(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 42

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 3/90

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

துறை

அரசாணை எண்.
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். 3290. அச்சகம்
S.E பலவகை

நாள் : 11.12.1990 198 .

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

ஆவண; எஎ-1—18,000—15-6-87.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From W. A. WILLOCK, Esq., Acting Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vizagapatam, 20th July 1890, No. 792.

I have the honor to forward my report on the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1889-90.

2. I was in charge of the district for the whole of the year with the exception of the first few days. Mr. Brodie assumed charge of the Principal Assistant Agent's division early in May, and was relieved by Mr. Bell at the end of March. Mr. Taylor was appointed manager of the Jeypore estate in December, and discharged his duties as such in addition to those of Special Assistant Agent until relieved of the latter by Mr. Michael early in February. Mr. Brodie spent 44 days in his portion of the Agency and Mr. Elwin 112 in his. Mr. Taylor's movements and mine were hampered by the assumption of management, which detained him a good deal in Jeypore, while I was obliged to give up a tour through Gudem and Hill Madgole, on which I had started to meet Mr. Powell in connection with the Madgole suit, in addition to having to return to the plains from my long tour earlier than I otherwise would have done, to deal with the same troublesome matter. Mr. Taylor was, in consequence of his detention at Jeypore, unable to visit Malkangiri in January as he had intended, but Mr. Michael paid it a short visit in February.

3. Of course, the principal events of the year were the death of the late Maharaja and of the Tat Raja of Bissemcuttack, which have resulted in almost the whole of the Agency falling under the direct management of Government. To enter into details regarding the changes which have followed would be out of place here, but the history of the Maharaja's fatal illness gives a curious insight into the habits and customs of this family and is worthy of record. It appears that it was his custom to remain in the dark for a quarter of an hour or so after his evening meal, holding what was called the ondharo (or dark) durbar. If any one desired to make representations to him at this time, he could do so. If no one appeared, he used to spend the time pacing up and down the verandah. One night in May while walking about in this way, he struck his foot against something. This was unlucky and had to be set right by the knock being repeated, but in trying to do this he tripped and fell, spraining his ankle badly. He was a man of restless, though not active, habits, and the confinement which this entailed on him deranged his health seriously and brought on fever and indigestion. Native treatment of the most atrocious description soon made matters worse, and epileptic fits ensued and continued to occur at intervals. Under these complications his strength gradually failed, and the end occurred on the 27th August. He was a man of much character and considerable ability, and though his property was incredibly mismanaged in some respects, in others he showed prudence and foresight. Had his education and training been such as to allow of his going into details, he would probably have administered his estate admirably. He was immensely popular with his people, with whom he mixed very freely and to whom his great liberality justly endeared him. One of his best points was the fidelity with which he always kept his promises.

4. The assumption of management has, I think, been carried out with as little friction as was possible under the circumstances, though, of course, some discontent has been unavoidable in Jeypore. The principal object which I have kept in view has been to make the general population feel that it will have no cause to regret the interference of Government. The huge establishment which the late Maharaja maintained has also been given to understand that the only way of guarding its interests is by good behaviour. The only persons who really suffer are the useless favorites and hangers-on of the family, who have hitherto been plundering it and the population of the villages surrounding Jeypore. Their interests were, of course, bound to suffer, but, except the members of the family, there are few to sympathise with them. The Ranis or Mahadevis are naturally much disappointed at not being allowed to have matters all their own way, and it doubtless is mortifying to them to find themselves in a worse position than the widows of the junior Nowrangapore branch, who have full control of Rs. 50,000 per annum. I endeavour to meet their wishes as far as can fairly be expected, but many of their demands are unreasonable and many others obviously suggestions put into their heads by dependants for their own advantage. Fortunately, the late Maharaja was by no means over liberal in his dealings with the ladies of his family—a fact which considerably assists my work in this respect.

5. It appears to me now that the principal point to be remembered in the administration of the estate during the next six years is to avoid going too fast. The disorder and confusion which prevail call loudly for remedy, and the ways in which the interests of the estate may be developed are numerous and tempting, but we cannot attempt more than we have the means of carrying out successfully, and the difficulty of obtaining reliable and intelligent employés of any sort in Jeypore is enormous. As regards the revenue administration, I do not think it will be possible to do much more for some time to come than purify and improve the present simple system. This does not seem much, but the suppression of fraud in the Thanna offices, the abolition of middlemen, and the relief of the people from the vile vetty service system, really means enormous advantages to both the estate and population. Later on it may be possible to introduce some more scientific land revenue system than that which now prevails, but at present we have not the men to work it with, and in some Thannas do not even know what the demand should be. These remarks do not, however, apply to Gunpur, where much can be done. The next point is to open up the country as much as possible and encourage intercourse with the plains and immigration therefrom. This should do much to obviate the difficulties under which we at present labor for want of educated agency for administration, and also raise the price of produce and thus the income of the estate. The forests will call for much attention, in the localities in which the removal of timber is practicable at any rate, and in Gunpur and Rayaghada much may be done to improve irrigation. The alienations will also need careful inquiry into their validity. Details regarding the management would be uncalled for here, but I may mention that the revenue received from the date of the Maharaja's death up to the end of the official year was about Rs. 3,00,000.

6. After considerable trouble, the young Maharaja was brought down to the plains early in March. His visit has, I think, done him a great deal of good in every respect. His health improved considerably during his residence in Waltair and he was more regular in his studies, while he must have had many of his Jeyporean ideas of his own position and importance destroyed, very much to the advantage of all who have to deal with him. He has now returned to Jeypore for a few months, and I am glad to say that Mr. Taylor thinks him much improved. I propose to bring him down again in October or November and take him to Gunpur with me. His mother will also come to Waltair on this occasion, and have her eyes operated on for cataract.

7. My first visit to the Agency was a journey to Jeypore in September and October, undertaken in connection with the assumption of management. I proceeded *via* the Pottinghi ghât, reaching Koraput on the 14th September. The road between Pottinghi and Koraput I found in a terrible state. This was what might be expected from carts forcing their way across an earthen road at this time of year, but things were much aggravated by the Public Works Department having neglected to keep the old

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track in repair and allowed water-courses to form down it. This was not the result of one but of several seasons' rains and neglect. Koraput I naturally found much changed. I had been there last as Acting Special Assistant Agent in October 1873, when the finest building was the dilapidated mud hut which I occupied, which was saturated with damp and which could be seen melting away every shower. It is no wonder that the reputation of the place for fever has changed since then, but the monsoon climate is very inclement and the officers are not too well housed even now. The station is very neatly laid out and kept in capital order, but there are many buildings still wanting to complete it. The curse of the place is the Koraput-Pottinghi road with its masonry bridges and piers, which swamp all the labor of the sort available without making perceptible progress. From Koraput I proceeded to Jeypore down the Jubilee ghât. This is a capital trace and will be fit for any kind of traffic when the metalling is complete, which I hope will be done during the current year. Excellent value has been obtained for the work done, notwithstanding one very heavy piece of blasting which cost about Rs. 5,000.

8. Jeypore I found but little changed, except that the Assistant Superintendent of Police's bungalow and the Sub-Magistrate's office have been built. The latter is a most unsatisfactory building in every way, and its faults are so fundamental that it is hard to see how to remedy them. The disorder which prevails throughout the estate culminates at Jeypore. Almost the whole population is dependent on the fort, and as discipline is unknown and compliance with the orders even of the Maharaja unthought of, it is next to impossible to get anything done. Whatever is needed it is always some one else's business to get or do. The surrounding villages are all either Mokassas or rented by estate favorites, and as the right of exacting vetty service and generally plundering the villages attaches to their holders, each is so much interested in keeping its resources intact for his own benefit that it is almost impossible to obtain either labor or supplies. Even the members of the family are hard put to it at times to get fuel from the neighbouring jungles. Under these circumstances, the difficulty of doing anything to improve Jeypore has hitherto been enormous, and has been much aggravated by the way in which preposterous claims to vacant pieces of land and similar objections were admitted by the late Maharaja out of pure good nature. The town suffered severely from this during the early part of the last monsoon, as cholera imported from the plains broke out with great violence and carried off a large number of the inhabitants. My time while at Jeypore was, of course, taken up by my inquiries into the position of the estate. I had several interviews with the Patta Mahadevi on the subject, but, as the assumption of management was regarded by her and her advisers as a very improbable contingency, these did not result in much of importance. Mr. Marsh I found gravely dissatisfied with the progress of the minor, whom I warned repeatedly of the consequence of inattention to his studies and threatened with a removal to somewhere where he would have less to distract his attention, but with but little effect. I left Jeypore on the 23rd September, and reached the plains on the 28th idem.

9. Accompanied by Colonel Rolland, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, I again started for the Agency on the 16th November, adopting the Galiconda route. At Bowdara at the entrance of the Kasipatnam valley, we were detained storm-bound for three days by the Gopálpur cyclone, but fortunately did not experience much of its force. Thence we ascended Mr. Turner's new ghât to Anantagiri, where we again suffered from the weather. This trace is a very good one, and, though far from completed and suffering from an insufficient maintenance grant, it is doing much to open up the country. Anantagiri is the head-quarters of the Maharaja of Vizianagrum's coffee estate, which I found presenting a most promising appearance. The greater part of the planting operations were unfortunately carried out in 1888 and the drought of that season was fatal to almost all the young plants, but the excellent monsoon of 1889, during which the failures were replaced, had been of invaluable assistance, and the whole area, estimated at near 700 acres, looked extremely healthy. Whether it will pay remains to be seen, but, if it does, the prospects of coffee planting in Hill Madgole and Gudem, where the soil is far superior to that about Galiconda, should be very good indeed. The quality of the coffee produced is very satisfactory. I was much struck with the way in which the opening up of this enterprise has checked

Kondapodu cultivation in the neighbourhood by providing more remunerative employment for the population.

10. From Anantagiri we crossed the Galiconda pass, about 4,300 feet above sea level, and descended to Janamguda in the Aruku valley. I was sorry I was not able to follow Mr. Turner's new trace across the saddle, but I had hurt my foot and was afraid to leave the beaten track for so long a distance. From Janamguda we marched to Aruku, where we met Messrs. Taylor and Young. These villages are in that much oppressed tract, Hill Pachipenta, the inhabitants of which suffer many things at the hands of the petty extortioners into whose power these villages have fallen owing to the ruin of the Pachipenta family. Virapparaj, a mischievously energetic brother of the zemindar, had been interfering here in the early part of the year and got into serious trouble about the matters referred to in paragraph 26 of Mr. Turner's note printed in my last Agency report. The fear of being expelled the Agency has kept him quiet of late, and a warning to all concerned that the heretofore existing custom of enforcing conditions regarding vetty service entered in cowles by means of the Rent Recovery Act would no longer be permitted has, I think, done something to ameliorate the condition of the ryots here.

11. From Aruku we marched by Chotwa to Padwa. This station occupies a most important position. It is in the centre of a well-cultivated and populous area of country and situated at the intersection of the Koraput-Madgole track with that from Galiconda to Jeypore. It is under the Pottinghi Sub-Magistrate, but terribly remote and inaccessible from his head-quarters. I feel inclined to think that the Paderu taluk should be amalgamated with the Aruku and Padwa stations of Pottinghy, and Padwa made the head-quarters. The Paderu Sub-Magistrate has simply nothing to do, while this tract, which is close by, is much in need of attention. The alteration would be an obviously desirable one, were it not that it could only be carried out by retransferring Hill Madgole (the Paderu taluk) to the Special Assistant's huge charge, and this I hesitated to propose. Mr. Taylor is very strongly of the opinion that something must be done to provide for the better administration of this part of the country, and I have great respect for his views. I shall probably address Government again before long on the subject. From Padwa we reached Soguru in two marches. I here held an enquiry into the conduct of the Nandapur Amin, who had been oppressing his ryots, and dismissed him. Two more marches brought us to Pettah at the head of the old ghât leading down to Jeypore. Since leaving Padwa we had been travelling through a very bleak and dreary-looking, rolling country which has evidently suffered much from the denudation of its forests in time past. It at first sight strikes one as a poor tract, but this is only apparent. Where trees exist they are very fine specimens, and the crops of raggy and niger on the ground were excellent. The proportion of the total area under cultivation was very remarkably large.

12. A descent of about 1,000 feet down the Pettah ghât brought us to the Jeypore plateau, and a few miles more into Jeypore itself. Having gone through the Madgole question with the Dewan and despatched him to Madgole to arrange a compromise and settled some other estate matters, we left Jeypore, where we were rejoined by Colonel Rolland and Mr. Young, who had left us at Padwa for Koraput, on the 6th December, and marched to Nowrungapore, the head-quarters of the Northern taluk. Thence we proceeded along the new Central Provinces road through the heart of the sal country to Omercote, a distance of 58 miles. I was anxious to visit this tract with reference to the possibility of undertaking the supply of sleepers to the East Coast Railway. I regret to say that I was much disappointed with what I saw, though there is a vast amount of good timber to be found. The jungles have suffered terribly from Kondapodu cultivation, and but little, if any, virgin forest is now to be found. The dimensions of the trees also are, for sal, small. This is the more to be regretted as, the country being one vast undulating plain, removal would be easy and cheap. I have applied for the introduction of the Forest Act into the Agency, and if this step is approved, I propose to make some large reservations along this line of road. There is, I believe, fine sal about Ramagiri, and there used to be much finer in the Bissemcuttack taluk, but in neither tracts will removals be so easy. Towards Omercote the country becomes more open and poorer-looking—the result, probably, of

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persistent denudation. At Omercote we left the road and turned east towards the Kalahandi frontier, along which we marched back to Maindalpur. The country traversed was much of the same description as that which the Central Provinces road crosses, except that we had some small ranges of hills in our neighbourhood from time to time. Maindalpur is on a cart-track leading into Kalahandi which seems much used and communicates with the main road at Paparahandi *via* which place we returned to Nowrungapore.

13. Narain Baksh, the Dewan of the Nowrungapore Ranis, a man of great influence in this part of the country, was much troubled at the position of affairs there. These ladies were, on the deaths of their husbands, allowed by the late Maharaja to retain possession of the Nowrungapore estate, which had been in this branch of the family for some generations, on the condition that they would not adopt or alienate lands and would generally submit to the Maharaja's control in financial matters. Their adherents—of whom they had the usual disreputable crowd—were persuading them that they could do what they liked and instigating them to set Balabhadro Bukshi's authority, of which he had exercised a good deal as confidential servant of the Maharaja, at defiance now that the Maharaja was dead, and grant lands to them. I therefore addressed a letter to the ladies, informing them that I intended to occupy in all respects the same position with regard to them as the late Maharaja did, and had ordered that, in accordance with his custom, all cowles and cadapas should run in my name, and gave some further instructions. Though my letter was delivered by my duffadar, an attempt was made after my departure to make the Ranis to believe that it was a forgery arranged by Balabhadro Bukshi. The chief culprit was prosecuted and convicted of defamation, and since then there have been no further complaints. The ladies are, I believe, competent enough to manage their own affairs provided they understand that they will not be allowed to do exactly as they please, but some control of the sort is necessary to save them from their mob of retainers. I have no doubt but that the fear that mismanagement would lead to Government taking charge of their estate as well as Jeypore will be quite sufficient to control their actions.

