Judicial

GO MS NO:- 2176 dt:- 25.10.1895

Prot 25th October 2176

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From L. C. MILLER, Esq., Acting Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam District, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 23rd August 1895, F.D. No. 944—Agency.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Vizagapatam Agency for the official year 1894–95. I cannot speak of the year's work from personal knowledge as I joined the district only after the close of the year, but I enclose some notes furnished by Mr. Wolfe-Murray who was in charge of the district throughout the year and append the usual statistics in the prescribed forms.

2. An event of interest in the year was a tour made in Northern India of the minor Raja of Jeypore accompanied by his tutor, Mr. Marsh. The Raja's diary of the tour is an interesting paper. The only mishap recorded was a curious one: a servant lost the train at Abu road and has never been heard of since. His family has been placed on the charity establishment by the Board of Revenue on the minor's recommendation. The Raja's educational progress under Mr. Marsh is reported to be satisfactory.

The three estates of Jeypore, Bissemkatak and Payakapad continued under management and their balances on 31st March 1895 were Rs. 9,40,221–4–6, Rs. 21,214–8–6, Rs. 26,517–13–1, respectively. The minor Tatraja of Bissemkatak continues his studies in Párvatípuram and the Payakapad minor is reading in the London Mission High school, Vizagapatam.

The question of the Kotpad quit-rent was finally reported on during the year, the assets being estimated at Rs. 68,331–9–11 and the quit-rent at Rs. 13,666–8–8. The muttas of Jagdalpur, Ombodola and Kutragada, in the Senior Assistant Agent's division, continued peaceful.

Visvanadha Patro of Jagdalpur was allowed by Mr. Wolfe-Murray to change his residence from Párvatípuram to Gunupur where his family joined him, the monthly allowance of Rs. 15 paid to him by the Manager of the mutta being raised to Rs. 30.

The muttas in the Golgonda Hills gave no trouble during the year. Mottadam Sobilan Dora, ex-muttadar of Kottavidhi-Gudem was permitted to reside in Narsapatam where he now lives. Weekly reports from the police are being obtained on his conduct.

As directed in paragraph 6 of G.O., No. 726, dated 21st March 1894, a notice was served on Taggi Sanyasi Dora, muttadar of Lotugedda, warning him that unless he takes up his residence within his mutta it would be resumed. He then sent in a petition to Government proposing that the Government should either resume the mutta or enhance his kattubadi and divest him of the responsibilities entailed by his sannad. As this amounted practically to his resignation and as information was received at the same time of the death of Bonangi Chinnayya Padal, muttadar of Lammasingi-Kottavidh, Mr. Wolfe-Murray recommended the resumption of the latter mutta and proposed that a Revenue Inspector should be placed in charge of all the muttas under management, viz.—(1) Lammasingi-Patavidhi*, (2) Koyyur†, (3) Chittampad-Bandivalasa‡, (4) Kottavidhi-Gudem § and the muttas of Lotugedda and Lammasingi-Kottavidhi proposed to be taken over. In G.O., No. 559, dated

* G.O., No. 914, dated 28th April 1887.
† " " 910 " 2nd May 1893.
‡ " " 32 " 10th January 1894.
§ G.Os., Nos. 910 dated 2nd May 1893 and 726, dated 21st March 1894.

12th March 1895, the Government, however, decided that the nephew of the late muttadar of Lammasingi-Kottavidhi should be appointed muttadar and asked for further information as to the appointment of the Revenue Inspector. This was submitted in Mr. Wolfe-Murray's letter, No. 524, dated 20th May 1895, and orders are still awaited.

Steps are being taken for demarcating roughly the lands of Koyyur, Chittampad-Bandivalasa and Lammasingi-Patavidhi and for preparation of adangal accounts under the supervision of the Tahsildar. When these are ready it is proposed to settle the muttas on a ryotwari system.

During the course of the year it was found out that in addition to half the revenue of the mutta allowed to the muttadarni of Koyyur, she has been for the last four years enjoying as her private property and free of sist certain lands in Koyyur valued at Rs. 243-12-0 per annum which were not included in the demand of Rs. 1,161-8-0 originally reported. The resumption of these lands subject to payment of half the revenue to the muttadarni for life was recommended by Mr. Wolfe-Murray to the Board of Revenue in his letter, No. T.F.D.-42, dated 1st March 1895, on the ground that the muttadarni has sufficient allowance already and no special title to these lands. The Government has, however, permitted the muttadarni to retain the land subject to payment of half the revenue.

G.O., No. 910, Judicial, dated 2nd May 1893.

G.O., No. 1356, dated 25th June 1895.

The Government has in the same order sanctioned Mr. Wolfe-Murray's proposals in regard to the continuance of certain service and maintenance inams and the resumption of others in the same mutta. By these arrangements twelve artizan inams and five peons' inams are granted in perpetuity as service inams and nine maintenance inams are granted for the lives of the present holders with prohibition of alienation.

3. *Changes in the Administrative Staff—Statement No. I.*—Messrs. Wolfe-Murray and Thornton held the offices of the Agent and the Senior Assistant Agent throughout the year. The office of the Principal Assistant Agent was held by Mr. Scott from the beginning of the year till 3rd November 1894. M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur V. Jagannadharau Pantulu Garu held charge till his relief on the 1st December by Mr. Morris, who held the charge of the division during the rest of the year.

The Special Assistant Agent's division was under the charge of Mr. Phillips from 1st April to 4th December 1894, when he had to take leave on account of illness. M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur V. Jagannadharau Pantulu Garu was then placed in charge of the division in addition to his duties as Huzur Deputy Collector pending the arrival of Mr. Graham, who relieved him on the 17th December and held the charge till the end of the year. Mr. E. B. Elwin continued to be Head Assistant Agent throughout the year except for three months from 28th May to 28th August 1894 when he went on privilege leave, during which period M.R.Ry. K. Narasimharau Pantulu Garu, Tahsildar of Golgonda, was in charge.

M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur V. Jagannadharau Pantulu Garu was Huzur Deputy Collector from 1st April to 3rd November and from 1st December 1894 to 31st March 1895. During the interval M.R.Ry. K. Narasimharau Pantulu Garu held the charge during the former's deputation to the Principal Assistant's division.

4. *Tours.*—Statement No. II gives the details of tours made by the different officers.

Mr. Wolfe-Murray made three tours aggregating two months and five days in the Agency. The first trip was a short visit to Anantagiri, where he had to settle some forest disputes. The other two were longer and are described in detail in his notes appended to this report.

Mr. Scott spent three days in June 1894 in the Palkonda Agency holding the jamabandi for fasli 1304.

Mr. Thornton, the Senior Assistant Agent, made ten tours and spent 89 days in the Agency. This is one day less than the prescribed period. He explains that

it was due to the heavy rains that cut short his tour with the Acting Agent in the cold weather. He has seen the greater part of his division and takes much interest in the Agency affairs, especially public works.

The Special Assistant Agent spent 259 days above the ghâts, of which 178 were in camp and 81 in head-quarters. All parts of the division with the exception of Nowrangapur taluk were visited either by Mr. Phillips or by Mr. Graham.

The Head Assistant Agent, Mr. Elwin, spent 43 days in the Golgonda Agency, or one day in excess of the prescribed period. Of the three tours he made, two were in connection with the demarcation and settlement of the forest reserves which are in progress.

A map marking the tours made by all these officers is herewith forwarded.

5. *Season.*—The season was favourable throughout the year. The rainfall was everywhere in excess of the average, and crops generally yielded fairly well; but the Senior Assistant Agent remarks that there was a total failure of the gingelli crop in his division. Prices were normal throughout the year, which was fairly healthy and free from epidemics.

6. *Boundary Disputes.*—No new disputes arose, but the long pending one between Chowkawada and Dhanpinji, on the other side of the frontier, and Chanduli, Deora and Amgaon, on this side of the border, has been provisionally settled by Messrs. Younghusband and Phillips. In his letter, No. 657, dated 8th June 1894, printed in G.O., No. 602, Revenue, dated 15th August 1894, Mr. Wolfe-Murray recommended that this settlement may be respected by both Bustar and Jeypore pending the issue of final orders as to the appointment of a Boundary Commission suggested by Mr. Willock in his letter, No. 471-J., dated 22nd February 1894. The special report called for by Government in paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 602, Revenue, dated 15th August 1894, on this subject was submitted in Mr. Wolfe-Murray's letter, No. 156, dated 1st March last, and the orders of Government thereon are awaited.

7. *Divisional Officers' Reports.*—The reports of the Assistant Agents are enclosed. They call but for few remarks. Mr. Elwin was not able to do much in the settlement of forest reserves in the Golgonda Hills owing to pressure of jamabandi work in the plains. Mr. Thornton, the District Forest officer, accompanied by Mr. Elwin, inspected the several reserved areas during the year under report.

8. *Criminal Justice—Statement No. V.*—The total number of cases disposed of during the year shows an increase of 144 over that of the last year. This is chiefly due to a perceptible rise in the files of the Courts at Nowrangapur, Bissemkatak, Gunupur, Koraput and Pottangi. The Special Assistant Agent in his report speaks of a decrease in Nowrangapur, but this is evidently a mistake, as lower down in the same report he speaks of an increase at the same station. The increase he attributes to the fact that last year's decrease in Nowrangapur was abnormal. The Senior Assistant Agent remarks that the slight increase in Bissemkatak is due to increased vigilance on the part of the police, whose work he notes has greatly improved under the administration of Messrs. Thomas and Stuart. There was a heavy fall in the Courts of the Senior Assistant Agent and the Taluk Magistrates of Jeypore and Padwa. The decrease in these Courts is not explained by the Divisional Magistrates. The pendency at the end of the year is satisfactory. Thirty-four appeals were disposed of during the year against 33 in the previous year, leaving two pending at the close of the year, which is satisfactory.

In paragraph 5 of his report, the Head Assistant Agent remarks on some complaints made against the Chintapalli police, but does not report whether any notice was taken of their conduct and if so with what result. His attention will be drawn to it.

Complaints have been received during the year against the Lakshmipur police in a house-breaking case at Narainapatnam in which it was alleged that the police released the offenders, receiving a bribe. The matter was inquired into and punishment awarded. Mr. Thomas and his successor, Mr. Stuart, Assistant Superintendents of Police, are reported by the Senior Assistant Agent to have improved the subordinate police in the Pârvatîpuram division and no complaints are now received against them. The conduct of the Singapur police, complained of in paragraph 7 of the last year's administration

report, has been inquired into and the transfer recommended by the Senior Assistant Agent effected to a certain extent. Since then there have been no complaints against them.

Much difficulty has been felt in obtaining the arrest of offenders taking refuge in the bordering Native States. Applications are made to the Political Agent whenever the extradition of an offender is wanted, but it is complained that the police of the Native States do not render us all possible assistance. With a view to minimise labour and time, the Political Agent and Mr. Wolfe-Murray have agreed to serve summonses reciprocally, *i.e.*, that summonses issued for service on parties and witnesses resident in this district by the Courts of the Native States should be served by our Courts and *vice versâ*. Valuable assistance was rendered by the Political Agent and the police of Kalahandi State in arresting the offenders in some dacoity cases that were committed in January last in the Jeypore country.

The question of the introduction of the village police system into the Jeypore country was raised by the Inspector-General of Police, but my predecessors, Messrs. Willock and Wolfe-Murray, were both opposed to the proposal.

In the early part of 1894–95 the Manager, Jeypore Estate, brought to notice that the Pathan and Rohilla population in the Malkanagiri taluk was gradually increasing and has been the chief cause for the increase of crime in those parts.

The Special Assistant Agent and the Superintendent of Police were then consulted and orders issued that fresh arrivals should only be permitted to remain on furnishing satisfactory security.

A gang of eight men of this sort who failed to give security was sent down by the Special Assistant Agent to the Agent (Mr. Morris), who, however, did not see his way to taking action against them except under the Criminal Procedure Code. He has reported on the matter to Government in his letter, No. 642, dated 12th June last, and suggested the advisability of extending Act III of 1864 to the Agency.

During the course of the year, the Principal Assistant Agent was appointed Additional Sessions Judge for the Agency tracts in which he does not exercise the Principal Assistant Magistrate's powers.

G.O., No. 1670, dated 5th July 1894.

The Agency tracts forming the Senior Assistant Agent's division have been placed under him and this has given the Agent some relief. So long ago as 1882 it was found necessary to invest the Principal Assistant Agent with the powers of a Joint Sessions Judge and the Senior and Special Assistants with the powers of Assistant Sessions Judges for their respective divisions, but this has not been carried into effect.

G.O., No. 1941, Judicial, dated 23rd November 1882.

9. *Civil Justice.*—The number of suits instituted during the year increased by 110, the increase being chiefly found in the Courts at Gunupur, Jeypore, Pottangi and Malkanagiri and that of the Special Assistant Agent. The increases in the Jeypore, Malkanagiri and the Special Assistant Agent's Courts are not explained by the Special Assistant Agent, nor is that at Gunupur by the Senior Assistant Agent, and I have no explanation to offer. In the Padwa Court no suits were instituted, the Deputy Tahsildar not being invested with civil powers; the cases arising in his jurisdiction are being taken by the Agency munsif at Pottangi. This explains the increase on his file. The pendency at the end of the year is anything but satisfactory in the Gunupur Court; in the remaining Courts it is satisfactory considering the other work they had to attend to. The Gunupur munsif has been warned to dispose of the pending cases at an early date. He explains that most of the pending cases are of March last, but the Senior Assistant Agent is dissatisfied with his work altogether. The difficulty felt in getting process served beyond the Agent's jurisdiction is an impediment to the speedy disposal of suits.

Thirty appeals were instituted during the year against 33 in the previous year, and 9 were pending from the previous year. Of the 40 appeals for disposal, 30 were disposed of, leaving 10 pending at the close of the year.

During the year under report it was brought to my notice that the Agency munsifs were not able to dispose of suits speedily because they were not empowered to hear suits beyond the limits of their head quarter stations. This contributes a little towards the heavy pendency in their courts. The Golgonda, Jeypore and Gunupur munsifs were accordingly empowered, as an experiment, to hear suits while in camp.

10. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The number of institutions was the same as in the previous year. The following table compares the number of patients treated at them during the last four years:—

Institutions.	In-patients.				Out-patients.			
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Gunupur	..	4	29	49	5,505	7,246	8,012	12,764
Rayaghada	69	71	85	122	3,910	3,139	4,662	6,072
Bissemkatak	34	25	23	61	1,700	782	1,134	3,176
Jeypore	..	..	..	..	4,192	6,476	5,665	6,970
Nourangapore	56	58	34	55	3,335	3,396	3,177	4,003
Total ..	159	158	171	287	18,640	21,039	22,650	32,985

The increase in the number of in-patients in all of these institutions is highly satisfactory. The Senior Assistant Agent proposes to open another dispensary at Singapur, a proposal which will have due consideration.

The Government finally sanctioned the opening of an hospital at Malkanagiri and directed the Surgeon-General to submit detailed proposals with proposition statement in consultation with me.

G.O., dated 20th April 1895, No. 819, Judl.

These were submitted by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer through me in the early part of last month.

The Jeypore hospital, which was hitherto maintained by local subscriptions, was taken under Government management on the 1st June 1894 on the principle sanctioned in G.O., dated 18th March 1894, No. 622, Judicial. A pucca building is being built for the hospital with quarters for the Medical officer.

The question of recruitment of Ageney hospital assistants has been finally decided by Government during the year. During the year under report a memorial was received from the inhabitants of Gunupur that a midwife should be sent there. On inquiry on the spot it was found out that there was no general demand for one, and the matter was left for consideration until there is a generally-expressed wish by the inhabitants of Gunupur.

G.O., dated 1st June 1894, No. 1331.

11. *Vaccination.*—The numbers of the vaccination staff remained the same as in the previous year. Thirteen thousand five hundred and twenty-one cases were vaccinated, of which 11,788 were successful against 14,151 and 12,368, respectively, of the previous year. The percentage of successful cases is 87·2, which is not a satisfactory figure and is slightly worse than that of the previous year. This appears to be due to the poor quality of the lymph supplied; the best percentage 96·7 was attained by the Koraput vaccinator which may be due to the fact that a calf vaccination depôt has its head-quarters there. The worst division was Golgonda, which has, however, improved on last year's percentage. The decrease in the number of cases vaccinated is due to the want of vaccinators for a considerable period in the Special Assistant Agent's division. Mr. Graham urges the necessity of raising the pay of the vaccinators so as to induce a better class of men to take up the posts, failing which he dispairs of effecting any great improvement. Mr. Thornton, the Senior Assistant Agent, has given much attention to this branch of the administration, and some improvement is visible in his division.

During the year the calf depôt at Koraput was worked with fair success by Mr. Daniel the apothecary. Another depôt is under contemplation to be opened at Gunupur, and the necessary information is being gathered for the submission of the proposal to Government.

Verification by the Deputy Inspectors was best in the Senior Assistant Agent's division. The Special Assistant Agent complains, in his vaccination report, of the want of a Deputy Inspector; the defect has been supplied since.

12. *Education.*—Statement No. IX gives the details of educational operations in the Agency during the year. There were 97 schools at the close of the year against 106 in the previous year. The decrease is due to a reduction in the rate of results grants and chiefly occurred in the Senior Assistant Agent's division under results schools, the number having fallen from 51 in 1893–94 to 37 in the year under report. The increase in the Special Assistant Agent's division under salary-results schools is due to the opening of three schools which were temporarily closed during the previous year. During the year under report the training class at Jeypore was transferred to Gunupur, as almost all the teachers in the Special Assistant Agent's division have undergone training. This accounts for the disappearance of the training school in the Special Assistant Agent's division. One salary-result school was opened in the Head Assistant Agent's division at Gemili in the Viravilli Agency. The increase of one result school in the Special Assistant Agent's division calls for no remark. The number of pupils on rolls rose from 2,220 in 1893–94 to 2,236 in 1894–95.

The Lower Secondary school at Gunupur and those at Kotpad and Jeypore produced satisfactory results. Much improvement has been noticed in the progress of the Gunupur school. The scholarships sanctioned for Sowra boys in this school were during the year transferred to the schools at Jaltaru and Ragada, with the result that the attendance of Sowra and Khond boys has increased in these schools by 21.

The work of the Superintendents of Hill schools is fair on the whole. The Gunupur Superintendent, H. B. Padhi, left the department, and the second master of the Gunupur school has been put in his place. A portion of the Special Assistant Agent's division has been placed under him owing to the proximity of the schools there to his head-quarters.

Great difficulty is experienced in securing the services of competent men for the offices of the head and second masters of the Jeypore school. Lately a "semi-B.A." was appointed, but he left the station and was subsequently dismissed for absence without leave.

The Assistant Agents have been asked to take steps for the training of teachers in their respective divisions. Most of the teachers returned as trained in the last year's report have only undergone training in a training institution, but have not qualified themselves for trained teachers' certificates. These teachers have been directed to appear for the examination and obtain the certificates. A few of the teachers who are of old standing and who cannot be expected to obtain a trained teacher's certificate are allowed to qualify themselves for untrained teachers' certificates.

Government remarked in paragraph 6 of G.O., dated 4th September 1894, No. 2150, Judicial, that no reason was assigned for the disappearance of Sowra boys in the Gunupur school. No Sowra boys attended the school since 1892–93 in spite of the inducements in the shape of scholarships. The transfer of the scholarships from this to two other schools in the centre of the Sowra country has therefore been sanctioned by the Director experimentally and apparently with good results as noted above (sub-paragraph 2).

The decrease in the number of pupils belonging to aboriginal tribes has not been explained by the Divisional officers. But it is presumed to be due to the unwillingness of the hillmen to send their boys to a school where instruction is given according to European mode of teaching. They prefer to employ their children in agricultural pursuits to sending them to school.

The Assistant Agents examined all the important schools in their respective divisions. The Educational officers inspected 95 of the 97 schools for results grants.

The Assistant Agents have failed to furnish information as to the number of schools to which results grants were paid. Their attention has been drawn to the omission and the information will be submitted to Government on its receipt.

The amount of results grants paid during the year shows a perceptible decrease. This is due to the non-payment of results grants of the schools examined late in the year since the results grant bills have to pass through so many hands as not to allow of sufficient time for their encashment within the close of the year.

Recently I have had a complaint that the results grants due to the Jeypore school for 1891–92 have not as yet been paid. The Inspecting officers of the Educational department, whose attention I called to this point, explain that it was due to the loss of the bills. Such delays of course add greatly to the already great difficulties experienced in obtaining good masters for Agency schools.

13. *Public Works.*—The works executed during the year under report are of two classes, viz. (1) the works under the Jeypore Estate Engineer, and (2) those under the Assistant Agents. Mr. French was Estate Engineer till the end of the year. The original contract entered into with him for his service in the estate expired on the 10th December 1894.* Before this date he expressed his unwillingness to remain in the service without higher pay and allowances and in the end he was recalled to his place in the Public Works Department† and relieved on the 4th May last. The confusion in which he has left the accounts and the irregularities he committed while in charge have given his successor an immense amount of trouble. This will form the subject of a separate communication. The works executed by him during the period he was Estate Engineer have been reported to Government in detail—*vide* my letter, No. 639, dated 19th June last. I however give hereunder the progress made by him during the year under report:—

* G.O., dated 27th April 1892, No. 804.

† G.O., dated 25th Jan. 1895, No. 200 W.

Work.	Estimate.	Grant for 1894–95.	Expenditure during the year.	Unspent balance.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
NEW WORKS.				
Communications.				
1. Completing Pottangi-Koraput road*	8,700	8,700 0 0	9,214 14 9	514 14 9
Buildings.				
2. First-class Police Station, Jeypore	3,200	860 0 0	402 13 10	457 2 2
REPAIRS.				
Communications.				
3. Itikivalasa-Koraput road	..	19,624 3 2	19,624 3 2	..
Buildings.				
4. Koraput Sub-jail	13,378	4,190 10 6	4,190 10 6	..
5. Improving Police Hospital, Koraput	700	652 0 0	409 6 5	242 8 7
6. Deputy Tahsildar's office and Sub-Jail, Jeypore .	..	2,451 2 1	2,451 2 1	..
7. Reserve Police Lines, Koraput	349	311 0 6	139 4 6	171 11 6

* Excess.

Work No. 1 refers to the completion of the Kerandi bridge for which Rs. 9,744 were sanctioned. Of this amount, Rupees 1,044 is the contribution payable to the Jeypore Estate for the Engineer's services.

G.O., dated 31st Oct. 1894, No. 836, Finl.

Mr. French has therefore exceeded the net grant by Rs. 514–14–9 for which an explanation has been obtained and submitted to Government with a separate letter with my remarks This work seems to have been completed.

The progress made by Mr. French on Works Nos. 2, 5 and 7 is very unsatisfactory as all of them, though in his hands since he joined, still remain incomplete.

These three works as well as No. 1 have been re-transferred to the Public Works Department from the commencement of the current year.* Works Nos. 3, 4 and 6 were provided in the Agency Works budget for 1894–95, the allotments required for the first two being supplemented from the Public Works Department grant. The original allotment sanctioned for No. 3 was Rs. 15,000.† Of this, Rupees 3,000 had to be refunded to the Taluk office, Jeypore. The balance being found insufficient to keep the road in order was supplemented by a transfer of Rs. 2,500 from the reserve and by an additional allotment of Rs. 4,000 sanctioned by Government.‡ With all this Mr. Wolfe-Murray on his way up the ghâts in the early part of February last found the first four miles in a very dangerous condition and transferred Rs. 1,200§ from the grant of the Jeypore Taluk office since the progress on the latter was found at the time much below the mark. Of the total allotment of Rs. 19,700 thus obtained, Rs. 19,624–3–2 were spent, the balance of Rs. 75–12–10 being withdrawn and spent elsewhere within the year. This work also has since been made over to the Public Works Department.

* G.O., dated 25th Jan. 1895, No. 200 W.

† G.O., dated 20th February 1894, No. 424.

‡ G.O., dated 12th January 1895, No. 29.

§ G.O., dated 12th March 1895, No. 230.

Mr. Willock's original estimate for improving the Koraput sub-jail amounted to Rs. 11,878.‖ This was raised by Rupees 1,500. Of this, Rs. 8,014–6–9 were spent on the work in 1893–94 and Rupees 4,190–10–6 in 1894–95. The grant originally sanctioned for it for 1894–95 was only Rs. 3,000, but Mr. French having pressed for an additional allotment, Rs. 1,200 were spared from the Agency grant. Of the total grant a small balance of Rs. 9–5–6 remained unspent at the end of the year, but it was withdrawn and spent otherwise. This has also been transferred to the Public Works Department. The progress on the Taluk office at Jeypore is anything but satisfactory. More than half the allotment to this work for 1894–95 had to be utilized by transfer to works elsewhere. The allotment for 1894–95 was Rs. 4,434¶ (Rs. 1,000 grant made in the budget, Rs. 3,000 refunded from the grant for the Itikivalasa-Koraput road and Rs. 434 transferred from the reserve to meet an increase in the rate paid for sâl wood wrought and put up). Of this, Rs. 2,451–2–1 were spent during the year, the balance being withdrawn and spent elsewhere as stated above. This is also made over to the Public Works Department.

‖ G.O., dated 5th May 1893, No. 921.
G.O., dated 16th Feb. 1894, No. 384-A.

¶ G.O., dated 20th Feb. 1894, No. 424.

Speaking of estate works under Mr. French during the year under report, Mr. Taylor remarks: "I last year reported that in my opinion Mr. French's work, so far as the estate was concerned, was most unsatisfactory and that an Estate Engineer should be employed for estate works alone. Matters did not improve much this year and in the end the material registers were left in considerable confusion. The walls of the hospital which Mr. French promised to complete by March were built, but the building remained unroofed and the brick-in-mud walls of the stables attached to my bungalow were erected. The basement of the new palace was completed throughout and the walls of the Zenana quarters raised to a height of eight feet. The rates fixed for the latter work were unnecessarily high, but cannot be now reduced. Very little was done to the $\frac{2}{3}$rd mile of the road from Mr. Marsh's bungalow to the Estate Engineer's office and until May but little was done on the Jeypore-Borigumna road. The estimate seems to have been carelessly prepared and no section or levels of the road placed on record." On the whole the employment of Mr. French on Government and Jeypore works together has not been a success in any way.

14. I pass on the works under the Assistant Agents.

The total amount available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,11,863, of which the Government contributed Rs. 75,160 and private parties Rs. 36,703 as detailed below:—

Government.

Particulars.	Amount.
	Rs.
Sanctioned for Government works	46,000
Special grant to Pârvatîpuram-Rayaghada road	5,000
Do. for Itikivalasa-Koraput road	15,000
Do. for Koraput Sub-jail	3,000
Do. allotted for contribution payable to Jeypore Estate for Engineer's services on the last two works ..	2,160
Additional allotment sanctioned for Itikivalasa-Koraput road—*vide* G.O., No. 29, dated 19th January 1895	4,000
Total ..	75,160

Estates.

Contribution from the Jeypore Estate	24,000
Sanctioned by the Board of Revenue for the Pârvatîpuram-Rayaghada road from the funds of the Jeypore Estate	11,703
Contribution from the Kurapam Estate	1,000
Total ..	36,703
Grand Total ..	1,11,863

Of this sum, Rs. 1,06,469–9–10 were spent within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,393–6–2. But of this, Rs. 3,301–13–6 forming a portion of Rs. 11,703 given by the Board of Revenue for the Rayaghada road has been carried to account for the current year, as it would not lapse till the end of June 1895, being an estate grant and drawn on from time to time and not a lump contribution credited to Government. A balance of Rs. 2,091–8–8 out of the grant of Rs. 3,000 made for supervision lapsed at the end of the year, the Assistant Agents having by mistake debited the cost of establishments entertained by them for supervising the works to the respective works. Steps have been taken to prevent such mistakes during the current year.

15. The important works that require special description with reference to paragraph 8 of G.O., No. 1932, dated 22nd Sepetmber 1893, are the following:—

Number and name of work.	Expenditure up to the end of last year.	Expenditure during the year.	Probable cost.	Date of completion.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1. Pârvatîpuram-Rayaghada road ..	10,927 12 11	13,401 2 6	45,691 0 7	Cannot be stated definitely.
2. Kotpad-Bustar road	1,905 0 9	1,976 1 6	1,500 0 0	Will be completed during the current year.
3. Ranigedda-Singapur road	....	1,299 0 10	Not known.	Cannot be stated.
4. Koraput-Lakshmipur road ..	....	750 0 0	Do.	Do.
5. Sembliguda-Lakshmipur road ..	....	750 0 0	Do.	Do.
6. Boipariguda-Ramagiri road ..	1,997 12 4	1,999 14 5	....	Completed.
7. Ranigedda ghât	5,429 12 7	2,028 10 10	2,000 0 0	Will be completed during the current year.

The grants made for other works are merely for their maintenance.

16. *New Works—Communications.*—The progress made on the Pârvatîpuram-Rayaghada road is fully described in Mr. Thornton's report herein enclosed, and Mr. Wolfe-Murray who inspected it in November 1894 also speaks of it to some extent in his notes. A full report was made to Government (*vide* Mr. Wolfe-Murray's letter, T.F.D., No. 11, dated 15th December 1894), and the Government remarked that the progress made was satisfactory. The road is progressing satisfactorily under an overseer; but the Engineer in charge of the bridge and the culverts having since

G.O., No. 155, dated 23rd January 1895.

resigned, the progress has not of late been as rapid as was hoped in that branch of the work. Steps are being taken to get a new engineer who will begin work after the rains. Besides the above road, the following new works were executed during the year:—

(1) Kotpad-Bustar road.
(2) Ranigedda-Singapur road.
(3) Koraput-Lakshmipur road.
(4) Sembliguda Lakshmipur road.
(5) Boipariguda-Ramagiri road.
(6) Road from the western side of Bodderu to the market place at Lakshmipur.

Subject to the general principle work No. 1 is being made from Government funds as it comes under the category of arterial roads. A distance of about 6 miles was laid out during the year in addition to the 5 miles made in 1893–94. There is still a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to meet the Bustar frontier and this will be completed during the current year. No. 6 is also a Government work and was completed.

All the rest are intended for the development of the Jeypore country. Boipariguda-Ramagiri road was completed, but will only become really useful beyond the saw mills when the Kolab bridge is finished. Plans and estimates for this work are now under preparation by the Engineer of the Jeypore Estate. The other works have been taken in hand during the year and some progress made with the money allotted for them. They will be continued this year. A rough estimate for converting into a cart road the Lammasingi ghât road was prepared and submitted to Government since the close of the year, but the Government has directed that it should lie over for the present as no Public Works Department officer was available to check it on the spot.

17. *New Works—Buildings.*—Seven new rest-houses of the usual description were constructed. The Gunupur Deputy Tahsildar's cutcherry sanctioned in G.O., No. 922, Judicial, dated 5th May 1893, has not been commenced yet.

18. *Repairs—Communications.*—All the through communications have been repaired and kept in good order. Mr. Taylor reports that the Koraput-Jeypore road was in fair order and that Jeypore-Malkanagiri section of the Jeypore-Motur road was repaired throughout, the portion further on being cleared and cut as usual. The ghât portion of the Malkanagiri-Kondakamberi road was also repaired. The Nandapur bridle-path was completed with the exception of the bridge which is still to be constructed. About 6 furlongs of the Ranigedda ghât have been gravelled and metalled leaving 2 furlongs for the current year. The Itikivalasa-Koraput road has been dealt with in paragraph 13 *supra*. All the roads in the other divisions have been maintained with their usual grants and are reported to be in good order with the exception of the Kurapam-Gunupur road which is under the charge of the Deputy Tahsildar of Gunupur. The Senior Assistant Agent attributes its state to the neglect of the Deputy Tahsildar who has been warned to take immediate steps to put it in proper order.

19. *Repairs—Buildings.*—The progress made on the Koraput sub-jail and the Taluk office, Jeypore, has been fully dealt with in paragraph 13 *supra*. The other repairs were of the usual description and call for no remark. The Government buildings at Koraput are kept in good order.

20. *Contribution.*—Rupees 2,160 were originally sanctioned by Government as a contribution to the Jeypore Estate for the engineer's services on the Itikivalasa-Koraput road and the Koraput sub-jail; but as the allotments of these works were increased and the Jeypore Taluk office was placed under the same Engineer, the contribution had to be increased to Rs. 3,288–0–4. The excess amount was met from savings elsewhere.

21. *Supervision.*—As has already been reported in paragraph 14 *supra*, Rupees 2,091–8–8 have lapsed out of the grant of Rs. 3,000 made for the year.

22. Besides assisting with contribution the Government works above described, the Jeypore Estate executed the following works from its own funds:—

(1) Narainapatnam road.
(2) Road from Mr. Marsh's bungalow to the junction of the Nowrangapur-Malkanagiri road.
(3) Jeypore-Borigumma road.

Work No. 1.—The original estimate, amounted to Rs. 10,500, which was supplemented by Rs. 500 for establishment and other charges. Of this, Rs. 2,105–0–3 were spent in 1893–94 and Rs. 4,503–11–5 in 1894–95. The services of a good overseer have been obtained for the work and the road was nearly completed by the end of June.

On the principle approved in G.O., No. 769, dated 14th April 1893, the Board of Revenue sanctioned in its Proceedings, Nos. 3655 and 6285, dated 3rd July and 13th November 1894, respectively Rs. 2,093 and Rs. 52,996 for works Nos. 2 and 3 respectively for improving the bad portions thereon. Both the works are progressing under the supervision of the Estate Engineer. The former has since been supplemented by an additional allotment of Rs. 407.

Mr. Wolfe-Murray directed the Senior Assistant Agent to survey a line from Narainapatnam on to Sembliguda with a view to connect the former with the capital. Mr. Thornton, accompanied by Mr. Conn, the Overseer, went over the route as far as Yeripikota and roughly estimated the cost of making a road including masonry works at Rs. 50,000. Mr. Thornton does not recommend its adoption, as the country that most needs opening is to the north of Narainapatnam towards Kalahandi, since it is by that route that the Central Provinces traffic comes down.

Just before his departure Mr. Willock in the early part of 1894 directed that a line should be traced to Singapore from a point on the Pârvatîpuram-Central Provinces road in preference to the existing one from Komlalapeta, as this latter is intercepted by several big ghâts and ravines entailing a large expenditure in masonry works. A line has accordingly been marked and the Rajah of Jeypore has promised to take up the road after he takes charge of the estate and has gained some knowledge of its affairs.

23. *Sanitation.*—Statement No. XI gives the details on this subject. The amount allotted in the sanctioned budget under this head is Rs. 3,350. A sum of Rs. 180–3–6 was allotted from the reserve for the conservancy of Kristnadevipeta, a village at the foot of the ghâts where there is a largely frequented weekly market. The whole allotment of Rs. 3,530–3–6 was spent during the year against Rs. 3,300 in the previous year. Statement No. XI shows how the money was spent. The Assistant Agent's reports on this subject contain little information.

24. *Abkâri.*—Statement No. XII gives details of the abkâri revenue. During the year under report the Gunupur and Koraput farms were rented out as usual. Mr. Willock desired to introduce the system of separate sale of shops throughout the Agency in view of effecting a reduction in the number of shops; but the renters of the two farms requested the Board of Revenue that they might be allowed another year on the understanding (1) that they would close such shops as the Collector might order, being allowed a reduction of the rents actually realized from them during the year 1893–94 *less* 15 per cent. for cost of collection and (2) that the Collector might fix a minimum rent under which no shop should be licensed and take such steps as might be expedient with reference to local considerations towards effecting a reduction in the number of shops. Their request was approved by Government. The Golgonda farm was administered on the amani system throughout the year.

G.O., dated 31st January 1894, No. 400.
" " 23rd February 1894, No. 789.

The Gunupur farm was leased out for Rs. 51,780 against Rs. 54,000 of the previous year, and the Koraput farm for Rs. 8,691 against Rs. 9,000. The decrease was due to the closing of 118 shops in the Gunupur farm and 38 shops in the Koraput farm under the conditions abovementioned. A firm of five traders of Gunupur applied for the lease of the farm after it had been rented out to Messrs. Repley and Co. and offered to pay Rs. 10,000 over the rent paid by the latter. They were told to renew their application this year if they wished to do so.

The demand of the areas in which shops are separately sold during the year was Rs. 32,615 against Rs. 27,244 in the preceding year. The increase was due partly to the management of the Golgonda Agency under this system for the first time, and partly to keen competition for shops. There was a decrease in the number of shops in the taluks of Jeypore and Nowrangapur as was anticipated by Mr. Willock. The total demand (arrear and current) amounted to Rs. 93,086, of which Rs. 91,436 were collected during the year and Rs. 1,650 since; Rs. 111 being written off the accounts under G.Os., Nos. 1320 and 5042, dated 2nd April and 21st December 1894, respectively.

25. *Opium.*—The exclusive privilege of supplying opium was given to renter Hemraz Ram Lal Sahukar for Rs. 22,500 on the authority conveyed in Board's Proceedings, No. 44, Mis., dated 3rd January 1894, on condition of his selling the drug to licensed vendors at three tolas per rupee and of opening depôts for the purpose of supply at the places specified by the Collector.

Under G.O., dated 20th July 1888, No. 493, opium shops in the Agency tracts were sold by auction in places where the consumption exceeded 3,000 tolas per annum, and where it varied between 1,000 and 3,000 tolas, licenses were given on payment of fixed fees. Free licenses were also issued in the case of shops in which the consumption fell below 1,000 tolas per annum.

Under this system 96 licenses were issued during the year—78 on the result of auctions, 16 for fixed license fees and two free. There is a decrease of two shops under last year's number due to the want of bidders for two shops in the Special Assistant Agent's Division. The rental of the shops sold and granted on fixed fees during the year amounted to Rs. 20,599 against Rs. 20,167 in the preceding year. The increase was due to (1) competition at the sales and (2) some shops which had been given on fixed fees in the previous year having been either sold by auction or given on the maximum rate of fixed fees instead of at the minimum in consideration of increase in sales.

The total demand of the year on account of both the supply and vend monopolies was Rs. 43,099, of which Rs. 41,325 were collected within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,774 at its close; of which Rs. 1,743 have since been collected and the balance will be collected or written off early.

The total quantity consumed during the year amounted to lb. 7,928 against lb. 8,454 in the previous year, showing a decrease of lb. 526. In Gunupur, Jeypore and Viravilli taluks there was a slight increase. There was a large decrease in the Malkanagiri, Padwa, Golgonda and Srungavarapukota taluks. That in the first three taluks appears to be the effect of the abolition of the cheap rate at which opium was sold in these tracts up to the end of 1892–93. Opium was sold during the year by the supply monopolist at 3 tolas per rupee to the shopkeepers who sold it to consumers at $2\frac{1}{2}$ tolas per rupee.

Board's Proceedings, dated 16th February 1893, No. 627, Mis.

26. Statement No. XIV gives details of the Agency revenue from all sources. The figures entered against sub-item No. 1 of land revenue represent the annual peishcush and Kotpad quit-rent paid by the Jeypore Estate; those entered against sub-items Nos. 2 and 3 represent the revenue derived from the hill muttas and other Agency villages in the Golgonda and Palkonda taluks. The demand shown under land revenue is that of the fasli year, and the balances are those existing on 31st March 1895, which accounts for their being so heavy. These have been reduced nearly by half up to the end of June last, and steps are being taken for the realization of the uncollected amounts.

Forest revenue I have left blank as it is said to be impossible to discriminate between what comes from the Agency and what from the ordinary tracts. The current year's demand from all sources under this head is Rs. 22, 554 against Rupees 22,662. This shows a decrease of Rs. 108 accounted for by the inclusion of four villages in the Palkonda Agency in an adjoining forest reserve, by the non-inclusion of prohibitory assessment charged on lands encroached upon and to a little extent by causes which require no detailed description. The other items call for no remarks.

27. *Wild Animals.*—One hundred and forty-four persons were killed by wild animals against 154 in the previous year and 139 in 1892–93. One hundred and thirteen of these deaths occurred in the Special Assistant Agent's Division. The Tentukkunti man-eater in the Nowrangapur taluk for the destruction of which a special reward of Rs. 400 was sanctioned was not killed during the year, but has since been destroyed at a beat organized by Mr. Taylor. A man-eater is reported to be lurking about the Bissemkatak taluk. The one reported last year to be harassing the Gudem country near Pedavalasa for which a special reward was offered is reported by Mr. Elwin to have been killed in the Nadgole hills. Thirty-one tigers were killed during the year against 34 in the previous year. There was an increase in the number of panthers and a small decrease in the number of other wild animals killed. The total sum distributed as rewards amounted to Rs. 6,266 against Rs. 5,983 in the preceding year.

G.O., dated 1st September 1894, No. 3417.

28. *Taluk Officers and Establishments.*—Mr. Wolfe-Murray inspected all the taluk offices except those at Padwa and Malkanagiri. All the Deputy Tahsildars are reported to be working satisfactorily except D. Chellapatirau of Gunupur. He is warned to be more careful in his work. Mr. Thornton recommended in consideration of the very malarious climate of Bissemkatak and the highly satisfactory manner in which the Deputy Tahsildar D. Parasuramayya Naidu conducted his work, that he should be allowed to draw the full rate of the pay sanctioned for his appointment. Mr. Wolfe-Murray left a note that he should be so recommended in this report and this I do now. I beg therefore that the Government may be pleased to give him the concession as was the case with his brother Deputy Tahsildars of Gunupur, Rayaghada and Malkanagiri.

NOTE.

My first visit to the Agency tracts was to settle some disputes at Anantagiri in connection with certain forest regulations issued by Mr. Paterson who is in charge of the forests of the Maharajah of Vizianagram as well as of his coffee.

2. Mr. Paterson had taken away some few of the privileges of the hill men and had not sufficiently impressed on them what was to be given them in their stead. On July 8th I ordered them to assemble at Anantagiri and doing the 40 miles from Vizianagram to Anantagiri on the previous day I found no difficulty in settling everything satisfactorily, all of which I placed on record. No dispute has occurred since. The Anantagiri ghât was in very fair order and I could ride up most of it at 7 miles an hour. The coffee of which plant I have of course great experience was looking uncommonly well. There is no reason why these hills should not be covered with coffee, except one, the labour difficulty. Now the railway is open Government should invite European enterprise to the Gudem hills of Golgonda, which are their own property, which are only 24 miles by a fair road from a railway station—Narsapatam road—and 60 from the sea-port of Vizagapatam, which grow excellent coffee and up which a cart road is I believe to be made. Here as elsewhere labour is the only difficulty, but enterprise if duly forewarned can conquer that as it can all other difficulties for virgil remarks *Improbus Labor omnia vinci.*

3. The heavy weather prevented me leaving Waltair till November 12th, 1894, and Párvatípuram 90 miles was reached next day, the rivers being crossed with difficulty. Leaving Párvatípuram with Mr. Thornton, Senior Assistant Agent, on the 16th Rayaghada (30 miles) was reached next day. A full report on both divisions of the road and the bridge was sent to Government some days after—*vide* my letter, T.F.D. No. 11 of 15th December 1894. The crops in the Rayaghada valley were not good; the gingelly poor and the ragi and samai indifferent.

4. The road northwards to Balaga (21 miles) was much of it excellent and there are few difficulties. At Balaga the half-brother of the late Tat Rajah of Bissemkatak came to meet us; he suffers from disease. Between Balaga and Bissemkatak Mr. Willock had proposed two diversions: one is a good one, a mile long and by it two bad nullahs are avoided; the other Mr. Willock had not seen himself, but sent the overseer over it. He estimated it to cost Rs. 15,500. Mr. Thornton and self

examined the greater part of it; it is a fearful country and quite hopeless; and it will be far preferable to make a road dam or culvert over the two nullahs which cross the road.

5. I found Bissemkatak town said by the way to be the most unhealthy place in Jeypore to have extended since I last was there in 1882 I think and much jungle cleared, but already here our camp began to suffer from fever.

6. From Bissemkatak to Kutragada, 12 miles north, carts do this part with difficulty; there are two very steep nullahs which require sloping. The Jeypore Estate might well improve this. The crops were better here. At Bodilimma, a large village four miles north of Bissemkatak, some energetic Agent may found a new Bissemkatak. A fine open healthy site in a parklike country with plenty water and wells could easily be dug; it is however off the main line of communication to the Central Provinces. From Kutragada we went on to Jagadalpore. Here the season was good. We saw the Patro (Kamalalochana Patro) here. His brother Viswanadha Patro had given some trouble. I settled what disputes there were and sent Viswanadha Patro with his family of wife, mother, son and sister to Gunupur with an increase of Rs. 15 per month allowed him by Kamalalochana Patro. The latter is extremely anxious his brother should not come nearer to him than Gunupur; he used to be at Párvatípuram. On my return to Bissemkatak I found an excellent spring, dug it out and ordered it to be fenced in and kept clean. The town people will not go so far for this water, but it will do well for the Agent's camp; it is about a quarter of a mile from the camping ground across the two streams to the north-west. It is well to put the fact of there being good water there on record. On November 24th I held a chit of Khonds at Bissemkatak. About 150 came from Rajabijji, Dangusurada, Korlaghati and Chendrapuram. All looked well, had had a good year and there were no complaints. None wore the picturesque feather head dresses they used to carry in my younger days. Their Patros are said to be losing their influence among them. Cloths and razais were distributed.

7. At Bissemkatak I examined the hospital and sub-jail; the attendance at the former is fair, averaging twenty daily. Godowns should I think be built for officers' servants in places like Bissemkatak. The thermometer there in the touring season is down to 45° or lower, and a raw mist full of malaria no doubt often lasts till 9 A.M. A tent in the heavy due is absolutely no protection at all.

8. From Bissemkatak we marched to Durgi, 17 miles across a picturesque and hilly country, a difficult country, but carts travelled it. Thence next day we reached Ramannaguda down the pass over rocky slopes and a ghât with a fair-sized river to cross several times. The road is bad for carts and attention should be given to it, as this route forms an important means of communication between the Gunupur and Bissemkatak valleys.

9. From Ramannaguda to Gunupur the road is fair except for some stoney places near the former. For miles near Gunupur the country is an open plain well cultivated. Here it has been settled to build a new taluk cutcherry, the old cutcherry to be formed into a police hospital. I found plantain trees round the rain-gauge—a sight that would horrify Miss Pogson—but a new and open site has been selected at the new cutcherry. From the bungalow here there was formerly a beautiful view up the river valley for 40 miles, but the industrious gardener of the bungalow had grown sugar-cane right up to the walls of the bungalow for his own profit and thereby spoiled it. The contents of his garden were rapidly consumed by our elephants. Other persons have also planted sugar-cane on the river bank all round close to the bungalow, an unhealthy practice; but it shows how Gunupur is increasing in importance. It is the best and healthiest town in Jeypore and I have strongly advised the Rajah to visit it.

10. The hospital at Gunupur is doing well. There is a magnificent school-house built by the Department of Public Works on a fine site high above the river bank. Here I assembled all the towns-people to see the prize-giving. We had an English dialogue done by the students and I spoke to those assembled on the merit and necessity of education for their children.

11. At Gunupur also I had a bhet of Khonds from Chendrapore. They complained the Ganjám people of Pedda Kimedi came over and cultivated their lands. I wrote to the Ganjám Agent about it. His reply is under reference to the Dewan of Jeypore.

12. On December 1st we visited Puttasingi in the centre of the Sowrah Hills. The ghât is now much improved since I was there in 1883 and is easily rideable. Cultivation has also much extended since then. The Pax Britannica has made the Sowrahs quite peaceful and they live in a wonderful country—magnificent paddy in the valleys, mohwa trees thousands, and the hills covered not with jungle grass as is the case with most hills in India, but with splendid cholum 12 to 15 feet high. At Puttasingi I held a bhet, it being the harvest season not all the gomangoes (headmen) came in. There were no grievances and cloths were distributed as usual. The Dewan of Jeypore accompanied us up here by the way and throughout this tour. Even here civilisation progresses and all the women came before us with their breasts covered, whereas formerly they preferred beauty unadorned. I found no vaccinator had been here of late years, but our vaccinators were with us and did forty children on the spot. Each child when done was allowed to dip its hand into a tray of beads and take away all it could grasp, much to the delight of all on-lookers. There was not the least opposition to vaccination. The vaccinator remained behind to work and all the gomangoes were ordered to assist him.

13. At Jaltaru, near the foot of the ghât to the Sowrah Hills, we examined the school. There are four or five Sowrah boys there to whom I gave a rupee as encouragement. I also assembled the villagers and exhorted them to avail themselves of the school there. A school might well be opened at Puttasingi. Jaltaru is rather far for Sowrah boys to come to.

14. From Gunupur we made a long march direct to Kurapam, 26 miles outside the Agency. The condition of parts of the road reflect discredit on D. Chalapati Row, the Sub-Magistrate of Gunupur, who does not devote sufficient attention to this part of his work, though he is good at building culverts. We returned to Párvatípuram on the 4th December, having left it on the 16th November, halted there for a few days and on 8th December started off to inspect the Narrainpatam road.

15. *Párvatípuram to Narrainparam Road.*—There is no road from Párvatípuram to this place as before one gets to the jungle 3 miles or so from the former place it is nothing but paddy fields. The Local Fund Board should see to it. Alamanda, ten miles, is the first stage. A difficult ghât commences at Battivalasa, five miles out. It is stony, narrow and difficult; and the slope to the first stream before the river is crossed is also bad. The rest of the road to Alamanda is easy. The new work beyond Alamanda was in progress under Mr. Conn, senior, the road is good up to Kotturpetta, but culverts were not yet built, though some are required. It was then expected by June to complete the road between Alamanda and Narayanapatam. The old road crossed the river twenty times. Halting at Bandigam, a particularly poisonous camp I think by the way, we went over the new trace to Narrainpatam. Between these two places the new trace crosses the river once only by an easy ford instead of thirteen times over long rocky fords as the old one did. After crossing the one ford at Kumbari the country is flat and easy to the south till the ghât turning westwards to Narrainapatam is reached; this is but small and is approached by an easy saddle though the ground is stony. There will be little difficulty in running a railway from Párvatípuram to Narrainpatam by this route, and Mr. Thornton at my desire followed a path on south-west of Narrainpatam right up to the higher plateau of Jeypore. This he will himself describe; but, I fear, it will be too rough for a railway. I returned to Párvatípuram on the 10th having been by now 22 days in the Agency and enjoyed excellent health all the time, though my camp suffered.

16. In January 1895 being at Palkonda on various business, I inspected the road through the Sitampeta pass close up to that place. In 1883 I had made this into a temporary carriage road for Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff. Since those days I found that good solid Irish bridges have been built of masonry, and the road is now an excellent cart road in good order. It is very gratifying to see everywhere such improvements marking British administration. I visited a village or two

among the hills, and found no vaccinator had been there. I exhorted the people about it and they expressed their willingness. I wrote to the Principal Assistant Agent to take a vaccinator with him into the hills and vaccinate, I myself having to leave for an Uriya examination at Părvatípuram. These jungles of Palkonda look to me far thinner than they were twelve years ago, but they are said to be growing up again under reservation. There was a cattle-eating tiger haunting this locality close to the Palkonda village, but I was too busy to go after him.

17. *February*, 2*nd*.—I left Waltair this day and reached Sálúru, 38 miles by rail and 34 by road, the same evening. Detained in Sálúru by Agency sessions cases which met me there, and the disputes of the Sálúru Ranis about the affairs of that estate. I did not leave Sálúru till the morning of the 7th instant. On this day I rode from Sálúru to Rallagedda, 21 miles, and drove on 21 miles more to Semliguda where I halted for the night. The local fund road from Sálúru to Itikavalasa, five miles, has been grossly neglected for years past and was in bad order. Rain had fallen on February 6th evening and lessened the evils of its dust somewhat. The first four miles of ghât was so bad in parts that I wired * to Government for money to remedy it, Rs. 1,200; the whole of this part is on the slope and requires constant handling; the holes would be enough to break a loaded cart coming down the hill into them. After the first rise of four miles, the ghât is more level and approaching Sunki, nine miles from the foot, it is fair and from Sunki up to Rallagedda, 16 miles, it is very fair indeed as also onwards to Pottanghi (23) and beyond there is little to cavil at. Carts were drawn up in twentys and thirtys at the road side and the traffic is evidently very heavy. The whole way from Pottanghi to Semliguda ($36\frac{1}{2}$) is very fair; but the last three miles before Semliguda are not very good. The country is everywhere eminently adapted for road-making and the outworks of Kerandi bridge are nearly finished. On 8th February I marched from Semliguda to Koraput where I met Mr. Taylor, Mr. Lindsay, Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Graham, Special Assistant Agent, and also Mr. French, Estates' Engineer. The road between these two is not so good, ruts appear and also holes which compelled me now and again to get near a walk in driving.

* Government were not asked for this amount, but it was transferred from the allotment made for the Deputy Tahsildar's office, Jeypore.

(Signed) L. C. MILLER,
Ag. Agent to the Governor.

18. *Buildings inspected at Koraput.*—These are all progressing fairly, some under Mr. Taylor and some under Mr. French, the Estate Engineer. The school is not progressing well, only fourteen pupils. Vaccination not good. Directed Special Assistant Agent's attention to these particulars.

19. *February*, 10*th*.—Marched from Koraput to Jeypore (twelve miles). The road is under Mr. Taylor; it is fair; but the ghât three and a half miles at the Jeypore and is somewhat rough.

20. *February*, 11*th*.—Inspected the buildings and works in progress at Jeypore. Good work done at the palace under a contractor, Manasingh. Jeypore is a very dusty and dirty place. Saw the new police station standing with cracked walls; ordered one wall to be pulled down and rebuilt. Mr. French was away when this was done. Cracks are probably owing to an old well underneath. Sub-Magistrate's office is also under repair. The Rajah's foot-guard is remarkably well turned out and drilled very well under an old Subadar Sepoy officer. The hospital is a mere dark thatched hut. the new hospital is progressing; it is too small I think. I visited the school where inspection was going on, it has 76 pupils and is well attended. The Sowar's horses and the estate elephants all look well.

21. *February*, 12*th*.—Drove to Kolah for Mattupada, a bad river to deal with; high mud banks; a bridge could be easily made; crossed in a boat; road indifferent; very fair after river; an open and cultivated country; after Baiparigoda a jungle all the way and road good.

