants of Jeypore on one side, and the Feudatory States on the other, which seems due to the laxity which prevails in the use of the Extradition Act, or I might rather say its disuse, as its provisions are frequently ignored and feudatory warrants executed in a very irregular manner. The impression that inhabitants of Jeypore are frequently arrested and produced before the courts of the Feudatory States without due reason or on malicious grounds seems prevalent, and I propose to insist on the provisions of the Act being strictly complied with in future.

20. Mr. Taylor again complains of the *vetty* service system and its crushing effects on the Jeypore villagers. When I visit the division I will look carefully into

the matter myself. The question is a difficult one to deal with and I believe the only true remedy to be the general improvement in the conduct and position of the Maharajah's establishment which we expect under the new Dewan's management. Hitherto he has not been able to do much in this direction as he has had important business to settle in the plains in connection with Madgole, the recovery of certain important papers from the late Dewan, Gade Appa Row and his brother Balaramdos (whose interference in Jeypore affairs gave so much trouble a few months back) and other matters. It should, I think, be clearly understood that his principal duty and the reason why his services have been lent to the Maharajah is that he should carefully and personally supervise the working of the revenue machinery of the estate and liberate the ryots from the corrupt practices and oppression now so prevalent amongst the Maharajah's subordinates. I am glad to be able to report that he has already taken an excellent step in this direction by prohibiting cultivation by the Maharajah's Amins, which of course is conducted under this pernicious *vetty* system. I also hear that the Maharajah is giving him his cordial support. From the little I have so far seen, I believe the confusion or worse which at present exists in many of the Amin's offices to be incredible. The Maharajah and his immediate staff seem to have absolutely no knowledge whatever even of the demand and collections of several of these divisions of the country.

21. The execution of public works was most satisfactory and the whole Government grant of Rs. 23,550 was utilized with the exception of the trifling sum of Rs. 40-13-9. The new jubilee ghât leading down to Jeypore was also almost completed. The road to the Central Provinces *viâ* Koraput was pushed on and earthwork completed to a distance of six miles beyond Raighar. The other roads and tracks and the rest-houses of the division were maintained as usual. The Nowrangapur hospital was not completed as it should have been, but the contractor had great difficulties to contend with. The progress of the works under the charge of the Public Works Department seem to have been unsatisfactory, but, of course, I am unable to speak from my own knowledge.

22. Mr. Taylor does not appear satisfied with the conduct of the Jeypore police. I am unable to express any opinion myself, but whatever their failings may be, they are well looked after. I will raise the question of the establishment of the two new police stations proposed by Mr. Taylor after I visit that part of the country, if it appears expedient. I believe that his recommendation with regard to Raneguda is well grounded. As for the new magisterial divisions proposed, it seems to me that some readjustment of the charges of the Koraput, Jeypore and Pottinghi Deputy Tahsildars should suffice. The latter has but little to do, though the area of his charge is great. Mr. Taylor is under a misapprehension with regard to the Police Act. It is in force in his division. What he really wants is the conservancy clause to be made applicable to certain towns, regarding which I have addressed Government in my letter No. 481, dated 13th June 1889. With regard to the suggestion made in paragraph 23 of his report, that it should not be necessary to forward warrants received from the Central Provinces authorities to the Agent for countersignature, I agree with him provided the present irregular mode of issue from the Feudatory States is amended. The matter is one which I can dispose of myself.

23. *Senior Assistant Agent's Division.*—The year has been a very uneventful one in the Senior Assistant Agent's division. Mr. Elwin spent 129 days in the Agency, a very ample allowance considering how well he knows it. Amongst other things he demarcated the Gaundra-Ittasinghi boundary conjointly with the Principal Assistant Agent, Ganjam. The effect of the demarcation is to transfer a small area, hitherto considered to belong to Jeypore, to the Gumma Bissoyi of Ganjam; but we have arranged that this will not involve any interference with the feelings of the Sowra holders, who will pay the Bissoyi his dues through the Gunupur Deputy Tahsildar.

24. The town of Gunupur was much improved by the present Deputy Tahsildar B. Narayanamurty Pantulu with the help of a grant of Rs. 600 from the Maharajah and Rs. 400 from the townspeople, and the inhabitants of Rayaghada contributed Rs. 200 towards improvements in the descent to the river there, a most troublesome

little ghât on the road to Párvatipur. The conduct of the Maharajah's Amins during the latter part of the year was satisfactory, though at its commencement the late Rayaghada Amin seems to have been behaving in a most scandalous manner. The suit brought by the Jeypore Maharajah to enhance the sist or tribute of the Singapur estate or recover possession was decided in his favor by Mr. Turner at the end of the year. I believe that there is no probability of the Rani paying the increased demand, so that unless Mr. Turner's decision is reversed on appeal, which I think improbable, the estate will pass into the Maharajah's hands—a change which I shall view with pleasure. The relations of the Tatrajah of Bissemcuttack with his feudatory patros of Kutnagedda, Ambadalla and Jugdalpore have not been satisfactory. The system of feudal tenure which prevailed in these parts when they were secluded from the rest of the world is breaking down and disputes of the sort must be expected. So long as they do not affect the Kuttayya Khonds who hold under the patros, they are of little consequence.

25. Rs. 3,400 was spent on opening out a new track on the road to the Central Provinces *viá* Ambadalla for the first few miles out from Rayaghada. Returning to this district after an absence of 10 years, I am surprised to find this road much where I left it. It has no doubt been considerably improved as a fair-weather track, but is still nothing more. I regard it as a long way the most important line of communication in the Agency, but I fear its prospects of ever being much better than it now is are doomed by the proposed extension of the ordinary jurisdiction into this part of the country unless Government comes to the aid of the District Board with a liberal annual contribution. I cannot see where the money for its construction is to come from otherwise. The course it takes is singularly devoid of good road-making materials, in spite of the proximity of the hills, and it will consequently be an expensive line to make. If the east coast railway is to be constructed however, I would not advocate any heavy expenditure on this road as a railway through the Rayaghada valley to Raipur must follow. Good work has been done on the Gunupur-Bissemcuttack road which is now passable for carts. This is an important line as it greatly facilitates cart traffic between the Salt factories at Naupada and Calingapatam and the Central Provinces *viá* Ambadalla. The other tracks and buildings were maintained in good order.

26. *General Deputy Collector's Division, Vizianagrum.*—The Pálkonda Agency is a small and unimportant tract. It has attracted notice in the reports of the last few years because it had just been taken under the direct management of Government, having up to that time being administered by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., the renters of the taluk. All arrangements regarding the change seem to have been very satisfactorily carried out now by the General Duty Deputy Collector, Vizianagrum, and I think that in future there will be nothing calling for the submission to Government of a separate report from that officer. It swells the bulk of my annual report in a manner quite disproportionate to the importance of the area. A short paragraph from the Agent would suffice. During the past year the revenue rose by Rs. 741, the increase being chiefly due to a large number of Kondapodus (or fields of hill cultivation) not hitherto charged for being discovered by the Revenue Inspector. The hill-people are reported to be well satisfied with the charge which has delivered them from the hands of the pestilential middlemen with whom they had to make terms hitherto, and though the nominal revenue they pay has increased considerably, I have no doubt but that they are large pecuniary gainers by the change.

27. It appears hitherto to have been the custom for the Assistant Agents to submit such statements as they think fit with their annual reports and these are printed in full with the usual Government order. I propose, with the approval of Government, to discontinue the submission of these statements in future, and substitute for them a short series in prescribed form which will admit of consolidation and afford Government the information they now get in a compact shape and complete for the whole Agency as is already done with the civil and criminal statistics. This will greatly reduce the bulk of the report.

28. A map showing the roads, &c., as they now stand, is under preparation and will follow in a few days.

29. I append the usual statement of hill tour charges for the sanction of Government:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of medicines supplied to the Special Assistant Agent's division and Paderu and Pottinghi taluks	93	0	0
Cost of medicines for Agent's camp during the hill tour ..	54	2	0
Cost of 3 new dhoolies and 2 chairs	98	12	0
Cost of warm clothing to Agent's establishment and that of the Paderu and Srungavarapukota taluks	177	0	6
Presents to Khond chiefs	24	5	6
Kalasee's pay	16	5	3
Special tappal cooly	17	5	9
Cost of carriage of records	169	10	0
Sundry charges	13	15	3
Total ..	664	8	3

Enclosures.

Appendix to the Hill Tour Report for 1888-89.

Note by H. G. Turner, Esq., C.S.

1. I left Párvatipur early in December on a tour through the Senior Assistant's division. I visited Rayaghada, Bissemcuttack and Gunupur. Thence I passed through the Sitampeta ghat, where I held a bhet of the villagers of the Pálkonda hills, returning to Vizagapatam by the Christmas holidays.

2. The revenue affairs of Rayaghada are in bad order owing to the conduct of the Amin, Gopal Row, now dismissed. This Amin having failed to pay rents to Jeypore and having refused to give his accounts, pleading that the latter were burnt in a fire that occurred in the Rajah's cutcherry under suspicious circumstances, has been ordered to absent himself from the Agency Tracts under pain of expulsion. His successor is of no experience and of no ability. The Dewan should appoint a new man who thoroughly understands revenue business. In Gunupur, the new Amin is a man of ability and energy. He understands the work, and sends his collections and accounts to Jeypore with regularity. Having busied himself to unearth and put down abuses, he is naturally unpopular with the people of the old school. His success in administration is entirely due to Mr. Elwin's help who supported him in every way. But Mr. Elwin now complains that the Amin is not so entirely obedient to his wishes as he expects him to be. This has been brought to the notice of the Dewan, who is told that without Mr. Elwin's help, the Amin's authority in the taluk is a thing of nought.

3. The Sub-Magistrate of Rayaghada is a new hand; he of Bissemcuttack is an old folly-stricken man, much in debt — and of not much use. Narainamurti Pantulu, the Deputy Tahsildar of Gunupur on Rs. 200 a month, is a first-rate officer, quite the best man for out-a-door administration in the whole district. He has been successively at Pálkonda, Sálur and Narsapatnam. Everywhere he has made his mark, and now at Gunupur, he is carrying into effect great improvements in village sanitation and roads.

4. Mr. Elwin is an excellent administrative and executive officer. He is very active, continually moving about, makes no fuss and looks into everything himself. His schools, hospitals and roads are all worked up well; and so far as funds permit, his vaccination establishment is also well up to the collar. He is a good linguist and knows the people of his division and all their wants and complaints.

5. The Singapur estate question is not yet settled. The claims of the Jeypore Maharajah over this estate and Bissemcuttack seem to me to be indisputably paramount, admitting of no such restrictions as are put forward by the Rani of Singapur. I say no more of this because questions bearing on this point will shortly come before me in the civil side of my court.

This suit has since been decided by Mr. Turner in favor of the Maharajah. He held the Singapur family to be merely tenants-at-will and directed the enhancement of the sist to Rs. 20,000.

(Signed) W. A. W.

6. The status of the Champa Rani seems imperfectly understood by the Senior Assistant. She was not merely a concubine of the late Rajah of Singapur. A Champa Rani, called also the Soona Mahadevi, is in the position of a morganatic wife, and she has, perhaps, a right to maintenance from the estate. The plea that she has villages given to her does not diminish this right. The villages are a personal appanage. She has also a right to live in the fort. The position of her son, Gopinath Deo, is as follows: Fearing that there would be an outbreak of Khonds in his favor I, in 1885, removed him from Singapur and kept him under tutelage in Vizianagrum.

When Mr. Marsh was appointed tutor to the Maharajah's son, I sent Gopinath Deo with the consent of the Maharajah and of Mr. Marsh to Jeypore to be a schoolmate of the young Rajah. The plan has turned out well. The question of Gopinath Deo's maintenance allowance stands in this way. He is a State detenu under Regulation II of 1819 and, as such, the family of the Zemindar is bound by law to maintain him. The Singapur people have been so negligent and remiss in sending the allowance which I fixed on as proper that, after patiently warning and waiting, I have been reluctantly obliged to issue process for its recovery. The arrears have since been paid up.

7. The proximate transfer of the greater part of the Senior Assistant's division from Agency to Ordinary will introduce a very considerable change in the future administration of this division. There will be great difficulty experienced in bringing the villages into harmony with our ordinary system of administration, and I strongly advise that Mr. Elwin be not transferred from the division until he has carried this new arrangement into effect. Owing to the entire lack of all accounts relating to the land, except some very inaccurate lists and receipts kept in the Amins' offices, a sort of villagewar settlement must be carried out jointly by the Deputy Tahsildars and the Amins. The Dewan should visit Mr. Elwin and arrange with that officer full details of the measure, and information should be gathered as to the procedure of similar settlements which may have been carried out elsewhere in the Presidency. Perhaps it would be useful if the Board of Revenue were to advise on the subject. The institution of a settlement of this sort will be of the greatest benefit to the future Revenue administration of those taluks, and there is no doubt that it will be heartily welcomed by the new Dewan, Mr. Purnayya Pantulu, as it will give him an insight into the state of the taluks which is at present simply unattainable. No measure of this importance has ever yet been introduced into Jeypore. It will be the foundation of some regularity of administration, and if carried out with system, moderation and tact, as I doubt not will be the case, if it be entrusted to Mr. Elwin to do, it will confer on the part of the Maharajah's dominions benefits hitherto unknown and undreamt of by the people. From these taluks the system should be extended to the Maharajah's taluks above the ghâts, where similar anarchy of administration is yet the vogue.

8. The Agency part of this division consists, broadly speaking, of two valleys—the Rayaghada valley and the Gunupur valley, divided by a lofty range of hills. The former valley runs up into the hills from Párvatipur to Rayaghada, 30 miles; 10 miles further on it bifurcates, one branch running up to Singapur, where the Musa ghât, 2,047 feet above M.S.L., blocks the way into Kalahandi, the other branch running to the right past Bissemcuttack up to Ambadalla where there is a singular gap in the chain of the Eastern Ghâts. The gap is 1,234 feet above M.S.L. Through this gap it was proposed to take the Vizagapatam Central Provinces Railway, and doubtless the project will be resuscitated in course of time. The Gunupur valley has its natural outlet through the Kimedi estate of Ganjam to Chicacole and Calingapatam, and, geographically speaking, the valley belongs to Ganjam, but, as it is the property of the Maharajah of Jeypore, it has always been a part of the Vizagapatam district. It is, therefore, plain that this Agency division requires two main roads, one running up from Párvatipur to Rayaghada, Singapur, Bissemcuttack and Ambadalla, the other running up from Chicacole through Butchi to Gunupur and thence to Godairy where it stops, the valley being closed in by the Khond hills. For purposes of administration cross roads are constructed, used by traffic to a certain extent, no doubt, but not I think by arterial traffic, though Mr. Elwin says a good deal of Gunupur traffic comes across to Párvatipur. These cross roads are from Párvatipur to Gunupur and from Gunupur to Bissemcuttack. Other roads and paths are from Párvatipur to Narainpatam and paths about the Khond and Soura hills. Now of all these roads, which are more or less in a forward state, the one now engrossing our attention is the Párvatipur-Rayaghada line.

9. The Government have recently made a special grant of Rs. 20,000 for this line, and it is being constructed by the District Board in anticipation of the transfer to the Collectorate mentioned above. The line is now in progress and it is being opened to Chollapadam. Mr. Elwin has made a very good fair-weather road from Chollapadam to Bissemcuttack. But it occurred to me that it might be worth while to make a road along the line surveyed for the railway and to run a tramway upon it until it could be converted into a railway, and if this be done, it would form an admirable feeder to the East Coast Railway branch line which at present is to terminate at Párvatipur. This suggestion is thrown out for consideration by my successor.

10. In G.O., No. 2398, Judicial, dated 17th November 1888, Government approved of my proposals for improving the vaccination operations in the Agency tracts, but as they were unable to find money, the scheme must remain in abeyance. However, when the proposed transfer to the ordinary takes place, the funds now employed in supporting the vaccination establishment in the Senior Assistant's division can, after making provision for vaccination in the Khond and Soura hills, which will remain Agency, be transferred to the Special Assistant's division and will nearly suffice for the introduction of the scale of staff shown to be required in my letter printed in Government Order quoted above, and now that the control of the work has been put wholly in our hands, I have no doubt that considerable progress will soon show itself. As a rule, the people are not averse to the operation.

11. There will be shortly three very nice dispensaries in this Agency division, to wit, Rayaghada, Gunupur and Bissemcuttack. At the first and last places the accommodation is now a shed open to the winds and rains of heaven. Nevertheless people present themselves in numbers for treatment. At Gunupur the police occupy the hospital, and the present building is placed inconveniently. The new hospital is, I understand, for the public, or at all events it will become to, as soon as it is brought on the strength of the District Board. The hospital assistants at all three places are quiet, well-behaved men, and, so far as I could learn, popular with, and attentive so, their patients.

12. Schools have made great progress in Mr. Elwin's division. The Normal class at Gunupur passed 5 out of 10 pupils that appeared at the last Special Upper Primary examination, one of the passed candidates being placed in the first class. This class should be retained at Gunupur for a few years more to train the teachers working in the Gunupur taluk. With this view, I recommended to the Director of Public Instruction the establishment of a Special Normal class at Jeypore instead of waiting till the Gunupur class could be shifted over there.

A fifth-standard class has been temporarily started in the Gunupur Primary school and there is every hope that it will ere long be made a first-grade middle school. The former Superintendent, who was remarked by Mr. Elwin as being too old and ignorant of Oriya, has been replaced by a young Oriya Matriculate. The salary result schools started by Government continue to do good work and more schools of that stamp are required in a few more backward places. Government sanction has not been as yet received for the new schools recommended in the last year's Educational report.

13. I passed through Durgi on my way from Bissemcuttack to Gunupur. A cart-road is now in course of completion along the route and the question of opening a police station here will take a new aspect. Government have recently vetoed the proposal (*vide* G.O., No. 380, dated 1st March 1889), relying on Colonel Porteous' views that it is not wanted being in a very remote spot. I cannot agree in this. Durgi is anything but a remote spot, being in point of fact on the highway between Gunupur and Kalahandi and the Singapur and Bissemcuttack people use the route to Kimedi. While on the subject, I would remark that I do not know why Colonel Porteous should take exception to our reverting to the old system of police stations. He quotes Mr. Elwin's statement that the police are a terror to the people when isolated, but it seems to me that the true remedy is to improve superintendence and control and this is what Mr. Elwin meant. We cannot do without the police—the people have a right to police protection and where the police are kept in order, villagers welcome the constables. It is and was intended to be but a temporary arrangement to concentrate the police in large stations, and it has been done thus exceptionally for two reasons: one is where it is necessary to use the police as a garrison because of the lawlessness and wildness of the people, the other where the unroaded and jungle-covered nature of a country prevented proper control of the police except at a very extravagant cost for Superintendents and Inspectors.

So far as the last point is concerned it has happened, as I quoted in my letter, No. 90, of 4th February 1889, that of twelve stations in Jeypore above the ghâts abolished by Mr. Carmichael (Poroghur was transferred to Raeghar), three have been reopened and four new ones sanctioned, the reason being that we have an Assistant Superintendent now in Jeypore, besides the Superintendent. It seems to me that this reversion to the old order is but a legitimate consequence of improved control, and I do not see why it should be taken in the adverse spirit that Colonel Porteous views it in. Similarly, in the Senior Assistant's division, a gradual reversion to the old order of stations is a legitimate consequence of the opening out of the country and the settling down of the hostile tribes. Government have so far recognized that the country is undergoing rapid change for the better as to have sanctioned the consideration of the question of pushing back the Agency border. This is the result of roads, schools and magisterial authority; and it should, in my opinion, be accompanied by a reversion to the orthodox police system of the ordinary tracts. Colonel Porteous thinks that to do so would reflect strongly on police reputation. I, on the contrary, think that their reputation will suffer if they do not follow on the lines of improved administration.

14. I left for Jeypore on the 20th January, entered the Agency tracts at Sunki on the 24th, and passing through Pottinghi and Koraput, arrived at Jeypore on the 30th idem. I stayed a week at the capital and then marched back to the plains, *vid* Sogaru, Araku and Anantagiri, arriving at Vizagapatam on the 1st March. The tour was restricted in extent because I expected to leave Vizagapatam early in April and desired to give myself a month at head-quarters to work off arrears and to leave a clean file to my successor.

15. The Maharajah is in good health. He has lost his own brother during the past year and the Soona Mahadevi, the second Rani, has also departed this life. The young Rajah, or Yuva Rajah, as his title is, is making fair progress under Mr. Marsh, who continues at his post. This gentleman is somewhat ailing, but he does not intend to take leave this year if he can possibly help it. Next year he will take either three months or six months and care should be taken to provide an efficient substitute during his absence. His pupil is bright and sociable, but he is not gifted with application or with great intellectual power and unremitting attention to his studies must be continually required of him.

16. The Maharajah is still involved in suits regarding the acquisition of Madgole and the assertion of his rights to Kaliyan Singapur. The adoption made by Madgole having been disallowed by the Privy Council, that estate, or what there is of it unmortgaged, passed into the care of the Senior Rani from the Court of Wards, and the parties—the Rani and the Maharajah—are left to fight it out or compromise the suit as they deem best. Meanwhile, the estate is in almost inconceivable mismanagement, and it affords another instance of the great need there is for introducing into the Presidency an Encumbered Estates Act, as I have elsewhere advocated.

17. The new Dewan, Purniah Pantulu, Rai Bahadur, accompanied me to Jeypore and entered on his duties at once. He will have a very great deal of uphill work to do, but the Maharajah has confidence in him, and to create order through such a vast territory as Jeypore *cum* Madgole will be an undertaking second to none in importance, and promising results that may build up for Purniah Pantulu a reputation second to none in the Presidency. It is a matter of satisfaction that we have been able, after some trouble and delay, to effect this appointment, and for myself I much regret that I shall not have the pleasure of watching the regeneration of the country in which I have taken so much interest for so many years of my service.

18. The one thing needful now is to open out Jeypore by railway, running a branch line to the East Coast Railway up from the Vizagapatam harbour, as far as Kotpad and Nowrangapur, to be eventually extended west into Bustar and north to Raipur. It will be remembered that when it was proposed to join Raipur with Vizagapatam by rail, two routes were reconnoitred by the late Mr. Nordmann—the west route and the east route. The latter was eventually adopted because of the obstacles offered by the ascent from Sálúr to Pottinghi, by the awkward country across the 3,000 feet plateau, and by the steep descent to the Jeypore plateau. I have minutely studied this line, both locally and assisted by Mr. Nordmann's notes, and I am certain that had that able reconnoitier not been bound by his instructions, he never would have attempted to carry his eastern line across the upland from Sálúr to Septam as he was obliged by his orders to do.

19. The question of the connection of Raipur with Vizagapatam by railway must be re-opened so soon as the East Coast Railway has been financed. The first point to lay down clearly is this, that to open the country beyond the ghâts lying between the Vizagapatam seaboard and the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, two lines are necessary—one to follow for some distance the eastern route chosen by the Government for the Raipur-Vizagapatam line, the other approximating to the line alluded to above as the western line reconnoitred by Mr. Nordmann.

Instead, however, of the former line bearing away to the west after getting into Kalahandi, it ought to bear away to the east and join the Bengal-Nagpore system between Seetarampore and Belaspore passing near Sonepore and Sumbulpore. It will be observed that this proposal was once under discussion, and there is no doubt that this is the proper route for that east line.

If this idea were to be carried out, I believe that the two lines should diverge from Rayaghada, whence there is a gradual ascent to the 3,000 feet plateau *vid* Combacotta and Luchmipur without any particularly noticeable ghât all the way. The ascent is a little over 2,000 feet in 35 miles.

(Intld.) W. A. W.

20. However, this east line, whether it runs to Raipur or not, could never tap the Jeypore-Bustar level. Nor would it in the least degree lend any aid to the development of those inland countries. It were as vain to expect that the Mysore plateau could be tapped by the north-west branch of the Madras line as to state that a line running from Párvatipur through Rayaghada to Kalahandi would have the remotest effect on the midland districts of Jeypore and Bustar. These latter districts are really the gardens of all the country between the Godávari and the Mahánadi. The plains of Vizagapatam are not a fertile country, nor is Ganjam. Kalahandi is, I understand, sparsely inhabited, and nothing can be expected of the ghâts but mountain produce.

21. But the fertility of Jeypore beyond the ghâts and of Bustar, with 70 inches of rainfall, a flat upland plateau, 10,000 square miles in extent, fairly well populated and capable of providing lands for numbers of ryots from the over-crowded Vizagapatam district, is quite in a different category. Now that the Pottinghi ghât has been opened to traffic, notwithstanding the fact that the route across the upland is still unmade, the quantities of carts which during the last six months have poured across to Kotpad, Singapur, even far away into Bustar, are almost beyond sober belief. It is said that as many as 1,000 carts a day have been up, and the average daily traffic is variously computed up to 500 carts. In ten weeks, since the commencement of the current calendar year, 2,000 carts a week passed up the Sálúr ghât, and the tolls at the foot of it were sold this year at an advance of 167 per cent. over last year's knock-down bid. The cost of conveying produce in carts is three annas a ton per mile, and if a railway were to offer to convey it at one anna per ton per mile, it would doubtless get the whole traffic into its hands. Now the lead by the route presently to be explained from Vizagapatam harbour to the centre of this granary is about 160 miles, so that every ton of produce would exhibit a gross income of Rs. 10. What is the amount of produce exported from Jeypore and Bustar is hard to say, and it is still harder to make any forecast of the amount of produce that would be sent out of the country if railway facilities were afforded. Owing to the high prices in the plains, exports have been this season chiefly of food stuffs. But there are many other staples which would be certainly sent to port, such as cotton, wheat, oil-seeds, sugar, forest produce, hides and horns and timber. Cotton cultivation is

not yet developed, because cotton could not be exported to pay on pack bullocks. There is insufficient seed wheat in the country for a great development, but there are thousands of acres fitted to grow wheat. In point of fact, the Bustar and Jeypore plains are geographically part of Chhatisgahr, and are as well suited to grow wheat as that great granary. As for oil-seeds, a certain portion of Bustar is spoken of as the oil-seed raj, so bounteous are the crops of gingelly and rape in that region. Sugar-cane would be grown in abundance if jaggery could be exported. Enormous tracts of land are fitted to grow this staple. As for forest produce, such as lac, dammer, myrabolans, tusser cocoons, and nuts of various kinds, there would spring up a large trade in these, for the forests are full of them; and touching the sâl wood there is sufficient sâl timber within a few miles of the proposed line to supply sleepers for the whole East Coast Railway from Madras to Calcutta. Not one single log of this timber has yet been carried across the upland into Vizagapatam.

22. The inland import trade is not yet advanced beyond the primitive stage. There are no goods taken into the country but tobacco, salt, piece-goods and bangles. Even the salt trade alone would, reckoning the population at half a million and annual consumption per head at $\frac{1}{4}$ maund (Bengal), amount to 125,000 maunds, and I think it probable that this railway would eventually supply salt to a considerable portion of Chhatisgahr. Putting all these things together, it is not amiss to consider that the traffic into and from this Jeypore-Bustar region would far more than double itself within a short period after the line is opened. Sixty thousand rupees a mile would probably suffice to build this line. One hundred and sixty miles of line would be required at first, representing a capital outlay of 100 lakhs. Supposing that half the gross income went to working expenses, there would be an ample margin to raise the capital required for constructing the line. If the line were undertaken by a company, possibly arrangements could be made with the Maharajahs of Jeypore and Bustar to subsidize the line by grants of land, leases of forests and so forth, the details and extent of which could be proposed after we know what the London financiers require in the somewhat similar case of the Chittagong-Assam Railway, concessions relating to which are, it is understood, now under the consideration of the Government of India.

23. The alignment of a railway from Vizagapatam Harbour *viâ* a pass near Anantagiri to Nowrangapur, which may be taken to be the centre of the granaries above described, presents the following features:—

(1) A running distance of 30 miles from Vizagapatam to the foot of ghâts starting at M.S.L. and ascending to 200 feet.
(2) A mountain section ascending to 3,000 feet above M.S.L.
(3) The traversing of the 3,000 feet section.
(4) The descent from the 3,000 feet level to the Jeypore-Bustar plains which lie at 2,000 feet above M.S.L.
(5) The traversing of the inland plains to the first terminus fixed on, which is taken to be at or near Nowrangapur.

The East Coast Railway branch line from Vizagapatam to a station in the neighbourhood of Kottavalsa, 15 miles distant from Vizagapatam, would be utilized for this end of the first section. Leaving Kottavalsa, the line would run to enter the hills either along the present trunk road to Bodara or Devupalli. The main thing to keep in view is the best point for commencing the ascent of the ghâts. There is plenty of room to ascend the ghâts either from Bodara or from Devupalli. The barometer at the former place reads 29·45 ($10\frac{1}{2}$ A.M.); at the watershed at the top of the pass between Samba and Nimmiguda it reads 26·475 ($7\frac{1}{2}$ A.M.)

There are two rivers that debouch into the plains—one at Kasipuram, 4 miles beyond Bodara, and one at Devupalli. The Kasipuram river, known also as the Peddagunda stream, rises behind the north end of the Galikonda range, and, flowing round it, passes down through the remarkable gap in the hills which strikes the eye when attention is directed to the mountain chain from a distant point, as, for instance, on the parade ground at Vizianagrum. This gap appears to me to have been caused by some convulsion of nature, and its formation is perhaps associated in some way with the remarkable limestone outcrop at that point. The Borra cave has been previously described, and also the limestone dyke through which the Peddagunda stream has bored a subterranean passage. At the outlet of the stream through a most romantic grotto, its entrance festooned by maiden hair fern, the barometer reads 27·40 (7 A.M.).

The other stream mentioned as debouching at Devupalli rises on the eastern slopes of the Galikonda range, one branch runs down from Konduba, near Dhamuku, and it might be possible to cross the watershed which divides the last stream from the Peddagunda river.

Either, therefore, the latter valley might be followed from its summit behind the Galikonda range all the way down to the foot, or, passing from that valley, at or near Borra, a tunnel might conduct the line into the Dhamuku valley. The latter arrangement would perhaps provide an easier gradient than the former. It requires more knowledge than I possess to state which of the two routes is preferable, for regard must be had to the expenses of construction and working, that is, whether a short line and heavy gradients are more or less financially advisable than a long line and easy gradients. But so far as the physical difficulties are concerned, it is, I think, apparent that this Peddagunda valley, stretching, as it does, from the foot of the hills right round

the Galikonda chain into the interior, with its head thrown back into the country behind, presents a remarkably favorable feature for the construction of a railway. The length of this section would depend entirely on the gradients used. I see Mr. Nordmann proposed various gradients on a similar elevation, and his lengths of line varied accordingly from 19 miles to 32 miles. Having an intimate knowledge of both passes, I have no hesitation in saying that the Peddagunda valley route is infinitely easier, and, what is of the highest importance, far less feverish. In fact, I would undertake to say that, as soon as work has progressed a little on this line, the fever would practically disappear. I know this from the work carried on under me in constructing a road near this valley through Anantagiri, and from the coffee estate openings which the Maharajah has made in the vicinity under my personal superintendence. From the crest of the Peddagunda valley, at the watershed between Samba and Nimmiguda, the descent into the Aruku valley is a matter of 70 feet, and there is no difficulty about working out a gradient at 1 in 226, if necessary. The valley is entered at a barometric reading of 26·45, and at Araku, 5 miles further inland, it reads 26·8, but these and following readings are taken by another observer. Following the valley of the Poteru river, the line would run through the chain of hills separating Araku from Padwa valley, which it enters at 26·975. This section presents one difficult, cramped pass, which might require a short tunnel near the village of Chotwa. The distance from Araku to Pedwa would be about 18 miles. From Araku the valley of the Poteru is abandoned, and the alignment makes for Sogaru on the watershed of the Guradi or the Dadi river. On the Sogaru saddle the barometer reads 26·8. At this point is the head of a long valley leading down to the Kholab. Jeypore is 1,955 feet above M.S.L., and my barometer reads there 27·9. The distance by the route which will be taken by the railway from Sogaru to Jeypore is about 40 miles, and the only difficult part in it is the gorge of the Kholab. I halted a day on my route from Jeypore to examine this gorge, and I found at the head of it at a place near the angle of the river at Bargea in the map, where there is a cascade called Pokki Dudamma, the barometer read 27·3. Allowing this point to be 500 feet above Jeypore, and recognizing that at this part of the line a heavier gradient than 1 in 100 is unadvisable, we should require ten miles of hill side cutting to accomplish the descent. Five miles of this would be heavy work, but the other five miles could be worked out along the western slope of the hills at a much less cost.

	Height in feet.
From Bowdara (foot of ascent) to watershed ascent.	2,890
From watershed to Bosbera (in the open country) descent	70

The middle level once gained, there is nothing to prevent a railway being carried to Nowrangapur, or Bustar, or wherever it might be found necessary.

The mileage is as follows:—

	Miles.	Miles.
Vizagapatam Harbour to foot of hills at Bodara		35
To summit of pass, say		28 *
Across the plateau to Pokki waterfall—		
To Araku	5	
To Padwa	18	
To Sogaru	15	
To Pokki waterfall	22	
	—	60
To Jeypore		15
To Nowrangapur		25
From Nowrangapur to Raighar (*vide* Mr. Nordmann's report, *Fort St. George Gazette* Supplement, 12th December 1882, page 43)		185½
Vizagapatam Harbour to Raipur		348½
Eastern route surveyed by Mr. Cregeen *ibid* page 87		372
Western route *ibid* page 88		356 to 343

24. That the route now advocated is the most direct is seen at once by a glance at the map. The respective values of the eastern and western routes were summed up by Colonel Shaw-Stewart (see his letter to Secretary, Government of India, *ibid* page 89). He preferred the eastern route because of the serious engineering difficulties between Sálúr and Pottinghi, and because of the fever and singularly enough "because the Jeypore uplands are more sparsely populated and have a poorer soil than any similar portion in either of the routes in question."

* 2,890 feet at 50 feet per mile = 27 miles 646 yards. Descent, 70 feet at 50 feet per mile = 1,166 yards. Total ghât line = 28 miles.