14. On my return to Jeypore, I had several interviews with the ladies of the family. The Patta Mahadevi or senior widow is a fairly reasonable woman, though much in the hands of her dependants and disposed to meddle too much in the affairs of the estate, but the second widow's demands were most preposterous. She required an allowance of Rs. 2,000 per mensem for herself, and wanted a quantity of jewellery which she had pledged some years before redeemed, probably to be pledged again forthwith. The first request I told her was far too extravagant. Her allowances in her husband's life-time were more nearly Rs. 200 per mensem. The second I declined to consider without some satisfactory explanation as to why the jewels had not been redeemed by the Maharaja, who was said to know all about the transactions, or some guarantee that they would not be mortgaged again. Mr. Marsh had no improvement to report in the progress or conduct of his charge, and I gave him and his mother a final warning which did produce some effect for a time. Leaving Jeypore on the 31st December, I proceeded to the plains *via* Koraput and Pottinghi, descending on this occasion by the Tadivalsa or Turner's ghât.

15. *Principal Assistant Agent's Division.*—The Principal Assistant Agent's hill tracts were thoroughly inspected by Mr. Brodie, who spent 44 days on tour through them. With regard to paragraph 4 of his report, I beg to refer Government to paragraph 32 of Mr. Turner's letter, printed in G.O., No. 3080, dated 18th November 1886, reporting on the recent disturbances in Gudem, in which he informed Government that he had attached the following villages pending its orders :—

		Sist. Rs.
Gudem Kothavidhi Mutta ..	Sadiki	6
	Chintapalle	5
Gudem Pathavidhi	Gollapalem	3
Makaram	Mulagalametta	6
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No orders were passed on the subject, and the muttadars now beg that their villages may be released. I do not know what Mr. Turner's ultimate intention with regard to these villages was, but the muttadars have been on their good behaviour ever since and have given very satisfactory aid in the execution of Agency works, and the villages may, I think, now be restored with the sums held in deposit on account of their sist for 4 years—Rs. 80 in all. The death of the Koyur Muttadar in January last raises the question of whether the mutta should be resumed or the widow allowed to adopt a son to inherit it. I feel inclined to recommend the former course. The position which the muttadars now occupy between Government and the ryot is one which will certainly cause trouble as the country advances in prosperity—*vide* paragraph 9 of Mr. Brodie's report. He is, however, in error in speaking of Koyur as in the plains. It is essentially a hill mutta, and lies about 1,500 feet above the sea. The question of the future of Koyur will be dealt with in a separate communication.

Mr. DeLacombe, the Deputy Tahsildar of Paderu, is, as observed by Mr. Brodie, far from being a satisfactory officer. Ill-health, due to his residence in the Agency, has much to do with his incompetence, and I wish I could find a post for him elsewhere, but I fear his qualifications will not allow of this. At Paderu his work is only nominal.

16. In paragraph 5 of his report, the Principal Assistant Agent expresses his opinion on the subject of the concentration of the Police at Chintapally. As Government has already declared its policy in regard to this step to be finally settled, I will refrain from expressing my views on the subject, but I desire to call attention to the absolute necessity of adequate steps being taken to provide the men with food and make them independent of local supplies. Gudem is the most difficult part of the Agency to obtain supplies in. The quantity available is very small and the population very strongly objects to parting with anything, even for adequate prices, to European officers. A force of about 50 police has now been placed in a thinly inhabited and inaccessible locality, and if it is left to forage for itself, what the result will be hardly needs to be told. At my request, the Superintendent of Police has just made an arrangement with a Komaty for the supply of rice and condiments, but it remains to be seen whether this arrangement is a practicable working one, and even if it is, it only supplies a part of the wants of the station. At Lammasingy a few days ago I had an example of what goes on, inasmuch as three Chintapally constables simply looted a fine fowl of the munsif's almost before my face. I should have had them punished criminally anywhere else, but I only sent the matter up for departmental punishment, partly because I thought it highly probable that they were really in want of food and partly because a prosecution would have utterly prevented a constable getting supplies under any circumstances in that part of the country again. If some very effective steps are not taken to render the Chintapally garrison perfectly independent of the surrounding villages, they will either live environed by a dangerously-discontented population, which has been taught that the way to get rid of a station is to burn it, or, which is more probable, the country for a radius of several miles around will be completely depopulated. As matters are at present, the station is a source of danger, instead of being the reverse.

17. *Special Assistant Agent's Division.*—I enclose a short note from Mr. Taylor regarding his tours, which were most seriously interfered with by the illness and death of the late Maharaja. However, out of 314 days during which he held charge of the division, 124 were spent on tour through the Agency, excluding halts at Jeypore. The only portions which could not be inspected were Malkangiri and the country towards Latchmipore, but these omissions were unavoidable, and the former received a short visit from Mr. Michael after he assumed charge. I hope to make a long tour there myself during the coming cold weather.

18. In paragraph 3 of his letter, Mr. Taylor refers to the disgraceful state of the Pottinghi Deputy Tahsildar's office. Mr. DeLacombe, the permanent Deputy Tahsildar, had been on leave during a great deal of the previous year, and his place was filled by Koduganti Pedda Narsayya, an utterly incompetent and, I fear, corrupt man, whose weakness or veniality had much to do with the state of affairs complained of last year by Mr. Turner (*vide* page 14 of G.O., No. 1627, dated 21st September 1889). I do not think, however, that matters were quite as bad as were supposed by Mr. Turner.

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It is hardly worth while to trouble Government with details, but the net result of the inquiry into the mal-administration of the taluk has been that the permanent Deputy Tahsildar (who had been on leave a good deal) was transferred to Paderu, the Acting Deputy Tahsildar made to retire, his first clerk reduced and transferred to Malkangiri, the second clerk sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, and the Police Inspector convicted under section 341, Indian Penal Code, sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 and dismissed the force. I doubt whether we got to the bottom of all that had been going on, but the persons chiefly responsible did not escape punishment, as will be seen from the above details. The new Pottinghi Deputy Tahsildar is doing his work very satisfactorily, and there is no danger of such a state of affairs recurring. The administration of the other taluks was satisfactory.

19. Mr. Taylor was unable to visit the site of the Gurupani-Koraghati dispute between Jeypore and Kalahandi (*vide* para. 8 of the Special Assistant Agent's report), before handing over charge, but Mr. Michael has lately met the Kalahandi authorities and demarcated afresh Captain Blaxland's boundary. A dispute with Bustar, due to the Bhaskel river, which forms the boundary, having shifted its course, assumed an aggravated form owing to high-handed proceedings on the part of the Bustar officials. This has also been practically settled recently by a meeting between Mr. Taylor and the Bustar Diwan. Another dispute near Girligumma with Kasipore has still to be dealt with. The other points of importance connected with the Special Assistant Agent's division have either been dealt with by me in my remarks on my own tour or will find a place under "Works," &c.

20. *Senior Assistant Agent's Division.*—But for the death of the Bissemcuttack Tat Raja, the year would have been a most uneventful one in this part of the district. His decease, which took place on the 22nd October 1889, has placed the whole of the northern portion of the Senior Assistant Agent's division under the management of Government. The estate was financially in bad order when taken charge of, being about Rs. 30,000 in debt. This seems to have been chiefly due to the Jeypore tribute having been enhanced from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 15,000 some 13 years ago without the owner making corresponding reductions in his own expenditure. The estate should yield a surplus of Rs. 12,000 or so per annum under management, so its finances will not take long to put on a satisfactory basis. There is a dispute between Bissemcuttack and the Patros of Ombadola, Jagdalpore and Kutragada as to the right of the Bissemcuttack Tat Raja to enhance their tribute to him, which will possibly give some trouble. They claim to hold under permanent cowles granted by a former Tat Raja, and have declined to allow their tributes to be enhanced to assist in making up the additional Rs. 10,000 imposed by Jeypore on the estate in 1877. Their contention appears unreasonable, as the Tat Raja's ancestors could not confer on them larger rights than he himself possessed and he has acknowledged liability to have his tribute enhanced. I am endeavouring to arrive at an amicable arrangement with the Patros, but I fear that recourse to civil suits will be necessary. The decree of the High Court in the Singapore appeal will be of value in indicating what course it will be best to pursue. Matters have gone on quietly enough in Singapore, but there is much confusion in the affairs of the estate which cannot be remedied until the Singapore appeal is decided. I was obliged to remove the manager, Vandrangi Sitaramiah, who, it will be remembered, is a Government servant appointed by Mr. Turner, as it was found impossible to get accounts from him and his conduct was otherwise very suspicious. He has since been convicted of helping himself to estate funds, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment amounting to six months in all. His sentences are now under appeal. In order to secure the interests of Jeypore, I arranged with the Rani that, in consideration of the execution of the decree in its favor being postponed till the appeal was decided, she should limit her expenditure to Rs. 400 per mensem, *plus* cost of establishment (Rs. 175-8-0), and that the new manager, who is a Government servant lent to the estate, should remit the balance of all collections to the Rayaghada sub-treasury to be held in deposit there. This arrangement gets over a serious difficulty. Gopinath Deo, the illegitimate claimant to the estate, was allowed by me to visit Rayaghada to see his mother, who was ill, but has otherwise remained in Jeypore. I think he is learning his true position, but it is necessary that as little notice as possible should be taken of him.

21. The wilder hill tribes were remarkably quiet throughout the year.

22. *Vizianagram Deputy Collector's Division.*—This officer paid three visits to his small Agency and spent 12 days there, which seems to me to have been an ample allowance considering its small area. The revenue results are shown in the following statement:—

Items.	Fasli 1298.		Fasli 1299.	
	Number of ryots.	Demand.	Number of ryots.	Demand.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Ryotwar	606	4,208 7 3	608	4,339 3 7
Kondapodus	1,571	834 9 6	1,391	738 15 6
Kattubadi	78	72 10 2	78	72 10 2
Quit-rent	60	60 14 2	60	60 14 2
Rent of fruit trees	..	956 12 0	..	1,251 10 0
Total ..	2,315	6,133 5 1	2,137	6,463 5 6

The decrease in the number of ryots charged for Kondapodu cultivation is explained to be due to a number of families living by this means having emigrated to the Zemindary forests further inland owing to the operations of the Forest department —a thing which certainly is not to be regretted. I have, however, had to take measures to prevent their places being taken by emigrants from the Ganjam side. The collections of the year were not satisfactory, as it closed with a balance of Rs. 1,082 current and Rs. 257 arrears. This is chiefly due to the illness of the revenue inspector in charge, who has suffered greatly from fever throughout the year.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

23. With reference to paragraph 10 of G.O., No. 1627, dated 21st September 1889, I append statements giving details of the most important statistics of the Agency for the year under report. They are drawn up as far as possible on the same lines as those dealing with similar facts in the ordinary tracts, but some of the columns in the latter would have been inapplicable or impossible to fill up. I have, as far as possible, given talukwar details, and trust that Government will not consider they have been made too bulky thereby and will allow them to be printed with the rest of the enclosures. The divisionwar particulars would probably suffice for Government, but the Agency reports are of immense value to all the Agency officers, and I doubt if any departmental reports are more frequently referred to, or gone back to over so long a series of years, as they are, and for reference of the sort the talukwar details will be most valuable. In some cases the figures these statements contain will be found to differ from those of divisional officers' reports, owing to errors in the latter which there was not time to have corrected.

24. *Season.*—The season was an excellent one in every way. The rainfall was ample and well distributed, the quantity registered at each station being as follows:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
Gunpur	32·05	59·4
Rayaghada	31·35	60·6
Bissemcuttack	..	58·7
Koraput	44·5	70·35
Pottinghi	50·72	63·3
Jeypore	60·3	83·51
Nowrangapore	53·6	76·35
Malkangiri	51·2	66·06

Cholera unfortunately made its way into both the Special and Senior Assistant Agents' divisions, and though it did not spread very widely, it was very deadly where it established itself.

25. *Criminal Statistics.*—The number of cases for disposal rose from 1776 in the previous year to 1,959, the increase being most marked in Koraput, Nowrangapore

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and Pálkonda. In the latter táluk it was due to prosecutions for petty thefts from the Government forests. In Nowrangapore, the number varies greatly from year to year. On my own file there were 25 cases, particulars of which are detailed in Appendix III. As usual, most of the offences were the result of drunken quarrels.

26. *Civil Justice.*—The number of original suits instituted showed a slight decrease from 557 to 550. In the Special Assistant Agent's Court, the number fell from 78 to 62. The Rayaghada file was increased by the transfer of 13 cases from Bissemcuttack, to which taluk a new Sub-Magistrate who has not yet been entrusted with Munsif's powers has been appointed. The two heavy files, Gunpur and Jeypore, show a slight decrease. The number of cases pending was unduly heavy in Rayaghada, Narayanapatnam and Golgonda. Only 16 appeals were instituted against 25 in 1888-89, and all were disposed of during the year. The revision of the Agency boundaries having been postponed, no relief can be obtained for the Gunpur Munsif at present, but I hope to be able to bring Mr. Turner's proposals for the exclusion of this tract from the Agency forward again before long. Above the ghâts something must be done to relieve the Jeypore Deputy Tahsildar, whose work has been largely augmented by the treasury transactions of the estate. Hitherto his treasury has not been a disbursing one, but this is now changed and the transactions which now take place in it are very heavy. The civil work of the Munsif's Courts in the Agency must increase largely a few months hence, as there are many debtors of the estate who will not pay what they owe without suits being filed against them. The manager is refraining from coercive measures as far as possible, but after the coming harvest they must be adopted against those who can but won't pay, and a large addition to all files must follow. I feel inclined to think that the best way of meeting this difficulty would be to appoint an Assistant to the Special Assistant Agent, on Rs. 200 per mensem, say, who would take all the Koraput and Jeypore Munsif's cases and conduct the routine work of the Special Assistant Agent's office while that officer was on tour. I would probably make him Superintendent of the Jail at Koraput and put him in charge of all the works close by, including the sanitation and general supervision of the town. With his help it might be possible to reduce the Special Assistant Agent's own duties so as to allow of Paderu being again transferred to his charge and that Deputy Tahsildar being removed to Padwa, which would then become the head-quarters of a new taluk comprising the Araku, Paderu and Padwa Police station limits. It will be observed that the Paderu Sub-Magistrate had only 16 cases on his file last year and magisterial work is almost all he has to do, so that the only reason for the maintenance of Paderu as a separate taluk is the difficulty of arranging for its supervision by the Special Assistant Agent as part of one of his. Padwa would be an admirable site for a taluk head-quarters, as it stands at the place where the Anantagiri-Jeypore and Madgole-Koraput roads intersect, and would, under the new postal arrangements, be in direct communication with Koraput, Nandapur, Paderu, Aruku and Vizagapatam. I shall shortly have an opportunity of discussing this proposal with the Agency officers.

27. *Hospitals.*—An additional hospital was opened at Nowrungapore during the year under report, but the date at which work was commenced (13th January 1890) was too late to admit of much work being done. The delay was due to a hospital assistant already under treatment for fever in the General Hospital, Madras, having been posted to the station. The Bissemcuttack hospital, which was opened in October 1888, showed an increase of patients from 1,059 to 1,865. The new building was occupied here. Hospitals are freely resorted to in the Agency, and it is to be regretted that there are only five of these institutions, exclusive of the Koraput Police hospital, in this large area. Should the operation on the eye of the senior widow of the late Maharaja, which I hope to have performed during the coming cold weather, be successful, and her sight be restored, European treatment will become very popular in Jeypore.