22. *February*, 13*th and* 14*th*—*Saw Mills.*—Carefully inspected saw mills at work, many imperfections in machinery duly described in my letter to the Board. Mr. Hopkins seems to know work well and overcomes the imperfections. Inspected jungles to west and south of the mills, plenty sal timber; entire forest open and easy of access, being fairly level, free from stones and rocks.

23. *February*, 15*th*.—Returned to Jeypore en-route for a march to the north-west and Nowrangapur.

24. *February*, 16*th*.—Halt at Jeypore. Saw the Jeypore estate's reserve, 48 strong, put through their drill (companys); manual and firing exercises very good; reflects much credit on their officer, a pensioned Subadar of a native regiment.

25. *February*, 17*th p.m.*—Marched 18 miles to Bobbia. A fair cart road over a flat country with much paddy in it. Now all dry.

26. *February*, 18*th and* 19*th*.—Halted at Bobbia; the jungles round contain poor sâl and no good timber. Evenings showery and thundery.

27. *February*, 20*th*.—Arrived in Kotpad. The country for several miles round is all flat and open; cultivated with paddy with a few topes. Saw the large granaries here. Mr. Taylor has built a fine, new one with corrugated iron roof for the estate and is building another. Inspected road to Bustar and went across the frontier. No boundary marks visible on the ground that I could see. Examined the school; many of the boys away at Jeypore for examination. Did not see division hospital. Dr. Gloyer remained two days. Dr. Gloyer, the padre physician, has 17 to 70 patients daily here.

28. *February*, 23*rd*.—Marched from Kotpad across the Indravati river to Chinchunda, six miles. All fertile and cultivated. Tobacco, sugarcane, castor-oil and wheat along the river, which was two feet deep and plenty of water.

29. *February*, 24*th*.—Marched from Chinchunda where there is a large colony of the pelican ibis now breeding. They are held sacred by the people.

30. *Kotegam*, 24*th and* 25*th*.—Jungle about here is better; plenty sal and as one gets nearer the Bastar frontier it improves; the country is more undulating; tents pitched in a splendid tope; maximum thermometer to-day in a tent 76° cloudy.

31. *February*, 26*th*.—Marched for Kotagam west and north-west to Singasari near Bustar border. Fair forest of sâl in parts with swamps in between, 13 miles.

32. *February*, 27*th and* 28*th*.—At Singasari forests good; the country undulating; shot a bull bison and swamp deer.

33 *March*, 1*st*—*Singasari.*—Visited the forests round the hill of Suini wrongly shown as Suint on the map. Forest is fair.

34. *March*, 2*nd*—*Singasari to Dabugam* viâ *Boregam.*—Dabugam is on main road to Omerkote; country much cultivated; tigers used to abound here, but they are few now. Vaccination done better.

35. *March*, 4*th*—*Dabugam to Papadahan le, twelve miles.*—At the latter Mr. Tapp, Forester, is selecting reserves and demarcating them. We stopped two days inspecting them; the trees (sâl) are fair. In the temple here I found beautiful stone; it appears like marble said to come from the hills near Nowrangapur.

36. *March*, 7*th and* 8*th*.—Marched to Nowrangapur, nine miles. Inspected school, 28 pupils, sub-jail, police station and taluk cutcherry. The latter is the worst cutcherry I have ever seen, a mere mud hut wretchedly lighted and ventilated with very high verandah and very low roof. The police station is a much better edifice; the hospital also is pucca built and patients are increasing. The sub-jail and treasury are also mud buildings with thatched roofs and the former is most insecure. This place calls badly for a new cutcherry and sub-jail than any other. It is a rising place, the country round open and well cultivated with five topes. The Indravati river close by is capable of irrigating through channels the whole country, but it wants a skilled Engineer. Water communications could be made by locks; it runs through 40 or 50 miles of the plain of Jeypore, for two-thirds of Jeypore is not, as most think, a hilly country but a very flat plain along which one may go for days without seeing a hill.

37. *March*, 9*th*.—Rode from Nowrangapur to Jeypore, 28 miles. Road very dusty and very bad about Borigumma; large stones left in places which should be removed. Mr. Taylor drove in hurry from Borigumma, 13 miles. The country about the latter is rapidly being reduced to the treeless state of the Koraput plateau, it is too late to do anything now except reboise.

38. *March, 10th and 11th—Jeypore.*—Saw the Rajah and settled about the saw mills and a new Engineer. The Rajah looks quite grown up. Bridges and works here are not progressing well at all. Mr. French is absent.

39. *March, 12th—Jeypore to Pottanghi, 42 miles.*—Road very fair. Inspected cutcherry and sub-jail. In the garden here I find strawberries and pine apples growing in the same bed. Excellent raspberries are on the hills, of a golden colour; the bushes look like yellow brambles which in England they call blackberries. Saw Monsieur Payrand, who has been out here many years; the people, he says, will not grow two crops, too much troubling they get quite enough to live on from one; river water is amply available for a second crop all about here, though this is the driest season of the year. Mr. Marsh by the way gave me some excellent potatoes grown in Jeypore equal to those of Ootacamund; this place could supply all the East Coast with good vegetables, especially when the rail comes to Salúr, 24 miles off. Inspected school. Only six boys owing to the holy festival being on. There are never more than ten. Messrs. Graham, Lindsay and Thomas met me here.

40. As to vaccination not much difficulty is felt here. I impressed on Mr. Graham the necessity of this and of schools, and he has been attacking the former.

41. I remained at Pottanghi for 13th, 14th and 15th to allow a camp to come up and pass on below the ghât for my journey down.

42. I left Pottanghi on the 16th at 3 A.M., and riding by moonlight down Turner's ghât, which is in excellent condition to Salúr, 26 miles, I concluded an Agency Sessions Case at Ramabhadrapuram and left in the afternoon for Vizianagram which I reached about 6 P.M., and got in by train for Waltair that evening having done over 100 miles in the day. The half-yearly inspection report of the Treasury due to the Accountant-General on March 15th caused me to hurry in. On this tour I spent 38 days in the Agency tracts which, added to 22 days spent in the Párvatípuram division and 5 at Anantagiri and Palakonda, make a total of 2 months and 5 days. On none of these occasions did I suffer any inconvenience to health from the malarious climate neither in the hills themselves nor afterwards when I returned to the sea coast.

From E. L. THORNTON, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam District, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Camp Waltair, 11th June 1895, No. T. C.-Ex. 1.

1892

I have the honour to submit herewith my report on the administration of the Agency tracts in this division for the official year 1894–95 together with the usual returns prescribed in G.O., dated 1st April 1894, No. 648. The year has been distinguished by no event of particular importance; there has been no approach to a fituri of any sort, and the main point of interest is the progress that has been made in the Central Provinces road from Chollapadam and in the new earthwork road between Narayanapatnam and Párvatípuram. I have been in charge of the division myself the whole year.

2. *Statement No. II.*—I have made ten tours and have spent 89 days in camp. The minimum prescribed by Government (90 days) would have been completed had it not been that extraordinarily heavy rains curtailed the tour I made with the Acting Agent in the cold weather. Moreover, I never halted at a place merely for the sake of putting in an extra day, but made as long marches as I could. A prescribed minimum seems to me to have its disadvantages, in that it often leads to waste of time, just to make up the required period. I accompanied the Agent on one tour right through the division, but the bulk of my tours were devoted to visits of inspection to the two important roads that are under construction in the division. These inspections, however, took me to a very large number of villages in out-of-the-way places.

3. My first tour was to Rayaghada and Balaga. I desired to inspect the work done on the Rayaghada-Chollapadam road, and also to visit a trace made by the overseer Ramanujam Mudalyar in accordance with orders passed by Mr. Willock before he left the district between Balaga and Bissemkatack.

I found that very little work had been done on the Rayaghada road. Of the traces made by Ramanujam Mudalyar, one was circuitous and expensive, but the other, a diversion of a little over a mile from the main road seemed to me worth making, and I recommended its construction to the Agent. Between Rayaghada and Balaga I halted at Tampara and noticed that the bungalow was built very low and on the edge of the tank. Though cool and shady this must be a veritable fever trap in wet weather. This year I have obtained funds from the Agent for removing it to a higher level. My next tour was to Narayanapatnam for the purpose of examining work done by Mr. Rosario, the then Overseer. On my way out I heard that he had died at Párvatípuram the night before I started. I continued, however, to Narayanapatnam in order to start Ramanujam Mudalyar whom I asked the Agent to appoint. The school at Narayanapatnam was closed for the vacation. I went on to Waltair in July to appear for the Uriya examination in which I was successful. I find a colloquial knowledge of Uriya very useful both in Agency tours and in hearing Agency cases.

4. My third tour was to Rayaghada to inspect the road. The rains being in full swing (August 27th—September 2nd), I had full opportunity of seeing what parts of the Chollapadam-Rayaghada road stood in need of immediate work and gave the necessary orders to the Sub-Engineer and the new Agency overseer. I inspected the hospital at Rayaghada and found there was only a third class hospital assistant. In accordance with my representations to the District Surgeon that a more experienced man ought to be in charge of an important station like Rayaghada, a hospital assistant of longer experience has since been appointed. The Amin told me on this occasion at Rayaghada that the crops in his Thana had better prospects this year than they had had for sometime past. His forecasts were pretty accurate, as except for gingelly which was a failure almost everywhere, the year's outturn of crops was very good. Two persons complained to me of being ill-treated by the police, but on enquiry I found the complaints were false. I found a large ant-hill in the school-house and ordered it to be removed. The sanitation of Rayaghada had distinctly improved since my last visit. I attribute this to the conservancy establishment which used to be under the Medical officer, having been taken over by the Deputy Tahsildar.

5. My next tour was to Bandagam to inspect the Narayanapatnam road. Ramanujam Mudalyar whom I had sent there proved a failure owing to ill-health and I obtained the services of Mr. Conn, senior, from the Local Fund Department. I showed him over a large part of the road and arranged for the supply of Khond coolies by the Amin. My progress on my way back was impeded by heavy rain at Alamanda and I had to cross what is ordinarily a dry water course on a swimming elephant. The Narayanapatnam Amin gave me a very good account of the crops except Gingelly (October), and I had several children vaccinated in my presence by the taluk vaccinator. On this tour I marched over the old road and was encouraged by the great inconvenience of crossing the river 21 times in 19 miles to fresh efforts on the new road in spite of the almost insurmountable difficulties of bad climate and scarcity of labour.

6. My next tour was one of inspection through the whole Agency in company with the Agent. As I have before noted we were delayed in starting by the very heavy downpour of rain at the beginning of November. We finally left Párvatípuram on the sixteenth instead of the seventh as we had intended and marched in two days to Rayaghada *viâ* Jidipeta. The Agent inspected the work done on the Rayaghada-Chollapadam road and was much pleased with the progress made. He pointed out those places which he remembered as being very bad in rainy weather and I ordered work to be done there. A new rest-house was under construction at Jidipeta. It has since been completed. At Rayaghada we found a cookshed and female ward attached to the hospital had been very badly thatched by the Deputy Tahsildar and the Agent severely reprimanded him. I inspected the sub-jail and sub-treasury and the different shops at Rayaghada. No register is kept in the arrack shop and only a sale register in the opium shop, but registers are not considered an essential in the Agency owing to the illiteracy of the vendors. At the arrack shop I watched the process of distilling and was considerably interested. We proceeded on the nineteenth

to Bissemkatak *viâ* Balaga. The road between Rayaghada and Bissemkatak is at present only an earthwork one maintained by the two Deputy Tahsildars. It is very fair in dry weather, but is boggy and difficult to get over in the rains. When the Rayaghada-Chollapadam road is completed, I hope Government will make a large allotment of funds for making a metalled road up to Bissemkatak. The traffic from the Central Provinces is considerable, but a lot of it is done by pack-bullocks, and these must always do a great deal of damage to the road they pass over. I showed the Agent the diversion between Balaga and Bissemkatak referred to above and he sanctioned Rs. 500 for it. The money was not found sufficient, but I intend to complete it this year. At Bissemkatak I inspected the school and the shops. The school building is in very fair order and the attendance (of Uriya boys) is fair. The report of the Sub-Assistant Inspector since received is not altogether satisfactory. At Bissemkatak I enquired into a curious story demi-officially reported to me by the Assistant Superintendent of Police about one of the Bissemkatak Ranies. It appears that this lady was returning at midnight from the house of her Paramour, when she was set on by the Police and robbed. Nothing could, however, be done by me since the Rani preferred to sacrifice her jewels to her reputation and stoutly denied the whole affair. From what Mr. Thomas ascertained there was practically no doubt that the Rani was *splendide mendax* and the policemen were departmentally punished. On the 22nd Mr. Wolfe-Murray and I marched to Kutragooda and visited Jagdalpur from there the following day. On the way we had seventy children vaccinated at a village called Bodilimma. Mr. Wolfe-Murray was particularly delighted with the situation of this village. I hold very strongly that when Government can afford Bissemkatak as a Government station should be bodily removed. The medical officer reports that "the public health is very unsatisfactory as almost all the inhabitants suffer from the effects of the malarious poisons, such as enlargement of the spleen and anæmia, consequently they look pale and emaciated. Malarious fevers prevail throughout the year but more so during winter and cold seasons. It will be a matter of great boon to the public if the station is removed to a healthier locality considering the unhealthy nature of the present spot." My own experience entirely corroborates this report. Nothing is more pitiful than to see the little children running about with supernaturally enlarged spleens in innocent ignorance of their malady. The officials are always ill and I constantly have the greatest difficulty in getting clerks for the Deputy Tahsildar's office. Bodilimma is a very few miles from Bissemkatak and looks as if it would be very much healthier. I consider the moving of the whole station to this or some other healthier place is one of the most imperative necessities in my division.

7. To return from this important digression we found everything quite quiet at Jagdalpur and Kutragooda. Viswanadhapatro who gave trouble in previous years has been allowed to exchange Párvatípuram for Gunupur and his wife and son and sister have joined him there. Kamalalochana Patro, the Manager of the Jagdalpur muttah, consented to increase his allowance from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 in consideration of his family living with him and I would strongly advocate that this arrangement should continue indefinitely and that Viswanadha Patro should never be allowed to return to Jagdalpur. If he does there is sure to be trouble, since the Khonds are only too ready to rally to the standard of any rival claimant to constituted authority. The plough share has undoubtedly very largely taken the place of the battle axe, but a Khond loves a fight and it would in my opinion be unwise to give them any chance of a *casus belli*. A long standing dispute about certain villages between the Kutragooda Patro and the Bissemkatak estate was amicably settled by the Agent. I noticed that the tobacco crop was not so flourishing as on the previous occasion. I visited these muttahs, but I was a month or so earlier this time. Vaccination in both the Kutragooda and Jagdalpur muttahs had been considerably neglected. It is very difficult even under threats of dismissal to keep a vaccinator in this taluk or to get much out of one when he is there. On our return to Bissemkatak the Agent held a Khond bhet. I also inspected the hospital and the taluk office. The hospital assistant has been in charge all the year, but his work showed signs of negligence. Only two mattresses were stuffed with straw. The hospital assistant said the Deputy Tahsildar could not send any but the Deputy Tahsildar denied this and I do not believe it. One cot

had a leg loose and was in the hospital assistant's house. I have not the slightest doubt it had been used there and one patient had in consequence to sleep on the asphalt floor without any mattress or anything else. The cumblies too were absolutely useless through age, and Bissemkatak at night is quite as cold as Ootacamund. The hospital assistant gave no excuse for not indenting for fresh ones except that he was overworked. It is true that the compounder is dead and I certainly think there should be another appointed at once. I have applied to the Agent for funds for building a cook-shed. The sub-jail and treasury, which I noted at my previous inspection to be in need of repairs, had had nothing done to them, but money has been sanctioned and the deputy tahsildar stated he would have the work done within the official year. Its completion has since been reported. On the 26th we left Bissemkatak for Gunupur, marching through Durgi and Ramannaguda. Inspection of villages off the road, showed me that the vaccinators, as a rule, kept to the villages on the main road, which they thought officers would be likely to visit. The road up to Gunupur, earthwork under the charge of the deputy tahsildars, is fair, but the trees overlap and stand in a great need of having their branches cut.

8. At Gunupur I inspected the hospital, school and Sub-Magistrate's office. The latter is small and utterly unfit for the cutcherry of so important a place as Gunupur. The sub-jail is frequently overcrowded. An extraordinary delay has taken place in constructing the new office buildings for which I selected a site in January 1894. I am at a loss to understand why the Public Works Department has not even commenced the work; and, as it is very important, I trust they will expedite the matter this year. Up to date I am informed nothing has been done. At the hospital I found a new dresser who appeared to be doing his work well. The allotment for diet having been increased at my request from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, the number of in-patients had increased considerably. Finding that still more in-patients could be treated if the diet allotment was further increased, I obtained an additional Rs. 50. Education is in a flourishing state at Gunupur, there being in addition to a Government Middle school and Pariah school, a well-attended girls' school. I found 35 girls at the last-mentioned school, their ages ranging from 5 to 11 with the amin's daughter, a married young woman, at the head of them. It was satisfactory to find that the higher education of women was not being neglected even at Gunupur, and I encouraged them, with a rupee for sweets, which appealed to them in spite of their education. The Pariah school had only 25 boys on the books and only 17 boys and 2 girls were present when I inspected. The school was not satisfactorily worked last year, and a new teacher had been appointed. The Government Middle school is fairly well attended, but the Inspector remarked in his last year's inspection that the teaching was unsatisfactory. The second master has been for some time amin of Singapur, but has been allowed to keep a lien on his appointment. This renders it difficult to get a good man to replace him, and I must confess the plan of allowing a man employed in an entirely different sphere of work to keep a lien upon an educational appointment appears to me open to a very grave objection. I warned the teachers that considerable improvement would have to be made this year, and I am glad to see that the assistant inspector noted some improvements in his recent inspection. The Agent distributed some prizes to the boys, which ought to prove some encouragement. The school has a very fair library, but so far as I could see the books were mainly read only by the teachers. Literature being a favourite hobby of mine, I have offered a prize of Rs. 10 for a voluntary examination in library books to be selected by the headmaster. From Gunupur we visited Pottasinghi, the centre of the Sowrah country. On our way we inspected the school at Galtam. Five Sowrah boys are attending this school, and we made a combined effort to demonstrate the benefit of education to the Sowrahs—I with such Uriya eloquence as I could command, and the Agent with the more subtle persuasion of the vanishing rupee. At Pottasinghi the Agent held a bhet and clothes and beads were distributed, the latter to the women who executed a Sowrah dance. I noticed that far more of them had their breasts covered than I had seen before—a sure sign of the advance of civilization. Incidentally I may note that in an adultery case brought by a Sowrah man, I made the curious discovery that amongst this race there is absolutely no wedding ceremony of any sort. Rice is sometimes given, but it is quite unnecessary, and cohabitation is all that is

required to make a valid marriage. On our return to Gunupur I had a long talk both with the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination and the Hill School Superintendent whose head-quarters are here. But I will deal with this matter under their separate heads. At Pottasinghi we had over 100 women and children vaccinated in our presence. On December 3rd we marched to Kurupam *viâ* Elwinpeta and returned to head-quarters on December 4th. The road between Gunupur and the Agency boundary is the worst in the district. Big ruts have grown up so that a cart can hardly pass the route resting on the ground. Some of our camp carts were overturned owing to the badness of the road. The Párvatípuram Deputy Tahsildar is new to the taluk and cannot be held responsible, but I very severely censured the Deputy Tahsildar of Gunupur and ordered them both to repair the road by the time of my next visit.

9. On December 8th we started to Bandagam to inspect the new Narayanapatnam road. The new road begins at a point 3 miles north of Alamanda, whereas the Agency road commences 5 miles south of Alamanda. This 8 miles which is under the charge of the Párvatípuram Deputy Tahsildar is always bad, and a good deal more work is needed in cutting down ghât and blasting out rocks than the Deputy Tahsildar can be expected to do with the small allotment at his disposal. The late Deputy Tahsildar Suriyanarayana Rao too was a worthless knave and had either been cheated by the contractor or had combined with him to defraud the Government. Govindarow, the present Deputy Tahsildar, had done what he could, and during the current year 1895–96, I hope to get this piece into good order. The Agent was much pleased with the work done by Mr. Conn on the new road, and it was mainly on account of his excellent work here that Mr. Wolfe-Murray, as President of the district board, recommended Mr. Conn for the post local fund supervisor, for which, apart from the rules about examinations, there can be no doubt he was fully competent. At Narayanapatnam, which we visited from Bandagam, we inspected the school and the proposed site for a new agency bungalow. There were 55 boys at the school which reflects great credit on the headmaster, especially considering the very unhealthy climate of Narayanapatnam. The poor man has just lost his second wife, and I have transferred him to a healthier place. I found the vaccinator P. Gumpaswami had done very good work since my last visit, and instructed him to go forthwith to three villages where I found many unprotected children.

10. My seventh tour (January 19th to 25th) was merely an inspection of the work done on the Rayaghada-Chollapadam road. I found considerable difficulty was being experienced in getting bandies to cart materials from the quarries to the road site, but in conjunction with the amin and Deputy Tahsildar I persuaded the villagers to bring their bandies. Very fair rates are being paid, but the ryots are so incorrigibly lazy, they *will* load their bandies with the most trifling loads and naturally do not make a proper day's wages. I also found that pack-bullocks were being allowed to pass over the road while spreading was in progress and ordered this at once to be stopped, as it is quite impossible to make a good road if the metal is kicked up before it has had time to consolidate. Good progress had been made both by the Agency overseer and by the Sub-Engineer, and my inspection led me to apply for an additional grant of Rs. 6,000 which was sanctioned. The vaccinator's work was only fair. In one village, where I found several unprotected children, he has since vaccinated 20. I was much pleased with the Kottapeta schoolmaster and have since given him promotion. Between Rayaghada and Kottapeta (three miles beyond it), I found paddy had failed owing to lack of rain. Otherwise the crops had been good. At Jidipetta a new bungalow is being built, and I gave the Deputy Tahsildar various instructions regarding it. The Rayaghada bridge had advanced well, but I see I expressed considerable doubt in my diary as to its being finished by the end of June, the date the Sub-Engineer fixed, and I regret to say my forecast was only too accurate. My next tour (February 11th to 15th) was to Narayanapatnam. The Overseer, Mr. Conn, found his health was impaired and gladly accepted the Local Fund supervisorship. On my suggestion the Agent appointed his nephew, Mr. Conn, junior, to succeed him, and for the third time in seven months I had to show the work to a new overseer. The elder Conn had continued to make good progress since my visit

with the Agent. Finding that dynamite was needed to remove some very hard rocks, I ordered it from Madras. The carriage charges on the Madras Railway, Southern Mahratta Railway, and East Coast Railway were exorbitantly high.

11. On February 13th I made a very interesting march. Mr. Wolfe-Murray noticed when at Narayanapatnam in December that there appeared to be a flat piece of country running between the hills in the direction of Jeypore. He called for a report from the Jeypore Diwan, and that official stated that there was a foot-path between Narayanapatnam and Semiliguda, part being impassable for horses and elephants and part very fair going. The most difficult part is stated to be between Kumadasila (7 miles from Narayanapatnam) and Yiripikota (about 10 miles from Semiligooda). The Agent accordingly asked me to explore the road between Narayanapatnam and Yiripikota. I started at 5 o'clock in the morning and found it was easy riding up to Kumadasila. Between that village and Yiripikota, however, the difficulties of making a road would be very great. The path runs along the side of a high ghât and is constantly ascending. Many large rocks and stones block the way and could only be removed by dynamite blasting. There are also numerous geddas to be crossed. Even if a road were made at very great expense, there would be great danger that in rainy weather the water would come rushing down the ghât and wash it away. At Yiripikota I mounted a hill in the hope of seeing Semiligooda from the top. A higher hill however blocked my view. Still all the people told me the road run through an easy place up to Semiligooda. Semiligooda is 12 miles from Koraput on the main trunk road. The only really difficult part out of 28 miles roadway would be 5 or 8 miles, and though it would never be worth while for Government to construct a road for the country that wants opening is higher up north of Narayanapatnam and towards Nalahandi in the direction of Lakshmipuram through which tract the Central Provinces traffic now passes, it would certainly be good policy for the Jeypore estate, both from a commercial and political point of view, to connect Narayanapatnam with the capital. As far as a railway is concerned, a railway will never run over the ghât between Salur and Jeypore and even if it were taken *viâ* Narayanapatnam there would still be the ghât between Semiligooda and Jeypore to traverse. There can be no doubt that if even a line is made to Jeypore, it will come up from Rajahmundry so that I fear the Narayanapatnam-Semiligooda trace will never be of any use to Government. I passed through several villages where a European had probably never been before. The villages were but sparsely populated and the inhabitants seemed quite contended and happy. On my return to Narayanapatnam the Deputy Tahsildar reported to me some grave misconduct on the part of a village munsif. The matter is still under enquiry. I find that in some cases fifty or sixty villages were under one munsif and I considerably reduced the number under the jurisdiction of one man.

12. My ninth tour was to Rayaghada, Singapur and Balaga. I found the road-works up to Rayaghada advancing satisfactorily. At Rayaghada I inspected the school and then marched to Singapur *viâ* the villages of Kevatiguda and Sikarapai. In all these places I found the people much opposed to vaccination, but by personal persuasion I had a large number of children vaccinated. At Singapur I visited the two Ranis and heard their grievances. These have since been redressed by the Agent. I found the number of boys attending the school very unsatisfactory, but the teaching seemed to be good. I had never visited Singapur before and noted two wants which should be supplied when possible. The town was dirty and a conservancy establishment of at least six sweepers and one maistry should be appointed and the Town's Nuisance Act introduced. I shall include Rs. 300 for conservancy in my next year's budget. There is also considerable need of a hospital. The town is by no means unimportant, being the head-quarters of an amin and containing a fort, a police station and a school. The place is malarious and unhealthy—though far healthier than Bissemkatak—and is 30 miles from Rayaghada and over 20 (by foot-path) from Bissemkatak. I have no doubt that if a hospital were established, the Jeypore and Singapur Rajas would make generous contributions. From Singapur I marched across country to Balaga for the purpose of inspecting a trace made under instructions of Mr. Willock by Ramanujam Mudaliyar.

The present road to Singapur branches off from the Central Provinces road at Komatlapeta, a place about 5 miles from Rayaghada and passes over several geddas and ravines. Mr. Willock thought that a better trace might very likely be found from a point about 8 miles nearer Bissemkatak on the Central Provinces road and directed Ramanujam Mudaliar to investigate. The overseer discovered a trace having the Central Provinces road at a village called Badigam, 8 miles from Komatlapeta. I made the march 20 to 22 miles in one day halting for breakfast at the largest village on the way, a place called Pongoli. On the whole I considered the trace a very promising one. From Singapur to Pongoli, a distance of 15 or 16 miles, a road might very easily be made at a cost of about Rs. 10,000 for earthwork. It passes through several villages, the most important being Paradigooda, Jagannadhapuram, Barthanagooda, Daragunda, Kattulapadu, Rinjapadi, Peeda, Dantalinga, Kathipadoo and Korlipadoo. Up to Rinjabuddy the country is flat and good. Between Peeda and Thanthalingam there is a short ghât and there are a few small geddas between Singapur and Pongoli, but the trace so far is infinitely better than the present road between Komatlapeta and Singapur, where there are several ghâts to be crossed and innumerable culverts to be built. Between Pongoli and Badigam, the going is difficult and there is one big stream which will have to be bridged. On the whole, though I consider the trace a far better one than the present one and Rs. 15,000 should be sufficient to complete all necessary earthwork. As Mr. Willock pointed out the adoption of this trace would finally save about 5 miles of metalling, since the distance between Singapur and Bongaguda, where this trace would join the Central Provinces road, is considerably shorter than the present bandy road between Singapur and Komatlapeta. No European had ever passed through the villages on this trace, but I find the people very peaceful and contented. Mr. Stuart, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, whom I met at Singapur, has also travelled with his wife to several places in the Agency that have never seen Europeans before, and between us we have visited a far larger number of villages than I should think have ever been visited in one year before. At Balaga I inspected the new diversion I have spoken of above and then returned to head-quarters *vid* Rayaghada. My tenth and last tour comprised a visit to Gunupur and Bandagam. The Deputy Tahsildars of Gunupur and Párvatípuram having promised to improve the road between the Agency boundary and Gunupur, I wanted to see before the close of the official year whether they had fulfilled their undertaking. The work done by Govindarow, the Párvatípuram Deputy Tahsildar, was most satisfactory. Chelapatirow, however (the Gunupur Deputy Tahsidar), had worked in a most negligent manner, allowing clods of mud dug up from the side drains to be tossed on the road without any attempt at ramming or rolling with them. I was not at all surprised to hear from Mr. Stuart, who passed over the road three or four weeks after I did, and after a heavy fall of rain, that it was marshy and impassable. The Deputy Tahsildar was very severely censured and the maistry dismissed. I am glad to say that the Deputy Collector, who has been in charge of my division while I have been on leave, reports that considerable improvement has since been made. At Gunupur I again inspected the school and hospital and liquor shops. On the day of my return to Párvatípuram I went out by palanquin to Bandagam to inspect the work of Mr. Conn, junior, and rode from there to within 3 miles of Narayanapatam. His work was very satisfactory.

13. *Season and Rainfall—Statement No. III.*—The rainfall during the year under report showed a fall in Rayaghada and Bissemkatak and an increase in Gunupur when compared with that of the previous year. There was a total failure of gingelly, but over most of the division both wet and dry crops were good. In a few villages of Rayaghada there was a partial failure of paddy, but in Bissemkatak owing to the rainfall coming at the time, it was wanted, the season was particularly favourable. Prices were normal.

14. *Public health—Statement No. IV.*—Good. No cases of small-pox or cholera were reported. The three hospital assistants report well as to the general health of the people; malaria and enlarged spleens cannot of course be helped.

15. *Law, Justice and Peace.*—Mr. Powell was Assistant Superintendent up to October when he was obliged to take leave owing to bad health. The indifferent

state of his health had considerably interfered with his work before he actually gave over charge. My recommendation about the wholesale transfer of the Singapur police on last year's report was however acted on and I have since had no complaints. Mr. Thomas was in charge from October to December and was relieved in January by Mr. Stuart who has been in charge since. Both these officers have done excellent work, and I notice a considerable improvement in the subordinate police. One very unsatisfactory case of house-breaking was reported from Narayanapatnam in December, the robbers were said to have been caught by the Lakshmipuram police and released in return for a large bribe. The matter was very carefully enquired into by police authorities and punishment awarded. I used to receive constant complaints from Narayanapatnam against the police, but have received none since Mr. Thomas took charge. In one of my tours at Balaga some Brinjaris complained that they were frequently attacked by night on the road, but at my request a special guard was posted there and I have had no further complaints. Considerable difficulty is experienced by the lengthy procedure, which is necessary before an accused person can be arrested in Kalahandi State. The Kalahandi officials gave no assistance to our officers and appear to do all they can to facilitate the escape of offenders. Government noted in its order on last year's report that no explanation was offered for the increase in the year 1893–94 over the year 1892–93 in criminal work coming before the Gunupur Sub-Magistrate. When I called for an explanation on receipt of this order the Gunupur Sub-Magistrate stated the increase was due to the greatly increased number of cases under the Nuisance Act and Cattle Trespass Act detected by the police during that year. For the present year the criminal work before the Gunupur and Rayaghada Sub-Magistrates has been about the same as in the year 1893–94. There has been a slight increase in Bissemkatak which is probably due to the increased efficiency of the subordinate police under Mr. Thomas and Mr. Stuart.

16. *Civil Courts—Statement No. VI.*—There was a decrease of 34 * suits in the year under report. The number of suits filed in the courts were as follows :—

	1893–94.*	1894–95.*
Senior Assistant Agent	8	14
Gunupur Agency Munsif	221	204
Rayaghada do.	98	78
Párvatípuram do.	52	49
Total	379	345

* These figures exclude summary suits.

There was a pendency of 60 cases from last year and 285 were filed this year, making a total of 345 to be disposed of. Of these 92 are still pending, 69 at Gunupur, 13 at Rayaghada, 6 at Párvatípuram and 4 (of this year's cases) on my file. Except at Gunupur the results may, I think, be regarded as satisfactory. The Gunupur Agency Munsif has done very badly and I reported his dilatoriness to the Agent last year; he disposed of 187 cases and had a pendency of 34. This year, in spite of the fact that he was blamed for the heavy pendency, he has only disposed of 135 cases and has a pendency of 69. Moreover his judgments are generally devoid of common sense and, when appealed against, are almost invariably reversed. Of nineteen appeals preferred before me fifteen have been disposed and four only are pending having been made within this calendar year.

17. *Statement No. VII; Hospitals.*—There are three hospitals in my division—one at Gunupur, one at Rayaghada and one at Bissemkatak. There is also a Police hospital at Gunupur. The following comparative statement shows the work done in them in the last three years :—

—	In-patients.			Out-patients.		
	1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.
Gunupur	4	29	49	7,246	8,012	12,764
Rayaghada	71	85	122	3,139	4,662	6,072
Bissemkatak	25	23	61	782	1,134	3,176

The increased attendance at all the hospitals is satisfactory. At Gunupur the diet allotment was raised to Rs. 150. A. Swaminadham Pillai, who had done very good work for several years at Rayaghada, was transferred to the plains in June 1894. He was succeeded by Thomas Pillai, a third-class Hospital Assistant, who was popular with the indigenous inhabitants, but did not hit it off with Mr. Unger and his Hindustani workmen. He was therefore replaced by A. Guruswamy Iyah. I am very strongly of opinion however that there should be a first-class hospital assistant at so important a place as Rayaghada. The Bissemkatak hospital assistant has been in charge the whole year and if he works well another year should be transferred to the plains. Bissemkatak is quite the unhealthiest place in the district.

18. *Vaccination—Statement No. VIII.*—The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 6,142 as against 5,200 of the previous year. The number of successful cases 5,324 against 4,454 of the previous year, the number of unsuccessful cases 787. The last figure is higher than it should be and may be attributed solely to the badness of the lymph supplied. I have always taken great trouble in personally supervising vaccination and make the taluk vaccinators always accompany me on my tours and my example is followed by the Deputy Tahsildars. Under these favourable circumstances there would have been a far larger increase in vaccination results, had it not been for the irregularity of the lymph. In one particular case, out of 103 cases vaccinated in Bissemkatak taluk in January only 25 were successful. It is now under contemplation to open a lymph depôt at Gunupur and if this is done there should be a very considerable increase in next year's results. The work of the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, Gunupur Circle, has been good and I have recommended him for promotion in a separate letter.

19. *Educational—Statement No. IX.*—Seventy-seven schools have been working during the year as against 83 during the previous year. The decrease is mainly in results and indigenous schools, the reason assigned by the Hill School Superintendent being the reduction of the rates of results grants. The number of pupils on the rolls was 1,509 as against 1,542 in the previous year. Government noted adversely in their order on last year's report the condition of education in the Vizagapatam hill tracts and remarked that "progress must depend to a great extent upon the exertions of the Assistant Agents and Deputy Tahsildars and they must be required to pay more attention to the schools within their local charges than they seem to have done hitherto." I have both urged this upon the Deputy Tahsildars in my division and have myself done my best to promote education. Of the 13 salary results schools I visited seven in addition to the Lower Secondary Training and Girls' school at Gunupur and the educational officers visited 50 out of 77. Seven out of the 35 results schools received the results grants for 1894–95 and 10 out of the thirteen salary results schools. All the salary results schools were examined and 31 out of the 35 results schools, four of the latter being closed. Practically all the schools were therefore examined for grants, though only seventeen received them. Government noted in their review of last year's administration report that thirteen Sowrah boys had disappeared in that year from the Lower Secondary school at Gunupur. This however was a wrong impression. As a matter of fact no Sowrah boys attended the Gunupur middle school either in the year 1892–93 or in the year 1893–94, three boys attended in 1891–92, but left the school on the ordinary excuse of events. Gunupur is a distance of some 13 miles from the Sowrah country and it is exceedingly unlikely that Sowrah boys will ever attend the school there in large numbers. On that ground I recommended the transfer last year of the scholarship of Rs. 11 per mensem to the salary results schools at Jaltaru and Ragada. The transfer resulted in an attendance at Jaltaru of five Sowrah boys and at Ragada of sixteen Khonds and the total number of aboriginal pupils in my division (*i.e.*, Khonds, Jatas and Sowrahs) has increased in the year under report from 30 to 59. In order further to increase the attendance of pupils from these races, I have recommended to the Agent to grant increased scholarships and also to hold out additional inducement by paying for books, slates, &c., and by giving a cloth to each boy. The aboriginal races consider they are doing Government a favour if they send their boys to school and they will be very slow to do so if it costs them anything. At present, beyond the scholarships of Rs. 11, there is no provision for purchasing slates and books.

20. Government also remarked under the same paragraph as I have quoted above that the "Statistics relating to trained teachers are unsatisfactory." Under instructions from the Agent I have therefore been at considerable pains to ascertain exactly how matters stand in this respect in my division. The results of my enquiries show that of the seventeen salary-results teachers employed in my division, fifteen have undergone training in a normal class. Of these, only one has passed both written and practical tests and is entitled to a trained certificate. Five have passed the written test and appeared for the practical test last March. The result of the examination is not yet known. Five have passed the general education test and, under the recent orders of the Director of Public Instruction exempting teachers who were trained before 1890 for appearing for the written test, four are entitled to appear for the practical test at once. Of these, two appeared last March. The other two will be ordered to appear at the next examination and the remaining one, who has been trained since 1890, has been ordered to appear for the written test next December. The four remaining teachers who have been trained have been ordered to appear for the general education test. Of the two teachers not trained, one is no longer employed, his school having been abolished, and the other is so old that there seems no use in having him trained. The accompanying statement (extra No. 1) clearly tabulates the above classification. A normal training class was opened at Gunupur last January. Ten teachers are attending.

21. At the Gunupur middle school the Inspector of Schools remarked in his 1891 inspection that the teaching staff was unsatisfactory. The headmaster is an untrained matriculate and, in consideration of his long service, has been ordered to obtain an untrained teacher's certificate before December 1895. The second master is new, an amin in the Singapur estate. The Inspector recommended the appointment of a trained matriculate. I am taking steps to make the appointment permanent and have obtained a scholarship for the next session at Rajahmundry. The third master is an old man who cannot well be turned off even though he is untrained. The fourth and fifth masters have been ordered to obtain trained teachers' certificates. The Assistant Inspector's examination of the school in February of the year under report shows decided improvement in the progress of the school.

22. H. B. Padhi, my Hill School Superintendent, who was energetic and intelligent, has, I regret to say, joined the Police as an Inspector. I have appointed temporarily the acting second master of the Gunupur middle school, who is a matriculate and has a good knowledge of Uriya. He took charge on 21st December and at first his work was so indifferent that I took steps to obtain another man. Latterly, however, I have noticed a considerable improvement and I doubt if he is not as good man as can be got.

23. *Agency works, Statement No. X.*—As will be seen from my description of my tours, public works have occupied the chief place in the work of the division during the year under report. Minor works are under the charge of the Agency Deputy Tahsildars and they have all done good work except the Deputy Tahsildar of Gunupur. The road under his charge between Kuntubayi and Gunupur presents certain difficulties owing to the black cotton nature of the soil. This is no excuse however for the exceedingly bad work of Chelapati Rao, who for a long time did nothing at all, leaving large ruts which made travelling in a bandy by night—a serious danger—and finally when severely censured by Mr. Wolfe-Murray and myself for his neglect, did his work in such a careless manner that the last state of the road was worse than the first. Good work was done by Govinda Row, who became Deputy Tahsildar of Párvatípuram in July, on the old Narayanapatnam road between the Agency boundary and the place where the new road begins. Two new next houses were built by the Deputy Tahsildars of Rayaghada and Párvatípuram, respectively, at Jidipetta and Narayanapatnam and twenty godowns have been built in the Gunupur market.

24. The works, however, in which I have taken most interest are the Chollapadam-Rayaghada road and the new road between Kattulapeta and Narayanapatnam. The work done on both these has been exceedingly satisfactory in spite of serious difficulties that have been encountered. The distance between Párvatípuram and Narayanapatnam is a distance of 28 miles, 23 of which are agency, between Kattulapeta and Narayanapatnam—a distance of $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the old bandy track crossed the

Janjhavati river no less than 21 times. The traffic in grain and hides between Narayanapatnam and Párvatípuram being considerable, the Deputy Tahsildar of Párvatípuram, basing his calculations upon statements collected from the amin and merchants, estimates it at 50,000 bandies, 80,000 pack bullocks and 25,000 coolies, and the value of the merchandise at about a lakh of rupees annually. Very great inconvenience was experienced by the river having to be crossed so frequently. A new road was therefore traced out under orders of my predecessor by Ramanujam Mudaliyar, then an agency overseer, by which the river is crossed only once, and a sum of Rs. 10,500 was allotted for earthwork. I have always thought the trace reflected great credit on the overseer. Owing to the difficulties of obtaining labour, little over Rs. 1,000 was expended last year; but the balance of the grant was re-allotted at the commencement of the present fasli. Great difficulties have been experienced. One overseer has died and two have had to resign the appointment owing to ill-health. A terror of the deathly malarious nature of the Narayanapatnam tannah has made it impossible to get contractors, and very difficult to get coolies. By personal efforts, however, I have pushed on the work. I visited the road five times during the year under report, and up to date Rs. 7,500 has been actually expended—this figure does not represent all work done, as some work completed has still to be paid for, and the earthwork of the road will almost certainly be completed within the present month, up to the close of which the grant being estate funds runs. Both Mr. Coun Senior, at present acting as Local Fund Supervisor and Mr. Coun Junior, who is still working on the road, have done excellently and deserve great credit for carrying on the work in spite of the climatic difficulties. I have now applied to the Agent to obtain Rs. 9,000 from the board for construction of masonry works during the year 1895–96, and I hope the road will be completed by the close of next fasli. In many places the soil is so good that it is hardly necessary to metal it.

25. Even more satisfactory is the progress that has been made during the year under report upon the Rayaghada-Chollapadam road, a section 15 miles in length of the road between Párvatípuram and the Central Provinces, over which a very heavy traffic passes. A sum of Rs. 70,020 was sanctioned by Government on the proposal of Mr. Willock in 1891, and work was commenced in the official year 1891–92, on the understanding that the road would be completed within three years. The difficulties of obtaining labour were, however, so great that in the year 1891–92, for which Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned, only Rs. 926–2–1 were expended and in August 1894, by which time the work should properly have been nearly completed, only Rs. 7,407–14–6 had been expended on actual road way, while the establishment and sundry charges up to that date amounted to Rs. 7,875–0–1. Of this total expenditure of Rs. 15,445–14–1, Rs. 2,188–8–10 was expended during the official year under report. Mr. Willock having observed presumably the enormous proportion that existed between establishment charges and work turned out proposed in January 1894 to place the road work under the Sub-Engineer whom the board appointed to construct a bridge over the Rayaghada river and to do away with a special overseer. I noted, however, in my last year's report that the proposal had so far resulted in little or no work being done on the road, and after trying it up to August without finding satisfactory progress being made, I proposed to the Agent to entrust the work of earthwork, gravelling and metalling to a special overseer and leave Mr. Unger, the Sub-Engineer, to construct the masonry works, for which his professional skill rendered him more competent. Owing mainly to the excellence of the overseer C. Kumaraswamy, whom I was fortunate enough to select, my proposal has been most successful. I obtained grants from the Jeypore Estate through the Agent of Rs. 17,703 in addition to my budget Government grant of Rs. 5,000, and allotted the worst part of the road for immediate completion to the overseer, in order that traffic might be rendered possible throughout the whole of the year. This amount is at the date of writing almost fully expended and certainly will be by 30th June up to which date the Jeypore estate grants run, and the road is throughout passable for traffic at all times of the year. Six miles and 5 furlongs out of 15 have been completed, over Rs. 12,000 having been spent on roadway during the year under report and Rs. 6,381 has up to date been spent on masonry works. The latter item is a disappointment to me as I expected to spend Rs. 11,468, but Mr. Unger's work

has not been very satisfactory since January; and the completion of one important bridge, which would otherwise have been ready, was delayed by pier being carried away by an unexpectedly violent rise of the gedda. The actual loss was trivial—Rs. 300 or so—but it necessitated changing the plan of the bridge and considerably delayed its completion. With the exception of this bridge all the important masonry works will be completed by 30th June. Moreover, the expenditure of about Rs. 20,000 between September 1894 and June 1895, will have been accomplished with the expenditure on contingencies and establishment charges of only about Rs. 3,000—a very marked improvement on the experience of previous year. I have already asked the Agent to obtain from the Court of Wards and Government a fresh allotment of Rs. 20,000, and if this is granted, I think, there is every reason to hope that the road may be completed by December 1896. The matter of the allotment is still under consideration, the Board having made a reference on various points to which I have had to defer my reply till after again visiting Rayaghada.

26. In addition to the public works under my supervision a bridge has been in process of construction over the Rayaghada river. Mr. Unger, the Sub-Engineer in charge, deals directly with the Agent, but I have given him such assistance as was possible in the matter of bandies and coolies. Up to a certain point the bridge work progressed well and there is no doubt that Mr. Unger is a good workman and a resourceful capable man. Of the two masonry abutments and four piers that have to be constructed, two abutments and two piers are completed and one pier has been commenced. The work appears very good. Mr. Unger, however, has not a manner or bearing calculated to assist him in employing labour and this has considerably increased the ordinary difficulties in this respect. On the ground of ill-health he resigned in May and I doubt the bridge being completed till the cold weather of next year.

27. *Wild animals, statement No. XV.*—The number of wild animals killed according to the skins presented for rewards during the year was two tigers, 64 panthers, 11 bears, against 1 tiger, 50 panthers and 12 bears, during the previous year. One panther crawling under the camp cot of Mr. Stuart, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was sleeping in the verandah of the Kevatigooda Bungalow, made a spring at a bound tied to the end of the cot. The effect was to precipitate Mr. Stuart and his cot into the air and this so frightened the panther that he ran away, not, however, without leaving his mark in the neck of the hound. The rewards paid during the year amounted to Rs. 1,184 as against Rs. 942–8–0 in the previous year. The loss of human life was 23 as against 20. A man-eater is reported to be lurking about in Bissemkatak taluk. Fifty-eight cattle were destroyed by wild animals.

28. *Taluk Officers and Establishments.*—During the year under report I inspected all the taluk offices and sub-treasuries. D. Parasuramaiah, the Bissemkatak Deputy Tahsildar, was granted six months' furlough and was relieved by G. C. Patro. The latter, however, being appointed to a Ganjám Deputy Tahsildarship after two months, Parasuramiah's furlough was commuted into privilege leave, and he returned to duty. His work has been very satisfactory. He has been in Bissemkatak since December 1890 and I know of no man better fitted for his particular post. In consideration of the very malarious nature of the climate his predecessor died within a year of appointment. I asked the Agent to recommend him for exemption from passing the special test examinations so that he might draw Rs. 120, the full pay of his appointment. The agent replied that he would recommend him at the time of submitting the Agency administration report. Jagannadha Row has made some good culverts and T. Govinda Row has done excellent work in the agency part of his taluk (Párvatipuram). As I have before stated Chalapatirao's work has been in all ways most unsatisfactory. My agency head clerk P. V. Suryanaryana Row has given me invaluable assistance in the matter of schools, vaccination and public works.

29. The somewhat exaggerated length of this report is due to my desire—owing to the great interest I have taken in this division—to place fully on record my opinions on the different subjects reviewed, in case I do not have an opportunity of doing so again.

From the Special Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam District, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam District, dated Koraput 22nd May 1895, No. 569-C.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of this division for the official year 1894–95.

2. The usual statements prescribed in Government order, No. 648, dated 1st April 1892, are enclosed.

3. *Statement No. I.*—Mr. W. W. Phillips was in charge of the division from the commencement of the year up to 4th December 1894, when he handed over charge to M.R.Ry. V. Jagannadha Rao Pantulu Garu, Huzur Deputy Collector, and proceeded to England on three months' privilege leave.

Mr. Jagannadha Rao Pantulu was in charge of the division up to the 17th December, when I took charge from him. I had to remain in charge of the division until the end of the year as Mr. Phillip's privilege leave was subsequently commuted to nine months' leave on medical certificate.

4. *Statement No. II.*—At the beginning of the year my predecessor was on tour in the Koraput and Jeypore taluks. The chief places visited in this tour were Jeypore, Ranigedda, Borigumma, Kotpad and Chokavada. At the last place he met the Political Agent, Chhattisgarh feudatories on his request. They both settled the boundary dispute between Jeypore and Bastar, the disputed villages being Dhanupunji and Chokavada under Bastar and Chanduli, Deora and Amgaon under Jeypore.

A copy of the Proceedings issued by them was sent to you with this office letter, F. D. No. 267, dated 29th April 1894.

5. The next tour made by him was in the Padwa taluk. He left Koraput on the 19th April and returned to head-quarters on the 20th May 1894. The chief places visited by him during this tour were Nandapur, Kolladi, Padwa, Araku, Wondragedda, Paderu, Hukumpeta, Kilogada, Sujankota, Handiput and Paliba. He inspected the taluk office and sub-treasury at Padwa and almost all the roads in that taluk.

6. The next long tour made by him was into the Malkanagiri taluk *viâ* Kechala Gunnaipada and Kondakamberu. He left Koraput on the 1st June and returned to head-quarters *viâ* Jeypore on the 10th July 1894. During this tour the chief places visited by him were Gunnipada, Anakadelli, Ranginigooda, Kondakamberu, Balamela Korukonda, Poornapani, Pangam and Govindapalli. He inspected the taluk office and sub-treasury at Malkanagiri. He remained at head-quarters for five days and left Koraput on the 16th July for Vizagapatam, where he arrived on the 23rd July 1894 to spend the monsoon. On his way he inspected the taluk treasury and sub-jail at Pottangi. He remained at Vizagapatam till the 7th October 1894 when he left for his head-quarters which he joined on the 14th idem.

7. After conducting the special test examinations he left Koraput on the 24th October intending to make a tour in the Malkanagiri taluk through Jeypore taluk, but after proceeding as far as Kollar, where he fell ill, he was obliged to return to Koraput, which was on the 6th November.

After remaining here for ten days he proceeded to Waltair intending to take leave on medical certificate, which he accordingly did, and left for England on the 3rd December 1894.

8. After assuming charge of the office on the 17th December 1894, I remained at Waltair for about a week. On the 23rd December I left for Vizianagram, where I spent the Christmas holidays.

9. I left Vizianagram on the 5th of January 1895 and arrived at head-quarters on the 13th idem. On my way, I inspected the taluk treasury and sub-jail at Pottangi.

10. I then went to Jeypore, remained there for three days, and returned to Koraput.

11. The Agent on his hill tour arrived here on the 8th February 1895 and after remaining here on the 9th, he left for Jeypore on the 10th.

12. The next tour I made was in the Koraput taluk. I left Koraput on the 15th February and returned on the 27th idem.

During this tour the most important places visited by me were Kondar, Lakshmipur and Kakkirigummah. I inspected the schools at Kakkirigummah and Lakshmipur and the new bungalow at Kakkirigummah. I also inspected the Koraput-Lakshmipur road which was made for a distance of about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Koraput.

13. On the 13th March I left for Pottangi to meet the Agent. I remained there till the 17th, when I left for Koraput to conduct the opium sales which were held on the 20th March 1895.

14. I then made a short tour in the Jeypore taluk and returned to Jeypore on the 31st March 1895.

15. During the year under report my predecessor spent 125 days in camp and I spent 53 days, making a total of 178 days; 96 days were spent at Vizagapatam and 81 days in head-quarters. The remaining 10 days were spent by Mr. Phillips on his way down preparatory to taking leave. During these 178 days spent in camp, my predecessor and myself made 104 marches and travelled 1,353 miles.

16. A map showing the places visited during the year marked with blue pencil is herewith sent.

17. *Statement No. III—Season and Rainfall.*—Season was favourable; the rainfall during the year under report was plentiful and slightly exceeded the average of previous years in some taluks. The crops yielded well; prices were normal throughout the year.

18. *Statement No. IV—Public Health.*—Public health was satisfactory. No cases of cholera or small-pox were reported.

19. *Statement No. V—Law, Justice and Police.*—Mr. P. B. Thomas, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, was in charge of the district from the commencement of the year till the 24th of July 1894, when Mr. L. J. Lindsay returned from leave and was in charge of the district till the 11th March 1895, when he went on furlough. From the 12th March till the end of the year Mr. Thomas was in charge.

20. There was on the whole an increase in the criminal work during the year under report. The total number of cases filed in my court and in the courts of the Taluk Magistrates was 787 against 718 of the previous year.

There was, however, a decrease of 31, 9 and 15 in the Jeypore, Nowrangapur and Padwa taluks, respectively. The increase in the number of cases was 69 or 9·61 per cent. and the increase in the number of persons was 127 or 9·8 per cent. This is not unsatisfactory as the increase is chiefly in the Nowrangapur taluk, where the decrease in the previous year was abnormal (*vide* paragraph 17 of last year's report).

21. *Statement No. VI—Civil.*—The number of suits filed in my court and in the Agency Munsif's courts are as follows:—

Courts.	1894–95.	1893–94.
Special Assistant Agent's Court	25	10
Pottangi	47	8
Padwa	..	16
Koraput	49	37
Jeypore	143	95
Nowrangapur	15	32
Malkanagiri	28	4
Total ..	307	202

22. There was an increase of 105 cases on the whole. The increase is chiefly in Pottangi, Koraput and Malkanagiri taluks. In the former two taluks the increase is due to some suits of the Golgonda taluk being transferred for disposal, as the parties thereof belong to this division. The increase in Pottangi is also due to there having been no munsif in Padwa. I can offer no explanation for the increase in the latter two taluks.

23. Nine suits were filed under Act VIII of 1865 during the year, whereas there were two cases in the previous year. The pendency in the Jeypore munsif's court was the heaviest, but was not very heavy, considering the number of cases for disposal. During the year under report no appeals were filed in my court, whereas there were two in the previous year.

24. *Statement No. VII—Hospitals.*—There are three hospitals in this division—one at Koraput, one at Nowrangapur and the other at Jeypore. The one at Koraput is a police hospital and is under the control of the Superintendent of Police; the hospital at Jeypore is called the Jubilee dispensary. It was a thatched building and was opened on the 17th February 1887. The number of patients treated there was 6,970 against 5,665 in the previous year. All these are out-patients. The new tiled building sanctioned for this hospital in G.O., dated 22nd February 1894, No. 451, is in course of construction.