So far as regards the engineering difficulties, there is no doubt that his view was right. As regards the fever, I never have thought anything of it, and believe it to be but a foolish bugbear. But with respect to the poorer soil of these uplands and the sparse population, I suppose no more erroneous description of the country was ever penned. Government, I am aware, have taken this view of the condition of the upland plateau, and they refer to it when I bring forward from time to time the necessity of opening out the Anantagiri ghât. Remembering this, I took particular notice of the country between Jeypore, Sogaru, Padwa and Araku on my way home the other day. I can only reiterate my often-asserted statement that there is no finer upland country in the Madras Presidency than these Nandapur plateau. I have seen the Mysore uplands and the Madanapalle country, but to compare such lands with their rocky soil, scanty rainfall and wretched cultivation with Nandapur is to couple two things together which have nothing more in common than a similitude of elevation above the sea. The soil of the country about Nandapur, which was the capital of the Maharajahs of Jeypore for generations and must have supported a large population, is so fertile that the ragi grows there four feet high and the profits of such ragi cultivation are not inferior to the profits of rice-growing. Let it be remembered that there is a rainfall of 70 inches in the upland. The whole country for ten miles on each side of the line from Padwa to Pokki is cleared of forest. There are villages every two or three miles; the peasants are a hardy, muscular race, and the only thing that is wanted is a road into the country, which I have persistently advocated in vain. Kasipuram, at the foot of the Galikonda range, is now one of the largest markets in the district, and I venture to say that if the cart-road be completed across the hills—*some five or six miles, which are already traced*, only remain to be done—the traffic into the hills from this point will be but little, if anything, inferior to the traffic on the Sálúr-Pottinghi ghât. I commend this project to my successor. Government have only vetoed my proceeding with the work because they have taken an erroneous view of the case. The veracities are with me. Perhaps my successor's views, which I am quite certain will be the same as mine, may induce Government to reconsider their objections. Had this ghât been opened to cart traffic, the produce from the Nandapur plateau would certainly have had as much influence on Vizianagrum prices during the present scarcity as has occurred in Sálúr and Bobbili by the opening to traffic of the Sálúr-Pottinghi ghât.

25. The agricultural wealth now latent of the Jeypore and Bustar countries is only to be inferred by minute study of various extracts of reports bearing on the subject. It is known to no more than some hundred thousand ignorant people who live in and trade with those countries and to a few units of officials. To attract attention to the opportunities for trade that lie waiting there for the hand of commerce has been my aim for years past. The opening of the few cart-roads has done something to this end.

26. The condition of Pottinghi taluk in its revenue, police and magisterial aspects leaves much to be desired. The permanent Sub-Magistrate was on leave for six months, and I had appointed one of the ablest of the unpassed head gumastas of the low taluks to act for the absentee. The man so appointed was formerly tried above ghâts and he had not given entire satisfaction. I had severely reprimanded him, and he promised never to offend again. But he has most grossly belied the promise. Taking advantage of the absence of Messrs. Taylor and Young on their long Malkangiri trip, he behaved in a manner which is hardly to be credited. Exceeding and abusing his powers, arbitrarily issuing warrants, taking bribes from people to prostitute justice to private ends, are some of the complaints made against him. He has been suspended, and Mr. Taylor is inquiring into his conduct. Probably stimulated by so pernicious an example, the police have not been slow to walk in his footsteps, and so audacious had their conduct become that two petitioners, one at Pottinghi and the other at Padwa, were actually forcibly prevented by the police from coming to me with complaints against themselves. It seemed probably that the Acting Inspector was privy to this conduct, and there is further grave suspicion that he has falsely accused a respectable inhabitant of Araku of theft to gratify private spite. It is also openly asserted that the Inspector is a man of the worst character. The charges have been referred to the Deputy Inspector-General and the Superintendent who have suspended the implicated personages previous to inquiry.

There has been a misunderstanding about this. The Deputy Inspector-General thought that Mr. Taylor was holding the inquiry.
(Intld.) W. A. W.

27. With regard to the condition of the ryots, Hill Pachipenta is split up among a number of petty village lords, who, it is stated, abuse the ryots, ill-treat them, force them to accept cowls and generally behave in a high-handed and lawless way. Mr. Taylor has been instructed to proceed through Pottinghi taluk as soon as he returns from Nowrangapur side, and to submit a report on the condition of the ryots, in view to seek from Government, if necessary, power to take the whole of the Hill Pachipenta under management. I know of no other way to efficiently put a stop to a condition of affairs that few would believe could possibly exist in a country under British control. There is a very important question involved in disclosures of this sort. What are we to do to keep the ryots from being oppressed by the landlords, to maintain the police in their proper subordination to law, to prevent Magistrates from abusing their powers? One thing I can see plainly, and that is we must give the people better opportunities for bringing to notice

instances of oppression. Now in the Pottinghi taluk what opportunity had the aggrieved persons in the above cases for putting themselves in communication with the superior officers? None whatever, unless they were prepared to walk perhaps 100 miles to Court, paying their own batta and making it known publicly that they were off on such an errand. Had I not chanced to pass through the taluk, where I am well known, I do not believe that the alleged oppression of the police would have been made subject of complaint. Mr. Taylor's attention had been directed to the Sub-Magistrate's dealings, but not till after the latter had left the taluk and had returned to his permanent appointment in the plains. The petitioner, who, as narrated above, was forcibly removed from almost the precincts of my Court by the police, was a well-to-do village headman whom I had known for years, and with him came another headman, also well known to me, who, in fact, put me in possession of the facts of the case. Had it not been for the last person, I should never have heard of the case at all. This only shows what powers the police have in these places, or, as Mr. Elwin said last year, "The police are a terror to the people" and so they are, as has only recently been publicly admitted by our late Viceroy, where they are uncontrolled by publicity, and where their acts are unchecked by a corrupt, a lazy, or incompetent Sub-Magistrate. I believe it be wholly impossible for a Superintendent to control his police unaided by the public. How can he know what occurs if he has a rogue of an Inspector between him and the constables? Although the remark is hardly germane to the subject in hand, I am certain that the magistracy should be invested with more control over the police than is now the case; and my opinion on this head is not confined to the Agency administration, but embraces as well the ordinary jurisdiction of Divisional Magistrates in the plains. I am very strongly of opinion that Divisional Magistrates should have the powers of punishing departmentally all constables below the grade of an Inspector, subject to an appeal to the District Magistrate.

28. There is no doubt that, notwithstanding that we have cut the Koraput taluk into three in the last few years, the Pottinghi portion of it is still too large for one Sub-Magistrate. So is the Jeypore taluk; the Sub-Magistrate is paralysed by the work he has to do. Briefly, I strongly advise two more Sub-Magistrates being appointed to the Special Assistant's Division—one being placed at Sogaru, a healthy place to the south-west of Pottinghi and some 30 miles from that station and about the same distance from Koraput. Similarly, I would place another Sub-Magistrate at Kotpad. Statistics* dealing with the measure are appended.

* These statistics have not been furnished. No order on the subject was issued by Mr. Turner. The question will be raised again if I find it desirable.
(Intld.) W. A. W.

29. Again let us insist on more post offices and lines being opened across this upland. The Government have distinctly ordered this to be done (*vide* G.Os. Nos. 1336 and 873, Financial, dated 22nd December 1887 and 22nd November 1888, respectively), and I have just called the attention of the department to the special requirement there is for a line traversing the Nandapur taluk. This line should start from Pottinghi, thence to Nandapur, Padwa, Araku, Dhamuku post office and Srungavarapukota post office. A branch should proceed from Padwa *vid* Wondragedda to Paderu post office. We are now opening schools at these villages, and it is of the utmost importance to our administration that these postal lines be set on foot, and I believe they will be of material use to prevent magistrates and police from abusing their authority. I trust that the Government may be pleased to endorse these remarks and give them their full sanction.

30. I regret to say that I was not favorably impressed by the amount of work done by the Public Works Department during the last year on the Pottinghi-Koraput road. Neither was there much show of work at the Sunki bridge. There have been two sad deaths on the work during the year. In November, Mr. Knowles died suddenly of hæmorrhage caused by internal rupture. He was a most hard-working official, of cheerful disposition and thoroughly enamoured of his work. Later on in February, Mr. Donovon, a temporary hand employed as a supervisor, also died suddenly of an aneurism. He was a man of sterling parts, long known to me and to my brother, under whom he had worked for many years in the Travancore Hills. I have stated specifically the causes of death in both cases, for of course both deaths are put down by the many headed to fever and the deceased officers are cited as victims to the deadly climate; but the facts are as I have stated them to be, and I derived them from the apothecaries who were in charge of the cases. It is matter for grave consideration why it is should be the case that with willing and energetic officers of this description the work turned out should be so deplorably slack. I cannot avoid the conclusion that there must be some impediment due to the system, but I am unable to put finger on the very spot where the system fails. Perhaps if the work were placed under an Executive Engineer of the rank and powers of a District Engineer with a free hand over all the works beyond Sálúr and let him be entirely independent of the Waltair officer. Only one bridge along the whole line has been completed and a very few culverts; the earthwork and metalling is fairly forward at the Koraput end, but at the Pottinghi side very little work has been done. It does seem extraordinary that with such a staff as is employed on this road—only 30 miles long—it should take all these years to complete it. The buildings at Koraput are also in a backward state, though there is now no difficulty about chunam, and brickyards are plentiful. I think the whole question demands the

closest scrutiny of Government, and I take the liberty of suggesting that all nonsense on the subject of fever be eliminated from consideration. Give the supervising staff warm quarters to live in, with wooden floors and ceilings, fire places and similar comforts, which I admit are essential, and these parts will be as healthy to live in as Bangalore, or as any other 3,000 feet plateau in India.

31. The Jubilee ghât is finished so far as the earthwork is concerned, and it will be open to traffic early in April. It is a very fine trace and far superior to the old line up and down which carts struggle with great difficulty. Much credit is due to Mr. Taylor for the interest he has taken in this work, which has been well supervised under him by Chellapathy, the Sub-Magistrate of Koraput.

From the Special Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam District, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Koraput, 16th April 1889, Extra No. 151.

I have the honor to submit my report on this division for the last official year 1888-89.

	Touring days.
Camp	216
Vizagapatam	62
Koraput	87

2. I remained in charge of the division throughout the year. During that time I spent 216 days in camp, made 124 marches and travelled in all 1,279 miles.

3. Throughout the month of April I was detained at Koraput by civil suits and other miscellaneous work, which required my attendance at head-quarters. On the 9th May I commenced my first tour, which took me through the Nandapur country and that portion of Hill Madgole which lies within my division to Araku, and thence through Hill Pachipenta to Pottinghi. The chief places visited by me were Nandapur, Soguru, Siyamkota, Kilagada, Wondragedda and Araku. Considering the length of time that the portion of Hill Madgole through which I passed has remained unvisited, there were, with the exception of numerous petty suits, very few complaints made to me. From Pottinghi, I proceeded direct to Vizagapatam, where I remained for nearly two months in charge of the Principal Assistant Collector's office in addition to my own duties. Leaving Vizagapatam again on the 20th August, I returned to Koraput, after an absence of nearly four months on 28th August.

4. On 11th September, I started out on a tour in the Jeypore taluk, which took me as far as Govindapalli and Mathili in Malkangiri, and thence *viâ* Ramagiri to Koraput (1st October). On 8th October, I made a short trip in Nandapur and returned on the 19th idem for the purpose of superintending the Special Test examinations, which were for the first time held in this division. I finished up the month by a rapid trip through Jeypore to Borigumma and back by Paniguda for the purpose of road inspection. On 9th November, Mr. Young and myself started on a prolonged tour through the Malkangiri taluk. We passed first through the western portion of the Nandapur country to Badiguda and thence over the difficult Jangar hills, inhabited by the Bandur or naked Porajas, to Kondakamberu, hence to Motu in the extreme south of the taluk, whence we returned *viâ* Podai and Venkatampolem to Malkangiri. From Malkangiri we journeyed *viâ* Temrupalli and up the Kotapalli Ghât to Ramagiri, where Mr. Young left me. From Ramagiri I proceeded *viâ* Bogdari to Kotpad and returned to Koraput along the road by Borigumma and Jeypore, reaching head-quarters on 20th January. On 30th idem, I left with Mr. Turner for Jeypore. From Jeypore Mr. Turner returned to the plains through the Nandapur country, whilst I myself proceeded on a tour in the Nowrangapur taluk. Following the main road as far as Omerkot, I branched off *viâ* Omergam to Raigarh and Bani. I returned along the western side of Nowrangapur through Jorigam, Maindalpur and Tentulikunti to Singapur, arriving at Koraput on the 25th March.

5. Thus in the course of the year I visited every portion of my division except Girligumma and Lachmipur in the Koraput taluk. I was unable to visit this part owing to want of time, caused partly by my enforced absence on the plains and partly by the unusual length of my tour in Malkangiri.

6. (3) *Condition of the people*—(*a*) *Jeypore*.—During my Malkangiri tour, I only received three complaints which were worthy of mention. The first complaint was made by the Bandur Porajas at Jangor. These people complained of the loss they suffered by the non-demand for myrabolans during the last three years. Formerly they used to obtain some Rs. 500 annually by the collection and sale of this produce to Brinjaries and others, whilst now it is absolutely unsaleable. I inquired into the cause of this and found that it was due to the fact that during the last few years the market value of myrabolans has declined in price by about one-half and hence it is no longer profitable for Brinjaries to penetrate into remote parts for the collection of the same. There is obviously no remedy for this state of things, and all I could do in the matter was to notify to the Brinjaries and other traders at Motu that there was a large accumulation of this

produce for sale in the villages in question. As these hill people are extremely poor and formerly relied to great extent on their profits from this source for the payment of their sist, it would not be unreasonable for them to demand a slight reduction in the rate of sist paid by them.

7. The second complaint was made to me by the traders at Motu These persons complained of the irregular manner in which passes were issued for forest produce by the Maharajah's officials at Motu, and also of the want of any uniform scale of measures which caused them considerable loss and inconvenience. Though the matter was not one which strictly demanded any interference on my part, yet at the request both of the traders and of the amin, I drafted a few simple rules regarding the punctual measurement of produce and issue of passes, which satisfied the wants of the traders and which the amin promised to observe in future. The amin further promised to procure a set of scales and weights in order to obviate the difficulty caused by the variation in the measures formerly used. The amin on the other hand preferred some complaints regarding the unlicensed felling of timber. In this matter, owing to the extremely lax system under which the forest revenue from this source is collected, I was unable to interfere. At present licenses are nominally granted to fell timber, but the timber is only actually measured on its arrival at Motu; before removal from that place there is absolutely no real check upon the amount of timber felled. I saw thousands of logs lying in the forest in the south of Malkangiri that had apparently been felled and left to season or to rot in anticipation of licenses being granted for its removal. As I had reason to believe that some of the so-called "Sayer" duties levied by the Maharajah's officials were not really taxes on forest produce, but partook rather of the nature of transit duties, to which the Maharajah is not entitled, I made a special inquiry into this source of revenue. I found that, in addition to licenses for the felling and removal of timber, charges were levied on the following articles before removal from Motu, viz., myrabolan, lac, resin, wax, tamarinds, horns, skins of wild animals and goats and grass mats. The only objectionable items are the two last mentioned, viz., skins of goats and grass mats. The former is doubtless intended as a grazing tax, but at the same time it is essentially a transit duty, as is also the tax on grass mats, which are articles of manufacture and not pure forest produce. At the same time that if not charged for at Motu, the Bustar authorities would levy this tax lower down on the river. The amin promised to stop the levy of these fees and to grant free passes for the articles in question.

8. The third complaint received by me whilst in Malkangiri was of a more important nature and has already been fully reported upon by me. I refer to what I may call the Sunkam incident.

Information, though not officially communicated to me, was given to the Maharajah that the Central Provinces administration intended to demarcate the borders between the Central Provinces and Jeypore, and the Maharajah was asked to render assistance in the matter of cleaning the border and making supplies. As a matter of fact, it was only intended to demarcate the border between Dhamtari and Bindra Nowagarh of the Central Provinces and the north of the Nowrangapur taluk. However, the information conveyed to the Maharajah of Jeypore was so vague that he ordered all his amins to give the necessary help. In pursuance of that order, one Bhogavan Dora, with some ryots and peons, proceeded to the boundary between Jeypore and Sunkam in the Malkangiri taluk, at the spot where the boundary diverges from the river, which was formerly the scene of a dispute decided by Colonel Saxton in 1869. These people, on arriving at the boundary, committed two errors. In the first place they commenced to clear what they considered to be the boundary without waiting for officials from the other side of the border, and in the second place they clearly trespassed beyond the line formerly laid down by Colonel Saxton. I have, however, no doubt that they acted in good faith and under mistake of fact as to the actual boundary. Whilst they were thus employed, the Sunkam Zemindar sent a force of police and ryots, who arrested all the men, some 32 in number, and carried them off to Sunkam, where for a period of nearly two months they were confined, bound two and two together in a small cell along with condemned convicts, bail for their release being refused. On hearing of this, I at once sent messengers to the Sunkum Zemindar with a letter explaining the circumstances and requesting him to release the men on bail. He replied that the men were lawfully detained under section 143, Indian Penal Code, and that no bail had been offered. As a matter of fact, I have no doubt that bail was offered and refused. I have with me the depositions of persons who offered substantial bail. Shortly after his arrest Bhogavan Dora died from injuries which I then had reason to believe were inflicted either under the orders or with the connivance of the Sunkam authorities. I at once wrote to Mr. Berry, Political Agent, on the subject, and also referred the matter to the Agent, Vizagapatam. As a result, the case was transferred to the file of the Naib Dewan of Bustar who convicted two men and released the rest, only however after they had been detained in *durance vide* for a period of two months. The two men who were convicted were subsequently released by Mr. Berry on his visit to Bustar. I met this officer at Maindalpur in March as he was passing from Bustar into Kolahandi through the Nowrangapur taluk. From what he stated, I gather that, in his opinion, they were rightly convicted. I have not seen Mr. Berry's report on the matter, but so far as I could gather from him in my interview in March, he seems to believe that there has been no irregularity on the part of the Sunkam authorities. It seems from what he says that Bhogavan Dora and the other people were duly warned that they were trespassing before

they were arrested, and I myself admit that their actual arrest was not contrary to law. It further seems that Bhogavan Dora, who was admitted to be in good health at the time of his arrest, met his death owing to injuries inflicted, not by any officer of Sunkam, but by a private person, though it is admitted that he met his injuries while actually under arrest. Mr. Berry further states that, in his opinion, the Sunkam Zemindar did not refuse bail, and that no bail was forthcoming. I myself believe firmly that bail was offered and refused, not perhaps at the time of first arrest, but subsequently when my letter was forwarded to the Sunkam Zemindar. This is the point of the whole case. Here we differ and here the matter will apparently rest.

9. I hope, however, that the Central Provinces will see their way ere long to locating a European officer permanently at Jagdalpore, and thus obviate the chances of any of these occurrences in future.

10. I have received certain further complaints regarding the abuse of the *vetty* service alluded to by me last year. These complaints have been chiefly directed against the amins of Pamagiri and Kotpad. I have referred the matter to the new Dewan, Rai Bahadur P. Purniah Pantulu, who has issued stringent orders on the subject, and whose advent will, I feel confident, introduce a better order of things into the administration of Jeypore. I hope, however, that he will be induced to take up his permanent residence at the head-quarters of Jeypore itself instead of merely paying flying visits thereto as has been the custom with so many of his predecessors. In regard to the *vetty* system, I may mention that in July last, a report was received to the effect that certain village naidus of the Khonga mutta were holding meetings and sending round a mango branch with the object of causing a breach of the peace. The headman of these villages, one Sonia Naiko, was bound over by me, and nothing resulted from the movement. From subsequent inquiries however made by me when I visited that part, I believe that the whole story was concocted by the amin of Kotpad as a means of preventing the naidus in question from complaining to the Maharajah regarding the acts and extortions of this amin. The naidus admit that they intended going in a body to the Maharajah with this object, and I believe that this is the true interpretation of the whole matter.

11. The Maharajah of Jeypore himself has enjoyed good health during the year, but has sustained a great loss in the death of his brother Visvembara Deo, who died suddenly of heart disease in June last. The young Rajah has not enjoyed very good health, but he continues to make good progress under Mr. Marsh's tuition.

12. (3) (*b*) *Pachipenta affairs.*—The Pachipenta estate is very much out of order. There has been a great amount of oppression, aided to a large extent by the apathy (if not worse than apathy) of the local officials, magisterial and police. Almost every village in Hill Pachipenta has at some time or other been alienated, and for most of these villages there are two or three claimants, each of whom attempts to make good his own title in any other manner than by resort to the legal tribunals. As a result the wretched ryots suffer and have no peace at all. I am about to proceed on a tour through the parts of the country, and will submit a special report on the subject.

13. I cannot but express my conviction that the Government themselves are to some extent to blame for this state of things. It has been ruled that the Rent Recovery Act is in force in these tracts; but I maintain, and anybody who has a personal acquaintance with the country will maintain, that the provisions of that Act are totally unsuited both to the tenures of the country and to the nature of the hill people themselves. This Act affords a shield under which an unscrupulous landlord may commit all kinds of extortion without fear of punishment, whilst the people upon whom those extortions are practised are either too ignorant or too remote to have resort to the remedies open to them under this Act in self-defence. I feel convinced that if this Act, so totally unsuited to the country is allowed with the sanction of Government to be enforced by contending landlords, very serious results will ere long ensue.

14. *Season and Rainfall.*—The season was by no means favorable, and the rainfall in the Koraput and Jeypore taluks was far below the average. Up to the middle of September however crops looked well, and prospects for the harvest were good, but the usual rains which fall early in October and which give the crops weight and bulk failed altogether. There was indeed a little rain at the beginning of November, but this only helped the backward crops. The yield on the average was not more than 8 annas throughout. In addition to this there has been an almost total failure of the mango crops, and this scarcity will doubtless be felt by the poorer classes, who rely on this for their food during some two months in the year. Owing to the large number of bandies that have come up from the plains and penetrated into all parts of the division in search of grain, the stocks in this division are much exhausted and will barely suffice for our own needs. In addition to this, the royts have in many parts suffered severe losses of cattle from small-pox, some villages having lost as many as 60 or 70 ploughing cattle.

	1887-88.	1888-89.
Koraput	63·4	44·9
Pottinghi	62·3	77·
Jeypore	73·5	60·5
Nowrangapur	67·2	75··
Malkangiri	90·5	89·

15. (5) *Boundary disputes.*—The various disputes referred to in my last report still remain undecided. I requested the Dewan of Bustar to meet me on the Kotpad and Bustar frontiers in January for the purpose of deciding the dispute existing there, but he was unable to do so, and hence the opportunity was lost.

16. In March I met the Superintendent of Kalahandi State at Maindalpur and with him went over the disputed boundary between Gurupani and Korighati This dispute was formerly decided in 1877 by Captain Blaxland; but as that officer failed to lay down any permanent boundary marks otherwise than on paper, the dispute still continued. It remained, therefore, merely to identify the boundary line formerly decided upon and to put fixed marks along that line. The difficulty of doing this was greatly enhanced by the fact that the village sites have all changed since the former decision, whilst, in some cases, new villages have sprung up. The present dispute extends over some six miles of boundary, and as the Superintendent of Kalahandi was unable to give more than a single day to this work, we were unable to do more than place boundary marks at the point where the chief dispute existed. I hope to arrange another meeting with the Superintendent, Kalahandi, and finally to dispose of the matter this year. The Deputy Tahsildar, Koraput, has already proceeded to Girlgumma, Kasipur frontier, in order to meet the Kalahandi Superintendent and dispose of the various disputes existing along that border.

17. A new dispute has arisen in the north of Nowrangapur at the tri-junction point of Raipur, Bustar and Jeypore territory. The Raipur officials, in demarcating the boundary, did not think fit to ask any representative from this division to be present. In consequence, they seem to have encroached on Jeypore territory, whilst the Bustar officials, not to be left behind hand in the matter, have demarcated a still longer and more important slice of land into Bustar. This matter is now under reference.

18. (6) *Law, Justice and Police.*—Mr. Young remained as Superintendent of Police throughout the year with Mr. Travers as Assistant for six months of that period. A considerable number of charges against the police were brought to light by these officers, but the men do not seem to take warning by the fate of their fellows and continue in their evil ways.

19. A new station at Kodenga was opened in June, and another station at Motu in the Malkangiri taluk is approaching completion. Two additional stations are, in my opinion, urgently required, the one at Raniguda, a place of halt for bandymen on the main road at the foot of the ghat of that name, half way between Koraput and Borigumma, and the other at some place—Gunnayapada for preference—in the west of the Nandapur country. Only a small station consisting of five or six men is required at Raniguda, but some such measure is necessary for the protection of trade, the locality being infested by Dombs, who nightly plunder the bandies halting there. The people between Maindalpur and Tentulikunti complained to me of the ravages of the Dombs on the Kalahandi frontier, but I do not think that any additional station in that part is necessary. Owing to the institution of new police stations it has been found necessary to make certain transfers between the taluks in order to reconcile the magisterial and police divisions. During the year the whole of the Padawa station, together with the Koraput villages included in the new Semliguda station, were transferred to Pottinghi from Koraput, whilst certain villages of Kotpad included in the new Kodenga station range were transferred to the Nowrangapur taluk.

20. I strongly advocate the institution of another Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate in the Nandapur country, though whether under present circumstances Government will see their way to sanctioning the proposal is a different matter; I would propose that the new taluk office be located at Nandapur, with a taluk including the present Padawa and Nandapur station ranges, together with the new station at Gunnayapada or elsewhere proposed above. This would leave to Pottinghi Sub-Magistrate the Pottinghi, Araku and Sembliguda station ranges.

21. I request that Government may be pleased to extend the provisions of the Police Act to this division as a whole. At present this Act applies only to the towns of Jeypore, Kotpad and Nowrangapur, but there is no reason why it should not be fully introduced, and it is certainly required if only for the sake of police control.

22. There has on the whole, as judged from the returns of the various courts, been a slight increase in criminal work during the year. There have as usual been a considerable number of grave offences (culpable homicide, &c.) but in may instances the offenders have not been brought to justice. This is due to a great extent to the facilities at present afforded for the escape of such persons into Bustar and elsewhere. Once across the border they are comparatively safe; only warrants forwarded to the Bustar authorities are seldom executed, and the criminal classes are wide awake to this fact. Owing to the round-about method that has to be adopted in such cases, there is always great delay before the warrants are received in Bustar, and by that time the criminals are safely in hiding. I anticipate however a better state of things in future, as Mr. Berry has authorised the Dewan of Bustar, except in such cases as the latter officer thinks that a reference is necessary, to execute our warrants direct without his countersignature. I think that in return a similar concession might be granted to the Central Province authorities, and that the Special

Assistant Agent might be allowed to execute their warrants direct without reference to the Agent, except in such cases as such a reference seems necessary. The adoption of this course would certainly facilitate justice and bring many offenders to light who now escape scot-free. Several complaints regarding the unlawful arrest of persons on the side of the border by the Bustar or Central Provinces police have been received and have been duly dealt with by the Central Provinces authorities.

23. The increase in civil work during the year has been very marked, especially in the Jeypore taluk. With a view to relieve the magisterial and revenue officers from the extra pressure put upon them, and with a view to a more rapid disposal of civil work than is at present possible, the question of the establishment of a Munsif's Court in this division has been mooted during the year and has been fully reported upon. The advantages that will accrue from the institution of such a court are obvious, and I earnestly hope that Government will see the way to establishing the same at an early date.

24. Full statistics regarding criminal and civil work during the year are given in the appendicies, and with regard to these I would merely state that the increased pendency shown under the head of civil suits in the Jeypore Agency Munsif's Court is not in any way the fault of that officer whose other work is extremely heavy.

25. The process establishment sanctioned for my court in G.O., dated 9th April 1888, No. 843, though still inadequate, has been of great service. The total cost of the establishment amounted to Rs. 141-13-7 as against Rs. 198-8-0, the value of process fees realised.

26. (7) *Jails.*—The Koraput sub-jail was at no time over-crowded during the year, only two months' convicts being retained therein. The total number of admissions was 354 and the total population during the year amounted to 8,622 males and 114 females, giving a total daily average of 23·97 (males 23·66, females ·31). The daily average sick was 1·5 as against ·19 in previous year.

	Koraput sub-jail.	
	Admissions.	Daily average.
1884-85	269	25·74
1885-86	256	37·58
1886-87	261	58·
1887-88	136	13· 3
1888-89	354	24·

27. There was one death from dysentery in the Nowrangapur sub-jail during the year.

28. There were only two escapes from sub-jails during the year. These occurred on 28th June at Pottinghi, when two prisoners remanded on the charge of murder escaped by burning the window of the sub-jail either with the connivance or through the negligence of the sub-jail guard.

29. (8) *Wild Animals.*—The number of deaths caused by wild animals was less than that of the previous year, whilst the number of cattle registered as destroyed by wild animals has increased. The latter is, I believe, due not to any increased number of casualties, but to better registration. One notorious man-eater in the Podai taluk was killed in December last, and the reward of Rs. 200 distributed accordingly.

30. The number of wild animals killed and presented for reward shows a great increase over previous years. There have to my own knowledge been a far larger number of animals killed than usual, but at the same time I am led to suspect that there has, in some cases, been an attempt to fraudulently import skins from Bustar. Two tiger skins were presented before myself for reward by villagers residing on the border. I however had my suspicion, and subsequently learnt that four skins had been brought over from Bustar into the villages in question I have directed the Deputy Tahsildar of Jeypore to make a special inquiry into the matter. Though I am not in favor of putting too great power into the hands of the police, so far as revenue matters are concerned, yet the only check so far as I can see that can be put upon fraudulent importation is the certificate of the station house officer within the limits of whose station the animal has been killed.

31. (9) *Opium.*—Owing to the numerous complaints received last year regarding the quantity and quality of the opium sold by the late vendors, and owing to the fact that no tenders were received for the supply of opium during 1888-89, a return was made to the old system of supplying opium direct from the Government treasuries. The licensed vendors purchased opium at the rate of 3½ tolas per rupee from the treasuries and retailed the same at the uniform rate of 3 tolas per rupee. No complaint regarding the quality of the opium supplied were received during the year. For the first time a fixed charge of Rs. 15 was charged on each retail license, and 60 licenses were thus granted, whilst in the marginally-noted places the right of retail vend monopoly was put up to auction and realised Rs. 1,970.

	Rs.
1. Koraput	220
2. Jeypore	1,100
3. Nowrangapur	175
4. Kotpad	175
5. Damanapada	50
6. Mondiguda	250
Total ..	1,970

Considering that this is a clear gain to Government taken from the profits of the retail

vendors without affecting the price at which the drug is retailed to consumers, the policy of the charging fees is both politic and profitable and will be still further improved upon during the current year.

32. (10) *Abkâri.*—The Koraput and Pottinghi taluks were rented as usual to T. Gopanna Patnaik. The Pachipenta farm however, which was formerly included in the Koraput farm, was this year separated therefrom and added to the Paderu farm. In consequence the sist payable for the Koraput farm decreased from Rs. 13,200 to 12,700. I am unable to state what was the increase in the Paderu farm, as Paderu is beyond the limits of my division.

33. The taluks of Jeypore, Nowrangapur and Malkangiri were managed on the amani system. In all these taluks there was a decrease in the demand over that of the previous year, due to the failure of the Mohowa crop in March 1888.

34. The arrears from previous years amounted to Rs. 3,158-15-7, of which Rs. 2,305-4-0 were collected, Rs. 363-15-7 were actually written off the accounts under G.O., dated 8th June 1888, No. 3305, and the balance, Rs. 489-12-0, recommended for remission (Board's Proceedings, dated 19th January 1889, No. 32). The current demand amounted to Rs. 22,666-8-0, of which Rs. 19,305-8-0 were actually collected during the year. The whole of the demand in the Malkangiri taluk was collected. The uncollected balance in Jeypore and Nowrangapur amounted to Rs. 3,360.

35. (11) *Special Funds.*—The receipts from cattle pounds during the year amounted to Rs. 364-2-6 and the expenditure on petty construction and repair to Rs. 243-8-0. The fees realised from the travellers' bungalow at Koraput amounted to Rs. 298-12-0 as against Rs. 155-8-0, the receipts of the previous year. The expenditure, Rs. 245-12-0, was debited to Agency works.

36. The question as to the establishment of toll-gates in this division has been under the consideration of Government during the year, but no final orders on the subject have as yet been issued.

37. (12) *Agency Works.*—The total allotment for 1888-89 was Rs. 41,923-3-6, of which Rs. 18,479-11-11 formed part of the Maharajah's contribution towards the Jubilee ghât. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 40,276-4-0, of which Rs. 16,873-10-2 were expended on the ghât referred to. Out of the total allotment, Rs. 40-13-9 lapsed to Government, whilst the unexpended balance of Rs. 1,606-1-9 on account of the Jubilee ghât will be available for the current year.

38. The chief works taken in hand during the year were the Jubilee ghât and the Central Provinces frontier road. The first-named work has been delayed owing to the non-arrival of dynamite, but will, I hope, be opened for traffic before the rains. As for the Central Province road, the old track from Nowrangapur to Bijapur, a distance of 30 miles, was repaired, whilst new work (earthwork) has been carried on to 6 miles beyond Raighur, or 35 miles in all. Bridges have been commenced over the Chatringi, Nagi Nar and Bhaskeli rivers and will be completed before the rains. The earthwork will be brought up to within 4 miles of the frontier by the same date.

39. On other roads ordinary repairs were executed. As regards buildings, new rest-houses were commenced at Paliba, Raighur, Bera and Omerkot and will be shortly completed. Old rest-houses were repaired, and the Jeypore sub-jail and cutcherry finally completed. The Government bungalow at Koraput was retiled and a wall erected round the out-houses. Mahouts' lines and elephant sheds were erected in addition to ordinary repairs to other buildings.

40. The sanitary establishments in Koraput and Jeypore worked well throughout the year.

41. The Deputy Tahsildars of Koraput and Nowrangapur rendered great assistance in pushing on the works under their respective charges.

42. Statement A shows the expenditure on the various works as finally adjusted.

43. *Department of Public Works.*—The work on the Pottinghi and Koraput received a temporary check from the sudden death of Mr. Knowles in November, but at the same time progress is very slow. Neither has much been done in the way of buildings by that department during the year. I am personally not in favor of the road being continued by the Public Works Department to any point beyond Koraput, nor do I think that the traffic likely to ensue would justify the outlay necessary for this work. The Agency road in question is sufficient for all practicable purposes. All produce north of Omerkot will go out *vid* Raipur and the Bengal-Nagpore Railway and will not come down to the East Coast. The only through traffic will consist of wheat, mustard, gingelly and cloths from the Central Provinces and salt from the East Coast to the Central Provinces.

44. (13) *Hospitals—Jeypore Hospital.*—Exclusive of the capital building fund, amounting to Rs. 678, the balance of the working fund carried forward from last year amounted to Rs. 642-7-2. Receipts from voluntary subscription during the year reached Rs. 1,108-7-0 against an expenditure of Rs. 830-5-4, leaving a balance at the end of the year amounting to Rs. 920-8-10. The total number of patients treated during the year was 2,530, of whom 1,909 were discharged as cured, 2 died, 33 were relieved and the result of 586 cases was unknown.