28. *Vaccination.*—In spite of great difficulties in keeping the vaccination staff up to its proper strength, the results of the new system of control are most satisfactory. The number of successful cases in the portion of the Agency affected rose from 6,169 cases in 1887-88, and 7,896 in 1888-89, to 12,971 last year, there being an increase

of 3,365 cases in the Special Assistant and 1,647 in the Senior Assistant Agents' divisions. The results would have been much better had it not been for the cholera epidemic which prevailed throughout a considerable portion of the year. The hill people object strongly to undergoing vaccination when an epidemic of any sort is about. In the Special Assistant Agent's division, the establishment could only be kept up to two-thirds of the sanctioned strength. I strongly recommend that three of the 2nd-class Government vaccinators be made 1st-class, so as to afford some hopes of promotion to the remaining 11 Government and Zemindary men, or else that the two 1st-class posts of the Principal Assistant Agent's division be transferred to the Special Assistant Agent's, and second-class men substituted in Gudem and Paderu. The inspecting staff absorbed just one-half of the total expenditure, which is not as it should be, but I see no remedy unless Government increase the pay and number of the vaccinators employed.

29. *Education.*—The following statement shows the progress made in extending education :—

Divisional officers.	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Senior Assistant Agent	62	83	1,302	1,527
Special do.	20	29	523	643
General Duty Deputy Collector	3	3	80	77
Principal Assistant Agent	4	6	85	131
Total ..	89	121	1,990	2,378

Mr. Elwin examined all the Government schools in his division, and reports more or less favorably on all. The Special Assistant Agent's inspection was hampered by the loss of January and the first half of February owing to Mr. Taylor's detention in Jeypore pending the arrival of his successor. Eleven schools were not inspected by him in consequence. The Jeypore school again did very badly. The head master has been dismissed, but I fear that the poor results were not altogether his fault. The way in which the whole population is supported by the estate has much to do with it. The difficulty of getting masters for new schools above the ghâts continues, and I think it will be necessary to open a Normal school there ere long. Mr. Taylor urges the need of a second Superintendent of Hill Schools for the Special Assistant Agent's division, but I would like to see my way to getting more masters before recommending this. He also points out that the true inhabitants of the hills have so far completely held back from the advantages offered. I fear that the spread of education will not be without its drawbacks in the Agency at first, as it will tend to increase the powers and abilities of the classes which prey on the hill men without assisting the latter to withstand their exactions.

30. *Public Works.*—Statement No. VII gives details of the expenditure on important Agency works. In addition to the usual Agency grant of Rs. 50,000 (inclusive of Rs. 4,000 from the estate), the following special grants were made :—

	Rs.
For metalling, &c., the Jubilee ghât	6,000
For repairs and improvements to the Koraput sub-jail	2,000
Re-allotment for completing the Paderu Deputy Tahsildar's office and sub-jail	740
	8,740

There was also an unexpended balance of Rs. 1,606 out of the Maharaja's grant for the Jubilee ghât, making a total of Rs. 60,346 in all available for expenditure. Of this, Rs. 56,260 was actually spent, and work was done to the value of about Rs. 1,100 more, but not paid for, as explained below. The unexpended balances were as follows :—

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			Rs.
(1)	Agency grant		1,744
(2)	Special grant to the Jubilee ghât		1,659
(3)	Do. do.	Koraput sub-jail	315
(4)	Do. do.	Paderu office	[illegible]
		Total ..	4,086

31. Of the first item, Rs. 800 was due to the Deputy Tahsildar of Paderu having through some extraordinary mistake omitted to disburse payments for work actually completed on the Minamalur ghât till after the close of the official year. Most of the last item was due to the same cause. The Vizianagrum Deputy Collector gave up Rs. 100 allotted for the Pálkonda Agency too late to allow of its being utilized elsewhere. The non-expenditure under the 2nd and 3rd items was due to the late date on which sanction was received. About Rs. 7,000 of the original allotments became available for other works during the year as explained below, and was utilized in meeting the most pressing needs of the various divisions.

32. *Principal Assistant Agent's Division.*—The Paderu cutchery, which has been under construction for several years, was almost completed during the year and has since been finished. It is a most unsatisfactory building. The plan was a costly one and ill suited to the place, and want of experience in such matters in a series of Principal Assistant Agents delayed its construction and led to much waste of money. In compliance with the wishes of Government, an additional Rs. 1,000 was provided from the source above mentioned for the Lammasingy ghât. It has now been completed along the new trace to within a mile-and-a-half of the top of the pass. The only fault I have to find with it is that it is too good for the traffic. The Minamalur ghât leading to Paderu was also kept in capital order. Both these works have been inspected by me lately, and I am well satisfied with the way in which the money devoted to them has been spent.

33. *Special Assistant Agent's Division.*—The most important works here were, of course, the Central Provinces road and the Jubilee ghât to Jeypore. The first has now been completed as far as present needs go, and only annual repairs will be necessary until the question of metalling it has arisen. The large streams between Nowrangapore and Omerkote have all been admirably bridged with sal by the Deputy Tahsildar, M. V. Jagannadharow, who deserves much credit for the way in which he has put up these large structures. Rs. 3,500 were saved on this work and utilized elsewhere. Much progress has been made with the Jubilee ghât. A portion has been metalled, and materials collected for a good deal more. Parapets have been built at dangerous points, and the blasting away of a huge mass of rock, through which the road had to be taken, finished. I hope to be able to complete this section this year if a small additional sum can be granted. I have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of Government the excellent services rendered by D. Chellapatirow, the Koraput Deputy Tahsildar, in the execution of this work. The roads leading from Koraput across the Jeypore plateau in various directions had suffered greatly from the extraordinary grain traffic of the early part of 1889 combined with the extreme dryness of the season, and the funds available from the savings on the Central Provinces road and elsewhere were utilized for the most part on their repair. An additional Rs. 500 was also found for Turner's ghât, which carries about one-fifth of the total Pottinghi traffic. This ghât was in fair order when I visited it in January. The houses of the Deputy Tahsildar and his establishment at Nowrangapore were completed, and those at Koraput almost so. Rs. 600 were saved at the former place and utilized for rebuilding the lines at Pottinghi which were destroyed by fire. Repairs to the Koraput sub-jail could not be proceeded with far owing to the late date of sanction, but a good start was made and I hope to have the prisoners comfortably housed this monsoon, except when unusual numbers are in confinement. One of the three blocks is practically finished, and all the materials are ready for the second.

34. *Senior Assistant Agent's Division.*—The Chollapadam-Kalahandy road was improved for some distance beyond Komatlapeta and was kept in fair order generally. I propose to call this the Rayaghada Central Provinces road in future to avoid confusion.

It is the main continuation of the Párvatipur-Rayaghada road. The other branch from a few miles north of Rayaghada to Singapore was also improved by a diversion to avoid some soft ground. Between Gumpur and Kurapam (near Párvatipur) a new trace has been formed which shortens the distance by about five miles, and the track from Gunpur to Bissemcuttack has been made easily practicable for carts. This year's expenditure seems to have produced some very satisfactory results.

35. *General Duty Deputy Collector's Division.*—Rs. 4,000 were provided for the Agency roads here, but this grant was reduced by me to Rs. 768, as some mistake seemed to have taken place about the allotment: *vide* paragraph 10 of G.O., No. 1541, Judicial, dated 20th July 1888. Only Rs. 400 of this was spent owing to a difficulty in getting labor for the Gumada ghât work, due to heavy mortality amongst the coolies employed on this track last year. The balance of the Rs. 4,000 was utilized as explained above.

36. *Assistant Collector's Division.*—Rs. 1,441 was spent on the upkeep of the Anantagiri ghât, but it was hardly sufficient to maintain it in good order. I should greatly like to see this track extended into the Aruku valley, as proposed by Mr. Turner, as I am convinced that it would be a most valuable line of communication. I do not know that I would have advocated its construction, but I am strongly of the opinion that, now that so much has been done, it should be completed across Hill Pachipenta at the expense of Government and thence to Jeypore by the estate.

37. *Public Works Department.*—I am sorry to say that but little advance has been made in the works being executed by this department. So far as I can ascertain, little real progress has been made with the Pottinghi-Koraput road during the past working season. Not a single stream of any importance has, so far as I can learn, been bridged this year. Some more sections of the new trace have been opened to traffic, but these are those which contained no difficult places, and their completion is of but little use so long as the major obstacles remain undealt with. Great complaints are made as to the difficulty experienced in getting on and off the new road wherever it is necessary to resort to the old track. The road is described to be now in a terrible state, the old wooden bridges standing out like islands in seas of mud. I regret to say that the general impression is that the officer in charge does not consider it his duty to do all in his power to facilitate traffic at all times of the year—or I may rather say at any time. I called his attention to the way in which a section of the old road, some three miles or so long, was in places blocked with large stones last January, and I hear that matters are in much the same state still. They merely needed to be thrown on one side. The correspondence printed in G.O., No. 827 W., dated 13th March 1890, would lead one to suppose that the state of the old track which I complained of was the result of a single season's rains, but this most certainly was not the case. I trust that Government will see fit to issue peremptory orders that keeping communication open at all seasons is one of the most important duties of the Assistant Engineer in charge, as I know that this is a point on which a difference of opinion has frequently existed. The new buildings at Koraput and Pottinghi seem to be practically at a stand-still. The Police office remains with the wood-work up, but no tiling on, much as it was at the end of the last rains. The Police lines have rather less tiling complete now than eight months ago. The Police hospital, the basement of which was completed before the late working season began, has had its walls raised to about 10 feet. The Pottinghi Deputy Tahsildar's office, which was in about the same state of progress last January, has had 6 or 7 feet of wall constructed. The above information, which has been obtained by personal inquiry from the Agency officers, may not be absolutely accurate, but is, I believe, substantially correct, and will give Government some idea of what has been accomplished during the past working season. I have no desire to find fault with the officers of another department, particularly as I am well aware of the difficulties which they have to contend with, but I think my report would be incomplete were I to omit to call attention to the present state of affairs as far as these works are concerned. I submit that it is high time that it should be considered whether the development of the Agency should be further retarded by attempts to execute works which several years' experience has shown that the Public Works Department cannot carry out within any reasonable time. Other

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buildings are urgently needed at Koraput, but it would be rash to speculate when they can be commenced. Good communication with the plains all the year round is most essential to the opening up of the country, but that is practically as far in the remote future as it was a year ago. The Chief Engineer of the East Coast Railway is most anxious to draw on the sâl forests of Jeypore for his sleepers, and I see no difficulty about cartage over the Agency roads, but no cart-owner will accept reasonable rates so long as they have to deal with the obstructions between Pottinghi and Koraput. The requirements of the Public Works Department form a heavy drain on the resources of the country, and will largely interfere with expenditure of estate funds on its development. In whatever direction one turns, the voracious Pottinghi-Koraput road blocks the way, and for no reason that I can see except that the wooden bridges, which carried heavier traffic in 1889 than we are likely to have again for many years, are not in accordance with departmental ideas, and a number of iron bridges, which can very well be done without, have been imported specially for the work.

38. *Sanitation.*—Rs. 2,324 were provided originally for sanitation, but this had to be supplemented by an additional Rs. 400, owing to the prevalence of cholera at Jeypore and Nowrangapore. Statement VIII gives details of the expenditure. Of the three towns which I have visited, I found Koraput in a very satisfactory condition, and considerable improvements being made at Nowrangapore. Jeypore is a terrible place to deal with. The other Agency towns I have not been able to visit myself, but I hear excellent reports about the condition of Gunpur.

39. *Abkári.*—Statement No. IX gives details of the Abkári administration of the year. I would direct attention to the enormous number of shops which exist in all but the three great opium-consuming tracts. Drink is the curse of the greater portion of the Agency, and it is time that some steps were taken to reduce its prevalence. A man can get drunk for about six pies, and every one does so on the smallest excuse. I believe that much can be done by selling the shops of the large villages by auction and fixing minimum license fees for those of the smaller ones sufficiently high to ensure a rise in the price. Should the state of the country admit it, I shall submit proposals to this effect before the arrangements of next year are made. I do not think that anything but good could result from a move in this direction or that consumers would readily attribute the increase to the action of Government, but as our management of the estate necessarily interferes with the interests of a part of the population, it is advisable to proceed with caution.

40. *Opium.*—The supply of opium to vendors in the hills remained in the hands of Government throughout the year, owing to the impossibility of getting a contractor to undertake the work on reasonable terms. This was probably largely due to the scarcity of opium which prevailed in Malwa. The supply resulted in a net profit of Rs. 4,621, and would have been much higher had it not been for the high prices at Indore. At normal rates the profit would have been about Rs. 9,000. Shops, the consumption of which was estimated to exceed 3,000 tolahs, were sold by auction, and licenses given out for all others on fixed fees or free according to probable sales. The receipts obtained from these sources amounted to Rs. 8,822, against Rs. 5,042 in the previous year. The price to consumers was raised from three to two-and-a-half tolahs per rupee throughout the Agency, except in Paderu, Gudem and Malkangiri. It is too soon to judge finally of the effect of this measure, particularly as much distress was being felt in the hills when the change came into effect, but so far as I can see, its success has been most complete. In the taluks in which the enhancement took effect, consumption fell from an average on the three preceding years of 4,987 lb. to 3,739 lb. In every taluk except one, the quantity sold was the smallest in the series of four years, and the solitary exception is due solely to sales to the Pottinghi taluk having taken place in Koraput in 1887-88. In the three taluks where the old rate prevailed, the consumption rose from an average of 4,048 lb. to 4,570 lb., and was the highest of the series of years in Malkangiri and only missed being the highest by a few pounds in the other two tracts. The consumption of Pottinghi and Jeypore—the two taluks which might have drawn supplies from the cheap areas—fell off rather less than that of the other taluks subjected to enhancement, so that I do not think that much opium passed the dividing line, and consequently

believe that the increase in Paderu and Malkangiri was real, and not apparent only. These results are extraordinarily satisfactory so far, and open up a prospect of dealing effectively with this evil. The sensitiveness of consumption to an increase of price is very marked, and I believe means that the younger members of opium-eating families have been deprived of their supplies. If so, the falling off will probably continue even at existing rates, and a further enhancement will be unnecessary for some time to come. I shall report further on this subject when the returns of the first few months of the current year are available, so that orders may be passed in time regarding changes to be introduced in 1891-92. The quality of the opium supplied gave general satisfaction.

41. *Traffic Statistics.*—Traffic returns were taken at the expense of the Jeypore estate at Pottinghi, Rayaghada and Bissemcuttack from November till March, and are now being continued as a part of the general registration scheme throughout the Presidency. The results for the season, which may be taken as ending with May, were as follows for the first two stations :—

—	Up.	Down.	Total.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
Pottinghi	14,216	17,602	31,818
Rayaghada	4,261	12,585	16,846
Total ..	18,477	30,187	48,664

The Bissemcuttack station merely acted as check on that at Rayaghada, and confirmed its results fairly well. It also showed a small amount of trade with Gunupur. That so large a traffic should exist on only partly-made roads speaks much for the resources of the country. There will, I feel sure, be a vast increase on the Pottinghi route when the Public Works Department have got the Koraput section completed. These statistics show my estimate of the traffic along the Vizianagrum-Parvatipur road in my report on the prospect of the East Coast Railway to have been decidedly low.

42. *Destruction of Wild Animals.*—Statement XI gives particulars of the measures adopted for the destruction of wild animals and the loss of human life caused by them. The latter was very heavy in Nowrungapore owing to the depredations of the Tentubkunti man-eater, a brute of the most daring description. I am glad to say he has not been heard of lately, though the special reward of Rs. 200 offered for him has not been claimed. A man-eating panther contributed to the loss of life in this taluk. In the west of Paderu, another man-eater occasionally destroys human life. Some of the Pottinghi deaths were probably due to this brute, as the Padwa station limits fall within his beat. If the Tentubkunti man-eater has really met his fate, the Agency will be tolerably free from these pests for the present.