25. The hospital at Nowrangapur is a Government one and was opened on the 13th January 1890. The number of patients treated there was 4,058 against 3,211 in the previous year. Of these 55 were in-patients.

26. The proposal to establish a dispensary at Malkanagiri was referred to the Surgeon-General for his opinion (*vide* paragraph 4 of G.O., dated 4th September 1894, No. 2150). The Surgeon-General having stated that it is desirable to open one at Malkanagiri, the Madras Government has issued an order, No. 819, dated 20th April 1895, to the effect that the necessary provision for a dispensary should be entered in the budget for 1896–97. A copy of this order has since been received by me (*vide* your endorsement R.C. No. 647, dated 7th May 1895).

27. *Statement No. VIII—Vaccination.*—A detailed report on vaccination has been submitted separately. The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 6,617 against 8,415 in the previous year.

28. The number of successful cases was 5,846 against 7,529 in the previous year.

29. The cost of vaccine establishment during the year was Rs. 2,170–11–10. The average cost of each successful case was therefore As. 5–11.

30. *Statement No. IX—Education.*—A detailed report on education has been submitted separately. Statement No. IX gives the necessary information about schools in the division. The progress of education is not satisfactory. The increase in the number of schools is due to the three salary-results schools which were temporarily closed last year being re-opened.

The Kotpad and Jeypore schools produced satisfactory results. Of the two matriculates appointed last year as head and second masters of the Jeypore school, one died and the other was appointed Revenue Inspector in the Palakonda Agency.

A semi B.A. and a matriculate have since been appointed as head and second masters, respectively.

31. The three schools at Dasamantapur, Kakkirigumma and Laskhmipur, in the Koraput taluk, have been temporarily transferred to the charge of the Gunupur Hill Schools' Superintendent, and they are being supervised by him.

32. The normal class at Jeypore, which was opened in January 1892, was transferred to Gunupur in January 1895, as all the teachers in the division have undergone training.

33. All the trained teachers in the division have been ordered to appear for the practical test for trained teacher's certificates to be held in 1895. The Hill Schools' Superintendent, Jeypore division, says that reports have been received from some that they have applied for the examination.

34. The examination for results grants was conducted by M.R.Ry. Ch. Bhagavanlu Pantulu Garu, B.A., Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vizagapatam Range.

35. A sum of Rs. 500 was sanctioned for petty construction and repairs to school buildings, and it was duly spent.

36. *Statement No. X—Agency Works.*—The original budget allotment sanctioned for this division was Rs. 31,705. Subsequently a sum of Rs. 609–4–0 was sanctioned

making a total allotment of Rs. 32,314–4–0. Of this a sum of Rs. 31,514–4–0 was spent, and the remaining amount of Rs. 800 was transferred to the new sub-jail building at Koraput.

A detailed report has been submitted on the agency works.

37. Four new rest-houses were sanctioned at Mattupada, Haradaput, Kakkirigumma and Dumriput. All of these have been almost completed.

38. *Statement No. XI, Sanitation.*—Under the head of sanitation sums of Rs. 1,000, 750 and 500 were sanctioned for Koraput, Jeypore and Nowrangapur, respectively. They were fully utilized during the year. The necessary works of sanitation were executed.

39. *Special Funds.*—The only special fund in the division is the pound fund. At the beginning of the year there were 27 public pounds and one private pound. These continued throughout the year. No new pounds were sanctioned during the year. The public pounds are under the control of the taluk officers and the private pound under that of the person who constructed it. The owner of the private pound which is at Sujankota has applied at the end of the year for the abolition of the pound. The abolition was recommended by me in my detailed report on the special funds.

40. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 772–11–3 and the expenditure on account of commission and feeding charges was Rs. 317–5–3. The saving credited to Government was Rs. 455–6–0.

41. An amount of Rs. 207–14–0 was sanctioned for repairs to cattle pounds and it was duly spent.

42. *Statement No. XII, Abkári Revenue.*—The Pottangi and Koraput taluks and a portion of the Padwa taluk were rented to Tyada Gopanna Patnaik for Rs. 8,691, while the taluks of Jeypore, Nowrangapur and Malkanagiri and the Paderu portion of the Padwa taluk continued under the direct management of Government.

43. In the rented taluks there were 425 shops and 424 stills; in the amani taluks there were 579 shops and 544 stills. The decrease in the number of shops is due to the fact that strict orders were issued restricting the opening of new shops and directing the diminution of the existing shops.

The reduction in the number of shops has been accompanied by an increase in the rents.

44. The demand of the amani taluks for 1894–95 was Rs. 29,876. This amount was entirely collected.

45. During the year under report 44 persons were prosecuted under the Abkári Act, of whom 28 were convicted and the rest discharged.

46. No licenses were granted for the retail vend of foreign liquor.

47. *Statement No. XIII, Opium.*—During the year under report the exclusive privilege of supplying opium to the vendors was leased out to Hemaraz Ramlal Sahucar. The number of shops sold by auction was 62 with a demand of Rs. 16,685 and the number of shops given on fixed fees was four with a demand of Rs. 110. The total demand was therefore Rs. 16,795. Of this a sum of Rs. 16,763–12–0 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 31–4–0. This is due from the Kodapalli licensee who is reported to be dead. On receipt of further report from the Padwa Deputy Tahsildar, recommendation will be made, if necessary, for remission of the amount.

48. Throughout the division opium was sold by the renter at three tolas a rupee to the licensed vendors and retailed by them at two and a half tolas per rupee.

49. Three persons were prosecuted under the Opium Act, of whom two were convicted and the other discharged.

50. *Statement No. XIV, Land Revenue.*—The only land revenue in the division is that on the Government land at Koraput. The remaining sources of revenue are abkári and opium. The total demand under these two heads was Rs. 55,362—collections Rs. 55,330–12–0, and balance Rs. 31–4–0. This is the balance referred to in paragraph 47 *supra*. Collections under the head of stamps during the year were Rs. 9,045–2–9.

51. *Statement No. XV, Wild animals.*—The number of wild animals killed according to the skins presented for rewards was 23 tigers, 90 panthers and 12 bears against 25, 71 and 17, respectively, in the previous year. The rewards paid during the year amounted to Rs. 3,944 against Rs. 4,110 in the previous year.

The power of granting rewards is vested in the Special Assistant Agent, and the Deputy Tahsildar of Malkanagiri is specially authorized to grant rewards himself for animals killed in his taluk.

52. The loss of human life during the year was 113 against 122 in the previous year.

53. The Tentulikunti man-eater, for the destruction of which a special reward of Rs. 400 was sanctioned in G.O. No. 3417, dated 1st September 1894, was at large during the year. It has since been destroyed by Mr. Taylor with a body of beaters.

54. *Boundary Disputes.*—During the year under report the boundary dispute between Dhanupunji and Chokanada under Bushar and Chanduli Deora and Amgaon under Jeypore has been settled by the Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories, and my predecessor.

55. *Elephants.*—Of the three elephants kept for my use, Surat Zamal died during the year under report of tumours from which it had been ill for the last nearly two years. The remaining two elephants were well the whole time and were used on all the tours.

The total expenditure incurred on their account during the year was Rupees 785–5–6 and receipts none.

56. *Taluk Officers and Establishment.*—During the year under report all the taluk offices and sub-treasuries were inspected, except the office and sub-treasury at Nowrangapur.

The Deputy Tahsildar of Pottangi was on privilege leave for three months and during his absence S. Audinarayana Naidu, permanent third clerk of my office, was appointed to act for him.

The Deputy Tahsildar of Nowrangapur was also on privilege leave for three months and during his absence M.R.Ry. V. Suryanarayana Patnaik was appointed to act for him. After the cessation of this acting appointment at Nowrangapur, Suryanarayana Patnaik was appointed sub. *pro tem.* Deputy Tahsildar at Padwa. Subsequently as the permanent Deputy Tahsildar of Gunupur was appointed permanent Deputy Collector, M.R.Ry. D. Chelapatirao Pantulu was confirmed as Deputy Tahsildar at Gunupur. M.R.Ry. T. Audinarayanaswami Naidu, permanent Deputy Tahsildar of Nowrangapur, was appointed to act as Deputy Tahsildar at Koraput and M.R.Ry. V. Suryanarayana Patnaik was appointed to act as Deputy Tahsildar at Nowrangapur. M.R.Ry. G. Mahadevam Pantulu, permanent head clerk of my office, was appointed sub. *pro tem.* Deputy Tahsildar at Padwa and S. Audinarayana Naidu was appointed sub. *pro tem.* head clerk of my office.

From M.R.Ry. K. NARASIMHA RAO PANTULU Garu, Temporary Deputy Collector in charge of Head Assistant Agent's Division, Narsapatam, to the Acting Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated 16th June 1895, Dis. No. 523.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of Agency tracts of the Head Assistant Agent's division for 1894–95, together with the statements prescribed in G.O. No. 648, dated 1st April 1892.

2. The Agency portion of this division consists of parts of the Golgonda and Viravilli taluks. Mr. E. B. Elwin was in charge of the division from the commencement of the year until 27th May 1894, and again from 29th August 1894 to 31st March 1895. I was in charge in the interval from 28th May 1894 to 28th August 1894, when Mr. Elwin was absent on privilege leave. Mr. Elwin sent a note on tours made by him in this division, which is herewith submitted.

3. *Tours.*—During the nine months he was in charge of the division, Mr. Elwin spent 43 days in the Agency tracts of the Golgonda taluk. He visited the Viravilli Agency in April last. The minimum tour prescribed, *i.e.*, 42 days, was done by him. I did not visit the Agency tracts as a Divisional officer, as I had only a few days before I took over charge of the division toured in the Golgonda hills as Tahsildar.

4. *Season and Rainfall.*—The season was very favourable. There were no reports of outbreak of small-pox or any other diseases. Rain was plentiful. It was not registered in any station.

5. *Criminal Justice.*—The total number of cases filed in the Sub-Divisional Magistrate's court and in the Taluk Magistrate's courts was 57 against 52 in the previous year. There was slight increase in the number, but the cases were not of any importance, except one in which the Chintapilli Police Station-house officer charged a hill Mala trader before me with having offered a bribe of Rs. 179 to screen him from punishment for house-breaking and theft. The accused pleaded that he was tortured by the head constable and constables to give up jewels and that the money alleged to have been offered as bribe was that taken from his house. Three witnesses supported him. The charge made by the police was proved false and the accused was acquitted. Mr. Elwin has also remarked in his note that he received a complaint from the villagers of Lammasingi and adjacent villages that the Chintapilli police constables were in the habit of seizing their vegetables and other provisions.

6. *Civil Justice.*—The number of suits filed in the Head Assistant Agent's court and the Agency Munsif's court of Golgonda are as follows:—

	1893–94.	1894–95.
Head Assistant Agent's court	3	5
Golgonda Munsif's court	35	38
Total ..	38	43

The slight increase calls for no remarks. There were no suits pending in the Head Assistant's court at the end of the official year. There were only seven suits pending in the Golgonda Munsif's court. Two have since been disposed of. Of the remaining five suits, one was kept pending the decision of the Agent in an appeal suit connected with it and one for non-payment of process-fees and the three others were filed only during the last quarter.

7. *Hospitals.*—There are none in the Agency tracts of the division. The police constables of Chintapilli were treated in the Local Fund hospital at Narsapatam during the year.

8. *Vaccination.*—One second-class vaccinator worked throughout the year. The number of cases vaccinated was 645 against 536 in the previous year. Of these cases, 516 were successful. Mr. Elwin took the vaccinator with him into the hills and personally supervised the vaccination. This is the cause of the increase.

9. *Agency Schools.*—There were two schools at the beginning of the year at Koyyur and Lammasingi in the Golgonda taluk. Another school was sanctioned in the year by Government for Ghuntavari-Kottagudem in the same taluk. This new school was transferred to Gimili in the Viravilli taluk, as the inhabitants of that place were more in want of it. The school buildings at Koyyur and Lammasingi were repaired during the year. The Gimili school was located in a private building. The number of boys on the rolls on 31st March 1895 were 91 against 40 in the previous year. This shows that the schools are in a flourishing condition. Mr. Elwin and the educational officers examined the schools.

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Construction of a track from the western side of Bodderu to the market place at Lakshmipuram	550	0	0
(2) Rest-house at Koyyur	330	8	0
(3) Shed at Kondasanta	50	0	0
Total	930	8	0

10. *Agency works.*—A sum of Rupees 5,102 was sanctioned for the construction and repair of Agency works in the division and was completely spent within the year. The three new works noted in the margin were undertaken during the year and completed. The other works were of the usual description.

11. *Sanitation.*—An establishment of four sweepers was newly sanctioned by the Agent for Kristnadevipeta and Lakshmipuram at a cost of Rs. 192. The establishment was engaged in sweeping the streets and the weekly market and removing the prickly pear. It worked on the whole satisfactorily.

12. *Abkári.*—The abkári farms of the Golgonda and Viravilli Agencies were managed under amani system in the year under report, while that of the former had been under rented system before. The number of shops opened during the year was 15 against 17 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the abolition of the shops at Masampalli and Chintapilli in the Golgonda taluk in the year under report. The rent of all the shops was Rs. 2,409 against Rs. 1,216 in the previous year. The whole of the rent was collected within the official year. No complaints were received against the shop-keepers or the liquor.

13. *Opium.*—During the year under report the business of supplying opium to the shop-keepers was undertaken by a renter to whom the Agency opium farm was leased out. The shop-keepers purchased the drug at 3 tolas per rupee and retailed it to the public at $2\frac{1}{2}$ tolas. There were seventeen shops at the beginning of the year and the same worked during the year. Of these seventeen shops, one was given on free license, nine were sold by public auction and seven leased out on payment of fixed fees. The total demand realized from these shops was Rs. 2,169 against Rs. 2,038 of the previous year. The demand was fully collected within the year. There were no complaints against the shop-keepers or the drug.

14. *Muttas.*—(i) There are ten muttas in the Golgonda Agency, five of which were under direct management of Government during the year. Lammasingi Pata Vidhi, Koyyur and Chittempadu Bandewalsa muttas, were resumed by Government in the previous years under marginally-noted orders. Gudem Kotta Vidhi was brought under management for the first time during the year owing to the minority of the *ex*-muttadar Sobhildora's son. Lammasingi Kotta Vidhi muttadar Chinnayya Padal resigned his mutta and died subsequently on 15th October 1894. This mutta was also brought under Government management during the year pending disposal of the claims of the heirs to the mutta.

G.O., No. 3080, dated 18th November 1886.
„ „ 910 „ 2nd May 1893.

(ii) The muttadar of Lotugedda, Taggi Sanyasidhora, resigned his mutta in 1894 declining to live in his mutta villages. His heirs applied for the mutta. Sanyasidhora later on agreed to live in it and requested to be reinstated. This matter has also not yet been decided.

(iii) The other muttas—Gudem Pata Vidhi, Dharakonda, Antada and Makaram—are continued under their respective muttadars without any disturbance.

(iv) The Agent having in his Proceedings No. 5697, dated 24th November 1894, directed the introduction of the settlement rates in the Lammasingi Pata Vidhi, Chittempadu, Bendewalsa and Koyyur muttas, steps are being taken for the purpose. The establishment sanctioned for these muttas consists of a head peon on Rs. 15 for Lammasingi and a munsif on Rs. 15 and two peons on Rs. 5 each for Koyyur, and karnam and munsif on Rs. 6 and Rs. 5, respectively, for Chittempadu Bandewalsa. As no competent men could be procured for the hills for these salaries, it was found necessary to depute a Revenue Inspector from the ordinary portion of the taluk to measure the lands and to supervise the work done by the establishment. The Revenue Inspector had to go on sick leave from malarious fever without finising the work, and his work in the plains had to be done extra by another Revenue Inspector. It is these and similar difficulties and the enormous increase of the Agency work in the taluk office, which have led Mr. Elwin to apply for an Agency Revenue Inspector and an Agency clerk for the Golgonda taluk.

15. *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—Statement No. XIV gives details of Agency revenue from all sources. The total demand for the year under report was Rupees 27,125–15–0 including an arrear of Rs. 2,883. Of this, Rs. 26,589–4–4 were collected and Rs. 236–7–5 written off the accounts. The remainder, Rs. 300–3–3, has been covered by processes and will be collected shortly.

16. *Wild animals.*—Thirty-seven wild beasts were killed during the year, of which six were tigers, thirty cheetahs and one bear. The amount of rewards paid for their destruction was Rs. 1,077. One person was killed by a wild beast during the year against eight in the previous year. The man-eating tiger which was reported to have been at Pedavalsa, for which a special reward was offered in the District Gazette, is said to have been killed in the Madgole hills as observed by Mr. Elwin.

17. *Public health.*—The general condition of the people was satisfactory.

ENCLOSURE.

NOTES on hill tours in the Head Assistant Agent's Division for 1894–95.

During the nine months I was in charge of the division, I spent 43 days in the Agency tracts of Golgonda taluk. I was prevented from visiting Viravilli Agency by pressure of other work, but I have done this subsequently in April.

2. My first tour lasted eleven days. I ascended Lammasinghi ghât, toured round through Chintapalli, Gudem, Pedavalsa and Koyyur and returned by Kristnadevipet. The chief object of my tour was to report on the Lammasinghi ghât and the tract from Lammasinghi to Gudem. I had the distances measured in miles and furlongs and reported in some detail. I interviewed the muttadar of Pedavalsa, Dharakonda and Antada, and the minor muttadar of Gudem. At Koyyur I settled a number of disputes that had arisen since I last visited this Government mutta. I took the vaccinator with me on my tour and made him vaccinate as many cases as possible. I examined arrack and opium shops at the various places. I found that these shops are often left in charge of any one handy, while the real shopkeeper goes off to the plains. I have insisted on the shopkeeper giving over charge in writing in such cases according to the rules. The man-eating tiger at Pedavalsa, on whose head a special reward was placed, has not appeared since the announcement of the reward in the District Gazette; but he is said to have been killed in the Madgole hills.

3. My next tour in the hills, lasting twelve days, was in connection with the demarcation of the eastern boundary of Sinivaram Agency revenue. I first began at the base of the hills near Losingi and then started from the top near Sinivaram. After demarcating and clearing a line for about half the distance, I was obliged to return to the plains to do more important work and have not since been able to continue the line. It is not of much importance, as the line runs through uninhabited dense jungles which are not likely to be encroached on by any one. As, however, an ascent of over 3,000 feet is made within eight miles, and as many hills have to be ascended and descended *en route*, I found the work about the hardest I had ever taken up.

4. My third tour, lasting 21 days, was in connection with Forest Settlement work. It is proposed to reserve a large tract of Agency hills beyond the Bodderu river, and I accompanied the District Forest-officer on his tour of selection. We then perambulated the southern boundaries of Dharakonda and Boniti Agency reserves from Kondasanta to Koyyur. We found that there are large numbers of villages within these reserves and it is a difficult question to know how to deal with them, especially as muttadars' rights are involved as well as those of the actual occupants of the villages. We had not time to deal with them in detail on this occasion, as the jamabandi of two taluks in the plains was awaiting my return.

5. In accordance with the Agent's request, I prepared proposals for the entertainment of an Agency Revenue Inspector and the revision of mutta establishments. There are now five muttas under Government management and it is impossible for the Tahsildar at Narsapatam to look after them properly. A visit to the hills means certain fever for the Tahsildar and such of his establishment as he may take with him. As the establishment of Golgonda taluk office is about the smallest in any taluk in the Presidency and keeps things going only by working day and night at many seasons and scarcely ever taking a holiday, a visit to the hills and consequent illness mean derangement of the whole office. For these reasons I think we shall

have a Revenue Inspector at Chintapalli and an Agency clerk at Narsapatam in the taluk office. The expense of the Revenue Inspector can be met from surplus mutta funds. I believe the Agent is still corresponding with Government on the subject.

6. The general condition of the hills was one of peace and quietness. The only complaint received was one made by the villagers of Lammasinghi and adjacent villages, who allege that the Chintapalli constables are in the habit of seizing their vegetables and other provisions without paying for them. The Superintendent of Police has informed me that he has issued severe warnings to his subordinates in this matter.

7. The Agent has directed that the rents payable by the various villages in the three muttas resumed by Government are to be revised, a more equitable arrangement being made than now exists. I have been getting information regarding the villages and am having the fields roughly measured under the supervision of Mr. K. Narimharow Pantulu, late Golgonda Tahsildar and now Temporary Deputy Collector in charge, who takes great interest in Agency work. The villagers themselves wish for revision, as at present large villages often pay less rent than small ones. Care will have to be taken in fixing and introducing the new rates, the villagers being taken into consultation on the subject.

8. The last point to be noticed is that the *ex*-muttadar of Gudem, Sobildora, is now residing at Narsapatam. He appears to be resigned to his lot and is getting down his family or part of it from the hills. I have impressed on him the importance of getting his sons educated, especially the present minor muttadar.

VIZIANAGRAM,
8th June 1895.

(Signed) E. B. ELWIN,
Acting Principal Assistant Agent.

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT showing changes in the Administrative staff during the year 1891–95 in the District of Vizagapatam.

Office.	Name of officer.	Period during which in charge.		Whether the charge was in addition to other duty.
		From	To	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agent to the Governor..	F. D. A'O. Wolfe-Murray, Esq.	1st April 1894 ..	31st Mar. 1895.	
2. Principal Assistant Agent	E. Scott, Esq.	1st ,, ,, ..	3rd Nov. 1894.	
	M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur V. Jagannatha Row Pantulu Garu.	4th Nov. ,, ..	30th ,, ,,	
	R. Morris, Esq.	1st Dec. ,, ..	31st Mar. ,,	
3. Senior do. ..	E. L. Thornton, Esq. ..	1st April ,, ..	31st ,, ,,	
4. Special do. ..	W. W. Phillips, Esq. ..	1st ,, ,, ..	3rd Dec. ,,	
	M.R.Ry. V. Jagannatha Row Pantulu Garu, Rai Bahadur.	4th Dec. ,, ..	16th ,, ,, ..	In addition to other duty.
	R. A. Graham, Esq. ..	17th ,, ,, ..	31st Mar. 1895.	
5. Head do. ..	E. B. Elwin, Esq. ..	1st April ,, ..	27th May 1894.	
	M.R.Ry. K. Narasimha Row Pantulu Garu.	28th May ,, ..	28th Aug. ,,	
	E. B. Elwin, Esq. ..	29th Aug. ,, ..	31st Mar. 1895.	
6. Assistant Agent	Rai Bahadur V. Jagannatha Row Pantulu Garu.	1st April ,, ..	3rd Nov. 1894.	
	M.R.Ry. K. Narasimha Row Pantulu Garu.	4th Nov. ,, ..	30th ,, ,,	
	Rai Bahadur V. Jagannatha Row Pantulu Garu.	1st Dec. ,, ..	31st Mar. 1895.	

(Signed) L. C. MILLER,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX II.

STATEMENT of Tours by the Agent and his Assistants.

Name of officer.	Number of tour.	Dates for each tour. From	Dates for each tour. To	Period spent on each tour.	Locality in which tour made.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				DAYS.		
1. Agent to the Governor.	1	7th July 1894.	10th July 1894	4	Srungavarapukota Agency.	
	2	16th Nov. ,,	30th Nov. ,,	15	Rayaghada, Bissemkatak and Gunupur taluks.	
	3	1st Dec. ,,	4th Dec. ,,	4	Gunupur taluk	Annual hill tour.
	4	8th ,, ,,	10th ,, ,,	3	Pârvatîpuram taluk ..	
	5	13th Jan. 1895.	..	1	Palkonda Agency ..	
	6	7th Feb. ,,	28th Feb. 1895.	22	Pottanghy, Koraput, Jeypore and Nowrangapur taluks.	
	7	1st Mar. ,,	16th Mar. ,,	16	Do. do. ..	
				..		
2. Principal Assistant Agent.	1	7th June 1894.	9th June 1894.	3	Palkonda Agency.	
				..		
3. Senior Assistant Agent.	1	8th May 1894.	19th May 1894.	12	Rayaghada taluk and Pârvatîpuram Agency	
	2	26th ,, ,,	1st June ,,	7		
	3	27th Aug. ,,	2nd Sept. ,,	7	Rayaghada taluk.	
	4	19th Oct. ,,	23rd Oct. ,,	5	Pârvatîpuram Agency.	
	5	16th Nov. ,,	3rd Dec. ,,	18	Rayaghada, Gunupur and Bissemkatak taluks.	
	6	8th Dec. ,,	10th ,, ,,	3	Bissemkatak taluk and Pârvatîpuram Agency.	
	7	19th Jan. 1895.	25th Jan. 1895.	7	Rayaghada taluk.	
	8	4th Feb. ,,	4th Feb. ,,	1	Sâlûru Agency.	
	9	11th ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,	5	Pârvatîpuram Agency.	
	10	19th ,, ,,	5th Mar. ,,	15	Rayaghada taluk.	
	11	17th Mar. ,,	23rd ,, ,,	7	Gunupur taluk.	
	12	24th ,, ,,	25th ,, ,,	2	Pârvatîpuram Agency.	
				..		
4. Special Assistant Agent.	1	1st April 1894.	3rd April 1894.	3	Jeypore taluk.	
	2	7th ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,	9	Koraput and Jeypore taluks.	
	3	19th ,, ,,	20th May ,,	32	Pottanghy and Padwa taluks.	
	4	25th May ,,	28th ,, ,,	4	Jeypore taluk.	
	5	1st June ,,	10th July ,,	40	Pottanghy, Padwa, Malkanagiri and Jeypore.	
	6	16th July ,,	23rd ,, ,,	8	Korapeut and Pottanghy taluks.	
	7	7th Oct. ,,	14th Oct. ,,	8	Pottanghy and Koraput taluks.	
	8	19th ,, ,,	22nd ,, ,,	4	Koraput taluk.	
	9	24th ,, ,,	6th Nov. ,,	14	Jeypore ,,	
	10	16th Nov. ,,	18th ,, ,,	3	Koraput and Pottanghy taluks.	
	11	23rd Dec. ,,	13th Jan. 1895.	22	Pottanghy and Koraput taluks.	
	12	16th Jan. 1895.	19th ,, ,,	4	Jeypore taluk,	
	13	2nd Feb. ,,	5th Feb. ,,	4	Do.	
	14	15th ,, ,,	27th ,, ,,	13	Koraput taluk.	
	15	13th Mar. ,,	18th Mar. ,,	6	Koraput and Pottanghy.	
	16	28th ,, ,,	31st ,, ,,	4	Jeypore taluk.	
				..		
5. Head Assistant Agent.	1	14th Nov. 1894.	24th Nov. 1894.	11	Golgonda Agency..	
	2	6th Dec. ,,	16th Dec. ,,	11	Do.	
	3	1st Mar. ,,	6th Mar. 1895.	6	Do.	
	4	12th ,, ,,	16th ,, ,,	5	Do.	
	5	18th ,, ,,	27th ,, ,,	10	Do.	
				..		
6. Assistant Agent.			*Nil.*			

(Signed) L. C. MILLER,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX III.

STATEMENT of Rainfall recorded in 1894–95 and the preceding year.

Taluk or division.	Name of station.	* Average of previous years.	1893–94.	1894–95.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Gunupur	Gunupur	36·34	59·00	71·80	Average for 9 years.
2. Bissemkatak	Bissemkatak	49·51	55·52	53·49	Do. 4 ,,
3. Rayaghada	Rayaghada	41·68	55·79	48·32	Do. 10 ,,
4. Pottanghy	Pottanghy	58·87	77·58	71·29	Do. 9 ,,
5. Koraput	Koraput	54·22	79·02	63·69	Do. 10 ,,
6. Nowrangapur ..	Nowrangapur	51·67	74·30	68·07	Do. 10 ,,
7. Jeypore	Jeypore	64·38	94 18	74·86	Do. 10 ,,
8. Malkanagiri	Malkanagiri	53·96	71·04	68·70	Do. 10 ,,
9. Padwa	Padwa	39·01	66·89	48·74	Do. 10 ,,
10. Chintapalli	....	..	..	..	

* This column 3 should contain the average rainfall for the 10 years preceding the year specified in column 4. If statistics are not available for so long a period the average of the period for which record exists should be entered

(Signed) L. C. MILLER,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX V.

STATEMENT of Criminal Justice for the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1894–95.

Name of Court.	Trials or inquiries.	Cases. Pending on 31st March 1894.	Cases. Received during the year.	Cases. Received by Commitment.	Cases. Total.	Cases. Committed.	Cases. Otherwise disposed of.	Cases. Total.	Cases. Pending on 31st March 1895.	Appeals. Cases. Received during the year.	Appeals. Cases. Disposed of.	Appeals. Cases. Pending on 31st March 1895.	Persons. Pending on 31st March 1894.	Persons. Received during the year.	Persons. Received by Commitment.	Persons. Total.	Persons. Convicted.	Persons. Committed.	Persons. Otherwise disposed of.	Persons. Total.	Persons. Pending on 31st March 1895.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. Agent to the Governor	..	1	..	28	29	..	26	26	3	..	..	..	3	..	44	45	25	..	13	38	7
Additional Sessions Judge	..	..	..	7	7	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	8	5	..	2	7	..
2. Principal Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Senior do.	..	..	8	6	14	..	11	12	2	..	..	..	2	14	12	26	4	6	10	20	6
4. Special do.	..	3	31	28	62	2	58	60	2	..	..	..	2	49	47	98	10	2	25	102	5
5. Head do.	..	..	4	..	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	10	2	..	3	5	..
6. Second-class Magistrate, Golgonda	..	..	14	..	14	..	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	57	8	..	49	57	..
7. Second-class Sheristadar, Golgonda	..	..	36	..	36	..	36	36	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	48	25	..	23	48	..
8. Do. do. Viravilli	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	8	..	8	8	..
9. Do. do. Padwa	..	..	42	..	42	..	39	42	1	..	..	..	..	99	..	99	34	..	68	99	..
10. Do. do. Saluru	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	2	2	1
11. Do. do. Parvatipur.	..	..	41	..	41	..	40	41	..	..	..	..	..	93	..	93	33	..	57	93	..
12. Do. do. Gunupur	..	2	271	..	273	6	267	273	6	..	..	..	..	551	..	553	282	8	263	553	8
13. Do. do. Rayaghada.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Do. do. Bissemkatak	..	4	178	..	182	4	173	177	5	..	..	..	..	329	..	329	122	10	196	328	12
15. Do. do. Jeypore	..	3	110	..	113	3	109	112	1	..	..	..	..	260	..	260	155	3	110	268	4
16. Do. do. Koraput	..	7	265	..	272	23	247	270	2	..	..	..	..	441	..	441	262	31	167	460	4
17. Do. do. Nowrangapur	..	2	126	..	128	4	118	122	6	..	..	..	..	301	..	301	136	9	72	217	86
18. Do. do. Pottanghy.	..	3	168	..	168	6	160	166	2	..	..	..	2	278	..	278	216	6	53	275	3
19. Do. do. Malkangiri	..	2	104	..	107	3	102	105	2	..	..	..	2	180	4	184	84	7	89	180	4
20. Do. do. Palkonda	..	..	61	..	63	5	58	63	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	89	36	13	40	89	..
21. Do. do. Srungavarapukota	..	..	70	..	70	..	69	69	1	..	..	..	1	227	..	227	129	..	98	222	5
	..	..	5	..	5	..	4	4	1	..	..	..	1	9	..	9	..	..	7	7	2
Total .. { 1894–95		27	1,537	69	1,633	61	1,544	1,605	28	58	58	58	26	3,035	110	3,203	1,630	103	1,336	3,069	134
1893–94		34	1,386	68	1,488	70	1,391	1,461	27	69	46	46	27	2,940	79	3,088	1,362	115	1,653	3,030	68

(Signed) L. C. MILLER,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX VI.

STATISTICS of Civil Justice for the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1894–95.

Name of Court.	Original suits.								Appeal suits.								Remarks.
	Pending on 31st March 1894.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1895.	Pending on 31st March 1894.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1895.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Agent to the Governor	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	8	12	1	21	15	..	15	6	
2. Principal Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Senior do.	6	21	..	27	19	..	19	8	1	18	..	19	15	..	15	4	
4. Special do.	3	32	2	37	13	15	28	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Head do.	2	3	..	5	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Agency Munsif, Gunupur	34	170	..	204	135	..	135	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Do. Bissemkatak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Do. Rayaghada	16	62	..	78	65	..	65	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Do. Narayanapatnam ..	6	39	4	49	43	..	43	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Do. Pottanghy	6	15	32	53	21	18	39	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Do. Koraput	6	22	27	55	31	13	44	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13. Do. Jeypore	26	135	8	169	126	1	127	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14. Do. Nowrangapur ..	..	15	..	15	14	..	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15. Do. Malkanagiri	..	27	1	28	25	..	25	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16. Do. Srungavarapukota ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17. Do. Golgonda	22	11	5	38	15	16	31	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total .. 1894–95 ..	127	553	79	759	511	65	576	183	9	30	1	40	30	..	30	10	
Total .. 1893–94 ..	231	443	29	703	543	33	576	127	..	33	1	34	25	..	25	9	

(Signed) L. C. MILLER,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX VII.

STATEMENT showing the work of Agency Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year 1894–95.

Name of institution.	From what funds maintained.	Description of building.	Date when opened.	Number of patients treated. 1894–95. In.	Out.
Hospital at Gunupur ..	Government ..	Tiled building ..	16th Nov. 1890 ..	49	1,764
Do. Rayaghada ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1st Dec. 1887 ..	122	6,072
Do. Bissemkatak ..	Do. ..	Thatched building.	23rd Oct. 1888 ..	61	3,176
Jubilee Dispensary, Jeypore ..	Private funds up to 31st December 1893, Provincial funds from 1st January 1894.		27th ,, 1887 ..	..	6,970
Government Dispensary, Nowrangapur.	Government ..	Tiled building ..	13th Jan. 1890 ..	55	4,003
			Total ..	287	32,985

(Signed) L. C. MILLER,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX VIII.

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 year 1894–95.

Name of taluk or division.	Deputy Inspectors.		Deputy Inspector's peon.		First-class Vaccinators.		Second-class Vaccinators.		Probationers.		Total cost of Vaccination establishment including travelling allowances, contingencies, &c.	Number of cases vaccinated.	Number of successful cases.	Percentage of successful cases to total number vaccinated.	Percentage of cases verified.	Average cost of each successful case.
	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.
1. Gunupur					..	..	2	20	1	5 0 0						
2. Bissemkatak	1	40	1	6	..	..	1	10	..	..	2,347 8 3	6,142	5,324	86·6	89·4	0 7 1
3. Rayaghada					1	15	..	..	..	..						
4. Pârvatipuram					..	..	1	10	..	..						
5. Sâlûru																
6. Palkonda																
7. Pottanghy											..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Koraput											..	5	5	100	100	..
9. Nowrangapur					..	..	2	20	1	7 8 0						..
10. Jeypore	1	60	1	7	..	..	1	10	1	5 0 0		1,341	1,117			
11. Malkanagiri					..	..	2	20	1	7 8 0		1,235	1,194			
12. Padwa					1	15	1	10	..	..	2,170 11 10	1,407	1,204	87·2	74·8	0 5 11
13. Srungavarapukota					1	15	1	10	..	..		1,301	1,175			
14. Viravilli					..	..	1	10	..	..		1,063	916			
15. Golgonda					..	..	..	..	..	..		270	240			
					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	97	86·6	..	..
Total ..	2	100	2	13	3	45	13	130	4	25 0 0	219 8 0	645	516	80	..	0 6 9
Compare preceding year ..	2	100	2	13	3	45	13	130	4	25 0 0	4,737 12 1	13,521	11,788	..	..	..
											5,265 4 8	14,151	12,368	..	..	..

(Signed) L. C. MILLER,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX IX.

STATEMENT showing the statistics of Agency schools during the year 1894–95.

Name of taluk or division.	Number and class of school.	Teachers employed and their salaries.			Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1895.			Average daily attendance.			Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal races on 31st March 1895.		Number of schools inspected.		Number of pupils examined for grants.	Number of pupils found qualified for grants.	Receipts.	
		Number.		Amount of salary per annum.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	By officers of the Educational Department.	By Agency officers.			Result grants.	Fees.
		Trained.	Total.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
				Rs. A. P.													Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Principal Asst. Agent.	Salary result .. 3	3	3	288 0 0	56	..	56	46	..	46	40	..	3	..	22	11	46 0 0	..
Senior Asst. Agent.	Salary result .. 13	1	17	1,714 5 5	399	4	403	330	3	333	28	1	11	7	349	212	1,143 0 0	39 3 6
	Result 37	..	37	....	709	7	716	627	4	631	15	..	37	..	442	316	473 3 3	1,024 0 0
	Salary system .. 1	..	6	1,278 0 0	67	..	67	51	..	51	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	108 9 0
	Training class .. 1	1	1	480 0 0	10	..	10	10	..	10	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Special Asst. Agent.	Government salary ..	3	35	4,286 13 6	773	10	783	520	8	528	111	..	32	8	526	319	954 14 4	..
	Result system ..																	
	Schools 32																	
	Result schools .. 7	..	7	..	110	..	110	74	..	74	21	..	7	..	52	25	28 4 0	..
Head Asst. Agent ..	Salary result .. 3	..	3	540 0 0	90	1	91	75	1	76	24	..	3	3	43	6	..	..
	Total .. 97	8	109	8,587 2 11	2,214	22	2,236	1,733	16	1,749	239	1	95	20	1,434	889	2,645 5 7	1,171 12 6
	Compare preceding year .. 106	4	115	7,939 7 9	2,174	46	2,220	1,763	29	1,792	305	1	80	28	1,388	715	6,247 2 7	1,302 1 0

NOTE.—A foot-note should be added showing the number of pupils belonging to each class of aboriginal races receiving instruction in schools, *e. g.*, Khonds 36, Muttyas 9, Bottadas 110, Dakkadas 3, Amanattyas 8, Sowrahs 8, Ranas 2, Jatas 37, Sondis 3, Bagatas 12, Vojula people 12.

(Signed) L. C. MILLER,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX X.

STATEMENT showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam during the year 1894–95.

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure.		Remarks on progress.		
				From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new works).	In the year under report.	Length of the road.	Extent repaired.	Cost per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
	NEW WORKS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	MILES.	MILES.	RS. A. P.
	Communications.							
Rayaghada	Road from the Agency boundary, north of Chollapadam to Rayaghada—							
	From Government funds	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	..	5,000 0 0			
	From estate funds	..	11,703 0 0	..	8,101 2 6	15	15	893 6 7
Jeypore	Kotpad-Bustar road	2,000 0 0	1,976 1 6	..	1,976 1 6			
	Ranigedda-Singapore road—							
	From estate funds	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0			
	From Government funds	..	299 0 10	..	299 0 10	Not known.	..	..
	Koraput-Lakshmipur road—							
	From estate funds	750 0 0	750 0 0	..	750 0 0	35	2¼	333 5 4
	Sembliguda-Lakshmipur road—							
	From estate funds	750 0 0	750 0 0	..	750 0 0	20	8	93 12 0
	Boipariguda-Ramagiri road—							
	From estate funds	2,000 0 0	1,999 14 5	..	1,999 14 5	28	28	71 6 10
Golgonda	Track from western side of Bodderu to the market place at Lakshmipur.	500 0 0	550 0 0	..	550 0 0	..	⅜	1,466 10 8
	Total ..	12,000 0 0	24,028 0 9	..	20,726 3 3			
	Buildings.							
Rayagha'a Parvatipuram	Rest-house at Jidipeta	300 0 0	300 0 0	..	300 0 0			
	,, at Narainapatnam	300 0 0	300 0 0	..	300 0 0			
	,, at Mattupada, Haradapet and Kakkirigumma.	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0			
	,, at Dumriput	..	350 0 0	..	350 0 0			
	,, at Koyyur	..	300 8 0	..	300 8 0			
	Total ..	1,600 0 0	2,250 8 0	..	2,250 8 0			
	REPAIRS.							
	Communications.							
	Sitampet road	400 0 0	450 0 0	..	450 0 0	6	5	90 0 0
	Road from Rayaghada to Central Provinces ..	2,500 0 0	3,000 0 0	..	3,000 0 0	70	19¼	285 11 5
	Road from Kurupam to Gunupur—							
	From Government funds	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0			
	From estate funds	500 0 0	1,500 0 0	..	1,500 0 0	24	21	119 0 9
	Road from Komatlapeta to Singapore—							
	From estate funds	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	25	14	71 6 10
	Road from Battivalasa to Narainapatnam—							
	From estate funds	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	..	1,500 0 0	37	20	75 0 0
	Road from Agency boundary, north of Chollapadam to Rayaghada.	500 0 0	500 0 0	..	500 0 0	23	20	25 0 0
	Khond hill roads—	500 0 0	500 0 0	..	500 0 0	16	3	166 10 8
	From estate funds	300 0 0	500 0 0	..	500 0 0		Mere tracks.	
	Road from Gunupur to Sowrah hills—							
	From estate funds	250 0 0	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	12	7	35 11 5
	Road from Lakshmipur to Ramannaguda—							
	From Estate funds	250 0 0	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	20	3	83 5 4
	Koraput-Jypore road—							
	Jubilee ghât	4,000 0 0	4,118 5 1	..	4,118 5 1	..	..	..
	Metalling Ranigedda ghât	2,000 0 0	2,028 10 10	..	2,028 10 10	1½	¾	2,704 14 5
	Nowrangapur-Central Provinces road	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	..	2,500 0 0	80	57	43 13 9
	Pætta ghât road (Pachipenta portion)	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0			
	Jeypore portion—							
	From estate funds	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	..	2,500 0 0	83	83	42 2 8
	Koraput-Borigumma road	1,000 0 0	999 3 6	..	999 3 6	22	22	45 6 8
	Borigumma-Nowrangapur road	1,000 0 0	749 10 0	..	749 10 0	13	13	57 10 8
	Jeypore-Borigumma road	500 0 0	699 2 0	..	699 2 0	15	15	46 9 9
	Borigumma-Kotpad road	1,000 0 0	748 3 4	..	748 3 4	17	17	44 0 2
	Turner's ghât road	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	20	20	50 0 0
	Bridle-path to Nandapur—							
	From estate funds	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	14	14	71 6 10
	Pappadahandi-Maindalpur road—							
	From estate funds	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	8	8	125 0 0
	Jepore-Moiu road—							
	From estate funds	3,500 0 0	3,505 1 6	..	3,505 1 6	120	120	29 3 4
	Malkanagiri-Kondakamberu road—							
	From estate funds	500 0 0	376 2 9	..	376 2 9	32	32	15 10 0
	Maintenance of Itikivalasa-Koraput road ..	15,000 0 0	19,624 3 2	..	19,624 3 2	51	51	384 12 7
	Minamaluí ghât	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	..	1,200 0 0	12	12	100 0 0
	Lammasinghi ghât	1,000 0 0	1,090 9 0	..	1,090 9 0	8	8	136 5 2
	Track from Koyyur to Kristnadevipeta	..	290 0 0	..	290 0 0	12	12	24 2 8
	Chilakalagedda-Anantagiri road	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	18	18	55 8 11
	Total ..	49,400 0 0	55,879 3 2	..	55,879 3 2			
	Buildings.							
	Deputy Tahsildar's office, Bissemkatak	275 0 0	375 0 0	..	375 0 0			
	Government buildings at Koraput	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	..	3,500 0 0			
	Koraput sub-jail	3,000 0 0	4,190 10 6	..	4,190 10 6			
	Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry, Jeypore	1,000 0 0	2,451 2 1	..	2,451 2 1			
	Total ..	7,775 0 0	10,516 12 7	..	10,516 12 7			

Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam during the year 1894–95—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new works).	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress. Length of the road.	Extent repaired.	Cost per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
	WORKS COSTING LESS THAN RS. 250 EACH.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	MILES.	MILES.	RS. A. P.
	New Works.							
	Communications	..	..	..	..			
	Buildings	50 0 0	420 0 0	..	420 0 0			
	Total ..	50 0 0	420 0 0	..	420 0 0			
	Repairs.							
	Communications	1,695 0 0	1,237 0 0	..	1,237 0 0			
	Buildings	6,300 0 0	6,653 3 0	..	6,653 3 0			
	Total ..	7,995 0 0	7,890 3 0	..	7,890 3 0			
	Grand Total ..	8,045 0 0	8,310 3 0	..	8,310 3 0			
	ABSTRACT.							
	New Works.							
	Communications	12,000 0 0	24,028 0 9	..	20,726 3 3			
	Buildings	1,600 0 0	2,250 8 0	..	2,250 8 0			
	Total ..	13,600 0 0	26,278 8 9	..	22,976 11 3			
	Repairs.							
	Communications	49,400 0 0	55,879 3 2	..	55,879 3 2			
	Buildings	7,775 0 0	10,516 12 7	..	10,516 12 7			
	Total ..	57,175 0 0	66,395 15 9	..	66,395 15 9			
	Grand Total ..	70,775 0 0	92,674 8 6	..	89,372 11 0			
	Works costing less than Rs. 250 each	8,045 0 0	8,310 3 0	..	8,310 3 0			
	Sanitation	3,350 0 0	3,530 3 6	..	3,530 3 6			
	Miscellaneous	24 0 0	34 0 0	..	34 0 0			
	Tools and plant	2,000 0 0	1,216 8 0	..	1,216 8 0			
	Supervision	3,000 0 0	2,809 8 8	..	718 0 0			
	Contribution to Jeypore estate for the services of Mr. French.	2,160 0 0	3,288 0 4	..	3,288 0 4			
	Reserve	5,806 0 0	..	..	..			
	Grand Total ..	95,160 0 0	1,11,863 0 0	..	1,06,469 9 10			

WORKS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS PLACED UNDER THE ESTATE ENGINEER.

Roads

New Works.

	RS. A. P.
Completing Pottanghy-Koraput road	9,214 14 9

Buildings.

New Works.

Constructing a first class Police station at Jeypore	402 13 10

Repairs.

Restoring well at Reserve Police lines at Koraput	139 4 6
Improving Police Hospital at Koraput	409 6 5
Total ..	10,166 7 6

(Signed) L. C. MILLER,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX XI.

STATEMENT showing the details of the works undertaken for the improvement of sanitation in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam during the year 1894–95.

Name of taluk or division.	Improvement of water-supply.							Conservancy of towns and improvement of village-sites.						Remarks.
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.		Total expenditure.	Name of town or village dealt with.	Conservancy.		Expenditure on			
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.			Hands employed.	Cost.	Laying out streets and drains.	Water-supply.	Other improvements.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Gunupur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gunupur	14	480 0 0	..	..	120 0 0	
Rayaghada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rayaghada	8	247 0 0	..	..	3 0 0	
Bissemkatak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bissemkatak	7	240 0 0	..	..	10 0 0	
Koraput	..	..	..	..	1	157 15 9	157 15 9	Koraput	8	408 11 0	409 15 3	157 15 9	23 6 0	
Jeypore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jeypore	7	347 6 8	402 9 4	..	..	
Nowrangapur	..	..	..	..	1	5 1 6	5 1 6	Nowrangapur	7	335 0 6	99 14 0	5 1 6	60 0 0	
Golgonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Krishnadevipeta-Lakshmipur.	4	180 3 6	..	..	..	
Total ..	..	..	..	..	2	163 1 3	163 1 3		55	2,238 5 8	912 6 7	163 1 3	216 6 0	
Compare preceding year ..	..	..	..	..	4	79 14 0	79 14 0		53	2,088 13 7	253 11 6	79 14 0	877 8 11	

(Signed) L. C. MILLER,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX XII.

STATEMENT showing the Abkári Revenue of the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam for the year 1894–95.

Name of taluk or division.	System.	Name of farm rented.	Amount of rents.	Number of shops.			Demand.		Collections.		Remission.	Balance.	
				At beginning of year.	Newly opened during the year.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Arrears.	Current.		Arrears.	Current.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Gunupur				301	..	301							
2. Bissemkatak				193	..	193							
3. Rayaghada	Rented	..	51,780	355	..	355	2,538	51,780	2,538	50,130	..	..	1,650
4. Pârvatípuram				162	..	162							
5. Palkonda				28	..	28							
6. Sálúru				34	..	34							
7. Pottanghy (portion of Padwa).	Do.	Koraput farm ..	8,691	180	..	180	..	8,691	..	8,691	..	..	..
8. Koraput				49	..	49							
9. Jeypore				196	..	196							
10. Nowrangapur			13,430	201	..	201	..	13,430	..	13,430	..	..	..
11. Malkanagiri			12,000	317	..	317	241	12,000	130	12,000	111	..	..
12. Srungavarapukota ..	Amani	..	2,018	53	..	53	..	2,018	..	2,018	..	..	..
13. Padwa (portion)			330	4	..	4	..	330	..	330	..	..	..
14. Viravilli			2,428	8	..	8	..	2,428	..	2,428	..	..	..
15. Golgonda			219	2	..	2	..	219	..	219	..	..	..
			2,190	13	..	13	..	2,190	..	2,190	..	..	..
	Total ..		93,086	2,096	..	2,096	2,779	93,086	2,668	91,436	111	..	1,650
	Compare preceding year ..		91,244	2,525	53	2,578	6,917	91,244	6,787	88,595	..	130	2,649

NOTE.—Any large increase or decrease in the number of shops opened, or in the amount received in the form of rents, should be explained in a foot-note to this statement. For explanation as to variations, see paragraph 24 of the report.

(Signed) L. C. MILLER,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX XIII.

STATEMENT showing the Opium Revenue of the Agency Tracts in Vizagapatam during 1894–95.

Name of taluk or division.	Number of shops		Selling price to consumers (tolas per rupee).	Consumption in pounds.		Rents and license fees.	Remarks.
	Sold by auction.	Let on fixed license fees.		1893–94.	1894–95.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			TOLAS.	LB.	LB.	Rs.	
1. Gunupur	1	4		299	304	400	
2. Bissemkatak	1	..		110	111	260	
3. Rayagbada	1	2		209	208	375	One free license issued.
4. Pârvatipuram	1	..		96	81	205	
5. Sâlûru	..	..		..	..	..	
6. Palkonda	..	..		260	223	625	
7. Pottangby	3	..		..	166	670	
8. Koraput	2	..	2½	180	1,032	3,990	
9. Jeypore	7	..		605	489	1,185	
10. Nowrangapur	3	..		1,438	1,276	3,850	
11. Malkanagiri	16	1		224	166	380	
12. Srungavarapukota ..	2	..		3,086	2,537	6,475	
13. Padwa	32	2		235	452	295	One free license issued.
14. Vizayelli	2	4		780	727	1,889	
15. Golgonda	7	3					
Total ..	78	16	..	8,454	7,928	* 20,599	

* This is exclusive of Rs. 22,500, the rental for exclusive privilege of supply.

NOTE.—Any large increase or decrease in the number of shops, or in the consumption should be explained in a footnote to this statement or in column 8.

(Signed) L. C. MILLER,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX XV.

STATEMENT showing the number of wild animals killed in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam and the rewards granted during 1894–95.

Officer granting the reward.	Tigers.		Panthers.		Bears.		Total.		Number killed by wild beasts.		
	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Persons.	Cattle.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
Agent to the Governor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Principal Assistant Agent.	..	..	2	41	..	..	2	41	1	78	
Senior do. ..	2	110	52	793	4	18	58	921	7	40	
Special do. ..	19	1,800	78	1,528	7	35	104	3,363	97	123	
Head do. ..	6	625	30	647	1	5	37	1,077	1	73	
Huzur Deputy Collector ..	..	..	1	20	..	..	1	20	6	8	
Deputy Tahsildar, Malkanagiri ..	4	330	12	228	5	23	21	581	16	31	
Deputy Tahsildar, Bissemkatak.	..	..	12	228	7	35	19	263	16	18	
Total ..	31	2,765	187	3,385	24	116	242	6,266	144	371	
Compare preceding year ..	34	3,085	145	2,774	26	124	205	5,983	154	384	

(Signed) L. C. MILLER,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

XIV.—Statement showing the demand, collection remission and balance of all sources of revenue in the Agency Tracts in Vizagapatam in 1894-95

Items.	Demand.			Collection.			Remission.	Balance.		
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.		Arrear.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. Land Revenue—										
1. Permanently Settled	5-6-0	19000	24600	5-6-0	13400	19000	"	-	5-6-0	5-6-0
† 2. Land Revenue including miscellaneous cesses	3945-	22554	26499	3474	20660	24134	252	219	1894	2113
3. Quitrent on service inams	415-	1052	1467	415-	1023	1438	"	.	29	29
4. Miscellaneous revenue fines ...	.	14	14	.	14	14	.	.	.	.
Total ...	9960	42620	52580	9489	35097	44586	252	219	7523	7742
II. Abkary including license fees ...	2779	93086	95865-	2668	91436	94104	111	-	1650	1650
III. Village cess	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
IV. Opium	231	43099	43330	30	41325-	41355-	201	-	1774	1774
V. Ferries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
VI. School, Road and Dak funds ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
VII. Stamps	.	11735-	11735-	.	11735-	11735-	.	.	.	.
VIII. Forests	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total ...	3010	147920	150930	2698	144496	147194	312	-	3424	3424
Grand Total ...	12970	190540	203510	12187	179593	191780	564	219	10947	11166

† The figures shown against the head include the sist collected on Rs 22 apul- cantonment- land. This is the reason why the figure shown against- this in Column 2 is raised by Rs 15 over that of the last years balance shown in column 11

Vizagapatam Governor's Agents office. Date 23 August 1895

for Ag Agent to the Gover
Mercer

Judicial dept

VP

C.No.

ORDER No 2176 of 25-10-95

Note

See also some remarks in the margin of the report, some which will work in here, while others can be separately dealt with

BS
22/10/95

The annual report on the administration of the Vizag. Agency for the year 1894-95 did not reach Govt. until the 28th of August, six weeks after the due date, and the delay has not been explained. The year appears to have been particularly ~~an~~ uneventful one and it is therefore unnecessary to discuss the report at any length.

2. The touring of the agency officers during the year under review was on the whole satisfactory. Notwithstanding the remark made in para 2 of G.O. dated 4th Septr. 1894, No. 2150, the boundaries of the Agency tracts and of the various divisional charges have not been coloured in the tour map submitted with the report and it is consequently impossible~~sible~~ to judge at a glance whether the touring of any particular officer has been complete. The Special Asst. Agent ~~however~~ does not appear to have ~~visited~~ toured in the north-western and south-eastern portions of his charge, an

omission

omission which is the more to be regretted as they were not visited in the preceding year. It is particularly desirable that the southern portion of the Malkangiri taluk should be inspected as frequently as practicable in view of the growth of Pathan and Rohilla population in that neighbourhood

8. The usual statement showing the work coming before the Civil and Criminal Courts during the last five years is subjoined.