45. *Nowrangapur Hospital.*—The work was given on contract to be completed by 1st June 1888; but owing to the delay of the contractor, the work has not yet been completed. The building should be ready for occupation by 1st June 1889.

46. (14) *Education and Vaccination.*—As detailed reports on these subjects have been separately submitted, I need merely state here that whilst excellent results have been forthcoming since the vaccination staff was brought under the control of the Agency department, there has (with the exception of the Kotpad and Malkangiri schools) been no material improvement in education, a fact which is chiefly due to the difficulty of procuring qualified masters willing to take up their residence in the hills.

47. (15) *Taluk Offices and Establishment.*—All the taluk offices and sub-treasuries were duly inspected by me during the year. With the exception of Pottinghi, there were no changes in the post of the Deputy Tahsildars. At Pottinghi Mr. Delacombe, Deputy Tahsildar of that place, was absent on sick leave for six months from June till December. During his absence the acting post was held by one K. Narasayya Pantulu, whose work was far from satisfactory, whilst an inquiry into certain charges of misconduct preferred against him was found necessary. Final orders in the matter have not as yet been received.

48. During the year the Government were pleased to introduce Mr. Garstin's scheme, under which certain higher rates of pay are granted to Deputy Tahsildars and other officers in his division on condition of their having passed the various tests prescribed for their respective posts, whilst dufterbunds have also been added to the taluk establishments. Notwithstanding this, the difficulty of procuring passed candidates for filling up the various posts in this division seems at present to be as great as ever it was, though in course of time better results will doubtless ensue.

I.—Progress report of Agency works in the Special Assistant Agent's Division for 1888-89.

Number.	Names of works.	Revised allotment *vide* Agent's Proceedings Numbers.	Proposed final allotment.	Expenditure up to the end of previous month.	Expenditure during the month.	Total.	Balance.	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	Roads.							
	New Works.							
1	Jubilee Ghât road (Devrught)	18,373 3 6	18,479 11 11	14,660 10 4	2,212 15 10	16,873 10 2	1,606 1 9	Rs. 106-8-5 transferred from repairs (4).
2	Nowrangapur-Raighur road	3,500 0 0	3,786 10 0	3,228 12 0	557 14 0	3,786 10 0	.. ..	
3	Bridle-path, Nandapur	350 0 0	493 0 2	493 0 2	..	493 0 2	.. ..	
	Repairs.							
1	Jeypore-Borigumma road	850 0 0	1,157 14 6	941 0 6	216 14 0	1,157 14 6	.. ..	
2	Borigumma to Kotapad	1,250 0 0	1,097 3 0	809 5 0	287 14 0	1,097 3 0	.. ..	
3	Koraput to Nowrangapur road ..	3,100 0 0	2,940 13 7	2,309 12 7	631 1 0	2,940 13 7	.. ..	
4	Nowrangapur to Raighur do. ..	2,000 0 0	1,497 12 0	1,179 2 1	318 9 11	1,497 12 0	.. ..	
5	Jeypore to Motu	700 0 0	758 7 0	758 7 0	..	758 7 0	.. ..	
6	Malkangiri to Kondakamberu ..	350 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0	..	350 0 0	.. ..	
7	Turner's Ghât road	650 0 0	661 11 4	284 15 1	276 12 3	661 11 4	.. ..	
	Buildings.							
	New Works.							
1	Jeypore sub-jail	2,000 0 0	1,871 15 1	1,529 13 6	330 15 4	1,860 12 10	11 2 3	Lapses.
2	Four new rest-houses	1,150 0 0	1,015 6 10	420 9 9	594 13 1	1,015 6 10	..	
	Repairs.							
1	Government buildings, Koraput ..	3,000 0 0	3,262 10 1	2,433 15 10	828 10 3	3,262 10 1	.. ..	
2	Travellers' bungalow, do.	250 0 0	250 0 0	55 10 0	190 2 0	245 12 0	4 4 0	Lapses.
3	Old rest-houses	1,250 0 0	1,250 0 0	1,151 4 4	96 2 0	1,247 6 4	2 9 8	Do.
	Sanitation.							
1	Koraput	750 0 0	750 0 0	518 12 8	230 13 11	749 10 7	0 5 5	Lapses.
2	Jeypore	500 0 0	500 0 0	388 0 0	112 0 0	500 0 0	..	
3	Koraput water-supply	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	76 8 6	922 8 8	999 1 2	0 14 10	Lapses.
4	Pottinghi do.	300 0 0	300 0 0	279 4 2	179 4 2	279 4 2	20 11 10	Do.
5	Semliguda do.	500 0 0	500 0 0	499 2 3	499 2 3	499 2 3	0 13 9	Do.
6	Jorigam do.	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	..	
	Total ..	41,923 3 6	41,923 3 6	31,689 11 4	8,686 8 8	40,276 4 0	1,646 15 6	

Note—Rs. 1,606 1 9 on Jubilee ghat carried forward to next year.
" 40 13 6 lapses.
Total .. " 1,646 15 6

Statement II.—Abkári.

Taluks.	Demand. 1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Koraput	13,200 0 0	13,200 0 0	13,200 0 0	13,200 0 0	12,700 0 0
Jeypore	14,281 0 0	14,183 0 0	14,535 0 0	14,699 0 0	13,355 0 0
Nowrangapur	10,160 8 0	9,696 8 0	9,340 8 0	11,493 6 0	8,108 8 0
Malkangiri	1,274 0 0	1,170 0 0	1,699 0 0	1,601 12 0	1,203 0 0
Total ..	38,915 0 0	38,249 8 0	39,774 8 0	40,994 2 0	35,366 8 0

III.—Statement showing the Destruction of Wild Animals and Rewards paid for 1888-89.

Years.	Wild animals. Tigers.	Cheetahs.	Bears.	Hyenas.	Amount of rewards paid for Tigers.	Cheetahs.	Hyenas.	Bears.
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1884-85	43	103	24	2	4,490	2,575	10	168
1885-86	35	112	10	3	4,000	2,800	15	70
1886-87	44	100	22	8	4,545	2,487½	40	154
1887-88	33	109	27	5	2,775	2,625	15	135
1888-89	66 (*a*)	161 (*b*)	46 (*c*)	7	6,200	3,985	21	225

(*a*) 1 Tiger at RS. 200, 55 ,, at 100, 10 Cubs at 50 } total RS. 6,200

(*b*) 158 Cheetahs at RS. 25, 2 Cubs at 12½, 1 Do. at 10 } total RS. 3,985

(*c*) 44 Bears at RS. 5, 2 Cubs at 2½ } total RS. 225

* Occurred in Nowrangapur taluk and is unexplained.

IV.—Statement showing the number of Animals killed and Rewards distributed and loss of life for 1888-89.

Years.	Animals killed by Tigers.	Cheetahs.	Bears.	Hyenas.	Rewards.	Loss of life. Men.	Cattle.
					RS.		
1884-85	198	70	..	..	7,243	155	268
1885-86	254	71	..	..	6,885	96	325
1886-87	165	64	..	..	7,226½	72	229
1887-88	186	45	..	..	5,550	142	231
1888-89	274	38	..	..	10,431	79	312

V.—Criminal Cases disposed of during the year 1888-89 by Lower Courts.

Name of Court.	Pending on 31st March 1888.	Received during the year.	Disposed of during the year.	Committed.	Pending on 31st March 1889.
1. Pottinghi	..	119	109	6	4
2. Jeypore	20	426	397	33	16
3. Nowrangapur	5	161	157	1	8
4. Malkangiri	4	81	73	1	11
5. Koraput	7	157	153	3	8

VI.—Civil Suits disposed of by Lower Court Munsifs for 1888-89.

Name of Court.	Pending on 31st March 1888.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1889.
1. Koraput	6	7	17	30	17	..	17	13
2. Jeypore	19	117	..	136	89	..	89	47
3. Nowrangapur	..	8	..	8	5	..	5	3
4. Malkangiri	2	19	1	22	19	..	19	3

VII-A.—Civil Suits, Special Assistant Agents's Court.

Years.	Suits. Pending on 31st March.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending.
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
1888-89	18	79	..	97	58	22	80	17

VII-B.—Civil Appeals.

Years.	Appeals. Pending on 31st March.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.
1886-87	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
1887-88	..	7	..	7	5	..	5	2	3	1	1	..
1888-89	2	9	..	11	11	..	11	..	6	..	3	2

VIII-A.—Criminal Cases.

Years.	Special Assistant Agent's Court cases. Pending on 31st March.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending.
1884-85	..	125	..	125	122	..	122	3
1885-86	3	71	..	74	73	..	73	1
1886-87	1	81	..	82	78	3	81	1
1887-88	1	86	..	87	84	1	85	2
1888-89	2	99	..	101	74	22	96	5

VIII-B.—Criminal Appeals.

Years.	Appeals. Pending on 31st March.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.
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
1887-88	..	9	..	9	9	..	9	..	5	2	2
1888-89	..	15	..	15	15	..	15	..	8	2	..

From E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam District, to the Acting Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Párvatipur, 7th June 1889, No. 513.

I have the honor to submit for the year 1888-89 the usual report on the Agency tracts of this division.

2. I was in charge throughout the year.

3. *Season.*—Below are talukwar details of the rain registerad during the last two years:—

	1887-88. Inches.	1888-89. Inches.
Gunupur	$42\frac{7}{10}$	$32\frac{1}{5}$
Rayaghada	$55\frac{4}{5}$	$29\frac{3}{20}$
Párvatipur	$40\frac{3}{20}$	$31\frac{1}{10}$

Figures are not available for Bissemcuttack, as a rain-gauge was supplied for the first time only two months ago.

The decrease in the rainfall at Rayaghada is extraordinary.

Wet crops, as might be expected, did very badly on the whole. There were good crops, however, in the Jattili mutta of the Gunupur taluk, in the Singapur estate of the Rayagbada taluk and in the neighbourhood of Narayanapatnam, the chief village in the Párvatipur agency. Dry crops were pretty fair everywhere. I have not heard that crops grown on the hill slopes suffered at all. Mango and vippa trees gave a moderate yield.

4. *Public Peace.*—There was no disturbance nor rumour of disturbance during the year.

5. *Public Health.*—The public health was fairly good. One case of cholera was reported from the Gunupur taluk. From the beginning of 1889, small-pox prevailed here and there. At Bissemcuttack two schoolmasters, a vaccinator and the sweeper of the Deputy Tahsildar's office are all said to have died from fever.

6. *Sanitation.*—The expenditure of Government money on the entertainment of conservancy sweepers and on making roads and removing weeds and bushes was as under:—

Name of village.	Amount spent.
	RS.
Gunupur	500
Rayaghada	357
Bissemcuttack	322
Total ..	1,179

The Jeypore Maharajah contributed Rs. 600 towards the improvement of Gunupur, and the inhabitants made up the amount to nearly Rs. 1,000. This place is fast being rescued from its formerly filth condition.

At Rayaghada the people contributed about Rs. 200, which sum was utilised in rendering less steep the approach to the geddu, whence water has to be carried up into the village.

7. *Hospitals—Gunupur.*—The number of civil out-patients treated at the police hospital was 4,213, the figure for the previous year being 2,719. The new hospital under construction by the Public Works Department will shortly be finished.

Rayaghada.—Out-patients numbering 3,732 were treated in a shed provided by the inhabitants of the place. As medical aid was only available during a small portion of 1887-88, the figures for the two years are not compared. The pukka hospital building and dresser's quarters were finished within the year and are now occupied.

Bissemcuttack.—A dispensary was started from 23rd October last in a shed provided by the Tat Rajah, who also contributes Rs. 600 a year towards the pay of the hospital assistant. The number of out-patients treated up to the end of the year under report was 1,059. The pukka buildings now in course of construction are ready to be roofed.

At each of the three institutions malarious fevers and ulcers were among the principal complaints treated, while at Gunupur as many as 1,100 persons attended for various diseases of the eye.

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

Taluk.	1886-87. Number of persons vaccinated.	1886-87. Successful cases.	1887-88. Number of persons vaccinated.	1887-88. Successful cases.	1888-89. Number of persons vaccinated.	1888-89. Successful cases.
Gunupur	1,034	1,026	776	763	1,553	1,498
Rayaghada	971	960	1,208	1,147	606	576
Bissemcuttack	376	364	336	330	352	315
Total ..	2,381	2,350	2,320	2,240	2,511	2,389

The vaccine establishment came under my control in January last. The Deputy Inspector, however, accompanied me in my December tour and vaccinated several cases at each of the places visited.

9. *Education.*—The special report has already been submitted (*vide* this office letter No. 452, dated 15th May 1889).

10. *Police.*—There were no serious complaints against the police. A constable of the Singapur station was convicted and sentenced to fine for assaulting some Khonds and stealing from them fowls and pumpkins of a nominal value. The head constable and another constable of the same station were at the close of the year about to be charged for being concerned in those offences.

All the stations were inspected by Mr. Lindsay, the Assistant Superintendent, and most of them by Mr. Lushington, the District Superintendent of Police.

11. *Opium.*—The Opium supplied by Government was better liked by consumers than that of the monopolists in the previous year. Thirteen shops were worked against 14 sanctioned.

12. *Abkári.*—There were 30 cases charged with 39 accused, of whom 30 were convicted and 9 acquitted under 'Act III of 1864 as amended by Act V of 1879. Most of the offences occurred in the Rayaghada taluk.

13. *Government Officials.*—B. Narayanamurti, by whom B. Ramanarsu was succeeded as Deputy Tahsildar of Gunupur in July last, has taken much pains in improving his kasba station and getting the road-work between Manda and Gunupur carried out.

G. Hanumanta Row, Acting Deputy Tahsildar of Rayaghada, for the past year is a good office man, but is new to his out-of-door duties.

G. Sitaramayya, Deputy Tahsildar of Bissemcuttack, is aggravatingly slow in his work, but his character is good, and he is really anxious to please his superiors.

14. *Revenue Matters.*—In the Jeypore Maharajah's revenue taluk of Gunupur a formal settlement for the Telugu year Sarvadhari (1888-89) was made with the ryots by the Amin V. Gangaraju. Pattas and muchilkas had not been previously exchanged for many years. At Mr. Turner's request I visited Gunupur both in April and June to assist the amin with my advice. I have reason to believe that since he took charge in September 1887, this amin has been going on honestly. In this respect he is a great improvement on most of his predecessors, but his strictness, added to a peculiar want of tact in dealing with the ryots, unfortunately makes him unpopular in the taluk.

P. Gopalarow, who held the post of Rayaghada amin up to December, was detested by the Khonds chiefly on account of his abuse of the *vetti* system described by Mr. Taylor last year. After the total destruction by fire in March 1888 of his cutcherry along with all the records, the amin neglected his work disgracefully. In April and June his peons came clamouring to me for their pay, which was nearly one year in arrears. It seems to have been his custom, instead of paying these men what was due to them, to turn them out into the taluk and let them forage for themselves in the villages. The gumastahs too had not received their salaries for many months. This state of things has, I understand, been remedied lately. The new amin, D. Jagannayakulu, a well-disposed man, has given no trouble up to date.

The Narayanapatnam amin, K. Seshagiri Row, who has been in office for the last four years, is popular in his muttas. His way of working has never called for any interference on my part.

The Gudari amin maintains his good reputation.

The ryots in the Bissemcuttack estate continue to respect the Tat Rajah, but the so-called Patros of Kutragudda, Jagdalpur and Ombadola are disputing with him as to the dues (whether Kattubadi or sist) annually payable by them on their muttas. Owing to the absence of written engagements between the parties and the Rajah's failure to keep proper accounts, the matter is a more difficult one to settle than would at first appear. Although the annual amount involved is

small, the Rajah is much distressed at the defection of the Patros, since until recently their obedience to all his wishes was implicit.

Complaints from the Singapur estate are few and far between, and generally turn out on inquiry to be frivolous. Champa Jhora, the concubine of the late Rajah, betook herself to Jeypore some months ago; in her absence there is less intrigue, and in consequence the ryots pay up their sists to the Rani more readily than before.

Attachment of property for arrears of rent according to the provisions of Act VIII of 1865 was resorted to in the Gunupur and Narayanapatnam revenue taluks only.

14. *Public Works.*—The expenditure on the various works is shown below.

New Works.

Chollapadam-Kalahandi frontier road, Rs. 3,400.—A new track from Rayaghada to Komatlapeta was opened out, the approaches to the gedda at Rayaghada were sloped and metalled and a fresh passage for traffic was cut through Marri ghât.

Constructing a rest-house at Manda, Rs. 100.

Constructing a tiled cook-shed for the sub-jail at Gunupur, Rs. 105.

Repairs.

Deputy Tahsildar's office, Bissemcuttack, Rs. 256.
Do. do. Rayaghada, Rs. 72.
Do. do. Gunupur, Rs. 40.

Chollapadam-Kalahandi frontier road, Rs. 1,700.—This road was in very fair order. From the beginning of December up to the end of March, it was used by many thousands of carts on their way to and from the Central Provinces.

Komatlapeta-Singapur road, Rs. 500.—Carts go freely to Singapur in fair weather. I saw several laden with salt on the road in August in the middle of the rains. The section between Sikarapayi and Singapur is difficult to maintain in good order owing to the numerous geddas that intersect it.

Párvatipur-Narayanapatnam road, Rs. 500.—This road was much damaged by rain, but has been put into fair order up to Kattulapeta.

Kurupam-Gunupur road, Rs. 1,500.—The conversion of a foot-path between Levidi and Gotlabhadra into a cart-track has shortened the road by 5 or 6 miles. A little more money must be spent before heavily-laden carts will take the new way.

Gunupur-Bissemcuttack, road, *viâ* Durgi, Rs. 950.—I have just brought laden carts over this road, but they found getting from Durgi to Bissemcuttack a matter of some difficulty. This, however, is the first year that there has been any through cart traffic.

Sunk Pachipenta ghât, Rs. 750.—This ghât is only intended for pack bullocks. It used to be repaired by the Public Works Department. This year the Deputy Tahsildar of Sálúr was entrusted with the work. I have not been able to examine the repairs up to date, though I hope to do so shortly.

Putosingi ghât, Rs. 100.

Maintaining 21 rest-houses, Rs. 597.—The rest-houses are all in tolerably good order.

Clearing out a tank on the Kurupam-Gunupur road, Rs. 250.—This tank, which was in a ruined condition, will, now that it is repaired, be a great boon in the hot weather to bandy-men and others using the road.

15. *Touring.*—I spent 129 days in camp as under:—

		Number of days.			Number of days.
April	1888	19	Dec. 1888		28
June	„	16	Jan. 1889		9
Aug.	„	14	Feb. „		16
Nov.	„	16	Mar. „		11

Both in April and June I spent a few days at Gunupur and Rayaghada, crossing from one place to the other by the Kailaskota ghât.

In April I went to Putosingi to see the boundary line between Gaundra and Ittaisinghi pointed out two months previous to Mr. O'Farrell, Principal Assistant Agent, Ganjam, by the Gumma Bissoyi as that determined by Messrs. Grahame and Willock in 1878. I found that the line pointed out by the Bissoyi substantially agreed with that described in the memorandum drawn up ten years ago.

In August, Rayaghada and Singapur were visited, the latter with some difficulty owing to rain.

At the beginning of November I went to Gunupur and at the end of the month Narayanapatnam, both trips being made to ascertain how the roads had stood the rains and to arrange for their repairs.

In December I was out with Mr. Turner for ten days, during which time we marched rapidly from Rayaghada to Gunupur *viâ* Bissemcuttack and Durgi. At Gunupur Mr. Turner left the division for Pálkonda, while I made my way to Gudari, stopping at a few villages *en route* for the purpose of examining schools. From Gudari I came on to Karlaghati in the Kottiya Khond country, and thence to Bissemcuttack. After a stay of a few days I pushed on through Patroguda and Ombadola to Kadaghati, the northern extremity of the division. Here a telegram was received from the District Magistrate directing me to proceed forthwith to Sálúr (some 120 miles off in the plains) where a breach of the peace was anticipated, and I had to give up my intention of seeing Jagdalpur and other places and go straight back by the main road to Párvatipur.

In the middle of January the Narayanapatnam road was again inspected. Later on in the month I met Mr. Broadfoot (who had succeeded Mr. O'Farrell) at Putosingi in connection with the Gaundra-Ittaisinghi boundary. The line approved by me in April was marked out by means of broad arrows cut on various prominent rocks. Up to this time the settlement of this boundary made in 1878 in modification of the 1876 settlement had not been observed. The practical effect of our demarcation was to make over to the Gumma Bissoyi several acres of land until then considered the property of the Jeypore Maharajah. The Ganjam Agent having approved of my suggestion that the Saura cultivators should in no way be interfered with by the Bissoyi, the Gunupur Deputy Tahsildar has been directed to collect the sists which will be made over to the land-holder; less expenses and no trouble is anticipated.

Towards the end of February I went up to Narayanapatnam and thence descended to Rayaghada, halting at Nilavadi, Kumbariputti and Kumbhikota on my way.

Singapur was reached at the beginning of March, and then return journey to Rayaghada made *viâ* Bondukarinja, Bissemcuttack, Balaga and Payakpad.

My tours were for the most part of an uneventful character. Wherever I went the people seemed contented and peaceful. No complaints worth alluding to in this report were received.

From V. A. BRODIE, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Anakapalle, 10th June 1889, No. 331.

I have the honor to submit my report on the administration of the Agency tracts in my division for 1888-89.

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 held the office:—

Name of office.	Period of incumbency.
(1) G. Power, Esq. ..	from 1st April 1888 to 26th May 1888.
(2) H. G. Turner, Esq. ..	„ 27th May „ to 16th June „
(3) H. D. Taylor, Esq. ..	„ 17th June „ to 10th Aug. „
(4) G. Power, Esq. ..	„ 11th Aug. „ to 6th Sept. „
(5) C. J. Weir, Esq. ..	„ 7th Sept. „ to 10th Nov. „
(6) G. Power, Esq. ..	„ 11th Nov. „ to 31st Mar. 1889.

3. During the year Mr. Power made two hill tours, one of which was into the Paderu Agency, extending from 14th November to 3rd December, and the other into the Golugonda Agency, extending from 19th January to 3rd February 1889. During the first tour he visited Paderu, Lochili and Gangaraz Madgole in the Paderu taluk, and during the second he visited almost all the important villages in the Golugonda Agency.

4. He left this district on 14th April 1889, having been transferred as Acting Collector to Kurnool, and when leaving this district, promised to send notes of his inspection of the Agency tracts; but as they have not been received yet, I have wired him to send the same as soon as possible, if not already on the way.

5. Rs. 3,400 were sanctioned in the budget for the roads and bungalows in the division, and the whole allotment with the exception of As. 1-9 was spent thereon.

6. The usual statements showing the administration of civil and criminal justice are herewith submitted. It will be observed that there was a large increase in the number of civil suits instituted, but a falling off in value, the figures being—

	Rs.
1887-88—33 suits valued at	4,453
1888-89—42 suits valued at	4,359

The increase occurred entirely in the court of the Golugonda Agency District Munsif, where 39 suits, valued at Rs. 3,186, were instituted against 30, valued at Rs. 1,867, instituted in the previous year. In 1888 the Deputy Tahsildar of Paderu was invested with the civil powers of a District Munsif for the first time, and two suits of the aggregate value of Rs. 597 were instituted in his court.

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

	Cases.	Persons.
1887-88	103	326
1888-89	136	389

Of these 136 cases, 5 cases concerning 10 persons were cases of grave crime, and of these 5 grave cases, 4 cases with 4 persons were committed to the Agency Sessions Court and convicted The remaining case, in which 6 persons were concerned, ended in their being discharged.

8. *Wild Beasts.*—There was a decrease in the number of tigers and bears, while there was an increase in the number of cheetahs killed during the year, the figures being—

	Tigers.	Cheetahs.	Bears.
1887-88	11	25	6
1888-89	8	29	2

The increase occurred in the Viravilli taluk, where 4 cheetahs were killed in the year under report against none in the previous year.

9. *Opium.*—The number of shops sanctioned and worked in 1888-89 was 33 against 31 in the previous year, and opium is being sold at not less than 3 tolas a rupee.

10. *Abkári.*—The number of shops and stills are, respectively, 38 and 18 against 36 and 18 of the previous year. Under neither of these Acts were any offences detected during the year.

11. *Vaccination.*—There were in 1888-89, 707 operations, all of which are reported to have been successful, which is satisfactory if true; but in my opinion the results are too good for this to have been the case, and I will investigate the matter when I visit the Agency.

12. *Education.*—In 1888-89 there were 4 schools with an average attendance of 85 against 3 schools with an average attendance of 70 in the preceding year. This is also highly satisfactory.

13. In respect of the general condition of the population of the Agency tracts, the state of the public health during the year, &c., and as to the manner in which the subordinate officials and police performed their duties during the year, I regret that I can give no information.

—

Statement showing the Vaccine operations in the Agency Tracts of the Principal Assistant Agent's Division for the official year 1888-89.

Names of 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
Golugonda Taluk.					
M. Appalaswamy	16	353	353	..	
S. Appalaswamy					
Paderu Taluk.					
M. Appalaswamy	24	354	354	..	
S. Appalaswamy					

Statement showing the number of Schools in the Agency Tracts of the Principal Assistant Agent's Division for the official year 1888-89.

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
Golgonda Taluk.				
1. Lakshmipuram	Result grant system.	23	22	
2. China Golgondapeta	Do. ..	17	14	
3. Serabhaphupalapatnam	Do. ..	24	24	
4. Kristnadevipeta	Do. ..	21	20	
Viravilli taluk	*Nil.*			
Paderu ,, ...				
Total ..	..	85	..	

—

Statement showing the number of Opium Shops licensed in the Agency Tracts of the Principal Assistant Agent's Division for the official year 1888-89.

Taluks.	Number sanctioned.	Number worked.	Remarks.
1. Golgonda taluk	10	10	
2. Viravilli ,, ...	2	2	
3. Paderu ,, ...	21	21	
Total ..	33	33	

—

Statement showing the Abkári Shops and Stills licensed in the Agency Tracts of the Principal Assistant Agent's Division for the official year 1888-89.

Taluks.	Number of shops.	Number of stills.	Remarks.
1. Golgonda taluk	24	4	
2. Viravilli ,, ...	4	4	
3. Paderu ,, ...	10	10	
Total ..	38	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 1888-89.

Taluks.	Tigers.		Number of persons killed by tigers.	Cheetahs.		Number of persons killed by cheetahs.	Bears.		Number of persons killed by bears.	Hyænas.		Number of persons killed by Hyænas.
	Number killed.	Reward paid.		Number killed.	Reward paid.		Number killed.	Reward paid.		Number killed.	Reward paid.	
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
Golgonda	5	500	..	17	425	1	1	5	1	3	9	..
Viravilli	1	100	..	4	100	..	1	5	..	..	..	..
Paderu	2	200	7	8	187½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	8	800	7	29	712½	1	2	10	1	3	9	..

STATEMENT showing the Agency Criminal Cases filed and disposed of in the Principal Assistant Agent's Division during the official year 1888-89.

Name of Court.	Total crime.		Of which, grave crime				Other cases.				Remarks.
			Committed to the Agency Sessions Court.				Convicted.		Acquitted or discharged.		
	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	
					Cases. Persons						
1. Principal Assistant Agent's Court	4	7	..	..	.. ..	..	1	1	3	6	
2. Tahsildar and 2nd-class Magistrate's Court, Golgonda taluk.	27	75	..	..	.. ..	..	7	10	11	46	9 cases with 19 accused pending at the end of the year.
3. Sheristadar do. do. ..	42	101	..	..	.. ..	..	5	5	37	96	
4. Do. 3rd-class do. ..	10	48	..	..	.. ..	..	3	15	4	9	3 cases with 24 persons pending at the end of the year.
5. Viravilli 2nd-class Magistrate's do. ..	1	2	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	1	2	
6. Paderu do. ..	52	156	5	10	4 4	1 6	13	20	29	116	
Total ..	136	389	6	10	4 4	1 6	29	51	85	275	

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 1888-89.

Name of Court.	Number of suits for disposal.				Nature of the suits entered in column 3.								Value of the suits entered in column 3.											
	Pending at the end of the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the end of the year.	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.
						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.	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
														Grand Total.												
1. Principal Assistant Agent's Court ..	3	1	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	rs. ..	..	rs. ..	..	rs. ..	..	rs. ..	1	rs. 576	..	..	1	rs. 576
2. Golgonda Agency District Munsif's Court ..	24	39	63	36	27	25	..	8	1	34	..	5	5	39	2	15	23	612	3	249	11	2,310	..	..	..	..	39	3,186
3. Paderu District Munsif's Court ..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	97	2	500	..	..	..	..	2	597
Total ..	27	42	69	38	31	25	..	8	1	34	..	6	6	42	2	15	23	612	4	346	13	2,810	1	576	..	..	42	4,359

From M.R.Ry. V. JAGANADHA RAO, General Duty Deputy Collector, Vizianagrum Division, to the Acting Collector and Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Vizianagrum, 12th June 1889, No. 360.

I have the honor to submit my report on the administration of the Agency Tract, Pálkonda, for the year 1888-89.

2. *Tours.*—I visited the hills four times during the year, as noted below :—

(1) 15th and 16th June 1888,
(2) 7th and 8th July 1888,
(3) 11th to 15th December 1888,
(4) 18th to 25th February 1889,
} 17 days in all.

The hills are within 3½ miles from Pálkonda, and the hill people come to Pálkonda itself very often, especially on market days, and they come and see the Divisional officer whenever he is at Pálkonda or in its neighbourhood, and represent to him anything they have got to say. Besides the 17 days above referred to, I spent 13 days in Pálkonda, so that, on the whole, I was in the midst or vicinity of the hill people for 30 days in the year. I intended to spend a longer time on the hills in December last, but the Agent to the Governor, who happened to meet me at Sitampeta on the 14th idem, instead of on the 20th as he at first informed * me, desired me to accompany him in his tour through the Chípurupalle taluk and other parts of my division which were suffering from drought, and so I had to cut short my stay on the hills. I could not return to them till February following as my presence was required elsewhere I began the jamabandi of the Agency Tract in December and completed it in February, the total period spent on this work being ten days.

* *Vide* his proceedings dated the 17th November 1888, No. 2662.

3. *Territorial changes.*—The villages of Kuddapilli and Kodula Viraghattam, both of which are on the hills, were treated as ordinary villages up to 1887-88, but they were during the year under report transferred to the Agency. Further, two small villages newly sprung up near Lakshmipeta with a few acres of dry cultivation, and an old village was depopulated. The entire number of jerayati villages was thus 102.

4. *Season and Rainfall.*—The hills did not escape from the drought which prevailed generally throughout the year in the plains. The early dry crops fared pretty well, but paddy and the later dry crop failed in many places. The podu cultivation was not altogether bad. The outturn was a little below the average. The hill-streams never received their full supply and they dried up much earlier than usual, so much so want of drinking water was badly felt in many villages. From the extreme dryness of the soil very little could be done to improve the water-supply.

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

Items.	Fasli 1297.		Fasli 1298.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No. of ryots.	Demand.	No. of ryots.	Demand.	No. of ryots.	Amount.	No. of ryots.	Amount.
		rs. a. p.		rs. a. p.		rs. a. p.		rs. a. p.
Ryotwar	514	3,916 14 6	576	4,207 8 4	62	290 9 10	..	..
Kondapodus ..	705	374 8 6	1,571	834 9 6	866	460 1 0	..	..
Rasta lands ..	36	164 5 0	36	164 13 0	..	0 8 0	..	..
Kuttubadi ..	72	63 4 10	78	72 10 2	6	9 5 4	..	..
Quit-rent ..	59	59 6 2	60	60 14 2	1	1 8 0	..	..
Land-cess ..	62	20 6 6	..	..	..	..	62	20 6 6
Total ..	1,448	4,598 13 6	2,321	5,340 7 2	935	762 0 2	62	20 6 6

6. *Ryotwar.*—The increase under this head was due chiefly to the amalgamation of Kodula Viraghattam and Kuddapilli in the Agency Tract, and to the discovery of some concealed cultivation now brought to account.

7. *Remissions.*—Owing to the adverse character of the season and the consequent total loss of crop in some localities, a remission of Rs. 97-14-1 was granted at the jamabandi after careful investigation. The Revenue Inspector and the Deputy Tahsildar inspected all the lands for which remission was granted, and I inspected some of them and satisfied myself as to the accuracy of their reports. During the time of the renters, the ryots were not in the habit of getting remissions, and the consideration now shown to them has caused them great satisfaction.

8. The net ryotwar demand was thus Rs. 4,109-10-3.

9. *Kondapodus.*—The number of podus during the year was 1,571, assessed at Rs. 834-9-6, against 705, assessed at Rs. 374-8-6 in the preceding year. The increase in the number of podus was 866 with an assessment of Rs. 460-1-0. These were not new clearings, but were old ones enjoyed clandestinely by the villagers and discovered during the year by the Revenue Inspector

and curnams. The latter were formerly recalcitrant and did not do their work properly. They are now made to accompany the Revenue Inspector to every village, and help him in the examination of lands and the collection of kists.

10. *Rastas.*— Of the 23 rastas, 20 are under cultivation and 3 are at present waste. They will come under cultivation when the anicut across the Karemgedda has been constructed and the Rarikalabanda tank at Sitampeta improved.* Proposals for the execution of these two works have already been submitted.

* *Vide* correspondence terminating with your proceedings dated 16th May 1889, No. 1379.

11. *Kattubadi and Quit-rent.*—The slight increase under these heads is due to the inam lands in Kodula Viraghattam and Kuddapilli having been transferred to the Agency—*vide* paragraph 4 *supra*.

12. *Land-cess.*—The Local Boards Act not being in force in the Agency Tract, land-cess has been abolished; hence the decrease under this head.

13. The total land revenue demand for the year was Rs. 5,340-7-2 against Rs. 4,598-13-6 in 1887-88 and Rs. 4,032-12-10 in 1886-87, the first year in which the tract came under our direct management. There has thus been a gradual development of revenue and resources of the people.

14. *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—Enclosure No. 1 shows that the current and arrear demand recoverable during the year was Rs. 6,018-8-4, that Rs. 4,250-13-1 were collected up to 20th March 1889. The balance (Rs. 1,767-11-3, of which some has since been collected) is not as heavy as might be expected, considering the past unfavorable character of the season. There were no complaints of oppression or hardship. The shists are fair and moderate, with a few exceptions where they are low, and if the people only give up drinking and thereby avoid getting into the hands of the Sondees, their condition will soon be improved.