43. A map of the Agency is forwarded by parcel post. It is only a proof and still needs some slight correction, but is, on the whole, fairly accurate. The portions which denote the physical features of the country by color will eventually be slightly shaded.

44. I append a statement showing the hill tour charges, and request that they may be sanctioned. They will not recur in future, as they will be provided for in the Judicial budget under G.O., No. 1365, dated 9th August 1889. Some of the charges were incurred under the orders recently cancelled, and sanction is therefore necessary :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Warm clothing for Agency establishments	710	1	3
Cholera medicines	334	12	5
Medicines for the Agent's camp	55	12	0
Special tappal cooly	16	5	0
Record cooly	39	13	4
Sundries	58	10	6
Total ..	1,215	6	6

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ENCLOSURES.

From V. A. BRODIE, Esq., Principal Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam, to the Acting Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Vizagapatam, 31st March 1890.

As directed in your Proceedings No. 351, dated 10th March 1890, I have the honor to submit the following notes regarding the Agency tracts of the sub-division before leaving the district.

2. In August last, I spent 5 days at Kristnadevipet. On the 30th November I ascended the Lammasinghi ghât and visited Chintapilli, Gudem, Pedavalasa, Koyyuru and Kristnadevipet returning to Narsapatnam on the morning of the 22nd December.

On the 23rd February I again went to Lammasinghi and thence proceeded to Gimili, Gangaraz, Madgole, Paderu and Minamalur descending the Minamalur ghât on the 12th instant. This second tour I had to curtail somewhat as I received the Gazette notifying my transfer to South Canara shortly after my arrival at Paderu. Altogether I spent about 44 days in the Agency tracts of my division during the 11 months I was in charge.

3. *Lammasinghi.*—The condition of the Lammasinghi ghât on the 30th November was fully reported upon by me at the time. So I need say nothing further here except that a further allotment of Rs. 1,000 was subsequently made for this work and it has since been satisfactorily pushed on with. On the 23rd February the coolies employed on it were working on the first furlong of the 15th mile and in the interval a very fair amount of good work had been done. The whole allotment has, I now understand, been spent. Except for a few rocks here and there which can only be removed by blasting a bandy could now be taken pretty nearly the whole distance that has been repaired, but I very much doubt whether it will ever stand well until it is metalled for the wash during the thunder-storms of April and May and during the monsoon is tremendous. To metal it (though it is only some 9 miles altogether in length and over 2 miles are not ghât at all) would, however, cost a great deal.

4. *Chintapilli.*—The road between Lammasinghi and Chintapilli, so far as it lies within the limits of the Lammasinghi muttah, was in excellent order, but within the limits of the Gudem muttahdars in most places all that had been done was that the grass had been cut. The muttahdars have, however, I understand, in accordance with the orders given them personally then, since put the roads within the limits of their muttahs into good order and I have therefore ordered the Tahsildar to pay them the usual grants allowed for this purpose. After the fituri of 1886 the village of Sadika and Chintapilli, belonging to Gudemkotta vidhi, and the village of Gullapalli, belonging to Patha vidhi, were taken under Government management as the villagers were believed to have been actively mixed up in that fituri and the muttahdars not to have rendered such assistance to Government as they ought. Both muttahdars applied to me for the restoration of these villages and I am of opinion that they may now be given back as there has been no disturbance in these hills since, and the present muttahdars both appear to me anxious to do their duty honestly and loyally by the Government. At Chintapilli I met the muttahdar of Satugedda but I did not visit that small and out of the way village. The roads in his muttah are, however, I am informed, in very good order.

5. When I was at Chintapilli the Police Inspector came there with a contractor in connection with the proposed construction of an entrenched police camp at this spot which will cost great deal of money and which I cannot say I approve very much of. Constructed upon the plan prepared and garrisoned as proposed, no doubt such a camp would be impregnable against any open attack and the situation is the most central possible, but then, on the other hand, I do not think so much expense called for as I very much doubt there ever again being a general rising like that which commenced in Rampa in 1879 and should there ever be such dissatisfaction as is likely to lead to rebellion the advantage of possessing a strong central station to rely on would be largely discounted by the fact that the police will be less likely to hear at an early date of any proposed rising and less able to take prompt measures to nip rebellion in the bud collected together in one spot than when widely scattered as at present. In the event of a fituri occurring too the first move of the rebels would not be an open attack upon the police but an attempt to set fire secretly to their quarters and I am no such believer in police discipline in the Agency as to think they would experience much more difficulty in burning the police out of Chintapilli than out of any other place. Like Mr. Turner, I think the peace of the hills could be better secured by inducing some tea and coffee planters to settle amongst them by the offer of land on liberal terms and would also advocate the importation of some families of the more progressive and energetic castes of the Jeypore tracts which might, I think, be effected by granting them land on favorable terms for a period of years in the muttah of Lammasinghi Patha vidhi now in the hands of Government. If a few families could be induced to settle in the Gudem hills, others would probably follow them in a few years if the first settlers proved successful. In connection with the introduction of coffee planting I may also mention that I saw some trees at Lammasinghi in December with a very fair crop of berries whilst at Pedavalasa there are four trees close to the bungalow of which I have never seen the equal in Wynaad and the Nilgiris although they can never have received the slightest attention since they were planted between 20 and 30 years ago.

6. *Gudem.*—At this place I inquired into a long-standing dispute between Lingandhora, muttahdar of Dharakonda, and his cousin, Panda Dhora, and succeeded in inducing them to come to an amicable settlement which will, I trust, result in keeping them at peace with one another hereafter. Here a mast elephant belonging to the Jeypore Maharaja, which escaped into the jungles about 2 years ago, killed a man and woman in August last within 200 yards of the police station and the same night it destroyed a small hamlet about 2 miles away killing no less than nine persons. It has since been recaptured, but at the time it was at large quite a panic existed round Gudem and the excuse put forward by the muttahdars for having done so little to the roads within their limits at the time of my visit was the difficulty of getting coolies owing to many of their villagers having migrated elsewhere at the time of the elephant scare and not yet returned home. In this there may have been some truth as the elephant was only captured in November.

7. *Koyyuru.*—This place is at the foot of the hills, not on them, and accessible by cart from the Godâvari district. The muttahdar, when I saw him, was in bad health and has since died, leaving only a widow and infant daughter. As there is no near male legitimate relative entitled to succeed him and a woman can hardly discharge the duties of muttahdar, I think the puttah should be considerably modified before issue to his successor even if it is not cancelled altogether and the muttah taken under Government management. The best course will perhaps be to continue the puttah only for the really hill villages in the muttah and to transfer those in the plains like Koyyuru itself to ryotwari, giving the muttahdars seri lands as inam on a moderate quit-rent to his widow and infant daughter for their maintenance and to resume the whole muttah and give them a money allowance for their maintenance in addition to the seri lands as inam. In this way Government would be in a better position to control the hill-men whose village headman would probably not dislike to deal directly with the Government in place of a muttahdar, and it would be easier to take steps in the Forest department to save the better positions of the forests within the muttah from the destructive Kondapodu cultivation. Sooner or later the forests along the foot of the ghâts must greatly increase in value and the sooner some steps towards conservation are taken the better and such steps could be taken with much less difficulty were the muttah in the hands of Government than if it were in the hands of a muttahdar whose interests and those of Government in the matter of forest conservancy would no doubt be in direct conflict.

8. *Kristnadevipet.*—I here investigated an irrigation project upon which I have already submitted a full report to you. If feasible, and I think it is, it would bring in a considerable additional revenue to Government besides ensuring a good many existing tanks against all danger of failure of their water-supply. The fact that several ryots expressed their willingness to undertake the work themselves, provided Government made no additional charge for lands newly brought under wet cultivation and left them to make their own terms as to the supply of water to landholders, also shows that the persons most interested believe in the feasibility of the work.

I also discovered that it had been the practice for many years to levy land-cess in the ryotwari villages within the Agency in this quarter although the District Boards Act does not apply to them. This practice you have ordered to be discontinued, but as it has been levied for some years and has never been complained of or felt to be a hardship by the villagers, I would respectfully submit that Government might be asked to sanction the continuance of this levy by an executive order and direct the expenditure of the proceeds upon the construction, extension and maintenance of the Narsapatnam-Kristnadevipet road now in course of construction by the Narsapatnam Taluk Board, as far as Golgonda (10 miles). Although within the Agency these villages contain little jungle, possess few or no hill-men as residents and the construction of a good metalled cart-road from Narsapatnam to Kristnadevipeta (16 miles) would be of the utmost benefit to them as it would enable them to convey their surplus produce more easily to Narsapatnam for sale, besides rendering the important weekly market at Kristnadevipet attended by the hill-men from Pedavalasa and Gudem, &c., more easily accessible to traders from the plains.

9. Here I received an application from the Anthada muttahdar complaining that the ryots of Bangarumettu and some other villages in his muttah were refusing to pay him the rents they had agreed to pay and asking me to fix the rents they should pay in the same manner as Mr. Winterbotham fixed the rents of certain ryots in other villages of his muttah raising the beriz of certain villages from 5 or some such paltry sum to several hundreds of rupees. The application having been received on the last day of my stay I reserved it for disposal when I could again visit Kristnadevipet, which I was not able to do before my transfer. I must remark though that the existence of this muttah is much more of an anomaly than that of Koyyuru, for there is hardly a hill village in it and hardly a hill-man left in the villages belonging to it in the plains. The cultivators are nearly all men from the plains to whom the original hill-residents have mortgaged their lands—emigrating elsewhere—or who have been given lands for cultivation by the muttahdar on rents which apparently they refuse to pay questioning the right of the muttahdar to more than the mamool rent of the village which is usually the merest trifle compared with what would be payable were the lands in their occupation subject only to the very moderate assessment demanded by Government for similar lands in the adjoining Government villages of Kristnadevipet, Chidikada, &c.

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Bangarumettu, of which the muttahdar specially desires to have the rents payable by the ryots fixed, is only quarter of a mile from Kristnadevipet and does not contain a single hill-man and whereas the mamool beriz of this village is, I believe, Rs. 5 only. If the occupied lands are assessed at the same rates that prevail in Kristnadevipet, the beriz will come to Rs. 300 at least. As there is no reason in the world why the present occupants who belong for the most part to the Government village of Kristnadevipet should not pay a fair rent for their holdings, the muttahdar's request must be acceded to, but at the same time his rights seem strictly to be limited to the mamool beriz and he does not appear to be entitled to the whole increase in the beriz legally. On the contrary I think that half or five-eighths of the increase might be added to the amount payable by him to Government on his muttah.

10. *Paderu.*—Mr. De Locambe, the Deputy Tahsildar, has been in charge of the taluk since May last, but he is not, I regret to say, very well qualified to hold such a post. Upon the state of things at Paderu I have already reported at length, so need say little here. His chief failing is his inability to control his subordinates, due in great measure to his total want of experience and training in a public office before put in charge of a taluk, as he was a private merchant who failed in business before Mr. Turner appointed him Deputy Tahsildar, Pottanghi, about 1883. As he has but little knowledge of how things should be done himself, he is in office matters greatly dependent on his subordinates, whom he seems too ready to distrust upon outside information unsupported by proof. At the same time he is himself thoroughly honest, and possibly, for this reason principally, popular enough with the people of his taluk though very unpopular with his office establishment. This he attributes himself to his taking from them all opportunity of making illicit gain, but I fancy a fretful temper, due to constant ill-health, has as much to say to it. He merits some consideration, though owing to the fact that he has lost his health in the service of Government in Pottanghi and Paderu, perhaps the two most feverish stations in the hills. As he is naturally anxious to escape from a climate which has ruined his health but cannot afford to resign I would suggest his being given some such post as Sea Customs Superintendent, with the duties of which he must have acquired some familiarity during his mercantile career. Until he can be given such a post, he may, I think, be permitted to remain at Paderu for over his office buildings are finished and he has at last I believe made a start with them, there is not very much for him to do now, that the vend of opium over which he wasted a great deal of his time, owing to distrust of his subordinates, has been taken out of his hands.

11. *Minamalur Ghât.*—The most important work under the Deputy Tahsildar is the Minamalur ghât road. Upon this, the Deputy Tahsildar was late in commencing work, but when I descended it on the 12th instant the coolies had got to 2½ miles of the top, and as there was a very strong gang employed, the work should have been finished and the allotment expended by about the 24th instant.

12. *Roads and Bungalows.*—The country tracks in the Paderu taluk that I passed along were in very good order, and the same may be said of the various bungalows in the Agency tracts of the division generally.

13. *Condition of the people.*—The past year has been a very prosperous one for the people of the Agency generally. Their crops were on the whole good for if the Kondapodu suffered somewhat from excessive rain, the paddy crop was unusually good, whilst the gallnut crop has been enormous and the prices realized very good. The mango and jack crop bids fair to be exceptionally good also. Indeed, I never saw anything like the show of blossom on the mango trees at Lammasinghi at the end of February, and the jack trees were loaded with young fruit. In respect of health too they were fortunate as no severe epidemic prevailed, whilst only two wild beasts committed ravages, one being the Jeypore elephant, which killed thirteen people in the Golgonda tracts, and a man-eater in the Paderu taluk, which killed about the same number of people. The former has been captured, and as nothing has been heard of the latter since June last, I am in hopes that it has either died or been destroyed. In connection with the man-eater, I think I should not omit to mention here a very plucky act of a hill-man, though it ended fatally for the doer. Whilst three men were felling for Kondapodu, the tiger suddenly sprang on one of them. His next neighbour, instead of running away, attacked it with his axe. In consequence the tiger killed him and the man it first attacked crawled off only to die three days later of his injuries. Besides the deaths caused by these two animals only one other case occurred, and that quite recently—a man being killed at Nurmati in the Paderu taluk by a tiger at the end of February. When it is considered how common tigers and panthers are in the hills the death-roll is very light.

14. *Opium.*—The last point I need notice is the consumption of opium. This increased generally during the past year though the price to the consumer (three tolas per rupee) was higher than it used to be. This must no doubt be attributed to the favorable character of the season, as the large surplus of the grain crop and the high prices and big crop of gallnuts and other hill produce enabling the people to spend more on this deleterious drug, the use of which is mainly responsible for the backward condition of the Agency tracts of the sub-division. The price has now been raised to 2¾ tolas per rupee for 1890-91, but I do not think any further increase feasible, for this price is higher than the price in the plains which is generally three tolas

per rupee—a fact likely to cause dissatisfaction in the hills as the hill people, on account of the climate, certainly require it more, and it has always hitherto been the practice to sell it to them somewhat cheaper in the hills than they can get it in the plains, whereas now they will be able to buy cheaper at the weekly markets they frequent of Madgole, Kondasanta and Kristnadevipet and probably will buy much more there than heretofore.

From M. D. BELL, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Camp Chodavaram, 16th June 1890, No. 588.

I have the honor to submit my report on the administration of the Agency tracts in my division for 1889-90.

2. Throughout the year Mr. Brodie was in charge of the division and he made two tours —one into the Gudem hills, lasting from 30th November to 22nd December 1889, and the other into the Paderu Agency *vid* Lammasinghi, lasting from 23rd February to 12th March 1890. I took charge of the division on 29th March last and could not therefore visit any portion of the hills myself during the year. Mr. Brodie before leaving the district for South Canara wrote notes of his tours and left them in the office, copy of which has already been forwarded to you with my letter No. 537, dated 30th May 1890.