Year	Criminal				Civil			
	Cases		Appeals		Cases		Appeals	
	Received	Pending	Received	Pending	Received	Pending	Received	Pending
1890-91	1651	30	43	2	532	307	41	6
1891-92	1797	40	48	2	615	331	38	2
1892-93	1797	34	32	0	537	331	14	0
1893-94	1454	27	35	2	443	127	34	9
1894-95	1606	38	34	2	558	183	31	10

[Note the figures in last year reviews wrong]

The general increase of work in criminal and civil work appears to represent rather a return to the normal amount of business, the figures relating to the year 1893-94 having been unusually low. It is noticeable that there has been a further decline in the amount of work coming before the Sub-Magte. of Jeypore whose file has been continuously falling since the year 1891-92; no explanation of this has been furnished by the Agent. The conduct of the Police appears upon the whole to have been satisfactory; it is presumed that the Chintapalli Police Station House Officer who is reported to have brought a false charge against one of the hill traders has been suitably dealt with. The number of pending cases on the files of the Agency Munsifs at Gunupur and Jeypore was excessive. From para 16 of the Special Asst. Agent's report, it appears that the quality of the former officer's work is very much below the mark. The Agent should consider the desirability of replacing him by a more efficient officer.

Hang

Senior

: The manner in which the powers of Lakshmipuram referred to in para 15 of the A.S. Asst. Agent's report were furnished should be reported

4. The statistics relating to the attendance of the Agency hospitals and dispensaries exhibit a continuance of the satisfactory increase noticed in previous reviews, the total number of in-patients increasing from 171 in 1893-94 to 287 in 1894-95 and that of out-patients from 33,650 to 32,985. The increase was common to every hospital and dispensary.

The following table

Compares

compares the work done by the Agency vaccinators during the last five years

Year	Number vaccinated	Number successfully vaccinated	Percentage of success
1890-91	14,058	13,417	95.4
1891-92	13,995	13,869	96.0
1892-93	13,351	13,347	92.5
1893-94	14,151	13,368	87.4
1894-95	13,531	11,788	87.2

A considerable improvement in the Senior Asst.'s division where 942 more operations were performed than in the preceding year, the percentage of successful cases rising slightly and the average cost declining; but in the Special Asst.'s division the results achieved compare unfavourably with those of the previous year; for only 6617 individuals were vaccinated against 8415 in 1893-94.

Mr. Graham should be instructed to devote special attention to this branch of the administration; with constant supervision it should be possible to exact far more work from the vaccinators;

The agent should keep in view the importance of arranging for an adequate supply of good lymph; without this satisfactory results can hardly be expected.

5. The total number of schools decreased from 106 to 97 and the average daily attendance decreased from 1793 to 1719, while the number of aboriginal pupils fell from 806 to 340. The inspections by educational officers increased in number but the Agency officers only visited 30 schools as against 38 in the previous year, notwithstanding the direction given in para 6 of G.O. d./ 4th Septr. 1894, No. 3150, that the Agency officers should be required to pay more attention to the schools within their local charges. The Agent's general statement that his Asstts. examined all the important schools in their respective divisions cannot be accepted as altogether satisfactory evidence that the instructions on this point have been carried out. The only satisfactory feature of the year's administration as regards education is the fact that 174 more pupils were found qualified for results grants. The attention of the D.P.I. will be drawn to the fact that the sum disbursed on this account was little more than one third of that paid during the previous year. This was apparently due to delay in cashing the bills issued, a circumstance which, as the Agent remarks,

~~Lack of~~ ~~they~~ adds greatly to the difficulty experienced in ~~securing~~ obtaining ~~suitable~~ good masters for the Agency schools. ~~Had~~ ~~proper supervision been exercised~~, the ~~present~~ ~~gross~~ delay in disbursing the results grants due to the Jeypore school which is mentioned in para 13 of the report; the Director's special attention will be drawn to had proper supervision been exercised, this could ~~not~~ hardly have occurred.

6. The expenditure upon Public Works may be regarded upon the whole as satisfactory, only Rs. 5898 remaining unexpended out of a total allotment of of Rs. 1,11868, while from para 14 of the report, it appears that only Rs. 3093 of this really lapsed. The Govt. however notes with grave dissatisfaction the Agents remarks regarding the work of ~~Mr. Bruce~~ late Executive Engineer. It will be considered in the P.W.D. whether further notice should not be taken of that officer's inefficient administration. The chief expenditure upon communications was incurred on the Pottangi-Koraput road, the Itikivalasa-Koraput road and the Parvatipur-Rayaghada roads. The ~~expenditure~~ outlay in the first instance related to the Kerandi bridge which is reported to have been completed. The Itikivalasa Koraput road has been transferred to the P.W.D. and the progress on the Parvatipuram Rayaghada

road

road appears to have been satisfactory. No ~~big~~ important new buildings appear to have been completed during the year, but progress ~~has been~~ was made with the Koraput sub jail and the Dy. Tahsildars office at Jeypore. The existing roads are reported to have been ~~kept~~ maintained in good order with the exception of that which connects Kurandi and Gumupur. From the Senior Asst's remarks regarding the neglect of the Dy. Tahsildar, the Govt. is disposed to think that ~~the~~ ~~long~~ warning addressed to that officer is not sufficient punishment. The Agent should consider whether his conduct should not receive severer notice. ~~the shortcomings in Dy. Tahsildar's work have been~~

, more especially as his work as Agency Manager also has been unsatisfactory

7. Paras 34 and 36 will receive consideration in the Revenue dept.

The proposal to settle the Koraput Lemmesingi-Pateru lands on the ryotwari system is of doubtful expediency and no active steps should be taken towards carrying it out without reference to Govt. The Senior Asst's Agents report is unnecessarily diffuse, and contains much irrelevant matter; the material portions of which might easily have been put in a much more concise form.

D
19-10-95

Ref Govt. 1655 10-8-95 D

Last line
with ref to D para 5 of Govt.
D. to Govt 13-6-95 No. 1321 forl.
M.R.R. D. Parasaramayya Naidu
is permitted to draw the full
pay of his appointment in consideration
of his good service

17/10/95

To the Agent. Vizagapatam 6
" Ganjam 6.
" Godavari 6
" Revenue Deptt 7
" Financial Deptt 7
" P.W. Deptt 7
" Legal & Penal Deptt 6
" Irrigation Genl Office 6
The Supdt Govt Press 6
" Surgeon Genl 6
" Sanitary Comr 6
" Director Public Instruction 7
" Accountant Genl 6
" Honble the Chief Judge 6

Despd 12/11/95

Review on the Vizag Agency Report.

(For Approval.)

2 errors marked in this proof.

Proof

No. 2176, JUDICIAL, 25TH OCTOBER 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ – the following paper :—

From L. C. MILLER, Esq., Acting Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam District, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 23rd August 1895, F.D. No. 944—Agency.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Vizagapatam Agency for the official year 1894–95. I cannot speak of the year's work from personal knowledge as I joined the district only after the close of the year, but I enclose some notes furnished by Mr. Wolfe-Murray who was in charge of the district throughout the year and append the usual statistics in the prescribed forms.

2. An event of interest in the year was a tour made in Northern India of the minor Raja of Jeypore accompanied by his tutor, Mr. Marsh. The Raja's diary of the tour is an interesting paper. The only mishap recorded was a curious one : a servant lost the train at Abu road and has never been heard of since. His family has been placed on the charity establishment by the Board of Revenue on the minor's recommendation. The Raja's educational progress under Mr. Marsh is reported to be satisfactory.

The three estates of Jeypore, Bissemkatak and Payakapad continued under management and their balances on 31st March 1895 were Rs. 9,40,221–4–6, Rs. 21,214–8–6, Rs. 26,517–13–1, respectively. The minor Tatraja of Bissemkatak continues his studies in Párvatípuram and the Payakapad minor is reading in the London Mission High school, Vizagapatam.

The question of the Kotpad quit-rent was finally reported on during the year, the assets being estimated at Rs. 68,331–9–11 and the quit-rent at Rs. 13,666–8–8. The muttas of Jagdalpur, Ombodola and Kutragada, in the Senior Assistant Agent's division, continued peaceful.

Visvanadha Patro of Jagdalpur was allowed by Mr. Wolfe-Murray to change his residence from Párvatípuram to Gunupur where his family joined him, the monthly allowance of Rs. 15 paid to him by the Manager of the mutta being raised to Rs. 30.

The muttas in the Golgonda Hills gave no trouble during the year. Mottadam Sobilan Dora, ex-muttadar of Kottavidhi-Gudem, was permitted to reside in Narsapatam where he now lives. Weekly reports from the police are being obtained on his conduct.

As directed in paragraph 6 of G.O., No. 726, dated 21st March 1894, a notice was served on Taggi Sanyasi Dora, muttadar of Lotugedda, warning him that unless he takes up his residence within his mutta it would be resumed. He then sent in a petition to Government proposing that the Government should either resume the mutta or enhance his kattubadi and divest him of the responsibilities entailed by his sannad. As this amounted practically to his resignation and as information was received at the same time of the death of Bonangi Chinnayya Padal, muttadar of Lammasingi-Kottavidhi, Mr. Wolfe-Murray recommended the resumption of the latter mutta and proposed that a Revenue Inspector should be placed in charge of all the muttas under management, viz.—(1) Lammasingi-Patavidhi*, (2) Koyyur†, (3) Chittampad-Bandivalasa ‡, (4) Kottavidhi-Gudem § and the muttas of Lotugedda and Lammasingi-Kottavidhi proposed to be taken over. In G.O., No. 559, dated

* G.O., No. 914, dated 28th April 1887.
† " " 910 " 2nd May 1893.
‡ " " 32 " 10th January 1894.
§ G.Os., Nos. 910, dated 2nd May 1893 and 726, dated 21st March 1894.

12th March 1895, the Government, however, decided that the nephew of the late muttadar of Lammasingi-Kottavidhi should be appointed muttadar and asked for further information as to the appointment of the Revenue Inspector. This was submitted in Mr. Wolfe-Murray's letter, No. 524, dated 20th May 1895, and orders are still awaited.

Steps are being taken for demarcating roughly the lands of Koyyur, Chittampad-Bandivalasa and Lammasingi-Patavidhi and for preparation of adangal accounts under the supervision of the Tahsildar. When these are ready it is proposed to settle the muttas on a ryotwari system.

During the course of the year it was found out that in addition to half the revenue of the mutta allowed to the muttadarni of Koyyur, she has been for the last four years enjoying as her private property and free of sist certain lands in Koyyur valued at Rs. 243–12–0 per annum which were not included in the demand of Rs. 1,161–8–0 originally reported. The resumption of these lands subject to payment of half the revenue to the muttadarni for life was recommended by Mr. Wolfe-Murray to the Board of Revenue in his letter, No. T.F.D.-42, dated 1st March 1895, on the ground that the muttadarni has sufficient allowance already and no special title to these lands. The Government has, however, permitted the muttadarni to retain the land subject to payment of half the revenue.

G.O., No. 910, Judicial, dated 2nd May 1893.

G.O., No. 1356, dated 25th June 1895.

The Government has in the same order sanctioned Mr. Wolfe-Murray's proposals in regard to the continuance of certain service and maintenance inams and the resumption of others in the same mutta. By these arrangements twelve artizan inams and five peons' inams are granted in perpetuity as service inams and nine maintenance inams are granted for the lives of the present holders with prohibition of alienation.

3. *Changes in the Administrative Staff—Statement No. I.*—Messrs. Wolfe-Murray and Thornton held the offices of the Agent and the Senior Assistant Agent throughout the year. The office of the Principal Assistant Agent was held by Mr. Scott from the beginning of the year till 3rd November 1894. M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur V. Jagannadharau Pantulu Garu held charge till his relief on the 1st December by Mr. Morris, who held the charge of the division during the rest of the year.

The Special Assistant Agent's division was under the charge of Mr. Phillips from 1st April to 4th December 1894, when he had to take leave on account of illness. M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur V. Jagannadharau Pantulu Garu was then placed in charge of the division in addition to his duties as Huzur Deputy Collector pending the arrival of Mr. Graham, who relieved him on the 17th December and held the charge till the end of the year. Mr. E. B. Elwin continued to be Head Assistant Agent throughout the year except for three months from 28th May to 28th August 1894 when he went on privilege leave, during which period M.R.Ry. K. Narasimharau Pantulu Garu, Tahsildar of Golgonda, was in charge.

M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur V. Jagannadharau Pantulu Garu was Huzur Deputy Collector from 1st April to 3rd November and from 1st December 1894 to 31st March 1895. During the interval M.R.Ry. K. Narasimharau Pantulu Garu held the charge during the former's deputation to the Principal Assistant's division.

4. *Tours.*—Statement No. II gives the details of tours made by the different officers.

Mr. Wolfe-Murray made three tours aggregating two months and five days in the Agency. The first trip was a short visit to Anantagiri, where he had to settle some forest disputes. The other two were longer and are described in detail in his notes appended to this report.

Mr. Scott spent three days in June 1894 in the Palkonda Agency holding the jamabandi for fasli 1304.

Mr. Thornton, the Senior Assistant Agent, made ten tours and spent 89 days in the Agency. This is one day less than the prescribed period. He explains that

it was due to the heavy rains that cut short his tour with the Acting Agent in the cold weather. He has seen the greater part of his division and takes much interest in the Agency affairs, especially public works.

The Special Assistant Agent spent 259 days above the ghâts, of which 178 were in camp and 81 in head-quarters. All parts of the division with the exception of Nowrangapur taluk were visited either by Mr. Phillips or by Mr. Graham.

The Head Assistant Agent, Mr. Elwin, spent 13 days in the Golgonda Agency, or one day in excess of the prescribed period. Of the three tours he made, two were in connection with the demarcation and settlement of the forest reserves which are in progress.

A map marking the tours made by all these officers is herewith forwarded.

5. *Season.*—The season was favourable throughout the year. The rainfall was everywhere in excess of the average, and crops generally yielded fairly well; but the Senior Assistant Agent remarks that there was a total failure of the gingelli crop in his division. Prices were normal throughout the year, which was fairly healthy and free from epidemics.

6. *Boundary Disputes.*—No new disputes arose, but the long pending one between Chowkawada and Dhanpinji, on the other side of the frontier, and Chanduli, Deora and Amgaon, on this side of the border, has been provisionally settled by Messrs. Younghusband and Phillips. In his letter, No. 657, dated 8th June 1894, printed in G.O., No. 602, Revenue, dated 15th August 1894, Mr. Wolfe-Murray recommended that this settlement may be respected by both Bustar and Jeypore pending the issue of final orders as to the appointment of a Boundary Commission suggested by Mr. Willock in his letter, No. 171-J., dated 22nd February 1894. The special report called for by Government in paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 602, Revenue, dated 15th August 1894, on this subject was submitted in Mr. Wolfe-Murray's letter, No. 156, dated 1st March last, and the orders of Government thereon are awaited.

7. *Divisional Officers' Reports.*—The reports of the Assistant Agents are enclosed. They call but for few remarks. Mr. Elwin was not able to do much in the settlement of forest reserves in the Golgonda Hills owing to pressure of jamabandi work in the plains. Mr. Thornton, the District Forest officer, accompanied by Mr. Elwin, inspected the several reserved areas during the year under report.

8. *Criminal Justice—Statement No. V.*—The total number of cases disposed of during the year shows an increase of 144 over that of the last year. This is chiefly due to a perceptible rise in the files of the Courts at Nowrangapur, Bissemkatak, Gunupur, Koraput and Pottangi. The Special Assistant Agent in his report speaks of a decrease in Nowrangapur, but this is evidently a mistake, as lower down in the same report he speaks of an increase at the same station. The increase he attributes to the fact that last year's decrease in Nowrangapur was abnormal. The Senior Assistant Agent remarks that the slight increase in Bissemkatak is due to increased vigilance on the part of the police, whose work he notes has greatly improved under the administration of Messrs. Thomas and Stuart. There was a heavy fall in the Courts of the Senior Assistant Agent and the Taluk Magistrates of Jeypore and Padwa. The decrease in these Courts is not explained by the Divisional Magistrates. The pendency at the end of the year is satisfactory. Thirty-four appeals were disposed of during the year against 33 in the previous year, leaving two pending at the close of the year, which is satisfactory.

In paragraph 5 of his report, the Head Assistant Agent remarks on some complaints made against the Chintapalli police, but does not report whether any notice was taken of their conduct and if so with what result. His attention will be drawn to it.

Complaints have been received during the year against the Lakshmipur police in a house-breaking case at Narainapatnam in which it was alleged that the police released the offenders, receiving a bribe. The matter was inquired into and punishment awarded. Mr. Thomas and his successor, Mr. Stuart, Assistant Superintendents of Police, are reported by the Senior Assistant Agent to have improved the subordinate police in the Párvatípuram division and no complaints are now received against them. The conduct of the Singapur police, complained of in paragraph 7 of the last year's administration

report, has been inquired into and the transfer recommended by the Senior Assistant Agent effected to a certain extent. Since then there have been no complaints against them.

Much difficulty has been felt in obtaining the arrest of offenders taking refuge in the bordering Native States. Applications are made to the Political Agent whenever the extradition of an offender is wanted, but it is complained that the police of the Native States do not render us all possible assistance. With a view to minimise labour and time, the Political Agent and Mr. Wolfe-Murray have agreed to serve summonses reciprocally, *i.e.*, that summonses issued for service on parties and witnesses resident in this district by the Courts of the Native States should be served by our Courts and *vice versâ*. Valuable assistance was rendered by the Political Agent and the police of Kalahandi State in arresting the offenders in some dacoity cases that were committed in January last in the Jeypore country.

The question of the introduction of the village police system into the Jeypore country was raised by the Inspector-General of Police, but my predecessors, Messrs, Willock and Wolfe-Murray, were both opposed to the proposal.

In the early part of 1894–95 the Manager, Jeypore Estate, brought to notice that the Pathan and Rohilla population in the Malkanagiri taluk was gradually increasing and has been the chief cause for the increase of crime in those parts.

The Special Assistant Agent and the Superintendent of Police were then consulted and orders issued that fresh arrivals should only be permitted to remain on furnishing satisfactory security.

A gang of eight men of this sort who failed to give security was sent down by the Special Assistant Agent to the Agent (Mr. Morris), who, however, did not see his way to taking action against them except under the Criminal Procedure Code. He has reported on the matter to Government in his letter, No. 642, dated 12th June last, and suggested the advisability of extending Act III of 1864 to the Agency.

During the course of the year, the Principal Assistant Agent was appointed Additional Sessions Judge for the Agency tracts in which he does not exercise the Principal Assistant Magistrate's powers.

G.O., No. 1670, dated 5th July 1894.

The Agency tracts forming the Senior Assistant Agent's division have been placed under him and this has given the Agent some relief. So long ago as 1882 it was found necessary to invest the Principal Assistant Agent with the powers of a Joint Sessions Judge and the Senior and Special Assistants with the powers of Assistant Sessions Judges for their respective divisions, but this has not been carried into effect.

GO., No. 1941, Judicial, dated 23rd November 1882.

9. *Civil Justice.*—The number of suits instituted during the year increased by 110, the increase being chiefly found in the Courts at Gunupur, Jeypore, Pottangi and Malkanagiri and that of the Special Assistant Agent. The increases in the Jeypore, Malkanagiri and the Special Assistant Agent's Courts are not explained by the Special Assistant Agent, nor is that at Gunupur by the Senior Assistant Agent, and I have no explanation to offer. In the Padwa Court no suits were instituted, the Deputy Tahsildar not being invested with civil powers; the cases arising in his jurisdiction are being taken by the Agency munsif at Pottangi. This explains the increase on his file. The pendency at the end of the year is anything but satisfactory in the Gunupur Court; in the remaining courts it is satisfactory considering the other work they had to attend to. The Gunupur munsif has been warned to dispose of the pending cases at an early date. He explains that most of the pending cases are of March last, but the Senior Assistant Agent is dissatisfied with his work altogether. The difficulty felt in getting process served beyond the Agent's jurisdiction is an impediment to the speedy disposal of suits.

Thirty appeals were instituted during the year against 33 in the previous year, and 9 were pending from the previous year. Of the 40 appeals for disposal, 30 were disposed of, leaving 10 pending at the close of the year.

During the year under report it was brought to my notice that the Agency munsifs were not able to dispose of suits speedily because they were not empowered to hear suits beyond the limits of their head-quarter stations. This contributes a little towards the heavy pendency in their courts. The Golgonda, Jeypore and Gunupur munsifs were accordingly empowered, as an experiment, to hear suits while in camp.

10. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The number of institutions was the same as in the previous year. The following table compares the number of patients treated at them during the last four years:—

Institutions.	In-patients.				Out-patients.			
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Gunupur	69	4 71	29 85	49 122	5,505 3,910	7,246 3,139	8,012 4,662	12,764 6,072
Rayaghada	34	25	23	61	1,700	782	1,134	3,176
Bissemkatak	..	..	..	..	4,192	6,476	5,665	6,970
Jeypore	56	58	34	55	3,335	3,396	3,177	4,003
Nourangapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	159	158	171	287	18,640	21,039	22,650	32,985

The increase in the number of in-patients in all of these institutions is highly satisfactory. The Senior Assistant Agent proposes to open another dispensary at Singapur, a proposal which will have due consideration.

The Government finally sanctioned the opening of an hospital at Malkanagiri and directed the Surgeon-General to submit detailed proposals with proposition statement in consultation with me.

G.O., No. 819, Judl., dated 20th April 1895.

These were submitted by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer through me in the early part of last month.

The Jeypore hospital, which was hitherto maintained by local subscriptions, was taken under Government management on the 1st June 1894 on the principle sanctioned in G.O., No. 622, Judicial, dated 18th March 1894. A pucca building is being built for the hospital with quarters for the Medical officer.

The question of recruitment of Agency hospital assistants has been finally decided by Government during the year. During the year under report a memorial was received from the inhabitants of Gunupur that a midwife should be sent there. On inquiry on the spot it was found out that there was no general demand for one, and the matter was left for consideration until there is a generally-expressed wish by the inhabitants of Gunupur.

G O., No. 1331, dated 1st June 1894.

11. *Vaccination.*—The numbers of the vaccination staff remained the same as in the previous year. Thirteen thousand five hundred and twenty-one cases were vaccinated, of which 11,788 were successful against 14,151 and 12,368, respectively, of the previous year. The percentage of successful cases is 87·2, which is not a satisfactory figure and is slightly worse than that of the previous year. This appears to be due to the poor quality of the lymph supplied; the best percentage 96·7 was attained by the Koraput vaccinator which may be due to the fact that a calf vaccination depôt has its head-quarters there. The worst division was Golgonda, which has, however, improved on last year's percentage. The decrease in the number of cases vaccinated is due to the want of vaccinators for a considerable period in the Special Assistant Agent's division. Mr. Graham urges the necessity of raising the pay of the vaccinators so as to induce a better class of men to take up the posts, failing which he despairs of effecting any great improvement. Mr. Thornton, the Senior Assistant Agent, has given much attention to this branch of the administration, and some improvement is visible in his division.

During the year the calf depôt at Koraput was worked with fair success by Mr. Daniel the apothecary. Another depôt is under contemplation to be opened at Gunupur, and the necessary information is being gathered for the submission of the proposal to Government.

Verification by the Deputy Inspectors was best in the Senior Assistant Agent's division. The Special Assistant Agent complains, in his vaccination report, of the want of a Deputy Inspector; the defect has been supplied since.

12. *Education.*—Statement No. IX gives the details of educational operations in the Agency during the year. There were 97 schools at the close of the year against 106 in the previous year. The decrease is due to a reduction in the rate of results grants and chiefly occurred in the Senior Assistant Agent's division under results schools, the number having fallen from 51 in 1893–94 to 37 in the year under report. The increase in the Special Assistant Agent's division under salary-results schools is due to the opening of three schools which were temporarily closed during the previous year. During the year under report the training class at Jeypore was transferred to Gunupur, as almost all the teachers in the Special Assistant Agent's division have undergone training. This accounts for the disappearance of the training school in the Special Assistant Agent's division. One salary-result school was opened in the Head Assistant Agent's division at Gemili in the Viravilli Agency. The increase of one result school in the Special Assistant Agent's division calls for no remark. The number of pupils on rolls rose from 2,220 in 1893–94 to 2,236 in 1894–95.

The Lower Secondary school at Gunupur and those at Kotpad and Jeypore produced satisfactory results. Much improvement has been noticed in the progress of the Gunupur school. The scholarships sanctioned for Sowra boys in this school were during the year transferred to the schools at Jaltaru and Ragada, with the result that the attendance of Sowra and Khond boys has increased in these schools by 21.

The work of the Superintendents of Hill schools is fair on the whole. The Gunupur Superintendent, H. B. Padhi, left the department, and the second master of the Gunupur school has been put in his place. A portion of the Special Assistant Agent's division has been placed under him owing to the proximity of the schools there to his head-quarters.

Great difficulty is experienced in securing the services of competent men for the offices of the head and second masters of the Jeypore school. Lately a "semi-B.A." was appointed, but he left the station and was subsequently dismissed for absence without leave.

The Assistant Agents have been asked to take steps for the training of teachers in their respective divisions. Most of the teachers returned as trained in the last year's report have only undergone training in a training institution, but have not qualified themselves for trained teachers' certificates. These teachers have been directed to appear for the examination and obtain the certificates. A few of the teachers who are of old standing and who cannot be expected to obtain a trained teacher's certificate are allowed to qualify themselves for untrained teachers' certificates.

Government remarked in paragraph 6 of G.O., No. 2150, Judicial, dated 4th September 1894, that no reason was assigned for the disappearance of Sowra boys in the Gunupur school. No Sowra boys attended the school since 1892–93 in spite of the inducements in the shape of scholarships. The transfer of the scholarships from this to two other schools in the centre of the Sowra country has therefore been sanctioned by the Director experimentally and apparently with good results as noted above (sub-paragraph 2).

The decrease in the number of pupils belonging to aboriginal tribes has not been explained by the Divisional officers. But it is presumed to be due to the unwillingness of the hillmen to send their boys to a school where instruction is given according to European mode of teaching. They prefer to employ their children in agricultural pursuits to sending them to school.

The Assistant Agents examined all the important schools in their respective divisions. The Educational officers inspected 95 of the 97 schools for results grants.

The Assistant Agents have failed to furnish information as to the number of schools to which results grants were paid. Their attention has been drawn to the omission and the information will be submitted to Government on its receipt.

The amount of results grants paid during the year shows a perceptible decrease. This is due to the non-payment of results grants of the schools examined late in the year since the results grant bills have to pass through so many hands as not to allow of sufficient time for their encashment within the close of the year.

Recently I have had a complaint that the results grants due to the Jeypore school for 1891–92 have not as yet been paid. The Inspecting officers of the Educational department, whose attention I called to this point, explain that it was due to the loss of the bills. Such delays of course add greatly to the already great difficulties experienced in obtaining good masters for Agency schools.

13. *Public Works.*—The works executed during the year under report are of two classes, viz. (1) the works under the Jeypore Estate Engineer, and (2) those under the Assistant Agents. Mr. French was Estate Engineer till the end of the year. The original contract entered into with him for his service in the estate expired on the 10th December 1894.* Before this date he expressed his unwillingness to remain in the service without higher pay and allowances and in the end he was recalled to his place in the Public Works Department † and relieved on the 4th May last.

* G.O., No. 804, dated 27th April 1892.

† G.O., No. 200 W, dated 25th Jan. 1895.

The confusion in which he has left the accounts and the irregularities he committed while in charge have given his successor an immense amount of trouble. This will form the subject of a separate communication. The works executed by him during the period he was Estate Engineer have been reported to Government in detail—*vide* my letter, No. 639, dated 19th June last. I however give hereunder the progress made by him during the year under report:—

Work.	Estimate.	Grant for 1894–95.	Expenditure during the year.	Unspent balance.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
New Works.				
Communications.				
1. Completing Pottangi-Koraput road *	8,700	8,700 0 0	9,214 14 9	514 14 9
Buildings.				
2. First-class Police Station, Jeypore	3,200	860 0 0	402 13 10	457 2 2
Repairs.				
Communications.				
3. Itikivalasa-Koraput road	..	19,624 3 2	19,624 3 2	..
Buildings.				
4. Koraput Sub-jail	13,378	4,190 10 6	4,190 10 6	..
5. Improving Police Hospital, Koraput	700	652 0 0	409 6 5	242 8 7
6. Deputy Tahsildar's office and Sub-Jail, Jeypore ..	..	2,451 2 1	2,451 2 1	..
7. Reserve Police Lines, Koraput	349	311 0 0	139 4 6	171 11 6

* Excess.

Work No. 1 refers to the completion of the Kerandi bridge for which Rs. 9,744 were sanctioned. Of this amount, Rupees 1,044 is the contribution payable to the Jeypore Estate for the Engineer's services.

G.O., No. 836, Finl., dated 31st Oct. 1894.

Mr. French has therefore exceeded the net grant by Rs. 514–14–9 for which an explanation has been obtained and submitted to Government with a separate letter with my remarks. This work seems to have been completed.

The progress made by Mr. French on Works Nos. 2, 5 and 7 is very unsatisfactory as all of them, though in his hands since he joined, still remain incomplete.

These three works as well as No. 1 have been re-transferred to the Public Works Department from the commencement of the current year.* Works Nos. 3, 4 and 6 were provided in the Agency Works budget for 1894–95, the allotments required for the first two being supplemented from the Public Works Department grant. The original allotment sanctioned for No. 3 was Rs. 15,000.† Of this, Rupees 3,000 had to be refunded to the Taluk office, Jeypore. The balance being found insufficient to keep the road in order was supplemented by a transfer of Rs. 2,500 from the reserve and by an additional allotment of Rs. 4,000 sanctioned by Government.‡ With all this Mr. Wolfe-Murray on his way up the ghâts in the early part of February last found the first four miles in a very dangerous condition and transferred Rs. 1,200 § from the grant of the Jeypore Taluk office since the progress on the latter was found at the time much below the mark. Of the total allotment of Rs. 19,700 thus obtained, Rs. 19,624–3–2 were spent, the balance of Rs. 75–12–10 being withdrawn and spent elsewhere within the year. This work also has since been made over to the Public Works Department.

* G.O., No. 200 W., dated 25th Jan. 1895.

† G.O., No. 424, dated 20th February 1894.

‡ G.O., No. 29, Finl., dated 12th January 1895.

§ G.O., No. 230, Finl., dated 12th March 1895.

Mr. Willock's original estimate for improving the Koraput sub-jail amounted to Rs. 11,878.‖ This was raised by Rupees 1,500. Of this, Rs. 8,014–6–9 were spent on the work in 1893–94 and Rupees 4,190–10–6 in 1894–95. The grant originally sanctioned for it for 1894–95 was only Rs. 3,000, but Mr. French having pressed for an additional allotment, Rs. 1,200 were spared from the Agency grant. Of the total grant a small balance of Rs. 9–5–6 remained unspent at the end of the year, but it was withdrawn and spent otherwise. This has also been transferred to the Public Works Department. The progress on the Taluk office at Jeypore is anything but satisfactory. More than half the allotment to this work for 1894–95 had to be utilized by transfer to works elsewhere. The allotment for 1894–95 was Rs. 4,434¶ (Rs. 1,000 grant made in the budget, Rs. 3,000 refunded from the grant for the Itikivalasa-Koraput road and Rs. 434 transferred from the reserve to meet an increase in the rate paid for sâl wood wrought and put up). Of this, Rs. 2,451–2–1 were spent during the year, the balance being withdrawn and spent elsewhere as stated above. This is also made over to the Public Works Department.

‖ G.O., No. 921, dated 5th May 1893.
G.O., No. 384-A., dated 16th Feb. 1894.

¶ G.O., No. 424, dated 20th Feb. 1894.

Speaking of estate works under Mr. French during the year under report, Mr. Taylor remarks: "I last year reported that in my opinion Mr. French's work, so far as the estate was concerned, was most unsatisfactory and that an Estate Engineer should be employed for estate works alone. Matters did not improve much this year and in the end the material registers were left in considerable confusion. The walls of the hospital which Mr. French promised to complete by March were built, but the building remained unroofed and the brick-in-mud walls of the stables attached to my bungalow were erected. The basement of the new palace was completed throughout and the walls of the Zenana quarters raised to a height of eight feet. The rates fixed for the latter work were unnecessarily high, but cannot be now reduced. Very little was done to the $\frac{2}{3}$rd mile of the road from Mr. Marsh's bungalow to the Estate Engineer's office and until May but little was done on the Jeypore-Borigumna road. The estimate seems to have been carelessly prepared and no section or levels of the road placed on record." On the whole the employment of Mr. French on Government and Jeypore works together has not been a success in any way.

14. I pass on to the works under the Assistant Agents.

The total amount available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,11,863, of which the Government contributed Rs. 75,160 and private parties Rs. 36,703 as detailed below:—

Government.

Particulars.	Amount. Rs.
Sanctioned for Government works	46,000
Special grant to Párvatípuram-Rayaghada road	5,000
Do. for Itikivalasa-Koraput road	15,000
Do. for Koraput Sub-jail	3,000
Do. allotted for contribution payable to Jeypore Estate for Engineer's services on the last two works ..	2,160
Additional allotment sanctioned for Itikivalasa-Koraput road—*vide* G.O., No. 29, dated 19th January 1895	4,000
Total ..	75,160

Estates.

Contribution from the Jeypore Estate	24,000
Sanctioned by the Board of Revenue for the Párvatípuram-Rayaghada road from the funds of the Jeypore Estate	11,703
Contribution from the Kurapam Estate	1,000
Total ..	36,703
Grand Total ..	1,11,863

Of this sum, Rs. 1,06,469–9–10 were spent within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,393–6–2. But of this, Rs. 3,301–13–6 forming a portion of Rs. 11,703 given by the Board of Revenue for the Rayaghada road has been carried to account for the current year, as it would not lapse till the end of June 1895, being an estate grant and drawn on from time to time and not a lump contribution credited to Government. A balance of Rs. 2,091–8–8 out of the grant of Rs. 3,000 made for supervision lapsed at the end of the year, the Assistant Agents having by mistake debited the cost of establishments entertained by them for supervising the works to the respective works. Steps have been taken to prevent such mistakes during the current year.

15. The important works that require special description with reference to paragraph 8 of G.O., No. 1932, dated 22nd Sepetmber 1893, are the following:—

Number and name of work.	Expenditure up to the end of last year.	Expenditure during the year.	Probable cost.	Date of completion.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1. Párvatípuram-Rayaghada road ..	10,927 12 11	13,401 2 6	45,691 0 7	Cannot be stated definitely.
2. Kotpad-Bustar road	1,905 0 9	1,976 1 6	1,500 0 0	Will be completed during the current year.
3. Ranigedda-Singapur road	....	1,299 0 10	Not known.	Cannot be stated.
4. Koraput-Lakshmipur road ..	....	750 0 0	Do.	Do.
5. Sembliguda-Lakshmipur road ..	....	750 0 0	Do.	Do.
6. Boipariguda-Ramagiri road ..	1,997 12 4	1,999 14 5	....	Completed.
7. Ranigedda ghât	5,429 12 7	2,028 10 10	2,000 0 0	Will be completed during the current year.

The grants made for other works are merely for their maintenance.

16. *New Works—Communications.*—The progress made on the Párvatípuram-Rayaghada road is fully described in Mr. Thornton's report herein enclosed, and Mr. Wolfe-Murray who inspected it in November 1894 also speaks of it to some extent in his notes. A full report was made to Government (*vide* Mr. Wolfe-Murray's letter, T.F.D., No. 11, dated 15th December 1894), and the Government remarked that the progress made was satisfactory. The road is progressing satisfactorily under an overseer; but the Engineer in charge of the bridge and the culverts having since

G.O., No. 155, dated 23rd January 1895.

resigned, the progress has not of late been as rapid as was hoped in that branch of the work. Steps are being taken to get a new engineer who will begin work after the rains. Besides the above road, the following new works were executed during the year:—

(1) Kotpad-Bustar road.
(2) Ranigedda-Singapur road.
(3) Koraput-Lakshmipur road.
(4) Sembliguda Lakshmipur road.
(5) Boipariguda-Ramagiri road.
(6) Road from the western side of Bodderu to the market place at Lakshmipur.

Subject to the general principle work No. 1 is being made from Government funds as it comes under the category of arterial roads. A distance of about 6 miles was laid out during the year in addition to the 5 miles made in 1893–94. There is still a distance of 1½ miles to meet the Bustar frontier and this will be completed during the current year. No. 6 is also a Government work and was completed.

All the rest are intended for the development of the Jeypore country. Boipariguda-Ramagiri road was completed, but will only become really useful beyond the saw mills when the Kolab bridge is finished. Plans and estimates for this work are now under preparation by the Engineer of the Jeypore Estate. The other works have been taken in hand during the year and some progress made with the money allotted for them. They will be continued this year. A rough estimate for converting into a cart road the Lammasingi ghât road was prepared and submitted to Government since the close of the year, but the Government has directed that it should lie over for the present as no Public Works Department officer was available to check it on the spot.

17. *New Works—Buildings.*—Seven new rest-houses of the usual description were constructed. The Gunupur Deputy Tahsildar's cutcherry sanctioned in G.O., No. 922, Judicial, dated 5th May 1893, has not been commenced yet.

18. *Repairs—Communications.*—All the through communications have been repaired and kept in good order. Mr. Taylor reports that the Koraput-Jeypore road was in fair order and that Jeypore-Malkanagiri section of the Jeypore-Motu road was repaired throughout, the portion further on being cleared and cut as usual. The ghât portion of the Malkanagiri-Kondakamberi road was also repaired. The Nandapur bridle-path was completed with the exception of the bridge which is still to be constructed. About 6 furlongs of the Ranigedda ghât have been gravelled and metalled leaving 2 furlongs for the current year. The Itikivalasa-Koraput road has been dealt with in paragraph 13 *supra*. All the roads in the other divisions have been maintained with their usual grants and are reported to be in good order with the exception of the Kurapam-Gunupur road which is under the charge of the Deputy Tahsildar of Gunupur. The Senior Assistant Agent attributes its state to the neglect of the Deputy Tahsildar who has been warned to take immediate steps to put it in proper order.

19. *Repairs—Buildings.*—The progress made on the Koraput sub-jail and the Taluk office, Jeypore, has been fully dealt with in paragraph 13 *supra*. The other repairs were of the usual description and call for no remark. The Government buildings at Koraput are kept in good order.

20. *Contribution.*—Rupees 2,160 were originally sanctioned by Government as a contribution to the Jeypore Estate for the engineer's services on the Itikivalasa-Koraput road and the Koraput sub-jail; but as the allotments of these works were increased and the Jeypore Taluk office was placed under the same engineer, the contribution had to be increased to Rs. 3,288–0–4. The excess amount was met from savings elsewhere.

21. *Supervision.*—As has already been reported in paragraph 14 *supra*, Rupees 2,091–8–8 have lapsed out of the grant of Rs. 3,000 made for the year.

22. Besides assisting with contribution the Government works above described, the Jeypore Estate executed the following works from its own funds:—

(1) Narainapatnam road.
(2) Road from Mr. Marsh's bungalow to the junction of the Nowrangapur-Malkanagiri road.
(3) Jeypore-Borigumma road.

Work No. 1.—The original estimate, amounted to Rs. 10,500, which was supplemented by Rs. 500 for establishment and other charges. Of this, Rs. 2,105–0–3 were spent in 1893–94 and Rs. 4,503–11–5 in 1894–95. The services of a good overseer have been obtained for the work and the road was nearly completed by the end of June.

On the principle approved in G.O., No. 769, dated 14th April 1893, the Board of Revenue sanctioned in its Proceedings, Nos. 3655 and 6285, dated 3rd July and 13th November 1894, respectively Rs. 2,093 and Rs. 52,996 for works Nos. 2 and 3 respectively for improving the bad portions thereon. Both the works are progressing under the supervision of the Estate Engineer. The former has since been supplemented by an additional allotment of Rs. 407.

Mr. Wolfe-Murray directed the Senior Assistant Agent to survey a line from Narainapatnam on to Sembliguda with a view to connect the former with the capital. Mr. Thornton, accompanied by Mr. Conn, the Overseer, went over the route as far as Yeripikota and roughly estimated the cost of making a road including masonry works at Rs. 50,000. Mr. Thornton does not recommend its adoption, as the country that most needs opening is to the north of Narainapatnam towards Kalahandi, since it is by that route that the Central Provinces traffic comes down.

Just before his departure Mr. Willock in the early part of 1894 directed that a line should be traced to Singapore from a point on the Párvatípuram-Central Provinces road in preference to the existing one from Komlalapeta, as this latter is intercepted by several big ghâts and ravines entailing a large expenditure in masonry works. A line has accordingly been marked and the Rajah of Jeypore has promised to take up the road after he takes charge of the estate and has gained some knowledge of its affairs.

23. *Sanitation.*—Statement No. XI gives the details on this subject. The amount allotted in the sanctioned budget under this head is Rs. 3,350. A sum of Rs. 180–3–6 was allotted from the reserve for the conservancy of Kristnadevipeta, a village at the foot of the ghâts where there is a largely frequented weekly market. The whole allotment of Rs. 3,530–3–6 was spent during the year against Rs. 3,300 in the previous year. Statement No. XI shows how the money was spent. The Assistant Agents' reports on this subject contain little information.

24. *Abkári.*—Statement No. XII gives details of the abkári revenue. During the year under report the Gunupur and Koraput farms were rented out as usual. Mr. Willock desired to introduce the system of separate sale of shops throughout the Agency in view of effecting a reduction in the number of shops; but the renters of the two farms requested the Board of Revenue that they might be allowed another year on the understanding (1) that they would close such shops as the Collector might order, being allowed a reduction of the rents actually realized from them during the year 1893–94 *less* 15 per cent. for cost of collection and (2) that the Collector might fix a minimum rent under which no shop should be licensed and take such steps as might be expedient with reference to local considerations towards effecting a reduction in the number of shops. Their request was approved by Government. The Golgonda farm was administered on the amani system throughout the year.

G.O., No. 400, dated 31st January 1894.
„ No. 789, „ 23rd February 1894.

The Gunupur farm was leased out for Rs. 51,780 against Rs. 54,000 of the previous year, and the Koraput farm for Rs. 8,691 against Rs. 9,000. The decrease was due to the closing of 118 shops in the Gunupur farm and 38 shops in the Koraput farm under the conditions above mentioned. A firm of five traders of Gunupur applied for the lease of the farm after it had been rented out to Messrs. Repley and Co. and offered to pay Rs. 10,000 over the rent paid by the latter. They were told to renew their application this year if they wished to do so.

The demand of the areas in which shops are separately sold during the year was Rs. 32,615 against Rs. 27,244 in the preceding year. The increase was due partly to the management of the Golgonda Agency under this system for the first time, and partly to keen competition for shops. There was a decrease in the number of shops in the taluks of Jeypore and Nowrangapur as was anticipated by Mr. Willock. The total demand (arrear and current) amounted to Rs. 93,086, of which Rs. 91,436 were collected during the year and Rs. 1,650 since; Rs. 111 being written off the accounts under G.Os., Nos. 1320 and 5042, dated 2nd April and 21st December 1894, respectively.

25. *Opium.*—The exclusive privilege of supplying opium was given to renter Hemraz Ram Lal Sahukar for Rs. 22,500 on the authority conveyed in Board's Proceedings, No. 44, Mis., dated 3rd January 1894, on condition of his selling the drug to licensed vendors at three tolas per rupee and of opening depôts for the purpose of supply at the places specified by the Collector.

Under G.O., No. 493, dated 20th July 1888, opium shops in the Agency tracts were sold by auction in places where the consumption exceeded 3,000 tolas per annum, and where it varied between 1,000 and 3,000 tolas, licenses were given on payment of fixed fees. Free licenses were also issued in the case of shops in which the consumption fell below 1,000 tolas per annum.

Under this system 96 licenses were issued during the year—78 on the result of auctions, 16 for fixed license fees and two free. There is a decrease of two shops under last year's number due to the want of bidders for two shops in the Special Assistant Agent's Division. The rental of the shops sold and granted on fixed fees during the year amounted to Rs. 20,599 against Rs. 20,167 in the preceding year. The increase was due to (1) competition at the sales and (2) some shops which had been given on fixed fees in the previous year having been either sold by auction or given on the maximum rate of fixed fees instead of at the minimum in consideration of increase in sales.

The total demand of the year on account of both the supply and vend monopolies was Rs. 43,099, of which Rs. 41,325 were collected within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,774 at its close; of which Rs. 1,743 have since been collected and the balance will be collected or written off early.

The total quantity consumed during the year amounted to lb. 7,928 against lb. 8,454 in the previous year, showing a decrease of lb. 526. In Gunupur, Jeypore and Viravilli taluks there was a slight increase. There was a large decrease in the Malkanagiri, Padwa, Golgonda and Srungavarapukota taluks. That in the first three taluks appears to be the effect of the abolition of the cheap rate at which opium was sold in these tracts up to the end of 1892–93. Opium was sold during the year by the supply monopolist at 3 tolas per rupee to the shopkeepers who sold it to consumers at $2\frac{1}{2}$ tolas per rupee.

Board's Proceedings, dated 16th February 1893, No. 627, Mis.

26. Statement No. XIV gives details of the Agency revenue from all sources. The figures entered against sub-item No. 1 of land revenue represent the annual peishcush and Kotpad quit-rent paid by the Jeypore Estate; those entered against sub-items Nos. 2 and 3 represent the revenue derived from the hill muttas and other Agency villages in the Golgonda and Palkonda taluks. The demand shown under land revenue is that of the fasli year, and the balances are those existing on 31st March 1895, which accounts for their being so heavy. These have been reduced nearly by half up to the end of June last, and steps are being taken for the realization of the uncollected amounts.

Forest revenue I have left blank as it is said to be impossible to discriminate between what comes from the Agency and what from the ordinary tracts. The current year's demand from all sources under this head is Rs. 22,554 against Rupees 22,662. This shows a decrease of Rs. 108 accounted for by the inclusion of four villages in the Palkonda Agency in an adjoining forest reserve, by the non-inclusion of prohibitory assessment charged on lands encroached upon and to a little extent by causes which require no detailed description. The other items call for no remarks.

27. *Wild Animals.*—One hundred and forty-four persons were killed by wild animals against 154 in the previous year and 139 in 1892–93. One hundred and thirteen of these deaths occurred in the Special Assistant Agent's Division. The Tentukkunti man-eater in the Nowrangapur taluk for the destruction of which a special reward of Rs. 400 was sanctioned was not killed during the year, but has since been destroyed at a beat organized by Mr. Taylor. A man-eater is reported to be lurking about the Bissemkatak taluk. The one reported last year to be harassing the Gudem country near Pedavalasa for which a special reward was offered is reported by Mr. Elwin to have been killed in the Nadgole hills. Thirty-one tigers were killed during the year against 34 in the previous year. There was an increase in the number of panthers and a small decrease in the number of other wild animals killed. The total sum distributed as rewards amounted to Rs. 6,266 against Rs. 5,983 in the preceding year.

G.O., No. 3417, dated 1st September 1894.

28. *Taluk Officers and Establishments.*—Mr. Wolfe-Murray inspected all the taluk offices except those at Padwa and Malkanagiri. All the Deputy Tahsildars are reported to be working satisfactorily except D. Chellapatirau of Gunupur. He is warned to be more careful in his work. Mr. Thornton recommended in consideration of the very malarious climate of Bissemkatak and the highly satisfactory manner in which the Deputy Tahsildar D. Parasuramayya Naidu conducted his work, that he should be allowed to draw the full rate of the pay sanctioned for his appointment. Mr. Wolfe-Murray left a note that he should be so recommended in this report and this I do now. I beg therefore that the Government may be pleased to give him the concession as was the case with his brother Deputy Tahsildars of Gunupur, Rayaghada and Malkanagiri.

Note.

My first visit to the Agency tracts was to settle some disputes at Anantagiri in connection with certain forest regulations issued by Mr. Paterson who is in charge of the forests of the Maharajah of Vizianagram as well as of his coffee.

2. Mr. Paterson had taken away some few of the privileges of the hill men and had not sufficiently impressed on them what was to be given them in their stead. On July 8th I ordered them to assemble at Anantagiri and doing the 40 miles from Vizianagram to Anantagiri on the previous day I found no difficulty in settling everything satisfactorily, all of which I placed on record. No dispute has occurred since. The Anantagiri ghât was in very fair order and I could ride up most of it at 7 miles an hour. The coffee of which plant I have of course great experience was looking uncommonly well. There is no reason why these hills should not be covered with coffee, except one, the labour difficulty. Now the railway is open Government should invite European enterprise to the Gudem hills of Golgonda, which are their own property, which are only 24 miles by a fair road from a railway station—Narsapatam road—and 60 from the sea-port of Vizagapatam, which grow excellent coffee and up which a cart road is I believe to be made. Here as elsewhere labour is the only difficulty, but enterprise if duly forewarned can conquer that as it can all other difficulties for Virgil remarks *Improbus Labor omnia vincit.*

3. The heavy weather prevented me leaving Waltair till November 12th, 1894, and Párvatípuram 90 miles was reached next day, the rivers being crossed with difficulty. Leaving Párvatípuram with Mr. Thornton, Senior Assistant Agent, on the 16th Rayaghada (30 miles) was reached next day. A full report on both divisions of the road and the bridge was sent to Government some days after—*vide* my letter, T.F.D. No. 11 of 15th December 1894. The crops in the Rayaghada valley were not good; the gingelly poor and the ragi and samai indifferent.

4. The road northwards to Balaga (21 miles) was much of it excellent and there are few difficulties. At Balaga the half-brother of the late Tat Rajah of Bissemkatak came to meet us; he suffers from disease. Between Balaga and Bissemkatak Mr. Willock had proposed two diversions: one is a good one, a mile long and by it two bad nullahs are avoided; the other Mr. Willock had not seen himself, but sent the overseer over it. He estimated it to cost Rs. 15,500. Mr. Thornton and self

examined the greater part of it; it is a fearful country and quite hopeless; and it will be far preferable to make a road dam or culvert over the two nullahs which cross the road.

5. I found Bissemkatak town said by the way to be the most unhealthy place in Jeypore to have extended since I last was there in 1882 I think and much jungle cleared, but already here our camp began to suffer from fever.

6. From Bissemkatak to Kutragada, 12 miles north, carts do this part with difficulty; there are two very steep nullahs which require sloping. The Jeypore Estate might well improve this. The crops were better here. At Bodilimma, a large village four miles north of Bissemkatak, some energetic Agent may found a new Bissemkatak. A fine open healthy site in a parklike country with plenty water and wells could easily be dug; it is however off the main line of communication to the Central Provinces. From Kutragada we went on to Jagadalpore. Here the season was good. We saw the Patro (Kamalalochana Patro) here. His brother Viswanadha Patro had given some trouble. I settled what disputes there were and sent Viswanadha Patro with his family of wife, mother, son and sister to Gunupur with an increase of Rs. 15 per month allowed him by Kamalalochana Patro. The latter is extremely anxious his brother should not come nearer to him than Gunupur; he used to be at Párvatípuram. On my return to Bissemkatak I found an excellent spring, dug it out and ordered it to be fenced in and kept clean. The town people will not go so far for this water, but it will do well for the Agent's camp; it is about a quarter of a mile from the camping ground across the two streams to the north-west. It is well to put the fact of there being good water there on record. On November 24th I held a chit of Khonds at Bissemkatak. About 150 came from Rajabijji, Dangusurada, Korlaghati and Chendrapuram. All looked well, had had a good year and there were no complaints. None wore the picturesque feather head dresses they used to carry in my younger days. Their Patros are said to be losing their influence among them. Cloths and razais were distributed.

7. At Bissemkatak I examined the hospital and sub-jail; the attendance at the former is fair, averaging twenty daily. Godowns should I think be built for officers' servants in places like Bissemkatak. The thermometer there in the touring season is down to 45° or lower, and a raw mist full of malaria no doubt often lasts till 9 A.M. A tent in the heavy dew is absolutely no protection at all.

8. From Bissemkatak we marched to Durgi, 17 miles across a picturesque and hilly country, a difficult country, but carts travelled it. Thence next day we reached Ramannaguda down the pass over rocky slopes and a ghât with a fair-sized river to cross several times. The road is bad for carts and attention should be given to it, as this route forms an important means of communication between the Gunupur and Bissemkatak valleys.

9. From Ramannaguda to Gunupur the road is fair except for some stony places near the former. For miles near Gunupur the country is an open plain well cultivated. Here it has been settled to build a new taluk cutcherry, the old cutcherry to be formed into a police hospital. I found plantain trees round the rain-gauge—a sight that would horrify Miss Pogson—but a new and open site has been selected at the new cutcherry. From the bungalow here there was formerly a beautiful view up the river valley for 40 miles, but the industrious gardener of the bungalow had grown sugar-cane right up to the walls of the bungalow for his own profit and thereby spoiled it. The contents of his garden were rapidly consumed by our elephants. Other persons have also planted sugar-cane on the river bank all round close to the bungalow, an unhealthy practice; but it shows how Gunupur is increasing in importance. It is the best and healthiest town in Jeypore and I have strongly advised the Rajah to visit it.

10. The hospital at Gunupur is doing well. There is a magnificent school-house built by the Department of Public Works on a fine site high above the river bank. Here I assembled all the towns-people to see the prize-giving. We had an English dialogue done by the students and I spoke to those assembled on the merit and necessity of education for their children.

11. At Gunupur also I had a bhet of Khonds from Chendrapore. They complained the Ganjám people of Pedda Kimedi came over and cultivated their lands. I wrote to the Ganjám Agent about it. His reply is under reference to the Dewan of Jeypore.