15. *Irrecoverable Balance.*—A sum of Rs. 24-9-0 has been found irrecoverable as particularized below, and sanction is requested for writing it off :—

—	Fasli.	Amount.	Cause.
		Rs. A. P.	
Kondapodus	1297	9 9 0	Poverty and desertion.
Assessment of Rasta lands ..	1296	10 0 0	Extreme poverty and absence of property for distraining
	1297	5 0 0	The land has been leased out to others.

16. The chief improvement effected during the year was the preparation of a register showing the different blocks of land (jerayati and inam) held by each ryot, distinguishing wet and dry. The areas have been approximately recorded. The sources of irrigation have been noted. Things were in a chaotic state before. Now all that is possible to enable one to identify the land of each ryot has been done. Each block of land has been given a definite and distinguishing name. If all goes well, the demarcation will follow and assessments will be properly apportioned between the wet and dry lands. The old classification of lands was *gudikat* and *varakat* as I explained in my report for 1886-87, and this is of no practical value at present. A sort of field register, similar to the permanent register A prescribed in the new Village Manual, is a *sine quâ non* for proper revenue administration, and I have been striving to get this done through the Agency Revenue Inspector who was appointed in October 1887 and who is a painstaking and intelligent officer.

17. *Mokhasas.*—As regards the mokhasa villages in the Agency Tract, I gave an account in paragraph 21 † of my report for 1886-87. Further inquiries have been made in regard to Lodisingi and Korata therein referred to. Lodisingi is found to be simply another name for Naivanagaram, and it is not a separate village by itself. No such village has a separate existence on the hills. The village of Korata exists. It has about 7 acres of cultivation, besides 15 podus. The revenue derivable is about Rs. 12. It has a hill attached to it, and hence its importance in a forest point of view. It does not find a place in the quit-rent register. The contention of the mokhasadar of Somidavalsa that it was treated by the Inam Department as part of the Somidavalsa mokhasa is found to be unfounded. The boundaries of Somidavalsa, as given in the inam register, do not include the lands of Korata. The latter are on the hill and the former in the plains. But it cannot be derived that the mokhasa of Somidavalsa has had possession of the Korata lands for a very long time; nobody can say how long he has had them. He sold them to their present owner fifteen years ago by a deed of sale. I do not think that we can summarily resume the lands. If the District Forest-officer considers it worthwhile, a suit can be filed for their recovery in the Agent's Court. That officer was desired

† *Vide* page 44 of G.O., dated 1st December 1887, No. 2731, Judicial.

in your proceedings, dated 12th April 1889, No. 1008 (Revenue Department), to investigate the rights of all the mokhasadars on the Pálkonda hills to the adjoining forests and jungles. The report of that officer can, perhaps, be awaited.

18. *Fruit Trees.*—With reference to the Acting Collector's proceedings, dated the 30th September 1888, No. 2294, the rent of fruit trees was during the year under report credited to the Forest Department, although it was all realized by the Revenue Department. Inquiries are being made to ascertain * which of the fruit trees stand on the patta lands, and which in the Government waste and jungle land or on the village sites. The rent of fruit trees on the patta lands can, it is presumed, be treated as "Land Revenue, Miscellaneous," and the rest alone as Forest Revenue. The land assessment is low and there is, therefore, no reason why the enjoyment of the fruit trees should be allowed to the pattadars without payment. They do not claim such an indulgence. All that they have ever prayed for is that the trees should not be leased out to the low country people who carry away the produce to the markets in the plains and do not allow them to enjoy any—*vide* paragraph 8 of my last report. It is on this ground desirable that the management of the fruit trees should remain in the hands of the Revenue Department, even if the revenue be credited to the Forest Department.

* *Vide* your letter dated 16th January 1889, No. 58.

19. *Public Health* was generally good throughout the year. The people suffered much from small-pox in March and April 1888, and not since. I took a vaccinator with me to Kadagandi and Sitampeta, and it was with great difficulty that I could get a few people vaccinated in my presence. Some had been vaccinated before them. Others pretended that they had small-pox or inoculation. They could not be forcibly vaccinated; neither was this thought expedient.

20. *Education.*—Under the sanction conveyed in G.O., dated 23rd July 1888, No. 436, schools were opened at Sitampeta, Kadagandi and Donuwayi about the middle of November 1888. There are 31 boys in the Sitampeta school, as many in Donuwayi, and 20 in Kadagandi. The schools are in a flourishing state, and the hill people take an interest in them. I saw some young persons of 20 or 22 years of age reading in them. The progress made in each school is given in the enclosed statement No. III, and it is very encouraging.

21. *Criminal Justice.*—Grave crimes in this tract are very rare. There were 12 petty cases in all, the number of persons concerned being 35. The conviction in one of these cases was appealed against, but it was confirmed.

22. *Civil Justice.*—No civil suits were filed during the year. The late Deputy Tahsildar of Pálkonda had Agency Munsif's powers, but not the present officer. I was waiting till February † last to see if the occasion for recommending him powers would arise, but it did not, the people not being litigious. They have a very peaceful and non-interfering disposition.

† *Vide* my letter dated 9th February 1889, No. 86.

23. *Destruction of Wild Beasts.*—The number of wild beasts destroyed and the rewards granted are noted below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1 Tiger	100	0	0
15 Cheetahs	312	8	0
3 Bears	35	0	0
3 Hyænas	9	0	0
Total ..	456	8	0

24. *Public Works.*—Very satisfactory progress was made in regard to the execution of Public Works during the year. The particulars of the works sanctioned and executed are as under :—

	Grant. Rs.	Outlay. Rs.
(1) Construction of native rest-houses at Sitampeta, Kadagandi and Donuwayi, at Rs. 250 each	750	750
(2) Construction of a small bungalow at Sitampeta ..	500	500
(3) Do. of a temporary rest-house at Donuwayi ..	16	16
(4) Improvement of Sitampeta road—		
(*a*) Earth-work and purchase of material	2,134	2,134
(*b*) Light masonry works	800	800
(5) Improvement of the Gumada ghât	200	200
Total Agency grant ..	4,400	4,400
(6) Repairing two irrigation tanks at Panukuvalsa ..	104	104
Total grant ..	4,504	4,504

Enclosure No. 1.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance in the Agency Tracts, Pálkonda, up to 20th March 1889.

No.	Items.	Demand.			Collection.
		Arrears at the beginning of the current fasli.	Demand for the current fasli.	Total.	Arrears.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Ryotwar	421 12 1	4,109 10 3	4,531 6 4	318 9 1
2	Rastas	58 0 0	158 13 0	216 13 0	38 0 0
3	Kondapodus	153 8 6	834 9 6	988 2 0	124 13 6
4	Jodi	19 6 2	72 10 2	92 0 4	12 0 10
5	Quit-rent	106 10 6	60 14 2	167 8 8	53 6 10
6	Land Revenue, Miscellaneous ..	22 10 0	..	22 10 0	20 12 0
	Total ..	781 15 3	5,236 9 1	6,018 8 4	567 10 3

No.	Items.	Collection—*cont.*		Balance.		
		Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
		7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Ryotwar	3,168 10 9	3,487 3 10	103 3 0	940 15 6	1,044 2 6
2	Rastas	120 13 0	158 13 0	20 0 0	38 0 0	58 0 0
3	Kondapodus	321 6 6	446 4 0	28 11 0	513 3 0	541 14 0
4	Jodi	51 0 10	63 1 8	7 5 4	21 9 4	28 14 8
5	Quit-rent	21 3 9	74 10 7	53 3 8	39 10 5	92 14 1
6	Land Revenue, Miscellaneous ..	..	20 12 0	1 14 0	..	1 14 0
	Total ..	3,683 2 10	4,250 13 1	214 5 0	1,553 6 3	1,767 11 3

Enclosure No. II—showing the particulars of the Villages to be transferred from the Konda to the Kottam Mutta and *vice versa*.

Konda Mutta.

1. *Vaba.*
2. *Gandi.*
3. Savara Gandi.
4. *Panjada.*
5. Tattada.
6. Kindangi.
7. Sambham.
8. *Adali.*
9. *Konda Sorlanji.*
10. *Gulumúr.*
11. Jilledupadu.
12. Kodisa.
13. *Vajjaighada.*
14. Dabara.
15. Salada.
16. *Muttialu.*
17. Sara.
18. Mulli.
19. Kusimi.
20. *Jampakola.*
21. Bettupuram.
22. *Silagam.*
23. Daraba.
24. *Jajjava.*
25. Gadili.
26. Dakalaparti.
27. Pedavangara.
28. Kodagandi.
29. Chinavangara.
30. Sarangi.
31. Vandrajola.
32. Devaragandi.
33. Mukkipeta.
34. Muragada.
35. Bhoochandri.
36. Lokottavalasa.

Kottam Mutta.

1. *China Bolla.*
2. Peda Bolla.
3. *Latchunpeta.*
4. *Manda.*
5. *Yonugupeta.*
6. China Kamba.
7. Peda Kamba.
8. *Joraga.*
9. Karám.
10. Gumada.
11. Vambarilli.
12. Jagatupalli.
13. *Kotangi.*
14. Dabara.
15. Dárapadu.
16. Killada.
17. Rupai.
18. Mekava.
19. Dangupai.
20. *Gadidapai.*
21. Tadipai.
22. *Jayapuram.*
23. Kandisa.
24. Gadigujji.
25. Chinapolla.
26. Pedapolla.
27. Velagapuram.
28. Yegulada.
29. Gadikaram.
30. Duggi.

Note.—The villages italicised will be transferred from the one to the other mutta.

Enclosure No. II—showing the particulars of the villages, &c.—*cont.*

Kottam Mutta—cont.

31. Manapuram.
32. Tangenabhadra.
33. *Kottakota.*
34. Thitukupai.
35. Kusumur.
36. Chekkapuram.
37. Donuvagi.
38. Rubbada.
39. Samarelli.
40. Raikaradu.
41. Jallara.
42. Tumbakonda.
43. *Atchaba.*
44. Autikonda.
45. Kursingi.
46. Menkota.
47. *Peda Pollanki.*
48. China Pollanki.
49. Vandadi.
50. Gunjada.
51. Tatukupai.
52. Chinatankidi.
53. Pedatankidi.
54. Kumbi.
55. Dasugumada.
56. *Gujji.*
57. Barva.
58. Kuddapalli.
59. Kodula Veeragottam.
60. Katraghada.
61. Kurisingipadu.

Note.—The villages italicised will be transferred from the one to the other mutta.

III.—Statement showing the Progress of Education made up to the end of March 1889 in the Agency portion of the Pálkonda Taluk, Vizianagrum Division.

School.	Date of opening of the school.	Boys admitted at the commencement of the school.	Existing number of boys in the school.	Classes.	Lessons of each class and the progress made therein.	Condition of the school where located.
Primary school, Seethampeta.	1888. 15th Nov.	22	30	Infant standard.	1. Reading and writing alphabets .. .. .. 2. Counting figures .. .. 3. Reciting Multiplication tables.	The school is flourishing. It is located at present in the thatched bungalow of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.
				First and Second standards.	Not yet opened.	
				Third standard.	Progress. 1. Second Book of Lessons, Telugu 18 pages. 2. Seshayya's Grammar, do. .. 12 do. 3. Anthology, Telugu .. .. 42 lines. 4. Arithmetic, Compound Division. 5. District Geography, Telugu .. 12 pages. 6. History of India, do. .. 2 do. 7. Sanitary Primer, do. .. 2 do. 8. Reading Exercise. 9. Dictation. These boys could read a little before the school was opened, and have since made considerable progress.	
Primary school, Donuvayi.	14th ,,	23	30	Infant standard.	Same as in the Seethampeta school	The school is in a promising state. It is located in a shed built as rest-house for Native officials.
				First standard.	1. First Book of Lessons, Telugu .. 20 pages. 2. Arithmetic .. .. .. Addition. 3. Reading Exercise and Dictation.	
Primary school, Kadagundi.	13th ,,	8	20	Infant standard.	Same as in the Seethampeta school	Do.
				First standard.	1. First Book of Lessons .. .. 16 pages. 2. Arithmetic .. .. .. Addition.	
				Second standard.	1. First Book of Lessons, 2nd part .. 48 pages. 2. Arithmetic .. .. Addition and Subtraction. 3. Dictation. 4. Reading Exercise.	

Note.—I visited the schools at Seethampeta and Kadagundi in February last and found them in a promising state.

Criminal Statistics of the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1888-89.

Name of the Court.	Trials of inquiries. Cases. Pending on 31st March 1888.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1889.	Trials of inquiries. Persons. Pending on 31st March 1888.	Received during the year.	Total.	Convicted, committed or referred.	Otherwise.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1889.	Appeals. Cases. Pending on 31st March 1888.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1889	Appeals. Persons. Pending on 31st March 1888.	Received during the year.	Total.	Modified or reversed.	Otherwise.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1889.
Agent to the Governor ..	2	18	20	20	..	4	35	39	19	20	39	..	1	9	10	9	1	1	9	10	2	7	9	1
Principal Assistant Agent ..	..	2	2	2	..	..	4	4	..	4	4	..	..	6	6	6	..	..	9	9	1	8	9	..
Senior do. ..	..	19	19	17	2	..	37	37	16	17	33	4	..	8	8	7	1	..	10	10	5	4	9	1
Special do. ..	2	101	103	98	5	3	184	187	71	99	170	17	..	15	15	15	..	..	18	18	9	9	18	..
Second-class Tahsildar-Magistrate, Golgonda ..	..	19	19	16	3	..	62	62	10	39	49	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third-class Sheristadar-Magistrate do. ..	2	32	34	33	1	13	87	100	20	78	98	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second-class Magistrate, Viravilli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Srungavarapukôta ..	..	3	3	3	..	..	14	14	1	13	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Sálúr ..	..	4	4	4	..	..	20	20	..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Pálkonda ..	..	77	77	74	3	..	229	229	201	23	224	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Párvatipur ..	..	48	48	48	..	..	101	101	35	66	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Gunupur ..	1	199	200	197	3	3	437	440	141	295	436	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Ráyaghada ..	3	103	106	104	2	4	207	211	102	106	208	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Jeypore ..	20	414	434	419	15	30	658	688	425	234	659	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Koraput ..	7	139	146	138	8	11	234	245	137	86	223	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Nowrangapur ..	7	158	165	158	7	12	283	295	237	44	281	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Malkanagiri ..	3	82	85	75	10	9	103	112	49	47	96	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Pottinghi ..	2	114	116	112	4	3	203	206	101	97	198	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Bissamcuttack ..	3	136	139	134	5	3	266	269	188	74	262	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Paderu ..	1	55	56	51	5	1	173	174	26	126	152	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	53	1,723	1,776	1,703	73	96	3,337	3,433	1,779	1,488	3,267	166	1	38	39	37	2	1	46	47	17	28	45	2
Figures for 1887-88 ..	32	1,533	1,565	1,512	53	52	2,798	2,850	1,521	1,233	2,754	96	1	20	21	20	1	1	24	25	11	13	24	1

Civil Statistics of the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1888-89.

Name of Court.	Original suits: Pending on 31st March 1888.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1889.
1. Agent to the Governor	1	3	..	4	3	1	4	..
2. Principal Assistant Agent	3	..	1	4	2	..	2	2
3. Senior do.	3	20	..	23	15	6	21	2
4. Special do.	18	78	1	97	58	22	80	17
5. Agency Munsif, Golgonda	24	39	..	63	36	..	36	27
6. Do. Narayanapatnam ..	15	39	..	54	34	..	34	20
7. Do. Ráyaghada	30	21	..	51	..	23	23	28
8. Do. Bissamcuttack	13	13	26	52	40	..	40	12
9. Do. Gunupur	57	193	..	250	147	..	147	103
10. Do. Koraput	6	7	17	30	17	..	17	13
11. Do. Jeypore	19	117	1	137	90	..	90	47
12. Do. Malkanagiri	2	19	1	22	19	..	19	3
13. Do. Nowrangapur	5	8	..	13	10	..	10	3
Total ..	196	557	47	800	471	52	523	277
Figures of 1887-88 ..	135	487	23	645	428	21	449	196

Civil Statistics of the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1888-89.

Name of Court.	Appeal suits: Pending on 31st March 1888.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1889.
1. Agent to the Governor	9	11	..	20	17	..	17	3
2. Principal Assistant Agent ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
3. Senior do. ..	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	..
4. Special do. ..	1	10	..	11	11	..	11	..
Total ..	10	25	..	35	31	..	31	4
Figures for 1887-88 ..	17	9	..	26	16	..	16	10

Statement of Session Cases tried by the Agent to the Governor of Vizagapatam during the year 1888-89.

Nature of offence.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number sentenced to death.	Number sentenced to transportation.	Imprisonment. Simple.	Imprisonment. Rigorous.	Fine.	Whipping.	Total convicted.	Number discharged.	Referred.	Pending on 31st March 1889.	Remarks.
Murder under section 302, Indian Penal Code.	7	9	1	(a) 4	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	(a) For life.
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder under section 304, Indian Penal Code.	6	11	..	..	..	(b) 4	..	..	4	7	..	..	(b) Three for 7 years and one for 6 years.
Attempt at murder under section 307, Indian Penal Code.	2	2	..	..	..	(c) 2	..	..	2	..	..	..	(c) One for 8 months and one for 10 years.

Statement of Session Cases by the Agent to the Governor of Vizagapatam, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of offence.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number sentenced to death.	Number sentenced to transportation.	Imprisonment. Simple.	Imprisonment. Rigorous.	Fine.	Whipping.	Total convicted.	Number discharged.	Referred.	Pending on 31st March 1889.	Remarks.
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to compel restoration of property and abetment of the offence under sections 331 and 109, Indian Penal Code.	1	5	..	..	..	(*d*) 2	..	..	2	3	..	..	(*d*) One year each.
Dacoity and rape under sections 395 and 376, Indian Penal Code.	1	5	..	..	..	(*e*) 5	..	..	5	..	..	..	(*e*) Two for 7 years and three for 14 years each.
Hurt under section 32, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	..	..	..	(*f*) 1	..	..	1	..	..	..	(*f*) For one year; enhanced to 3 years' imprisonment by High Court under section 304, Indian Penal Code.
Dacoity and house-breaking under sections 395 and 457, Indian Penal Code.	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	
Kidnapping a girl to compel her marriage and abetment under sections 366 and 109, Indian Penal Code.	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	
Total ..	20	39	1	4	..	14	..	..	19	20	..	..	
Figures for 1887-88 ..	19	45	2	11	..	11	..	..	24	17	..	4	

Statement of Wild Animals killed in the Vizagapatam Agency during the year 1888-89.

Year.	Tigers.	Cheetahs.	Bears.	Hyænas.	Rewards paid.	Loss of life. Men.	Loss of life. Cattle.
					Rs. A. P.		
1888-89	66	205	71	23	12,102 15 6	91	418
1887-88	34	141	56	9	6,454 8 0	142	231

Order—dated 21st September 1889, No. 1627, Judicial.

Mr. Willock, who submits the usual report on the administration of the Vizagapatam Agency tracts during the year 1888-89, did not assume charge of the district until after the close of the year, and is therefore not able to write from personal knowledge of some of the matters mentioned. He submits a note left by Mr. Turner, who was Agent throughout the year, together with the reports of the Assistant Agents and certain statements. The Government notices with satisfaction that the report was submitted almost by the prescribed date.

2. Mr. Turner made two tours, lasting in all about seven weeks, in the Agency tracts, and in the first visited the Senior Assistant's division and the Pálkonda Hills, while in the second he passed through Pottinghi and Koraput to Jeypore, stayed a week there, and returned to the plains *viâ* Anantagiri. These tours were not very comprehensive, being cut short by Mr. Turner's approaching departure from the district, and the Government has no doubt that the acting Agent will make arrangements to visit a larger extent of the Hill tracts under his charge during the next touring season. The period spent by the Principal Assistant within his Agency jurisdiction was, as has too frequently happened of late years, exceedingly limited,

apparently amounting to 25 days only—"an allowance," says Mr. Willock, "which I cannot regard as sufficient." The Government quite concurs in this opinion, and must require the Principal Assistant in future to make more frequent or more prolonged tours within his Agency division. The touring done by Messrs. Elwin and Taylor, the Senior and Special Assistants, was very complete and satisfactory; that of the Deputy Collector on general duties was less so.

3. The year 1888-89 was not an eventful one in the Vizagapatam Agency tracts, and of the matters referred to in the note by Mr. Turner and Mr. Willock's report, many have been separately disposed of and others are not yet ripe for disposal. Application has already been made to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for the original order issued by Dondapati Tanjam, Amin of Malkangiri, which resulted in the Sukma frontier incident.

G.O., dated 18th July 1889, No. 1239.

The Government has also approved of Mr. Willock's suggestion that in extraditions between the Agency and the Feudatory States of the Central Provinces, the provisions of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, should be strictly observed.

G.O., dated 23rd July 1889, No. 1265.

An appeal under the Agency rules to the Governor in Council against the Agent's decision in the suit brought by the Rajah of Jeypore to recover an increased quit-rent on, or, in default, possession of, the Singapur estate, has been referred to the High Court for decision. As regards the question of re-opening Police stations, the Government adheres to the views expressed in G.O., 1st March 1889, No. 380; Mr. Turner's remarks in paragraph 27 of his note supply a sufficient refutation of the arguments used in paragraph 13. The extension of the provisions of section 48, Act XXIV of 1889, to the towns of Jeypore, Koraput, Pottinghi and Malkangiri, within the jurisdiction of the Special Assistant Agent, has been sanctioned, the proposal to include Nowrangapur being withdrawn by the Agent in consideration of the great distance between it and the nearest Magistrate's Court.

G.O., dated 12th August 1889, No. 1385.

G.O., dated 6th July 1889, No. 745.
„ „ 2nd Sept. „ „ 976.

4. The death of the Rajah of Jeypore on the 27th August has greatly changed the situation since the Agent's report was penned. This event will lead to the assumption of the management of the estate by the Agent during the minority of the young Rajah, and this will enable effective action to be taken in various matters which before were doubtful, such as the dispute regarding the Madgole estate, the abolition of the objectionable *vetti* system, the general improvement in the *personnel* of the estate establishment, and the like. The Government is glad to learn that the progress of the young Rajah under Mr. Marsh was satisfactory; the opportunities for his training will now be more favorable than hitherto.

5. On several matters of some importance, Mr. Willock defers expressing an opinion pending personal inquiry. One of these is the state of Hill Pachipenta. Mr. Turner apparently contemplated taking the whole tract under management, and directed the Special Assistant to submit a special report on the condition of the ryots. His view was that the Pottinghi taluk is still too large, and he suggested additional magistrates, post offices, and postal lines, to give the people an opportunity of making known their grievances. This opinion is shared by the Special Assistant Agent, Mr. Taylor, but Mr. Willock seems to consider that a redistribution of charges will suffice, and promises a special report on the state of Hill Pachipenta. Unfortunately, there is no part of the taluk which can apparently be removed from the category of Agency, so as to relieve the Sub-Magistrate. Other parts of Pottinghi have not been in a satisfactory state owing to the misconduct of a Sub-Magistrate and the police. The Agent states that the former has been made to retire. The notice of the Inspector-General of Police will be drawn to the alleged misbehaviour of the police and to the misunderstanding which has prevented early inquiry. In the Senior Assistant's division, a disagreement

between the Tat Rajah of Bissemkatak and the feudatory patros of Kutnagedda, Ambadalla and Jugdalpur was almost the only event of the year, and to this the Agent is not disposed to attribute much importance. There is little information furnished regarding the Principal Assistant Agent's division, principally owing to the fact that Mr. Power, who was in charge for over seven months of the year, was transferred on the 14th April 1889 and that the notes of inspection which he had prepared seem to have been lost in the post. Mr. Willock thinks the absence of progress in this part of the Agency is due to the opium-eating habits of the population. His remarks in paragraph 13 on the opium question will be communicated to the Revenue Department. Every endeavour should be made by such enhancement of prices as is safe and practicable to check the consumption of the drug. The Government is glad to learn that there has been a marked increase in the intercourse between the people of the plains and the population above the ghâts.

6. On the important subject of public works, the report is not altogether satisfactory. The Government regrets to learn that due progress has not been made by the officers of the Public Works Department who were in charge of Agency works, and the attention of the Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings, will be drawn to the matter. The works in charge of the Agency officers received special attention and showed proportionate advance. In all three divisions the sanctioned allotments seem to have been fully spent. The Government notes with pleasure the remarks in paragraph 31 of Mr. Turner's memorandum regarding the Jubilee ghât road leading to Jeypore. This road is expected to be open for traffic before the North-west monsoon, while 35 miles of the Central Province trunk road were in hand. The Government will be glad to receive Mr. Willock's opinion on the necessity of continuing the Pottinghi road beyond Koraput—a question raised in paragraph 43 of Mr. Taylor's report. It is also observed that the Agent mentioned he is not satisfied with what he hears of the Lammasingi ghât; he, however, omits to specify to what he refers. This should be explained.

7. The Agent states that education continues to advance, but it is difficult to ascertain the exact progress made, owing to the absence from previous reports of any collected statistics, such as Mr. Willock gives in paragraph 9. At the end of 1888-89, there were 89 schools in existence in the Agency, with an average attendance of nearly 23 pupils each. The number of scholars in the Senior Assistant Agent's division was 1,302, against 1,279 in the previous year—not a large increase; while the Special Assistant Agent remarks that there had been no material improvement in education, chiefly owing to absence of qualified masters.

8. On the other hand, the change ordered in G.O., 9th April 1888, No. 842, but only brought into force in December 1888, by which the vaccination staff is placed under the direct control of the Agent, seems already to have borne fruit. The total number of successful operations was 7,896, against 6,169 in the previous year, and the work done is now being more carefully checked than formerly. Mr. Turner in his note observes that the people are, as a rule, not averse to the operation. The hospitals which have been opened in the Agency tracts during the two past years have also proved a marked success. The number of patients treated at Gunupur increased from 2,719 to 4,213, at Rayaghada from 774 to 3,713, and at Jeypore from 944 to 2,530. The Nowrangapur hospital was not completed within the year, but has since, it is believed, been finished.

9. The returns relating to civil and criminal justice do not call for any special remark, but the Government observes that the statistics of magisterial cases coming before the Special Assistant, given by Mr. Willock in paragraph 5 of the report, do not coincide with those shown by the Special Assistant himself in Statement VIII-A appended to his report. From the figures shown, there does not appear to have been the remarkable increase which the Agent supposes to have occurred. The number of transfers from the Special Assistant's file in 1888-89 seems considerable.

10. The remarks and proposals in paragraphs 26 and 27 of Mr. Willock's report are approved. Care should be taken that the forms adopted give clear information regarding the several divisions of the Agency, as well as for the whole area.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
28 OCT 89
P.W. DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

To the Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam.
" " " " in 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 Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court, with C.L.

Ed. A. Raitt.

P.C. No. 9423

C/

Govt. of {1889} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

No. 2861 W.S. Oct. 11, 1889.

B

Communicated
Communicated
to the Supdg. Engineer
I Circle for remarks
with reference to para
21 of Mr. Willock's letter
para 30 of Mr. Turner's
note, para 43 of the
Special asst agent's
letter of 16th April, &
para 6 of the G.O. th
Order.

Issued

Recd. 8.10.89 Encl.

G.O., 21st September 1889, No. 1627.

SEPTEMBER.

Vizagapatam Agency.

Reviewing the report on the administration of the — tracts for 1888-89.

W.S. 10.10.89

Recd 10.10.89

2 copies to each
S. E. I Circle
S. E. I Circle
Supdg 12-10-89
Supdg 14/10-89

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From W. A. WILLOCK, Esq., Acting Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vizagapatam, 12th July 1889, No. 580—10.

I have the honor to forward herewith my report on the administration of the Agency tracts of this district during the year 1888-89.

2. Having only assumed charge of the district after its conclusion, I can say but little of my own personal knowledge, but Mr. Turner has left a note on the subject which deals with some of the most important topics, which I enclose together with the reports of the Assistant Agents and the usual statements.

3. I regret to have to mention the death of the Maharajah of Jeypore's brother, Visvembhara Deo, of heart disease in June 1888. The Maharajah himself enjoyed good health and his son made fair progress under Mr. Marsh's able tuition, though it was somewhat hard to keep him to his work. The new Dewan, M.R.Ry. P. Purnayya Pantulu, Rao Bahadur, has assumed charge of his appointment, but I fear that it will be some months before he will be able to settle down steadily to the work of improving the Maharajah's administration. He should of course reside at Jeypore as much as possible, but at present there are some urgent calls for his presence in other parts of the district, which, I regret to say, will not be fully met for the next two or three months.

4. The season in the Agency was marked by the same unfortunate features as in the low country, and the rainfall was deficient as will be seen from the following statement:—

Name of Station.	Rainfall in		
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
1. Gudem	..	56·93	50·3
2. Gunupur	54·325	45·55	32·05
3. Koraput	58·6	66·3	44·5
4. Jeypore	77·1	86·78	60·3
5. Malkangiri	70 9	87·2	51·2
6. Nowrangapur	64·85	64·3	53·6
7. Paderu	65·9	46·31	34
8. Pottinghi	71·77	70·385	50·72
9. Rayaghada	50·8	56·3	31·35

In Gunupur and Rayaghada it was very deficient, but this does not seem to have affected the prosperity of those taluks much. Their cultivation is principally dry and the rains were seasonable for that and sufficient to prevent any serious loss. The crop above the ghâts was short on the whole, and a complete failure of the mango crop in the Special Assistant Agent's division and a partial failure in the Senior Assistant Agent's produced somewhat hard times for the poorer classes who subsist largely on this fruit during the hot season. No serious distress appears to have prevailed however.

5. Twenty sessions cases were disposed of during the year against nineteen in the previous one, but the number of persons concerned fell from 45 to 39. In seven of these cases the offence was murder, and six culpable homicide not amounting to murder. In one case the offender was sentenced to death. In magisterial work the most remarkable feature of the year is the increase in file of the Special Assistant Magistrate. The cases received by this officer have increased as follows:—

Year.	Cases received.
1885-86	51
1886-87	38
1887-88	85
1888-89	101

The Jeypore file also has become very heavy for a hill taluk (414 cases).

6. 551 civil suits were filed in the Agency courts during the year against 487 in the previous one, and, including those pending at its commencement, 523 were disposed of. My own file was clear of all arrears on the original side at the end of the year. The number of suits pending in other courts rose from 135 at the conclusion of 1886-87 and 196 in 1887-88 to 277. The increase lies almost entirely with the Gunupur and Jeypore Munsifs, whose arrears rose by 46 and 28. As Government is aware, the civil work of these two officers has of late increased to an extent which interferes with the discharge of their other duties somewhat seriously. Proposals made by Mr. Turner for the establishment of a Central Munsif's Court at Jeypore were lately rejected on the ground of the expense involved (*vide* G.O., No. 955, dated 3rd June 1889), but as in doing so Government expressed their recognition of the desirability of relieving the Taluk officers of the administration of civil justice if it could be done at a reasonable cost, I am endeavoring to frame fresh proposals on a scale which may receive approval. It is not the actual amount of work involved in the disposal of the civil suits which is the cause of the complaint, though even that to men who rarely are called on to exercise such powers and whose education and training have not been in that direction is much more serious than might be supposed. The real difficulty is the way in which the posting of civil cases hampers their movements about their taluks. For an officer who has to itinerate much through a large tract of wild and difficult country, to say where he will be on any given date is a matter of great difficulty and the source of much worry and annoyance. Mr. Turner's proposals regarding the new Agency boundary having been practically accepted by Government, the Gunupur Magistrate will shortly be relieved of this portion of his work. 11 appeals were instituted in the Agent's and 14 in the Assistant Agent's Courts during the year, against 8 and 13, and 7 and 2, respectively, in the two previous years. Only 4 appeals were pending disposal at its conclusion.

7. The following statement shows the hospitals existing in the Agency and their work during the year:—

No.	Hospitals.	Cases treated. 1887-88.	Cases treated. 1888-89.	Remarks.
1	Gunupur	2,719	4,213	
2	Rayaghada	774	3,713	Opened at the end of 1887-88.
3	Bissemcuttack	..	1,059	Opened 23rd October 1888.
4	Jeypore	944	2,530	Opened 27th October 1887.

The Rayaghada hospital is located in a building constructed by the Senior Assistant Agent for the purpose, and another is being built at Gunupur by the Public Works Department. The Bissemcuttack hospital is but poorly provided for in a shed at present, but a proper building is under construction. The hospital at Nowrangapur was completed shortly after the close of the year. The attendance at all these hospitals is very satisfactory considering the scanty population of the localities in which they are situated.

8. By G.O., No. 842, dated 9th April 1888, the vaccine staff of the Agency was placed under the direct control of the Agent, but owing to a misapprehension no effect was given to this order till the receipt of G.O., No. 2398, dated 17th November 1888, in which Mr. Turner's draft rules were accorded approval. These place the vaccinators in direct subordination to the Deputy-Tahsildars and give far greater powers of control to their superiors than they have hitherto exercised. The change was introduced too late in the year to produce any marked effect, but the Special Assistant Agent is well satisfied with the way things are now going on in his division, or would be were it not for the extreme numerical weakness of his staff of vaccinators. Government has acknowledged the insufficiency of the number of vaccinators employed, but there seems to be no prospect of funds being available for an increase at present. Still even the present staff should be able to show a very great improvement under the new system and indeed has already done so in the Special Assistant Agent's division. This division and the Senior Assistant Agent's have each a Deputy Inspector now and work is being much more carefully checked than formerly. The following table compares the results for the past two years:—

Name of Division.	1887-88. Number vaccinated.	1887-88. Number successful.	1888-89. Number vaccinated.	1888-89. Number successful.
1. Principal Assistant Agent's division	717	712	707	707
2. Senior ,, ,, ,,	2,320	2,240	2,511	2,389
3. Special ,, ,, ,,	3,286	3,217	5,058	4,800

9. Education continues to make progress, but the difficulty of procuring teachers and keeping them at their posts is very great, particularly in the Special Assistant Agent's division, within which five more schools were opened during the year under review. In the Pálkonda Agency, three schools were opened for the first time and are reported to be doing very well. The following table shows the number of schools in the Agency and the pupils attending these at the end of the year:—

Name of Division.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
(1) Senior Assistant Agent's division	62	1,302
(2) Special ,, ,, ,,	20	523
(3) General Duty Deputy Collector's division	3	80
(4) Principal Assistant Agent's division	4	85

Mr. Elwin examined all the Government schools in his division and is satisfied with the improvement made in them. Mr. Taylor inspected all the schools in his division except those in the Nandapore country. The Kotepad and Malkangiri schools acquitted themselves very creditably both at his and the Assistant Inspector's examination. I regret to say that the reports about the Jeypore school, which should be the best of all, are far from satisfactory. The people of that town appear to take but little interest in education and are very indifferent as to the regular attendance of their children. Proposals for the opening of some additional schools are now with the Director of Public Instruction. Considerable progress has been made in providing the schools in the Special Assistant Agent's division with suitable accommodation.