3. A sum of Rs. 4,037 was sanctioned in the budget for the hill works in this division. This was supplemented by a subsequent grant of Rs. 1,C30 (Rs. 60 sanctioned for the native officer's shed at Kristnadevipet and Rs. 1,000 for the Lammasinghi ghât). Of the total allotment of Rs. 5,067, Rs. 90 were transferred to the Jubilee ghât (*vide* your Proceedings, 24th March 1890, No. 394), and Rs. 4,962 were spent on the works, leaving a balance of Rs. 15 at the end of the year. In addition to the allotment for the Agency works, a sum of Rs. 740 was sanctioned for the completion of the Deputy Tahsildar's office building at Paderu. Of this, Rs. 425 only were spent and the balance lapsed at the end of the official year.

4. The statements furnished with your Proceedings, dated 28th April 1890, No. 499, have been duly filled in and are herewith submitted.

5. The administration of Civil and Criminal justice during the years 1888-89 and 1889-90 is compared below :—

	Civil suits.	Criminal suits.
1888-89	42	127
1889-90	28	54

From the above it is clear that there has been a large decrease in the number of Civil suits. The decrease is chiefly noticeable in the Court of the Agency Munsif, Golgonda, the number of suits disposed of in that court in 1889-90 being 25 against 39 in the previous year.

There is also a large decrease in the number of criminal cases, which mainly occurs in the courts of the 2nd-class Tahsildar and Sheristadar-Magistrate, Golgonda, and the Taluk Magistrate, Paderu, which must be attributed to the falling off of crime.

Wild Beasts.—The number of wild beasts killed in the year under report is 22 against 39 in the previous year as below :—

	Tigers.	Cheetahs.	Bears.
1888-89	8	29	2
1889-90	4	16	2

There is thus a large decrease both under tigers and cheetahs. The number of persons killed by wild beasts is 14. All of them were killed by tigers in the Paderu taluk. No more details have been heard of the man-eater that committed considerable havoc in the Paderu taluk alluded to in paragraph 13 of Mr. Brodie's hill-tour notes.

Vaccination.—The two first-class vaccinators in the Gudem hills vaccinated 548 cases, against 707 of the last year. All these cases are said to have been successful. This result, if true, is very satisfactory. There are no separate vaccinators for the Paderu taluk. The Gudem vaccinators visit that taluk.

Opium.—The number of shops that were sanctioned and worked in the year under report is the same as that sanctioned in the previous year, viz., 33. The shopkeepers sold the drug in retail at 3 tolas per rupee as sanctioned in Board's Proceedings, dated 8th August 1888, No. 383. There were no complaints against the vendors.

Abkâri.—The number of shops opened in 1889-90 was 37, against 38 in the preceding year. The decrease of one in the Golgonda taluk calls for no remark. No smuggling of liquor from the Agency into the ordinary tract was brought to light during the year under report.

Education.—The number of schools worked during the year was 6, attended by 118 boys and 13 girls, against 4 schools with 88 boys in the previous year. This shows that education in the Agency tracts of this division is gradually improving. The results of these schools are reported to be fair.

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A sum of Rs. 221-7-2 was earned by all these schools from results grants. The opening of 5 Government schools has been recommended in this office letter, dated 7th February 1890, No. 131. If this proposal is sanctioned, better results may be expected, for there will then be better supervision and management.

The general condition of the people has been touched upon by Mr. Brodie in his hill tour notes and I have nothing more to say on the subject.

From W. H. MICHAEL, Esq., Special Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Vizagapatam, 14th June 1890, No. 1287.

I have the honor to submit my report on the division for 1889-90.

2. Mr. Taylor was in charge of the division from the commencement of the year till the 8th February 1890, that is, for 10 months and 8 days of the year, and the note left by him on the administration of this division is enclosed.

3. I assumed charge of the division on 9th February 1890. Of the 51 days during which I was in charge 26 were spent in camp.

4. About a week after my taking charge I made a hurried trip through Jeypore into the Malkangiry taluk, which Mr. Taylor had not had time to visit. The chief places visited by me during this tour were Jeypore, Boipariguda, Kudibi, Kollar, Kosiguda, Malkangiry, Govindapully, Mathile and Kothametta. Nothing worthy of mention occurred during my trip beyond the fact that Mr. Young, the Superintendent of Police, wrote to tell me that there was a rumour of some Khonds having proceeded to Malkangiry for the purpose of creating a fitari. The rumour was apparently without foundation.

5. I returned to head-quarters on the 13th March for the purpose of conducting the opium sales which were held on the 15th. The remaining part of the month was spent by me in disposing of Civil suits, and attending to the routine work.

6. *Season and Rainfall.*—There was good rainfall during the year, especially in the Jeypore taluk. The figures noted below give the comparative rainfall for 1888-89 and 1889-90 :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
Malkangiry	89·	67·2
Pottanghi	77·	62·6
Nowrangapore	75·	75·8
Jeypore	60·5	83·5
Koraput	44·9	70·8

It will be seen that in the Malkangiry and Pottanghi the fall was below the previous year, whereas in Jeypore and Koraput it was considerably in excess of it. The crops, both dry and wet, yielded a good harvest especially in the Nowrangapore and Jeypore taluks. The mango and jack trees too show every sign of yielding a plentiful supply. The stock of grain in the division is to a large extent exhausted owing to the exceedingly large number of bandies which bring up salt from the plains and return laden with grain on which I fancy they must make considerable profit.

7. *Public Health.*—At the commencement of the year cholera and small-pox prevailed and the water-supply was scanty in most places. Cholera is said to have been imported by the low country bandymen and the towns of Jeypore, Kotpad and Singapore appear to have suffered severely from it. At the close of the year small-pox was reported to have prevailed in the Nowrangapore taluk and at the request of the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination I sent a probationary vaccinator from Jeypore to Nowrangapore taluk to assist in checking the spread of the disease there.

8. *Boundary disputes.*—The boundary dispute between Gurupani and Koraghati, referred to in paragraph 16 of the last year's report, which had been partly settled by Mr. Taylor, was not settled within the year under report. Mr. Taylor was apparently unable to arrange another meeting with the Superintendent of Kalahandy. The temporary marks fixed by Mr. Taylor seem to have been removed by the people on the other side. I arranged to meet the Superintendent of Kalahandy on the boundary in April in order to finally settle the dispute. The result will be noted in the Administration report for 1890-91.

9. The dispute between Jeypore and Bustar, caused by the shifting of the Baskal river, has been referred to Mr. Taylor in his capacity as Manager of Jeypore for disposal, and the final result of the dispute, if it has been settled, has not been communicated to me.

10. A portion of the disputed boundary on the Kasipore frontier near Girligumma still remains to be settled and I hope to settle it during the current official year.

11. *Agency works.*—The Agency works were in charge of Mr. Taylor throughout the whole year. A statement showing the expenditure on the various works is enclosed. The original allotment sanctioned for 1889-90 was Rs. 29,320 to which the sum of Rs. 1,606-1-9, being the unexpended balance of the Jeypore Maharaja's contribution to the Jubilee ghât for 1888-89, and Rs. 725-2-6, being the sum borrowed from that contribution to other works was added ; a subsequent

allotment, including Rs. 6,000 to the Jubilee ghât road, raised the total allotment to Rs. 39,782-10-9. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 36,445-2-1, and the balance remaining unexpended at the end of the year was Rs. 3,337-8-8.

12. The new work taken in hand during the year was the road from Nowrangapore to Raighur and thence to Central Provinces. A sum of Rs. 3,591-9-0 was spent on this road. The bridges over the Chitrangi, Nagi Noi and Baskara rivers have been completed.

13. On other roads, ordinary repairs were executed. As regards buildings, new rest-houses were commenced at Kundai, Nundapore and Venkatapalem, and the allotments sanctioned for them have been expended. The Deputy Tahsildars' and gumastahs' quarters at Koraput and Nowrangapore and the Deputy Tahsildar's quarters at Pottanghi have almost been completed.

14. The Deputy Tahsildars of Koraput and Nowrangapore deserve every credit for the activity displayed by them in carrying on the Agency works. The former especially is an indefatigable out-of-door worker.

15. *Opium.*—Throughout the year the system of supplying opium was under the direct management of Government. Twenty-five opium shops were sold by auction and realized Rs. 4,965 against Rs. 1,970 of the last year. Twenty-three were granted on fixed fees of Rs. 15 or 30 and realized Rs. 450 and two given free of charge. All this amount was collected and credited to Government.

16. In all Sub-Treasuries, except Malkangiry, opium was sold at 3 tolas per rupee to the licensed vendors and retailed by them at 2½ tolas, whereas in the Malkangiry taluk it was sold at 3½ tolas per rupee and retailed at 3 tolas per rupee.

17. No complaints were received during the year against the quality of opium except on one occasion when the opium shopkeeper at Nowrangapore complained that the opium sold to him at Nowrangapore Sub-Treasury was of a bad quality.

18. Two persons were prosecuted for having sold opium and two for having manufactured muddat without a license under the Act. Three of them were released and one convicted.

19. The quantity of opium sold in my division amounted to 4,306 lb. 7 tolas, and the value realized thereby was Rs. 53,440-3-8.

20. The question of raising the price of opium was discussed by me in the opium report. As far as I can judge there appears to be no necessity for enhancing the price as figures show that the consumption is not on the increase.

21. *Abkâri.*—The Koraput and Pottanghi taluks ware as usual rented to T. Gopanna Patnaik for Rs. 12,700, whereas the taluks of Jeypore, Nowrangapore and Malkangiry were managed on the amani system.

22. The arrears outstanding on 1st April 1889 amounted to Rs. 5,571-8-0, of which Rs. 373-8-0 formed the irrecoverable arrears of 1888-89, which was recommended to be written off the accounts by the Board of Revenue in their Proceedings, dated the 29th November 1889, No. 432, but for which no sanction has yet been accorded by Government. The remaining amount, viz., Rs. 5,198, was collected and credited to Government. The current demand amounted to Rs 22,963 against Rs. 22,666-8-0 in the previous year, and the collection to Rs. 20,889-12-0. The whole of the demand in the Malkangiry taluk, with the exception of Rs. 5-8-0, was collected. The uncollected balance in Jeypore and Nowrangapore amounted to Rs. 2,067-12-0. This balance is considerably less than the last year's one, and is due to the fact that during the month of March some of the defaulters go out to collect ippa flowers and some are engaged in the Chaitra Paryam, a festival lasting for one month.

23. *Special Funds.*—There are altogether 25 cattle-pounds in my division, 22 of which are public pounds and three private. The former are under the charge of the taluk officers and the latter are looked after by those who have constructed them. The receipts from all these pounds amounted to Rs. 748-11-11 and the expenditure on account of commission and feeding charges to Rs. 323-12-11; the saving accrued to Government was Rs. 424-15-0. During the year under report the allotment sanctioned for the construction of new cattle-pounds in the division amounted to Rs. 75 and for the repair of the old pounds to Rs. 217-8-0, whereas the expenditure incurred on both amounted to Rs. 270-8-0. There was thus an unspent balance of Rs. 20, which was surrendered by me for the Principal Assistant Collector's division.

24. *Law and Justice and Police.*—Mr. Young was in charge of the division as Superintendent of Police throughout the year. A police station was opened at Motu in the month of November with a strength of one head-constable and 8 constables. There was a considerable increase in criminal work during the year, but grave crime is less than that of the previous year. The total number of criminal cases filed in my court and in the courts of the Subordinate Magistrates in my division was 1,208, against 1,045 in the previous year. Of these, grave crime amounted to 24 against 44 of the previous year.

25. The figures show an increase of 163 cases; for this increase Koraput and Nowrangapore are mainly responsible, the former accounting for 94 and the latter for 64 cases. Cattle theft is

reported to be an increase and this increase is, Mr. Young says, due to the lenient punishments awarded by the Subordinate Magistracy. Orders were issued by my predecessor to the Taluk Magistrates to punish cattle thefts with more severity and to submit old offenders to the Special Assistant Agent's Court.

26. At the close of the year several cases of unwarranted assaults were reported to have been made by the people of Bustar upon those of Jeypore. I brought the conduct of the former to the notice of the Bustar authorities, who promised that inquiries should be made into the matter.

27. There was a slight decrease in the civil work during the year under report, the number of suits instituted being 219 as against 230 in the previous year; the number of cases pending in the court of Jeypore District Munsif and in my court is much the same as last year. The question of the establishment of a District Munsif's court in this division has already been reported on, and I would again urge the necessity of its establishment. The Taluk Magistrate of Jeypore has as much work as he can look after properly, exclusive of civil work, and it is in his court that about half of the total number of suits are filed. My own court accounts for another quarter of the total number. It is a matter of no small difficulty for the Special Assistant Agent to dispose of these suits as, owing to his constantly being on tour and the uncertainty of where he will be on a certain day, it is almost impossible to ensure the attendance of the parties and their witnesses. Until a District Munsif's court is established I see no prospect of the pendency of the suits being diminished.

28. *Wild Animals.*—The number of wild animals killed, according to the skins presented for rewards during the year, were 38 tigers, 88 cheetahs, 21 bears, 2 hyænas, against 66, 161, 46 and 7, respectively, in the previous year, and the amount of reward paid during the year was Rs. 6,105 against Rs. 10,431 in the previous year. These figures show that the number of animals killed is not much more than half of the number in the previous year.

29. The number of deaths caused by wild animals was less than that of the previous year, the figures being 280 in 1889-90 and 312 in 1888-89. The loss of human life during the year was 99 against 79 in the previous year. Of these 99 persons, 72 were reported to have been killed by tigers, 5 by cheetahs, 12 by bears, 2 by bears, 7 by elephants and 1 by an alligator. The number of persons killed by bears is more than double the number killed by cheetahs and there is no doubt that their destruction is a performance entailing much greater danger than the destruction of cheetahs. Yet the reward for the latter is five times as great as the reward for more importance than cattle; and I therefore think the rewards for the destruction of bears in this district at all events should be raised.

Two elephants belonging to the Maharaja of Jeypore grew must and escaped. One of them was recaptured after it had killed 4 persons, but the other, after killing 2 men and a child in the Malkangiry taluk, made its way into the Godâvari district and committed great havoc there for 8 months before it was recaptured. A man-eating tiger is reported to have been killing many people near Tentulikunty, a village in the Nowrangapore taluk, and a special reward of Rs. 200 has been offered for its destruction.

30. *Education and Vaccination.*—Detailed reports on these subjects have separately been submitted. There has been absolutely no progress in the school at Jeypore as far as I can ascertain; this is no doubt due to a great extent to the prevalence of cholera in the early portion of the year. In the other schools the results are in most cases fair.

Vaccination was on the whole better than the previous year, but it is far from satisfactory owing partly to the want of qualified vaccinators.

31. *Taluk offices and establishments.*—All the taluk offices and sub-treasuries, except Malkangiry, were inspected by my predecessor, whereas Malkangiry was inspected by me. There were no changes in the posts of the Deputy Tahsildars. In April last the Deputy Tahsildars of Malkangiry and Nowrangapore were granted privilege leave for 3 and 2 months, respectively, and my head clerk and 3rd clerk were appointed to act at Malkangiry and Nowrangapore, respectively, during the absence of the permanent Deputy Tahsildars. My permanent head clerk was transferred on promotion to the Manager's office, Jeypore, and Kutembarow, 2nd clerk of the Principal Assistant Collector's office, was put to act for him.

32. *Hospitals.*—During the year the hospital at Nowrangapore was opened. The hospital assistant is a man of some experience and seems to know his work well. The hospital assistant attached to my own office died in January last.