12. On December 1st we visited Puttasingi in the centre of the Sowrah Hills. The ghât is now much improved since I was there in 1883 and is easily rideable. Cultivation has also much extended since then. The Pax Britannica has made the Sowrahs quite peaceful and they live in a wonderful country—magnificent paddy in the valleys, mohwa trees thousands, and the hills covered not with jungle grass as is the case with most hills in India, but with splendid cholum 12 to 15 feet high. At Puttasingi I held a bhet, it being the harvest season not all the gomangoes (headmen) came in. There were no grievances and cloths were distributed as usual. The Dewan of Jeypore accompanied us up here by the way and throughout this tour. Even here civilisation progresses and all the women came before us with their breasts covered, whereas formerly they preferred beauty unadorned. I found no vaccinator had been here of late years, but our vaccinators were with us and did forty children on the spot. Each child when done was allowed to dip its hand into a tray of beads and take away all it could grasp, much to the delight of all on-lookers. There was not the least opposition to vaccination. The vaccinator remained behind to work and all the gomangoes were ordered to assist him.

13. At Jaltaru, near the foot of the ghât to the Sowrah Hills, we examined the school. There are four or five Sowrah boys there to whom I gave a rupee as encouragement. I also assembled the villagers and exhorted them to avail themselves of the school there. A school might well be opened at Puttasingi. Jaltaru is rather far for Sowrah boys to come to.

14. From Gunupur we made a long march direct to Kurapam, 26 miles outside the Agency. The condition of parts of the road reflect discredit on D. Chalapati Row, the Sub-Magistrate of Gunupur, who does not devote sufficient attention to this part of his work, though he is good at building culverts. We returned to Párvatípuram on the 4th December, having left it on the 16th November, halted there for a few days and on 8th December started off to inspect the Narrainpatam road.

15. *Párvatípuram to Narrainparam Road.*—There is no road from Párvatípuram to this place as before one gets to the jungle 3 miles or so from the former place it is nothing but paddy fields. The Local Fund Board should see to it. Alamanda, ten miles, is the first stage. A difficult ghât commences at Battivalasa, five miles out. It is stony, narrow and difficult; and the slope to the first stream before the river is crossed is also bad. The rest of the road to Alamanda is easy. The new work beyond Alamanda was in progress under Mr. Conn, senior, the road is good up to Kotturpetta, but culverts were not yet built, though some are required. It was then expected by June to complete the road between Alamanda and Narayanapatam. The old road crossed the river twenty times. Halting at Bandigam, a particularly poisonous camp I think by the way, we went over the new trace to Narrainpatam. Between these two places the new trace crosses the river once only by an easy ford instead of thirteen times over long rocky fords as the old one did. After crossing the one ford at Kumbari the country is flat and easy to the south till the ghât turning westwards to Narrainapatam is reached; this is but small and is approached by an easy saddle though the ground is stony. There will be little difficulty in running a railway from Párvatípuram to Narrainpatam by this route, and Mr. Thornton at my desire followed a path on south-west of Narrainpatam right up to the higher plateau of Jeypore. This he will himself describe; but, I fear, it will be too rough for a railway. I returned to Párvatípuram on the 10th having been by now 22 days in the Agency and enjoyed excellent health all the time, though my camp suffered.

16. In January 1895 being at Palkonda on various business, I inspected the road through the Sitampeta pass close up to that place. In 1883 I had made this into a temporary carriage road for Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff. Since those days I found that good solid Irish bridges have been built of masonry, and the road is now an excellent cart road in good order. It is very gratifying to see everywhere such improvements marking British administration. I visited a village or two

among the hills, and found no vaccinator had been there. I exhorted the people about it and they expressed their willingness. I wrote to the Principal Assistant Agent to take a vaccinator with him into the hills and vaccinate, I myself having to leave for an Uriya examination at Párvatípuram. These jungles of Palkonda look to me far thinner than they were twelve years ago, but they are said to be growing up again under reservation. There was a cattle-eating tiger haunting this locality close to the Palkonda village, but I was too busy to go after him.

17. *February*, 2*nd*.—I left Waltair this day and reached Sálúru, 38 miles by rail and 34 by road, the same evening. Detained in Sálúru by Agency sessions cases which met me there, and the disputes of the Sálúru Ranis about the affairs of that estate. I did not leave Sálúru till the morning of the 7th instant. On this day I rode from Sálúru to Rallagedda, 21 miles, and drove on 21 miles more to Semliguda where I halted for the night. The local fund road from Sálúru to Itikavalasa, five miles, has been grossly neglected for years past and was in bad order. Rain had fallen on February 6th evening and lessened the evils of its dust somewhat. The first four miles of ghât was so bad in parts that I wired * to Government for money to remedy it, Rs. 1,200; the whole of this part is on the slope and requires constant handling; the holes would be enough to break a loaded cart coming down the hill into them. After the first rise of four miles, the ghât is more level and approaching Sunki, nine miles from the foot, it is fair and from Sunki up to Rallagedda, 16 miles, it is very fair indeed as also onwards to Pottanghi (23) and beyond there is little to cavil at. Carts were drawn up in twentys and thirtys at the road side and the traffic is evidently very heavy. The whole way from Pottanghi to Semliguda ($36\frac{1}{2}$) is very fair; but the last three miles before Semliguda are not very good. The country is everywhere eminently adapted for road-making and the outworks of Kerandi bridge are nearly finished. On 8th February I marched from Semliguda to Koraput where I met Mr. Taylor, Mr. Lindsay, Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Graham, Special Assistant Agent, and also Mr. French, Estates' Engineer. The road between these two is not so good, ruts appear and also holes which compelled me now and again to get near a walk in driving.

* Government were not asked for this amount, but it was transferred from the allotment made for the Deputy Tahsildar's office, Jeypore.

(Signed) L. C. MILLER,
Ag. Agent to the Governor.

18. *Buildings inspected at Koraput*.—These are all progressing fairly, some under Mr. Taylor and some under Mr. French, the Estate Engineer. The school is not progressing well, only fourteen pupils. Vaccination not good. Directed Special Assistant Agent's attention to these particulars.

19. *February*, 10*th*.—Marched from Koraput to Jeypore (twelve miles). The road is under Mr. Taylor; it is fair; but the ghât three and a half miles at the Jeypore end is somewhat rough.

20. *February*, 11*th*.—Inspected the buildings and works in progress at Jeypore. Good work done at the palace under a contractor, Manasingh. Jeypore is a very dusty and dirty place. Saw the new police station standing with cracked walls; ordered one wall to be pulled down and rebuilt. Mr. French was away when this was done. Cracks are probably owing to an old well underneath. Sub-Magistrate's office is also under repair. The Rajah's foot-guard is remarkably well turned out and drilled very well under an old Subadar Sepoy officer. The hospital is a mere dark thatched hut, the new hospital is progressing; it is too small I think. I visited the school where inspection was going on, it has 76 pupils and is well attended. The Sowar's horses and the estate elephants all look well.

21. *February*, 12*th*.—Drove to Kolah for Mattupada, a bad river to deal with; high mud banks; a bridge could be easily made; crossed in a boat; road indifferent; very fair after river; an open and cultivated country; after Baiparigoda a jungle all the way and road good.

22. *February*, 13*th and* 14*th*—*Saw Mills*.—Carefully inspected saw mills at work, many imperfections in machinery duly described in my letter to the Board. Mr. Hopkins seems to know work well and overcomes the imperfections. Inspected jungles to west and south of the mills, plenty sal timber; entire forest open and easy of access, being fairly level, free from stones and rocks.

23. *February*, 15*th*.—Returned to Jeypore en-route for a march to the north-west and Nowrangapur.

24. *February*, 16*th*.—Halt at Jeypore. Saw the Jeypore estate's reserve, 48 strong, put through their drill (companys); manual and firing exercises very good; reflects much credit on their officer, a pensioned Subadar of a native regiment.

25. *February*, 17*th p.m.*—Marched 18 miles to Bobbia. A fair cart road over a flat country with much paddy in it. Now all dry.

26. *February*, 18*th and* 19*th*.—Halted at Bobbia; the jungles round contain poor sâl and no good timber. Evenings showery and thundery.

27. *February*, 20*th*.—Arrived in Kotpad. The country for several miles round is all flat and open; cultivated with paddy with a few topes. Saw the large granaries here. Mr. Taylor has built a fine, new one with corrugated iron roof for the estate and is building another. Inspected road to Bustar and went across the frontier. No boundary marks visible on the ground that I could see. Examined the school; many of the boys away at Jeypore for examination. Did not see division hospital. Dr. Gloyer remained two days. Dr. Gloyer, the padre physician, has 17 to 70 patients daily here.

28. *February*, 23*rd*.—Marched from Kotpad across the Indravati river to Chinchunda, six miles. All fertile and cultivated. Tobacco, sugarcane, castor-oil and wheat along the river, which was two feet deep and plenty of water.

29. *February*, 24*th*.—Marched from Chinchunda where there is a large colony of the pelican ibis now breeding. They are held sacred by the people.

30. *Kotegam*, 24*th and* 25*th*.—Jungle about here is better; plenty sâl and as one gets nearer the Bastar frontier it improves; the country is more undulating; tents pitched in a splendid tope; maximum thermometer to-day in a tent 76° cloudy.

31. *February*, 26*th*.—Marched for Kotagam west and north-west to Singasari near Bustar border. Fair forest of sâl in parts with swamps in between, 13 miles.

32. *February*, 27*th and* 28*th*.—At Singasari forests good; the country undulating; shot a bull, bison and swamp deer.

33 *March*, 1*st*—*Singasari*.—Visited the forests round the hill of Suini wrongly shown as Suint on the map. Forest is fair.

34. *March*, 2*nd*—*Singasari to Dabugam* viâ *Boregam*.—Dabugam is on main road to Omerkote; country much cultivated; tigers used to abound here, but they are few now. Vaccination done better.

35. *March*, 4*th*—*Dabugam to Papadahan le, twelve miles*.—At the latter Mr. Tapp, Forester, is selecting reserves and demarcating them. We stopped two days inspecting them; the trees (sâl) are fair. In the temple here I found beautiful stone; it appears like marble said to come from the hills near Nowrangapur.

36. *March*, 7*th and* 8*th*.—Marched to Nowrangapur, nine miles. Inspected school, 28 pupils, sub-jail, police station and taluk cutcherry. The latter is the worst cutcherry I have ever seen, a mere mud hut wretchedly lighted and ventilated with very high verandah and very low roof. The police station is a much better edifice; the hospital also is pucca built and patients are increasing. The sub-jail and treasury are also mud buildings with thatched roofs and the former is most insecure. This place calls badly for a new cutcherry and sub-jail than any other. It is a rising place, the country round open and well cultivated with fine topes. The Indravati river close by is capable of irrigating through channels the whole country, but it wants a skilled Engineer. Water communications could be made by locks; it runs through 40 or 50 miles of the plain of Jeypore, for two-thirds of Jeypore is not, as most think, a hilly country but a very flat plain along which one may go for days without seeing a hill.

37. *March*, 9*th*.—Rode from Nowrangapur to Jeypore, 28 miles. Road very dusty and very bad about Borigumma; large stones left in places which should be removed. Mr. Taylor drove in hurry from Borigumma, 13 miles. The country about the latter is rapidly being reduced to the treeless state of the Koraput plateau, it is too late to do anything now except reboise.

38. *March, 10th and 11th—Jeypore.*—Saw the Rajah and settled about the saw mills and a new Engineer. The Rajah looks quite grown up. Bridges and works here are not progressing well at all. Mr. French is absent.

39. *March, 12th—Jeypore to Pottanghi, 42 miles.*—Road very fair. Inspected cutcherry and sub-jail. In the garden here I find strawberries and pine apples growing in the same bed. Excellent raspberries are on the hills, of a golden colour; the bushes look like yellow brambles which in England they call blackberries. Saw Monsieur Payrand, who has been out here many years; the people, he says, will not grow two crops, too much troubling they get quite enough to live on from one; river water is amply available for a second crop all about here, though this is the driest season of the year. Mr. Marsh by the way gave me some excellent potatoes grown in Jeypore equal to those of Ootacamund; this place could supply all the East Coast with good vegetables, especially when the rail comes to Salúr, 24 miles off. Inspected school. Only six boys owing to the holy festival being on. There are never more than ten. Messrs. Graham, Lindsay and Thomas met me here.

40. As to vaccination not much difficulty is felt here. I impressed on Mr. Graham the necessity of this and of schools, and he has been attacking the former.

41. I remained at Pottanghi for 13th, 14th and 15th to allow a camp to come up and pass on below the ghât for my journey down.

42. I left Pottanghi on the 16th at 3 A.M., and riding by moonlight down Turner's ghât, which is in excellent condition to Salúr, 26 miles, I concluded an Agency Sessions Case at Ramabhadrapuram and left in the afternoon for Vizianagram which I reached about 6 P.M., and got in by train for Waltair that evening having done over 100 miles in the day. The half-yearly inspection report of the Treasury due to the Accountant-General on March 15th caused me to hurry in. On this tour I spent 38 days in the Agency tracts which, added to 22 days spent in the Párvatípuram division and 5 at Anantagiri and Palakonda, make a total of 2 months and 5 days. On none of these occasions did I suffer any inconvenience to health from the malarious climate neither in the hills themselves nor afterwards when I returned to the sea coast.

From E. L. THORNTON, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam District, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Camp Waltair, 11th June 1895, No. T. C.–Ex. 1.

I have the honour to submit herewith my report on the administration of the Agency tracts in this division for the official year 1894–95 together with the usual returns prescribed in G.O., No. 648, dated 1st April 1892. The year has been distinguished by no event of particular importance; there has been no approach to a fituri of any sort, and the main point of interest is the progress that has been made in the Central Provinces road from Chollapadam and in the new earthwork road between Narayanapatnam and Párvatípuram. I have been in charge of the division myself the whole year.

2. *Statement No. II.*—I have made ten tours and have spent 89 days in camp. The minimum prescribed by Government (90 days) would have been completed had it not been that extraordinarily heavy rains curtailed the tour I made with the Acting Agent in the cold weather. Moreover, I never halted at a place merely for the sake of putting in an extra day, but made as long marches as I could. A prescribed minimum seems to me to have its disadvantages, in that it often leads to waste of time, just to make up the required period. I accompanied the Agent on one tour right through the division, but the bulk of my tours were devoted to visits of inspection to the two important roads that are under construction in the division. These inspections, however, took me to a very large number of villages in out-of-the-way places.

3. My first tour was to Rayaghada and Balaga. I desired to inspect the work done on the Rayaghada-Chollapadam road, and also to visit a trace made by the overseer Ramanujam Mudalyar in accordance with orders passed by Mr. Willock before he left the district between Balaga and Bissemkatack.

I found that very little work had been done on the Rayaghada road. Of the traces made by Ramanujam Mudalyar, one was circuitous and expensive, but the other, a diversion of a little over a mile from the main road seemed to me worth making, and I recommended its construction to the Agent. Between Rayaghada and Balaga I halted at Tampara and noticed that the bungalow was built very low and on the edge of the tank. Though cool and shady this must be a veritable fever trap in wet weather. This year I have obtained funds from the Agent for removing it to a higher level. My next tour was to Narayanapatnam for the purpose of examining work done by Mr. Rosario, the then Overseer. On my way out I heard that he had died at Párvatípuram the night before I started. I continued, however, to Narayanapatnam in order to start Ramanujam Mudalyar whom I asked the Agent to appoint. The school at Narayanapatnam was closed for the vacation. I went on to Waltair in July to appear for the Uriya examination in which I was successful. I find a colloquial knowledge of Uriya very useful both in Agency tours and in hearing Agency cases.

4. My third tour was to Rayaghada to inspect the road. The rains being in full swing (August 27th—September 2nd), I had full opportunity of seeing what parts of the Chollapadam-Rayaghada road stood in need of immediate work and gave the necessary orders to the Sub-Engineer and the new Agency overseer. I inspected the hospital at Rayaghada and found there was only a third-class hospital assistant. In accordance with my representations to the District Surgeon that a more experienced man ought to be in charge of an important station like Rayaghada, a hospital assistant of longer experience has since been appointed. The Amin told me on this occasion at Rayaghada that the crops in his Thana had better prospects this year than they had had for sometime past. His forecasts were pretty accurate, as except for gingelly which was a failure almost everywhere, the year's outturn of crops was very good. Two persons complained to me of being ill-treated by the police, but on enquiry I found the complaints were false. I found a large ant-hill in the school-house and ordered it to be removed. The sanitation of Rayaghada had distinctly improved since my last visit. I attribute this to the conservancy establishment which used to be under the Medical officer, having been taken over by the Deputy Tahsildar.

5. My next tour was to Bandagam to inspect the Narayanapatnam road. Ramanujam Mudalyar whom I had sent there proved a failure owing to ill-health and I obtained the services of Mr. Conn, senior, from the Local Fund Department. I showed him over a large part of the road and arranged for the supply of Khond coolies by the Amin. My progress on my way back was impeded by heavy rain at Alamanda and I had to cross what is ordinarily a dry water course on a swimming elephant. The Narayanapatnam Amin gave me a very good account of the crops except Gingelly (October), and I had several children vaccinated in my presence by the taluk vaccinator. On this tour I marched over the old road and was re-encouraged by the great inconvenience of crossing the river 21 times in 19 miles to fresh efforts on the new road in spite of the almost insurmountable difficulties of bad climate and scarcity of labour.

6. My next tour was one of inspection through the whole Agency in company with the Agent. As I have before noted we were delayed in starting by the very heavy downpour of rain at the beginning of November. We finally left Párvatípuram on the sixteenth instead of the seventh as we had intended and marched in two days to Rayaghada *viâ* Jidipeta. The Agent inspected the work done on the Rayaghada-Chollapadam road and was much pleased with the progress made. He pointed out those places which he remembered as being very bad in rainy weather and I ordered work to be done there. A new rest-house was under construction at Jidipeta. It has since been completed. At Rayaghada we found a cookshed and female ward attached to the hospital had been very badly thatched by the Deputy Tahsildar and the Agent severely reprimanded him. I inspected the sub-jail and sub-treasury and the different shops at Rayaghada. No register is kept in the arrack shop and only a sale register in the opium shop, but registers are not considered an essential in the Agency owing to the illiteracy of the vendors. At the arrack shop I watched the process of distilling and was considerably interested. We proceeded on the nineteenth

to Bissemkatak *viâ* Balaga. The road between Rayaghada and Bissemkatak is at present only an earthwork one maintained by the two Deputy Tahsildars. It is very fair in dry weather, but is boggy and difficult to get over in the rains. When the Rayaghada-Chollapadam road is completed, I hope Government will make a large allotment of funds for making a metalled road up to Bissemkatak. The traffic from the Central Provinces is considerable, but a lot of it is done by pack-bullocks, and these must always do a great deal of damage to the road they pass over. I showed the Agent the diversion between Balaga and Bissemkatak referred to above and he sanctioned Rs. 500 for it. The money was not found sufficient, but I intend to complete it this year. At Bissemkatak I inspected the school and the shops. The school building is in very fair order and the attendance (of Uriya boys) is fair. The report of the Sub-Assistant Inspector since received is not altogether satisfactory. At Bissemkatak I enquired into a curious story demi-officially reported to me by the Assistant Superintendent of Police about one of the Bissemkatak Ranies. It appears that this lady was returning at midnight from the house of her paramour, when she was set on by the Police and robbed. Nothing could, however, be done by me since the Rani preferred to sacrifice her jewels to her reputation and stoutly denied the whole affair. From what Mr. Thomas ascertained there was practically no doubt that the Rani was *splendide mendax* and the policemen were departmentally punished. On the 22nd Mr. Wolfe-Murray and I marched to Kutragooda and visited Jagdalpur from there the following day. On the way we had seventy children vaccinated at a village called Bodilimma. Mr. Wolfe-Murray was particularly delighted with the situation of this village. I hold very strongly that when Government can afford Bissemkatak as a Government station should be bodily removed. The medical officer reports that "the public health is very unsatisfactory as almost all the inhabitants suffer from the effects of the malarious poisons, such as enlargement of the spleen and anæmia, consequently they look pale and emaciated. Malarious fevers prevail throughout the year but more so during winter and cold seasons. It will be a matter of great boon to the public if the station is removed to a healthier locality considering the unhealthy nature of the present spot." My own experience entirely corroborates this report. Nothing is more pitiful than to see the little children running about with supernaturally enlarged spleens in innocent ignorance of their malady. The officials are always ill and I constantly have the greatest difficulty in getting clerks for the Deputy Tahsildar's office. Bodilimma is a very few miles from Bissemkatak and looks as if it would be very much healthier. I consider the moving of the whole station to this or some other healthier place is one of the most imperative necessities in my division.

7. To return from this important digression we found everything quite quiet at Jagdalpur and Kutragooda. Viswanadhapatro who gave trouble in previous years has been allowed to exchange Párvatípuram for Gunupur and his wife and son and sister have joined him there. Kamalalochana Patro, the Manager of the Jagdalpur muttah, consented to increase his allowance from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 in consideration of his family living with him and I would strongly advocate that this arrangement should continue indefinitely and that Viswanadha Patro should never be allowed to return to Jagdalpur. If he does there is sure to be trouble, since the Khonds are only too ready to rally to the standard of any rival claimant to constituted authority. The plough share has undoubtedly very largely taken the place of the battle axe, but a Khond loves a fight and it would in my opinion be unwise to give them any chance of a *casus belli*. A long standing dispute about certain villages between the Kutragooda Patro and the Bissemkatak estate was amicably settled by the Agent. I noticed that the tobacco crop was not so flourishing as on the previous occasion, I visited these muttahs, but I was a month or so earlier this time. Vaccination in both the Kutragooda and Jagdalpur muttahs had been considerably neglected. It is very difficult even under threats of dismissal to keep a vaccinator in this taluk or to get much out of one when he is there. On our return to Bissemkatak the Agent held a Khond bhet. I also inspected the hospital and the taluk office. The hospital assistant has been in charge all the year, but his work showed signs of negligence. Only two mattresses were stuffed with straw. The hospital assistant said the Deputy Tahsildar could not send any but the Deputy Tahsildar denied this and I do not believe it. One cot

had a leg loose and was in the hospital assistant's house. I have not the slightest doubt it had been used there and one patient had in consequence to sleep on the asphalt floor without any mattress or anything else. The cumblies too were absolutely useless through age, and Bissemkatak at night is quite as cold as Ootacamund. The hospital assistant gave no excuse for not indenting for fresh ones except that he was overworked. It is true that the compounder is dead and I certainly think there should be another appointed at once. I have applied to the Agent for funds for building a cook-shed. The sub-jail and treasury, which I noted at my previous inspection to be in need of repairs, had had nothing done to them, but money has been sanctioned and the deputy tahsildar stated he would have the work done within the official year. Its completion has since been reported. On the 26th we left Bissemkatak for Gunupur, marching through Durgi and Ramannaguda. Inspection of villages off the road, showed me that the vaccinators, as a rule, kept to the villages on the main road, which they thought officers would be likely to visit. The road up to Gunupur, earthwork under the charge of the deputy tahsildars, is fair, but the trees overlap and stand in a great need of having their branches cut.

8. At Gunupur I inspected the hospital, school and Sub-Magistrate's office. The latter is small and utterly unfit for the cutcherry of so important a place as Gunupur. The sub-jail is frequently overcrowded. An extraordinary delay has taken place in constructing the new office buildings for which I selected a site in January 1894. I am at a loss to understand why the Public Works Department has not even commenced the work; and, as it is very important, I trust they will expedite the matter this year. Up to date I am informed nothing has been done. At the hospital I found a new dresser who appeared to be doing his work well. The allotment for diet having been increased at my request from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, the number of in-patients had increased considerably. Finding that still more in-patients could be treated if the diet allotment was further increased, I obtained an additional Rs. 50. Education is in a flourishing state at Gunupur, there being in addition to a Government Middle school and Pariah school, a well-attended girls' school. I found 35 girls at the last-mentioned school, their ages ranging from 5 to 11 with the amin's daughter, a married young woman, at the head of them. It was satisfactory to find that the higher education of women was not being neglected even at Gunupur, and I encouraged them, with a rupee for sweets, which appealed to them in spite of their education. The Pariah school had only 25 boys on the books and only 17 boys and 2 girls were present when I inspected. The school was not satisfactorily worked last year, and a new teacher had been appointed. The Government Middle school is fairly well attended, but the Inspector remarked in his last year's inspection that the teaching was unsatisfactory. The second master has been for some time amin of Singapur, but has been allowed to keep a lien on his appointment. This renders it difficult to get a good man to replace him, and I must confess the plan of allowing a man employed in an entirely different sphere of work to keep a lien upon an educational appointment appears to me open to a very grave objection. I warned the teachers that considerable improvement would have to be made this year, and I am glad to see that the assistant inspector noted some improvements in his recent inspection. The Agent distributed some prizes to the boys, which ought to prove some encouragement. The school has a very fair library, but so far as I could see the books were mainly read only by the teachers. Literature being a favourite hobby of mine, I have offered a prize of Rs. 10 for a voluntary examination in library books to be selected by the headmaster. From Gunupur we visited Pottasinghi, the centre of the Sowrah country. On our way we inspected the school at Galtam. Five Sowrah boys are attending this school, and we made a combined effort to demonstrate the benefit of education to the Sowrahs—I, with such Uriya eloquence as I could command, and the Agent with the more subtle persuasion of the vanishing rupee. At Pottasinghi the Agent held a bhet and clothes and beads were distributed, the latter to the women who executed a Sowrah dance. I noticed that far more of them had their breasts covered than I had seen before—a sure sign of the advance of civilization. Incidentally I may note that in an adultery case brought by a Sowrah man, I made the curious discovery that amongst this race there is absolutely no wedding ceremony of any sort. Rice is sometimes given, but it is quite unnecessary, and cohabitation is all that is

required to make a valid marriage. On our return to Gunupur I had a long talk both with the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination and the Hill School Superintendent whose head-quarters are here. But I will deal with this matter under their separate heads. At Pottasinghi we had over 100 women and children vaccinated in our presence. On December 3rd we marched to Kurupam *viâ* Elwinpeta and returned to head-quarters on December 4th. The road between Gunupur and the Agency boundary is the worst in the district. Big ruts have grown up so that a cart can hardly pass the route resting on the ground. Some of our camp carts were overturned owing to the badness of the road. The Párvatípuram Deputy Tahsildar is new to the taluk and cannot be held responsible, but I very severely censured the Deputy Tahsildar of Gunupur and ordered them both to repair the road by the time of my next visit.

9. On December 8th we started to Bandagam to inspect the new Narayanapatnam road. The new road begins at a point 3 miles north of Alamanda, whereas the Agency road commences 5 miles south of Alamanda. This 8 miles which is under the charge of the Párvatípuram Deputy Tahsildar is always bad, and a good deal more work is needed in cutting down ghât and blasting out rocks than the Deputy Tahsildar can be expected to do with the small allotment at his disposal. The late Deputy Tahsildar Suriyanarayana Rao too was a worthless knave and had either been cheated by the contractor or had combined with him to defraud the Government. Govindarow, the present Deputy Tahsildar, had done what he could, and during the current year 1895–96, I hope to get this piece into good order. The Agent was much pleased with the work done by Mr. Conn on the new road, and it was mainly on account of his excellent work here that Mr. Wolfe-Murray, as President of the district board, recommended Mr. Conn for the post local fund supervisor, for which, apart from the rules about examinations, there can be no doubt he was fully competent. At Narayanapatnam, which we visited from Bandagam, we inspected the school and the proposed site for a new agency bungalow. There were 55 boys at the school which reflects great credit on the headmaster, especially considering the very unhealthy climate of Narayanapatnam. The poor man has just lost his second wife, and I have transferred him to a healthier place. I found the vaccinator P. Gumpaswami had done very good work since my last visit, and instructed him to go forthwith to three villages where I found many unprotected children.

10. My seventh tour (January 19th to 25th) was merely an inspection of the work done on the Rayaghada-Chollapadam road. I found considerable difficulty was being experienced in getting bandies to cart materials from the quarries to the road site, but in conjunction with the amin and Deputy Tahsildar I persuaded the villagers to bring their bandies. Very fair rates are being paid, but the ryots are so incorrigibly lazy, they *will* load their bandies with the most trifling loads and naturally do not make a proper day's wages. I also found that pack-bullocks were being allowed to pass over the road while spreading was in progress and ordered this at once to be stopped, as it is quite impossible to make a good road if the metal is kicked up before it has had time to consolidate. Good progress had been made both by the Agency overseer and by the Sub-Engineer, and my inspection led me to apply for an additional grant of Rs. 6,000 which was sanctioned. The vaccinator's work was only fair. In one village, where I found several unprotected children, he has since vaccinated 20. I was much pleased with the Kottapeta schoolmaster and have since given him promotion. Between Rayaghada and Kottapeta (three miles beyond it), I found paddy had failed owing to lack of rain. Otherwise the crops had been good. At Jidipetta a new bungalow is being built, and I gave the Deputy Tahsildar various instructions regarding it. The Rayaghada bridge had advanced well, but I see I expressed considerable doubt in my diary as to its being finished by the end of June, the date the Sub-Engineer fixed, and I regret to say my forecast was only too accurate. My next tour (February 11th to 15th) was to Narayanapatnam. The Overseer, Mr. Conn, found his health was impaired and gladly accepted the Local Fund supervisorship. On my suggestion the Agent appointed his nephew, Mr. Conn, junior, to succeed him, and for the third time in seven months I had to show the work to a new overseer. The elder Conn had continued to make good progress since my visit

with the Agent. Finding that dynamite was needed to remove some very hard rocks, I ordered it from Madras. The carriage charges on the Madras Railway, Southern Mahratta Railway, and East Coast Railway were exorbitantly high.

11. On February 13th I made a very interesting march. Mr. Wolfe-Murray noticed when at Narayanapatnam in December that there appeared to be a flat piece of country running between the hills in the direction of Jeypore. He called for a report from the Jeypore Diwan, and that official stated that there was a foot-path between Narayanapatnam and Semiliguda, part being impassable for horses and elephants and part very fair going. The most difficult part is stated to be between Kumadasila (7 miles from Narayanapatnam) and Yiripikota (about 10 miles from Semiligooda). The Agent accordingly asked me to explore the road between Narayanapatnam and Yiripikota. I started at 5 o'clock in the morning and found it was easy riding up to Kumadasila. Between that village and Yiripikota, however, the difficulties of making a road would be very great. The path runs along the side of a high ghât and is constantly ascending. Many large rocks and stones block the way and could only be removed by dynamite blasting. There are also numerous geddas to be crossed. Even if a road were made at very great expense, there would be great danger that in rainy weather the water would come rushing down the ghât and wash it away. At Yiripikota I mounted a hill in the hope of seeing Semiligooda from the top. A higher hill however blocked my view. Still all the people told me the road runs through an easy place up to Semiligooda. Semiligooda is 12 miles from Koraput on the main trunk road. The only really difficult part out of 28 miles roadway would be 5 or 8 miles, and though it would never be worth while for Government to construct a road for the country that wants opening is higher up north of Narayanapatnam and towards Kalahandi in the direction of Lakshmipuram through which tract the Central Provinces traffic now passes, it would certainly be good policy for the Jeypore estate, both from a commercial and political point of view, to connect Narayanapatnam with the capital. As far as a railway is concerned, a railway will never run over the ghât between Salur and Jeypore and even if it were taken *viâ* Narayanapatnam there would still be the ghât between Semiligooda and Jeypore to traverse. There can be no doubt that if even a line is made to Jeypore, it will come up from Rajahmundry so that I fear the Narayanapatnam-Semiligooda trace will never be of any use to Government. I passed through several villages where a European had probably never been before. The villages were but sparsely populated and the inhabitants seemed quite contented and happy. On my return to Narayanapatnam the Deputy Tahsildar reported to me some grave misconduct on the part of a village munsif. The matter is still under enquiry. I find that in some cases fifty or sixty villages were under one munsif and I considerably reduced the number under the jurisdiction of one man.

12. My ninth tour was to Rayaghada, Singapur and Balaga. I found the road-works up to Rayaghada advancing satisfactorily. At Rayaghada I inspected the school and then marched to Singapur *viâ* the villages of Kevatiguda and Sikarapai. In all these places I found the people much opposed to vaccination, but by personal persuasion I had a large number of children vaccinated. At Singapur I visited the two Ranis and heard their grievances. These have since been redressed by the Agent. I found the number of boys attending the school very unsatisfactory, but the teaching seemed to be good. I had never visited Singapur before and noted two wants which should be supplied when possible. The town was dirty and a conservancy establishment of at least six sweepers and one maistry should be appointed and the Town's Nuisance Act introduced. I shall include Rs. 300 for conservancy in my next year's budget. There is also considerable need of a hospital. The town is by no means unimportant, being the head-quarters of an amin and containing a fort, a police station and a school. The place is malarious and unhealthy—though far healthier than Bissemkatak—and is 30 miles from Rayaghada and over 20 (by foot-path) from Bissemkatak. I have no doubt that if a hospital were established, the Jeypore and Singapur Rajas would make generous contributions. From Singapur I marched across country to Balaga for the purpose of inspecting a trace made under instructions of Mr. Willock by Ramanujam Mudaliyar.

The present road to Singapur branches off from the Central Provinces road at Komatlapeta, a place about 5 miles from Rayaghada and passes over several geddas and ravines. Mr. Willock thought that a better trace might very likely be found from a point about 8 miles nearer Bissemkatak on the Central Provinces road and directed Ramanujam Mudaliar to investigate. The overseer discovered a trace leaving the Central Provinces road at a village called Badigam, 8 miles from Komatlapeta. I made the march 20 to 22 miles in one day halting for breakfast at the largest village on the way, a place called Pongoli. On the whole I considered the trace a very promising one. From Singapur to Pongoli, a distance of 15 or 16 miles, a road might very easily be made at a cost of about Rs. 10,000 for earthwork. It passes through several villages, the most important being Paradigooda, Jagannadhapuram, Barthanagooda, Daragunda, Kattulapadu, Rinjapadi, Peeda, Dantalinga, Kathipadoo and Korlipadoo. Up to Rinjabuddy the country is flat and good. Between Peeda and Thanthalingam there is a short ghât and there are a few small geddas between Singapur and Pongoli, but the trace so far is infinitely better than the present road between Komatlapeta and Singapur, where there are several ghâts to be crossed and innumerable culverts to be built. Between Pongoli and Badigam, the going is difficult and there is one big stream which will have to be bridged. On the whole, though, I consider the trace a far better one than the present one and Rs. 15,000 should be sufficient to complete all necessary earthwork. As Mr. Willock pointed out the adoption of this trace would finally save about 5 miles of metalling, since the distance between Singapur and Bongaguda, where this trace would join the Central Provinces road, is considerably shorter than the present bandy road between Singapur and Komatlapeta. No European had ever passed through the villages on this trace, but I find the people very peaceful and contented. Mr. Stuart, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, whom I met at Singapur, has also travelled with his wife to several places in the Agency that have never seen Europeans before, and between us we have visited a far larger number of villages than I should think have ever been visited in one year before. At Balaga I inspected the new diversion I have spoken of above and then returned to head-quarters *vid* Rayaghada. My tenth and last tour comprised a visit to Gunupur and Bandagam. The Deputy Tahsildars of Gunupur and Párvatípuram having promised to improve the road between the Agency boundary and Gunupur, I wanted to see before the close of the official year whether they had fulfilled their undertaking. The work done by Govindarow, the Párvatípuram Deputy Tahsildar, was most satisfactory. Chelapatirow, however (the Gunupur Deputy Tahsidar), had worked in a most negligent manner, allowing clods of mud dug up from the side drains to be tossed on the road without any attempt at ramming or rolling with them. I was not at all surprised to hear from Mr. Stuart, who passed over the road three or four weeks after I did, and after a heavy fall of rain, that it was marshy and impassable. The Deputy Tahsildar was very severely censured and the maistry dismissed. I am glad to say that the Deputy Collector, who has been in charge of my division while I have been on leave, reports that considerable improvement has since been made. At Gunupur I again inspected the school and hospital and liquor shops. On the day of my return to Párvatípuram I went out by palanquin to Bandagam to inspect the work of Mr. Conn, junior, and rode from there to within 3 miles of Narayanapatam. His work was very satisfactory.

13. *Season and Rainfall—Statement No. III.*—The rainfall during the year under report showed a fall in Rayaghada and Bissemkatak and an increase in Gunupur when compared with that of the previous year. There was a total failure of gingelly, but over most of the division both wet and dry crops were good. In a few villages of Rayaghada there was a partial failure of paddy, but in Bissemkatak owing to the rainfall coming at the time, it was wanted, the season was particularly favourable. Prices were normal.

14. *Public health—Statement No. IV.*—Good. No cases of small-pox or cholera were reported. The three hospital assistants report well as to the general health of the people; malaria and enlarged spleens cannot of course be helped.

15. *Law, Justice and Peace.*—Mr. Powell was Assistant Superintendent up to October when he was obliged to take leave owing to bad health. The indifferent

state of his health had considerably interfered with his work before he actually gave over charge. My recommendation about the wholesale transfer of the Singapur police on last year's report was however acted on and I have since had no complaints. Mr. Thomas was in charge from October to December and was relieved in January by Mr. Stuart who has been in charge since. Both these officers have done excellent work, and I notice a considerable improvement in the subordinate police. One very unsatisfactory case of house-breaking was reported from Narayanapatnam in December, the robbers were said to have been caught by the Lakshmipuram police and released in return for a large bribe. The matter was very carefully enquired into by police authorities and punishment awarded. I used to receive constant complaints from Narayanapatnam against the police, but have received none since Mr. Thomas took charge. In one of my tours at Balaga some Brinjaris complained that they were frequently attacked by night on the road, but at my request a special guard was posted there and I have had no further complaints. Considerable difficulty is experienced by the lengthy procedure, which is necessary before an accused person can be arrested in Kalahandi State. The Kalahandi officials gave no assistance to our officers and appear to do all they can to facilitate the escape of offenders. Government noted in its order on last year's report that no explanation was offered for the increase in the year 1893–94 over the year 1892–93 in criminal work coming before the Gunupur Sub-Magistrate. When I called for an explanation on receipt of this order the Gunupur Sub-Magistrate stated the increase was due to the greatly increased number of cases under the Nuisance Act and Cattle Trespass Act detected by the police during that year. For the present year the criminal work before the Gunupur and Rayaghada Sub-Magistrates has been about the same as in the year 1893–94. There has been a slight increase in Bissemkatak which is probably due to the increased efficiency of the subordinate police under Mr. Thomas and Mr. Stuart.

16. *Civil Courts—Statement No. VI.*—There was a decrease of 34 * suits in the year under report. The number of suits filed in the courts were as follows:—

	1893–94.*	1894–95.*
Senior Assistant Agent	8	14
Gunupur Agency Munsif	221	204
Rayaghada do.	98	78
Párvatípuram do.	52	49
Total ..	379	345

* These figures exclude summary suits.

There was a pendency of 60 cases from last year and 285 were filed this year, making a total of 345 to be disposed of. Of these 92 are still pending, 69 at Gunupur, 13 at Rayaghada, 6 at Párvatípuram and 4 (of this year's cases) on my file. Except at Gunupur the results may, I think, be regarded as satisfactory. The Gunupur Agency Munsif has done very badly and I reported his dilatoriness to the Agent last year; he disposed of 187 cases and had a pendency of 34. This year, in spite of the fact that he was blamed for the heavy pendency, he has only disposed of 135 cases and has a pendency of 69. Moreover his judgments are generally devoid of common sense and, when appealed against, are almost invariably reversed. Of nineteen appeals preferred before me fifteen have been disposed and four only are pending having been made within this calendar year.

17. *Statement No. VII, Hospitals.*—There are three hospitals in my division—one at Gunupur, one at Rayaghada and one at Bissemkatak. There is also a Police hospital at Gunupur. The following comparative statement shows the work done in them in the last three years:—

	In-patients.			Out-patients.		
	1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.
Gunupur	4	29	49	7,246	8,012	12,764
Rayaghada	71	85	122	3,139	4,662	6,072
Bissemkatak	25	23	61	782	1,134	3,176

The increased attendance at all the hospitals is satisfactory. At Gunupur the diet allotment was raised to Rs. 150. A. Swaminadham Pillai, who had done very good work for several years at Rayaghada, was transferred to the plains in June 1894. He was succeeded by Thomas Pillai, a third-class Hospital Assistant, who was popular with the indigenous inhabitants, but did not hit it off with Mr. Unger and his Hindustani workmen. He was therefore replaced by A. Guruswamy Iyah. I am very strongly of opinion however that there should be a first-class hospital assistant at so important a place as Rayaghada. The Bissemkatak hospital assistant has been in charge the whole year and if he works well another year should be transferred to the plains. Bissemkatak is quite the unhealthiest place in the district.

18. *Vaccination—Statement No. VIII.*—The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 6,142 as against 5,200 of the previous year. The number of successful cases 5,324 against 4,154 of the previous year, the number of unsuccessful cases 787. The last figure is higher than it should be and may be attributed solely to the badness of the lymph supplied. I have always taken great trouble in personally supervising vaccination and make the taluk vaccinators always accompany me on my tours and my example is followed by the Deputy Tahsildars. Under these favourable circumstances there would have been a far larger increase in vaccination results, had it not been for the irregularity of the lymph. In one particular case, out of 103 cases vaccinated in Bissemkatak taluk in January only 25 were successful. It is now under contemplation to open a lymph depôt at Gunupur and if this is done there should be a very considerable increase in next year's results. The work of the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, Gunupur Circle, has been good and I have recommended him for promotion in a separate letter.

19. *Educational—Statement No. IX.*—Seventy-seven schools have been working during the year as against 83 during the previous year. The decrease is mainly in results and indigenous schools, the reason assigned by the Hill School Superintendent being the reduction of the rates of results grants. The number of pupils on the rolls was 1,509 as against 1,542 in the previous year. Government noted adversely in their order on last year's report on the condition of education in the Vizagapatam hill tracts and remarked that "progress must depend to a great extent upon the exertions of the Assistant Agents and Deputy Tahsildars and they must be required to pay more attention to the schools within their local charges than they seem to have done hitherto." I have both urged this upon the Deputy Tahsildars in my division and have myself done my best to promote education. Of the 13 salary results schools I visited seven in addition to the Lower Secondary Training and Girls' school at Gunupur and the educational officers visited 50 out of 77. Seven out of the 35 results schools received the results grants for 1894–95 and 10 out of the thirteen salary results schools. All the salary results schools were examined and 31 out of the 35 results schools, four of the latter being closed. Practically all the schools were therefore examined for grants, though only seventeen received them. Government noted in their review of last year's administration report that thirteen Sowrah boys had disappeared in that year from the Lower Secondary school at Gunupur. This however was a wrong impression. As a matter of fact no Sowrah boys attended the Gunupur middle school either in the year 1892–93 or in the year 1893–94, three boys attended in 1891–92, but left the school on the ordinary excuse of events. Gunupur is a distance of some 13 miles from the Sowrah country and it is exceedingly unlikely that Sowrah boys will ever attend the school there in large numbers. On that ground I recommended the transfer last year of the scholarship of Rs. 11 per mensem to the salary results schools at Jaltaru and Ragada. The transfer resulted in an attendance at Jaltaru of five Sowrah boys and at Ragada of sixteen Khonds and the total number of aboriginal pupils in my division (*i.e.*, Khonds, Jatas and Sowrahs) has increased in the year under report from 30 to 59. In order further to increase the attendance of pupils from these races, I have recommended to the Agent to grant increased scholarships and also to hold out additional inducement by paying for books, slates, &c., and by giving a cloth to each boy. The aboriginal races consider they are doing Government a favour if they send their boys to school and they will be very slow to do so if it costs them anything. At present, beyond the scholarships of Rs. 11, there is no provision for purchasing slates and books.

20. Government also remarked under the same paragraph as I have quoted above that the "Statistics relating to trained teachers are unsatisfactory." Under instructions from the Agent I have therefore been at considerable pains to ascertain exactly how matters stand in this respect in my division. The results of my enquiries show that of the seventeen salary-results teachers employed in my division, fifteen have undergone training in a normal class. Of these, only one has passed both written and practical tests and is entitled to a trained certificate. Five have passed the written test and appeared for the practical test last March. The result of the examination is not yet known. Five have passed the general education test and, under the recent orders of the Director of Public Instruction exempting teachers who were trained before 1890 for appearing for the written test, four are entitled to appear for the practical test at once. Of these, two appeared last March. The other two will be ordered to appear at the next examination and the remaining one, who has been trained since 1890, has been ordered to appear for the written test next December. The four remaining teachers who have been trained have been ordered to appear for the general education test. Of the two teachers not trained, one is no longer employed, his school having been abolished, and the other is so old that there seems no use in having him trained. The accompanying statement (extra No. 1) clearly tabulates the above classification. A normal training class was opened at Gunupur last January. Ten teachers are attending.

21. At the Gunupur middle school the Inspector of Schools remarked in his 1891 inspection that the teaching staff was unsatisfactory. The headmaster is an untrained matriculate and, in consideration of his long service, has been ordered to obtain an untrained teacher's certificate before December 1895. The second master is new, an amin in the Singapur estate. The Inspector recommended the appointment of a trained matriculate. I am taking steps to make the appointment permanent and have obtained a scholarship for the next session at Rajahmundry. The third master is an old man who cannot well be turned off even though he is untrained. The fourth and fifth masters have been ordered to obtain trained teachers' certificates. The Assistant Inspector's examination of the school in February of the year under report shows decided improvement in the progress of the school.

22. H. B. Padhi, my Hill School Superintendent, who was energetic and intelligent, has, I regret to say, joined the Police as an Inspector. I have appointed temporarily the acting second master of the Gunupur middle school, who is a matriculate and has a good knowledge of Uriya. He took charge on 21st December and at first his work was so indifferent that I took steps to obtain another man. Latterly, however, I have noticed a considerable improvement and I doubt if he is not as good a man as can be got.

23. *Agency works, Statement No. X.*—As will be seen from my description of my tours, public works have occupied the chief place in the work of the division during the year under report. Minor works are under the charge of the Agency Deputy Tahsildars and they have all done good work except the Deputy Tahsildar of Gunupur. The road under his charge between Kuntubayi and Gunupur presents certain difficulties owing to the black cotton nature of the soil. This is no excuse however for the exceedingly bad work of Chelapati Rao, who for a long time did nothing at all, leaving large ruts which made travelling in a bandy by night—a serious danger—and finally when severely censured by Mr. Wolfe-Murray and myself for his neglect, did his work in such a careless manner that the last state of the road was worse than the first. Good work was done by Govinda Row, who became Deputy Tahsildar of Párvatípuram in July, on the old Narayanapatnam road between the Agency boundary and the place where the new road begins. Two new next houses were built by the Deputy Tahsildars of Rayaghada and Párvatípuram, respectively, at Jidipetta and Narayanapatnam and twenty godowns have been built in the Gunupur market.

24. The works, however, in which I have taken most interest are the Choliapadam-Rayaghada road and the new road between Kattulapeta and Narayanapatnam. The work done on both these has been exceedingly satisfactory in spite of serious difficulties that have been encountered. The distance between Párvatípuram and Narayanapatnam is a distance of 28 miles, 23 of which are agency, between Kattulapeta and Narayanapatnam—a distance of 12½ miles, the old bandy track crossed the

Janjhavati river no less than 21 times. The traffic in grain and hides between Narayanapatnam and Párvatípuram being considerable, the Deputy Tahsildar of Párvatípuram, basing his calculations upon statements collected from the amin and merchants, estimates it at 50,000 bandies, 80,000 pack bullocks and 25,000 coolies, and the value of the merchandise at about a lakh of rupees annually. Very great inconvenience was experienced by the river having to be crossed so frequently. A new road was therefore traced out under orders of my predecessor by Ramanujam Mudaliyar, then an agency overseer, by which the river is crossed only once, and a sum of Rs. 10,500 was allotted for earthwork. I have always thought the trace reflected great credit on the overseer. Owing to the difficulties of obtaining labour, little over Rs. 1,000 was expended last year; but the balance of the grant was re-allotted at the commencement of the present fasli. Great difficulties have been experienced. One overseer has died and two have had to resign the appointment owing to ill-health. A terror of the deathly malarious nature of the Narayanapatnam tannah has made it impossible to get contractors, and very difficult to get coolies. By personal efforts, however, I have pushed on the work. I visited the road five times during the year under report, and up to date Rs. 7,500 has been actually expended—this figure does not represent all work done, as some work completed has still to be paid for, and the earthwork of the road will almost certainly be completed within the present month, up to the close of which the grant being estate funds runs. Both Mr. Conn Senior, at present acting as Local Fund Supervisor and Mr. Conn Junior, who is still working on the road, have done excellently and deserve great credit for carrying on the work in spite of the climatic difficulties. I have now applied to the Agent to obtain Rs. 9,000 from the Board for construction of masonry works during the year 1895–96, and I hope the road will be completed by the close of next fasli. In many places the soil is so good that it is hardly necessary to metal it.

25. Even more satisfactory is the progress that has been made during the year under report upon the Rayaghada-Chollapadam road, a section 15 miles in length of the road between Párvatípuram and the Central Provinces, over which a very heavy traffic passes. A sum of Rs. 70,020 was sanctioned by Government on the proposal of Mr. Willock in 1891, and work was commenced in the official year 1891–92, on the understanding that the road would be completed within three years. The difficulties of obtaining labour were, however, so great that in the year 1891–92, for which Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned, only Rs. 926–2–1 were expended and in August 1894, by which time the work should properly have been nearly completed, only Rs. 7,407–14–6 had been expended on actual road way, while the establishment and sundry charges up to that date amounted to Rs. 7,875–0–1. Of this total expenditure of Rs. 15,445–14–1, Rs. 2,188–8–10 was expended during the official year under report. Mr. Willock having observed presumably the enormous proportion that existed between establishment charges and work turned out proposed in January 1894 to place the road work under the Sub-Engineer whom the board appointed to construct a bridge over the Rayaghada river and to do away with a special overseer. I noted, however, in my last year's report that the proposal had so far resulted in little or no work being done on the road, and after trying it up to August without finding satisfactory progress being made, I proposed to the Agent to entrust the work of earthwork, gravelling and metalling to a special overseer and leave Mr. Unger, the Sub-Engineer, to construct the masonry works, for which his professional skill rendered him more competent. Owing mainly to the excellence of the overseer C. Kumaraswamy, whom I was fortunate enough to select, my proposal has been most successful. I obtained grants from the Jeypore Estate through the Agent of Rs. 17,703 in addition to my budget Government grant of Rs. 5,000, and allotted the worst part of the road for immediate completion to the overseer, in order that traffic might be rendered possible throughout the whole of the year. This amount is at the date of writing almost fully expended and certainly will be by 30th June up to which date the Jeypore estate grants run, and the road is throughout passable for traffic at all times of the year. Six miles and 5 furlongs out of 15 have been completed, over Rs. 12,000 having been spent on roadway during the year under report and Rs. 6,381 has up to date been spent on masonry works. The latter item is a disappointment to me as I expected to spend Rs. 11,468, but Mr. Unger's work

has not been very satisfactory since January; and the completion of one important bridge, which would otherwise have been ready, was delayed by a pier being carried away by an unexpectedly violent rise of the gedda. The actual loss was trivial—Rs. 300 or so—but it necessitated changing the plan of the bridge and considerably delayed its completion. With the exception of this bridge all the important masonry works will be completed by 30thJune. Moreover, the expenditure of about Rs. 20,000 between September 1894 and June 1895, will have been accomplished with the expenditure on contingencies and establishment charges of only about Rs. 3,000—a very marked improvement on the experience of previous year. I have already asked the Agent to obtain from the Court of Wards and Government a fresh allotment of Rs. 20,000, and if this is granted, I think, there is every reason to hope that the road may be completed by December 1896. The matter of the allotment is still under consideration, the Board having made a reference on various points to which I have had to defer my reply till after again visiting Rayaghada.

26. In addition to the public works under my supervision a bridge has been in process of construction over the Rayaghada river. Mr. Unger, the Sub-Engineer in charge, deals directly with the Agent, but I have given him such assistance as was possible in the matter of bandies and coolies. Up to a certain point the bridge work progressed well and there is no doubt that Mr. Unger is a good workman and a resourceful capable man. Of the two masonry abutments and four piers that have to be constructed, two abutments and two piers are completed and one pier has been commenced. The work appears very good. Mr. Unger, however, has not a manner or bearing calculated to assist him in employing labour and this has considerably increased the ordinary difficulties in this respect. On the ground of ill-health he resigned in May and I doubt the bridge being completed till the cold weather of next year.

27. *Wild animals, statement No. XV.*—The number of wild animals killed according to the skins presented for rewards during the year was two tigers, 64 panthers, 11 bears, against 1 tiger, 50 panthers and 12 bears, during the previous year. One panther crawling under the camp cot of Mr. Stuart, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was sleeping in the verandah of the Kevatigooda Bungalow, made a spring at a hound tied to the end of the cot. The effect was to precipitate Mr. Stuart and his cot into the air and this so frightened the panther that he ran away, not, however, without leaving his mark in the neck of the hound. The rewards paid during the year amounted to Rs. 1,184 as against Rs. 942–8–0 in the previous year. The loss of human life was 23 as against 20. A man-eater is reported to be lurking about in Bissemkatak taluk. Fifty-eight cattle were destroyed by wild animals.

28. *Taluk Officers and Establishments.*—During the year under report I inspected all the taluk offices and sub-treasuries. D. Parasuramaiah, the Bissemkatak Deputy Tahsildar, was granted six months' furlough and was relieved by G.C. Patro. The latter, however, being appointed to a Ganjám Deputy Tahsildarship after two months, Parasuramiah's furlough was commuted into privilege leave, and he returned to duty. His work has been very satisfactory. He has been in Bissemkatak since December 1890 and I know of no man better fitted for his particular post. In consequence of the very malarious nature of the climate his predecessor died within a year of appointment. I asked the Agent to recommend him for exemption from passing the special test examinations so that he might draw Rs. 120, the full pay of his appointment. The agent replied that he would recommend him at the time of submitting the Agency administration report. Jagannadha Row has made some good culverts and T. Govinda Row has done excellent work in the agency part of his taluk (Párvatipuram). As I have before stated Chalapatirao's work has been in all ways most unsatisfactory. My agency head clerk P. V. Suryanaryana Row has given me invaluable assistance in the matter of schools, vaccination and public works.

29. The somewhat exaggerated length of this report is due to my desire—owing to the great interest I have taken in this division—to place fully on record my opinions on the different subjects reviewed, in case I do not have an opportunity of doing so again.

From the Special Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam District, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam District, dated Koraput 22nd May 1895, No. 569-C.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of this division for the official year 1894–95.