10. There was a large decrease in the number of lives lost through the attacks of wild animals, which fell from 142 in 1887-88 to 91 last year. The destruction of dangerous animals was also more satisfactory, the number of tigers killed rising from 34 to 66 and of panthers from 141 to 205. The number of cattle killed is returned at 418, but this is probably not one-tenth of the true figure.

11. The Pottinghi taluk has been in a bad way of late, as will be seen from Mr. Turner's note. The greater part of it consists of villages belonging to the ruined Hill Pachipenta estate, and the Zemindar, being reduced to his last resources for money, has been raising sums by alienating afresh mokhassas and other villages which his predecessors had parted with by informal grants or otherwise long ago, thus

creating two or more claimants none of whom understand their true position to each village. In their struggles to uphold their respective rights the unfortunate ryots fare very badly and are continually being made the victims of whosoever can for the time being assert supremacy. The ryots of the acknowledged mokhassa villages are but little better off owing to the manner in which the Mokhassadars avail themselves of the petty service system which they enforce under the Rent Recovery Act. Of course if the ryots would complain this would be quickly put a stop to, but this step they are too ignorant and timid to take. Mr. Taylor has made some proposals to me on the subject of ameliorating their condition, but as I do not quite understand these and want to discuss the subject personally with him, I will not refer to details here. It is one which needs special attention, and I trust that I shall be able to report some progress towards improving the state of affairs in this part of the hills next year.

12. The matter just referred to is not the sole misfortune which the inhabitants of the Pottinghi taluk have suffered from during the past few months. The late permanent Sub-Magistrate—now transferred to Paderu—was far from efficient, and during six months' sick leave taken by him the taluk fell into very bad hands indeed, the Acting Sub-Magistrate's conduct being open to the gravest suspicion and his establishment's worse. The police seem not to have been behindhand to judge from the remarks in Mr. Turner's note (paragraph 26), and altogether I fear that the people have suffered much oppression and ill-usage. The Acting Sub-Magistrate, against whom nothing positive could be proved and who was utterly unfit to be trusted in such a position, has been made to retire, and I shall probably propose a reduction in his pension. The permanent Sub-Magistrate has been transferred to Paderu and a more efficient successor appointed in his place. His second gumastah is undergoing a sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment and altogether a most effective change has been made in the Deputy Tahsildar's office. I wish I could make a similar report about the police offenders referred to by Mr. Turner, but some mistakes appear to have occurred with regard to the inquiry which he intended to take place. From para. 26 of his note it seems that he contemplated an inquiry by the police department, but the Deputy Inspector-General did not understand this and awaited the result of an investigation by the Special Assistant Agent, which does not appear to have been ordered. Two criminal charges against the police connected with the incidents referred to by Mr. Turner were tried by him and the defendants acquitted, though he evidently thought the cases against them well founded, but no inquiry has been held as regards the official misconduct complained of. I shall see Mr. Taylor shortly and arrange what is to be done, but I fear that the time which has elapsed will render it difficult to bring these offenders to punishment.

13. *Principal Assistant Agent's Division.*—I regret that I can say but little of this part of the Agency. Mr. Power, the late Principal Assistant Agent, promised to forward his report from Kurnool, and informs me by wire that it was despatched on the 22nd ultimo, but it appears to have gone astray in the post. There was however, I understand, very little to report. This part of the Agency seems to make little or no progress owing, I believe, to the opium-eating habits of its population. The early part of the day is invariably spent in gratifying this craving and but little time or energy is left for work. I fear it is hopeless to think of curing the existing population of this habit, but a gradual but steady increase in the price will do much to keep it out of their children's way. It is a policy which may cause suffering to a few debauchees, but the benefit which it will confer on many will outweigh this over and over again. If discontent is caused by an increase of price it must be remembered that Government are deriving a very large revenue from the vice and that measures for its repression should constitute a first charge on that revenue.

14. The Principal Assistant Agent made two tours into the hills during the year. Going up the Minamalur ghât on the 19th November, he spent a couple of days at Paderu and visited Gangaraz Madgole returning to the plains by the same route on the 29th November. Starting again on the 19th January up the Lammasingi ghât, he worked round by Lotugedda and Chintapilli to Gudem and returned thence to Kristnadevipet *viâ* Peddavalsa and Koyyur, arriving at the former on the 1st February. 25 days in all were spent in the hills, an allowance which I cannot regard as sufficient,

particularly as the Lammasingi ghât seems only to have been visited once, but Mr. Power was in charge of the district for some months and was on other occasions called into head-quarters to look after work in the Huzur office during Mr. Turner's absence in remote parts of the district.

15. The grant for roads, &c., in the division was Rs. 3,400, of which the whole was utilized. The principal items were Rs. 1,585 for the Lammasingi ghât and Rs. 500 for that up to hill Madgole *viâ* Minamalur. I am not satisfied with the accounts I hear of the Lammasingi ghât.

16. Another school was opened during the year, raising the total to four. The average attendance has risen from 70 to 85 pupils.

17. *Special Assistant Agent's Division.*—Mr. Taylor was in charge of this division throughout the year and spent 216 days in camp. His touring was most extensive and embraced visits to every part of his division except the north-east corner of the Koraput taluk, a thinly inhabited and unimportant tract. The year was principally marked above the ghâts by an extraordinary increase in intercourse with the plains. In this district the ryots occupy much of their time during the dry season by long journeys in which they combine the vocations of carriers and traders in produce, and the double profit so obtained encourages them to attempt expeditions which would never be thought of otherwise. Led on by the comparatively low prices of the hills, these men seem to have forced their way this year into localities which have hitherto been almost cut off from the outer world, and though they raised rates in the hills and caused some distress by carrying away more grain than could be well spared after the poor harvest of the season, the tracts they visited will benefit greatly in the future from the relations with the outside markets which have been opened up in this way.

18. In paragraph 6 of his letter, Mr. Taylor refers to the deterioration of the condition of the Bondur Porjas of Jangor owing to the falling off in the value of hill produce. I have called the Maharajah's attention to the fact and asked that some relief may be afforded in the matter of the sist paid by them. Mr. Taylor then refers to the Sukma incident, in which 32 Jeypore ryots, &c, were arrested by the Sukma police while clearing a boundary for forest demarcation at the request of the authorities of the Central Provinces and are stated to have been ill-treated while in custody. The matter has been disposed of in G.O., No. 878, dated 20th May 1889, and all that now remains to be done is to fix the responsibility for the trespass committed by the Malkangiri people. From a hukum issued to them by the Malkangiri Amin, received through the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, directing them to clear the *old* boundary line (presumably one which had been the subject of a dispute decided against Jeypore by Colonel Saxton 20 years ago), it would appear that he was endeavoring to reopen this question, but the Special Assistant Agent has forwarded me a copy of the Amin's order which he obtained which contains no allusion to this old boundary. It has now to be decided which was the order actually sent to the persons arrested, as if the copy given to Mr. Taylor is correct, the Sukma people must have fabricated one bearing a forged signature. This unfortunate occurrence was due to the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, having asked for the assistance of the Maharajah's officials for demarcating certain boundaries for forest purposes in the north-west corner of the Agency in terms which led to instructions regarding aid being given being issued throughout the whole estate and which might have stirred up many long-settled disputes.

19. With regard to this I may as well observe that much friction exists between our Agency officers and the inhabitants of Jeypore on one side, and the Feudatory States on the other, which seems due to the laxity which prevails in the use of the Extradition Act, or I might rather say its disuse, as its provisions are frequently ignored and feudatory warrants executed in a very irregular manner. The impression that inhabitants of Jeypore are frequently arrested and produced before the courts of the Feudatory States without due reason or on malicious grounds seems prevalent, and I propose to insist on the provisions of the Act being strictly complied with in future.

20. Mr. Taylor again complains of the *vetty* service system and its crushing effects on the Jeypore villagers. When I visit the division I will look carefully into

the matter myself. The question is a difficult one to deal with and I believe the only true remedy to be the general improvement in the conduct and position of the Maharajah's establishment which we expect under the new Dewan's management. Hitherto he has not been able to do much in this direction as he has had important business to settle in the plains in connection with Madgole, the recovery of certain important papers from the late Dewan, Gade Appa Row and his brother Balaramdos (whose interference in Jeypore affairs gave so much trouble a few months back) and other matters. It should, I think, be clearly understood that his principal duty and the reason why his services have been lent to the Maharajah is that he should carefully and personally supervise the working of the revenue machinery of the estate and liberate the ryots from the corrupt practices and oppression now so prevalent amongst the Maharajah's subordinates. I am glad to be able to report that he has already taken an excellent step in this direction by prohibiting cultivation by the Maharajah's Amins, which of course is conducted under this pernicious *vetty* system. I also hear that the Maharajah is giving him his cordial support. From the little I have so far seen, I believe the confusion or worse which at present exists in many of the Amin's offices to be incredible. The Maharajah and his immediate staff seem to have absolutely no knowledge whatever even of the demand and collections of several of these divisions of the country.

21. The execution of public works was most satisfactory and the whole Government grant of Rs. 23,550 was utilized with the exception of the trifling sum of Rs. 40-13-9. The new jubilee ghât leading down to Jeypore was also almost completed. The road to the Central Provinces *viâ* Koraput was pushed on and earthwork completed to a distance of six miles beyond Raighar. The other roads and tracks and the rest-houses of the division were maintained as usual. The Nowrangapur hospital was not completed as it should have been, but the contractor had great difficulties to contend with. The progress of the works under the charge of the Public Works Department seem to have been unsatisfactory, but, of course, I am unable to speak from my own knowledge.

22. Mr. Taylor does not appear satisfied with the conduct of the Jeypore police. I am unable to express any opinion myself, but whatever their failings may be, they are well looked after. I will raise the question of the establishment of the two new police stations proposed by Mr. Taylor after I visit that part of the country, if it appears expedient. I believe that his recommendation with regard to Raneguda is well grounded. As for the new magisterial divisions proposed, it seems to me that some readjustment of the charges of the Koraput, Jeypore and Pottinghi Deputy Tahsildars should suffice. The latter has but little to do, though the area of his charge is great. Mr. Taylor is under a misapprehension with regard to the Police Act. It is in force in his division. What he really wants is the conservancy clause to be made applicable to certain towns, regarding which I have addressed Government in my letter No. 481, dated 13th June 1889. With regard to the suggestion made in paragraph 23 of his report, that it should not be necessary to forward warrants received from the Central Provinces authorities to the Agent for countersignature, I agree with him provided the present irregular mode of issue from the Feudatory States is amended. The matter is one which I can dispose of myself.

23. *Senior Assistant Agent's Division.*—The year has been a very uneventful one in the Senior Assistant Agent's division. Mr. Elwin spent 129 days in the Agency, a very ample allowance considering how well he knows it. Amongst other things he demarcated the Gaundra-Ittasinghi boundary conjointly with the Principal Assistant Agent, Ganjam. The effect of the demarcation is to transfer a small area, hitherto considered to belong to Jeypore, to the Gumma Bissoyi of Ganjam; but we have arranged that this will not involve any interference with the feelings of the Sowra holders, who will pay the Bissoyi his dues through the Gunupur Deputy Tahsildar.

24. The town of Gunupur was much improved by the present Deputy Tahsildar B. Narayanamurty Pantulu with the help of a grant of Rs. 600 from the Maharajah and Rs. 400 from the townspeople, and the inhabitants of Rayaghada contributed Rs. 200 towards improvements in the descent to the river there, a most troublesome

little ghât on the road to Párvatipur. The conduct of the Maharajah's Amins during the latter part of the year was satisfactory, though at its commencement the late Rayaghada Amin seems to have been behaving in a most scandalous manner. The suit brought by the Jeypore Maharajah to enhance the sist or tribute of the Singapur estate or recover possession was decided in his favor by Mr. Turner at the end of the year. I believe that there is no probability of the Rani paying the increased demand, so that unless Mr. Turner's decision is reversed on appeal, which I think improbable, the estate will pass into the Maharajah's hands—a change which I shall view with pleasure. The relations of the Tatrajah of Bissemcuttack with his feudatory patros of Kutnagedda, Ambadalla and Jugdalpore have not been satisfactory. The system of feudal tenure which prevailed in these parts when they were secluded from the rest of the world is breaking down and disputes of the sort must be expected. So long as they do not affect the Kuttayya Khonds who hold under the patros, they are of little consequence.

25. Rs. 3,400 was spent on opening out a new track on the road to the Central Provinces *viâ* Ambadalla for the first few miles out from Rayaghada. Returning to this district after an absence of 10 years, I am surprised to find this road much where I left it. It has no doubt been considerably improved as a fair-weather track, but is still nothing more. I regard it as a long way the most important line of communication in the Agency, but I fear its prospects of ever being much better than it now is are doomed by the proposed extension of the ordinary jurisdiction into this part of the country unless Government comes to the aid of the District Board with a liberal annual contribution. I cannot see where the money for its construction is to come from otherwise. The course it takes is singularly devoid of good road-making materials, in spite of the proximity of the hills, and it will consequently be an expensive line to make. If the east coast railway is to be constructed however, I would not advocate any heavy expenditure on this road as a railway through the Rayaghada valley to Raipur must follow. Good work has been done on the Gunupur-Bissemcuttack road which is now passable for carts. This is an important line as it greatly facilitates cart traffic between the Salt factories at Naupada and Calingapatam and the Central Provinces *viâ* Ambadalla. The other tracks and buildings were maintained in good order.

26. *General Deputy Collector's Division, Vizianagrum.*—The Pálkonda Agency is a small and unimportant tract. It has attracted notice in the reports of the last few years because it had just been taken under the direct management of Government, having up to that time being administered by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., the renters of the taluk. All arrangements regarding the change seem to have been very satisfactorily carried out now by the General Duty Deputy Collector, Vizianagrum, and I think that in future there will be nothing calling for the submission to Government of a separate report from that officer. It swells the bulk of my annual report in a manner quite disproportionate to the importance of the area. A short paragraph from the Agent would suffice. During the past year the revenue rose by Rs. 741, the increase being chiefly due to a large number of Kondapodus (or fields of hill cultivation) not hitherto charged for being discovered by the Revenue Inspector. The hill-people are reported to be well satisfied with the charge which has delivered them from the hands of the pestilential middlemen with whom they had to make terms hitherto, and though the nominal revenue they pay has increased considerably, I have no doubt but that they are large pecuniary gainers by the change.

27. It appears hitherto to have been the custom for the Assistant Agents to submit such statements as they think fit with their annual reports and these are printed in full with the usual Government order. I propose, with the approval of Government, to discontinue the submission of these statements in future, and substitute for them a short series in prescribed form which will admit of consolidation and afford Government the information they now get in a compact shape and complete for the whole Agency as is already done with the civil and criminal statistics. This will greatly reduce the bulk of the report.

28. A map showing the roads, &c., as they now stand, is under preparation and will follow in a few days.

29. I append the usual statement of hill tour charges for the sanction of Government :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of medicines supplied to the Special Assistant Agent's division and Paderu and Pottinghi taluks	93	0	0
Cost of medicines for Agent's camp during the hill tour ..	54	2	0
Cost of 3 new dhoolies and 2 chairs	98	12	0
Cost of warm clothing to Agent's establishment and that of the Paderu and Srungavarapukota taluks	177	0	6
Presents to Khond chiefs	24	5	6
Kalasee's pay	16	5	3
Special tappal cooly	17	5	9
Cost of carriage of records	169	10	0
Sundry charges	13	15	3
Total ..	664	8	3

Enclosures.

Appendix to the Hill Tour Report for 1888-89.

Note by H. G. Turner, Esq., C.S.

1. I left Párvatipur early in December on a tour through the Senior Assistant's division. I visited Rayaghada, Bissemcuttack and Gunupur. Thence I passed through the Sitampeta ghat, where I held a bhet of the villagers of the Pálkonda hills, returning to Vizagapatam by the Christmas holidays.

2. The revenue affairs of Rayaghada are in bad order owing to the conduct of the Amin, Gopal Row, now dismissed. This Amin having failed to pay rents to Jeypore and having refused to give his accounts, pleading that the latter were burnt in a fire that occurred in the Rajah's cutcherry under suspicious circumstances, has been ordered to absent himself from the Agency Tracts under pain of expulsion. His successor is of no experience and of no ability. The Dewan should appoint a new man who thoroughly understands revenue business. In Gunupur, the new Amin is a man of ability and energy. He understands the work, and sends his collections and accounts to Jeypore with regularity. Having busied himself to unearth and put down abuses, he is naturally unpopular with the people of the old school. His success in administration is entirely due to Mr. Elwin's help who supported him in every way. But Mr. Elwin now complains that the Amin is not so entirely obedient to his wishes as he expects him to be. This has been brought to the notice of the Dewan, who is told that without Mr. Elwin's help, the Amin's authority in the taluk is a thing of nought.

3. The Sub-Magistrate of Rayaghada is a new hand; he of Bissemcuttack is an old folly-stricken man, much in debt — and of not much use. Narainamurti Pantulu, the Deputy Tahsildar of Gunupur on Rs. 200 a month, is a first-rate officer, quite the best man for out-a-door administration in the whole district. He has been successively at Pálkonda, Sálur and Narsapatnam. Everywhere he has made his mark, and now at Gunupur, he is carrying into effect great improvements in village sanitation and roads.

4. Mr. Elwin is an excellent administrative and executive officer. He is very active, continually moving about, makes no fuss and looks into everything himself. His schools, hospitals and roads are all worked up well; and so far as funds permit, his vaccination establishment is also well up to the collar. He is a good linguist and knows the people of his division and all their wants and complaints.

5. The Singapur estate question is not yet settled. The claims of the Jeypore Maharajah over this estate and Bissemcuttack seem to me to be indisputably paramount, admitting of no such restrictions as are put forward by the Rani of Singapur. I say no more of this because questions bearing on this point will shortly come before me in the civil side of my court.

This suit has since been decided by Mr. Turner in favor of the Maharajah. He held the Singapur family to be merely tenants-at-will and directed the enhancement of the sist to Rs. 20,000.

(Signed) W. A. W.

6. The status of the Champa Rani seems imperfectly understood by the Senior Assistant. She was not merely a concubine of the late Rajah of Singapur. A Champa Rani, called also the Soona Mahadevi, is in the position of a morganatic wife, and she has, perhaps, a right to maintenance from the estate. The plea that she has villages given to her does not diminish this right. The villages are a personal appanage. She has also a right to live in the fort. The position of her son, Gopinath Deo, is as follows: Fearing that there would be an outbreak of Khonds in his favor I, in 1885, removed him from Singapur and kept him under tutelage in Vizianagrum.

When Mr. Marsh was appointed tutor to the Maharajah's son, I sent Gopinath Deo with the consent of the Maharajah and of Mr. Marsh to Jeypore to be a schoolmate of the young Rajah. The plan has turned out well. The question of Gopinath Deo's maintenance allowance stands in this way. He is a State detenu under Regulation II of 1819 and, as such, the family of the Zemindar is bound by law to maintain him. The Singapur people have been so negligent and remiss in sending the allowance which I fixed on as proper that, after patiently warning and waiting, I have been reluctantly obliged to issue process for its recovery. The arrears have since been paid up.

7. The proximate transfer of the greater part of the Senior Assistant's division from Agency to Ordinary will introduce a very considerable change in the future administration of this division. There will be great difficulty experienced in bringing the villages into harmony with our ordinary system of administration, and I strongly advise that Mr. Elwin be not transferred from the division until he has carried this new arrangement into effect. Owing to the entire lack of all accounts relating to the land, except some very inaccurate lists and receipts kept in the Amins' offices, a sort of villagewar settlement must be carried out jointly by the Deputy Tahsildars and the Amins. The Dewan should visit Mr. Elwin and arrange with that officer full details of the measure, and information should be gathered as to the procedure of similar settlements which may have been carried out elsewhere in the Presidency. Perhaps it would be useful if the Board of Revenue were to advise on the subject. The institution of a settlement of this sort will be of the greatest benefit to the future Revenue administration of those taluks, and there is no doubt that it will be heartily welcomed by the new Dewan, Mr. Purnayya Pantulu, as it will give him an insight into the state of the taluks which is at present simply unattainable. No measure of this importance has ever yet been introduced into Jeypore. It will be the foundation of some regularity of administration, and if carried out with system, moderation and tact, as I doubt not will be the case, if it be entrusted to Mr. Elwin to do, it will confer on the part of the Maharajah's dominions benefits hitherto unknown and undreamt of by the people. From these taluks the system should be extended to the Maharajah's taluks above the ghâts, where similar anarchy of administration is yet the vogue.

8. The Agency part of this division consists, broadly speaking, of two valleys—the Rayaghada valley and the Gunupur valley, divided by a lofty range of hills. The former valley runs up into the hills from Párvatipur to Rayaghada, 30 miles; 10 miles further on it bifurcates, one branch running up to Singapur, where the Musa ghât, 2,047 feet above M.S.L., blocks the way into Kalahandi, the other branch running to the right past Bissemcuttack up to Ambadalla where there is a singular gap in the chain of the Eastern Ghâts. The gap is 1,234 feet above M.S.L. Through this gap it was proposed to take the Vizagapatam Central Provinces Railway, and doubtless the project will be resuscitated in course of time. The Gunupur valley has its natural outlet through the Kimedi estate of Ganjam to Chicacole and Calingapatam, and, geographically speaking, the valley belongs to Ganjam, but, as it is the property of the Maharajah of Jeypore, it has always been a part of the Vizagapatam district. It is, therefore, plain that this Agency division requires two main roads, one running up from Párvatipur to Rayaghada, Singapur, Bissemcuttack and Ambadalla, the other running up from Chicacole through Butchi to Gunupur and thence to Godairy where it stops, the valley being closed in by the Khond hills. For purposes of administration cross roads are constructed, used by traffic to a certain extent, no doubt, but not I think by arterial traffic, though Mr. Elwin says a good deal of Gunupur traffic comes across to Párvatipur. These cross roads are from Párvatipur to Gunupur and from Gunupur to Bissemcuttack. Other roads and paths are from Párvatipur to Narainpatam and paths about the Khond and Soura hills. Now of all these roads, which are more or less in a forward state, the one now engrossing our attention is the Párvatipur-Rayaghada line.

9. The Government have recently made a special grant of Rs. 20,000 for this line, and it is being constructed by the District Board in anticipation of the transfer to the Collectorate mentioned above. The line is now in progress and it is being opened to Chollapadam. Mr. Elwin has made a very good fair-weather road from Chollapadam to Bissemcuttack. But it occurred to me that it might be worth while to make a road along the line surveyed for the railway and to run a tramway upon it until it could be converted into a railway, and if this be done, it would form an admirable feeder to the East Coast Railway branch line which at present is to terminate at Párvatipur. This suggestion is thrown out for consideration by my successor.

10. In G.O., No. 2398, Judicial, dated 17th November 1888, Government approved of my proposals for improving the vaccination operations in the Agency tracts, but as they were unable to find money, the scheme must remain in abeyance. However, when the proposed transfer to the ordinary takes place, the funds now employed in supporting the vaccination establishment in the Senior Assistant's division can, after making provision for vaccination in the Khond and Soura hills, which will remain Agency, be transferred to the Special Assistant's division and will nearly suffice for the introduction of the scale of staff shown to be required in my letter printed in Government Order quoted above, and now that the control of the work has been put wholly in our hands, I have no doubt that considerable progress will soon show itself. As a rule, the people are not averse to the operation.

11. There will be shortly three very nice dispensaries in this Agency division, to wit, Rayaghada, Gunupur and Bissemcuttack. At the first and last places the accommodation is now a shed open to the winds and rains of heaven. Nevertheless people present themselves in numbers for treatment. At Gunupur the police occupy the hospital, and the present building is placed inconveniently. The new hospital is, I understand, for the public, or at all events it will become to, as soon as it is brought on the strength of the District Board. The hospital assistants at all three places are quiet, well-behaved men, and, so far as I could learn, popular with, and attentive so, their patients.

12. Schools have made great progress in Mr. Elwin's division. The Normal class at Gunupur passed 5 out of 10 pupils that appeared at the last Special Upper Primary examination, one of the passed candidates being placed in the first class. This class should be retained at Gunupur for a few years more to train the teachers working in the Gunupur taluk. With this view, I recommended to the Director of Public Instruction the establishment of a Special Normal class at Jeypore instead of waiting till the Gunupur class could be shifted over there.

A fifth-standard class has been temporarily started in the Gunupur Primary school and there is every hope that it will ere long be made a first-grade middle school. The former Superintendent, who was remarked by Mr. Elwin as being too old and ignorant of Oriya, has been replaced by a young Oriya Matriculate. The salary result schools started by Government continue to do good work and more schools of that stamp are required in a few more backward places. Government sanction has not been as yet received for the new schools recommended in the last year's Educational report.

13. I passed through Durgi on my way from Bissemcuttack to Gunupur. A cart-road is now in course of completion along the route and the question of opening a police station here will take a new aspect. Government have recently vetoed the proposal (*vide* G.O., No. 380, dated 1st March 1889), relying on Colonel Porteous' views that it is not wanted being in a very remote spot. I cannot agree in this. Durgi is anything but a remote spot, being in point of fact on the highway between Gunupur and Kalahandi and the Singapur and Bissemcuttack people use the route to Kimedi. While on the subject, I would remark that I do not know why Colonel Porteous should take exception to our reverting to the old system of police stations. He quotes Mr. Elwin's statement that the police are a terror to the people when isolated, but it seems to me that the true remedy is to improve superintendence and control and this is what Mr. Elwin meant. We cannot do without the police—the people have a right to police protection and where the police are kept in order, villagers welcome the constables. It is and was intended to be but a temporary arrangement to concentrate the police in large stations, and it has been done thus exceptionally for two reasons: one is where it is necessary to use the police as a garrison because of the lawlessness and wildness of the people, the other where the unroaded and jungle-covered nature of a country prevented proper control of the police except at a very extravagant cost for Superintendents and Inspectors.

So far as the last point is concerned it has happened, as I quoted in my letter, No. 90, of 4th February 1889, that of twelve stations in Jeypore above the ghâts abolished by Mr. Carmichael (Poroghur was transferred to Raeghar), three have been reopened and four new ones sanctioned, the reason being that we have an Assistant Superintendent now in Jeypore, besides the Superintendent. It seems to me that this reversion to the old order is but a legitimate consequence of improved control, and I do not see why it should be taken in the adverse spirit that Colonel Porteous views it in. Similarly, in the Senior Assistant's division, a gradual reversion to the old order of stations is a legitimate consequence of the opening out of the country and the settling down of the hostile tribes. Government have so far recognized that the country is undergoing rapid change for the better as to have sanctioned the consideration of the question of pushing back the Agency border. This is the result of roads, schools and magisterial authority; and it should, in my opinion, be accompanied by a reversion to the orthodox police system of the ordinary tracts. Colonel Porteous thinks that to do so would reflect strongly on police reputation. I, on the contrary, think that their reputation will suffer if they do not follow on the lines of improved administration.

14. I left for Jeypore on the 20th January, entered the Agency tracts at Sunki on the 24th, and passing through Pottinghi and Koraput, arrived at Jeypore on the 30th idem. I stayed a week at the capital and then marched back to the plains, *viâ* Sogaru, Araku and Anantagiri, arriving at Vizagapatam on the 1st March. The tour was restricted in extent because I expected to leave Vizagapatam early in April and desired to give myself a month at head-quarters to work off arrears and to leave a clean file to my successor.

15. The Maharajah is in good health. He has lost his own brother during the past year and the Soona Mahadevi, the second Rani, has also departed this life. The young Rajah, or Yuva Rajah, as his title is, is making fair progress under Mr. Marsh, who continues at his post. This gentleman is somewhat ailing, but he does not intend to take leave this year if he can possibly help it. Next year he will take either three months or six months and care should be taken to provide an efficient substitute during his absence. His pupil is bright and sociable, but he is not gifted with application or with great intellectual power and unremitting attention to his studies must be continually required of him.

16. The Maharajah is still involved in suits regarding the acquisition of Madgole and the assertion of his rights to Kaliyan Singapur. The adoption made by Madgole having been disallowed by the Privy Council, that estate, or what there is of it unmortgaged, passed into the care of the Senior Rani from the Court of Wards, and the parties—the Rani and the Maharajah—are left to fight it out or compromise the suit as they deem best. Meanwhile, the estate is in almost inconceivable mismanagement, and it affords another instance of the great need there is for introducing into the Presidency an Encumbered Estates Act, as I have elsewhere advocated.

17. The new Dewan, Purniah Pantulu, Rai Bahadur, accompanied me to Jeypore and entered on his duties at once. He will have a very great deal of uphill work to do, but the Maharajah has confidence in him, and to create order through such a vast territory as Jeypore *cum* Madgole will be an undertaking second to none in importance, and promising results that may build up for Purniah Pantulu a reputation second to none in the Presidency. It is a matter of satisfaction that we have been able, after some trouble and delay, to effect this appointment, and for myself I much regret that I shall not have the pleasure of watching the regeneration of the country in which I have taken so much interest for so many years of my service.

18. The one thing needful now is to open out Jeypore by railway, running a branch line to the East Coast Railway up from the Vizagapatam harbour, as far as Kotpad and Nowrangapur, to be eventually extended west into Bustar and north to Raipur. It will be remembered that when it was proposed to join Raipur with Vizagapatam by rail, two routes were reconnoitred by the late Mr. Nordmann—the west route and the east route. The latter was eventually adopted because of the obstacles offered by the ascent from Sálúr to Pottinghi, by the awkward country across the 3,000 feet plateau, and by the steep descent to the Jeypore plateau. I have minutely studied this line, both locally and assisted by Mr. Nordmann's notes, and I am certain that had that able reconnoitier not been bound by his instructions, he never would have attempted to carry his eastern line across the upland from Sálúr to Septam as he was obliged by his orders to do.

19. The question of the connection of Raipur with Vizagapatam by railway must be re-opened so soon as the East Coast Railway has been financed. The first point to lay down clearly is this, that to open the country beyond the ghâts lying between the Vizagapatam seaboard and the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, two lines are necessary—one to follow for some distance the eastern route chosen by the Government for the Raipur-Vizagapatam line, the other approximating to the line alluded to above as the western line reconnoitred by Mr. Nordmann.

Instead, however, of the former line bearing away to the west after getting into Kalahandi, it ought to bear away to the east and join the Bengal-Nagpore system between Seetarampore and Belaspore passing near Sonepore and Sumbulpore. It will be observed that this proposal was once under discussion, and there is no doubt that this is the proper route for that east line.

If this idea were to be carried out, I believe that the two lines should diverge from Rayaghada, whence there is a gradual ascent to the 3,000 feet plateau *viâ* Combacotta and Luchmipur without any particularly noticeable ghât all the way. The ascent is a little over 2,000 feet in 35 miles.

(Intld.) W. A. W.

20. However, this east line, whether it runs to Raipur or not, could never tap the Jeypore-Bustar level. Nor would it in the least degree lend any aid to the development of those inland countries. It were as vain to expect that the Mysore plateau could be tapped by the north-west branch of the Madras line as to state that a line running from Párvatipur through Rayaghada to Kalahandi would have the remotest effect on the midland districts of Jeypore and Bustar. These latter districts are really the gardens of all the country between the Godávari and the Mahánadi. The plains of Vizagapatam are not a fertile country, nor is Ganjam. Kalahandi is, I understand, sparsely inhabited, and nothing can be expected of the ghâts but mountain produce.

21. But the fertility of Jeypore beyond the ghâts and of Bustar, with 70 inches of rainfall, a flat upland plateau, 10,000 square miles in extent, fairly well populated and capable of providing lands for numbers of ryots from the over-crowded Vizagapatam district, is quite in a different category. Now that the Pottinghi ghât has been opened to traffic, notwithstanding the fact that the route across the upland is still unmade, the quantities of carts which during the last six months have poured across to Kotpad, Singapur, even far away into Bustar, are almost beyond sober belief. It is said that as many as 1,000 carts a day have been up, and the average daily traffic is variously computed up to 500 carts. In ten weeks, since the commencement of the current calendar year, 2,000 carts a week passed up the Sálúr ghât, and the tolls at the foot of it were sold this year at an advance of 167 per cent. over last year's knock-down bid. The cost of conveying produce in carts is three annas a ton per mile, and if a railway were to offer to convey it at one anna per ton per mile, it would doubtless get the whole traffic into its hands. Now the lead by the route presently to be explained from Vizagapatam harbour to the centre of this granary is about 160 miles, so that every ton of produce would exhibit a gross income of Rs. 10. What is the amount of produce exported from Jeypore and Bustar is hard to say, and it is still harder to make any forecast of the amount of produce that would be sent out of the country if railway facilities were afforded. Owing to the high prices in the plains, exports have been this season chiefly of food stuffs. But there are many other staples which would be certainly sent to port, such as cotton, wheat, oil-seeds, sugar, forest produce, hides and horns and timber. Cotton cultivation is

not yet developed, because cotton could not be exported to pay on pack bullocks. There is insufficient seed wheat in the country for a great development, but there are thousands of acres fitted to grow wheat. In point of fact, the Bustar and Jeypore plains are geographically part of Chhatisgahr, and are as well suited to grow wheat as that great granary. As for oil-seeds, a certain portion of Bustar is spoken of as the oil-seed raj, so bounteous are the crops of gingelly and rape in that region. Sugar-cane would be grown in abundance if jaggery could be exported. Enormous tracts of land are fitted to grow this staple. As for forest produce, such as lac, dammer, myrabolans, tusser cocoons, and nuts of various kinds, there would spring up a large trade in these, for the forests are full of them; and touching the sâl wood there is sufficient sâl timber within a few miles of the proposed line to supply sleepers for the whole East Coast Railway from Madras to Calcutta. Not one single log of this timber has yet been carried across the upland into Vizagapatam.