33. *Jails.*—One death from small-pox occurred in the Koraput sub-jail during the year.

In the latter part of February a Government order was received sanctioning Rs. 2,000 for the repair of the Koraput sub-jail. The work was immediately put in hand, but it was found impossible to spend the whole grant within the official year.

MEMORANDUM.

As I have been in charge of the office of Special Assistant Agent during the greater portion of the year I think it desirable to leave on record a short note regarding the events that have taken place during my tenure of office.

2. Out of the 314 days during which I have been in charge I spent 176 days in camp and 23 days in Vizagapatam. Owing, however, to the illness and subsequent demise of the late Maharaja, Sri Ramachendra Deo, a large proportion (viz., 52 days, of the time shown as spent in camp has been spent in Jeypore itself.

3. My first tour took me through the Pachipenta and Nundapore country. Leaving Koraput on the 20th April, I proceeded to Pottanghi, where I found the Taluk office in great confusion owing to the mal-administration of the late Acting Sub-Magistrate and indisposition of the permanent man. Matters had not been improved by the destruction of the cutcherry building and gumastah's lines by fire under suspicious circumstances and the loss of most of the office records. Since that time the condition of the office has been improved by the new Deputy Tahsildar, P. Venkanna Pantulu.

4. After inspecting the Turner's ghât road, I left Pottanghi for Malisinguram and Araku where my time was taken up by inquiries into extortions practised by the landowners of Pachipenta, and various charges against the police. These inquiries resulted in the conviction and dismissal of a Police Inspector and the issue of a circular order by the Agent prohibiting the exaction of vetti services and other abuses under cover of the Rent Recovery Act.

5. From Araku I went for the purpose of school inspection to Padwa, Wondragedda, Kilangada, Sujanacota, Soguru and Nundapore returning to Koraput on May 28th. There is nothing particular to record in reference to the latter portion of my tour.

6. During the next two months I remained at Koraput, with the exception of a few visits to Jeypore caused by the serious state of the late Maharaja's health. As, however, he appeared to have rallied somewhat and I myself was unwell, I left Koraput for Vizagapatam on the 2nd August and arrived at the latter place on 10th idem. My stay there was, however, destined to be short, as I was suddenly recalled to Jeypore, owing to the Maharaja's death, on 27th August. Leaving Waltair on the night of the 3rd September I reached Jeypore after an uncomfortable journey on the 6th idem, and was shortly followed by the Agent.

7. After the Agent's departure I attended the Dussara festival at Jeypore and made a short tour *viâ* Boriguma to Kotpad, returning to Koraput to superintend the Special Test examination at the end of October.

8. I then went to Pettah, in order to commence repairs on the old ghât of that name and returned to Koraput on 6th November *viâ* Singapore and Ranigeddia.

9. On November 11th I again left Koraput and proceeded through Semliguda and Nandapore to Araku, where I met the Agent. Hence we marched *viâ* Padwa, Soguru and the Pettah ghât road to Jeypore, thence along the Central Province road to Nowrangapore and Umerkoter returning to Nowrangapore *viâ* Joregam and Maidalpore and arriving at Koraput on 30th December. The early part of this tour resulted in an inquiry into certain charges of conception against the Nundapore amin, and the dismissal of that official: the latter part of the tour was uneventful.

10. In the month of January I was unable to go into camp owing to my having a double duty to perform at Jeypore and Koraput where I was relieved by Mr. Michael on the 9th February.

11. *Season and Rainfall.*—The year opened most inauspiciously with an epidemic of small-pox and cattle disease, the water-supply was in many places quite exhausted, and, finally, cholera, which is almost unknown in these parts, was introduced by low country bandymen and lingered on for several months. The towns of Jeypore and Kotpad and the Singapore thana suffered severely, but Koraput, owing to its better sanitary condition, was comparatively free. The number of cases reported amounted to 1,551 and of deaths to 1,110, but I am convinced from subsequent inquiries that a very large number of cases and deaths in remote villages were never reported at all.

12. The rainfall, however, when the rain did come, was abundant, and crops of all kinds—wet, dry, food-grains and oil-seeds—yielded an abundant harvest.

13. A number of new schools were sanctioned during the year, but the difficulty of obtaining competent masters, and of retaining them at their posts, was as great as ever. A new departure was experienced by the visit to Jeypore of the Inspector of Schools, the first occasion that this officer has visited these parts since Mr. Munro came in 1882. His visit was indeed a short one, and he came up in a year during which education has labored under great disadvantages, but still the visit shows that there is no intention of neglecting these schools *in toto* as has hitherto been the case.

14. The vaccination staff has throughout the year been far below its full strength, and no less than two vaccinators have been dismissed for deliberately furnishing false returns. Good

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work has, however, been done in parts and the work of the second-class vaccinator of Jeypore is especially worthy of notice.

15. The only event of importance during my tenure of office was the death of the late Maharaja and the assumption of management of the estate by Government during the minority of his son. This is a matter which has been fully dwelt on elsewhere and it is not necessary to notice it further in this report.

16. Criminal work was exceptionally heavy during the earlier portion of the year, but this and kindred subjects can be better dealt with by my successor at the end of the year when full details are available.

(Signed) H. D. TAYLOR,
Ag. Special Asst. Agent.

From E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam District, to the Acting Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Camp Gunupur, 14th June 1890, No. 767.

I have the honor to submit the report for the year 1889-90 on the Agency tracts of this division.

2. I was in charge throughout the year.

3. *Season.*—The rainfall at Gunupur was 59·4 inches, and at Ráyagada 60·5 inches. These figures are above the average, which may be taken as 50 inches, and double those of the previous year. At Bissemkuttack 58·4 inches of rain were registered from 25th April 1889, the date on which a rain-gauge was supplied for the first time, up to the close of the year. Crops, both wet and dry, yielded abundantly, and the season was one of the best that has ever been known in these parts.

4. *Public peace.*—There was no rumour of disturbance of any kind.

5. *Public health.*—The division was wonderfully free from small-pox, but on the other hand cholera, which prevailed during the rains, proved fatal in hundreds of cases.

6. *Sanitation.*—The expenditure on conservancy arrangements at the Deputy Tahsildar's head-quarters was as under:—

	Rs.
Gunupur	228
Bissemkuttack	108
Ráyagada	108

The sanitary condition of all three places is very fair.

7. *Hospitals.*—The number of out-patients treated at the three hospitals was 10,477 or 1,473 more than in the previous year. At Gunupur the police alone are admitted as in-patients, but the new hospital, which has been under construction by the Public Works Department for some time past, will no doubt be reserved for the general public, the old building being maintained purely as a Police hospital. At Ráyagada the pukka hospital buildings were occupied at the beginning of June 1889, and from that time up to the end of March last 22 in-patients were admitted. The tiled buildings, intended for the Bissemkuttack hospital, will be ready for occupation in a few days; meanwhile a small thatched shed is being used as a dispensary.

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

1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Number of persons vaccinated.	Successful cases.	Number of persons vaccinated.	Successful cases	Number of persons vaccinated.	Successful cases.
2,320	2,340	2,511	2,359	4,288	4,636

The special vaccination report for 1889 was submitted with this office letter, No. 647, dated 16th ultimo.

9. *Education.*—There were 83 schools with 1,527 pupils on 31st March last as compared with 62 schools with 1,302 pupils on the corresponding date in 1889. During the year under report I examined all the salaried system and salary-result system schools and was satisfied with the results taken as a whole. The special report on education for 1889-90 was forwarded to you with this office letter, No. 720, dated the 6th instant.

10. *Police.*—All the stations except that at Narayanapatnam were inspected by the Assistant Superintendent of Police. The non-inspection of the Narayanapatnam station was due to the receipt by Mr. Travers at the beginning of March last of an urgent summons to Jeypore, as

Superintendent of which district he had been posted. Two constables, one a head-constable, of the Singapore station, were convicted and sentenced to fine for assaulting some Khonds. A charge of dacoity was pending before me at the end of the year against two head-constables and some others of the Rayagada station.

11. *Opium.*—Twelve shops were worked against 14 sanctioned. The drug continued to be supplied to the shopkeepers by Government. The retail price was raised from 3 tolas to 2½ tolas the rupee, and might well be raised, in my opinion, to 2 tolas the rupee with effect from 1st April next. The inquiries instituted by me during my long tour lead me to believe that the people are prepared for a gradual enhancement in the price, and that there would not be the slightest opposition to the introduction of the 2-tolas rate.

12. *Abkári.*—There were 12 cases charged, with 19 accused, of whom 9 were convicted under Act III of 1864 as amended by Act V of 1879.

13. *Government Officials.*—B. Narayanamurti and G. Hanumanta Rao continued to be Deputy Tahsildars of Gunupur and Rayagada, respectively. The work of the former has been very satisfactory and that of the latter fairly so. G. Sitaramayya, the worthy old Deputy Tahsildar of Bissemkuttack, was in charge of that taluk for 11 months out of the 12; he took leave at the end of February last, and was succeeded by A. M. Gopalachari, an Inspecting schoolmaster from the plains. Gopalachari, in spite of his having passed several special tests, is by no means a success as a taluk officer, and I shall be glad to have the permanent incumbent back again in his post.

14. *Public Works.*—The expenditure on the various works was Rs. 9,459-9-10.

No new works were undertaken during the year. The following are the chief works dealt with:—

Repairs—Deputy Tahsildar's and Gumastah's quarters at Bissemkuttack, Rs. 260.—The houses, which were almost totally destroyed by fire in March 1889, were partially rebuilt. The current year's allotment must also be utilized before they can be restored to their former condition.

Chollapadam-Kalahand frontier road, Rs. 1,726-6-2.—The new trace made last year between Rayagada and Komatlapeta was continued for a few miles northwards. Several improvements of a petty nature, too numerous to mention here, were effected between Chollapadam and Bissemkuttack. No work was undertaken beyond the latter place. The road was throughout its length in fair order and very freely used by carts.

Komatlapeta-Singupur road, Rs. 1,273-9-10.—Considerable improvements were made in the neighbourhood of Bellukona. A new trace was made through the village of Sikarapayi, thereby avoiding a mile of soft soil almost impassable in the rains. The road which was in tolerably good order, with the exception of the slopes to some of the geddas that intersect the track a little to the south of Singupur, was freely used by carts.

Párvatipur-Narayanapatnam road, Rs. 900.—Some metal was put down on the worst portions north and south of Alamanda. Beyond Kattulapeta a good deal was done in the way of widening the track and jungle clearing. The road was in good order except at the Katragadda ghât which must, it is feared, always be a place of some danger to carts.

Kurapam-Gunupur road, Rs. 1,550.—Rs. 200 were spent by the Párvatipur Deputy Tahsildar in widening the track and clearing jungle between the Agency boundary north of Kurapam and Kuntabayi. The rest of the money was spent by the Gunupur Deputy Tahsildar between Kuntabayi and Gunupur. The latter officer completed the new trace between Leondu and Gotlabhadra, which shortens his section by 5 miles, and executed all the necessary repairs besides. The road was in very fair order and freely used by carts.

Gunupur-Bissemkuttack road, Rs. 900.—The road was considerably improved and carts can now pass along its whole length with tolerable ease. This is the first year that laden carts have been using the road as a through communication.

Gunupur-Sourahills road, Rs. 250.—There is a cart-track up to Jaltaru at the foot of the Putosingi ghât; this was maintained in pretty good order. The greater part of the money was spent in repairing a part of the ghât which was severely damaged by rain.

Maintaining 22 Rest-houses, Rs. 890.—The rest-houses were all properly repaired.

15. *Touring.*—I spent 112 days in camp as under:—

	Number of days.		Number of days.
May 1889	9	November 1889	6
June „	7	January 1890	22
August 1889	9	February „	28
September 1889	4	March „	17
October „	10		

In May and June I visited Gunupur, Bissemkuttack and Rayagada, with a view to make a final inspection of the road-work executed in 1888-89. One day in June was spent in inspecting the ghâts connecting Sunki in the Sálúr Agency with Itikavalasa and Pachipenta in the plains.

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In August a short stay was made at Rayagada, and in September and October nine days were spent in the Gunupur taluk. Towards the end of October the Tat Raja's death obliged me to proceed hurriedly to Bissemkuttack, where I remained the inside of a week, securing his property and collecting the information required for the compilation of the report to be sent to Government. I returned to Párvatipur early in November and at once set out under your orders for Vizagapatam. There I remained in charge of the routine work of the Huzur office for six weeks, and was therefore unable to begin the long tour of the year until January. At the beginning of that month I made a short trip in the hill tracts of the Párvatipur taluk stopping at Alamanda, Bandugam, Narayanapatnam and Nilavadi, and later on started on a two-months' tour round the division. Entering the Agency on the Rayagada side, I marched to Bissemkuttack *viâ* the Payakapad and Singupur estates. From Bissemkuttack I proceeded by Kutragada, Dongasurada, Rayabijji, Chendrapur, Bijjipur and Siriguda to Gudari, and reached Gunupur by the middle of February after a short visit to the Sardarpur muttah. On leaving Gunupur I travelled up the ghât to Putosingi. Here I took the opportunity of examining the stones on the Gaundra-Ittaisingi boundary line, that had been demarcated by the Principal Assistant Agent, Ganjam, and myself, a year before and found them all intact. I next inspected the Gunupur-Párvatipur road as far as Kerasingi, whence turning back I struck the Gunupur-Bissemkuttack road at Ramanaguda. In doing this I passed through the Kondamuttah of the Kurapam Zemindary, a little tract of country—hitherto unknown to me—lying along the base of the Kailasakota hills. Bissemkuttack was reached *viâ* Durki at the beginning of March, and Párvatipur a fortnight later, Singapur and Rayagada being taken on the way. A second visit to the Narayanapatnam Agency within the close of March concluded my touring for the year.

16. If the deaths of the Maharaja of Jeypore and the Tat Raja of Bissemkuttack be excepted, the year may be said to have been a peculiarly uneventful one in this Agency. I am glad to be able to report once more that the people, the Khonds and Sauras in particular, were contented and peaceful, and that no complaints of a serious nature were received by me during my tours.

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APPENDIX I.

STATISTICS of Criminal Justice for the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1889-90.

Name of Court.	Trials or inquiries.													Appeals.										
	Cases.					Persons.								Cases.					Persons.						
	Pending on 31st March 1889.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1890.	Pending on 31st March 1889.	Received during the year.	Total.	Convicted, committed or referred.	Otherwise.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1890.		Pending on 31st March 1889.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1890.	Pending on 31st March 1889.	Received during the year.	Total.	Modified or reversed.	Otherwise.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1890.
1. Agent to the Governor ..	..	25	25	24	1	..	30	30	19	9	28	2		1	10	11	10	1	1	10	11	2	8	10	1
2. Principal Assistant Agent ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..		..	3	3	3	..	..	4	4	4	..	4	..
3. Senior do.	2	15	17	15	2	4	32	36	18	8	26	10		1	8	9	9	..	1	17	18	12	6	18	..
4. Special do.	5	93	98	97	1	17	128	145	65	79	144	1		..	26	26	26	..	..	38	38	14	24	38	..
5. Second-class Tahsildar Magistrate, Golgonda	3	22	25	24	1	13	70	83	10	58	68	15		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Second-class Sheristadar Magistrate, Golgonda	1	23	24	24	..	2	98	100	11	89	100	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Second-class Magistrate, Vizianagram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Do. do. Paderu ..	5	11	16	16	..	22	34	56	18	38	56	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Do. do. Salûr ..	..	3	3	3	..	..	13	13	5	8	13	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Do. do. Pârvatipur ..	..	47	47	47	..	..	131	131	37	94	131	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Do. do. Gunupur ..	3	188	191	187	4	4	375	379	177	198	375	4		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Do. do. Rayaghada ..	2	129	131	126	5	3	291	294	114	161	275	19		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Do. do. Bissemkatak ..	5	111	116	115	1	7	264	271	143	125	268	3		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Do. do. Jeypore ..	15	419	434	431	3	29	658	687	488	194	682	5		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Do. do. Koraput ..	8	251	259	251	8	22	416	438	289	131	420	18		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Do. do. Nowrangapore.	7	208	215	207	8	14	386	400	283	103	386	14		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Do. do. Pottangi ..	4	138	142	135	7	8	197	205	106	88	194	11		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Do. do. Malkanagiri ..	10	79	89	85	4	16	128	144	58	79	137	7		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Do. do. Pâlkonda ..	3	120	123	121	2	5	305	310	249	46	295	15		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Do. do. Srungavarapukota ..	..	3	3	3	..	..	17	17	3	14	17	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	73	1,886	1,959	1,912	47	166	3,574	3,740	2,094	1,522	3,616	124		2	47	49	48	1	2	69	71	32	38	70	1
Statistics for 1888-89 ..	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

(Signed) W. A. WILLOCK,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX II.