2. The usual statements prescribed in Government order, No. 648, dated 1st April 1892, are enclosed.

3. *Statement No. I.*—Mr. W. W. Phillips was in charge of the division from the commencement of the year up to 4th December 1894, when he handed over charge to M.R.Ry. V. Jagannadha Rao Pantulu Garu, Huzur Deputy Collector, and proceeded to England on three months' privilege leave.

Mr. Jagannadha Rao Pantulu was in charge of the division up to the 17th December, when I took charge from him. I had to remain in charge of the division until the end of the year as Mr. Phillip's privilege leave was subsequently commuted to nine months' leave on medical certificate.

4. *Statement No. II.*—At the beginning of the year my predecessor was on tour in the Koraput and Jeypore taluks. The chief places visited in this tour were Jeypore, Ranigedda, Borigumma, Kotpad and Chokavada. At the last place he met the Political Agent, Chhattisgarh feudatories on his request. They both settled the boundary dispute between Jeypore and Bastar, the disputed villages being Dhanupunji and Chokavada under Bastar and Chanduli, Deora and Amgaon under Jeypore.

A copy of the Proceedings issued by them was sent to you with this office letter, F. D. No. 267, dated 29th April 1894.

5. The next tour made by him was in the Padwa taluk. He left Koraput on the 19th April and returned to head-quarters on the 20th May 1894. The chief places visited by him during this tour were Nandapur, Kolladi, Padwa, Araku, Wondragedda, Paderu, Hukumpeta, Kilogada, Sujankota, Handiput and Paliba. He inspected the taluk office and sub-treasury at Padwa and almost all the roads in that taluk.

6. The next long tour made by him was into the Malkanagiri taluk *viâ* Kechala Gunnaipada and Kondakamberu. He left Koraput on the 1st June and returned to head-quarters *viâ* Jeypore on the 10th July 1894 During this tour the chief places visited by him were Gunnipada, Anakadelli, Ranginigooda, Kondakamberu, Balamela Korukonda, Poornapani, Pangam and Govindapalli. He inspected the taluk office and sub-treasury at Malkanagiri. He remained at head-quarters for five days and left Koraput on the 16th July for Vizagapatam, where he arrived on the 23rd July 1894 to spend the monsoon. On his way he inspected the taluk treasury and sub-jail at Pottangi. He remained at Vizagapatam till the 7th October 1894 when he left for his head-quarters which he joined on the 14th idem.

7. After conducting the special test examinations he left Koraput on the 24th October intending to make a tour in the Malkanagiri taluk through Jeypore taluk, but after proceeding as far as Kollar, where he fell ill, he was obliged to return to Koraput, which was on the 6th November.

After remaining here for ten days he proceeded to Waltair intending to take leave on medical certificate, which he accordingly did, and left for England on the 3rd December 1894.

8. After assuming charge of the office on the 17th December 1894, I remained at Waltair for about a week. On the 23rd December I left for Vizianagram, where I spent the Christmas holidays.

9. I left Vizianagram on the 5th of January 1895 and arrived at head-quarters on the 13th idem. On my way, I inspected the taluk treasury and sub-jail at Pottangi.

10. I then went to Jeypore, remained there for three days, and returned to Koraput.

11. The Agent on his hill tour arrived here on the 8th February 1895 and after remaining here on the 9th, he left for Jeypore on the 10th.

12. The next tour I made was in the Koraput taluk. I left Koraput on the 15th February and returned on the 27th idem.

During this tour the most important places visited by me were Kondar, Lakshmipur and Kakkirigummah. I inspected the schools at Kakkirigummah and Lakshmipur and the new bungalow at Kakkirigummah. I also inspected the Koraput-Lakshmipur road which was made for a distance of about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Koraput.

13. On the 13th March I left for Pottangi to meet the Agent. I remained there till the 17th, when I left for Koraput to conduct the opium sales which were held on the 20th March 1895.

14. I then made a short tour in the Jeypore taluk and returned to Jeypore on the 31st March 1895.

15. During the year under report my predecessor spent 125 days in camp and I spent 53 days, making a total of 178 days; 96 days were spent at Vizagapatam and 81 days in head-quarters. The remaining 10 days were spent by Mr. Phillips on his way down preparatory to taking leave. During these 178 days spent in camp, my predecessor and myself made 104 marches and travelled 1,353 miles.

16. A map showing the places visited during the year marked with blue pencil is herewith sent.

17. *Statement No. III—Season and Rainfall.*—Season was favourable; the rainfall during the year under report was plentiful and slightly exceeded the average of previous years in some taluks. The crops yielded well; prices were normal throughout the year.

18. *Statement No. IV—Public Health.*—Public health was satisfactory. No cases of cholera or small-pox were reported.

19. *Statement No. V—Law, Justice and Police.*—Mr. P. B. Thomas, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, was in charge of the district from the commencement of the year till the 24th of July 1894, when Mr. L. J. Lindsay returned from leave and was in charge of the district till the 11th March 1895, when he went on furlough. From the 12th March till the end of the year Mr. Thomas was in charge.

20. There was on the whole an increase in the criminal work during the year under report. The total number of cases filed in my court and in the courts of the Taluk Magistrates was 787 against 718 of the previous year.

There was, however, a decrease of 31, 9 and 15 in the Jeypore, Nowrangapur and Padwa taluks, respectively. The increase in the number of cases was 69 or 9·61 per cent. and the increase in the number of persons was 127 or 9·8 per cent. This is not unsatisfactory as the increase is chiefly in the Nowrangapur taluk, where the decrease in the previous year was abnormal (*vide* paragraph 17 of last year's report).

21. *Statement No. VI—Civil.*—The number of suits filed in my court and in the Agency Munsif's courts are as follows:—

Courts.	1894–95.	1893–94.
Special Assistant Agent's Court	25	10
Pottangi	47	8
Padwa	..	16
Koraput	49	37
Jeypore	143	95
Nowrangapur	15	32
Malkanagiri	28	4
Total ..	307	202

22. There was an increase of 105 cases on the whole. The increase is chiefly in Pottangi, Koraput and Malkanagiri taluks. In the former two taluks the increase is due to some suits of the Golgonda taluk being transferred for disposal, as the parties thereof belong to this division. The increase in Pottangi is also due to there having been no munsif in Padwa. I can offer no explanation for the increase in the latter two taluks.

23. Nine suits were filed under Act VIII of 1865 during the year, whereas there were two cases in the previous year. The pendency in the Jeypore munsif's court was the heaviest, but was not very heavy, considering the number of cases for disposal. During the year under report no appeals were filed in my court, whereas there were two in the previous year.

24. *Statement No. VII—Hospitals.*—There are three hospitals in this division—one at Koraput, one at Nowrangapur and the other at Jeypore. The one at Koraput is a police hospital and is under the control of the Superintendent of Police; the hospital at Jeypore is called the Jubilee dispensary. It was a thatched building and was opened on the 17th February 1887. The number of patients treated there was 6,970 against 5,665 in the previous year. All these are out-patients. The new tiled building sanctioned for this hospital in G.O., No. 451, dated 22nd February 1894, is in course of construction.

25. The hospital at Nowrangapur is a Government one and was opened on the 13th January 1890. The number of patients treated there was 4,058 against 3,211 in the previous year. Of these 55 were in-patients.

26. The proposal to establish a dispensary at Malkanagiri was referred to the Surgeon-General for his opinion (*vide* paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 2150, dated 4th September 1894). The Surgeon-General having stated that it is desirable to open one at Malkanagiri, the Madras Government has issued an order, No. 819, dated 20th April 1895, to the effect that the necessary provision for a dispensary should be entered in the budget for 1896–97. A copy of this order has since been received by me (*vide* your endorsement R.C. No. 647, dated 7th May 1895).

27. *Statement No. VIII—Vaccination.*—A detailed report on vaccination has been submitted separately. The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 6,617 against 8,415 in the previous year.

28. The number of successful cases was 5,846 against 7,529 in the previous year.

29. The cost of vaccine establishment during the year was Rs. 2,170–11–10. The average cost of each successful case was therefore As. 5–11.

30. *Statement No. IX—Education.*—A detailed report on education has been submitted separately. Statement No. IX gives the necessary information about schools in the division. The progress of education is not satisfactory. The increase in the number of schools is due to the three salary-results schools which were temporarily closed last year being re-opened.

The Kotpad and Jeypore schools produced satisfactory results. Of the two matriculates appointed last year as head and second masters of the Jeypore school, one died and the other was appointed Revenue Inspector in the Palakonda Agency.

A semi B.A. and a matriculate have since been appointed as head and second masters, respectively.

31. The three schools at Dasamantapur, Kakkirigumma and Laskhmipur, in the Koraput taluk, have been temporarily transferred to the charge of the Gunupur Hill Schools' Superintendent, and they are being supervised by him.

32. The normal class at Jeypore, which was opened in January 1892, was transferred to Gunupur in January 1895, as all the teachers in the division have undergone training.

33. All the trained teachers in the division have been ordered to appear for the practical test for trained teacher's certificates to be held in 1895. The Hill Schools' Superintendent, Jeypore division, says that reports have been received from some that they have applied for the examination.

34. The examination for results grants was conducted by M.R.Ry. Ch. Bhagavanlu Pantulu Garu, B.A., Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vizagapatam Range.

35. A sum of Rs. 500 was sanctioned for petty construction and repairs to school buildings, and it was duly spent.

36. *Statement No. X—Agency Works.*—The original budget allotment sanctioned for this division was Rs. 31,705. Subsequently a sum of Rs. 609–4–0 was sanctioned

making a total allotment of Rs. 32,314–4–0. Of this a sum of Rs. 31,514–4–0 was spent, and the remaining amount of Rs. 800 was transferred to the new sub-jail building at Koraput.

A detailed report has been submitted on the agency works.

37. Four new rest-houses were sanctioned at Mattupada, Haradaput, Kakkirigumma and Dumriput. All of these have been almost completed.

38. *Statement No. XI, Sanitation.*—Under the head of sanitation sums of Rs. 1,000, 750 and 500 were sanctioned for Koraput, Jeypore and Nowrangapur, respectively. They were fully utilized during the year. The necessary works of sanitation were executed.

39. *Special Funds.*—The only special fund in the division is the pound fund. At the beginning of the year there were 27 public pounds and one private pound. These continued throughout the year. No new pounds were sanctioned during the year. The public pounds are under the control of the taluk officers and the private pound under that of the person who constructed it. The owner of the private pound which is at Sujankota has applied at the end of the year for the abolition of the pound. The abolition was recommended by me in my detailed report on the special funds.

40. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 772–11–3 and the expenditure on account of commission and feeding charges was Rs. 317–5–3. The saving credited to Government was Rs. 455–6–0.

41. An amount of Rs. 207–14–0 was sanctioned for repairs to cattle pounds and it was duly spent.

42. *Statement No. XII, Abkári Revenue.*—The Pottangi and Koraput taluks and a portion of the Padwa taluk were rented to Tyada Gopanna Patnaik for Rs. 8,691, while the taluks of Jeypore, Nowrangapur and Malkanagiri and the Paderu portion of the Padwa taluk continued under the direct management of Government.

43. In the rented taluks there were 425 shops and 424 stills; in the amani taluks there were 579 shops and 544 stills. The decrease in the number of shops is due to the fact that strict orders were issued restricting the opening of new shops and directing the diminution of the existing shops.

The reduction in the number of shops has been accompanied by an increase in the rents.

44. The demand of the amani taluks for 1894–95 was Rs. 29,876. This amount was entirely collected.

45. During the year under report 44 persons were prosecuted under the Abkári Act, of whom 28 were convicted and the rest discharged.

46. No licenses were granted for the retail vend of foreign liquor.

47. *Statement No. XIII, Opium.*—During the year under report the exclusive privilege of supplying opium to the vendors was leased out to Hemaraz Ramlal Sahucar. The number of shops sold by auction was 62 with a demand of Rs. 16,685 and the number of shops given on fixed fees was four with a demand of Rs. 110. The total demand was therefore Rs. 16,795. Of this a sum of Rs. 16,763–12–0 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 31–4–0. This is due from the Kodapalli licensee who is reported to be dead. On receipt of further report from the Padwa Deputy Tahsildar, recommendation will be made, if necessary, for remission of the amount.

48. Throughout the division opium was sold by the renter at three tolas a rupee to the licensed vendors and retailed by them at two and a half tolas per rupee.

49. Three persons were prosecuted under the Opium Act, of whom two were convicted and the other discharged.

50. *Statement No. XIV, Land Revenue.*—The only land revenue in the division is that on the Government land at Koraput. The remaining sources of revenue are abkári and opium. The total demand under these two heads was Rs. 55,362—collections Rs. 55,330–12–0, and balance Rs. 31–4–0. This is the balance referred to in paragraph 47 *supra*. Collections under the head of stamps during the year were Rs. 9,045–2–9.

51. *Statement No. XV, Wild animals.*—The number of wild animals killed according to the skins presented for rewards was 23 tigers, 90 panthers and 12 bears against 25, 71 and 17, respectively, in the previous year. The rewards paid during the year amounted to Rs. 3,944 against Rs. 4,110 in the previous year.

The power of granting rewards is vested in the Special Assistant Agent, and the Deputy Tahsildar of Malkanagiri is specially authorized to grant rewards himself for animals killed in his taluk.

52. The loss of human life during the year was 113 against 122 in the previous year.

53. The Tentulikunti man-eater, for the destruction of which a special reward of Rs. 400 was sanctioned in G.O. No. 3417, dated 1st September 1894, was at large during the year. It has since been destroyed by Mr. Taylor with a body of beaters.

54. *Boundary Disputes.*—During the year under report the boundary dispute between Dhanupunji and Chokanada under Bushar and Chanduli Deora and Amgaon under Jeypore has been settled by the Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories, and my predecessor.

55. *Elephants.*—Of the three elephants kept for my use, Surat Zamal died during the year under report of tumours from which it had been ill for the last nearly two years. The remaining two elephants were well the whole time and were used on all the tours.

The total expenditure incurred on their account during the year was Rupees 785–5–6 and receipts none.

56. *Taluk Officers and Establishment.*—During the year under report all the taluk offices and sub-treasuries were inspected, except the office and sub-treasury at Nowrangapur.

The Deputy Tahsildar of Pottangi was on privilege leave for three months and during his absence S. Audinarayana Naidu, permanent third clerk of my office, was appointed to act for him.

The Deputy Tahsildar of Nowrangapur was also on privilege leave for three months and during his absence M.R.Ry. V. Suryanarayana Patnaik was appointed to act for him. After the cessation of this acting appointment at Nowrangapur, Suryanarayana Patnaik was appointed sub. *pro tem.* Deputy Tahsildar at Padwa. Subsequently as the permanent Deputy Tahsildar of Gunupur was appointed permanent Deputy Collector, M.R.Ry. D. Chelapatirao Pantulu was confirmed as Deputy Tahsildar at Gunupur. M.R.Ry. T. Audinarayanaswami Naidu, permanent Deputy Tahsildar of Nowrangapur, was appointed to act as Deputy Tahsildar at Koraput and M.R.Ry. V. Suryanarayana Patnaik was appointed to act as Deputy Tahsildar at Nowrangapur. M.R.Ry. G. Mahadevam Pantulu, permanent head clerk of my office, was appointed sub. *pro tem.* Deputy Tahsildar at Padwa and S. Audinarayana Naidu was appointed sub. *pro tem.* head clerk of my office.

From M.R.Ry. K. NARASIMHA RAO PANTULU Garu, Temporary Deputy Collector in charge of Head Assistant Agent's Division, Narsapatam, to the Acting Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated 16th June 1895, Dis. No. 523.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of Agency tracts of the Head Assistant Agent's division for 1894–95, together with the statements prescribed in G.O. No. 648, dated 1st April 1892.

2. The Agency portion of this division consists of parts of the Golgonda and Viravilli taluks. Mr. E. B. Elwin was in charge of the division from the commencement of the year until 27th May 1894, and again from 29th August 1894 to 31st March 1895. I was in charge in the interval from 28th May 1894 to 28th August 1894, when Mr. Elwin was absent on privilege leave. Mr. Elwin sent a note on tours made by him in this division, which is herewith submitted.

3. *Tours.*—During the nine months he was in charge of the division, Mr. Elwin spent 43 days in the Agency tracts of the Golgonda taluk. He visited the Viravilli Agency in April last. The minimum tour prescribed, *i.e.*, 42 days, was done by him. I did not visit the Agency tracts as a Divisional officer, as I had only a few days before I took over charge of the division toured in the Golgonda hills as Tahsildar.

4. *Season and Rainfall.*—The season was very favourable. There were no reports of outbreak of small-pox or any other diseases. Rain was plentiful. It was not registered in any station.

5. *Criminal Justice.*—The total number of cases filed in the Sub-Divisional Magistrate's court and in the Taluk Magistrate's courts was 57 against 52 in the previous year. There was slight increase in the number, but the cases were not of any importance, except one in which the Chintapilli Police Station-house officer charged a hill Mala trader before me with having offered a bribe of Rs. 179 to screen him from punishment for house-breaking and theft. The accused pleaded that he was tortured by the head constable and constables to give up jewels and that the money alleged to have been offered as bribe was that taken from his house. Three witnesses supported him. The charge made by the police was proved false and the accused was acquitted. Mr. Elwin has also remarked in his note that he received a complaint from the villagers of Lammasingi and adjacent villages that the Chintapilli police constables were in the habit of seizing their vegetables and other provisions.

6. *Civil Justice.*—The number of suits filed in the Head Assistant Agent's court and the Agency Munsif's court of Golgonda are as follows:—

	1893–94.	1894–95.
Head Assistant Agent's court	3	5
Golgonda Munsif's court	35	38
Total ..	38	43

The slight increase calls for no remarks. There were no suits pending in the Head Assistant's court at the end of the official year. There were only seven suits pending in the Golgonda Munsif's court. Two have since been disposed of. Of the remaining five suits, one was kept pending the decision of the Agent in an appeal suit connected with it and one for non-payment of process-fees and the three others were filed only during the last quarter.

7. *Hospitals.*—There are none in the Agency tracts of the division. The police constables of Chintapilli were treated in the Local Fund hospital at Narsapatam during the year.

8. *Vaccination.*—One second-class vaccinator worked throughout the year. The number of cases vaccinated was 645 against 536 in the previous year. Of these cases, 516 were successful. Mr. Elwin took the vaccinator with him into the hills and personally supervised the vaccination. This is the cause of the increase.

9. *Agency Schools.*—There were two schools at the beginning of the year at Koyyur and Lammasingi in the Golgonda taluk. Another school was sanctioned in the year by Government for Ghuntavari-Kottagudem in the same taluk. This new school was transferred to Gimili in the Viravilli taluk, as the inhabitants of that place were more in want of it. The school buildings at Koyyur and Lammasingi were repaired during the year. The Gimili school was located in a private building. The number of boys on the rolls on 31st March 1895 were 91 against 40 in the previous year. This shows that the schools are in a flourishing condition. Mr. Elwin and the educational officers examined the schools.

10. *Agency works.*—A sum of Rupees 5,102 was sanctioned for the construction and repair of Agency works in the division and was completely spent within the year. The three new works noted in the margin were undertaken during the year and completed. The other works were of the usual description.

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Construction of a track from the western side of Bodderu to the market place at Lakshmipuram	550	0	0
(2) Rest-house at Koyyur	330	8	0
(3) Shed at Kondasanta	50	0	0
Total	930	8	0

11. *Sanitation.*—An establishment of four sweepers was newly sanctioned by the Agent for Kristnadevipeta and Lakshmipuram at a cost of Rs. 192. The establishment was engaged in sweeping the streets and the weekly market and removing the prickly pear. It worked on the whole satisfactorily.

12. *Abkári.*—The abkári farms of the Golgonda and Viravilli Agencies were managed under amani system in the year under report, while that of the former had been under rented system before. The number of shops opened during the year was 15 against 17 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the abolition of the shops at Masampalli and Chintapilli in the Golgonda taluk in the year under report. The rent of all the shops was Rs. 2,409 against Rs. 1,216 in the previous year. The whole of the rent was collected within the official year. No complaints were received against the shop-keepers or the liquor.

13. *Opium.*—During the year under report the business of supplying opium to the shop-keepers was undertaken by a renter to whom the Agency opium farm was leased out. The shop-keepers purchased the drug at 3 tolas per rupee and retailed it to the public at $2\frac{1}{2}$ tolas. There were seventeen shops at the beginning of the year and the same worked during the year. Of these seventeen shops, one was given on free license, nine were sold by public auction and seven leased out on payment of fixed fees. The total demand realized from these shops was Rs. 2,169 against Rs. 2,038 of the previous year. The demand was fully collected within the year. There were no complaints against the shop-keepers or the drug.

14. *Muttas.*—(i) There are ten muttas in the Golgonda Agency, five of which were under direct management of Government during the year. Lammasingi Pata Vidhi, Koyyur and Chittempadu Bandewalsa muttas, were resumed by Government in the previous years under marginally-noted orders. Gudem Kotta Vidhi was brought under management for the first time during the year owing to the minority of the *ex*-muttadar Sobhildora's son. Lammasingi Kotta Vidhi muttadar Chinnayya Padal resigned his mutta and died subsequently on 15th October 1894. This mutta was also brought under Government management during the year pending disposal of the claims of the heirs to the mutta.

G.O., No. 3080, dated 18th November 1886.
" " 910 " 2nd May 1893.

(ii) The muttadar of Lotugedda, Taggi Sanyasidhora, resigned his mutta in 1894 declining to live in his mutta villages. His heirs applied for the mutta. Sanyasidhora later on agreed to live in it and requested to be reinstated. This matter has also not yet been decided.

(iii) The other muttas—Gudem Pata Vidhi, Dharakonda, Antada and Makaram—are continued under their respective muttadars without any disturbance.

(iv) The Agent having in his Proceedings No. 5697, dated 24th November 1894, directed the introduction of the settlement rates in the Lammasingi Pata Vidhi, Chittempadu, Bendewalsa and Koyyur muttas, steps are being taken for the purpose. The establishment sanctioned for these muttas consists of a head peon on Rs. 15 for Lammasingi and a munsif on Rs. 15 and two peons on Rs. 5 each for Koyyur, and karnam and munsif on Rs. 6 and Rs. 5, respectively, for Chittempadu Bandewalsa. As no competent men could be procured for the hills for these salaries, it was found necessary to depute a Revenue Inspector from the ordinary portion of the taluk to measure the lands and to supervise the work done by the establishment. The Revenue Inspector had to go on sick leave from malarious fever without finishing the work, and his work in the plains had to be done extra by another Revenue Inspector. It is these and similar difficulties and the enormous increase of the Agency work in the taluk office, which have led Mr. Elwin to apply for an Agency Revenue Inspector and an Agency clerk for the Golgonda taluk.

15. *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—Statement No. XIV gives details of Agency revenue from all sources. The total demand for the year under report was Rupees 27,125–15–0 including an arrear of Rs. 2,883. Of this, Rs. 26,589–4–4 were collected and Rs. 236–7–5 written off the accounts. The remainder, Rs. 300–3–3, has been covered by processes and will be collected shortly.

16. *Wild animals.*—Thirty-seven wild beasts were killed during the year, of which six were tigers, thirty cheetahs and one bear. The amount of rewards paid for their destruction was Rs. 1,077. One person was killed by a wild beast during the year against eight in the previous year. The man-eating tiger which was reported to have been at Pedavalsa, for which a special reward was offered in the District Gazette, is said to have been killed in the Madgole hills as observed by Mr. Elwin.

17. *Public health.*—The general condition of the people was satisfactory.

Enclosure.

Notes on hill tours in the Head Assistant Agent's Division for 1894–95.

During the nine months I was in charge of the division, I spent 43 days in the Agency tracts of Golgonda taluk. I was prevented from visiting Viravilli Agency by pressure of other work, but I have done this subsequently in April.

2. My first tour lasted eleven days. I ascended Lammasinghi ghât, toured round through Chintapalli, Gudem, Pedavalsa and Koyyur and returned by Kristnadevipet. The chief object of my tour was to report on the Lammasinghi ghât and the tract from Lammasinghi to Gudem. I had the distances measured in miles and furlongs and reported in some detail. I interviewed the muttadar of Pedavalsa, Dharakonda and Antada, and the minor muttadar of Gudem. At Koyyur I settled a number of disputes that had arisen since I last visited this Government mutta. I took the vaccinator with me on my tour and made him vaccinate as many cases as possible. I examined arrack and opium shops at the various places. I found that these shops are often left in charge of any one handy, while the real shopkeeper goes off to the plains. I have insisted on the shopkeeper giving over charge in writing in such cases according to the rules. The man-eating tiger at Pedavalsa, on whose head a special reward was placed, has not appeared since the announcement of the reward in the District Gazette; but he is said to have been killed in the Madgole hills.

3. My next tour in the hills, lasting twelve days, was in connection with the demarcation of the eastern boundary of Sinivaram Agency reserve. I first began at the base of the hills near Losingi and then started from the top near Sinivaram. After demarcating and clearing a line for about half the distance, I was obliged to return to the plains to do more important work and have not since been able to continue the line. It is not of much importance, as the line runs through uninhabited dense jungles which are not likely to be encroached on by any one. As, however, an ascent of over 3,000 feet is made within eight miles, and as many hills have to be ascended and descended *en route*, I found the work about the hardest I had ever taken up.

4. My third tour, lasting 21 days, was in connection with Forest Settlement work. It is proposed to reserve a large tract of Ageney hills beyond the Bodderu river, and I accompanied the District Forest-officer on his tour of selection. We then perambulated the southern boundaries of Dharakonda and Boniti Agency reserves from Kondasanta to Koyyur. We found that there are large numbers of villages within these reserves and it is a difficult question to know how to deal with them, especially as muttadars' rights are involved as well as those of the actual occupants of the villages. We had not time to deal with them in detail on this occasion, as the jamabandi of two taluks in the plains was awaiting my return.

5. In accordance with the Agent's request, I prepared proposals for the entertainment of an Agency Revenue Inspector and the revision of mutta establishments. There are now five muttas under Government management and it is impossible for the Tahsildar at Narsapatam to look after them properly. A visit to the hills means certain fever for the Tahsildar and such of his establishment as he may take with him. As the establishment of Golgonda taluk office is about the smallest in any taluk in the Presidency and keeps things going only by working day and night at many seasons and scarcely ever taking a holiday, a visit to the hills and consequent illness mean derangement of the whole office. For these reasons I think we shall

have a Revenue Inspector at Chintapalli and an Agency clerk at Narsapatam in the taluk office. The expense of the Revenue Inspector can be met from surplus mutta funds. I believe the Agent is still corresponding with Government on the subject.

6. The general condition of the hills was one of peace and quietness. The only complaint received was one made by the villagers of Lammasinghi and adjacent villages, who allege that the Chintapalli constables are in the habit of seizing their vegetables and other provisions without paying for them. The Superintendent of Police has informed me that he has issued severe warnings to his subordinates in this matter.

7. The Agent has directed that the rents payable by the various villages in the three muttas resumed by Government are to be revised, a more equitable arrangement being made than now exists. I have been getting information regarding the villages and am having the fields roughly measured under the supervision of Mr. K. Narimharow Pantulu, late Golgonda Tahsildar and now Temporary Deputy Collector in charge, who takes great interest in Agency work. The villagers themselves wish for revision, as at present large villages often pay less rent than small ones. Care will have to be taken in fixing and introducing the new rates, the villagers being taken into consultation on the subject.

8. The last point to be noticed is that the *ex*-muttadar of Gudem, Sobildora, is now residing at Narsapatam. He appears to be resigned to his lot and is getting down his family or part of it from the hills. I have impressed on him the importance of getting his sons educated, especially the present minor muttadar.

Vizianagram,
8th June 1895.

(Signed) E. B. ELWIN,
Acting Principal Assistant Agent.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing changes in the Administrative staff during the year 1891–95 in the District of Vizagapatam.

Office.	Name of officer.	Period during which in charge. From	Period during which in charge. To	Whether the charge was in addition to other duty.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agent to the Governor ..	F. D. A'O. Wolfe-Murray, Esq.	1st April 1894 ..	31st Mar. 1895.	
2. Principal Assistant Agent	E. Scott, Esq. ..	1st ,, ,, ..	3rd Nov. 1894.	
	M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur V. Jagannatha Row Pantulu Garu.	4th Nov. ,, ..	30th ,, ,,	
3. Senior do. ..	R. Morris, Esq. ..	1st Dec.		
4. Special do. ..	E. L. Thornton, Esq. ..	1st April ,, ..	31st Mar. ,,	
	W. W. Phillips, Esq. ..	1st ,, ,, ..	31st ,, ,,	
	M.R.Ry. V. Jagannatha Row Pantulu Garu, Rai Bahadur.	4th Dec. ,, ..	3rd Dec. ,,	
	R. A. Graham, Esq.		16th ,, ,, ..	In addition to other duty.
5. Head do. ..	E. B. Elwin, Esq. ..	17th ,, ,, ..	31st Mar. 1895.	
	M.R.Ry. K. Narasimha Row Pantulu Garu.	1st April ,, ..	27th May 1894.	
	E. B. Elwin, Esq. ..	28th May ,, ..	28th Aug. ,,	
6. Assistant Agent	Rai Bahadur V. Jagannatha Row Pantulu Garu.	29th Aug.		
	M.R.Ry. K. Narasimha Row Pantulu Garu.	1st April ,, ..	31st Mar. 1895.	
	Rai Bahadur V. Jagannatha Row Pantulu Garu.	4th Nov. ,, ..	3rd Nov. 1894.	
		1st Dec. ,, ..	30th ,, ,,	
			31st Mar. 1895.	

(Signed) L. C. MILLER,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX II.

Statement of Tours by the Agent and his Assistants.

Name of officer.	Number of tour.	Dates for each tour. From	Dates for each tour. To	Period spent on each tour.	Locality in which tour made.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				DAYS.		
1. Agent to the Governor.	1	7th July 1894.	10th July 1894	4	Srungavarapukota Agency.	Annual hill tour.
	2	16th Nov. ,,	30th Nov. ,,	15	Rayaghada, Bissemkatak and Gunupur taluks.	
	3	1st Dec. ,,	4th Dec. ,,	4	Gunupur taluk	
	4	8th ,, ,,	10th ,, ,,	3	Párvatípuram taluk ..	
	5	13th Jan. 1895.	..	1	Palkonda Agency ..	
	6	7th Feb. ,,	28th Feb. 1895.	22	Pottanghy, Koraput, Jeypore and Nowrangapur taluks.	
	7	1st Mar. ,,	16th Mar. ,,	16	Do. do. ..	
				..		
2. Principal Assistant Agent.	1	7th June 1894.	9th June 1894.	3	Palkonda Agency.	
				..		
3. Senior Assistant Agent.	1	8th May 1894.	19th May 1894.	12	Rayaghada taluk and Párvatípuram Agency	
	2	26th ,, ,,	1st June ,,	7		
	3	27th Aug. ,,	2nd Sept. ,,	7	Rayaghada taluk.	
	4	19th Oct. ,,	23rd Oct. ,,	5	Párvatípuram Agency.	
	5	16th Nov. ,,	3rd Dec. ,,	18	Rayaghada, Gunupur and Bissemkatak taluks.	
	6	8th Dec. ,,	10th ,, ,,	3	Bissemkatak taluk and Párvatípuram Agency.	
	7	19th Jan. 1895.	25th Jan. 1895.	7	Rayaghada taluk.	
	8	4th Feb. ,,	4th Feb. ,,	1	Sálúru Agency.	
	9	11th ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,	5	Párvatípuram Agency.	
	10	19th ,, ,,	5th Mar. ,,	15	Rayaghada taluk.	
	11	17th Mar. ,,	23rd ,, ,,	7	Gunupur taluk.	
	12	24th ,, ,,	25th ,, ,,	2	Párvatípuram Agency.	
				..		
4. Special Assistant Agent.	1	1st April 1894.	3rd April 1894.	3	Jeypore taluk.	
	2	7th ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,	9	Koraput and Jeypore taluks.	
	3	19th ,, ,,	20th May ,,	32	Pottanghy and Padwa taluks.	
	4	25th May ,,	28th ,, ,,	4	Jeypore taluk.	
	5	1st June ,,	10th July ,,	40	Pottanghy, Padwa, Malkanagiri and Jeypore.	
	6	16th July ,,	23rd ,, ,,	8	Koraput and Pottanghy taluks.	
	7	7th Oct. ,,	14th Oct. ,,	8	Pottanghy and Koraput taluks.	
	8	19th ,, ,,	22nd ,, ,,	4	Koraput taluk.	
	9	24th ,, ,,	6th Nov. ,,	14	Jeypore ,,	
	10	16th Nov. ,,	18th ,, ,,	3	Koraput and Pottanghy taluks.	
	11	23rd Dec. ,,	13th Jan. 1895.	22	Pottanghy and Koraput taluks.	
	12	16th Jan. 1895.	19th ,, ,,	4	Jeypore taluk.	
	13	2nd Feb. ,,	5th Feb. ,,	4	Do.	
	14	15th ,, ,,	27th ,, ,,	13	Koraput taluk.	
	15	13th Mar. ,,	18th Mar. ,,	6	Koraput and Pottanghy.	
	16	28th ,, ,,	31st ,, ,,	4	Jeypore taluk.	
				..		
5. Head Assistant Agent.	1	14th Nov. 1894.	24th Nov. 1894.	11	Golgonda Agency..	
	2	6th Dec. ,,	16th Dec. ,,	11	Do.	
	3	1st Mar. ,,	6th Mar. 1895.	6	Do.	
	4	12th ,, ,,	16th ,, ,,	5	Do.	
	5	18th ,, ,,	27th ,, ,,	10	Do.	
				..		
6. Assistant Agent.			*Nil.*			

(Signed) L. C. MILLER,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX III.

STATEMENT of Rainfall recorded in 1894–95 and the preceding year.

Taluk or division.	Name of station.	* Average of previous years.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Gunupur	Gunupur	36·34	59·00	71·80	Average for 9 years.
2. Bissemkatak	Bissemkatak	49·51	55·52	53·49	Do. 4 ,,
3. Rayaghada	Rayaghada	41·68	55·79	48·32	Do. 10 ,,
4. Pottanghy	Pottanghy	58·87	77·58	71·29	Do. 9 ,,
5. Koraput	Koraput	54·22	79·02	63·69	Do. 10 ,,
6. Nowrangapur ..	Nowrangapur	51·67	74·30	68·07	Do. 10 ,,
7. Jeypore	Jeypore	64·38	94·18	74·86	Do. 10 ,,
8. Malkanagiri	Malkanagiri	53·96	71·04	68·70	Do. 10 ,,
9. Padwa	Padwa	39·01	66·89	48·74	Do. 10 ,,
10. Chintapalli	....	..	..	..	

* This column 3 should contain the average rainfall for the 10 years preceding the year specified in column 4. If statistics are not available for so long a period the average of the period for which record exists should be entered.

(Signed) L. C. MILLER,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

Omit Statement IV
Appendix IV
2
Not required to be printed

APPENDIX V.

STATEMENT of Criminal Justice for the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1894–95.

Name of Court.	Trials or inquiries.	Cases.						Persons.						Appeals.					
		Pending on 31st March 1894.	Received by Commitment.	Total.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1895.	Total.	Convicted.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1894.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1895.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1. Agent to the Governor		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	44	45	25	..	13	38	7	1	7	1	..	2	1	11	12	7	58	5
Additional Sessions Judge		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	5	..	2	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	46	10
2. Principal Assistant Agent		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Senior		..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	26	6	..	6	20	6	1	18	19	19	1	9	1	1	39	39	
4. Special		..	31	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	105	25	..	25	103	2	..	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	9	9	
5. Head		..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	3	..	3	5	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	
6. Second-class Magistrate, Golgonda		..	14	14	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	57	49	..	49	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Second-class Sheristadar, Golgonda		..	36	36	36	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	48	23	..	23	48	8	..	8	8	8	..	1	..	..	1	1	
8. Do.	do. Viravilli ..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Do.	do. Padwa ..	..	42	42	3	..	3	39	1	..	..	7	99	58	..	58	99	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	
10. Do.	do. Saluru ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	34	99	2	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Do.	do. Parvatipur.	..	41	41	1	6	40	1	41	1	..	33	93	57	3	57	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Do.	do. Gunupur ..	2	271	273	6	267	273	2	275	8	282	553	263	8	263	553	553	93	40	41	41	40	1	2	551	551	39	39	2
13. Do.	do. Rayaghada.	..	178	178	..	..	..	178	178	10	340	122	10	196	340	329	11	329	11										
14. Do.	do. Bissemkatak ..	4	110	114	..	..	..	114	114	8	270	155	8	110	270	260	10	260	10										
15. Do.	do. Jeypore ..	3	265	268	3	265	268	..	268	31	464	252	31	167	464	441	13	441	13										
16. Do.	do. Koraput ..	7	126	133	23	110	133	..	133	9	803	136	9	72	803	301	2	301	2										
17. Do.	do. Nowrangapur ..	2	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..										
18. Do.	do. Pottangby.	..	168	168	6	160	166	2	168	6	278	216	6	53	278	278	..	278	..										
19. Do.	do. Malkangiri ..	3	104	107	3	102	105	2	107	7	184	84	7	89	184	180	4	180	4										
20. Do.	do. Palkonda ..	2	61	63	5	58	63	..	63	6	89	36	13	40	89	83	6	83	6										
21. Do.	do. Srungavarapukota .	..	70	70	..	69	69	1	70	..	227	129	..	93	227	227	..	227	..										
		..	5	5	..	4	4	1	5	..	9	..	..	7	9	9	..	9	..										
Total .. { 1894-95 ..		27	1,537	1,564	69	1,533	1,602	61	1,663	110	3,203	1,630	103	1,366	3,069	3,035	58	3,093	58	154	2	34	2	10	53	58	58	5	
1893-94 ..		34	1,386	1,420	68	1,391	1,459	70	1,529	79	3,088	1,362	115	1,653	3,030	2,940	69	3,009	58	58	2	35	2	..	56	56	46	10	

(Signed) L. C. MILLER,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX VI.

STATISTICS of Civil Justice for the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1894–95.

Name of Court.	Original suits.								Appeal suits.								Remarks.
	Pending on 31st March 1894.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1895.	Pending on 31st March 1894.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1895.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Agent to the Governor	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	8	12	1	21	15	..	15	6	
2. Principal Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Senior do.	6	21	..	27	19	..	19	8	1	18	..	19	15	..	15	4	
4. Special do.	3	32	2	37	13	15	28	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Head do.	2	3	..	5	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Agency Munsif, Gunupur	34	170	..	204	135	..	135	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Do. Bissemkatak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Do. Rayaghada	16	62	..	78	65	..	65	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Do. Narayanapatnam	6	39	4	49	43	..	43	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Do. Pottanghy	6	15	32	53	21	18	39	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Do. Koraput	6	22	27	55	31	13	44	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13. Do. Jeypore	26	135	8	169	126	1	127	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14. Do. Nowrangapur	..	15	..	15	14	..	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15. Do. Malkanagiri	..	27	1	28	25	..	25	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16. Do. Srungavarapukota	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17. Do. Golgonda	22	11	5	38	15	16	31	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total .. 1894–95 ..	127	553	79	759	511	65	576	183	9	30	1	40	30	..	30	10	
Total .. 1893–94 ..	231	443	29	703	543	33	576	127	..	33	1	34	25	..	25	9	

(Signed) L. C. MILLER,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX VII.

STATEMENT showing the work of Agency Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year 1894–95.

Name of institution.	From what funds maintained.	Description of building.	Date when opened.	Number of patients treated. 1894–95. In.	Out.
Hospital at Gunupur ..	Government ..	Tiled building ..	16th Nov. 1890 ..	49	12,764
Do. Rayaghada ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1st Dec. 1887 ..	122	6,072
Do. Bissemkatak ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	23rd Oct. 1888 ..	61	3,176
Jubilee Dispensary, Jeypore ..	Private funds up to 31st December 1893, Provincial funds from 1st January 1894.	Thatched building.	27th ,, 1887 ..	..	6,970
Government Dispensary, Nowrangapur.	Government ..	Tiled building ..	13th Jan. 1890 ..	55	4,003
			Total ..	287	32,985

(Signed) L. C. MILLER,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX VIII.

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 year 1894–95.

Name of taluk or division.	Deputy Inspectors. Number.	Deputy Inspectors. Pay per mensem.	Deputy Inspector's peon. Number.	Deputy Inspector's peon. Pay per mensem.	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.	Total cost of Vaccination establishment including travelling allowances, contingencies, &c.	Number of cases vaccinated.	Number of successful cases.	Percentage of successful cases to total number vaccinated.	Percentage of cases verified.	Average cost of each successful case.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.
1. Gunupur					..	..	2	20	1	5 0 0						
2. Bissemkatak	1	40	1	6	..	..	1	10	..	..	2,347 8 3	6,142	5,324	86·6	89·4	0 7 1
3. Rayaghada					1	15	..	..	..	..						
4. Pârvatipuram					..	..	1	10	..	..						
5. Sálúru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Palkonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	100	100	..
7. Pottangby					..	..	2	20	1	7 8 0		1,341	1,117			
8. Koraput					..	..	1	10	1	5 0 0		1,235	1,194			
9. Nowrangapur	1	60	1	7	..	..	2	20	1	7 8 0	2,170 11 10	1,407	1,204	87·2	74·8	0 5 11
10. Jeypore					1	15	1	10	..	..		1,301	1,175			
11. Malkanagiri					1	15	1	10	..	..		1,063	916			
12. Padwa					..	..	1	10	..	..		270	240			
13. Srungavarapukota	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	97	86·6	..	..
14. Viravilli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Golgonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	219 8 0	645	516	80	..	0 6 9
Total ..	2	100	2	13	3	45	13	130	4	25 0 0	4,737 12 1	13,521	11,788	..	..	..
Compare preceding year ..	2	100	2	13	3	45	13	130	4	25 0 0	5,265 4 8	14,151	12,368	..	..	..

(Signed) L. C. MILLER,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX IX.

STATEMENT showing the statistics of Agency schools during the year 1894–95.

Name of taluk or division.	Number and class of school.	Teachers employed and their salaries. Number. Trained.	Number. Total.	Amount of salary per annum.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1895. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average daily attendance. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal races on 31st March 1895. Boys.	Girls.	Number of schools inspected. By officers of the Educational Department.	By Agency officers.	Number of pupils examined for grants.	Number of pupils found qualified for grants.	Receipts. Result grants.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
				Rs. A. P.													Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Principal Asst. Agent.	Salary result .. 3	3	3	288 0 0	56	..	56	46	..	46	40	..	3	..	22	11	46 0 0	..
Senior Asst. Agent.	Salary result .. 13	1	17	1,714 5 5	399	4	403	330	3	333	28	1	11	7	349	212	1,143 0 0	39 3 6
	Result 37	..	37	....	709	7	716	627	4	631	15	..	37	..	442	316	473 3 3	1,024 0 0
	Salary system .. 1	..	6	1,278 0 0	67	..	67	51	..	51	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	108 9 0
	Training class .. 1	1	1	480 0 0	10	..	10	10	..	10	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Special Asst. Agent.	Government salary ..																	
	Result system ..	3	35	4,286 13 6	773	10	783	520	8	528	111	..	32	8	526	319	954 14 4	..
	Schools 32																	
	Result schools .. 7	..	7	..	110	..	110	74	..	74	21	..	7	..	52	25	28 4 0	..
Head Asst. Agent ..	Salary result .. 3	..	3	540 0 0	90	1	91	75	1	76	24	..	3	3	43	6	..	..
	Total .. 97	8	109	8,587 2 11	2,214	22	2,236	1,733	16	1,749	239	1	95	20	1,434	889	2,645 5 7	1,171 12 6
	Compare preceding year .. 106	4	115	7,939 7 9	2,174	46	2,220	1,763	29	1,792	305	1	80	28	1,388	715	6,247 2 7	1,302 1 0

NOTE.—A foot-note should be added showing the number of pupils belonging to each class of aboriginal races receiving instruction in schools, *e.g.*, Khonds 36, Muttyas 9, Bottadas 110, Dakkadas 3, Amanattyas 8, Sowrahs 8, Ranas 2, Jatas 37, Sondis 3, Bagatas 12, Vojala people 12.

(Signed) L. C. MILLER,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX X.

STATEMENT showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam during the year 1894–95.

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure.		Remarks on progress.		
				From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new works).	In the year under report.	Length of the road.	Extent repaired.	Cost per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
	NEW WORKS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	MILES.	MILES.	RS. A. P.
	Communications.							
Rayaghada	Road from the Agency boundary, north of Chollapadam to Rayaghada—							
	From Government funds	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	..	5,000 0 0	15	15	893 6 7
	From estate funds	..	11,703 0 0	..	8,401 2 6			
Jeypore	Kotpad-Bustar road	2,000 0 0	1,976 1 6	..	1,976 1 6	8½	6	329 5 7
	Ranigedda-Singapore road—							
	From estate funds	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	Not known.	..	..
	From Government funds	..	299 0 10	..	299 0 10			
	Koraput-Lakshmipur road—							
	From estate funds	750 0 0	750 0 0	..	750 0 0	35	2¼	333 5 4
	Sembliguda-Lakshmipur road—							
	From estate funds	750 0 0	750 0 0	..	750 0 0	20	8	93 12 0
	Boipariguda-Ramagiri road—							
	From estate funds	2,000 0 0	1,999 14 5	..	1,999 14 5	28	28	71 6 10
Golgonda	Track from western side of Bodderu to the market place at Lakshmipur.	500 0 0	550 0 0	..	550 0 0	..	⅜	1,466 10 8
	Total ..	12,000 0 0	24,028 0 9	..	20,726 3 3			
	Buildings.							
Rayaghada	Rest-house at Jidipeta	300 0 0	300 0 0	..	300 0 0			
Parvatipuram	,, at Narainapatnam	300 0 0	300 0 0	..	300 0 0			
	,, at Mattupada, Haradapet and Kakkirigumma.	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0			
	,, at Dumriput	..	350 0 0	..	350 0 0			
	,, at Koyyur	..	300 8 0	..	300 8 0			
	Total ..	1,600 0 0	2,250 8 0	..	2,250 8 0			
	REPAIRS.							
	Communications.							
	Sitampet road	400 0 0	450 0 0	..	450 0 0	6	5	90 0 0
	Road from Rayaghada to Central Provinces ..	2,500 0 0	3,000 0 0	..	3,000 0 0	70	19¼	285 11 5
	Road from Kurapam to Gunupur—							
	From Government funds	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	24	21	119 0 9
	From estate funds	500 0 0	1,500 0 0	..	1,500 0 0			
	Road from Komatlapeta to Singapore—							
	From estate funds	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	25	14	71 6 10
	Road from Gunupur to Bissemkatak—							
	From estate funds	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	..	1,500 0 0	37	20	75 0 0
	Road from Battivalasa to Narainapatnam —							
	From estate funds	500 0 0	500 0 0	..	500 0 0	23	20	25 0 0
	Road from Agency boundary, north of Chollapadam to Rayaghada.	500 0 0	500 0 0	..	500 0 0	16	3	166 10 8
	Khond hill roads—							
	From estate funds	300 0 0	500 0 0	..	500 0 0		Mere tracks.	
	Road from Gunupur to Sowrah hills—							
	From estate funds	250 0 0	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	12	7	35 11 5
	Road from Lakshmipur to Ramannaguda—							
	From Estate funds	250 0 0	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	20	3	83 5 4
	Koraput-Jypore road—							
	Jubilee ghât	4,000 0 0	4,118 5 1	..	4,118 5 1	..	..	..
	Metalling Ranigedda ghât	2,000 0 0	2,028 10 10	..	2,028 10 10	1½	¾	2,704 14 5
	Nowrangapur-Central Provinces road	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	..	2,500 0 0	80	57	43 13 9
	Petta ghât road (Pachipenta portion)	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	83	83	42 2 8
	Jeypore portion—							
	From estate funds	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	..	2,500 0 0	22	22	45 6 8
	Koraput-Borigumma road	1,000 0 0	999 3 6	..	999 3 6	13	13	57 10 8
	Borigumma-Nowrangapur road	1,000 0 0	749 10 0	..	749 10 0	15	15	46 9 9
	Jeypore-Borigumma road	500 0 0	699 2 0	..	699 2 0	17	17	44 0 2
	Borigumma-Kotpad road	1,000 0 0	748 3 4	..	748 3 4	20	20	50 0 0
	Turner's ghât road	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	14	14	71 6 10
	Bridle-path to Nandapur—							
	From estate funds	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	8	8	125 0 0
	Pappadahandi-Maindalpur road—							
	From estate funds	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	3,505 1 6	120	120	29 3 4
	Jepore-Motu road—							
	From estate funds	3,500 0 0	3,505 1 6	..	376 2 9	32	32	15 10 0
	Malkanagiri-Kondakamberu road—							
	From estate funds	500 0 0	376 2 9	..	19,624 3 2	51	51	384 12 7
	Maintenance of Itikivalasa-Koraput road ..	15,000 0 0	19,624 3 2	..	1,200 0 0	12	12	100 0 0
	Minamaluı ghât	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	..	1,090 9 0	8	8	136 5 2
	Laxmasinghi ghât	1,000 0 0	1,090 9 0	..	290 0 0	12	12	24 2 8
	Track from Koyyur to Kristnadevipeta	..	290 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	18	18	55 8 11
	Chilakalagedda-Anantagiri road	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..				
	Total ..	49,400 0 0	55,879 3 2	..	55,879 3 2			
	Buildings.							
	Deputy Tahsildar's office, Bissemkatak	275 0 0	375 0 0	..	375 0 0			
	Government buildings at Koraput	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	..	3,500 0 0			
	Koraput sub-jail	3,000 0 0	4,190 10 6	..	4,190 10 6			
	Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry, Jeypore	1,000 0 0	2,451 2 1	..	2,451 2 1			
	Total ..	7,775 0 0	10,516 12 7	..	10,516 12 7			

Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam during the year 1894–95—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new works).	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress. Length of the road.	Remarks on progress. Extent repaired.	Remarks on progress. Cost per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
	Works costing less than Rs. 250 each	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs. A. P.
	New Works.							
	Communications	..	..	..	....			
	Buildings	50 0 0	420 0 0	..	420 0 0			
	Total ..	50 0 0	420 0 0	..	420 0 0			
	Repairs.							
	Communications	1,695 0 0	1,237 0 0	..	1,237 0 0			
	Buildings	6,300 0 0	6,653 3 0	..	6,653 3 0			
	Total ..	7,995 0 0	7,890 3 0	..	7,890 3 0			
	Grand Total ..	8,045 0 0	8,310 3 0	..	8,310 3 0			
	Abstract.							
	New Works.							
	Communications	12,000 0 0	24,028 0 9	..	20,726 3 3			
	Buildings	1,600 0 0	2,250 8 0	..	2,250 8 0			
	Total ..	13,600 0 0	26,278 8 9	..	22,976 11 3			
	Repairs.							
	Communications	49,400 0 0	55,879 3 2	..	55,879 3 2			
	Buildings	7,775 0 0	10,516 12 7	..	10,516 12 7			
	Total ..	57,175 0 0	66,395 15 9	..	66,395 15 9			
	Grand Total ..	70,775 0 0	92,674 8 6	..	89,372 11 0			
	Works costing less than Rs. 250 each	8,045 0 0	8,310 3 0	..	8,310 3 0			
	Sanitation	3,350 0 0	3,530 3 6	..	3,530 3 6			
	Miscellaneous	24 0 0	34 0 0	..	34 0 0			
	Tools and plant	2,000 0 0	1,216 8 0	..	1,216 8 0			
	Supervision	3,000 0 0	2,809 8 8	..	718 0 0			
	Contribution to Jeypore estate for the services of Mr. French.	2,160 0 0	3,288 0 4	..	3,288 0 4			
	Reserve	5,806 0 0	..	..	..			
	Grand Total ..	95,160 0 0	1,11,863 0 0	..	1,06,469 9 10			

Works of other departments placed under the Estate Engineer.

Roads.

New Works.

	Rs. A. P.
Completing Pottanghy-Koraput road	9,214 14 9
Buildings.	
New Works.	
Constructing a first-class Police station at Jeypore	402 13 10
Repairs.	
Restoring well at Reserve Police lines at Koraput	139 4 6
Improving Police Hospital at Koraput	409 6 5
Total ..	10,166 7 6

(Signed) L. C. MILLER,
Acting Agent to the Governor

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the details of the works undertaken for the improvement of sanitation in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam during the year 1894–95.

Name of taluk or division.	Improvement of water-supply.							Conservancy of towns and improvement of village-sites.							
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.		Total expenditure.	Name of town or village dealt with.	Conservancy.		Expenditure on			Remarks.
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.			Hands employed.	Cost.	Laying out streets and drains.	Water-supply.	Other improvements.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Gunupur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gunupur	14	480 0 0	..	..	120 0 0	
Rayaghada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rayaghada	8	247 0 0	..	..	3 0 0	
Bissemkatak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bissemkatak	7	240 0 0	..	..	10 0 0	
Koraput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Koraput	8	408 11 0	409 15 3	157 15 9	23 6 0	
Jeypore	..	..	..	..	1	157 15 9	157 15 9	Jeypore	7	347 6 8	402 9 4	..	..	
Nowrangapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nowrangapur	7	335 0 6	99 14 0	5 1 6	60 0 0	
Golgonda	..	..	..	..	1	5 1 6	5 1 6	Krishnadevipeta Lakshmipur.	4	180 3 6	..	..	..	
Total ..	..	..	..	..	2	163 1 3	163 1 3		55	2,238 5 8	912 6 7	163 1 3	216 6 0	
Compare preceding year ..	..	..	..	..	4	79 14 0	79 14 0		53	2,088 13 7	253 11 6	79 14 0	877 8 11	

(Signed) L. C. MILLER,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Abkári Revenue of the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam for the year 1894–95.