22. The inland import trade is not yet advanced beyond the primitive stage. There are no goods taken into the country but tobacco, salt, piece-goods and bangles. Even the salt trade alone would, reckoning the population at half a million and annual consumption per head at ¼ maund (Bengal), amount to 125,000 maunds, and I think it probable that this railway would eventually supply salt to a considerable portion of Chhatisgahr. Putting all these things together, it is not amiss to consider that the traffic into and from this Jeypore-Bustar region would far more than double itself within a short period after the line is opened. Sixty thousand rupees a mile would probably suffice to build this line. One hundred and sixty miles of line would be required at first, representing a capital outlay of 100 lakhs. Supposing that half the gross income went to working expenses, there would be an ample margin to raise the capital required for constructing the line. If the line were undertaken by a company, possibly arrangements could be made with the Maharajahs of Jeypore and Bustar to subsidize the line by grants of land, leases of forests and so forth, the details and extent of which could be proposed after we know what the London financiers require in the somewhat similar case of the Chittagong-Assam Railway, concessions relating to which are, it is understood, now under the consideration of the Government of India.

23. The alignment of a railway from Vizagapatam Harbour *viâ* a pass near Anantagiri to Nowrangapur, which may be taken to be the centre of the granaries above described, presents the following features:—

(1) A running distance of 30 miles from Vizagapatam to the foot of ghâts starting at M.S.L. and ascending to 200 feet.
(2) A mountain section ascending to 3,000 feet above M.S.L.
(3) The traversing of the 3,000 feet section.
(4) The descent from the 3,000 feet level to the Jeypore-Bustar plains which lie at 2,000 feet above M.S.L.
(5) The traversing of the inland plains to the first terminus fixed on, which is taken to be at or near Nowrangapur.

The East Coast Railway branch line from Vizagapatam to a station in the neighbourhood of Kottavalsa, 15 miles distant from Vizagapatam, would be utilized for this end of the first section. Leaving Kottavalsa, the line would run to enter the hills either along the present trunk road to Bodara or Devupalli. The main thing to keep in view is the best point for commencing the ascent of the ghâts. There is plenty of room to ascend the ghâts either from Bodara or from Devupalli. The barometer at the former place reads 29·45 (10½ A.M.); at the watershed at the top of the pass between Samba and Nimmiguda it reads 26·475 (7½ A.M.)

There are two rivers that debouch into the plains—one at Kasipuram, 4 miles beyond Bodara, and one at Devupalli. The Kasipuram river, known also as the Peddagunda stream, rises behind the north end of the Galikonda range, and, flowing round it, passes down through the remarkable gap in the hills which strikes the eye when attention is directed to the mountain chain from a distant point, as, for instance, on the parade ground at Vizianagrum. This gap appears to me to have been caused by some convulsion of nature, and its formation is perhaps associated in some way with the remarkable limestone outcrop at that point. The Borra cave has been previously described, and also the limestone dyke through which the Peddagunda stream has bored a subterranean passage. At the outlet of the stream through a most romantic grotto, its entrance festooned by maiden hair fern, the barometer reads 27·40 (7 A.M.).

The other stream mentioned as debouching at Devupalli rises on the eastern slopes of the Galikonda range, one branch runs down from Konduba, near Dhamuku, and it might be possible to cross the watershed which divides the last stream from the Peddagunda river.

Either, therefore, the latter valley might be followed from its summit behind the Galikonda range all the way down to the foot, or, passing from that valley, at or near Borra, a tunnel might conduct the line into the Dhamuku valley. The latter arrangement would perhaps provide an easier gradient than the former. It requires more knowledge than I possess to state which of the two routes is preferable, for regard must be had to the expenses of construction and working, that is, whether a short line and heavy gradients are more or less financially advisable than a long line and easy gradients. But so far as the physical difficulties are concerned, it is, I think, apparent that this Peddagunda valley, stretching, as it does, from the foot of the hills right round

the Galikonda chain into the interior, with its head thrown back into the country behind, presents a remarkably favorable feature for the construction of a railway. The length of this section would depend entirely on the gradients used. I see Mr. Nordmann proposed various gradients on a similar elevation, and his lengths of line varied accordingly from 19 miles to 32 miles. Having an intimate knowledge of both passes, I have no hesitation in saying that the Peddagunda valley route is infinitely easier, and, what is of the highest importance, far less feverish. In fact, I would undertake to say that, as soon as work has progressed a little on this line, the fever would practically disappear. I know this from the work carried on under me in constructing a road near this valley through Anantagiri, and from the coffee estate openings which the Maharajah has made in the vicinity under my personal superintendence.

	Height in feet.
From Bowdara (foot of ascent) to watershed ascent.	2,890
From watershed to Bosbera (in the open country) descent	70

From the crest of the Peddagunda valley, at the watershed between Samba and Nimmiguda, the descent into the Aruku valley is a matter of 70 feet, and there is no difficulty about working out a gradient at 1 in 226, if necessary. The valley is entered at a barometric reading of 26·45, and at Araku, 5 miles further inland, it reads 26·8, but these and following readings are taken by another observer. Following the valley of the Poteru river, the line would run through the chain of hills separating Araku from Padwa valley, which it enters at 26·975. This section presents one difficult, cramped pass, which might require a short tunnel near the village of Chotwa. The distance from Araku to Pedwa would be about 18 miles. From Araku the valley of the Poteru is abandoned, and the alignment makes for Sogaru on the watershed of the Guradi or the Dadi river. On the Sogaru saddle the barometer reads 26·8. At this point is the head of a long valley leading down to the Kholab. Jeypore is 1,955 feet above M.S.L., and my barometer reads there 27·9. The distance by the route which will be taken by the railway from Sogaru to Jeypore is about 40 miles, and the only difficult part in it is the gorge of the Kholab. I halted a day on my route from Jeypore to examine this gorge, and I found at the head of it at a place near the angle of the river at Bargea in the map, where there is a cascade called Pokki Dudamma, the barometer read 27·3. Allowing this point to be 500 feet above Jeypore, and recognizing that at this part of the line a heavier gradient than 1 in 100 is unadvisable, we should require ten miles of hill side cutting to accomplish the descent. Five miles of this would be heavy work, but the other five miles could be worked out along the western slope of the hills at a much less cost.

The middle level once gained, there is nothing to prevent a railway being carried to Nowrangapur, or Bustar, or wherever it might be found necessary.

The mileage is as follows:—

	Miles.	Miles.
Vizagapatam Harbour to foot of hills at Bodara		35
To summit of pass, say		28 *
Across the plateau to Pokki waterfall—		
To Araku	5	
To Padwa	18	
To Sogaru	15	
To Pokki waterfall	22	
	—	60
To Jeypore		15
To Nowrangapur		25
From Nowrangapur to Raighar (*vide* Mr. Nordmann's report, *Fort St. George Gazette* Supplement, 12th December 1882, page 43) ..		185½
Vizagapatam Harbour to Raipur ..		348½
Eastern route surveyed by Mr. Cregeen *ibid* page 87		372
Western route *ibid* page 88		356 to 343

24. That the route now advocated is the most direct is seen at once by a glance at the map. The respective values of the eastern and western routes were summed up by Colonel Shaw-Stewart (see his letter to Secretary, Government of India, *ibid* page 89). He preferred the eastern route because of the serious engineering difficulties between Sálúr and Pottinghi, and because of the fever and singularly enough "because the Jeypore uplands are more sparsely populated and have a poorer soil than any similar portion in either of the routes in question."

* 2,890 feet at 50 feet per mile = 27 miles 646 yards. Descent, 70 feet at 50 feet per mile = 1,166 yards. Total ghât line = 28 miles.

So far as regards the engineering difficulties, there is no doubt that his view was right. As regards the fever, I never have thought anything of it, and believe it to be but a foolish bugbear. But with respect to the poorer soil of these uplands and the sparse population, I suppose no more erroneous description of the country was ever penned. Government, I am aware, have taken this view of the condition of the upland plateau, and they refer to it when I bring forward from time to time the necessity of opening out the Anantagiri ghât. Remembering this, I took particular notice of the country between Jeypore, Sogaru, Padwa and Araku on my way home the other day. I can only reiterate my often-asserted statement that there is no finer upland country in the Madras Presidency than these Nandapur plateau. I have seen the Mysore uplands and the Madanapalle country, but to compare such lands with their rocky soil, scanty rainfall and wretched cultivation with Nandapur is to couple two things together which have nothing more in common than a similitude of elevation above the sea. The soil of the country about Nandapur, which was the capital of the Maharajahs of Jeypore for generations and must have supported a large population, is so fertile that the ragi grows there four feet high and the profits of such ragi cultivation are not inferior to the profits of rice-growing. Let it be remembered that there is a rainfall of 70 inches in the upland. The whole country for ten miles on each side of the line from Padwa to Pokki is cleared of forest. There are villages every two or three miles; the peasants are a hardy, muscular race, and the only thing that is wanted is a road into the country, which I have persistently advocated in vain. Kasipuram, at the foot of the Galikonda range, is now one of the largest markets in the district, and I venture to say that if the cart-road be completed across the hills—*some five or six miles, which are already traced*, only remain to be done—the traffic into the hills from this point will be but little, if anything, inferior to the traffic on the Sálúr-Pottinghi ghât. I commend this project to my successor. Government have only vetoed my proceeding with the work because they have taken an erroneous view of the case. The veracities are with me. Perhaps my successor's views, which I am quite certain will be the same as mine, may induce Government to reconsider their objections. Had this ghât been opened to cart traffic, the produce from the Nandapur plateau would certainly have had as much influence on Vizianagrum prices during the present scarcity as has occurred in Sálúr and Bobbili by the opening to traffic of the Sálúr-Pottinghi ghât.

25. The agricultural wealth now latent of the Jeypore and Bustar countries is only to be inferred by minute study of various extracts of reports bearing on the subject. It is known to no more than some hundred thousand ignorant people who live in and trade with those countries and to a few units of officials. To attract attention to the opportunities for trade that lie waiting there for the hand of commerce has been my aim for years past. The opening of the few cart-roads has done something to this end.

26. The condition of Pottinghi taluk in its revenue, police and magisterial aspects leaves much to be desired. The permanent Sub-Magistrate was on leave for six months, and I had appointed one of the ablest of the unpassed head gumastas of the low taluks to act for the absentee. The man so appointed was formerly tried above ghâts and he had not given entire satisfaction. I had severely reprimanded him, and he promised never to offend again. But he has most grossly belied the promise. Taking advantage of the absence of Messrs. Taylor and Young on their long Malkangiri trip, he behaved in a manner which is hardly to be credited. Exceeding and abusing his powers, arbitrarily issuing warrants, taking bribes from people to prostitute justice to private ends, are some of the complaints made against him. He has been suspended, and Mr. Taylor is inquiring into his conduct. Probably stimulated by so pernicious an example, the police have not been slow to walk in his footsteps, and so audacious had their conduct become that two petitioners, one at Pottinghi and the other at Padwa, were actually forcibly prevented by the police from coming to me with complaints against themselves. It seemed probably that the Acting Inspector was privy to this conduct, and there is further grave suspicion that he has falsely accused a respectable inhabitant of Araku of theft to gratify private spite. It is also openly asserted that the Inspector is a man of the worst character. The charges have been referred to the Deputy Inspector-General and the Superintendent who have suspended the implicated personages previous to inquiry.

There has been a misunderstanding about this. The Deputy Inspector-General thought that Mr. Taylor was holding the inquiry.
(Intld.) W. A. W.

27. With regard to the condition of the ryots, Hill Pachipenta is split up among a number of petty village lords, who, it is stated, abuse the ryots, ill-treat them, force them to accept cowls and generally behave in a high-handed and lawless way. Mr. Taylor has been instructed to proceed through Pottinghi taluk as soon as he returns from Nowrangapur side, and to submit a report on the condition of the ryots, in view to seek from Government, if necessary, power to take the whole of the Hill Pachipenta under management. I know of no other way to efficiently put a stop to a condition of affairs that few would believe could possibly exist in a country under British control. There is a very important question involved in disclosures of this sort. What are we to do to keep the ryots from being oppressed by the landlords, to maintain the police in their proper subordination to law, to prevent Magistrates from abusing their powers? One thing I can see plainly, and that is we must give the people better opportunities for bringing to notice

instances of oppression. Now in the Pottinghi taluk what opportunity had the aggrieved persons in the above cases for putting themselves in communication with the superior officers? None whatever, unless they were prepared to walk perhaps 100 miles to Court, paying their own batta and making it known publicly that they were off on such an errand. Had I not chanced to pass through the taluk, where I am well known, I do not believe that the alleged oppression of the police would have been made subject of complaint. Mr. Taylor's attention had been directed to the Sub-Magistrate's dealings, but not till after the latter had left the taluk and had returned to his permanent appointment in the plains. The petitioner, who, as narrated above, was forcibly removed from almost the precincts of my Court by the police, was a well-to-do village headman whom I had known for years, and with him came another headman, also well known to me, who, in fact, put me in possession of the facts of the case. Had it not been for the last person, I should never have heard of the case at all. This only shows what powers the police have in these places, or, as Mr. Elwin said last year, "The police are a terror to the people" and so they are, as has only recently been publicly admitted by our late Viceroy, where they are uncontrolled by publicity, and where their acts are unchecked by a corrupt, a lazy, or incompetent Sub-Magistrate. I believe it be wholly impossible for a Superintendent to control his police unaided by the public. How can he know what occurs if he has a rogue of an Inspector between him and the constables? Although the remark is hardly germane to the subject in hand, I am certain that the magistracy should be invested with more control over the police than is now the case; and my opinion on this head is not confined to the Agency administration, but embraces as well the ordinary jurisdiction of Divisional Magistrates in the plains. I am very strongly of opinion that Divisional Magistrates should have the powers of punishing departmentally all constables below the grade of an Inspector, subject to an appeal to the District Magistrate.

28. There is no doubt that, notwithstanding that we have cut the Koraput taluk into three in the last few years, the Pottinghi portion of it is still too large for one Sub-Magistrate. So is the Jeypore taluk; the Sub-Magistrate is paralysed by the work he has to do. Briefly, I strongly advise two more Sub-Magistrates being appointed to the Special Assistant's Division—one being placed at Sogaru, a healthy place to the south-west of Pottinghi and some 30 miles from that station and about the same distance from Koraput. Similarly, I would place another Sub-Magistrate at Kotpad. Statistics* dealing with the measure are appended.

* These statistics have not been furnished. No order on the subject was issued by Mr. Turner. The question will be raised again if I find it desirable.
(Intld.) W. A. W.

29. Again let us insist on more post offices and lines being opened across this upland. The Government have distinctly ordered this to be done (*vide* G.Os. Nos. 1336 and 873, Financial, dated 22nd December 1887 and 22nd November 1888, respectively), and I have just called the attention of the department to the special requirement there is for a line traversing the Nandapur taluk. This line should start from Pottinghi, thence to Nandapur, Padwa, Araku, Dhamuku post office and Srungavarapukota post office. A branch should proceed from Padwa *viâ* Wondragedda to Paderu post office. We are now opening schools at these villages, and it is of the utmost importance to our administration that these postal lines be set on foot, and I believe they will be of material use to prevent magistrates and police from abusing their authority. I trust that the Government may be pleased to endorse these remarks and give them their full sanction.

30. I regret to say that I was not favorably impressed by the amount of work done by the Public Works Department during the last year on the Pottinghi-Koraput road. Neither was there much show of work at the Sunki bridge. There have been two sad deaths on the work during the year. In November, Mr. Knowles died suddenly of hæmorrhage caused by internal rupture. He was a most hard-working official, of cheerful disposition and thoroughly enamoured of his work. Later on in February, Mr. Donovon, a temporary hand employed as a supervisor, also died suddenly of an aneurism. He was a man of sterling parts, long known to me and to my brother, under whom he had worked for many years in the Travancore Hills. I have stated specifically the causes of death in both cases, for of course both deaths are put down by the many headed to fever and the deceased officers are cited as victims to the deadly climate; but the facts are as I have stated them to be, and I derived them from the apothecaries who were in charge of the cases. It is matter for grave consideration why it is should be the case that with willing and energetic officers of this description the work turned out should be so deplorably slack. I cannot avoid the conclusion that there must be some impediment due to the system, but I am unable to put finger on the very spot where the system fails. Perhaps if the work were placed under an Executive Engineer of the rank and powers of a District Engineer with a free hand over all the works beyond Sálúr and let him be entirely independent of the Waltair officer. Only one bridge along the whole line has been completed and a very few culverts; the earthwork and metalling is fairly forward at the Koraput end, but at the Pottinghi side very little work has been done. It does seem extraordinary that with such a staff as is employed on this road—only 30 miles long—it should take all these years to complete it. The buildings at Koraput are also in a backward state, though there is now no difficulty about chunam, and brickyards are plentiful. I think the whole question demands the

closest scrutiny of Government, and I take the liberty of suggesting that all nonsense on the subject of fever be eliminated from consideration. Give the supervising staff warm quarters to live in, with wooden floors and ceilings, fire places and similar comforts, which I admit are essential, and these parts will be as healthy to live in as Bangalore, or as any other 3,000 feet plateau in India.

31. The Jubilee ghât is finished so far as the earthwork is concerned, and it will be open to traffic early in April. It is a very fine trace and far superior to the old line up and down which carts struggle with great difficulty. Much credit is due to Mr. Taylor for the interest he has taken in this work, which has been well supervised under him by Chellapathy, the Sub-Magistrate of Koraput.

From the Special Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam District, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Koraput, 16th April 1889, Extra No. 151.

I have the honor to submit my report on this division for the last official year 1888-89.

	Touring days.
Camp	216
Vizagapatam	62
Koraput	87

2. I remained in charge of the division throughout the year. During that time I spent 216 days in camp, made 124 marches and travelled in all 1,279 miles.

3. Throughout the month of April I was detained at Koraput by civil suits and other miscellaneous work, which required my attendance at head-quarters. On the 9th May I commenced my first tour, which took me through the Nandapur country and that portion of Hill Madgole which lies within my division to Araku, and thence through Hill Pachipenta to Pottinghi. The chief places visited by me were Nandapur, Soguru, Siyamkota, Kilagada, Wondragedda and Araku. Considering the length of time that the portion of Hill Madgole through which I passed has remained unvisited, there were, with the exception of numerous petty suits, very few complaints made to me. From Pottinghi, I proceeded direct to Vizagapatam, where I remained for nearly two months in charge of the Principal Assistant Collector's office in addition to my own duties. Leaving Vizagapatam again on the 20th August, I returned to Koraput, after an absence of nearly four months on 28th August.

4. On 11th September, I started out on a tour in the Jeypore taluk, which took me as far as Govindapalli and Mathili in Malkangiri, and thence *viâ* Ramagiri to Koraput (1st October). On 8th October, I made a short trip in Nandapur and returned on the 19th idem for the purpose of superintending the Special Test examinations, which were for the first time held in this division. I finished up the month by a rapid trip through Jeypore to Borigumma and back by Paniguda for the purpose of road inspection. On 9th November, Mr. Young and myself started on a prolonged tour through the Malkangiri taluk. We passed first through the western portion of the Nandapur country to Badiguda and thence over the difficult Jangar hills, inhabited by the Bandur or naked Porajas, to Kondakamberu, hence to Motu in the extreme south of the taluk, whence we returned *viâ* Podai and Venkatampolem to Malkangiri. From Malkangiri we journeyed *viâ* Temrupalli and up the Kotapalli Ghât to Ramagiri, where Mr. Young left me. From Ramagiri I proceeded *viâ* Bogdari to Kotpad and returned to Koraput along the road by Borigumma and Jeypore, reaching head-quarters on 20th January. On 30th idem, I left with Mr. Turner for Jeypore. From Jeypore Mr. Turner returned to the plains through the Nandapur country, whilst I myself proceeded on a tour in the Nowrangapur taluk. Following the main road as far as Omerkot, I branched off *viâ* Omergam to Raigarh and Bani. I returned along the western side of Nowrangapur through Jorigam, Maindalpur and Tentulikunti to Singapur, arriving at Koraput on the 25th March.

5. Thus in the course of the year I visited every portion of my division except Girligumma and Lachmipur in the Koraput taluk. I was unable to visit this part owing to want of time, caused partly by my enforced absence on the plains and partly by the unusual length of my tour in Malkangiri.

6. (3) *Condition of the people*—(*a*) *Jeypore*.—During my Malkangiri tour, I only received three complaints which were worthy of mention. The first complaint was made by the Bandur Porajas at Jangor. These people complained of the loss they suffered by the non-demand for myrabolans during the last three years. Formerly they used to obtain some Rs. 500 annually by the collection and sale of this produce to Brinjaries and others, whilst now it is absolutely unsaleable. I inquired into the cause of this and found that it was due to the fact that during the last few years the market value of myrabolans has declined in price by about one-half and hence it is no longer profitable for Brinjaries to penetrate into remote parts for the collection of the same. There is obviously no remedy for this state of things, and all I could do in the matter was to notify to the Brinjaries and other traders at Motu that there was a large accumulation of this

produce for sale in the villages in question. As these hill people are extremely poor and formerly relied to great extent on their profits from this source for the payment of their sist, it would not be unreasonable for them to demand a slight reduction in the rate of sist paid by them.

7. The second complaint was made to me by the traders at Motu These persons complained of the irregular manner in which passes were issued for forest produce by the Maharajah's officials at Motu, and also of the want of any uniform scale of measures which caused them considerable loss and inconvenience. Though the matter was not one which strictly demanded any interference on my part, yet at the request both of the traders and of the amin, I drafted a few simple rules regarding the punctual measurement of produce and issue of passes, which satisfied the wants of the traders and which the amin promised to observe in future. The amin further promised to procure a set of scales and weights in order to obviate the difficulty caused by the variation in the measures formerly used. The amin on the other hand preferred some complaints regarding the unlicensed felling of timber. In this matter, owing to the extremely lax system under which the forest revenue from this source is collected, I was unable to interfere. At present licenses are nominally granted to fell timber, but the timber is only actually measured on its arrival at Motu; before removal from that place there is absolutely no real check upon the amount of timber felled. I saw thousands of logs lying in the forest in the south of Malkangiri that had apparently been felled and left to season or to rot in anticipation of licenses being granted for its removal. As I had reason to believe that some of the so-called "Sayer" duties levied by the Maharajah's officials were not really taxes on forest produce, but partook rather of the nature of transit duties, to which the Maharajah is not entitled, I made a special inquiry into this source of revenue. I found that, in addition to licenses for the felling and removal of timber, charges were levied on the following articles before removal from Motu, viz., myrabolan, lac, resin, wax, tamarinds, horns, skins of wild animals and goats and grass mats. The only objectionable items are the two last mentioned, viz., skins of goats and grass mats. The former is doubtless intended as a grazing tax, but at the same time it is essentially a transit duty, as is also the tax on grass mats, which are articles of manufacture and not pure forest produce. At the same time that if not charged for at Motu, the Bustar authorities would levy this tax lower down on the river. The amin promised to stop the levy of these fees and to grant free passes for the articles in question.

8. The third complaint received by me whilst in Malkangiri was of a more important nature and has already been fully reported upon by me. I refer to what I may call the Sunkam incident.

Information, though not officially communicated to me, was given to the Maharajah that the Central Provinces administration intended to demarcate the borders between the Central Provinces and Jeypore, and the Maharajah was asked to render assistance in the matter of cleaning the border and making supplies. As a matter of fact, it was only intended to demarcate the border between Dhamtari and Bindra Nowagarh of the Central Provinces and the north of the Nowrangapur taluk. However, the information conveyed to the Maharajah of Jeypore was so vague that he ordered all his amins to give the necessary help. In pursuance of that order, one Bhogavan Dora, with some ryots and peons, proceeded to the boundary between Jeypore and Sunkam in the Malkangiri taluk, at the spot where the boundary diverges from the river, which was formerly the scene of a dispute decided by Colonel Saxton in 1869. These people, on arriving at the boundary, committed two errors. In the first place they commenced to clear what they considered to be the boundary without waiting for officials from the other side of the border, and in the second place they clearly trespassed beyond the line formerly laid down by Colonel Saxton. I have, however, no doubt that they acted in good faith and under mistake of fact as to the actual boundary. Whilst they were thus employed, the Sunkam Zemindar sent a force of police and ryots, who arrested all the men, some 32 in number, and carried them off to Sunkam, where for a period of nearly two months they were confined, bound two and two together in a small cell along with condemned convicts, bail for their release being refused. On hearing of this, I at once sent messengers to the Sunkum Zemindar with a letter explaining the circumstances and requesting him to release the men on bail. He replied that the men were lawfully detained under section 143, Indian Penal Code, and that no bail had been offered. As a matter of fact, I have no doubt that bail was offered and refused. I have with me the depositions of persons who offered substantial bail. Shortly after his arrest Bhogavan Dora died from injuries which I then had reason to believe were inflicted either under the orders or with the connivance of the Sunkam authorities. I at once wrote to Mr. Berry, Political Agent, on the subject, and also referred the matter to the Agent, Vizagapatam. As a result, the case was transferred to the file of the Naib Dewan of Bustar who convicted two men and released the rest, only however after they had been detained in *durance vide* for a period of two months. The two men who were convicted were subsequently released by Mr. Berry on his visit to Bustar. I met this officer at Maindalpur in March as he was passing from Bustar into Kolahandi through the Nowrangapur taluk. From what he stated, I gather that, in his opinion, they were rightly convicted. I have not seen Mr. Berry's report on the matter, but so far as I could gather from him in my interview in March, he seems to believe that there has been no irregularity on the part of the Sunkam authorities. It seems from what he says that Bhogavan Dora and the other people were duly warned that they were trespassing before

they were arrested, and I myself admit that their actual arrest was not contrary to law. It further seems that Bhogavan Dora, who was admitted to be in good health at the time of his arrest, met his death owing to injuries inflicted, not by any officer of Sunkam, but by a private person, though it is admitted that he met his injuries while actually under arrest. Mr. Berry further states that, in his opinion, the Sunkam Zemindar did not refuse bail, and that no bail was forthcoming. I myself believe firmly that bail was offered and refused, not perhaps at the time of first arrest, but subsequently when my letter was forwarded to the Sunkam Zemindar. This is the point of the whole case. Here we differ and here the matter will apparently rest.

9. I hope, however, that the Central Provinces will see their way ere long to locating a European officer permanently at Jagdalpore, and thus obviate the chances of any of these occurrences in future.

10. I have received certain further complaints regarding the abuse of the *vetty* service alluded to by me last year. These complaints have been chiefly directed against the amins of Pamagiri and Kotpad. I have referred the matter to the new Dewan, Rai Bahadur P. Purniah Pantulu, who has issued stringent orders on the subject, and whose advent will, I feel confident, introduce a better order of things into the administration of Jeypore. I hope, however, that he will be induced to take up his permanent residence at the head-quarters of Jeypore itself instead of merely paying flying visits thereto as has been the custom with so many of his predecessors. In regard to the *vetty* system, I may mention that in July last, a report was received to the effect that certain village naidus of the Khonga mutta were holding meetings and sending round a mango branch with the object of causing a breach of the peace. The headman of these villages, one Sonia Naiko, was bound over by me, and nothing resulted from the movement. From subsequent inquiries however made by me when I visited that part, I believe that the whole story was concocted by the amin of Kotpad as a means of preventing the naidus in question from complaining to the Maharajah regarding the acts and extortions of this amin. The naidus admit that they intended going in a body to the Maharajah with this object, and I believe that this is the true interpretation of the whole matter.

11. The Maharajah of Jeypore himself has enjoyed good health during the year, but has sustained a great loss in the death of his brother Visvembara Deo, who died suddenly of heart disease in June last. The young Rajah has not enjoyed very good health, but he continues to make good progress under Mr. Marsh's tuition.

12. (3) (*b*) *Pachipenta affairs.*—The Pachipenta estate is very much out of order. There has been a great amount of oppression, aided to a large extent by the apathy (if not worse than apathy) of the local officials, magisterial and police. Almost every village in Hill Pachipenta has at some time or other been alienated, and for most of these villages there are two or three claimants, each of whom attempts to make good his own title in any other manner than by resort to the legal tribunals. As a result the wretched ryots suffer and have no peace at all. I am about to proceed on a tour through the parts of the country, and will submit a special report on the subject.

13. I cannot but express my conviction that the Government themselves are to some extent to blame for this state of things. It has been ruled that the Rent Recovery Act is in force in these tracts; but I maintain, and anybody who has a personal acquaintance with the country will maintain, that the provisions of that Act are totally unsuited both to the tenures of the country and to the nature of the hill people themselves. This Act affords a shield under which an unscrupulous landlord may commit all kinds of extortion without fear of punishment, whilst the people upon whom those extortions are practised are either too ignorant or too remote to have resort to the remedies open to them under this Act in self-defence. I feel convinced that if this Act, so totally unsuited to the country is allowed with the sanction of Government to be enforced by contending landlords, very serious results will ere long ensue.

14. *Season and Rainfall.*—The season was by no means favorable, and the rainfall in the Koraput and Jeypore taluks was far below the average. Up to the middle of September however crops looked well, and prospects for the harvest were good, but the usual rains which fall early in October and which give the crops weight and bulk failed altogether. There was indeed a little rain at the beginning of November, but this only helped the backward crops. The yield on the average was not more than 8 annas throughout. In addition to this there has been an almost total failure of the mango crops, and this scarcity will doubtless be felt by the poorer classes, who rely on this for their food during some two months in the year. Owing to the large number of bandies that have come up from the plains and penetrated into all parts of the division in search of grain, the stocks in this division are much exhausted and will barely suffice for our own needs. In addition to this, the royts have in many parts suffered severe losses of cattle from small-pox, some villages having lost as many as 60 or 70 ploughing cattle.

	1887-88.	1888-89.
Koraput	63·4	44·9
Pottinghi	62·3	77·
Jeypore	73·5	60·5
Nowrangapur	67·2	75·
Malkangiri	90·5	89·

15. (5) *Boundary disputes.*—The various disputes referred to in my last report still remain undecided. I requested the Dewan of Bustar to meet me on the Kotpad and Bustar frontiers in January for the purpose of deciding the dispute existing there, but he was unable to do so, and hence the opportunity was lost.

16. In March I met the Superintendent of Kalahandi State at Maindalpur and with him went over the disputed boundary between Gurupani and Korighati This dispute was formerly decided in 1877 by Captain Blaxland; but as that officer failed to lay down any permanent boundary marks otherwise than on paper, the dispute still continued. It remained, therefore, merely to identify the boundary line formerly decided upon and to put fixed marks along that line. The difficulty of doing this was greatly enhanced by the fact that the village sites have all changed since the former decision, whilst, in some cases, new villages have sprung up. The present dispute extends over some six miles of boundary, and as the Superintendent of Kalahandi was unable to give more than a single day to this work, we were unable to do more than place boundary marks at the point where the chief dispute existed. I hope to arrange another meeting with the Superintendent, Kalahandi, and finally to dispose of the matter this year. The Deputy Tahsildar, Koraput, has already proceeded to Girlgumma, Kasipur frontier, in order to meet the Kalahandi Superintendent and dispose of the various disputes existing along that border.

17. A new dispute has arisen in the north of Nowrangapur at the tri-junction point of Raipur, Bustar and Jeypore territory. The Raipur officials, in demarcating the boundary, did not think fit to ask any representative from this division to be present. In consequence, they seem to have encroached on Jeypore territory, whilst the Bustar officials, not to be left behind hand in the matter, have demarcated a still longer and more important slice of land into Bustar. This matter is now under reference.

18. (6) *Law, Justice and Police.*—Mr. Young remained as Superintendent of Police throughout the year with Mr. Travers as Assistant for six months of that period. A considerable number of charges against the police were brought to light by these officers, but the men do not seem to take warning by the fate of their fellows and continue in their evil ways.

19. A new station at Kodenga was opened in June, and another station at Motu in the Malkangiri taluk is approaching completion. Two additional stations are, in my opinion, urgently required, the one at Raniguda, a place of halt for bandymen on the main road at the foot of the ghat of that name, half way between Koraput and Borigumma, and the other at some place—Gunnayapada for preference—in the west of the Nandapur country. Only a small station consisting of five or six men is required at Raniguda, but some such measure is necessary for the protection of trade, the locality being infested by Dombs, who nightly plunder the bandies halting there. The people between Maindalpur and Tentulikunti complained to me of the ravages of the Dombs on the Kalahandi frontier, but I do not think that any additional station in that part is necessary. Owing to the institution of new police stations it has been found necessary to make certain transfers between the taluks in order to reconcile the magisterial and police divisions. During the year the whole of the Padawa station, together with the Koraput villages included in the new Semliguda station, were transferred to Pottinghi from Koraput, whilst certain villages of Kotpad included in the new Kodenga station range were transferred to the Nowrangapur taluk.

20. I strongly advocate the institution of another Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate in the Nandapur country, though whether under present circumstances Government will see their way to sanctioning the proposal is a different matter; I would propose that the new taluk office be located at Nandapur, with a taluk including the present Padawa and Nandapur station ranges, together with the new station at Gunnayapada or elsewhere proposed above. This would leave to Pottinghi Sub-Magistrate the Pottinghi, Araku and Sembliguda station ranges.

21. I request that Government may be pleased to extend the provisions of the Police Act to this division as a whole. At present this Act applies only to the towns of Jeypore, Kotpad and Nowrangapur, but there is no reason why it should not be fully introduced, and it is certainly required if only for the sake of police control.

22. There has on the whole, as judged from the returns of the various courts, been a slight increase in criminal work during the year. There have as usual been a considerable number of grave offences (culpable homicide, &c.) but in may instances the offenders have not been brought to justice. This is due to a great extent to the facilities at present afforded for the escape of such persons into Bustar and elsewhere. Once across the border they are comparatively safe; only warrants forwarded to the Bustar authorities are seldom executed, and the criminal classes are wide awake to this fact. Owing to the round-about method that has to be adopted in such cases, there is always great delay before the warrants are received in Bustar, and by that time the criminals are safely in hiding. I anticipate however a better state of things in future, as Mr. Berry has authorised the Dewan of Bustar, except in such cases as the latter officer thinks that a reference is necessary, to execute our warrants direct without his countersignature. I think that in return a similar concession might be granted to the Central Province authorities, and that the Special

Assistant Agent might be allowed to execute their warrants direct without reference to the Agent, except in such cases as such a reference seems necessary. The adoption of this course would certainly facilitate justice and bring many offenders to light who now escape scot-free. Several complaints regarding the unlawful arrest of persons on the side of the border by the Bustar or Central Provinces police have been received and have been duly dealt with by the Central Provinces authorities.

23. The increase in civil work during the year has been very marked, especially in the Jeypore taluk. With a view to relieve the magisterial and revenue officers from the extra pressure put upon them, and with a view to a more rapid disposal of civil work than is at present possible, the question of the establishment of a Munsif's Court in this division has been mooted during the year and has been fully reported upon. The advantages that will accrue from the institution of such a court are obvious, and I earnestly hope that Government will see the way to establishing the same at an early date.