STATISTICS of Civil Justice for the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1889-90.

Name of Court.	Original Suits.							Appeal Suits.							Remarks.
	Pending on 31st March 1889.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other Courts.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1890.	Pending on 31st March 1889.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other Courts.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1890.	
1. Agent to the Governor	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	3	6	..	9	9	..	9	..	
2. Principal Assistant Agent	2	3	..	5	1	..	1	4	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	
3. Senior do.	2	4	..	6	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	
	5	93	98	97	1	17	128	145	65	79	144	1	..	26	26	26	..	..	38	38	14	24	38	..	Summary suits.
4. Special Assistant Agent	..	9	..	9	8	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	14	32	3	49	15	16	31	18	..	7	..	7	7	..	7	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Small Cause suits.
	3	23	..	26	13	12	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Summary suits.
	..	7	..	7	6	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Agency Munsif, Golgonda	27	25	..	52	37	..	37	15																	
6. Do. Narayanapatnam	20	40	..	60	41	..	41	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Do. Rayaghada	26	51	13	92	40	..	40	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Do. Bissemkatak	12	37	..	49	36	13	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Do. Gunupur	183	171	..	274	214	..	214	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Do. Koraput	13	16	9	38	34	..	34	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Do. Jeypore	47	110	4	161	119	..	119	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Do. Malkanagiri	3	8	1	12	10	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13. Do. Nowrangapore	3	10	1	14	10	..	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14. Do. Pottangi	..	3	7	10	8	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15. Do. Srungavarapukota	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	277	550	39	866	595	42	637	229	4	16	..	20	20	..	20	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Statistics for 1888-89 ..	196	547	47	800	471	52	523	277	10	25	..	35	31	..	31	4		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

(Signed) W. A. WILLOCK,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

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APPENDIX III.

STATEMENT of Session Cases tried by the Agent to the Governor of Vizagapatam during the year 1889-90.

Nature of offence.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Persons convicted.						Persons acquitted.	Remarks.
			Sentenced to death.	Sentenced to transportation	Sentenced to imprisonment.		Sentenced to whipping.	Total convicted.		
					Simple.	Rigorous.				
Murder under Section 302, I.P.C.	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	(a) 3 persons 7 years, 1 person 5 years, 1 person 10 years, 1 person 1 year, 1 person 2 years, 1 person 3 years, 1 person 18 months, 1 person 3 months.
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 304, I.P.C.	16	19	..	1	..	10 (a)	..	11	7	
Attempt at murder under Section 307, I.P.C.	1	1	..	..	..	1 (b)	..	1	..	(b) 5 years.
Concealing the birth of a child under Section 318, I.P.C.	1	1	..	..	..	1 (c)	..	1	..	(c) 6 months.
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 304 and causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation under Section 335, I.P.C.	1	1	..	..	..	1 (d)	..	1	..	(d) 6 months.
Kidnapping under Section 363 and kidnapping a girl to compel her marriage under Section 366, I.P.C.	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	(e) 3 years.
House-breaking in order to commit theft in a building and theft in a dwelling-house by an old offender under Sections 454, 380 and 75, I.P.C.	1	1	..	..	..	1 (e)	..	1	..	(f) 1 to 18 months and 2 to 1 month each.
Grievous hurt while committing house trespass by night under Section 460, grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon under Section 326, I.P.C., and grievous hurt under Section 325, I.P.C.	1	3	..	..	..	3 (f)	..	3	..	
Total ..	24	30	1	1	..	17	..	19	9	
Statistics for 1888-89 ..	20	39	1	3	..	14	1	19	20	

(Signed) W. A. WILLOCK,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

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APPENDIX IV.

STATEMENT showing the work of Agency Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year 1889-90.

Name of institution.	Description.	Building.	Date when opened.	Number of patients treated.			
				1888-89.		1889-90.	
				In.	Out.	In.	Out.
Government Hospital† at Nowrangapore.	3rd-class agency hospital.	Tiled ..	13-1-90 ..	..	..	..	328
Jubilee Dispensary at Jeypore.	3rd-class estate dispensary.	Thatched ..	27-10-87 ..	..	2,530	..	3,532
Government Hospital at Rayaghada.	3rd-class agency hospital	Tiled ..	1-12-87 ..	..	3,713	22	4,702
Government Hospital at Bissemkatak.	Do. do. ..	Thatched ..	23-10-88 ..	..	1,059	..	1,865
Government Dispensary at Gunupur.	3rd-class Police hospital and agency dispensary	Tiled ..	1865 ..	* 148	4,213	* 95	3,910
			Total ..	148	11,515	* 117	14,367

* Police cases.
† Classed as hospitals as accommodation for in-patients has been provided. Arrangements have been made to admit in-patients in special cases.

(Signed) W. A. WILLOCK,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX V.

STATEMENT showing the strength and cost of Vaccine Establishment and the number of Operations performed by them in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam for the official year 1889-90.

Taluk.	Deputy Inspectors. Number.	Deputy Inspectors. Pay per mensem.	Deputy Inspectors' peons. Number.	Deputy Inspectors' peons. Pay per mensem.	Travelling allowance of Deputy Inspector's establishment.	Total cost of Deputy Inspector's establishment.	First-class Vaccinators. Number.	First-class Vaccinators. Pay per mensem.	Second-class Vaccinators. Number.	Second-class Vaccinators. Pay per mensem.	Probationers. Number.	Probationers. Pay per mensem.	Travelling allowances of Vaccinators and Probationers.	Total cost of Vaccinators and Probationers.	Total cost of vaccination establishment.	Cases vaccinated.	Successful cases.	Percentage of successful cases to total number.	Average cost of each successful case.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
1. Gunupur									2	20	..	..	56 1 0	222 1 0		1,896	1,796	94·7	
2. Bissemkatak ..									1	10	1	5	20 5 0	123 9 2		1,212	1,098	90·5	
3. Rayaghada	1	60	1	6	445 4 6	1,217 0 6	..	..	1	10	1	5	67 9 6	297 8 6	1,903 4 2	1,034	1,003	97·	0 7 7
4. Párvatipur Agency..									1	10	..	..	13 1 0	43 1 0		146	139	95·2	
5. Sálúr									..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	
6. Pálkonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	36	94·7	..
7. Pottinghi									2	20	..	..	46 1 0	175 1 0		1,153	1,061	92	
8. Koraput									1	10	..	..	28 8 0	148 8 0		1,087	1,017	93	
9. Nowrangapore ..	1	40	1	7	334 7 6	962 5 9	..	..	2	20	1	5	47 0 0	199 12 1	1,914 3 3	1,062	1,052	99	0 3 9
10. Jeypore									2	20	1	5	111 1 9	332 10 9		4,643	4,636	99	
11. Malkanagiri									2	20	..	..	29 3 0	95 13 8		425	399	94	
12. Paderu																			
13. Viravilli	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	30	..	..	..	..	299 13 6	646 13 6	646 13 6	734	734	100	0 14 1
14. Golgonda																			
15. Srungavarapukota ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2	100	2	13	779 12 0	2,179 6 3	2	30	14	140	4	20	718 11 0	2,284 14 8	4,464 4 11	13,430	12,971	96·5	..

(Signed) W. A WILLOCK,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX VI.

STATEMENT showing Statistics of Agency schools during the year 1889-90.

Taluk.	Number and class of schools.	Masters employed.	Salaries of masters.	Pupils on rolls on 31st March 1890. Boys.	Pupils on rolls on 31st March 1890. Girls.	Average attendance. Boys.	Average attendance. Girls.	Receipts. Results grant.	Receipts. Fees.	Remarks.
								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Senior Assistant Agent's Division.										
Gunupur	4 Salary-results schools ..	7	72	200	..	155	..	889 6 8	105 14 0	School-fees are levied only in the Middle school at Gunupur.
Do.	61 Results grant schools..	61	..	905	93	..	..	..	..	
Do.	6 Indigenous schools ..	6	..	83	..	..	..	..	..	
Do.	1 Normal school ..	1	40	10	..	33	..	399 0 0	47 2 6	School-fees are levied only in the Primary school at Rayaghada.
Do.	1 Salary-results school ..	2	20	43	..	..	..	..	..	
Rayaghada	4 Results grant schools..	4	..	68	2	26	..	..	..	
Do.	1 Salary system school ..	2	30	28	..	..	..	..	..	
Do.	2 Indigenous schools ..	2	..	19	..	20	..	..	..	
Do.	1 Salary grant school ..	1	15	30	..	..	..	..	..	
Bissemkatak	1 Results grant school ..	1	..	15	..	31	..	165 12 0	..	
Do.	1 Salary-results school ..	1	15	33	..	..	..	..	..	
Párvatipur (Agency)										
Total ..	83	82	192	1,432	95	265	..	1,454 2 8	153 0 6	
Special Assistant Agent's Division.										
Jeypore	10 Salary-results schools ..	14	165	242	..	185·75	..	44 8 0	..	
Do.	2 Results grant schools..	2	..	20	..	17	..	..	..	
Koraput	2 Salary-results schools ..	2	20	43	..	37	..	50 10 8	..	
Do.	1 Results grant school ..	1	..	22	..	18	..	..	..	
Pottinghi	9 Salary-results schools..	10	100	177	..	149·25	..	2 5 4	..	
Nowrangapore	2 Do. do. ..	2	25	92	..	73	..	..	..	
Malkanagiri	2 Do. do. ..	2	20	38	..	34	..	42 8 0	..	
Do.	1 Results grant school ..	1	..	9	..	8·25	..	..	..	
Total ..	29	34	330	643	..	522·25	..	140 0 0	..	
General Duty Deputy Collector's Division.										
Pálkonda (Agency)	3 Salary-results schools..	3	24	77	..	42	..	89 0 0	..	
Principal Assistant Agent's Division.										
Golgonda	6 Results grant schools..	6	..	118	13	101	13	221 7 2	..	
Grand Total ..	121	131	546	2,270	108	930·25	13	1,904 9 10	153 0 6	

(Signed) W. A. WILLOCK,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

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APPENDIX VII.

STATEMENT showing the progress of New Works and Repairs exceeding Rs. 250 in cost in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam during the year 1889-90.

Taluk.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure.	Remarks on progress.
	NEW WORKS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
	Roads.				
Nowrangapur ..	Nowrangapur to Raighur and thence to the Central Provinces frontier.	7,385 0 0	3,385 0 0	3,591 9 11	Practically complete as a fair weather road.
	Buildings.				
Paderu ..	Deputy Tahsildar's office and Sub-Jail, Paderu.	...	740 0 0	425 0 0	Special allotment for the completion of building. Almost finished.
Nowrangapur, Pottinghi and Malkanagiri.	Rest-houses at Kundai, Nandapur and Venkatapalem.	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,016 4 0	
Koraput ..	Deputy Tahsildar's quarters at Koraput.	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,015 2 10	
Do. ..	Deputy Tahsildar's gumastahs' quarters at Koraput.	300 0 0	300 0 0	189 14 0	
Nowrangapur ..	Deputy Tahsildar's quarters at Nowrangapur.	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	
Do. ..	Deputy Tahsildar's gumastahs' quarters at Nowrangapur.	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	
Pottinghi ..	Deputy Tahsildar's gumastahs' quarters at Pottinghi.	..	690 0 0	619 0 0	
	REPAIRS.				
	Roads.				
Paderu ..	Minamalur ghât road	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	400 0 0	In very satisfactory order. The real expenditure was Rupees 1,200 — *vide* report, para. 31.
Golgonda ..	Tammasingy do.	1,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	Completed to within 1¼ miles of top. In very fair order.
Nowrangapur ..	Road from Nowrangapur to Raighur.	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,500 11 8	
Jeypore ..	Road from Koraput to Nowrangapur.	2,000 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,512 0 5	
Koraput and Jeypore.	Road from Koraput to Jeypore (Jubilee ghât).	4,106 1 9	10,831 4 3	9,172 7 5	It is hoped that this will be completed as a metalled road this year if funds are provided.
Malkanagiri ..	Road from Jeypore to Motu ..	1,000 0 0	1,090 11 0	1,090 11 0	
Jeypore ..	Do. do. to Borigumma.	800 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,478 5 6	
Do. ..	Do. Borigumma to Kotipad.	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,099 8 0	
Pottinghi and Sálúr.	Turner's ghat road	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	749 13 4	In fair order.
Malkanagiri ..	Road from Malkanagiri to Kondakamberu.	500 0 0	500 0 0	288 2 6	
Jeypore ..	Petta ghât road	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,569 8 7	
Pottinghi ..	Bridle path, Nandapur	..	1,000 0 0	968 9 4	
Rayaghada ..	Road from Choliapadam to Kalahandi frontier.	2,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,726 6 2	In fair order.
Gunupur ..	Road from Kurupam to Gunupur ..	1,000 0 0	1,550 0 0	1,550 0 0	A new track which shortens the distance by 5 miles has been opened.
Rayaghada ..	Do. Komatlapeta to Singupore.	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,273 9 10	Considerably improved during the year.
Párvatipur ..	Do. Párvatipur to Narayanapatnam.	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	900 0 0	In fair order.
Bissemkatak and Gunupur.	Do. Gunupur to Bissemkatak.	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	900 0 0	Has been rendered easily practicable for carts in fair weather.
Pálkonda ..	Sitampeta road	4,000 0 0	767 11 6	400 0 0	
Srungavarapukóta.	Chilakalagedda Araku road ..	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,440 15 6	In moderately good order.
	Buildings.				
Koraput ..	Koraput sub-jail		2,000 0 0	1,631 10 1	Work has been pushed on. It is hoped that the bulk of the prisoners will be comfortably housed very soon.

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APPENDIX IX.

STATEMENT showing the Abkári revenue of the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam for the year 1889-90.