Name of taluk or division.	System.	Name of farm rented.	Amount of rents.	Number of shops.			Demand.		Collections.		Remission.	Balance.	
				At beginning of year.	Newly opened during the year.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Arrears.	Current.		Arrears.	Current.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Gunupur				301	..	301							
2. Bissemkatak				193	..	193							
3. Rayaghada	Rented	..	51,780	355	..	355	2,538	51,780	2,538	50,130	..	..	1,650
4. Párvatípuram				162	..	162							
5. Palkonda				28	..	28							
6. Sálúru				34	..	34							
7. Pottangi (portion of Padwa).	Do.	Koraput farm ..	8,691	180	..	180	..	8,691	..	8,691	..	..	..
8. Koraput				49	..	49							
9. Jeypore				196	..	196							
10. Nowrangapur			13,430	201	..	201	..	13,430	..	13,430	..	..	..
11. Malkangiri			12,000	317	..	317	241	12,000	130	12,000	111	..	..
12. Srungavarapukota ..	Amani	..	2,018	53	..	53	..	2,018	..	2,018	..	..	..
13. Padwa (portion) ..			330	4	..	4	..	330	..	330	..	..	..
14. Viravilli			2,428	8	..	8	..	2,428	..	2,428	..	..	..
15. Golgonda			219	2	..	2	..	219	..	219	..	..	..
			2,190	13	..	13	..	2,190	..	2,190	..	..	..
	Total ..		93,086	2,096	..	2,096	2,779	93,086	2,668	91,436	111	..	1,650
	Compare preceding year ..		91,244	2,525	53	2,578	6,917	91,244	6,787	88,595	..	130	2,649

Note.—Any large increase or decrease in the number of shops opened, or in the amount received in the form of rents, should be explained in a foot-note to this statement. For explanation as to variations, see paragraph 24 of the report.

(Signed) L. C. MILLER,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the Opium Revenue of the Agency Tracts in Vizagapatam during 1894–95.

Name of taluk or division.	Number of shops		Selling price to consumers (tolas per rupee).	Consumption in pounds.		Rents and license fees.	Remarks.
	Sold by auction.	Let on fixed license fees.		1893–94.	1894–95.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			TOLAS.	LB.	LB.	RS.	
1. Gunupur	1	4		299	304	400	
2. Bissemkatak ..	1	..		110	111	260	
3. Rayagbada ..	1	2		209	208	375	One free license issued.
4. Párvatípuram ..	1	..		96	81	205	
5. Sálúru	..	..		..	..	..	
6. Palkonda	..	..		..	..	..	
7. Pottangi	3	..		260	223	625	
8. Koraput	2	..	2½	180	166	670	
9. Jeypore	7	..		1,032	1,188	3,990	
10. Nowrangapur ..	3	..		505	489	1,185	
11. Malkangiri ..	16	1		1,438	1,276	3,850	
12. Srungavarapukota .	2	..		224	166	380	
13. Padwa	32	2		3,086	2,537	6,475	
14. Viravilli	2	4		235	452	295	One free license issued.
15. Golgonda	7	3		780	727	1,889	
Total ..	78	16	..	8,454	7,928	* 20,599	

* This is exclusive of Rs. 22,500, the rental for exclusive privilege of supply.

Note.—Any large increase or decrease in the number of shops, or in the consumption should be explained in a footnote to this statement or in column 8.

(Signed) L. C. MILLER,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

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Appendix XIV missing

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the number of wild animals killed in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam and the rewards granted during 1894–95.

Officer granting the reward.	Tigers.		Panthers.		Bears.		Total.		Number killed by wild beasts.	
	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Persons.	Cattle.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		
Agent to the Governor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Principal Assistant Agent.	..	..	2	41	..	..	2	41	1	78
Senior do. ..	2	110	52	793	4	18	58	921	7	40
Special do. ..	19	1,800	78	1,528	7	35	104	3,363	97	123
Head do. ..	6	525	30	547	1	5	37	1,077	1	73
Huzur Deputy Collector..	..	..	1	20	..	..	1	20	6	8
Deputy Tahsildar, Malakanagiri	4	330	12	228	5	23	21	581	16	31
Deputy Tahsildar, Bissemkatak	..	..	12	228	7	35	19	263	16	18
Total ..	31	2,765	187	3,385	24	116	242	6,266	144	371
Compare preceding year ..	34	3,085	145	2,774	26	124	205	5,983	154	384

(Signed) L. C. MILLER,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

Order—No. 2176, Judicial, dated 25th October 1895.

The annual report on the administration of the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1894–95 did not reach Government until the 28th of August—six weeks after the due date—and the delay has not been explained. The year appears to have been a particularly uneventful one and it is therefore unnecessary to discuss the report at any length.

2. The touring of the Agency officers during the year under review was, on the whole, satisfactory. Notwithstanding the remark made in paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 2150, dated 4th September 1894, the boundaries of the Agency tracts and of the various divisional charges have not been coloured in the tour map submitted with the report and it is consequently impossible to judge at a glance whether the touring of any particular officer has been complete. The Special Assistant Agent does not appear to have toured in the north-western and south-eastern portions of his charge—an omission which is the more to be regretted as they were not visited in the preceding year. It is particularly desirable that the southern portion of the Malkangiri taluk should be inspected as frequently as practicable in view of the growth of Pathan and Rohilla population in that neighbourhood.

3. The usual statement showing the work coming before the Civil and Criminal Courts during the last five years is subjoined:—

Year.	Criminal.				Civil.			
	Cases.		Appeals.		Cases.		Appeals.	
	Received.	Pending.	Received.	Pending.	Received.	Pending.	Received.	Pending.
1890–91	1,651	30	42	2	532	201	41	6
1891–92	1,797	40	43	2	615	221	23	2
1892–93	1,797	34	32	..	527	231	14	..
1893–94	1,454	27	35	2	443	127	34	9
1894–95	1,606	28	34	2	553	183	31	10

The general increase in criminal and civil work appears to represent rather a return to the normal amount of business, the figures relating to the year 1893–94 having been unusually low. It is noticeable that there has been a further decline in the amount of work coming before the Sub-Magistrate of Jeypore whose file has been continuously falling since the year 1891–92; no explanation of this has been offered by the Agent. The conduct of the police appears upon the whole to have been fairly satisfactory; it is presumed that the Chintapalli police station-house officer who is reported to have brought a false charge against one of the hill traders has been suitably dealt with; the manner in which the police of Lakshmipuram, referred to in paragraph 15 of the Acting Senior Assistant Agent's report, were punished, should be reported. The number of pending cases on the files of the Agency Munsifs at Gunupur and Jeypore was excessive. From paragraph 16 of the Special Assistant Agent's report, it appears that the quality of the former officer's work is very much below the mark. The Agent should consider the desirability of replacing him by a more efficient officer.

4. The statistics relating to the attendance of the Agency hospitals and dispensaries exhibit a continuance of the satisfactory increase noticed in previous reviews, the total number of in-patients increasing from 171 in 1893–94 to 287 in 1894–95 and that of out-patients from 22,650 to 32,985. The increase was common to every hospital and dispensary.

The following table compares the work reported to have been done by the Agency vaccinators during the last five years:—

Year.	Number vaccinated.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Percentage of success.
1890–91	14,053	13,417	95·4
1891–92	13,395	12,869	96·0
1892–93	13,351	12,347	92·5
1893–94	14,151	12,368	87·4
1894–95	13,521	11,788	87·2

A considerable improvement is reported in the Senior Assistant's division where 942 more operations are stated to have been performed than in the preceding year, the reported percentage of successful cases rising slightly and the average cost declining; but in the Special Assistant's division the reported results achieved compare unfavourably with those of the previous year, for only 6,617 individuals are said to have been vaccinated against 8,415 in 1893–94. Mr. Graham should be instructed to devote special attention to this branch of the administration; with constant supervision it should be possible to exact far more work from the vaccinators. The Agent should keep in view the importance of arranging for an adequate supply of good lymph; without this, satisfactory results can hardly be expected.

5. The total number of schools decreased from 106 to 97 and the average daily attendance decreased from 1,792 to 1,749, while the number of aboriginal pupils fell from 306 to 240. The inspections by Educational officers increased in number but the Agency officers only visited 20 schools as against 28 in the previous year, notwithstanding the direction given in paragraph 6 of G.O., No. 2150, dated 4th September 1894, that the Agency officers should be required to pay more attention to the schools within their charges. The Agent's general statement that his Assistants examined all the important schools in their respective divisions cannot be accepted as altogether satisfactory evidence that the instructions of Government on this point have been carried out. The only satisfactory feature of the year's administration as regards education is the fact that 174 more pupils were found qualified for results-grants. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction will be drawn to the fact that the sum disbursed on this account was little more than one-third of that paid during the previous year. This was apparently due to delay in cashing the bills issued—a circumstance which, as the Agent remarks, adds greatly to the difficulty experienced in obtaining good masters for the Agency schools. The Director's special attention will be drawn to the excessive delay in disbursing the results-grants due to the Jeypore school which is mentioned in paragraph 12 of the report; had proper supervision been exercised, this could hardly have occurred.

6. The expenditure upon Public Works may be regarded as, upon the whole, satisfactory, only Rs. 5,393 remaining unexpended out of a total allotment of Rs. 1,11,863, while from paragraph 14 of the report it appears that only Rs. 2,092 of this really lapsed. The Government, however, notes with grave dissatisfaction the Agent's remarks regarding the work of Mr. French, the late Estate Engineer. It will be considered in the Public Works Department whether further notice should not be taken of that officer's inefficient administration. The chief expenditure upon communications was incurred on the Pottangi-Koraput road, the Itikivalasa-Koraput road and the Párvatipuram-Rayaghada road. The outlay in the first instance related to the Kerandi bridge, which is reported to have been completed. The Itikivalasa-Koraput road has been transferred to the Public Works Department and the progress on the Párvatipuram-Rayaghada road appears to have been satisfactory. No important new buildings appear to have been completed during the year, though progress was made with the Koraput sub-jail and the Deputy Tahsildar's office at Jeypore. The existing roads are reported to have been maintained in good order with the exception of that which connects Kurápum and Gunupur. From the Senior Assistant's remarks regarding the neglect of the Deputy Tahsildar, the Government is disposed to think that the warning addressed to that officer is not a sufficient punishment. The Agent should consider whether his conduct should not receive severer notice, more especially as his work as Agency Munsif also has been unsatisfactory.

7. Paragraphs 24 and 26 will receive consideration in the Revenue Department.

The proposal to settle the Koyyur and Lammasingi Patevidhi muttas on the ryotwari system is of doubtful expediency and no active steps should be taken towards carrying it out without reference to Government.

With reference to paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 1321, Judicial, dated 13th June 1888, M.R.Ry. D. Parasaramayya Naidu will be permitted to draw the full pay of his appointment in consideration of his good service.

The Senior Assistant Agent's report is unnecessarily diffuse and contains much irrelevant matter; the material portions of it might easily have been put into a much more concise form.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

Address lines wanting 2

To The Agent to the Govr., Visagapatam.
" " Ganjam.
" Govt. Agent, Godávari.
" Revenue Dept.
" Financial Dept.
" Public Works Dept.
" Local & Mpl. Dept.
" Inspr. of Prisons.
" Surgn. General.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Accountant General.
Copy to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice with C. Le.

Exd. A. Baith.
E.T.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., No. 2176, 25th Oct. 1895.

OCTOBER.

Vizagapatam Agency.

Reviewing the report on the administration of he — for 1894–95.

Note

My first visit to the Agency Tracts was to settle some disputes at Anantagiri, in connection with certain Forest regulations issued by Mr. Paterson who is in charge of the forests of the Maharaja of Vizianagaram as well as of his Coffee

2 Mr. Paterson had taken away some few of the privileges of the hill men and had not sufficiently impressed on them what was to be given them in their stead. On July 8th I ordered them to assemble at Anantapiri and doing the 40 miles from Vizianagaram to Anantagiri on the previous day I found no difficulty in settling everything satisfactorily all of which I placed on record. No dispute has occured since. The Anantapiri ghaut was in very

fair order and I could ride up
most of it at 7 miles an hour.
The coffee of which plant I have
of course great experience was
looking uncommonly well. There is
no reason why these hills should
not be covered with coffee, except
me, the labour difficulty. Now
the Railway is open Government
should invite European enterprise
to the Gudem hills of Golugonda,
which are their own property, which
are only 24 miles by a fair road
from a railway station — Narsipatam
road — and 60 from the sea port
of Vizagapatam, which grow excellent
coffee and up which a cart road
is I believe to be made. Here
as elsewhere labour is the only
difficulty, but enterprise if duly
forewarned can conquer that as it
can all other difficulties for Virgil
remarks Improbus Labor omnia
vincit.

3 The heavy weather prevented
me leaving Wallair till 8th November 12th
1894 and Parvatipore 90 miles
was reached next day, the rivers
being crossed with difficulty. Leaving
Parvatipore with Mr. Thornton, Senior
Assistant Agent on the 16th Rayagada
30 miles was reached next day. A
full report on both divisions of the
road and the bridge was sent
to Government some days after vide
my letter D. F. D No 11 of 15th December
1894. The crops in the Rayagada
valley were not good, the gingelly
poor and the ragi and Samai —
indifferent.

4 The road northwards to
Balaga 21 miles was much of it
excellent, and there are few difficulties
at Balaga the half brother of the
late Dat Rajah of Bissemkatak
came to meet us; he suffers from
disease. Between Balaga and

Bissemkatak Mr Willock had proposed two diversions. One is a good one a mile long and by it two bad nullahs are avoided. The other Mr Willock had not seen himself but sent the overseer over it. He estimated it to cost — Rs: 15500. Mr Thornton and self examined the greater part of it; it is a fearful country and quite hopeless; and it will be far preferable to make a road dam or culvert over the two nullahs which cross the road.

5. I found Bissemkatak Down said by the way to be the most unhealthy place in Jeypore to have extended since I last was there in 1882 I think, and much jungle cleared, but already here our camp began to suffer from fever.

6 From Bissemkatak to Kutragada 12 miles north east to do this part with difficulty; there are

are two very steep nullahs which require sloping. The Jeypore State might well improve this. The crops were better here. At Bodilimma a large village 4 miles north of Bissemkatak some energetic Ayan may found a new Bissemkatak. A fine open healthy site in a bank-like country with plenty water and wells could easily be dug; it is however off the main line of communication to the Central Provinces. From Kutragada we went on to Jagadalpore. Here the season was good. We saw the Patro, (Kamala-Cochana Patro) here. His brother, Viswanadha Patro had given some trouble. I settled what disputes there were, ——————————

and sent Viswanadha Patro with his family of wife, mother, son and sister to Gunupur with an increase of Rs: 15 per month allowed him by Kamalalochana Patro. The latter

is extremely anxious his brother should not come nearer to him than Gunupur he used to be at Parvatipur. On my return to Bissemkatak I found an excellent spring, dug it out and ordered it to be fenced in and kept clean. The town people will not go so far for this water, but it will do well for the Agent's camp; it is about a quarter of a mile from the camping ground across the two streams to the north-west. It is well to put the fact of there being good water there on record. On November 24th I held a Chit of Khonds at Bissemkatak. About 150 came from Rayabijji, Dangu-surada, Korlaghati and Chendrapuram. All looked well, had had a good year and there were no complaints. None wore the picturesque feather head dresses they used to carry in

in my younger days. Their Patros are said to be losing their influence among them. Cloths and razais were distributed.

7 At Bissemkatak I examined the Hospital and sub Jail, the attendance at the former is fair averaging 20 daily. Godowns should I think be built for officers' servants in places like Bissemkatak. The thermometer there in the touring season is down to 45° or lower and a raw mist full of malaria no doubt often lasts till 9 A.M. A tent in the heavy dew is absolutely no protection at all

8 From Bissemkatak we marched to Durgi 17 miles across a picturesque and hilly country, a difficult country, but carts travelled it. Thence next day we reached Ramannaguda down the pass over rocky slopes and a ghat, with a fair sized river to cross several times.

The road is bad for carts and attention should be given to it, as this route forms an important means of communication between the Gunupur and Bissamkatak valleys.

9 From Ramanaguda to Gunupur the road is fair except for some stony places near the former. For miles near Gunupur the country is an open plain well cultivated. Here it has been settled to build a new Talluk cutcherry, the old cutcherry to be formed into a Police Hospital. I found plantain trees round the rain gauge, a sight that would horrify Miss Posson, but a new and open site has been selected at the new cutcherry. From the bungalow here there was formerly a beautiful view up the river valley for 40 miles, but the industrious gardener of the bungalow had grown sugar cane right up to the walls of the bungalow for his own profit and thereby spoiled it. The contents of his garden were rapidly consumed by our Elephants. Other persons have also planted sugar cane on the river bank all round close to the bungalow, an unhealthy practice; but it shows how Gunupur is increasing in importance. It is the best and healthiest town in Jeypore and I have strongly advised the Rajah to visit it.

10 The Hospital at Gunupur is doing well. There is a magnificent School house built by the Department of Public Works on a fine site high above the river bank. Here I assembled all the Towns people to see the Prize giving. We had an English dialogue done by the students and I spoke to those assembled on the merit and necessity of Education for their children

11 At Gunupur also I had a

bhet of Khonds from Chendrapore
They complained the Ganjam
people of Pedda Kimidi came
over and cultivated their lands.
I wrote to the Ganjam Agent about
it. His reply is under reference to the Dewan of Jeypore.

12. On December 1st we visited
Puttasingi in the centre of the Sourah
Hills. The ghaut is now much
improved since I was there in
1883 and is easily rideable.
Cultivation has also much extended
since then. The Pax Britannica
has made the Sourahs quite peaceful
and they live in a wonderful country.
magnificent hardy in the Valleys,
mohwa trees thousands, and the hills
covered not with jungle grass as
is the case with most hills in
India, but with splendid Cholum
12 to 15 feet high. At Puttasingi
I held a bhet, it being the harvest
season not all the gomangoes
(head men) came in. There were no
grievances and clothes were distributed

as

as usual. The Dewan of Jeypore
accompanied us up here by the
way and throughout this tour.
Even here civilisation progresses
and all the women came before us
with their breasts covered, whereas
formerly they preferred beauty
unadorned. I found no vaccinator
had been here of late years, but
our vaccinators were with us and
did 40 children on the bhet. Each
child when done was allowed
to dip its hand into a tray of
beads and take away all it could
grasp, much to the delight of all
on-lookers. There was not the least
objection to vaccination. The
Vaccinator remained behind to
work and all the gomangoes
were ordered to assist him.

13. 9th Jallam Near the foot of the
ghaut to the Soura hills we examined
the school. There are 4 or 5 Soura
boys there to whom I gave a rupee
as encouragement. I also assembled

the villagers and exhorted them to avail themselves of the school then. A school might well be opened at Pattasingi. Jallam is rather far for Lourah boys to come to.

14 From Gumpur we made a long march direct to Kurapam 26 miles outside the Agency. The condition of parts of the road reflect discredit on D. Chalapathiah the sub Magistrate of Gumpur who does not devote sufficient attention to this part of his work, though he is good at building culverts. We returned to Parvatipur on the 4th December having left it on the 16th November, halted there for a few days and on December 8th started off to inspect the Narrain-patam road.

Parvatipur to Narainpatam road.

15 There is no road from Parvatipore to this place as before one gets to the jungle 3 miles or so from the former place it is nothing but paddy fields.

The Local Fund Board should see to it. Alamanda, 10 miles, is the first stage of difficult ghaut commences at Battivalasa, 5 miles out. It is stony narrow and difficult; and the slope to the first stream before the river is crossed is also bad. The rest of the road to Alamanda is easy The new work beyond Alamanda was in progress under Mr. Conn, Senior, the road is good up to Kotturbetta, but culverts were not yet built, though some are required. It was then expected by June to complete the road between Alamandah and Narasapetam. The old road crossed the river 20 times. Halting at Bandigam, a particularly poisonous camp I think by the way, we went over the new trace to Narrainpatam. Between these two places the new trace crosses the river once only by an easy ford instead of 13 times over long rocky fords as the old one

did. After crossing the one ford at Kumbari the Country is flat and easy to the south, till the ghaut turning westwards to Narrainpatam is reached; this is but small and is approached by an easy saddle though the ground is stony. There will be little difficulty in running a railway from Parvatipur to Narrainpatam by this route, and Mr. Thornton at my desire followed a path on South west of Narrainpatam right up to the higher plateau of Jeypore. Thus he will himself describe ——— but I fear it will be too rough for a railway. I returned to Parvatipur on the 10th having been by now 22 days in the Agency and enjoyed excellent health all the time, though my camp suffered.

16. In January 1895 being at Palakonda on various business I inspected the road through ——— the Sitampeta pass close up to that place. In 1883 I had made this into a temporary carriage road for Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff. Since those days I found that good solid Irish bridges have been built of masonry, and the road is now an excellent cart road in good order. It is very gratifying to see everywhere such improvements marking British administration. I visited a village or two among the hills, and found no vaccinator had been there. I exhorted the people about it and they expressed their willingness. I wrote to the Principal Assistant Agent to take a vaccinator with him into the hills and vaccinate, I myself having to leave for an Urdu examination at Parvatipur. Those jungles of Palakonda look to me far thinner than they were 12 years ago, but they are said to be growing up again under

reservation. There was a cattle-eating tiger haunting this locality close to the Palakonda village but I was too busy to go after him.

17 February 2nd. I left Wattair this day and reached Salur 38 miles by rail and 34 by road the same evening. Detained in Salur by Agency Sessions cases which met me there, and the disputes of the Salur Ranis about the affairs of that Estate I did not leave Salur till the morning of the 7th Instant. On this day I rode from Salur to Rallagedda 21 miles and drove on 21 miles more to Semliguda where I halted for the night. The Local Fund road from Salur to Itikavalasa 5 miles has been grossly neglected for years past and was in bad order. Rain had fallen on February 6th evening and lessened the evils of its dust somewhat. The first 4 miles of ghaut was so bad in parts that I wired to

Government were not asked for this amount but it was transferred from the allotment made for the Deputy Tahsildar's office Jeypore
[signature]
Ag: Agent to the Gov.

Government for money to remedy it Rs: 1200; the whole of this part is on the slope and requires constant handling; the holes would be enough to break a loaded cart coming down the hill into them. After the first rise of 4 miles, the ghaut is more level and approaching Sunki 9 miles from the foot it is fair and from Sunki up to Rallagedda 16 miles it is very fair indeed as also onwards to Pottanghi (23) and beyond there is little to cavil at. Carts were drawn up in 20 $ and 30 $ at the road side and the traffic is evidently very heavy. The whole way from Pottanghi to Semliguda (36½) is very fair; but the last 3 miles before Semliguda are not very good. The country is everywhere eminently adapted for road making and the outworks of Kerandi Bridge are nearly finished. On February 8th I marched from Semliguda to Koraput where I

met Mr. Taylor, Mr. Lindsay Superintendent of Police and Mr. Graham Special Assistant Agent and also Mr. French Estates Engineer. The road between these two is not so good, ruts appear and also holes which compelled me now and again to get near a wall in driving.

18 Buildings inspected at Korabut.

These are all progressing fairly; some under Mr. Taylor and some under Mr. French, the Estate Engineer. The school is not progressing well, only 14 pupils. Vaccination not good directed Special Assistant Agents attention to these particulars.

19 February 10th Marched from Koraput to Jeypore (12m) The road is under Mr. Taylor; it is fair; but the ghaut 3½ miles at the Jeypore end is some-what rough.

20 February 11th Inspected the buildings and works in progress at Jeypore. Good work done at the Palace under a contractor, Manasingh. Jeypore is a very dusty and dirty place. Saw the new Police Station standing with cracked walls, ordered one wall to be pulled down and re-built. Mr. French was away when this was done cracks are probably owing to an old well underneath. Sub Magistrates office is also under repair. The Raja's foot guard is remarkably well turned out and drilled very well under an old Subadar Sahoy officer. The Hospital is a mere dark thatched hut, the new Hospital is progressing; it is too small I think. I visited the School where Inspection was going on, it has 76 pupils and is well attended. The Sowars horses and the State Elephants all look well.

21 February 12th Drove to Kolab for Matchpada a bad river to deal with; high mud banks, a bridge could be easily made. Crossed in a boat. Road indifferent, very fair after river, an open and

cultivated country; after Baibaripuda a jungle all the way and road good. Saw mills

22 February 13th & 14th Carefully inspected saw mills at work, many imperfections in machinery duly described in my letter to the Board. Mr. Hobbins seems to know work well and overcomes the imperfections. Inspected jungles to West and South of the Mills, plenty sal timber; entire Forest open and easy of access, being fairly level free from stones and rocks.

23 February 15th Returned to Jeypore en-route for a march to the North-west and Nowrangabore.

24 February 16th Halt at Jeypore. Saw the Jeypore States' Reserve 48 strong put through their drill (Company) Manual and Firing exercises very good; reflects much credit on their officer a pensioned Subadar of a native regiment.

25 February 17th P. M. Marched 10 miles to Bobbia. A fair cart road over a flat country with much paddy in it. Now all dry.

26 February 18th & 19th Halted at Bobbia the jungles round contain poor Sal and no good timber. Evenings showery and thundery.

27 February 20th Arrived in Kotpad. The country for several miles round is all flat and open, cultivated with paddy with a few topes. Saw the large granaries here. Mr. Taylor has built a fine new one with corrugated iron roof for the State and is building another. Inspected road to Bastar and went across the frontier. No boundary marks visible on the ground that I could see. Examined the school, many of the boys away at Jeypore for examination. Did not see Division Hospital, Dr Gloyer Remained two days. Dr Gloyer the native physician has 17 to 20 patients daily here.

28 February 23rd Marched from Kotpad across the Indravati River to Chinchanda 6 miles. All fertile and cultivated. Tobacco, sugarcane

castor oil and wheat along the river which was 2 feet deep and plenty of water.

29. February 24th. Marched from Chur-chunda where there is a large colony of the pelican ibis now breeding. They are held sacred by the people.

30. Kotegam 24th and 25th. Jungle about here is better, plenty sal and as one gets nearer the Bastar frontier it improves; the country is more undulating; tents pitched in a splendid tope; maximum thermometer to-day in a tent 76°. Cloudy.

31. 26th February. Marched for Kotagaon west and north-west to Singasari near Bustar border. Fair forest of Sal in parts with swamps in between. 13 miles.

32. 27 & 28th February. At Singasari. Forests good, country undulating. Shot a bull bison and swamp deer.

33. March 1st. Singasari. Visited the Forests round the hill of Suini wrongly shown as Suint on the map. Forest is fair.

34. March 2nd. Singasari to Dabugam via Boregam. Dabugam is on main road to Omerkote, country much cultivated. Tigers used to abound here but they are few now. Vaccination done better.

35. March 4th. Dabugam to Papadahande 12 miles. At the latter Mr. Tapp, Forester is selecting reserves and demarcating them. We stopped 2 days inspecting them; the trees (Sal) are fair. In the temple here I found beautiful stone; it appears like marble. Said to come from the hills near Nowrangapore.

36. March 7th & 8th. Marched to Nowrangapore 9 miles. Inspected school 28 pupils, sub Jail, Police Station and Tahsil cut cherry. The latter is the worst cut cherry I have ever seen, a mere mud hut wretchedly lighted and ventilated, with very high veerandah and very low roof. The Police Station is a much better edifice, the Hospital also is pucca built and patients are increasing. The sub Jail and Treasury are also mud buildings

with thatched roofs and the former is most insecure. This place calls badly for a new cutcherry and sub Jail than any other. It is a rising place the country round open and well cultivated with fine topes. The Indravati river close by is capable of irrigating through Channels the whole country, but it wants a skilled Engineer. Water communications could be made by locks; it runs through 40 or 50 miles of the plain of Jeypore. for two thirds of Jeypore is not as most think a hilly country but a very flat plain along which one may go for days without seeing a hill.

37. March 9th Rode from Nowrangapore to Jeypore (28m) Road very dusty and very bad about Borigumma large stones left in places which should be removed. Mr Taylor drove in hurry from Borigumma 13 miles. The country about the latter is rapidly being reduced to the treeless state of the Korahut plateau. it is too late to do anything now except Reboise

38. March 10th & 11th Jeypore. Saw the Rajah and settled about the Saw Mills and a new Engineer. The Rajah looks quite grown up. Bridges and works here are not progressing well at all. Mr French absent.

39. March 12th Jeypore to Pottangi 42 miles. Road very fair. Inspected cutcherry and sub Jail. In the garden here I — find strawberries and pineapples growing in the same bed. Excellent raspberries are on the hills, of a golden colour; the bushes look like yellow brambles which in England they call blackberries. Saw Monsieur Pagrand who has been out here many years: the people he says will not grow 2 crops, too much troubling they get quite enough to live on from one. river water is amply available for a second crop all about there, though this is the driest season of

of the year. Mr. Marshby the way gave me some excellent potatoes grown in Jeypore equal to those of Ooty; this place could supply all the East Coast with good vegetables especially when the Rail comes to Salur 24 miles off. Inspected school. Only 6 boys owing to the holi festival being on. There are never more than ten. Messrs. Graham, Lindsay and Hendas met me here.

40. As to Vaccination not much difficulty is felt here. I impressed on Mr. Graham the necessity of this and of schools and he has been attacking the former.

41. I remained at Pottangi for 13th, 14th & 15th to allow a camp to come up and baboon below the ghaut for my journey down.

42. I left Pottangi on the 16th at 3 a.m. and riding by moonlight down Turner's ghaut which is in excellent condition to Salur 26 miles. I concluded an Agency Sessions case at Ramabhadrapuram and left in the afternoon for Vizianagram which I reached about 6 P.M. and got in by train for Waltair that evening having done over 100 miles in the day. The half yearly inspection report of the Treasury due to the Accountant General on March 15th caused me to hurry in. On this tour I spent 38 days in the Agency tracts which added to 22 days spent in the Parvatipur Division and five at Anantagiri and Kalahandi make a total of 2 months and five days. On none of these occasions did I suffer any inconvenience to health from the malarious climate neither in the hills themselves nor afterwards when I returned to the sea coast.

(sd) O. Wolfe-Murray
Ag: Agent to the Governor

True Copy
Ag: Agent to the Governor

In a letter from the Agent
to the Governor Vizagapatam
Dr No 944 dated 28th August
1895

GOVT. CHIEF SECRETARY
28 AUG. 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Enclosure No One

1895
Jud. Dept.
1
4114

No: J. C. & I

Senior assistant agent's
office
Camp Waltair
Dated 11th June 1895

From

E. L. Thornton Esquire
Ag Senior assistant agent
Vizagapatam Dist.

To

The Agent to the Governor
Vizagapatam.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit herewith my report on the administration of the Agency tracts in this Division for the official year 1894-95 together with the usual returns prescribed in G. O dated 1st April 1894 ~~No~~ 1892 No. 648. The year has been distinguished by no event of particular importance; there has been no approach to a fiture of any sort and the main point of interest is the progress that has been made in the central Provinces road from Chollapadam and in the new earthwork road between Narayanapatnam and Parvatipur. I have been in charge of the Division myself the whole year.

2. Statement No. II. I have made ten tours and have spent 89 days in camp. The minimum prescribed by Government (90 days) would have been completed had it not been that extraordinarily heavy rains curtailed the tour I made with the Acting Agent in the cold weather. Moreover I never halted at a place merely for the sake of putting in an extra day, but made as long marches as I could. A prescribed minimum seems to me to have its disadvantages, in that it often leads to waste of time, just to make up the required period. I accompanied the Agent on one tour right through the Division but the bulk of my tours were devoted to visits of inspection to the two important roads that are under construction in the Division. These inspections however, took me to a very large number of villages in out of the way places.

3. My first tour was to Rayaghada and Balaga. I desired to inspect the work done on the Rayaghada Chollapadam road and also to visit a trace made by the overseer Ramanujam Mudaliyar in accordance with orders passed by Mr Willock before he left the District between Balaga and Bissemkatack.

I found that very little work had been done on the Rayaghada road. Of the traces made by Ramanujam Madaliyar, one was circuitous and expensive, but the other, a diversion of a little over a mile from the main road seemed to me worth making and I recommended its construction to the Agent. Between Rayaghada and Balaga I halted at Tamparo and noticed that the Bungalow was built very low and on the edge of the tank. Though cool and shady this must be a veritable fever trap in wet weather. This year I have obtained funds from the Agent for removing it to a higher level.

My next tour was to Narayanapatnam for the purpose of examining work done by Mr Rosario, the then Overseer. On my way out I heard that he had died at Parvatipuram the night before I started. I continued however to Narayanapatnam in order to start Ramanujam Mudaliyar whom I asked the Agent to appoint. The School at Narayanapatnam was closed for the vacation. I went on to Waltair in

July to appear for the Uriya Examination in which I was successful. I find a colloquial knowledge of Uriya very useful both in Agency tours and in hearing Agency cases.

4. My third tour was to Rayagada to inspect the road. The rains being in full swing (August 27th – September 2nd) I had full opportunity of seeing what parts of the Chatrapadam Rayagada road stood in need of immediate work and gave the necessary orders to the Sub-Engineer and the new Agency Overseer. I inspected the hospital at Rayagada and found there was only a third class Hospital assistant. In accordance with my representations to the District Surgeon that a more experienced man ought to be in charge of an important station like Rayagada, a Hospital Assistant of longer experience has since been appointed. The Amin told me on this occasion at Rayagada that the crops in his Thana had better prospects this year than they had had for some time past. His forecasts were pretty accurate, as except for Guigelli which was a failure almost everywhere, the year's outturn of crops was very good. Two persons complained to me of being ill-treated by the Police but on enquiry I found the complaints were false. I found a large ant-hill in the school house and ordered it to be removed. The Sanitation of Rayagada had distinctly improved since my last visit. I attribute this to the conservancy Establishment which used to be under the Medical Officer, having been taken over by the Dy Tahsildar.

5. My next tour was to Bandagam to inspect the Narayanapatnam road. Ramanujam Mudaliyar whom I had sent there proved a failure owing to ill-health and I obtained the Services of Mr Conn Senior from the L. F. Department. I showed him over a large part of the road and arranged for the Supply of Khond coolies by the Amin. My progress on my way back was impeded by heavy rain at Alamanda and I had to cross what is ordinarily a dry water course on a swimming elephant. The Narayanapatnam Amin gave me a very good account of the crops except Guigelli (October) and I

had several children vaccinated in my
presence by the Taluq Vaccinator. On this
tour I marched over the old road and was
recouraged by the great inconvenience
of crossing the river 21 times in 19 miles
to fresh efforts on the new road in
Spite of the almost insurmountable
difficulties of bad climate and scarcity of labour.

6. My next tour was one of inspection through
the whole Agency in company with the Agent
As I have before noted we were delayed
in starting by the very heavy downpour of rain
at the beginning of November. We finally
left Parvatipur on the 16th instead of the
7th as we had intended and marched in
two days to Rayaghada Via Gidipeta. The
Agent inspected the work done on the
Rayaghada Chellapadam road and was
much pleased with the progress made.
He pointed out three places which he
remembered as being very bad in rainy
weather and I ordered work to be done
there. A new rest house was under con-
struction at Gidipeta. It has since been
completed. At Rayaghada we found a
cookshed and female ward attached to
the Hospital had been very badly thatched

by the 2d Tahsildar and the Agent
severely reprimanded him. I
inspected the Sub-jail and Sub-Treasury
and the different shops at Rayaghada.
No register is kept in the arrack
shop and only a sale register in the
Opium shop but registers are not
considered as essential in the Agency
owing to the illiteracy of the vendors.
At the arrack shop I watched the
process of distilling and was considerably
interested. We proceeded on the 19th
to Bissemkatake via Balaga. The road
between Rayaghada and Bissemkatake
is at present only an earth work one
maintained by the two 2d Tahsildars.
It is very fair in dry weather but is
boggy and difficult to get over in the
rains. When the Rayaghada Chellapadam
road is completed I hope Government
will make a large allotment of funds
for making a metalled road up to
Bissemkotack. The traffic from the
central provinces is considerable, but
a lot of it is done by pack bullocks
and these must always do a great deal
of damage to the road they pass over.

I showed the Agent the diversion between Balaga and Bissemkatak referred to above and he sanctioned Rs 500 for it The money was not found sufficient, but I intend to complete it this year. At Bissemkatak I inspected the School and the Shops. The School building is in very fair order and the attendance (of Uriya boys) is fair. The report of the Sub-assistant Inspector I have received is not altogether satisfactory At Bissemkatak I enquired into a curious story demi officially reported to me by the assistant Superintendent of Police about one of the Bissemkatak Ranies. It appears that this lady was returning at mid-night from the house of her paramour, when she was set on by the police and robbed. Nothing could however be done by me since the Rani preferred to sacrifice her jewels to her reputation and stoutly denied the whole affair. From what Mr Thomas ascertained there was practically no doubt that the Rani was 'splendide mendax' and the policemen were departmentally punished

On the 22nd Mr Wolfe Murray and I marched to Kutragooda and visited Jagdalpur from there the following day On the way we had 70 children vaccinated at a village called Bodilimma.

Mr Wolfe Murray was particularly delighted with the situation of this village. I hold very strongly that when Government can afford Bissemkatak as a Government station should be bodily removed. The Medical officer reports that "the public "health is very unsatisfactory as almost "all the inhabitants suffer from the effects "of the Malarious poisons such as "enlargement of the Spleen and Anaemia, "consequently they look pale and emaciated. "Malarious fevers prevail throughout the "year but more so during winter and cold "seasons. It will be a matter of great boon "to the public if the station is removed to "a healthier locality considering the un-"healthy nature of the present spot". My own experience entirely corroborates this report. Nothing is more pitiful than to see the little children running about with

supernaturally enlarged spleens in innocent ignorance of their malady. The officials are always ill and I constantly have the greatest difficulty in getting clerks for the Dy Tahsildar's office. Bobilimma is a very few miles from Bissemkatak and looks as if it would be very much healthier. I consider the moving of the whole station to this or some other healthier place is one of the most imperative necessities in my division.

7. To return from this important digression we found everything quite quiet at Jagdalpur and Kutrajooda. Viswanadha patro who gave trouble in previous years has been allowed to exchange Parvatipur for Jeypur and his wife and son and sister have joined him there. Kamalalochana Patro, the Manager of the Jagdalpur Muttah consented to increase his allowance from Rs 15 to 30 in consideration of his family living with him and I would strongly advocate that this arrangement should continue indefinitely and that Viswanadha patro should never be allowed to return to Jagdalpur. If he does there is sure to be trouble, since the Khonds are only too ready to rally to the standard of any rival claimant to constituted authority. The ploughshare has undoubtedly very largely taken the place of the battle axe but a Khond loves a fight and it would in my opinion be unwise to give them any chance of a casus belli. A long standing dispute about certain villages between the Kutrajooda Patro and the Bissemkolak Estate was amicably settled by the Agent. I noticed that the tobacco crop was not so flourishing as on the previous occasion I visited these Muttahs but I was a month or so earlier this time. Vaccination in both the Kutrajooda and Jagdalpur Muttahs had been considerably neglected. It is very difficult even under threats of dismissal to keep a vaccinator in this Taluq or to get much out of me when he is there. On our return to Bissemkolak the Agent held a Khond Bheth. I also inspected the Hospital and the Taluq office. The Hospital assistant has been in charge all the year, but his work shows signs of negligence. Only two mattresses were stuffed with straw the Hospital assistant said the Dy

Tahsildar could not send any but the Dy Tahsildar denied this and I do not believe it. One coh had a leg loose and was in the Hospital assistants house. I have not the slightest doubt, it had been used there and one patient had in consequence to sleep on the asphalt floor without any mattress or anything else. The Cumblies two were absolutely useless through age, and Bissemkatak at night is quite as cold as Cotacarmichael. The Hospital Assistant gave no excuse for not indenting for fresh ones except that he was over worked. It is true that the compounder is dead and I certainly think there should be another appointed at once. I have applied to the Agent for funds for building a cookshed. The Sub-Jail and Treasury which I noted at my previous inspection to be in need of repairs had had nothing done to them, but money has been sanctioned and the Dy Tahsildar stated he would have the work done within the official year. Its completion has since been reported. On the 28th we left Bissemkatak for Gumsur marching through Durgi and Ramannapeda.

Inspection of Villages off the road showed me that the vaccinators as a rule kept to the villages on the main road which they thought officers would be likely to visit. The road up to Gumsur, earthwork under the charge of the Deputy Tahsildar, is fair but the trees overlap and stand in a great need of having their branches cut.

6. At Gumsur I inspected the Hospital, school and Sub-Magistrate's office. The latter is small and utterly unfit for the Cutcherry of so important a place as Gumsur. The Sub-jail is frequently overcrowded. An extraordinary delay has taken place in constructing the new office buildings, for which I selected a site in January 1894. I am at a loss to understand why the D. P. W. has not even commenced the work; and as it is very important, I trust they will expedite the matter this year. Up to date I am informed nothing has been done. At the Hospital I found a new Dresser who appeared to be doing his work well. The allotment for diet having been increased at my request

from Rs 50 to Rs 100 the number of in patients had increased considerably. Finding that still more in patients could be treated if the diet allotment was further increased I obtained an additional Rs 5-0. Education is in a flourishing state at Gunupur, there being in addition to a Govt Middle School, and Pariah School, a well attended Girls' School. I found 35 Girls at the last mentioned School, their ages ranging from 5 to 11 with the Amin's daughter, a married young woman at the head of them. It was Satisfactory to find that the higher education of women was not being neglected even at Gunupur and I encouraged them with a rupee for Sweets which appealed to them in spite of their education. The pariah School had only 25 boys on the books and only 17 boys and 2 girls were present when I inspected. The school was not satisfactorily worked last year and a new teacher has been appointed. The Government Middle School is fairly well attended, but the Inspector remarked in his last year's inspection that the teaching was unsatisfactory. The 2nd Master has been for some time Amin of Sing apur, but has been allowed to keep a lien on his appointment. This renders it difficult to get a good man to replace him and I must confess the plan of allowing a man employed in an entirely different sphere of work to keep a lien upon an educational appointment appears to me open to a very grave objection. I warned the teachers that considerable improvement would have to be made this year and I am glad to see that the Assistant Inspector noted some improvements in his recent inspection. The Agent distributed some prizes to the boys which ought to prove some encouragement. The School has a very fair Library, but so far as I could see the books were mainly read only by the teachers. Literature being a favourite hobby of mine, I have offered a prize of Rs 10 for a voluntary examination in Library books to be selected by the Head Master. From Gunupur we visited Pottangi

the centre of the Sowrah country.
On our way we inspected the school
at galtaru. 5 Sowrah boys are attending
this school and we made a combined
effort to demonstrate the benefit of
Education to the Sowrahs, I with
such Uriya eloquence as I could command
and the Agent with the more subtle
persuation of the vanishing Rupee.
At pottasinghi the Agent held a Bleh
and clothes and beads were distributed,
the latter to the women who executed a Sowrah
dance. I noticed that far more of them
had their breasts covered than I had
seen before, a sure sign of the advance
of civilization. Incidentally I may note
that in an adultery cases brought by a
Sowrah man, I made the curious
discovery that amongst this race there
is absolutely no wedding ceremony of any
sort. Rice is sometimes given, but it
is quite unnecessary and cohabitation
is all that is required to make valid
marriage. On our return to Gumsur
I had a long talk both with the Deputy
Inspector of Vaccination and the Hill
School Superintendent whose head quarters

are here. But I will deal with this
matter under their seperate heads.
At pottasinghi we had met 100 women
and children vaccinated in our pre-
sence. On December 3rd we marched
to Kurapam via Chinipeta and returned
to Head quarters on December 4th. The
road between Gumsur and the
Agency boundary is the worst in the
District. Big ruts have grown up so that
a cart can hardly pass the route resting
on the ground. Some of our carts
carts were overturned owing to the
badness of the road. The Parvatipur
Deputy Tahsildar is new to the Taluq
and can not be held responsible, but I
very severly censured the Sr Tahsildar
of Gumsur and ordered them both to
repair the road by the time of my next
visit

9. On December 8th we started to Banda-
gaon to inspect the new Narayanapatnam
road. The new road begins at a point
3 miles north of Alamanda whereas the
Agency road commences 5 miles south of
Alamanda. This 8 miles which is under

the charge of the parrabtion by Tahsildar is always bad and a good deal more work is needed in cutting down Ghat and blasting out rocks than the Deputy Tahsildar can be expected to do with the small allotment at his disposal. The late Dy Tahsildar Suryanarayanarao too was a worthless knave and had either been cheated by the contractor or had combined with him to defraud the Government. Govindarow the present Dy Tahsildar had done what he could and during the current year 1895-96 I hope to get this piece into good order.

The Agent was much pleased with the work done by Mr Conn on the new road and it was mainly on account of his excellent work here that Mr Wolfe Murray as President of the District of the District Board recommended Mr Conn for the post L. S. Supervisor, for which apart from the rules about examinations there can be no doubt he was fully competent. At Narayanapatnam which we visited from Bandalgam we inspected the School and the proposed site for a new agency Bungalow

There were 55 boys at the School which reflects great credit on the Head master, especially considering the very unhealthy climate of Narayanapatnam. The poor man has just lost his second wife and I have transferred him to a healthier place. I found the vaccinator P. Gumpaswami had done very good work since my last visit and instructed him to go for the next 6 three villages where I found many unprotected children.

6. My Seventh tour (January 17th to 25th) was merely an inspection of the work done on the Rayaghada Chollapadam road. I found considerable difficulty was being experienced in getting bandies to cart materials from the quarries to the road site, but in conjunction with the Amin and Dy Tahsildar I persuaded the villagers to bring their bandies. Every fair rates are being paid, but the ryots are so incorrigibly lazy, they will load their bandies with the most trifling loads and naturally

do not make a proper daily wages.
I also found that pack bullocks were being allowed to pass over the road while spreading was in progress and ordered this at once the stopped, as it is quite impossible to make a good road if the metal is kicked up before it has had time to consolidate. Good progress has been made both by the Agency overseer and by the Sub-Engineer and my inspection led me to apply for an additional grant of Rs 6000 which was sanctioned. The Vaccinator's work was only fair. In one village where I found several unprotected children, he has since Vaccinated. 2c. I was much pleased with the Kottapeta School master and have since given him promotion. Between Rayaghada and Kottapeta (8 miles beyond it) I found haddy had failed owing to lack of rain. Otherwise the crops had been good. At Gudipetta a new Bungalow is being built and I gave the Dy Tahsildar various

instructions regarding it. The Rayaghada bridge had advanced well, but I see I expressed considerable doubt in my diary, as to its being finished by the end of June, the date the Sub-Engineer fixed and I regret to say my forecast was only too accurate. My next tour (February 11th to 15th) was to Narayapatnam. The overseer on Conn found his health was impaired and gladly accepted the L.F. Supervisorship. On my suggestion the Agent appointed his nephew Mr Conn Junior to succeed him and for the third time in 7 months I had to show the work to a new overseer. The elder Conn had continued to make good progress since my visit with the Agent. Finding that dynamite was needed to remove some very hard rocks I ordered it from Madras. The carriage charges on the M. R., S.M.R., and E.C.R. were exorbitantly high.

11. On February 13th. I made a very interesting march. Mr Wolfe Murray noticed when at Narayapatnam in December that there appeared to be a flat piece of country running between the hills in the direction of Jeypore. He called for a report from the Jeypore Dewan and that official stated that there was a foot-patte between Narayanabatnam and Semiliguda, part being unpassable for horses and elephants and part very fair going. The most difficult part he stated to be between Kumadasila (7 miles from Narayanapatnam) and Ojiripikota (about 6 miles from Semiliguda) The Agent accordingly asked me to explore the road between Narayanabatnam and Ojiripikota. I started at 5 o'clock in the morning and found it was easy riding up to Kumadasila. Between that village and Ojiripikota however the difficulties of making a road would be very great. The patte runs along the side of a high ghat and is constantly ascending. Many large rocks and stones block the way and could only be removed by dynamite blasting. There are also numerous gedds to be crossed. Even if a road were made at very great expense, there would be great danger that in rainy weather, the water would come rushing down the ghat and wash it away. At Ojiripikota I mounted a hill in the hope of seeing Semiliguda from the top. A higher hill however blocked my view. Still all the people told me the road ran through an easy plain up to Semiliguda. Semiliguda is 12 miles from Koraput on the main trunk road. The only really difficult part out of a 8 miles roadway would be for 8 miles and though it would never be worthwhile for Government to construct a road, for the country that wants opening is higher up, north of Narayanapatnam and towards

Nalakandi in the direction of Lakshmipuram, through which track the central Provinces traffic now passes, it would certainly be good policy for the Jeypore Estate both from a Commercial and political point of view to connect Narayanapatnam with the capital. As far as a Railway is concerned a Railway will never run over the ghat between Salur and Jeypore and even if it were taken via Narayanapatnam there would still be the ghat between Semiliguda and Jeypore to traverse. There can be no doubt that if even a line is made to Jeypur, it will come up from Rajahmundry so that I fear the Narayanapatnam Semiliguda traces will never be of any use to Government. I passed through several villages where a European had probably never been before. The villages were both sparsely populated and the inhabitants seemed quite contented and happy

On my return to Narayanapatnam the Dy Tahsildar reported that some grave misconduct on the part of a village Munsiff. The matter is still under Enquiry. I find that in some cases 50 or 60 villages were under one Munsiff and I considerably reduced the number under the jurisdiction of one man.

12. My middle tour was to Rayaghada, Singapur and Balaga. I found the road works up to Rayaghada advancing satisfactorily. At Rayaghada I inspected the School and then marched to Singapur via the villages of Kevatiguda and Sikarapai. In all these places I found the people much opposed to Vaccination, but by personal persuation I had a large number of children vaccinated. At Singapur I visited the two Ranis and heard their grievances. These have since been redressed by the Agent. I found the number of boys attending the School very unsatisfactory but the teaching

seemed to be good. I had never visited Singapur before and noted two wants which should be supplied when possible The town was dirty and a conservancy Establishment of at least six Sweepers and one Maistry should be appointed and the Town's Nuisance Act introduced. I shall include Rs 300 for conservancy in my next year's budget. There is also considerable need of a Hospital. The town is by no means unimportant, being the Head quarters of an Amin and containing a Fork, a police station and a School. The place is malarious and unhealthy — though far healthier than Bissenkatak — and is 30 miles from Rayaghada and over 20 (by foot paths) from Bissenkatak. I have no doubt that if a Hospital were established, the Jeypur and Singapur Rajahs would make generous contributions. From Singapur I marched across country to Balaga for the purpose of inspecting a trace made under instructions of Mr Wilcock by Ramanujam mudaliyar.

The present road to Singapur branches off from the central Provinces road at Komatlapeta a place about 8 miles from Rayaghada and passes over several gedalas and ravines. Mr Wilcock thought that a better trace might very likely be found from a point about 8 miles nearer Bissenkatak on the central Provinces road and directed Ramanujam Mudaliyar to investigate. The Overseer discovered a trace leaving the Central Provinces road at a village called Badigam 8 miles from Komatlapeta. I made the march 20 to 22 miles in one day halting for breakfast at the largest village on the way a place called Pongoli. On the whole I considered the trace a very promising one. From Singapur to Pongoli a distance of 15 or 16 miles a road might very easily be made at a cost of about Rs 10000 for earthwork. It passes through several villages the most important being Paradigooda, Jagannadhapuram

Barthanagooda, Daragunda, Kattulapadu Rinjapadi, Peeda, Dantalinga, Kathipadoo, and Korlipadoo. Up to Rinjabuddy the country is flat and good. Between Peeda and Thanthalingam there is a short ghat and there are a few small geddas between Singapur and Pongoli, but the trace so far is infinitely better than the present road between Komattapeta and Singapur, where there are several ghats to be crossed and innumerable culverts to be built. Between Pongoli and Badigam, the going is difficult and there is one big stream which will have to be bridged. On the whole though, I consider the trace a far better one than the present one and RS 15000 should be sufficient to complete all necessary earthwork. As Mr Willock pointed out the adoption of this trace would finally save about 5 miles of metalling, since the distance between Singapur and Bongaguda, where this trace would join the Central Provinces road is considerably shorter than the

present bandy road between Singapur and Komatlapeta. No European had ever passed through the villages on this trace, but I find the people very peaceful and contented. Mr Stuart the Assistant Superintendent of Police whom I met at Singapur has also travelled with his wife to several places in the Agency that have never seen Europeans before, and between us we have visited a far larger number of Villages than I should think have ever been visited in one year before. At Balaga I inspected the new diversion I have spoken of above and then returned to head quarters via Rayaghada. My tenth and last tour comprised a visit to Gunupur and Bandagam. The Deputy Tahsildars of Gunupur and Parvatipur having promised to improve the road between the Agency boundary and Gunupur I wanted to see before the close of the official year whether they had fullfilled their undertaking. The work done by Govindaron, the Parvatipur Dy Tahsildar was most

Satisfactory. Chelapatirow however (the Gunupur Dy Tahsildar) had worked in a most negligent manner, allowing clods of mud dug up from the side drains to be tossed on the road, without any attempt at ramming or rolling with them. I was not at all surprised to hear from Mr Stuart who passed over the road 3 or 4 weeks after I did, and after a heavy fall of rain, that it was marshy and impassable. The Dy Tahsildar was very severly censured and the maistry dismissed. I am glad to say that the Deputy Collector who has been in charge of my division while I have been on leave reports that considerable improvement has since been made. At Gunpur I again inspected the School and Hospital and Liquor Shops. On the day of my return to Parvatipur I went out by palanquin to Bandagam to inspect the work of Mr Conn junior and rode from there to within 3 miles of Narayanapatnam. His work was very satisfactory.

13. Season and Rainfall – Statement No III.

The rainfall during the year under report showed a fall in Rayaghada and Bissemkotak and an increase in Gunupur when compared with that of the previous year. There was a total failure of Gingelli, but over most of the Division both wet and dry crops were good. In a few villages of Rayaghada there was a partial failure of paddy but in Bissemkotak owing to the rainfall coming at the time it was wanted the season was particularly favourable. prices were normal.

14. Public health statement No IV.

Good. No cases of Smallpox or cholera were reported. The three Hospital Assistants report well as to the general health of the people Malaria and enlarged spleens cannot of course be helped.