24. Full statistics regarding criminal and civil work during the year are given in the appendicies, and with regard to these I would merely state that the increased pendency shown under the head of civil suits in the Jeypore Agency Munsif's Court is not in any way the fault of that officer whose other work is extremely heavy.

25. The process establishment sanctioned for my court in G.O., dated 9th April 1888, No. 843, though still inadequate, has been of great service. The total cost of the establishment amounted to Rs. 141-13-7 as against Rs. 198-8-0, the value of process fees realised.

26. (7) *Jails.*—The Koraput sub-jail was at no time over-crowded during the year, only two months' convicts being retained therein. The total number of admissions was 354 and the total population during the year amounted to 8,622 males and 114 females, giving a total daily average of 23·97 (males 23·66, females ·31). The daily average sick was 1·5 as against ·19 in previous year.

	Koraput sub-jail.	
	Admissions.	Daily average.
1884-85	269	25·74
1885-86	256	37·58
1886-87	261	58·
1887-88	136	13· 3
1888-89	354	24·

27. There was one death from dysentery in the Nowrangapur sub-jail during the year.

28. There were only two escapes from sub-jails during the year. These occurred on 28th June at Pottinghi, when two prisoners remanded on the charge of murder escaped by burning the window of the sub-jail either with the connivance or through the negligence of the sub-jail guard.

29. (8) *Wild Animals.*—The number of deaths caused by wild animals was less than that of the previous year, whilst the number of cattle registered as destroyed by wild animals has increased. The latter is, I believe, due not to any increased number of casualties, but to better registration. One notorious man-eater in the Podai taluk was killed in December last, and the reward of Rs. 200 distributed accordingly.

30. The number of wild animals killed and presented for reward shows a great increase over previous years. There have to my own knowledge been a far larger number of animals killed than usual, but at the same time I am led to suspect that there has, in some cases, been an attempt to fraudulently import skins from Bustar. Two tiger skins were presented before myself for reward by villagers residing on the border. I however had my suspicion, and subsequently learnt that four skins had been brought over from Bustar into the villages in question I have directed the Deputy Tahsildar of Jeypore to make a special inquiry into the matter. Though I am not in favor of putting too great power into the hands of the police, so far as revenue matters are concerned, yet the only check so far as I can see that can be put upon fraudulent importation is the certificate of the station house officer within the limits of whose station the animal has been killed.

31. (9) *Opium.*—Owing to the numerous complaints received last year regarding the quantity and quality of the opium sold by the late vendors, and owing to the fact that no tenders were received for the supply of opium during 1888-89, a return was made to the old system of supplying opium direct from the Government treasuries. The licensed vendors purchased opium at the rate of 3½ tolas per rupee from the treasuries and retailed the same at the uniform rate of 3 tolas per rupee. No complaint regarding the quality of the opium supplied were received during the year. For the first time a fixed charge of Rs. 15 was charged on each retail license, and 60 licenses were thus granted, whilst in the marginally-noted places the right of retail vend monopoly was put up to auction and realised Rs. 1,970.

	Rs.
1. Koraput	220
2. Jeypore	1,100
3. Nowrangapur	175
4. Kotpad	175
5. Damnapada	50
6. Mondiguda	250
Total ..	1,970

Considering that this is a clear gain to Government taken from the profits of the retail

vendors without affecting the price at which the drug is retailed to consumers, the policy of the charging fees is both politic and profitable and will be still further improved upon during the current year.

32. (10) *Abkâri.*—The Koraput and Pottinghi taluks were rented as usual to T. Gopanna Patnaik. The Pachipenta farm however, which was formerly included in the Koraput farm, was this year separated therefrom and added to the Paderu farm. In consequence the sist payable for the Koraput farm decreased from Rs. 13,200 to 12,700. I am unable to state what was the increase in the Paderu farm, as Paderu is beyond the limits of my division.

33. The taluks of Jeypore, Nowrangapur and Malkangiri were managed on the amani system. In all these taluks there was a decrease in the demand over that of the previous year, due to the failure of the Mohowa crop in March 1888.

34. The arrears from previous years amounted to Rs. 3,158-15-7, of which Rs. 2,305-4-0 were collected, Rs. 363-15-7 were actually written off the accounts under G.O., dated 8th June 1888, No. 3305, and the balance, Rs. 489-12-0, recommended for remission (Board's Proceedings, dated 19th January 1889, No. 32). The current demand amounted to Rs. 22,666-8-0, of which Rs. 19,305-8-0 were actually collected during the year. The whole of the demand in the Malkangiri taluk was collected. The uncollected balance in Jeypore and Nowrangapur amounted to Rs. 3,360.

35. (11) *Special Funds.*—The receipts from cattle pounds during the year amounted to Rs. 364-2-6 and the expenditure on petty construction and repair to Rs. 243-8-0. The fees realised from the travellers' bungalow at Koraput amounted to Rs. 298-12-0 as against Rs. 155-8-0, the receipts of the previous year. The expenditure, Rs. 245-12-0, was debited to Agency works.

36. The question as to the establishment of toll-gates in this division has been under the consideration of Government during the year, but no final orders on the subject have as yet been issued.

37. (12) *Agency Works.*—The total allotment for 1888-89 was Rs. 41,923-3-6, of which Rs. 18,479-11-11 formed part of the Maharajah's contribution towards the Jubilee ghât. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 40,276-4-0, of which Rs. 16,873-10-2 were expended on the ghât referred to. Out of the total allotment, Rs. 40-13-9 lapsed to Government, whilst the unexpended balance of Rs. 1,606-1-9 on account of the Jubilee ghât will be available for the current year.

38. The chief works taken in hand during the year were the Jubilee ghât and the Central Provinces frontier road. The first-named work has been delayed owing to the non-arrival of dynamite, but will, I hope, be opened for traffic before the rains. As for the Central Province road, the old track from Nowrangapur to Bijapur, a distance of 30 miles, was repaired, whilst new work (earthwork) has been carried on to 6 miles beyond Raighur, or 35 miles in all. Bridges have been commenced over the Chatringi, Nagi Nar and Bhaskeli rivers and will be completed before the rains. The earthwork will be brought up to within 4 miles of the frontier by the same date.

39. On other roads ordinary repairs were executed. As regards buildings, new rest-houses were commenced at Paliba, Raighur, Bera and Omerkot and will be shortly completed. Old rest-houses were repaired, and the Jeypore sub-jail and cutcherry finally completed. The Government bungalow at Koraput was retiled and a wall erected round the out-houses. Mahouts' lines and elephant sheds were erected in addition to ordinary repairs to other buildings.

40. The sanitary establishments in Koraput and Jeypore worked well throughout the year.

41. The Deputy Tahsildars of Koraput and Nowrangapur rendered great assistance in pushing on the works under their respective charges.

42. Statement A shows the expenditure on the various works as finally adjusted.

43. *Department of Public Works.*—The work on the Pottinghi and Koraput received a temporary check from the sudden death of Mr. Knowles in November, but at the same time progress is very slow. Neither has much been done in the way of buildings by that department during the year. I am personally not in favor of the road being continued by the Public Works Department to any point beyond Koraput, nor do I think that the traffic likely to ensue would justify the outlay necessary for this work. The Agency road in question is sufficient for all practicable purposes. All produce north of Omerkot will go out *viâ* Raipur and the Bengal-Nagpore Railway and will not come down to the East Coast. The only through traffic will consist of wheat, mustard, gingelly and cloths from the Central Provinces and salt from the East Coast to the Central Provinces.

44. (13) *Hospitals—Jeypore Hospital.*—Exclusive of the capital building fund, amounting to Rs. 678, the balance of the working fund carried forward from last year amounted to Rs. 642-7-2. Receipts from voluntary subscription during the year reached Rs. 1,108-7-0 against an expenditure of Rs. 830-5-4, leaving a balance at the end of the year amounting to Rs. 920-8-10. The total number of patients treated during the year was 2,530, of whom 1,909 were discharged as cured, 2 died, 33 were relieved and the result of 586 cases was unknown.

45. *Nowrangapur Hospital.*—The work was given on contract to be completed by 1st June 1888; but owing to the delay of the contractor, the work has not yet been completed. The building should be ready for occupation by 1st June 1889.

46. (14) *Education and Vaccination.*—As detailed reports on these subjects have been separately submitted, I need merely state here that whilst excellent results have been forthcoming since the vaccination staff was brought under the control of the Agency department, there has (with the exception of the Kotpad and Malkangiri schools) been no material improvement in education, a fact which is chiefly due to the difficulty of procuring qualified masters willing to take up their residence in the hills.

47. (15) *Taluk Offices and Establishment.*—All the taluk offices and sub-treasuries were duly inspected by me during the year. With the exception of Pottinghi, there were no changes in the post of the Deputy Tahsildars. At Pottinghi Mr. Delacombe, Deputy Tahsildar of that place, was absent on sick leave for six months from June till December. During his absence the acting post was held by one K. Narasayya Pantulu, whose work was far from satisfactory, whilst an inquiry into certain charges of misconduct preferred against him was found necessary. Final orders in the matter have not as yet been received.

48. During the year the Government were pleased to introduce Mr. Garstin's scheme, under which certain higher rates of pay are granted to Deputy Tahsildars and other officers in his division on condition of their having passed the various tests prescribed for their respective posts, whilst dufterbunds have also been added to the taluk establishments. Notwithstanding this, the difficulty of procuring passed candidates for filling up the various posts in this division seems at present to be as great as ever it was, though in course of time better results will doubtless ensue.

I.—Progress report of Agency works in the Special Assistant Agent's Division for 1888-89.

Number.	Names of works.	Revised allotment *vide* Agent's Proceedings Numbers.	Proposed final allotment.	Expenditure up to the end of previous month.	Expenditure during the month.	Total.	Balance.	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	Roads.							
	New Works.							
1	Jubilee Ghât road (Devught)	18,373 3 6	18,479 11 11	14,660 10 4	2,212 15 10	16,873 10 2	1,606 1 9	Rs. 106-8-5 transferred from repairs (4).
2	Nowrangapur-Raighur road	3,600 0 0	3,786 10 0	3,228 12 0	557 14 0	3,786 10 0	..	
3	Bridle-path, Nandapur	350 0 0	493 0 2	493 0 2	..	493 0 2	..	
	Repairs.							
1	Jeypore-Borigumma road	850 0 0	1,157 14 6	941 0 6	216 14 0	1,157 14 6	..	
2	Borigumma to Kotapad	1,250 0 0	1,097 3 0	809 5 0	287 14 0	1,097 3 0	..	
3	Koraput to Nowrangapur road	3,100 0 0	2,940 13 7	2,309 12 7	631 1 0	2,940 13 7	..	
4	Nowrangapur to Raighur do.	2,000 0 0	1,497 12 0	1,179 2 1	318 9 11	1,497 12 0	..	
5	Jeypore to Motu	700 0 0	758 7 0	758 7 0	..	758 7 0	..	
6	Malkangiri to Kondakamberu	350 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0	..	350 0 0	..	
7	Turner's Ghât road	650 0 0	561 11 4	284 15 1	276 12 3	561 11 4	..	
	Buildings.							
	New Works.							
1	Jeypore sub-jail	2,000 0 0	1,871 15 1	1,529 13 6	330 15 4	1,860 12 10	11 2 3	Lapses.
2	Four new rest-houses	1,150 0 0	1,015 6 10	420 9 9	594 13 1	1,015 6 10	..	
	Repairs.							
1	Government buildings, Koraput ..	3,000 0 0	3,262 10 1	2,433 15 10	828 10 3	3,262 10 1	..	Lapses.
2	Travellers' bungalow, do.	250 0 0	245 12 0	55 10 0	190 2 0	245 12 0	4 4 0	Do.
3	Old rest-houses	1,250 0 0	1,247 6 4	1,151 4 4	96 2 0	1,247 6 4	2 9 8	Do.
	Sanitation.							
1	Koraput	750 0 0	749 10 7	518 12 8	230 13 11	749 10 7	0 5 5	Lapses.
2	Jeypore	500 0 0	500 0 0	388 0 0	112 0 0	500 0 0	..	
3	Koraput water-supply	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	76 8 6	922 8 8	999 1 2	0 14 10	Lapses.
4	Pottinghi do.	300 0 0	300 0 0	100 0 0	179 4 2	279 4 2	20 11 10	Do.
5	Semliguda do.	500 0 0	500 0 0	..	499 2 3	499 2 3	0 13 9	Do.
6	Jorigam do.	100 0 0	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	100 0 0	..	
	Total ..	41,923 3 6	41,923 3 6	31,689 11 4	8,586 8 8	40,276 4 0	1,646 15 6	

Note—Rs. 1,606 1 9 on Jubilee ghat carried forward to next year.
" 40 13 6 lapses.

Total .. " 1,646 15 6

Statement II.—Abkári.

Taluks.	Demand. 1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Koraput	13,200 0 0	13,200 0 0	13,200 0 0	13,200 0 0	12,700 0 0
Jeypore	14,281 0 0	14,183 0 0	14,535 0 0	14,699 0 0	13,355 0 0
Nowrangapur	10,160 8 0	9,696 8 0	9,340 8 0	11,493 6 0	8,108 8 0
Malkangiri	1,274 0 0	1,170 0 0	1,699 0 0	1,601 12 0	1,203 0 0
Total ..	38,915 0 0	38,249 8 0	39,774 8 0	40,994 2 0	35,366 8 0

III.—Statement showing the Destruction of Wild Animals and Rewards paid for 1888-89.

Years.	Wild animals. Tigers.	Cheetahs.	Bears.	Hyenas.	Amount of rewards paid for Tigers.	Cheetahs.	Hyenas.	Bears.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	43	103	24	2	4,490	2,575	10	168
1885-86	35	112	10	3	4,000	2,800	15	70
1886-87	44	100	22	8	4,545	2,487½	40	154
1887-88	33	109	27	5	2,775	2,625	15	135
1888-89	66 (a)	161 (b)	46 (c)	7	6,200	3,985	21	225

(a) 1 Tiger at Rs. 200, 55 ,, at 100, 10 Cubs at 50 } total Rs. 6,200

(b) 158 Cheetahs at Rs. 25, 2 Cubs at 12½, 1 Do. at * 10 } total Rs. 3,985

(c) 44 Bears at Rs. 5, 2 Cubs at 2½ } total Rs. 225

* Occurred in Nowrangapur taluk and is unexplained.

IV.—Statement showing the number of Animals killed and Rewards distributed and loss of life for 1888-89.

Years.	Animals killed by Tigers.	Cheetahs.	Bears.	Hyenas.	Rewards.	Loss of life. Men.	Cattle.
					Rs.		
1884-85	198	70	..	..	7,243	155	268
1885-86	254	71	..	..	6,885	96	325
1886-87	165	64	..	..	7,226½	72	229
1887-88	186	45	..	..	5,550	142	231
1888-89	274	38	..	..	10,431	79	312

V.—Criminal Cases disposed of during the year 1888-89 by Lower Courts.

Name of Court.	Pending on 31st March 1888.	Received during the year.	Disposed of during the year.	Committed.	Pending on 31st March 1889.
1. Pottinghi	..	119	109	6	4
2. Jeypore	20	426	397	33	16
3. Nowrangapur	5	161	157	1	8
4. Malkangiri	4	81	73	1	11
5. Koraput	7	157	153	3	8

VI.—Civil Suits disposed of by Lower Court Munsifs for 1888-89.

Name of Court.	Pending on 31st March 1888.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1889.
1. Koraput	6	7	17	30	17	..	17	13
2. Jeypore	19	117	..	136	89	..	89	47
3. Nowrangapur	..	8	..	8	5	..	5	3
4. Malkangiri	2	19	1	22	19	..	19	3

VII-A.—Civil Suits, Special Assistant Agents's Court.

Years.	Suits. Pending on 31st March.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending.
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
1888-89	18	79	..	97	58	22	80	17

VII-B.—Civil Appeals.

Years.	Appeals. Pending on 31st March.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.
1886-87	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
1887-88	..	7	..	7	5	..	5	2	3	1	1	..
1888-89	2	9	..	11	11	..	11	..	6	..	3	2

VIII-A.—Criminal Cases.

Years.	Special Assistant Agent's Court cases. Pending on 31st March.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending.
1884-85	..	125	..	125	122	..	122	3
1885-86	3	71	..	74	73	..	73	1
1886-87	1	81	..	82	78	3	81	1
1887-88	1	86	..	87	84	1	85	2
1888-89	2	99	..	101	74	22	96	5

VIII-B.—Criminal Appeals.

Years.	Appeals. Pending on 31st March.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.
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
1887-88	..	9	..	9	9	..	9	..	5	2	2
1888-89	..	15	..	15	15	..	15	..	8	2	..

From E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam District, to the Acting Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Párvatipur, 7th June 1889, No. 513.

I have the honor to submit for the year 1888-89 the usual report on the Agency tracts of this division.

2. I was in charge throughout the year.

3. *Season.*—Below are talukwar details of the rain registerad during the last two years:—

	1887-88. Inches.	1888-89. Inches.
Gunupur	$42\frac{7}{10}$	$32\frac{1}{2}$
Rayaghada	$55\frac{4}{5}$	$29\frac{3}{20}$
Párvatipur	$40\frac{3}{20}$	$31\frac{1}{10}$

Figures are not available for Bissemcuttack, as a rain-gauge was supplied for the first time only two months ago.

The decrease in the rainfall at Rayaghada is extraordinary.

Wet crops, as might be expected, did very badly on the whole. There were good crops, however, in the Jattili mutta of the Gunupur taluk, in the Singapur estate of the Rayaghada taluk and in the neighbourhood of Narayanapatnam, the chief village in the Párvatipur agency. Dry crops were pretty fair everywhere. I have not heard that crops grown on the hill slopes suffered at all. Mango and vippa trees gave a moderate yield.

4. *Public Peace.*—There was no disturbance nor rumour of disturbance during the year.

5. *Public Health.*—The public health was fairly good. One case of cholera was reported from the Gunupur taluk. From the beginning of 1889, small-pox prevailed here and there. At Bissemcuttack two schoolmasters, a vaccinator and the sweeper of the Deputy Tahsildar's office are all said to have died from fever.

6. *Sanitation.*—The expenditure of Government money on the entertainment of conservancy sweepers and on making roads and removing weeds and bushes was as under:—

Name of village.	Amount spent.
	Rs.
Gunupur	500
Rayaghada	357
Bissemcuttack	322
Total ..	1,179

The Jeypore Maharajah contributed Rs. 600 towards the improvement of Gunupur, and the inhabitants made up the amount to nearly Rs. 1,000. This place is fast being rescued from its formerly filth condition.

At Rayaghada the people contributed about Rs. 200, which sum was utilised in rendering less steep the approach to the geddu, whence water has to be carried up into the village.

7. *Hospitals—Gunupur.*—The number of civil out-patients treated at the police hospital was 4,213, the figure for the previous year being 2,719. The new hospital under construction by the Public Works Department will shortly be finished.

Rayaghada.—Out-patients numbering 3,732 were treated in a shed provided by the inhabitants of the place. As medical aid was only available during a small portion of 1887-88, the figures for the two years are not compared. The pukka hospital building and dresser's quarters were finished within the year and are now occupied.

Bissemcuttack.—A dispensary was started from 23rd October last in a shed provided by the Tat Rajah, who also contributes Rs. 600 a year towards the pay of the hospital assistant. The number of out-patients treated up to the end of the year under report was 1,059. The pukka buildings now in course of construction are ready to be roofed.

At each of the three institutions malarious fevers and ulcers were among the principal complaints treated, while at Gunupur as many as 1,100 persons attended for various diseases of the eye.

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

Taluk.	1886-87. Number of persons vaccinated.	1886-87. Successful cases.	1887-88. Number of persons vaccinated.	1887-88. Successful cases.	1888-89. Number of persons vaccinated.	1888-89. Successful cases.
Gunupur	1,034	1,026	776	763	1,553	1,498
Rayaghada	971	960	1,208	1,147	606	576
Bissemcuttack	376	364	336	330	352	315
Total ..	2,381	2,350	2,320	2,240	2,511	2,389

The vaccine establishment came under my control in January last. The Deputy Inspector, however, accompanied me in my December tour and vaccinated several cases at each of the places visited.

9. *Education.*—The special report has already been submitted (*vide* this office letter No. 452, dated 15th May 1889).

10. *Police.*—There were no serious complaints against the police. A constable of the Singapur station was convicted and sentenced to fine for assaulting some Khonds and stealing from them fowls and pumpkins of a nominal value. The head constable and another constable of the same station were at the close of the year about to be charged for being concerned in those offences.

All the stations were inspected by Mr. Lindsay, the Assistant Superintendent, and most of them by Mr. Lushington, the District Superintendent of Police.

11. *Opium.*—The Opium supplied by Government was better liked by consumers than that of the monopolists in the previous year. Thirteen shops were worked against 14 sanctioned.

12. *Abkári.*—There were 30 cases charged with 39 accused, of whom 30 were convicted and 9 acquitted under Act III of 1864 as amended by Act V of 1879. Most of the offences occurred in the Rayaghada taluk.

13. *Government Officials.*—B. Narayanamurti, by whom B. Ramanarsu was succeeded as Deputy Tahsildar of Gunupur in July last, has taken much pains in improving his kasba station and getting the road-work between Manda and Gunupur carried out.

G. Hanumanta Row, Acting Deputy Tahsildar of Rayaghada, for the past year is a good office man, but is new to his out-of-door duties.

G. Sitaramayya, Deputy Tahsildar of Bissemcuttack, is aggravatingly slow in his work, but his character is good, and he is really anxious to please his superiors.

14. *Revenue Matters.*—In the Jeypore Maharajah's revenue taluk of Gunupur a formal settlement for the Telugu year Sarvadhari (1888-89) was made with the ryots by the Amin V. Gangaraju. Pattas and muchilkas had not been previously exchanged for many years. At Mr. Turner's request I visited Gunupur both in April and June to assist the amin with my advice. I have reason to believe that since he took charge in September 1887, this amin has been going on honestly. In this respect he is a great improvement on most of his predecessors, but his strictness, added to a peculiar want of tact in dealing with the ryots, unfortunately makes him unpopular in the taluk.

P. Gopalarow, who held the post of Rayaghada amin up to December, was detested by the Khonds chiefly on account of his abuse of the *vetti* system described by Mr. Taylor last year. After the total destruction by fire in March 1888 of his cutcherry along with all the records, the amin neglected his work disgracefully. In April and June his peons came clamouring to me for their pay, which was nearly one year in arrears. It seems to have been his custom, instead of paying these men what was due to them, to turn them out into the taluk and let them forage for themselves in the villages. The gumastahs too had not received their salaries for many months. This state of things has, I understand, been remedied lately. The new amin, D. Jagannayakulu, a well-disposed man, has given no trouble up to date.

The Narayanapatnam amin, K. Seshagiri Row, who has been in office for the last four years, is popular in his muttas. His way of working has never called for any interference on my part.

The Gudari amin maintains his good reputation.

The ryots in the Bissemcuttack estate continue to respect the Tat Rajah, but the so-called Patros of Kutragudda, Jagdalpur and Ombadola are disputing with him as to the dues (whether Kattubadi or sist) annually payable by them on their muttas. Owing to the absence of written engagements between the parties and the Rajah's failure to keep proper accounts, the matter is a more difficult one to settle than would at first appear. Although the annual amount involved is

small, the Rajah is much distressed at the defection of the Patros, since until recently their obedience to all his wishes was implicit.

Complaints from the Singapur estate are few and far between, and generally turn out on inquiry to be frivolous. Champa Jhora, the concubine of the late Rajah, betook herself to Jeypore some months ago; in her absence there is less intrigue, and in consequence the ryots pay up their sists to the Rani more readily than before.

Attachment of property for arrears of rent according to the provisions of Act VIII of 1865 was resorted to in the Gunupur and Narayanapatnam revenue taluks only.

14. *Public Works.*—The expenditure on the various works is shown below.

New Works.

Chollapadam-Kalahandi frontier road, Rs. 3,400.—A new track from Rayaghada to Komatlapeta was opened out, the approaches to the gedda at Rayaghada were sloped and metalled and a fresh passage for traffic was cut through Marri ghât.

Constructing a rest-house at Manda, Rs. 100.

Constructing a tiled cook-shed for the sub-jail at Gunupur, Rs. 105.

Repairs.

Deputy Tahsildar's office, Bissemcuttack, Rs. 256.
Do. do. Rayaghada, Rs. 72.
Do. do. Gunupur, Rs. 40.

Chollapadam-Kalahandi frontier road, Rs. 1,700.—This road was in very fair order. From the beginning of December up to the end of March, it was used by many thousands of carts on their way to and from the Central Provinces.

Komatlapeta-Singapur road, Rs. 500.—Carts go freely to Singapur in fair weather. I saw several laden with salt on the road in August in the middle of the rains. The section between Sikarapayi and Singapur is difficult to maintain in good order owing to the numerous geddas that intersect it.

Párvatipur-Narayanapatnam road, Rs. 500.—This road was much damaged by rain, but has been put into fair order up to Kattulapeta.

Kurupam-Gunupur road, Rs. 1,500.—The conversion of a foot-path between Levidi and Gotlabhadra into a cart-track has shortened the road by 5 or 6 miles. A little more money must be spent before heavily-laden carts will take the new way.

Gunupur-Bissemcuttack, road, *viâ* Durgi, Rs. 950.—I have just brought laden carts over this road, but they found getting from Durgi to Bissemcuttack a matter of some difficulty. This, however, is the first year that there has been any through cart traffic.

Sunk Pachipenta ghât, Rs. 750.—This ghât is only intended for pack bullocks. It used to be repaired by the Public Works Department. This year the Deputy Tahsildar of Sálúr was entrusted with the work. I have not been able to examine the repairs up to date, though I hope to do so shortly.

Putosingi ghât, Rs. 100.

Maintaining 21 rest-houses, Rs. 597.—The rest-houses are all in tolerably good order.

Clearing out a tank on the Kurupam-Gunupur road, Rs. 250.—This tank, which was in a ruined condition, will, now that it is repaired, be a great boon in the hot weather to bandy-men and others using the road.

15. *Touring.*—I spent 129 days in camp as under:—

		Number of days.			Number of days.
April	1888	19	Dec. 1888		28
June	„	16	Jan. 1889		9
Aug.	„	14	Feb. „		16
Nov.	„	16	Mar. „		11

Both in April and June I spent a few days at Gunupur and Rayaghada, crossing from one place to the other by the Kailaskota ghât.

In April I went to Putosingi to see the boundary line between Gaundra and Ittaisinghi pointed out two months previous to Mr. O'Farrell, Principal Assistant Agent, Ganjam, by the Gumma Bissoyi as that determined by Messrs. Grahame and Willock in 1878. I found that the line pointed out by the Bissoyi substantially agreed with that described in the memorandum drawn up ten years ago.

In August, Rayaghada and Singapur were visited, the latter with some difficulty owing to rain.

At the beginning of November I went to Gunupur and at the end of the month Narayanapatnam, both trips being made to ascertain how the roads had stood the rains and to arrange for their repairs.

In December I was out with Mr. Turner for ten days, during which time we marched rapidly from Rayaghada to Gunupur *viâ* Bissemcuttack and Durgi. At Gunupur Mr. Turner left the division for Pálkonda, while I made my way to Gudari, stopping at a few villages *en route* for the purpose of examining schools. From Gudari I came on to Karlaghati in the Kottiya Khond country, and thence to Bissemcuttack. After a stay of a few days I pushed on through Patroguda and Ombadola to Kadaghati, the northern extremity of the division. Here a telegram was received from the District Magistrate directing me to proceed forthwith to Sálúr (some 120 miles off in the plains) where a breach of the peace was anticipated, and I had to give up my intention of seeing Jagdalpur and other places and go straight back by the main road to Párvatipur.

In the middle of January the Narayanapatnam road was again inspected. Later on in the month I met Mr. Broadfoot (who had succeeded Mr. O'Farrell) at Putosingi in connection with the Gaundra-Ittaisinghi boundary. The line approved by me in April was marked out by means of broad arrows cut on various prominent rocks. Up to this time the settlement of this boundary made in 1878 in modification of the 1876 settlement had not been observed. The practical effect of our demarcation was to make over to the Gumma Bissoyi several acres of land until then considered the property of the Jeypore Maharajah. The Ganjam Agent having approved of my suggestion that the Saura cultivators should in no way be interfered with by the Bissoyi, the Gunupur Deputy Tahsildar has been directed to collect the sists which will be made over to the land-holder; less expenses and no trouble is anticipated.

Towards the end of February I went up to Narayanapatnam and thence descended to Rayaghada, halting at Nilavadi, Kumbariputti and Kumbhikota on my way.

Singapur was reached at the beginning of March, and then return journey to Rayaghada made *viâ* Bondukarinja, Bissemcuttack, Balaga and Payakpad.

My tours were for the most part of an uneventful character. Wherever I went the people seemed contented and peaceful. No complaints worth alluding to in this report were received.

From V. A. BRODIE, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Anakapalle, 10th June 1889, No. 331.

I have the honor to submit my report on the administration of the Agency tracts in my division for 1888-89.

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 held the office:—

Name of office.	Period of incumbency.
(1) G. Power, Esq. ..	from 1st April 1888 to 26th May 1888.
(2) H. G. Turner, Esq. ..	„ 27th May „ to 16th June „
(3) H. D. Taylor, Esq. ..	„ 17th June „ to 10th Aug. „
(4) G. Power, Esq. ..	„ 11th Aug. „ to 6th Sept. „
(5) C. J. Weir, Esq. ..	„ 7th Sept. „ to 10th Nov. „
(6) G. Power, Esq. ..	„ 11th Nov. „ to 31st Mar. 1889.

3. During the year Mr. Power made two hill tours, one of which was into the Paderu Agency, extending from 14th November to 3rd December, and the other into the Golugonda Agency, extending from 19th January to 3rd February 1889. During the first tour he visited Paderu, Lochili and Gangaraz Madgole in the Paderu taluk, and during the second he visited almost all the important villages in the Golugonda Agency.

4. He left this district on 14th April 1889, having been transferred as Acting Collector to Kurnool, and when leaving this district, promised to send notes of his inspection of the Agency tracts; but as they have not been received yet, I have wired him to send the same as soon as possible, if not already on the way.

5. Rs. 3,400 were sanctioned in the budget for the roads and bungalows in the division, and the whole allotment with the exception of As. 1-9 was spent thereon.

6. The usual statements showing the administration of civil and criminal justice are herewith submitted. It will be observed that there was a large increase in the number of civil suits instituted, but a falling off in value, the figures being—

	Rs.
1887-88—33 suits valued at	4,453
1888-89—42 suits valued at	4,359

The increase occurred entirely in the court of the Golugonda Agency District Munsif, where 39 suits, valued at Rs. 3,186, were instituted against 30, valued at Rs. 1,867, instituted in the previous year. In 1888 the Deputy Tahsildar of Paderu was invested with the civil powers of a District Munsif for the first time, and two suits of the aggregate value of Rs. 597 were instituted in his court.

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

	Cases.	Persons.
1887-88	103	326
1888-89	136	389

Of these 136 cases, 5 cases concerning 10 persons were cases of grave crime, and of these 5 grave cases, 4 cases with 4 persons were committed to the Agency Sessions Court and convicted The remaining case, in which 6 persons were concerned, ended in their being discharged.

8. *Wild Beasts.*—There was a decrease in the number of tigers and bears, while there was an increase in the number of cheetahs killed during the year, the figures being—

	Tigers.	Cheetahs.	Bears.
1887-88	11	25	6
1888-89	8	29	2

The increase occurred in the Viravilli taluk, where 4 cheetahs were killed in the year under report against none in the previous year.

9. *Opium.*—The number of shops sanctioned and worked in 1888-89 was 33 against 31 in the previous year, and opium is being sold at not less than 3 tolas a rupee.

10. *Abkári.*—The number of shops and stills are, respectively, 38 and 18 against 36 and 18 of the previous year. Under neither of these Acts were any offences detected during the year.

11. *Vaccination.*—There were in 1888-89, 707 operations, all of which are reported to have been successful, which is satisfactory if true; but in my opinion the results are too good for this to have been the case, and I will investigate the matter when I visit the Agency.

12. *Education.*—In 1888-89 there were 4 schools with an average attendance of 85 against 3 schools with an average attendance of 70 in the preceding year. This is also highly satisfactory.

13. In respect of the general condition of the population of the Agency tracts, the state of the public health during the year, &c., and as to the manner in which the subordinate officials and police performed their duties during the year, I regret that I can give no information.

—

Statement showing the Vaccine operations in the Agency Tracts of the Principal Assistant Agent's Division for the official year 1888-89.

Names of 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
Golugonda Taluk.					
M. Appalaswamy	16	353	353	..	
S. Appalaswamy					
Paderu Taluk.					
M. Appalaswamy	24	354	354	..	
S. Appalaswamy					

Statement showing the number of Schools in the Agency Tracts of the Principal Assistant Agent's Division for the official year 1888-89.

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
Golgonda Taluk.				
1. Lakshmipuram	Result grant system.	23	22	
2. China Golgondapeta	Do. ..	17	14	
3. Serabhaphupalapatnam	Do. ..	24	24	
4. Kristnadevipeta	Do. ..	21	20	
Viravilli taluk	*Nil.*			
Paderu ,, ...				
Total ..	..	85	..	

—

Statement showing the number of Opium Shops licensed in the Agency Tracts of the Principal Assistant Agent's Division for the official year 1888-89.

Taluks.	Number sanctioned.	Number worked.	Remarks.
1. Golgonda taluk	10	10	
2. Viravilli ,, ...	2	2	
3. Paderu ,, ...	21	21	
Total ..	33	33	

—

Statement showing the Abkári Shops and Stills licensed in the Agency Tracts of the Principal Assistant Agent's Division for the official year 1888-89.

Taluks.	Number of shops.	Number of stills.	Remarks.
1. Golgonda taluk	24	4	
2. Viravilli ,, ...	4	4	
3. Paderu ,, ...	10	10	
Total ..	38	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 1888-89.

Taluks.	Tigers.		Number of persons killed by tigers.	Cheetahs.		Number of persons killed by cheetahs.	Bears.		Number of persons killed by bears.	Hyænas.		Number of persons killed by Hyænas.
	Number killed.	Reward paid.		Number killed.	Reward paid.		Number killed.	Reward paid.		Number killed.	Reward paid.	
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
Golgonda	5	500	..	17	425	1	1	5	1	3	9	..
Viravilli	1	100	..	4	100	..	1	5	..	..	..	..
Paderu	2	200	7	8	187½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	8	800	7	29	712½	1	2	10	1	3	9	..

STATEMENT showing the Agency Criminal Cases filed and disposed of in the Principal Assistant Agent's Division during the official year 1888-89.