Taluk.	Farm if rented.	System.	Rents.	Number of shops.	Demand. Arrear.	Demand. Current.	Collection. Arrear.	Collection. Current.	Remission.	Balance. Arrear.	Balance. Current.
			RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1. Guntpur				320	..		..			..	5,926 12 7
2. Bissemkatak ..				137							
3. Rayaghada	Gunupur farm ..	Rented ..	46,000	315		46,000	..	40,073 3 5	..	..	
4. Párvatipur ..				208							
5. Pálkonda				45							
6. Sálúr				14							
7. Pottinghi	Koraput farm ..	Do.	13,700	771	..	12,700	..	12,700 0 0	..	..	..
8. Koraput											
9. Nowrangapur ..		Amani	10,599	799	4,264	10,599	4,104	4,475 12 0	121 0 0	..	6,123 4 0
10. Jeypore		Do.	10,829	474	1,295	10,829	1,043	6,945 0 0	252 8 0	..	3,884 0 0
11. Malkanagiri ..		Do.	1,435	80	61	1,535	61	1,317 0 0	..	..	218 0 0
12. Paderu		Do.	1,768	10	..	1,168	..	776 8 0	..	..	391 8 0
13. Viravilli		Do.	291	4	..	291	..	257 6 9	..	..	33 9 3
14. Golgonda	Golgonda farm ..	Rented ..	1,320	23	..	1,320	..	1,320 0 0	..	..	..
15. Srungavarapukóta		Amani ..	339	6	..	269	..	269 4 0	..	..	89 12 0
		Total ..	84,801	3,206	5,571	84,801	5,198	68,134 2 2	373 8 0	..	16,666 13 10

(Signed) W. A. WILLOCK,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX X.

STATEMENT showing the opium revenue of the Agency tracts, Vizagapatam, during 1889-90.

Taluks.	Number of shop		Selling price to consumers, tolas per rupee.	Consumption in lb.		Rents and license fees.	Remarks.
	Sold by auction.	Let on fixed license fees.		1888-89.	1889-90.		
						Rs.	
1. Gunupur ..	2	3	2½	454	267	613	
2. Bissemkatak ..	1	..		105	78	60	
3. Rayaghada ..	1	3		257	206	330	
4. Pârvatipur ..	1	1		104	78	65	
5. Sâlûr ..	..	..		..	..	..	
6. Pâlkonda ..	..	..		..	..	..	
7. Pottinghi ..	13	8		929	805	1,050	
8. Koraput ..	1	1		804	482	365	
9. Nowrangapur ..	1	11		442	395	755	One free license was given.
10. Jeypore ..	4	3		1,395	1,283	2,260	
11. Malkanagiri ..	6	..	3	1,268	1,355	985	Do. do.
12. Padera ..	9	3	3	2,234	2,408	1,530	Six free licenses were given.
13. Viravilli ..	..	..	2½	..	..	..	
14. Golgonda ..	4	3	3	664	807	727	Three do. do.
15. Srungavarapukóta	2	..	2½	269	146	82	
Total ..	45	41	..	8,915	8,310	8,822	

(Signed) W. A. WILLOCK,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

3288/18

APPENDIX IX.

STATEMENT showing the Abkâri revenue of the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam for the year 1889-90.

Taluk.	Farm if rented.	System.	Rents.	Number of shops.	Demand.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.	
					Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.		Arrear.	Current.
			Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1. Gunupur ..				320	..		..			..	
2. Bissemkatak ..				137							
3. Rayaghada ..	Gunupur farm ..	Rented ..	46,000	315	..	46,000	..	40,073 3 5	..	..	5,926 12 7
4. Pârvatipur ..				208							
5. Pâlkonda ..				45							
6. Sâlûr ..				14							
7. Pottinghi ..	Koraput farm ..	Do. ..	12,700	771	..	12,700	..	12,700 0 0	..	..	..
8. Koraput ..											
9. Nowrangapur ..		Amani ..	10,599	790	4,225 0 0	10,599	4,104	4,475 12 0	121 0 0	..	6,123 4 0
10. Jeypore ..		Do. ..	10,829	474	1,295 8 0	10,829	1,043	6,945 0 0	252 8 0	..	3,884 0 0
11. Malkanagiri ..		Do. ..	1,535	80	51 0 0	1,535	51	1,317 0 0	..	..	218 0 0
12. Padera ..		Do. ..	1,768	10	..	1,108	..	776 8 0	..	..	391 8 0
13. Viravilli ..		Do. ..	291	4	..	291	..	257 6 9	..	..	33 9 3
14. Golgonda ..	Golgonda farm ..	Rented ..	1,320	23	..	1,320	..	1,230 0 0	..	..	89 12 0
15. Srungavarapukóta		Amani ..	389	6	..	359	..	269 4 0	..	..	
		Total ..	84,801	3,296	6,571 8 0	84,801	5,198	68,134 2 2	373 8 0	..	16,666 13 10

(Signed) W. A. WILLOCK,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX X.

STATEMENT showing the opium revenue of the Agency tracts, Vizagapatam, during 1889-90.

Taluks.	Number of shop		Selling price to consumers, tolas per rupee.	Consumption in lb.		Rents and license fees.	Remarks.
	Sold by auction.	Let on fixed license fees.		1888-89.	1889-90.		
						Rs.	
1. Gunupur ..	2	3		454	267	613	
2. Bissemkatak ..	1	..		105	78	60	
3. Rayaghada ..	1	3		257	206	330	
4. Parvatipur ..	1	1		104	78	65	
5. Sálúr ..	..	..		..	..	..	
6. Pálkonda ..	..	..	2½	..	..	..	
7. Pottinghi ..	13	8		..	..	..	
8. Koraput ..	1	1		929	805	1,050	
9. Nowrangapur ..	1	11		804	482	365	
10. Jeypore ..	4	3		442	395	755	One free license was given.
11. Malkanagiri ..	6	..		1,395	1,283	2,260	
12. Paderu ..	9	8	3	1,258	1,355	985	Do. do.
13. Viravilli ..	..	..	3	2,234	2,408	1,530	Six free licenses were given.
14. Golgonda ..	4	3	2½	..	..	..	
15. Srungavarapukóta ..	2	..	3	664	807	727	Three do. do.
			2½	269	146	82	
Total ..	45	41	..	8,915	8,310	8,822	

(Signed) W. A. WILLOCK,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

3288/9

APPENDIX XI.

STATEMENT showing the results of the measures adopted for the destruction of wild animals, &c., in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam during the year 1889-90.

Taluk.	Number of animals destroyed and the amount of rewards paid.												Number of men killed by wild animals.
	Tigers.	Rewards.	Panthers and leopards.	Rewards.	Hyænas.	Rewards.	Bears.	Rewards.	Total amount of rewards.				
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.				
1. Gunupur	1	100	62	1,550	3	9	11	55	1,714				..
2. Bissemkatak	..	..	8	190	..	..	1	5	195				..
3. Rayaghada	1	100	10	250	4	12	6	25	387				2
4. Parvatipur	..	..	20	500	..	..	4	20	520				2
5. Sálúr	..	..	4	100	8	24	..	..	124				6
6. Pálkonda	1	100	38	950	1	3	6	30	1,083				..
7. Pottinghi	3	300	11	275	..	..	1	5	580				11
8. Koraput	3	300	19	475	1	3	1	6	783				4
9. Nowrangapur	8	800	33	825	..	..	6	30	1,655				58
10. Jeypore	9	900	22	550	1	3	8	40	1,493				13
11. Malkanagiri	16	1,600	13	325	..	..	5	25	1,950				13
12. Padera	..	..	8	200	..	..	1	5	205				14
13. Viravilli	..	..	5	125	4	12	3	15	152				..
14. Golgonda	6	600	22	550	2	6	5	25	1,181				..
15. Srungavarapukóta	1	100	6	125	1	3	..	..	228				..
Total ..	49	4,900	280	6,900	25	75	57	285	12,250				123
Statistics for 1888-89 ..	66	6,600	205	6,125	23	69	71	355	12,103				91

(Signed) W. A. WILLOCK,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

ORDER—dated 19th November 1890, No. 1808, Judicial.

The report on the Vizagapatam Agency tracts for 1889-90 presents some decidedly satisfactory features. The season was favorable from an agricultural point of view, there was no disturbance of any description among the people, and most branches of the administration showed an improvement upon the preceding year. The principal events of the year were the deaths of the Maharaja of Jeypore and the Tat Raja of Bissemcuttack and the assumption by Government of the management of their estates, which cover a very large proportion of the Agency tracts. It is to be hoped that this will lead to great improvement in the condition of this part of the country and of the people inhabiting it. The Government is glad to learn that the young Maharaja is considered to have improved under the course adopted by the Agent.

2. *Tours.*—The touring of the Agency officers was less extensive than usual owing to various causes, but appears to have been sufficient. The remarks made by Government when reviewing the report for 1888-89 have not been without effect, and the inspections of the Principal Assistant Agent are stated to have been thorough.

3. *Civil and Criminal Justice.*—The number of criminal cases instituted showed a large advance upon 1888-89, the cause of the increase remaining, however, unexplained. Compared with the preceding years, the files of the Criminal Courts showed considerable variations, the most marked occurring in the Nowrangapur Second-class Magistrate's Court, where the institutions rose from 158 to 208. The general increase of criminal work was well met, and the arrear list at the end of March 1890 was considerably smaller than on the corresponding date of the preceding year. On the other hand, there was a slight decline in the original suits and appeals coming before the Civil Courts. In this connection the Agent comments upon the rapidly growing work of the Jeypore Deputy Tahsildar, and points out the probability of a great increase in the litigation before his Court in consequence of the institution of suits against the debtors of the estate. Upon this subject it is understood that the Agent intends to address Government separately, and no orders are consequently called for at present. It may, however, be observed that the Government, while prepared to consider a proposal for the appointment of an additional Munsif, would be unable to approve any arrangement whereby the Special Assistant Agent would be relieved of responsibility for the routine work of his office.

4. *Police.*—Two complaints were made against the police in the Senior Assistant's division, but otherwise the conduct of the force appears to have been satisfactory. The Agent's remarks in regard to the concentration of police at Chintapalli are noted: the Government agrees with the Agent in considering that the complete dependence of the station upon the neighbouring villages for supplies is likely to be productive of difficulties. The attention of the Inspector-General is drawn to the matter, and he is requested to report at an early date the course which he proposes to adopt to remedy the difficulty which exists.

5. *Medical.*—The oldest hospital in the Agency tracts is that at Gunupur, which was established in 1865; in this, where the police alone are admitted as in-patients pending the completion of a new building, the out-patients fell from 4,213 in 1888-89 to 3,910 in the year under review. In all the remaining hospitals and dispensaries, however, the attendance was markedly higher, as will be seen from the following statement:—

Name of hospital or dispensary.	Date of opening.	Number of out-patients treated.		
		1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Nowrangapur	13th January 1890	..	..	328
Jeypore	27th October 1887	944	2,530	3,563
Rayaghada	1st December ,, ...	774	3,713	4,702
Bissemcuttack	23rd October 1888	..	1,059	1,865

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Including Gunupur, the total number of out-patients treated was 4,437 in 1887-88, 11,515 in 1888-89, and 14,367 in 1889-90; the rapid increase is highly satisfactory. It is observed that the Agent dwells upon the desirability of establishing additional hospitals; in 1889 the Government was compelled to refuse sanction to Mr. Turner's scheme for 12 new dispensaries, but, should Mr. Willock consider that any portion of the country is in urgent need of an institution of this nature, he is at liberty to address Government with more moderate proposals than those put forward by his predecessor. In 1888 the vaccine establishment was placed under the direct control of the Agency officers, and the results of the change as evidenced by the progress of vaccination have been most satisfactory. The increase in the number of persons vaccinated has, in fact, been so large, and the percentage of success is so remarkably high, as to suggest doubts of the accuracy of the figures. That false returns have been detected in the Special Assistant Agent's charge, where the increase mainly occurred, appears from paragraph 14 of Mr. Taylor's memorandum, and it is very possible that similar irregularities have occurred elsewhere. Particulars appear below:—

Number successfully vaccinated.			Percentage of success.		
1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
6,169	7,896	12,971	97·5	95·4	96·5

The Government agrees with the Agent in regarding as unsatisfactory the arrangement under which all the first-class vaccinators in the Agency tracts are restricted to the Principal Assistant's division. The two first-class vaccinators working in that division will accordingly be withdrawn and placed under the orders of the Special Assistant Agent, their places being taken by two of the second-class vaccinators upon the establishment of the latter officer. The Government also sanctions the conversion of one of the posts of second-class vaccinator in the Senior Assistant's division to that of first-class vaccinator; the Agent will submit the necessary proposition statements.

6. *Education.*—There was a very satisfactory increase in the number of schools and of pupils under instruction in the year under review, but the Agent remarks that the true hill-tribes continue to stand aloof from education. There is no information as to the number of hill-people under instruction before Government, and the Agent should, in future, submit with the annual report a statement similar to that received with the reports for the Godávari and Ganjam Agencies, showing the extent to which each class of the community is represented in the schools. It is observed that the Inspector of Schools visited the Special Assistant Agent's division during the year.

7. *Public Works.*—The Government regrets to find that in several respects the progress made in extending the means of communication throughout the Agency was far from satisfactory, notwithstanding the remarks made on the subject in the review on the last report. The opening up of the country is at present one of the most important duties of the administration, and now that operations have been concentrated upon three main lines, progress should have been continuous and rapid. It does not appear, however, that expectations have been realised in this respect, and the particular attention of the Public Works Department will be invited to paragraph 37 of the Agent's letter. The new cutcherry at Paderu is also commented upon most unfavorably by the Agent; this building has taken 4 or 5 years to build and the cost has apparently amounted to over Rs. 8,000 with apparently very unsatisfactory results. The Agent has, however, not stated in what way the structure is defective. The report refers more favorably to the condition of the Central Provinces road and the Jubilee ghât, and the remarks regarding Deputy Tahsildars M. V. Jaganadha Rao and D. Chellapati Rao are noted with pleasure. The proposal to alter the designation of the Chólapadam-Kalahandi road has already been approved in G.O., dated 18th September 1890,

No. 1533, Judicial. Without further particulars the Government is not prepared to sanction any further expenditure in extending the road over the Anantagiri ghât; as observed in G.O., dated 20th July 1888, No. 1541, Judicial, this track "leads to a bare and sparsely-populated plateau, and will apparently be of little use except as a second alternative to the Sálúr-Potinghi road to Jeypore," and the present report is not of a nature to encourage a deviation from the policy of concentrating expenditure upon a few main lines of communication.

8. *Revenue.*—It is observed with satisfaction that the quantity of opium sold during 1889-90 was, except in one taluk, unusually small, and that this is attributed to the sale of certain shops by auction and the licensing of the remainder. Paragraphs 12, 39 and 40 of the Agent's letter will be considered in the Revenue Department; the attention of that department is also invited to paragraph 29 of the Special Assistant's report, and to the suggestion made in the concluding portion of paragraph 10 of that of the Principal Assistant.

9. *Miscellaneous.*—As Mr. Turner's action in attaching the villages of Sadiki, Chintapalli, Gollapálem and Mulagalametta appears to have produced the desired effect, the Agent is at liberty to restore them to the muttadars together with the collections held in deposit. It is understood that the Agent intends to address Government separately as to the resumption of the Koyúr muttah. From paragraph 8 of the Principal Assistant's report, it appears that certain villages outside the Local Fund district have been hitherto paying the cess on lands levied under Act V of 1884; the exaction of this cess was clearly illegal, and the President of the District Board did right in directing its discontinuance.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

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

Exd. A. Raitt.

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Govt. of {1890} Madras.

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Issued

Recd. Encl.

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Vizagapatam Agency.

Reviewing the report on the — for 1889-90.

SE I circle

N° 3290h d/11 December 1890

Communicated to Supdg Engineer I circle, who will reply categorically to the observations in para 37 of the Agents report. He will also report on the staff of the vizagapatam division generally) and on that of the Korapat Sub-division in particular

(D) J. 8

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