Name of Court.	Total crime.		Of which, grave crime							
			Committed to the Agency Sessions Court.		Otherwise disposed of.				Remarks.	
					Convicted.		Discharged or acquitted.			
	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
1. Principal Assistant Agent's Court ..	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..		
2. Tahsildar and 2nd-class Magistrate's Court, Golgonda taluk.	27	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 cases with 19 accused pending at the end of the year.	
3. Sheristadar do. do. ..	42	101	..	..	..	..	..	..		
4. Do. 3rd-class do. ..	10	48	..	..	..	..	..	..		
5. Viravilli 2nd-class Magistrate's dc. ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 cases with 24 persons pending at the end of the year.	
6. Paderu do. ..	52	156	5	10	4	4	1	2		
Total ..	136	389	5	10	4	4	1	2		

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 1888-89.

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 the 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.	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.		Rs.
1. Principal Assistant Agent's Court ..	3	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	576	..	..	1	576
2. Golgonda Agency District Court ..	24	39	63	36	27	25	8	34	..	5	5	39	2	..	15	612	3	249	11	2,310	..	..	..	..	39	3,186
3. Paderu District Munsif's Court ..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	97	2	500	..	..	..	..	2	597
Total ..	27	42	69	38	31	25	8	34	..	6	6	42	2	..	15	612	4	346	13	2,810	1	576	..	..	42	4,359

From M.R.Ry. V. JAGANADHA RAO, General Duty Deputy Collector, Vizianagrum Division, to the Acting Collector and Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Vizianagrum, 12th June 1889, No. 360.

I have the honor to submit my report on the administration of the Agency Tract, Pálkonda, for the year 1888-89.

2. *Tours.*—I visited the hills four times during the year, as noted below :—

(1) 15th and 16th June 1888,
(2) 7th and 8th July 1888,
(3) 11th to 15th December 1888,
(4) 18th to 25th February 1889,
} 17 days in all.

The hills are within 3½ miles from Pálkonda, and the hill people come to Pálkonda itself very often, especially on market days, and they come and see the Divisional officer whenever he is at Pálkonda or in its neighbourhood, and represent to him anything they have got to say. Besides the 17 days above referred to, I spent 13 days in Pálkonda, so that, on the whole, I was in the midst or vicinity of the hill people for 30 days in the year. I intended to spend a longer time on the hills in December last, but the Agent to the Governor, who happened to meet me at Sitampeta on the 14th idem, instead of on the 20th as he at first informed * me, desired me to accompany him in his tour through the Chipurupalle taluk and other parts of my division which were suffering from drought, and so I had to cut short my stay on the hills. I could not return to them till February following as my presence was required elsewhere I began the jamabandi of the Agency Tract in December and completed it in February, the total period spent on this work being ten days.

* *Vide* his proceedings dated the 17th November 1888, No. 2662.

3. *Territorial changes.*—The villages of Kuddapilli and Kodula Viraghattam, both of which are on the hills, were treated as ordinary villages up to 1887-88, but they were during the year under report transferred to the Agency. Further, two small villages newly sprung up near Lakshmipeta with a few acres of dry cultivation, and an old village was depopulated. The entire number of jerayati villages was thus 102.

4. *Season and Rainfall.*—The hills did not escape from the drought which prevailed generally throughout the year in the plains. The early dry crops fared pretty well, but paddy and the later dry crop failed in many places. The podu cultivation was not altogether bad. The outturn was a little below the average. The hill-streams never received their full supply and they dried up much earlier than usual, so much so want of drinking water was badly felt in many villages. From the extreme dryness of the soil very little could be done to improve the water-supply.

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

Items.	Fasli 1297.		Fasli 1298.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No. of ryots.	Demand.	No. of ryots.	Demand.	No. of ryots.	Amount.	No. of ryots.	Amount.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Ryotwar	514	3,916 14 6	576	4,207 5 4	62	290 9 10	..	..
Kondapodus ..	705	374 8 6	1,571	834 9 6	866	460 1 0	..	..
Rasta lands ..	36	164 5 0	36	164 13 0	..	0 8 0	..	..
Kuttubadi ..	72	63 4 10	78	72 10 2	6	9 5 4	..	..
Quit-rent ..	59	59 6 2	60	60 14 2	1	1 8 0	..	..
Land-cess ..	62	20 6 6	..	..	..	..	62	20 6 6
Total ..	1,448	4,598 13 6	2,321	5,340 7 2	935	762 0 2	62	20 6 6

6. *Ryotwar.*—The increase under this head was due chiefly to the amalgamation of Kodula Viraghattam and Kuddapilli in the Agency Tract, and to the discovery of some concealed cultivation now brought to account.

7. *Remissions.*—Owing to the adverse character of the season and the consequent total loss of crop in some localities, a remission of Rs. 97-14-1 was granted at the jamabandi after careful investigation. The Revenue Inspector and the Deputy Tahsildar inspected all the lands for which remission was granted, and I inspected some of them and satisfied myself as to the accuracy of their reports. During the time of the renters, the ryots were not in the habit of getting remissions, and the consideration now shown to them has caused them great satisfaction.

8. The net ryotwar demand was thus Rs. 4,109-10-3.

9. *Kondapodus.*—The number of podus during the year was 1,571, assessed at Rs. 834-9-6, against 705, assessed at Rs. 374-8-6 in the preceding year. The increase in the number of podus was 866 with an assessment of Rs. 460-1-0. These were not new clearings, but were old ones enjoyed clandestinely by the villagers and discovered during the year by the Revenue Inspector

and curnams. The latter were formerly recalcitrant and did not do their work properly. They are now made to accompany the Revenue Inspector to every village, and help him in the examination of lands and the collection of kists.

10. *Rastas.*— Of the 23 rastas, 20 are under cultivation and 3 are at present waste. They will come under cultivation when the anicut across the Karemgedda has been constructed and the Rarikalabanda tank at Sitampeta improved.* Proposals for the execution of these two works have already been submitted.

* *Vide* correspondence terminating with your proceedings dated 16th May 1889, No. 1379.

11. *Kattubadi and Quit-rent.*—The slight increase under these heads is due to the inam lands in Kodula Viraghattam and Kuddapilli having been transferred to the Agency—*vide* paragraph 4 *supra*.

12. *Land-cess.*—The Local Boards Act not being in force in the Agency Tract, land-cess has been abolished; hence the decrease under this head.

13. The total land revenue demand for the year was Rs. 5,340-7-2 against Rs. 4,598-13-6 in 1887-88 and Rs. 4,032-12-10 in 1886-87, the first year in which the tract came under our direct management. There has thus been a gradual development of revenue and resources of the people.

14. *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—Enclosure No. 1 shows that the current and arrear demand recoverable during the year was Rs. 6,018-8-4, that Rs. 4,250-13-1 were collected up to 20th March 1889. The balance (Rs. 1,767-11-3, of which some has since been collected) is not as heavy as might be expected, considering the past unfavorable character of the season. There were no complaints of oppression or hardship. The shists are fair and moderate, with a few exceptions where they are low, and if the people only give up drinking and thereby avoid getting into the hands of the Sondees, their condition will soon be improved.

15. *Irrecoverable Balance.*—A sum of Rs. 24-9-0 has been found irrecoverable as particularized below, and sanction is requested for writing it off :—

—	Fasli.	Amount.	Cause.
		Rs. A. P.	
Kondapodus	1297	9 9 0	Poverty and desertion.
Assessment of Rasta lands ..	1296	10 0 0	Extreme poverty and absence of property for distraining
	1297	5 0 0	The land has been leased out to others.

16. The chief improvement effected during the year was the preparation of a register showing the different blocks of land (jerayati and inam) held by each ryot, distinguishing wet and dry. The areas have been approximately recorded. The sources of irrigation have been noted. Things were in a chaotic state before. Now all that is possible to enable one to identify the land of each ryot has been done. Each block of land has been given a definite and distinguishing name. If all goes well, the demarcation will follow and assessments will be properly apportioned between the wet and dry lands. The old classification of lands was *gudikat* and *varakat* as I explained in my report for 1886-87, and this is of no practical value at present. A sort of field register, similar to the permanent register A prescribed in the new Village Manual, is a *sine quâ non* for proper revenue administration, and I have been striving to get this done through the Agency Revenue Inspector who was appointed in October 1887 and who is a painstaking and intelligent officer.

17. *Mokhasas.*—As regards the mokhasa villages in the Agency Tract, I gave an account in paragraph 21 † of my report for 1886-87. Further inquiries have been made in regard to Lodisingi and Korata therein referred to. Lodisingi is found to be simply another name for Naivanagaram, and it is not a separate village by itself. No such village has a separate existence on the hills. The village of Korata exists. It has about 7 acres of cultivation, besides 15 podus. The revenue derivable is about Rs. 12. It has a hill attached to it, and hence its importance in a forest point of view. It does not find a place in the quit-rent register. The contention of the mokhasadar of Somidavalsa that it was treated by the Inam Department as part of the Somidavalsa mokhasa is found to be unfounded. The boundaries of Somidavalsa, as given in the inam register, do not include the lands of Korata. The latter are on the hill and the former in the plains. But it cannot be derived that the mokhasa of Somidavalsa has had possession of the Korata lands for a very long time; nobody can say how long he has had them. He sold them to their present owner fifteen years ago by a deed of sale. I do not think that we can summarily resume the lands. If the District Forest-officer considers it worthwhile, a suit can be filed for their recovery in the Agent's Court. That officer was desired

† *Vide* page 44 of G.O., dated 1st December 1887, No. 2731, Judicial.

in your proceedings, dated 12th April 1889, No. 1008 (Revenue Department), to investigate the rights of all the mokhasadars on the Pálkonda hills to the adjoining forests and jungles. The report of that officer can, perhaps, be awaited.

18. *Fruit Trees.*—With reference to the Acting Collector's proceedings, dated the 30th September 1888, No. 2294, the rent of fruit trees was during the year under report credited to the Forest Department, although it was all realized by the Revenue Department. Inquiries are being made to ascertain * which of the fruit trees stand on the patta lands, and which in the Government waste and jungle land or on the village sites. The rent of fruit trees on the patta lands can, it is presumed, be treated as "Land Revenue, Miscellaneous," and the rest alone as Forest Revenue. The land assessment is low and there is, therefore, no reason why the enjoyment of the fruit trees should be allowed to the pattadars without payment. They do not claim such an indulgence. All that they have ever prayed for is that the trees should not be leased out to the low country people who carry away the produce to the markets in the plains and do not allow them to enjoy any—*vide* paragraph 8 of my last report. It is on this ground desirable that the management of the fruit trees should remain in the hands of the Revenue Department, even if the revenue be credited to the Forest Department.

* *Vide* your letter dated 16th January 1889, No. 58.

19. *Public Health* was generally good throughout the year. The people suffered much from small-pox in March and April 1888, and not since. I took a vaccinator with me to Kadagandi and Sitampeta, and it was with great difficulty that I could get a few people vaccinated in my presence. Some had been vaccinated before them. Others pretended that they had small-pox or inoculation. They could not be forcibly vaccinated; neither was this thought expedient.

20. *Education.*—Under the sanction conveyed in G.O., dated 23rd July 1888, No. 436, schools were opened at Sitampeta, Kadagandi and Donuwayi about the middle of November 1888. There are 31 boys in the Sitampeta school, as many in Donuwayi, and 20 in Kadagandi. The schools are in a flourishing state, and the hill people take an interest in them. I saw some young persons of 20 or 22 years of age reading in them. The progress made in each school is given in the enclosed statement No. III, and it is very encouraging.

21. *Criminal Justice.*—Grave crimes in this tract are very rare. There were 12 petty cases in all, the number of persons concerned being 35. The conviction in one of these cases was appealed against, but it was confirmed.

22. *Civil Justice.*—No civil suits were filed during the year. The late Deputy Tahsildar of Pálkonda had Agency Munsif's powers, but not the present officer. I was waiting till February † last to see if the occasion for recommending him powers would arise, but it did not, the people not being litigious. They have a very peaceful and non-interfering disposition.

† *Vide* my letter dated 9th February 1889, No. 86.

23. *Destruction of Wild Beasts.*—The number of wild beasts destroyed and the rewards granted are noted below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1 Tiger	100	0	0
15 Cheetahs	312	8	0
3 Bears	35	0	0
3 Hyænas	9	0	0
Total ..	456	8	0

24. *Public Works.*—Very satisfactory progress was made in regard to the execution of Public Works during the year. The particulars of the works sanctioned and executed are as under :—

	Grant. Rs.	Outlay. Rs.
(1) Construction of native rest-houses at Sitampeta, Kadagandi and Donuwayi, at Rs. 250 each	750	750
(2) Construction of a small bungalow at Sitampeta ..	500	500
(3) Do. of a temporary rest-house at Donuwayi ..	16	16
(4) Improvement of Sitampeta road—		
(*a*) Earth-work and purchase of material	2,134	2,134
(*b*) Light masonry works	800	800
(5) Improvement of the Gumada ghât	200	200
Total Agency grant ..	4,400	4,400
(6) Repairing two irrigation tanks at Panukuvalsa ..	104	104
Total grant ..	4,504	4,504

Enclosure No. 1,—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance in the Agency Tracts, Pálkonda, up to 20th March 1889.

No.	Items.	Demand.			Collection.
		Arrears at the beginning of the current fasli.	Demand for the current fasli.	Total.	Arrears.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Ryotwar	421 12 1	4,109 10 3	4,531 6 4	318 9 1
2	Rastas	58 0 0	158 13 0	216 13 0	38 0 0
3	Kondapodus	153 8 6	834 9 6	988 2 0	124 13 6
4	Jodi	19 6 2	72 10 2	92 0 4	12 0 10
5	Quit-rent	106 10 6	60 14 2	167 8 8	53 6 10
6	Land Revenue, Miscellaneous ..	22 10 0	..	22 10 0	20 12 0
	Total ..	781 15 3	5,236 9 1	6,018 8 4	567 10 3

No.	Items.	Collection—*cont.*		Balance.		
		Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
		7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Ryotwar	3,168 10 9	3,487 3 10	103 3 0	940 15 6	1,044 2 6
2	Rastas	120 13 0	158 13 0	20 0 0	38 0 0	58 0 0
3	Kondapodus	321 6 6	446 4 0	28 11 0	513 3 0	541 14 0
4	Jodi	51 0 10	63 1 8	7 5 4	21 9 4	28 14 8
5	Quit-rent	21 3 9	74 10 7	53 3 8	39 10 5	92 14 1
6	Land Revenue, Miscellaneous ..	..	20 12 0	1 14 0	..	1 14 0
	Total ..	3,683 2 10	4,250 13 1	214 5 0	1,553 6 3	1,767 11 3

Enclosure No. II—showing the particulars of the Villages to be transferred from the Konda to the Kottam Mutta and *vice versa*.

Konda Mutta.

1. *Vaba.*
2. *Gandi.*
3. Savara Gandi.
4. *Panjada.*
5. Tattada.
6. Kindangi.
7. Sambham.
8. *Adali.*
9. *Konda Sorlangi.*
10. *Gulumúr.*
11. Jilledupadu.
12. Kodisa.
13. *Vajjaighada.*
14. Dabara.
15. Salada.
16. *Muttialu.*
17. Sara.
18. Mulli.
19. Kusimi.
20. *Jampakola.*
21. Bettupuram.
22. *Silagam.*
23. Daraba.
24. *Jajjava.*
25. Gadili.
26. Dakalaparti.
27. Pedavangara.
28. Kodagandi.
29. Chinavangara.
30. Sarangi.
31. Vandrajola.
32. Devaragandi.
33. Mukkipeta.
34. Muragada.
35. Bhoochandri.
36. Lokottavalasa.

Kottam Mutta.

1. *China Bolla.*
2. Peda Bolla.
3. *Latchunpeta.*
4. *Manda.*
5. *Yonugupeta.*
6. China Kamba.
7. Peda Kamba.
8. *Joraga.*
9. Karám.
10. Gumada.
11. Vambarilli.
12. Jagatupalli.
13. *Kotangi.*
14. Dabara.
15. Dárapadu.
16. Killada.
17. Rupai.
18. Mekava.
19. Dangupai.
20. *Gadidapai.*
21. Tadipai.
22. *Jayapuram.*
23. Kandisa.
24. Gadigujji.
25. Chinapolla.
26. Pedapolla.
27. Velagapuram.
28. Yegulada.
29. Gadikaram.
30. Duggi.

Note.—The villages italicised will be transferred from the one to the other mutta.

Enclosure No. II—showing the particulars of the villages, &c.—*cont.*

Kottam Mutta—cont.

31. Manapuram.
32. Tangenabhadra.
33. *Kottakota.*
34. Thitukupai.
35. Kusumur.
36. Chekkapuram.
37. Donuvagi.
38. Rubbada.
39. Samarelli.
40. Raikaradu.
41. Jallara.
42. Tumbakonda.
43. *Atchaba.*
44. Autikonda.
45. Kursingi.
46. Menkota.
47. *Peda Pollanki.*
48. China Pollanki.
49. Vandadi.
50. Gunjada.
51. Tatukupai.
52. Chinatankidi.
53. Pedatankidi.
54. Kumbi.
55. Dasugumada.
56. *Gajji.*
57. Barva.
58. Kuddapalli.
59. Kodula Veeragottam.
60. Katraghada.
61. Kurisingipadu.

Note.—The villages italicised will be transferred from the one to the other mutta.

III.—Statement showing the Progress of Education made up to the end of March 1889 in the Agency portion of the Pálkonda Taluk, Vizianagrum Division.

School.	Date of opening of the school.	Boys admitted at the commencement of the school.	Existing number of boys in the school.	Classes.	Lessons of each class and the progress made therein.	Condition of the school where located.
Primary school, Seethampeta.	1888. 15th Nov.	22	30	Infant standard.	1. Reading and writing alphabets	The school is flourishing. It is located at present in the thatched bungalow of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.
					2. Counting figures	
					3. Reciting Multiplication tables.	
				First and Second standards.	Not yet opened.	
						Progress.
				Third standard.	1. Second Book of Lessons, Telugu	18 pages.
					2. Seshayya's Grammar, do. ..	12 do.
					3. Anthology, Telugu	42 lines.
					4. Arithmetic, Compound Division.	
					5. District Geography, Telugu ..	12 pages.
					6. History of India, do. ..	2 do.
					7. Sanitary Primer, do. ..	2 do.
					8. Reading Exercise.	
					9. Dictation.	
					These boys could read a little before the school was opened, and have since made considerable progress.	
Primary school, Donuvayi.	14th ,,	23	30	Infant standard.	Same as in the Seethampeta school	The school is in a promising state. It is located in a shed built as rest-house for Native officials.
				First standard.	1. First Book of Lessons, Telugu ..	20 pages.
					2. Arithmetic	Addition.
					3. Reading Exercise and Dictation.	
Primary school, Kadagundi.	13th ,,	8	20	Infant standard.	Same as in the Seethampeta school	Do.
				First standard.	1. First Book of Lessons	16 pages.
					2. Arithmetic	Addition.
				Second standard.	1. First Book of Lessons, 2nd part ..	48 pages.
					2. Arithmetic	Addition and Subtraction.
					3. Dictation.	
					4. Reading Exercise.	

Note.—I visited the schools at Seethampeta and Kadagundi in February last and found them in a promising state.

Criminal Statistics of the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1888-89.

Name of the Court.	Trials of inquiries.												Appeals.									
	Persons.						Cases.						Persons.						Cases.			
	Pending on 31st March 1888.	Received during the year.	Total.	Convicted, committed or referred.	Otherwise.	Pending on 31st March 1889.	Pending on 31st March 1888.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1889		Pending on 31st March 1888.	Received during the year.	Total.	Otherwise.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1889.	Pending on 31st March 1888.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1889
Agent to the Governor	39	19	39	20	19	..	2	18	20	20	..		4	35	39	39	9	1	1	9	9	9	1
Principal Assistant Agent	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	2	2	2	..		..	4	4	4	9	..	..	9	9	9	..
Senior do.	37	16	33	17	16	4	..	19	19	17	2		..	37	37	37	18	9	1	10	10	10	1
Special do.	187	71	170	99	71	17	2	101	103	98	5		3	184	187	184	45	24	1	24	24	24	1
Second-class Tahsildar-Magistrate, Golgonda	62	10	49	39	10	13	..	19	19	16	3		..	62	62	62	17	11	..	11	11	11	..
Third-class Sheristadar-Magistrate do.	100	20	98	78	20	2	2	32	34	33	1		13	87	100	100	28	13	2	18	20	20	2
Second-class Magistrate, Viravilli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Srungavarapukóta	14	1	14	13	1	..	..	3	3	3	..		..	14	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Sálúr	20	..	20	20	..	..	..	4	4	4	..		..	20	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Pálkonda	229	201	224	23	201	5	..	77	77	74	3		..	229	229	229	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Párvatipur	101	35	101	66	35	..	..	48	48	48	..		..	101	101	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Gumupur	440	141	436	295	141	4	1	199	200	197	3		3	437	440	437	207	102	3	103	106	104	4
Do. Rayaghada	211	102	208	106	102	3	3	103	106	104	2		4	207	211	207	658	425	20	414	434	419	15
Do. Joypore	688	425	659	234	425	29	20	414	434	419	15		30	658	688	658	245	137	7	139	146	138	8
Do. Koraput	245	137	223	86	137	22	7	139	146	138	8		11	234	245	234	295	237	7	158	165	158	7
Do. Nowrangapur	295	237	281	44	237	14	7	158	165	158	7		12	283	295	283	112	49	3	82	85	75	10
Do. Malkanagiri	112	49	96	47	49	16	3	82	85	75	10		9	103	112	103	206	101	2	114	116	112	4
Do. Pottinghi	206	101	198	97	101	8	2	114	116	112	4		3	203	206	203	269	188	3	136	139	134	5
Do. Bissamcuttack	269	188	262	74	188	7	3	136	139	134	5		3	266	269	266	174	26	1	55	56	51	5
Do. Paderu	174	26	152	126	26	22	1	55	56	51	5		1	173	174	173							
Total ..	3,433	1,779	3,267	1,488	1,779	166	53	1,723	1,776	1,703	73		96	3,337	3,433	3,337	2,798	1,521	32	1,533	1,565	1,512	53
Figures for 1887-88 ..	2,850	1,521	2,754	1,233	1,521	96	32	1,533	1,565	1,512	53		52	2,798	2,850	2,798	2,337	1,233	53	1,284	1,337	1,284	53

Civil Statistics of the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1888-89.

Name of Court.	Original suits							Pending on 31st March 1889.
	Pending on 31st March 1888.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total.	
1. Agent to the Governor	1	3	..	4	3	1	4	..
2. Principal Assistant Agent	3	..	1	4	2	..	2	2
3. Senior do.	3	20	..	23	15	6	21	2
4. Special do.	18	78	1	97	58	22	80	17
5. Agency Munsif, Golgonda	24	39	..	63	36	..	36	27
6. Do. Narayanapatnam ..	15	39	..	54	34	..	34	20
7. Do. Rayaghada	30	21	..	51	..	23	23	28
8. Do. Bissamcuttack	13	13	26	52	40	..	40	12
9. Do. Gunupur	57	193	..	250	147	..	147	103
10. Do. Koraput	6	7	17	30	17	..	17	13
11. Do. Jeypore	19	117	1	137	90	..	90	47
12. Do. Malkanagiri	2	19	1	22	19	..	19	3
13. Do. Nowrangapur	5	8	..	13	10	..	10	3
Total ..	196	557	47	800	471	52	523	277
Figures of 1887-88 ..	135	487	23	645	428	21	449	196

Civil Statistics of the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1888-89.

Name of Court.	Appeal suits							Pending on 31st March 1889.
	Pending on 31st March 1888.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total.	
1. Agent to the Governor	9	11	..	20	17	..	17	3
2. Principal Assistant Agent ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
3. Senior do. ..	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	..
4. Special do. ..	1	10	..	11	11	..	11	..
Total ..	10	25	..	35	31	..	31	4
Figures for 1887-88 ..	17	9	..	26	16	..	16	10

Statement of Session Cases tried by the Agent to the Governor of Vizagapatam during the year 1888-89.

Nature of offence.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number sentenced to death.	Number sentenced to transportation.	Imprisonment. Simple.	Imprisonment. Rigorous.	Fine.	Whipping.	Total convicted.	Number discharged.	Referred.	Pending on 31st March 1889.	Remarks.
Murder under section 302, Indian Penal Code.	7	9	1	(a) 4	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	(a) For life.
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder under section 304, Indian Penal Code.	6	11	..	..	..	(b) 4	..	..	4	7	..	..	(b) Three for 7 years and one for 6 years.
Attempt at murder under section 307, Indian Penal Code.	2	2	..	..	..	(c) 2	..	..	2	..	..	..	(c) One for 8 months and one for 10 years.

Statement of Session Cases by the Agent to the Governor of Vizagapatam, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of offence.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number sentenced to death.	Number sentenced to transportation.	Imprisonment. Simple.	Imprisonment. Rigorous.	Fine.	Whipping.	Total convicted.	Number discharged.	Referred.	Pending on 31st March 1889.	Remarks.
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to compel restoration of property and abetment of the offence under sections 331 and 109, Indian Penal Code.	1	5	..	..	..	(*d*) 2	..	..	2	3	..	..	(*d*) One year each.
Dacoity and rape under sections 395 and 376, Indian Penal Code.	1	5	..	..	..	(*e*) 5	..	..	5	..	..	..	(*e*) Two for 7 years and three for 14 years each.
Hurt under section 32, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	..	..	..	(*f*) 1	..	..	1	..	..	..	(*f*) For one year; enhanced to 3 years' imprisonment by High Court under section 304, Indian Penal Code.
Dacoity and house-breaking under sections 395 and 457, Indian Penal Code.	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	
Kidnapping a girl to compel her marriage and abetment under sections 366 and 109, Indian Penal Code.	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	
Total ..	20	39	1	4	..	14	..	..	19	20	..	..	
Figures for 1887-88 ..	19	45	2	11	..	11	..	..	24	17	..	4	

Statement of Wild Animals killed in the Vizagapatam Agency during the year 1888-89.

Year.	Tigers.	Cheetahs.	Bears.	Hyænas.	Rewards paid.	Loss of life. Men.	Loss of life. Cattle.
					Rs. A. P.		
1888-89	66	205	71	23	12,102 15 6	91	418
1887-88	34	141	56	9	6,454 8 0	142	231

Order—dated 21st September 1889, No. 1627, Judicial.

Mr. Willock, who submits the usual report on the administration of the Vizagapatam Agency tracts during the year 1888-89, did not assume charge of the district until after the close of the year, and is therefore not able to write from personal knowledge of some of the matters mentioned. He submits a note left by Mr. Turner, who was Agent throughout the year, together with the reports of the Assistant Agents and certain statements. The Government notices with satisfaction that the report was submitted almost by the prescribed date.

2. Mr. Turner made two tours, lasting in all about seven weeks, in the Agency tracts, and in the first visited the Senior Assistant's division and the Pálkonda Hills, while in the second he passed through Pottinghi and Koraput to Jeypore, stayed a week there, and returned to the plains *viâ* Anantagiri. These tours were not very comprehensive, being cut short by Mr. Turner's approaching departure from the district, and the Government has no doubt that the acting Agent will make arrangements to visit a larger extent of the Hill tracts under his charge during the next touring season. The period spent by the Principal Assistant within his Agency jurisdiction was, as has too frequently happened of late years, exceedingly limited,

apparently amounting to 25 days only—"an allowance," says Mr. Willock, "which I cannot regard as sufficient." The Government quite concurs in this opinion, and must require the Principal Assistant in future to make more frequent or more prolonged tours within his Agency division. The touring done by Messrs. Elwin and Taylor, the Senior and Special Assistants, was very complete and satisfactory; that of the Deputy Collector on general duties was less so.

3. The year 1888-89 was not an eventful one in the Vizagapatam Agency tracts, and of the matters referred to in the note by Mr. Turner and Mr. Willock's report, many have been separately disposed of and others are not yet ripe for disposal. Application has already been made to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for the original order issued by Dondapati Tanjam, Amin of Malkangiri, which resulted in the Sukma frontier incident.

G.O., dated 18th July 1889, No. 1239.

The Government has also approved of Mr. Willock's suggestion that in extraditions between the Agency and the Feudatory States of the Central Provinces, the provisions of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, should be strictly observed.

G.O., dated 23rd July 1889, No. 1265.

An appeal under the Agency rules to the Governor in Council against the Agent's decision in the suit brought by the Rajah of Jeypore to recover an increased quit-rent on, or, in default, possession of, the Singapur estate, has been referred to the High Court for decision. As regards the question of re-opening Police stations, the Government adheres to the views expressed in G.O., 1st March 1889, No. 380; Mr. Turner's remarks in paragraph 27 of his note supply a sufficient refutation of the arguments used in paragraph 13. The extension of the provisions of section 48, Act XXIV of 1889, to the towns of Jeypore, Koraput, Pottinghi and Malkangiri, within the jurisdiction of the Special Assistant Agent, has been sanctioned, the proposal to include Nowrangapur being withdrawn by the Agent in consideration of the great distance between it and the nearest Magistrate's Court.

G.O., dated 12th August 1889, No. 1385.

G.O., dated 6th July 1889, No. 745.
„ „ 2nd Sept. „ „ 976.

4. The death of the Rajah of Jeypore on the 27th August has greatly changed the situation since the Agent's report was penned. This event will lead to the assumption of the management of the estate by the Agent during the minority of the young Rajah, and this will enable effective action to be taken in various matters which before were doubtful, such as the dispute regarding the Madgole estate, the abolition of the objectionable *vetti* system, the general improvement in the *personnel* of the estate establishment, and the like. The Government is glad to learn that the progress of the young Rajah under Mr. Marsh was satisfactory; the opportunities for his training will now be more favorable than hitherto.

5. On several matters of some importance, Mr. Willock defers expressing an opinion pending personal inquiry. One of these is the state of Hill Pachipenta. Mr. Turner apparently contemplated taking the whole tract under management, and directed the Special Assistant to submit a special report on the condition of the ryots. His view was that the Pottinghi taluk is still too large, and he suggested additional magistrates, post offices, and postal lines, to give the people an opportunity of making known their grievances. This opinion is shared by the Special Assistant Agent, Mr. Taylor, but Mr. Willock seems to consider that a redistribution of charges will suffice, and promises a special report on the state of Hill Pachipenta. Unfortunately, there is no part of the taluk which can apparently be removed from the category of Agency, so as to relieve the Sub-Magistrate. Other parts of Pottinghi have not been in a satisfactory state owing to the misconduct of a Sub-Magistrate and the police. The Agent states that the former has been made to retire. The notice of the Inspector-General of Police will be drawn to the alleged misbehaviour of the police and to the misunderstanding which has prevented early inquiry. In the Senior Assistant's division, a disagreement

between the Tat Rajah of Bissemkatak and the feudatory patros of Kutnagedda, Ambadalla and Jugdalpur was almost the only event of the year, and to this the Agent is not disposed to attribute much importance. There is little information furnished regarding the Principal Assistant Agent's division, principally owing to the fact that Mr. Power, who was in charge for over seven months of the year, was transferred on the 14th April 1889 and that the notes of inspection which he had prepared seem to have been lost in the post. Mr. Willock thinks the absence of progress in this part of the Agency is due to the opium-eating habits of the population. His remarks in paragraph 13 on the opium question will be communicated to the Revenue Department. Every endeavour should be made by such enhancement of prices as is safe and practicable to check the consumption of the drug. The Government is glad to learn that there has been a marked increase in the intercourse between the people of the plains and the population above the ghâts.

6. On the important subject of public works, the report is not altogether satisfactory. The Government regrets to learn that due progress has not been made by the officers of the Public Works Department who were in charge of Agency works, and the attention of the Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings, will be drawn to the matter. The works in charge of the Agency officers received special attention and showed proportionate advance. In all three divisions the sanctioned allotments seem to have been fully spent. The Government notes with pleasure the remarks in paragraph 31 of Mr. Turner's memorandum regarding the Jubilee ghât road leading to Jeypore. This road is expected to be open for traffic before the North-west monsoon, while 35 miles of the Central Province trunk road were in hand. The Government will be glad to receive Mr. Willock's opinion on the necessity of continuing the Pottinghi road beyond Koraput—a question raised in paragraph 43 of Mr. Taylor's report. It is also observed that the Agent mentioned he is not satisfied with what he hears of the Lammasingi ghât; he, however, omits to specify to what he refers. This should be explained.

7. The Agent states that education continues to advance, but it is difficult to ascertain the exact progress made, owing to the absence from previous reports of any collected statistics, such as Mr. Willock gives in paragraph 9. At the end of 1888-89, there were 89 schools in existence in the Agency, with an average attendance of nearly 23 pupils each. The number of scholars in the Senior Assistant Agent's division was 1,302, against 1,279 in the previous year—not a large increase; while the Special Assistant Agent remarks that there had been no material improvement in education, chiefly owing to absence of qualified masters.

8. On the other hand, the change ordered in G.O., 9th April 1888, No. 842, but only brought into force in December 1888, by which the vaccination staff is placed under the direct control of the Agent, seems already to have borne fruit. The total number of successful operations was 7,896, against 6,169 in the previous year, and the work done is now being more carefully checked than formerly. Mr. Turner in his note observes that the people are, as a rule, not averse to the operation. The hospitals which have been opened in the Agency tracts during the two past years have also proved a marked success. The number of patients treated at Gunupur increased from 2,719 to 4,213, at Rayaghada from 774 to 3,713, and at Jeypore from 944 to 2,530. The Nowrangapur hospital was not completed within the year, but has since, it is believed, been finished.

9. The returns relating to civil and criminal justice do not call for any special remark, but the Government observes that the statistics of magisterial cases coming before the Special Assistant, given by Mr. Willock in paragraph 5 of the report, do not coincide with those shown by the Special Assistant himself in Statement VIII-A appended to his report. From the figures shown, there does not appear to have been the remarkable increase which the Agent supposes to have occurred. The number of transfers from the Special Assistant's file in 1888-89 seems considerable.

10. The remarks and proposals in paragraphs 26 and 27 of Mr. Willock's report are approved. Care should be taken that the forms adopted give clear information regarding the several divisions of the Agency as well as for the whole area.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam.
" " " " in 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 Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court, with C.L.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1889} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Issued

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Reviewing the report on the administration of the — tracts for 1888-89.

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Communicated to the Supdg. Engineer I Circle for remarks with reference to para 21 of Mr. Willock's letter, para 30 of Mr. Turner's note, para 43 of the Special asst agent's letter of 16th April and para 6 of the Govt Order.

Dpt. R.R.E.D. 13.

To

The S. E. I Circle