15. Law Justice and peace – Mr Powell was Assistant Superintendent up to October when he was obliged to take leave owing to bad health. The indifferent state of his health had considerably interfered with his work before

he actually gave over charge.
My recommendations about the
wholesale transfer of the Singapur
police on last year's report was however
acted on and I have since had no
complaints. Mr Thomas was in
charge from October to December
and was relieved in January by
Mr Stuart who has been in charge
since. Both these officers have done
excellent work and gotten a considerable
improvement in the Sub-ordinate
police. One very unsatisfactory case
of house-breaking was reported from
Narayanapatnam in December,
the robbers were said to have been
caught by the Lakshmipuram Police
and released in return for a large bribe.
The matter was very carefully enquired
into by police authorities and punish-
ment awarded. I used to receive
constant complaints from Nara-
yanapatnam against the police,
but have received none since Mr Thomas
took charge. In one of my tours at
Balaga some Brinjaris complained

that they were frequently attacked by
night on the road, but at my request
a special guard was posted there and
I have had no further complaints.
Considerable difficulty is experienced
by the lengthy procedure which is
necessary before an accused person
can be arrested in Kalahandi State.
The Kalahandi officials gave no
assistance to our officers and
appear to do all they can to facilitate
the escape of offenders. Government
noted in its order on last year's
report that no explanation was
offered for the increase in the
year 1893-94. over the year 1892-93
in criminal work coming before the
Gumsur Sub-magistrate. When I
called for an explanation on receipt
of this order the Gumsur Sub-ma-
gistrate stated the increase was due
to the greatly increased number of cases
under the Nuisance Act and Cattle
Trespass Act detected by the police
during that year. For the present
year the criminal work before the

Gumsur and Rayagheda Sub-Magistrates has been about the same as in the year 1893-94. There has been a slight increase in Bissemkatak which is probably due to the increased efficiency of the Subordinate police under Mr Thomas and Mr Stuart.

16. Civil courts. Statement-No VII. There was a decrease of 34 (a) suits in the year under report. The number of suits filed in the courts were as follows

		1893-94 (a)	1894-95 (a)
Senior assistant agent		8	14
Gumsur Agency Munsiff		221	204
Rayagheda	Do	98	78
Parvatipur	Do	52	49
	Total	379	345

(a) These figures exclude summary suits

There was a pendency of 60 cases from last year and 285 were filed this year making a total of 345 to be disposed of. Of these 92 are still pending, 69 at Gumsur, 13 at Rayagheda, 6 at Parvatipur and 4 (of this years cases) on my file. Except at Gumsur the results may I think be regarded as satisfactory. The Gumsur Agency Munsiff has done very badly and I reported his dilatoriness to the Agent. Last year he disposed of 187 cases and had a pendency of 84. This year in spite of the fact that he was blamed for the heavy pendency he has only disposed of 135 cases and has a pendency of 69. Moreover his judgments are generally devoid of common sense and when appealed against are almost invariably reversed. Of 19 appeals preferred before me 15 have been disposed and 4 only are pending having been made within this calender year.

17. Statement-No III Hospitals. There are three Hospitals in my division one at Gumsur, one at Rayagheda and one at Bissemkatak. There is also a police Hospital at Gumsur. The following comparative Statement shows the work done in them in the last three years.

	In patients			Out patients		
	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95
Gumsur	4	29	49	7246	8012	12764
Rayagheda	71	85	122	3139	4662	6072
Bissemkatak	25	23	61	782	1134	3176

The increased attendance at all the Hospitals is satisfactory. At Gunupur the diet allotment was raised to Rs 150. A. Swaminadham pillai who had done very good work for several years at Rayaghada was transfered to the plains in June 94. He was succeeded by Thomas pillai, a 3rd class Hospital Assistant who was popular with the indigenous inhabitants but did not hit it off with Mr Unger and his Hindustani workmen. He was therefore replaced by A. Guruswamy Iyah. I am very strongly of opinion however that there should be a first class Hospital assistant at so important a place as Rayaghada. The Bissemkatak Hospital Assistant has been in charge the whole year and if he works well another year should be transfered to the plains. Bissemkatak is quite the unhealthiest place in the District

18. Vaccination - Statement No VIII.

The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 6142 as against 5200 of the previous year. The number of successful cases 5324 against 4454 of the previous year, the number of unsuccessful cases 787.. The last figure is higher than it should be and may be attributed solely to the badness of the lymph supplied. I have always taken great trouble in personally supervising vaccination and make the Taluq vaccinators always accompany me on my tours and my example is followed by the Deputy Tahsildars. Under these favourable circumstances there would have been a far larger increase in vaccination results, had it not been for the irregularity of the lymph. In one particular case, out of 103 cases vaccinated in Bissemkatak Taluq in January only 25 were successful. It is now under contemplation to open a lymph depot at Gunupur and if this is done there should be a very considerable increase in next year's results. The work of the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination Gunupur circle has been good

and I have recommended him for promotion in a seperate letter.

19. Education - Statement No IX.

Seventy Seven Schools have been working during the year as against eighty three during the previous year. The decrease is mainly in Results and Indigenous Schools, the reason assigned by the Hill School Superintendent being the reduction of the rates of Results-Grants. The number of pupils on the rolls was 1509 as against 1542 in the previous year. Government noted adversely in their order on Last-year's report the condition of education in the Vizagapatam hill tracts and remarked that "progress must depend to a great extent upon the exertions of the Assistant Agents and Deputy-Tahsildars and they must be required to pay more attention to the Schools within their local charges than they seem to have done hitherto".

I have both urged this upon the Tahsildars in my Division and have myself done my best to promote education. Of the 13 Salary Results Schools I visited 7 in addition to the Lower Secondary, Training and Girls' School at Gunupur and the Educational officers visited 50 out of 77. Seven out of the 35 Results Schools received the Results grants from 1894-95 and 10 out of the 13 Salary Results Schools. All the Salary Results Schools were examined and 31 out of the 35 Results Schools, 4 of the latter being closed. Practically all the Schools were therefore examined for grants, though only 17 received them. Government noted in their review of last-year's Administration Report that 13 Savara boys had disappeared in that year from the Lower Secondary School at Gunupur. This however was a wrong impression. As a matter of

fact two Sowrah boys attended the Gumsur Middle School either in the year 1892-93 or in the year 1893-94. 3 boys attended in 1891-92 but left the School on the ordinary exercise of events. Gumsur is a distance of some 13 miles from the Sowrah country and it is exceedingly unlikely that Sowrah boys will ever attend the School there in large numbers. On that ground I recommended the transfer last year of the Scholarship of Rs 11 per mensem to the Salary Results Schools at Jaltarn and Ragada. The transfer resulted in an attendance at Jaltarn of 5 Sowrah boys and at Ragada of 16 Khonds and the total number of aboriginal pupils in my division (2-2 Khonds, 9 Gatas and Sowrahs) has increased in the year under report from 30 to 59. In order further to increase the attendance of pupils from these races I have recommended to the Agent to grant increased

Scholarships and also to hold out an additional inducement by paying for books, slates &c and by giving a cloth to each boy. The aboriginal races consider they are doing Government a favour if they send their boys to School and they will be very slow to do so if it costs them anything. At present beyond the Scholarships of Rs 11 there is no provision for purchasing slates and books.

20. Government also remarked under the same para as I have quoted above that the "Statistics relating to trained teachers are unsatisfactory." Under instructions from the Agent I have therefore been at considerable pains to ascertain exactly how matters stand in this respect in my division. The results of my enquiries show that of the 17 Salary Results teachers employed in my division, 15 have undergone training in a Normal class.

Of these only 1 has passed both written and practical Tests and is entitled to a trained certificate. 5 have passed the written test and appeared for the practical Test last march. The result of the examination is not yet known. 5 have passed the General education Test and under the recent orders of the Director of public Instruction exempting teachers who were trained before 1890 for appearing for the Written Test, 4 are entitled to appear for the practical Test at once. Of these 2 appeared last march. The other two will be ordered to appear at the next Examination and the remaining 1 who has been trained since 1890 has been ordered to appear for the Written Test next December. The 4 remaining teachers who have been trained have been ordered to appear for the General Education Test.

Of the two teachers not trained one is no longer employed his School having been abolished and the other is so old that there seems no use in having him trained. The accompanying statement (extra no) clearly tabulates the above classification. A normal Trainning class was opened at Gunupur last January. Ten teachers are attending.

21. At the Gunupur middle School the Inspector of Schools remarked in his 1894 inspection that the teaching staff was unsatisfactory. The Head master is an untrained Matriculate and in consideration of his long Service has been ordered to obtain an untrained Teacher's certificate before December 1895. The 2nd master is now an Amin in the Singapur Estate. The Inspector recommended the appointment of a trained Matriculate. I am taking steps to make the appointment permanent and have

obtained a scholarship for the next session at Rajahmundry. The 3rd master is an old man who can not well be turned off even though he is untrained. The 4th & 5th masters have been ordered to obtain trained Teacher's certificates. The Assistant Inspector's Examination of the School in February of the year under report shows decided improvement in the progress of the School.

22. H. B. Padki my Hill School Superintendent who was energetic and intelligent has I regret to say joined the police as an Inspector. I have appointed temporarily the Acting 2nd master of the Gunupur middle School, who is a matriculate and has a good knowledge of Uriya. He took charge on December 21st and at first his work was so indifferent that I took steps to obtain another man. Latterly however I have noticed a considerable improvement and I doubt if he is not as good man as can be got.

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23. Agency - Works statement - No X

As will be seen from my description of my tours public works have occupied the chief place in the work of the division during the year under report. Minor works are under the charge of the Agency Deputy Tahsildars and they have all done good work except the Dy Tahsildar of Gunupur. The road under his charge between Kuntubanji and Gunupur presents certain difficulties owing to the black cotton nature of the soil. This is no excuse however for the exceedingly bad work of Chalapatiraz, who for a long time did nothing at all, leaving large ruts which made travelling in a bandy by night a serious danger and finally when severely censured by Mr Wolfe - Murray and myself for his

neglect did his work in such a careless manner that the last state of the road was worse than the first. Good work was done by Govindarow who became Deputy Tahsildar of Parvatipur in July, on the old Narayanapatnam road between the Agency boundary and the place where the new road begins. Two new rest-houses were built by the Deputy Tahsildars of Rayagada and Parvatipur respectively at Gudivetta and Narayanapatnam and 20 Godowns have been built in the Gunupur market.

24. The works however in which I have taken most interest are the Chollapadam Rayagada road and the new road between Nattulakela and Narayanapatnam. The work done on both these has been exceedingly satisfactory in spite of serious difficulties that have been encountered. The distance between Parvatipur and Narayanapatnam is a distance

of 28 miles, 23 of which are Agency. Between Nattulakela and Narayanapatnam a distance of 12½ miles the old bandy track crossed the Jenjavati river no less than 21 times. The traffic in grain and hides between Narayanapatnam and Parvatipur being considerable the Deputy Tahsildar of Parvatipur basing his calculations upon statements collected from the Amin and merchants estimates it at 5 0000 bandies, 8 0000 pack bullocks and 25 000 coolies and the value of the merchandize at about a lac of Rupees annually. Very great inconvenience was experienced by the river having to be crossed so frequently. A new road was therefore traced out under orders of my predecessor by Ramanujam Mudaliar, then an Agency Overseer, by which the river is crossed only once, and a sum of Rs 10,500 was allotted for

earthwork. I have always thought the trace reflected great credit on the Overseer. Owing to the difficulties of obtaining labour little over Rs 1000 was expended last year, but the balance of the grant was reallotted at the commencement of the present Fasli. Great difficulties have been experienced. One Overseer has died and two have had to resign the appointment owing to ill-health. A terror of the deathly malarious nature of the Narayanapatnam Thanneah has made it impossible to get contractors, and very difficult to get coolies. By personal efforts however I have pushed on the work. I visited the road 5 times during the year under report - and up to date Rs 7500 has been actually expended — this figure does not represent all work done as some work completed has still to be paid for — and the earth-work of the road will almost certainly be completed within the present month, up to the close of which the grant being Estate funds runs. Both Mr Conn Senior, at present acting as L. F. Supervisor and Mr Conn junior, who is still working on the road, have done excellently and deserve great credit for carrying on the work

in spite of the climatic difficulties. I have now applied to the Agent to obtain Rs 9000 from the Board for construction of masonry works during the year 1895-96 and I hope the road will be completed by the close of next Fasli. In many places the soil is so good that it is hardly necessary to metal it.

25. Even more satisfactory is the progress that has been made during the year under report upon the Rayaghada Chollapadam road, a section, 15 miles in length, of the road between Parvatipur and the Central Provinces, over which a very heavy traffic passes. A sum of Rs 70,020 was sanctioned by Government on the proposal of Mr Willock in 1891 and work was commenced in the official year 1891-92, on the understanding that the road would be completed within 3 years. The difficulties of obtaining labour were however so great that in the year 1891-92 for which Rs 10000 was sanctioned only Rs 926-2-1 were expended and in August 1894, by which time the work should properly

have been nearly completed, only Rs 7407-14-6 had been expended on actual road way, while the Establishment and sundry charges up to that date amounted to Rs 7 875-0-1. Of this total expenditure of Rs 15 445-14-1, Rs 2188-8-10 was expended during the official year under report. Dr Willock having observed presumably the enormous proportion that existed between Establishment-charges and work turned out proposed in January 1894 to place the road work under the Sub-Engineer whom the Board appointed to construct a bridge over the Rayaghada river and to do away with a Special overseer. I noted however in my last year's report that the proposal had so far resulted in little or no work being done on the road, and after trying it up to August without finding satisfactory progress being made, I proposed to the Agent to entrust the work of Earth-work, Gravelling and metalling to a Special overseer and leave Dr Unger the Sub-Engineer to construct the masonry works, for which his professional skill rendered him more competent, owing mainly to the excellence of the overseer C. Kumaraswamy whom I was fortunate enough to select, my proposal has been most successful. I obtained from the Jeypore Estate through the Agent of Rs 17 703 in addition to my Budget-Government-Grant of Rs 5000 and allotted the worst part of the road for immediate completion to the overseer, in order that traffic might be rendered possible throughout the whole of the year. This amount is at the date of writing almost fully expended and certainly will be by June 30, up to which date the Jeypore Estate Grants run, and the road is throughout passable for traffic at all times of the year. 6 miles and 5 Furlongs out of 15 have been completed, over Rs 12 000 having been spent on Roadway during the year under report and Rs 6381 has up to date been spent on masonry works. The latter item is a disappointment to me as I expected to spend Rs 11468, but

Mr Unger's work has not been very satisfactory since January and the completion of one important bridge which would otherwise have been ready, was delayed by piers being carried away by an unexpectedly violent rise of the Godda. The actual loss was trivial - Rs 3000 or so — but it necessitated changing the plan of the Bridge and considerably delayed its completion. With the exception of this Bridge all the important masonry works will be completed by June 30. There remain the expenditure of about — Rs 20000 between September 1894 and June 1895 will have been accomplished with the expenditure on contingencies and Establishment charges of only about Rs 3000, a very marked improvement on the experience of previous years. I have already asked the Agent to obtain from the Court of Wards and Government a fresh allotment of Rs 20000 and if this is granted I think there is every reason to hope that the road may be completed by December 1896. The matter of the allotment is still under consideration, the Board having made a reference on various points to which I have had to defer my reply till after again visiting Rajaghada.

26. In addition to the public works under my supervision a bridge has been in process of construction over the Rajaghada river. Mr Unger the Sub-Engineer in charge deals directly with the Agent, but I have given him such assistance as was possible in the matter of boundies and coolies. Up to a certain point the Bridge work progressed well and there is no doubt that Mr Unger is a good workman and a resourceful capable man. Of the 2 masonry abutments and 4 piers that have to be constructed 2 abutments and 2 piers are completed and 1 pier has been commenced. The work appears very good. Mr Unger however has not a manner or bearing calculated to assist him in employing labour and this has considerably increased the ordinary difficulties in this respect. On the ground of ill-health he resigned in May and I doubt the bridge being completed till the cold weather of next year.

27. Wild Animals Statement-No XV. The number of wild animals killed according to the skins presented for rewards during the year was 2 tigers, 64 panthers, 11 bears, against 1 tiger, 50 panthers, and 12 bears during the previous year. One panther crawling under the camp cot of Mr Stuart the Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was sleeping in the verandah of the Kovatigeri a Bungalow, made a spring at a hound tied to the end of the cot. The effect was to precipitate Mr Stuart and his cot into the air and this so frightened the panther that he ran away, not however without leaving his mark in the neck of the hound. The rewards paid during the year amounted to Rs 1184 as against Rs 942-8-0 in the previous year. The loss of human life was 23 as against 20. A man-eater is reported to be lurking about in Bisenkatak Taluq. Fifty-eight cattle were destroyed by wild animals.

28. Taluk officers and establishments.

During the year under report I inspected all the Taluq Offices and Sub-Treasuries.

D. Parasuramaiah the Bisenkatak Sy Tahsildar was granted 6 months Furlough and was relieved by G. C. Patro. The latter however being appointed to a Gunjam Sy Tahsildarship after 2 months; Parasuramaiah's furlough was commuted into privilege leave and he returned to duty. His work has been very satisfactory. He has been in Bisenkatak since December 1890 and I know of no man better fitted for his particular post. In consideration of the very malarious nature of the climate his predecessor died within a year of appointment - I asked the Agent to recommend him for exemption from passing the Special test examinations so that he might draw Rs 120, the full pay of his appointment. The Agent replied that he would recommend him at the time of submitting the Agency-Administration Report. Jagannadharao has made some good enlistments and T. Govindarow has done excellent work in the Agency part of his Taluq (Parvatipuram

As I have before stated Chalapatirao's work has been in all ways most unsatisfactory. My Agency Head clerk P. V. Suryanarayanarow has given me invaluable assistance in the matter of Schools, Vaccination and public Works.

29. The somewhat exaggerated length of this report is due to my desire - owing to the great interest I have taken in this Division - to place fully on record my opinions on the different subjects reviewed, in case I do not have an opportunity of doing so again.

I have &c

(Signed) E. L. Thornton

Ag Senior asst Agent

(True copy)

[illegible]

[illegible] Ag Agent to the Governor

[illegible]

In a letter from the Agent
to the Commr Vizagapatam
No: 944 dated 23rd August
1895.

CHIEF SECRETARY
28 AUG 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Two.
Enclosure No: ~~One~~.

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Enclosures 5

Special Assistant Agent's Office
Vizagapatam District
Camp Koraput
Dated 22nd May 1895

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From
The Special Assistant Agent
Vizagapatam District

To
The Agent to the Governor
Vizagapatam District

Sir

I have the honor to submit my report on the Administration of this division for the official year 1894-95

2 The usual statements prescribed in Government Order No: 648 dated 1st April 1892 are enclosed.

3 Statement No. I

Mr W. W. Phillips was in charge of the

the Division from the commencement of the year up to 4th December 1894, when he handed over charge to M R Ry V. Jagannadharao Pantulu garu, Huzur Deputy Collector and proceeded to England on 3 months' privilege leave.

Mr Jagannadharao Pantulu was in charge of the Division up to the 17th December when I took charge from him. I had to remain in charge of the Division until the end of the year as Mr Phillips's privilege leave was subsequently commuted to 9 months' leave on medical certificate.

4 Statement No. II

At the beginning of the year my predecessor was on tour in the Koraput and Jeypore talukas. The

(38)

The chief places visited in this tour were Jeypore, Kanigedda, Borigumma, Kotpad and Chokavada. At the last place he met the Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories on his request. They both settled the boundary dispute between Jeypore and Bastar, the disputed villages being Dhampunji and Chokavada under Bastar and Chanduli Deora and Angaon under Jeypore.

A copy of the Proceedings issued by them was sent to you with this office letter F. D. No. 267 dated 29th April 1894.

5. The next tour made by him was in the Padwa Taluk. He left Koraput on the 19th April and returned to head quarters

on

on the 20th May 1894. The chief places visited by him during this tour were Naudapur, Kolladi, Padwa, Araku, Wondragedda, Padera, Kukumpeta, Kilogada, Sujankota, Kandiput and Paliha. He inspected the Saluq office and Sub Treasury at Padwa and almost all the roads in that Saluk.

6. The next long tour made by him was into the Malkanagiri Saluk via Kechala, Gunnaipada and Kondakamberu. He left Koraput on the 1st June and returned to head quarters via Jeypore on the 10th July 1894. During this tour the chief places visited by him were Gunnaipada, Anakadelli, Ranginigooda, Konda-Kamberu, Balamela, Korukonda, Poornapani, Pangam and Govindapalli. He inspected the Saluk office and Sub Treasury at Malkanagiri. He remained at head quarters for 5 days and left Koraput on the 16th July for Vizagapatam where he arrived on the 23d July 1894 to spend the monsoon. On his way he inspected the Saluk Treasury and Sub jail at Pottangi.

He remained at Vizagapatam till the 7th October 1894 when he left for his head quarters which he joined on the 14th idem.

7. After conducting the special Test examinations he left Koraput on the 24th October intending to make a tour in the Malkanagiri Saluk through Jeypore Taluk; but after proceeding as far as Kollar where

where he fell ill he was obliged to return to Koraput which was on the 6th November.

After remaining here for 10 days he proceeded to Waltair intending to take leave on medical certificate which he accordingly did and left for England on the 3d December 1894.

8. After assuming charge of the office on the 17th December 1894 I remained at Waltair for about a week. On the 23d December I left for Vizianagram where I spent the christamas holidays.

9. I left Vizianagram on the 5th of January 1895 and arrived at head quarters on the 13th idem. On my way I inspected the Taluk Treasury

Treasury and Sub jail at Pottangi.

10. I then went to Jeypore, remained there for 3 days and returned to Koraput.

11. The Agent on his hill tour arrived here on the 8th February 1895 and after remaining here on the 9th he left for Jeypore on the 10th.

12. The next tour I made was in the Koraput Taluk. I left Koraput on the 15th February and returned on the 27th idem.

During this tour the most important places visited by me were Kondar, Lakshmipur and Kakkirigummah. I inspected the schools at Kakkirigummah and Lakshmipur and the new bungalow at Kakkirigummah. I also inspected the Koraput-Lakshmipur road which was made

made for a distance of about 2 1/4 miles from Koraput.

13 On the 13th March I left for Pottangi to meet the Agent. I remained there till the 17th when I left for Koraput to conduct the opium sales which were held on the 20th March 1895.

14. I then made a short tour in the Jeypore Taluk and returned to Jeypore on the 31st March 95.

15. During the year under report my predecessor spent 125 days in camp and I spent 53 days making a total of 178 days; 96 days were spent at Vizagapatam and 81 days in head quarters. The remaining 10 days were spent by Mr Phillips on his way down preparatory to taking leave. During these 178 days spent in camp my predecessor and myself made 164 marches and travelled 1353 miles.

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16. A map shewing the places visited during the year marked with blue pencil is herewith sent. 668

17. Statement No. III. Season and Rainfall.

Season was favourable; the rainfall during the year under report was plentiful and slightly exceeded the average of previous years in some Taluks. The crops yielded well; prices were normal throughout the year.

18. Statement No. IV - Public health

Public health was satisfactory. No cases of cholera or small pox were reported.

19. Statement No. V. Law Justice and Police

Mr P.B. Thomas, the Assistant Superintendent of Police was in charge of the district from the commencement of the year till the 24th of July 1894 when Mr L.J. Lindsay returned from leave and

was

was in charge of the district till the 11th March 1895 when he went on furlough. From the 12th March till the end of the year Mr Thomas was in charge.

20. There was on the whole an increase in the criminal work during the year under report. The total number of cases filed in my Court and in the courts of the Taluk Magistrates was 787 against 718 of the previous year

There was, however, a decrease of 31, 9 and 15 in the Jeypore, Nowrangapur and Padwa talukas respectively. The increase in the number of cases was 69 or 9.61 per cent and the increase in the number of persons was 127 or 9.8 per cent. This is not unsatisfactory as the increase is chiefly in the Nowrangapur Taluk where the decrease in the previous year was abnormal vide para 17 of last years report.

21. Statement No. VI - Civil -

The number of suits filed in my court and in the Agency Munsiffs courts are as follows:-

Courts	1894-95	1893-94
Special Assistant Agent's court	25	10
Pottangi	47	8
Padwa	0	16
Koraput	49	37
Jeypore	143	95
Nowrangapur	15	32
Malkanagiri	28	4
	307	202

22. There was an increase of 105 cases on the whole. The increase is chiefly in Pottangi, Koraput and Malkanagiri Taluks. In the former two talukas the increase is due to some suits of the Golugonda Taluk

Salath being transferred for disposal as the parties thereof belong to this division. The increase in Pottangi is also due to there having been no munsiff in Padwa. I can offer no explanation for the increase in the latter two talaks.

23. 9 suits were filed under Act VIII of 1865 during the year whereas there were two cases in the previous year. The pendency in the Jeypore Munsiff's Court was the heaviest but was not very heavy considering the number of cases for disposal. During the year under report no appeals were filed in my court whereas there were 2 in the previous year.

24. Statement No. VII – Hospitals

There are 3 hospitals in this division – one at Koraput, one at Nowrangapur and the other at Jeypore.—

The one at Koraput is a Police hospital and is under the control of the Superintendent of Police; the hospital at Jeypore is called the Jubilee Dispensary. It was a thatched building and was opened on the 17th February 1887. The number of patients treated there was 6970 against 5665 in the previous year. All these are out-patients. The new tiled building sanctioned for this hospital in Government Order dated 22nd February 89, No. 451 is in course of construction.

25. The hospital at Nowrangapur is a Government one and was opened on the 13th January 1890. The number of patients treated there was 4058 against 3211 in the previous year. Of these 55 were in-patients.

26. The proposal to establish a dispensary at Malkanagiri was referred to the Surgeon-General for his opinion vide para 4 of Government Order dated 4th September 1894 No. 2150. The Surgeon-General having stated that it is desirable to open one at Malkanagiri, the Madras Government has issued an order No: 819 dated 20th April 1895 to the effect that the necessary provision for a dispensary should be entered in the Budget for 1896-97. A copy of this order has since been received by me vide your endorsement R.C. No: 647 dated 7th May 1895.

27. Statement No. VIII - Vaccination.

A detailed report on vaccination has been submitted separately. The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 6617 against 8415 in the previous year.

28. The number of successful cases was 5846 against 7529 in the previous year.

29. The cost of vaccine establishment during the year was Rs 217-11-0. The average cost of each successful case was therefore 5 as 11 pies.

30. Statement No. IX - Education.

A detailed report on education has been submitted separately. Statement No. IX gives the necessary information about schools in the division. The progress of education is not satisfactory. The increase in the number of schools is due to the 3 salary grants Schools which were temporarily closed last

last year being reopened.

The Kotpad and Jeypore Schools produced satisfactory results. Of the two matriculates appointed last year as Head and 2nd. Masters of the Jeypore School one died and the other was appointed Revenue Inspector in the Palaconda agency.

A Semi B.A and a matriculate have since been appointed as Head and 3rd Masters respectively.

31. The three schools at Dasamanta-pur, Kakkirigumma and Lakshmipur in the Koraput Taluk have been Temporarily transferred to the charge of the Gunupur Hill Schools' Superintendent and they are being supervised by him.

32. The Normal class at Jeypore which was opened in January 1892 was transferred to Gunupur in January 1895 as all the teachers in the division have undergone training.

33 All the trained teachers in the division have been ordered to appear for the practical test for trained teachers certificates to be held in 1895. The Hill Schools Superintendent, Jeypore Division, says that reports have been received from some that they have applied for the examination.

34. The examination for results grants was conducted by M.R.Ry Sh. Bhagavanlu Pantula Garu, B.A. Sub Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vizagapatam Range.

35. A Sum of Rs 500 was sanctioned for petty construction and repairs

to School buildings and it was duly spent

36. Statement No X - Agency Works -

The original budget allotment Sanctioned for this division was Rs 31705. Subsequently a Sum of Rs 609-4-0 was Sanctioned making a total allotment of Rs 32314-4-0. Of this a Sum of Rs 31514-4-0 was spent and the remaining amount of Rs 800 was transferred to the new Sub jail building at Koraput

A detailed report has been Submitted on the agency works

37. Four new rest houses were Sanctioned at Mathupada, Harada-put, Kakkirigumma and Damriput. All of these have been almost completed.

38. Statement No XI - Sanitation -

Under the head of Sanitation Sums

Sums of Rs 1000, 750 and 500 were Sanctioned for Koraput, Jeypore and Nowrangapur respectively. They were fully utilized during the year. The necessary works of Sanitation were executed.

39. Special funds.

The only special fund in the division is the pound funds. At the beginning of the year there were 27 public pounds and one private pound. These continued throughout the year. No new pounds were Sanctioned during the year. The public pounds are under the control of the Taluk officers and the private pound under that of the person who constructed it. The owner of the private pound which is at Sujankota has applied at the end of the year for the abolition of the pound

The

The abolition was recommended by me in my detailed report on the special needs.

40. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs 772-11-3 and the expenditure on account of commission and feeding charges was Rs 317-5-3. The saving credited to Government was Rs 455-6-0

41. An amount of Rs 207-14-0 was sanctioned for repairs to cattle pounds and it was duly spent.

42. Statement No. XII - Abkary Revenue -

The Pottangi and Koraput Taluks and a portion of the Padwa Taluk were rented to Gyada Gopanna Patnaik for Rs 8691 while the Taluks of Jeypore, Nowrangapur and Malkanagiri and

and the Padwa portion of the Padwa Taluk continued under the direct management of Government. 228

43. In the rented Taluks there were 425 shops and 424 stills; in the Amani Taluks there were 579 shops and 544 stills. The decrease in the number of shops is due to the fact that strict orders were issued restricting the opening of new shops and directing the diminution of the existing shops.

The reduction in the number of shops has been accompanied by an increase in the rents.

44. The demands of the Amani Taluks for 1894-95 was Rs 2987-0. This amount was entirely collected.

45

45. During the year under report 44 persons were prosecuted under the Abkary Act; of whom 28 were convicted and the rest discharged.

46. No licenses were granted for the retail vend of foreign liquor.

47. Statement No. XIII - Opium.

During the year under report the exclusive privilege of supplying opium to the vendors was leased out to Hemaraj Ramlal Sahucar. The number of shops sold by auction was 62 with a demand of Rs 16685 and the number of shops given on fixed fees was 4 with a demand of Rs 110. The total demand was therefore Rs 16795. Of this a Sum of Rs 16763-12-0 was collected leaving

leaving a balance of Rs 31-4-0. This is due from the Kodapalli licensee who is reported to be dead. On receipt of further report from the Padwa Deputy Tahsildar — recommendation will be made, if necessary, for remission of the amount.

48. Throughout the division opium was sold by the renter at 3 tolas a rupee to the licensed vendors and retailed by them at 2½ tolas per rupee.

49. Three persons were prosecuted under the opium Act of whom 2 were convicted and the other discharged.

50. Statement No. XIV - Land Revenue-

The only land revenue in the division is that on the Government lands at Koraput. The remaining sources

sources of revenue are abkary and opium. The total demand under these two heads was Rs 55362, collections Rs 55330-12-4 and balance Rs 31-4-4. This is the balance referred to in para 47 supra. Collections under the head of Stamps during the year were Rs 9045-2-9.

57. Statement No. XV. Wild animals.

The number of wild animals killed according to the skins presented for rewards was 23 tigers, 90 panthers and 12 bears against 25, 71 and 17 respectively in the previous year. The rewards paid during the year amounted to Rs 3944 against Rs 4110 in the previous year.

The power of granting rewards is vested in the Special Assistant Agent and the Deputy Tahsildar of Malkhanagiri is specially authorized to grant rewards himself for animals killed in his taluk.

52. The loss of human life during the year was 113 against 122 in the previous year.

53. The Gentuli Kunti man-eater for the destruction of which a special reward of Rs 400 was sanctioned in Government Order No: 3417 dated 1st September 1894 was at large during the year. It has since been destroyed by Mr Taylor with a body of beaters.

54. Boundary disputes.

During the year under report the boundary dispute between Dhanupunji and Chokanada

under

under Bastar and Chandali Deora and Amgaon under Jeypore has been settled by the Political Agent Chhattisgarh Feudatories and my predecessor.

55. Elephants

Of the three elephants kept for my use, Surat Zamal died during the year under report of tumours from which it had been ill for the last nearly 2 years. The remaining two elephants were well the whole time and were used on all the tours.

The total expenditure incurred on their account during the year was Rs 785-5-6 and receipts none.

56. Taluk officers and Establishment

During the year under report all the Taluk offices and Sub-treasuries were inspected except the office and Sub-treasury at Nowrangapur.

The Deputy Tahsildar of Pottangi was on privilege leave for 3 months and during his absence S. Audinarayana Naidu permanent 3rd clerk of my office was appointed to act for him.

The Deputy Tahsildar of Nowrangapur was also on privilege leave for 3 months and during his absence M. R. Ry V. Suryanarayana Patnaik was appointed to act for him. After the cessation of this acting appointment at Nowrangapur Suryanarayana Patnaik was appointed Sub pro tem Deputy Tahsildar at Padwa. Subsequently as the permanent Deputy Tahsildar of Gunupur was appointed — permanent

permanent Deputy Collector, M.R.Ry
D. Chelapatirao Pantulu was
confirmed as Deputy Tahsildar
at Gunapur. M.R.Ry T. Audinarayana
Swamy Naidu permanent Deputy
Tahsildar of Nowrangapur was
appointed to act as Deputy
Tahsildar at Koraput and
M.R.Ry V. Suryanarayana Patnaik
was appointed to act as Deputy
Tahsildar at Nowrangapur.
M.R.Ry G. Mahadevam Pantulu
permanent Head Clerk of my office
was appointed Sub protem Deputy
Tahsildar at Padwa and
S. Audinarayana Naidu was
appointed Sub protem Head clerk
of my office.

I have &c
Signed R. A. Graham
Special Assistant Agent

True Copy/

Agent to the Governor

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

In a letter from the Agent to the Governor Vizagapatam to the Chief Secretary to Government No. 944 dated 23 August 1895.

CHIEF SECRETARY
28 AUG 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Enclosure No. Three,

1895
Judl. Depmt.
7
4114

Dis No 523

Head Assistant Agents Office
Narsapatam.
16th June 1895

768

From

M. R Ry.
K. Narasimha Rao Pantulu Garu
Temporary Deputy Collector in charge
of Head Assistant Agents Division
Narsapatam.

To

R. Morris Esquire,
Ag. Agent to the Governor,
Vizagapatam.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit my report on the administration of Agency tracts of the Head Assistant Agents Division for 1894-95 together with the statements prescribed in G. O No 648 dated 1st April 1892.

2 The Agency portion of this Division consists of parts of the Golugonda and Viravilli Talugs. Mr E. B. Elwin was in charge of the Division from the Commencement of the year until 27th May 1894 and again from 29th August 1894 to 31st March 1895. I was in charge in the interval from 28th May 1894 to 28th August 1894 when Mr Elwin was absent on privilege leave. Mr Elwin sent a note on tours made by him in this Division, which is herewith submitted.

3 Tours. During the 9 months he was in charge

of

of the Division Mr. Elwin spent 43 days in the Agency tracts of the Golugonda Taluq. He visited the Viravilli Agency in April last. The minimum tour prescribed i.e 42 days was done by him. I did not visit the Agency tracts as a Divisional officer, as I had only a few days before I took over charge of the Division toured in the Golugonda hills as Tahsildar.

4 Season and Rainfall. The season was very favourable. There were no reports of outbreak of small-pox or any other diseases. Rain was plentiful. It was not registered in any station.

5 Criminal justice. The Total number of cases filed in the Sub-Divisional Magistrate's Court and in the Taluq Magistrates' Courts was 57 against 52 in the previous year. There was slight increase in the number, but the cases were not of any importance except one in which the Chintapilli Police Station House officer charged a hill Mala trader before me with having offered a bribe of Rs 179 to screen him from punishment for house breaking and theft. The accused pleaded that he was tortured by the Head Constable and Constables to give up jewels and that the money alleged to have been offered as bribe was that taken from his house. 3 witnesses supported him. The charge made by the Police was proved false and the acused was acquitted. Mr. Elwin has also remarked in his

Note

Note that he received a complaint from the villagers of Lammasingi and adjacent villages that the Chintapilli Police constables were in the habit of seizing their vegetables and other provisions.

6 Civil Justice. The number of suits filed in the Head Assistant Agent's Court and the Agency Munsiff's Court of Golugonda are as follows:—

	1893-94	1894-95
H. A. Agent's Court	3	5
Golugonda Munsiff's Court	35	38
Total	38	43

The slight increase calls for no remarks. There were no suits pending in the Head Assistant's Court at the end of the official year. There were only 7 suits pending in the Golugonda Munsiff's Court. Two have since been disposed of. Of the remaining 5 suits, one was kept pending the decision of the Agent in an appeal suit connected with it and one for non-payment of process fees and the 3 others were filed only during the last quarter.

7 Hospitals. There are none in the Agency tracts of the Division. The Police constables of Chintapilli were treated in the Local Fund Hospital at Narsipatam during the year.

8 Vaccination. One second class Vaccinator worked throughout the year. The number of cases vaccinated was 645 against 536 in the previous year. Of these cases, 516 were successful. Mr. Elwin took the vaccinator with him into the hills and personally supervised the vaccination. This is

the

the cause of the increase.

9 Agency schools. There were two schools at the beginning of the year at Koyyur and Lammasingi in the Golugonda Talug. Another school was sanctioned in the year by Government for Ghantavari Kottagudem in the same Talug. This new school was transferred to Gemili in the Viravilli Talug as the inhabitants of that place were more in want of it. The school buildings at Koyyur and Lamma-singi were repaired during the year. The Gemili school was located in a private building. The number of boys on the rolls on 31st March 1895 were 91 against 40 in the previous year. This shows that the schools are in a flourishing condition. Mr Elwin and the Educational officers Examined the schools.

10 Agency works. A sum of Rs 5102 was sanctioned for the Construction and repair of Agency works in the Division and was completely spent within the year. The three new works noted in the margin were undertaken during the year and completed. The other works were of the usual description.

11 Sanitation. An Establishment of 4 sweepers was newly sanctioned by the Agent for Kristna-devipeta and Laksmipuram at a cost of Rs 192. The Establishment was engaged in sweeping the

+1 Construction of a track from the western side of Boddery to the Market place at Lakshmipuram	Rs. 550-4-0
2 Rest House at Koyyur	330-8-0
3 Shed at Kondasanta	50-4-0
	930-8-0

the streets and the weekly market and removing the prickly pear. It worked on the whole satisfactorily

12 Abkari. The Abkari farms of the Golugonda and Veeravilli Agencies were managed under Amani System in the year under report, while that of the former had been under rented system before. The number of shops opened during the year was 15 against 17 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the abolition of the shops at Masampalli and Chintapalli in the Golugonda Talug in the year under report. The rent of all the shops was Rs 2409 against Rs 1216 in the previous year. The whole of the rent was collected within the official year. No complaints were received against the shop-keepers or the liquor.

13 Opium. During the year under report the business of supplying opium to the shop-keepers was undertaken by a rentor to whom the Agency opium farm was leased out. The shop-keepers purchased the drug at 3 tolas per rupee and retailed it to the public at 2½ tolas. There were 17 shops at the beginning of the year and the same worked during the year. Of these 17 shops one was given on free license, 9 were sold by public auction and 7 leased out on payment of fixed fees. The total demand realized from these shops was Rs 2169 against

Rs

Rs 2038 of the previous year. The demand was fully collected within the Year. There were no complaints against the shop keepers or the drug.

14 Muttas. There are 10 muttahs in the Golugonda Agency, 5 of which were under direct management of Government during the year Lammasingi Pata Vidhi, Koyyur and Chittempadu Bandewalsa muttahs were resumed by Government in the previous years under marginally noted orders. Gudem Kotta Vidhi was brought under management for the first time during the year owing to the minority of the Ex muttahdar – Sobhildoras son. Lammasingi Kotta Vidhi muttadar – Chinnayya Padal resigned his muttah and died subsequently on 15th October 1894. This mutta was also brought under Government management during the year pending disposal of the claims of the heirs to the muttah

G.O Nos 3080 18-11-86
" 910 2-5-93

(ii) The muttadar of Lolugedda – Jaggi Sanyasi Dhora resigned his mutta in 1894 declining to live in his mutta villages. His heirs applied for the muttah. Sanyasi dhora later on agreed to live in it and requested to be reinstated. This matter has also not yet been decided.

(iii) The other muttahs. Gudem Pata Vidhi, Dharakonda, Antada and Makaram are

are continued under their respective Muttadars without any disturbance

IV The Agent having in his Proceedings No 5697 dated 24th November 1894 directed the introduction of the settlement rates in the Lammasingi Pata Vidhi, Chittempada, Bandewalsa and Koyyur muttahs, steps are being taken for the purpose. The Establishment sanctioned for these muttahs consists of a head peon on Rs 15 for Lammasingi and a Munsiff on Rs 15 and two peons on Rs 5 each for Koyyur, and Karamanand Munsiff on Rs 6 and Rs 5 respectively for Chittempadu Bandewalsa. As no Competent men could be procured for the hills for these salaries, it was found necessary to depute a Revenue Inspector from the ordinary portion of the Taluq to measure the lands and to supervise the work done by the Establishment. The Revenue Inspector had to go on sick leave from malarious fever without finishing the work, and his work in the plains had to be done extra by another Revenue Inspector. It is these and similar difficulties and the enormous increase of the Agency work in the Taluq Office, which have led Mr Elwin to apply for an agency Revenue Inspector and an agency clerk for the Golugonda Taluq.

15 Demand, Collection and Balance.

Statement No XIV gives details of Agency Revenue from all sources. The total demand for the year under report was Rs 27,125-15-4 including an arrear of Rs 2 883. Of this, Rs 26,589-4-4 were collected and Rs 236-7-5 written off the accounts. The remainder Rs 300-3-3 has been covered by processes and will be collected shortly.

16 Wild animals - 37 wild beasts were killed during the year, of which 6 were tigers, 30 cheetahs and 1 bear. The amount of rewards paid for their destruction was Rs 1077. One person was killed by a wild beast during the year against 8 in the previous year. The man-eating tiger which was reported to have been at Pedavalsa for which a special reward was offered in the District Gazette is said to have been killed in the Madgole hills as observed by Mr. Elwin

17 Public health. The general condition of the people was satisfactory.

I have &c.

(Signed) K. Narasimharow

Temporary Dy. Collector in charge.

(True Copy)

DV Ag Agent to the Governor

Notes on hill tours in the Head Assistant Agent's Division for 1894-95.

800

During the 9 months I was in charge of the Division, I spent 43 days in the Agency tracts of Golugonda Taluq. I was prevented from visiting Viravilli Agency by pressure of other work, but I have done this subsequently in April.

2 My first tour lasted 11 days. I ascended Lammasinghi Ghat, toured round through Chintapalli, Gudem, Pedavalsa and Kozyur, and returned by Krishnadevipet. The chief object of my tour was to report on the Lammasinghi Ghat and the track from Lammasinghi to Gudem. I had the distances measured in miles and furlongs and reported in some detail. I interviewed the muttadars of Peddavalsa, Sharakonda and Antada, and the minor muttadar of Gudem. At Kozyur I settled a number of disputes that had arisen since I last visited this Government muttah. I took the Vaccinator with me on my tour and made him vaccinate as many cases as possible. I examined arrack and opium shops at the various places. I found that these shops are often left in charge of any one handy, while the real shop keeper goes off

to

the plains. I have insisted on the shop-keeper giving over charge in writing in such cases according to the rules. The man eating tiger at Peddavalsa, on whose head a special reward was placed, has not appeared since the announcement of the reward in the District Gazette; but he is said to have been killed in the Madgole hills.

3 My next tour in the hills, lasting 12 days was in connection with the demarcation of the Eastern boundary of Sinivaram Agency Revenue. I first began at the base of the hills near Loosingi and then started from the top near Sinivaram. After demarcating and clearing a line for about half the distance, I was obliged to return to the plains to do more important work and have not since been able to continue the line. It is not of much importance, as the line runs through uninhabited dense jungles which are not likely to be encroached on by any one. As however an ascent of over 3000 feet is made within 8 miles, and as many hills have to be ascended and descended en route, I found the work about the hardest I had ever taken up.

4 My third tour, lasting 21 days was in connection with Forest settlement work. It is proposed to reserve a large tract of Agency hills beyond the Bodderu river, and I accompanied the District Forest officer on his tour of selection. We then perambulated the southern boundaries of Sharakonda and Bonthi Agency reserves, from Kondasanka to Koyyur. We found that there are large numbers of villages within these reserves and it is a difficult question to know how to deal with them, especially as muttadars' rights are involved as well as those of the actual occupants of the villages. We had not time to deal with them in detail on this occasion, as the Jamabandi of 2 Taluqs in the plains was awaiting my return.

5. In accordance with the Agent's request, I prepared proposals for the entertainment of an Agency Revenue Inspector and the revision of muttah establishments. There are now 5 muttahs under Government management and it is impossible for the Tahsildar at Narsapatam to look after them properly. A visit to the hills means certain fever for the Tahsildar and such of his establishment as he may take with him. As the establishment of Golugonda Taluq office is

about

about the smallest in any Taluq in the Presidency and keeps things going only by working day and night at many seasons and scarcely ever taking a holiday, a visit to the hills and consequent illness mean derangement of the whole office. For these reasons I think we should have a Revenue Inspector at Chintapalli and an Agency clerk at Narsapatam in the Taluq office. The expense of the Revenue Inspector can be met from surplus Muttah funds. I believe the Agent is still corresponding with Government on the subject

6 The general condition of the hills was one of peace and quietness. The only complaint received was one made by the villagers of Lammasinghi and adjacent villages, who allege that the Chintapalli Constables are in the habit of seizing their vegetables and other provisions without paying for them. The Superintendent of Police has informed me that he has issued severe warnings to his subordinates in this matter.

7 The Agent has directed that the rents payable by the various villages in the 3 Muttahs resumed by Government are to be revised, a more equitable arrangement being made than now exists. I have been getting information regarding the villages and am having the fields roughly measured under the supervision of Mr. K. Narasimharow Pantulu, late Gudem Tahsildar and now Temporary Deputy Collector in charge, who takes great interest in Agency work. The villagers themselves wish for revision, as at present large villages often pay less rent than small ones. Care will have to be taken in fixing and introducing the new rates, the villagers being taken into Consultation on the subject.

8 The last point to be noticed is that the Ex Muttadar of Gudem, Sobil Dora, is now residing at Narsipatam. He appears to be resigned to his lot and is getting down his family or part of it from the hills. I have impressed on him the importance of getting his sons educated, especially the present minor Muttadar.

(Signed) E. B. Elwin
Ag Principal Asstt. Agent

Vizianagaram
8th June 1895

(True Copy)
(Signed) K. Narasimharow
Temporary Deputy Collector in Charge.

(True Copy)

For Ag Agent to the Governor

In a letter from the Agent to the Governor Vizagapatam Dis No 944 dated 23 August 1895

CHIEF SECRETARY
28. AUG. 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Enclosure Five

1895
Judl Dept.
No. 5
4114.

79½

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

In a letter from the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam to the Chief Secretary to Government, Dis. No. 944 dated 23 August 18[illegible]

CHIEF SECRETARY
28 AUG 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

ENCLOSURE No. ~~Three~~ Four

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Office

1. Agent to the G

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No. Ag. Agent to the Governor

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In a letter from the Agent to the G... Vizagapatam to the Chief Secretary to Government No 944 dated 23 August 1895

CHIEF SECRETARY
28 AUG. 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Vizagapatam
Agency Report

ENCLOSURE No. Six

Statement I to XV with the exception of XIV

with the Exception of No 4 & not 14.

No 4 not here & No 14 removed

I.—*Statement showing changes in the Administrative staff during the year* 1894-95 *in the District of Vizagapatam*

Office.	Name of Officer.	Period during which in charge. From	To	Whether the charge was in addition to other duty.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agent to the Governor ...	F. D. A'O Wolfe Murray Esqr.	1st April 1894	31st March 1895	
2. Principal Assistant Agent ...	E. Scott Esquire	1st April 1894	3rd November 1894	
	M. R. R. Rai Bahadur V. Jagannatharow Pantulu Garu	4th November 94	30th November 1894	
	R. Morris Esquire	1st December 1894	31st March 1895	
3. Senior do. ...	E. L. Thornton Esquire	1st April 1894	31st March 1895	
4. Special do. ...	W. W. Phillips Esquire	1st April 1894	3rd December 1894	
	M. R. Ry V. Jagannatha Rao Pantulu Garu Rai Bahadur	4th December 1894	16th December 1894	In addition to other duty.
	R. A. Graham Esquire	17th December 1894	31st March 1895	
5. Head do. ...	E. B. Elwin Esquire	1st April 1894	27th May 1894	
	M. R. Ry K. Narsimharow Pantulu Garu	28th May 1894	28th August 1894	
	E. B. Elwin Esquire	29th August 1894	31st March 1895	
6. Assistant Agent	Rai Bahadur V. Jagannatha Rao Pantulu Garu	1st April 1894	3rd November 1894	
	M. R. Ry K. Narsimharow Pantulu Garu	4th November 1894	30th November 1894	
	Rai Bahadur V. Jagannatha row Pantulu Garu	1st December 1894	31st March 1895	

Vizagapatam
Secretariat Office
28 August 1895

for Ag. Agent to the Governor

2

II.—Statement of tours by the Agent and his Assistants.

Name of Officer.	Number of tour.	Dates for each tour. From	Dates for each tour. To	Period spent on each tour.	Locality in which tour made.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Agent to the Governor ...	1	7th July 1894	10th July 1894	4	Srungavarapukota agency	
	2	16th November 1894	30th November 1894	15	Rayagada, Bissamkatak and Gumsur Taluqs	
	3	1st December "	4th December "	4	Gumsur Taluq	
	4	8th do	10th do	3	Parvatipur Taluq	Annual Hill Tour
	5	13th January 1895	Palakonda agency			
	6	7th February 1895	28th February 1895	22	Pottangi, Koraput, Jeypur and Nowrangpur Taluqs	
	7	1st March "	16th March "	16	do do	
2. Principal Assistant Agent ...	1	7th June 1894	9th June 1894	3	Palakonda agency	
3. Senior do. ...	1	8th May 1894	19th May 1894	12	Rayagada Taluq and Parvatipur Agency	
	2	26th do	1st June	7	Rayagada Taluq	
	3	27th August "	2nd September "			
	4	19th October "	23rd October "	5	Parvatipur agency	
	5	16th November "	3rd December "	18	Rayagada, Gumsur and Bissamkatak Taluqs	
	6	8th December "	10th do	3	Bissamkatak Taluq and Parvatipur agency	
	7	19th January 1895	25th January 1895	7	Rayagada Taluq	
	8	4th February "	4th February "	1	Salur agency	
	9	11th do	15th do "	5	Parvatipur agency	
	10	19th do	5th March "	15	Rayagada Taluq	
	11	17th March "	23rd do	7	Gumsur Taluq	
	12	24th do	25th do	2	Parvatipur Agency	
4. Special do. ...	1	1st April 1894	3rd April 1894	3	Jeypur Taluq	
	2	7th do	15th do "	9	Koraput and Jeypur Taluqs	
	3	19th do	20th May 1894	32	Pottangi and Padwa Taluqs	
	4	25th May	28th May	4	Jeypur Taluq	
	5	1st June	10th July	40	Pottangi, Padwa, Malakanagiri	
	6	16th July	23rd do	8	Koraput and Pottangi Taluqs	
	7	7th October	14th October	8	Pottangi and Koraput Taluqs	
	8	19th do	22nd do	4	Koraput Taluq	
	9	24th do	6th November	14	Jeypur Taluq	
	10	16th November	18th do	3	Koraput and Pottangi Taluqs	
	11	23rd December	15th January 1895	22	Pottangi & Koraput Taluqs	
	12	16th January 1895	19th do	4	Jeypur Taluq	
	13	2nd February	5th February	4	do do	
	14	15th do	27th do	13	Koraput Taluq	
	15	15th March	18th March	6	Koraput and Pottangi	
	16	28th do	31st do	4	Jeypur Taluq	
5. Head do. ...	1	14th November 1894	24th November 1894	11	Golgonda agency	
	2	6th December "	16th December "	11	do	
	3	1st March "	6th March 1895	6	do	
	4	12th do	16th do	5	do	
	5	18th do	27th do	10	do	
6. Assistant Agent ...						

do Ag Agent to the Governor

Vizagapatam Governor's Agent's office. Dated 23 August 1895

23 August 1895

III.—Statement of rain fall recorded in 1894-95 and the preceding year.

3

Taluk or division.	Name of Station.	* Average of previous years.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Gunupur	Gunupur	36.34	59.00	71.80	Average for 9 years
2. Bissemkatak	Bissemkatak	49.51	55.52	53.49	do 4 "
3. Rayaghada	Rayaghada	41.68	55.79	48.32	do 10 "
4. Pottanghy	Pottanghy	58.87	77.58	71.29	do 9 "
5. Koraput	Koraput	54.22	79.02	63.69	do 10 "
6. Nowrangapur	Nowrangapur	51.67	74.30	68.07	do 10 "
7. Jeypore	Jeypore	64.38	94.18	74.86	do 10 "
8. Malkanagiri	Malkanagiri	53.96	71.04	68.70	do 10 "
9. Padwa	Padwa	39.01	66.89	48.74	do 10 "
10. Chintapilli					

* This column 3 should contain the average rain fall for the 10 years preceding the year specified in column 4. If statistics are not available for so long a period the average of the period for which record exists should be entered.

Governor's Agent's Office
Vizagapatam
20 August 1895

for Ag Agent to the Governor

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V.— Statistics of Criminal Justice for the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1894-95.

Name of Court.	TRIALS OR ENQUIRIES. CASES. 1894 Pending on 31st March.	Received during the year.	Received by Commitment.	Total.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	1895 Pending on 31st March.	PERSONS. 1894 Pending on 31st March.	Received during the year.	Received by commitment.	Total.	Convicted.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	1895 Pending on 31st March.	APPEALS. CASES. 1894 Pending on 31st March.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	1895 Pending on 31st March.	PERSONS. 1894 Pending on 31st March.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Total.	1895 Pending on 31st March.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1. Agent to the Governor ... Additional Sessions Judge	1		28	29		26	26	3	1		44	45	25		13	38	7	1	7	8	6	2	1	11	12	7	7	5
2. Principal Assistant Agent ...			7	7		7	7				7	7	5		2	7			7	1	1		9	30	39	39	39	
3. Senior do. ...		8	6	14	1	11	12	2		14	12	26	10	4	6	20	6	1	18	19	19		9	9	9	9	9	
4. Special do. ...	3	31	28	62	2	58	60	2	9	49	47	105	76	2	25	103	2		6	6	6			2	2	2	2	
5. Head do. ...		4		4		4	4			5		5	2		3	5			2	2	2							
6. Second class Magistrate, Golgonda ...		14		14		14	14			57		57	8		49	57												
7. Do. do. Sheristadar do. ...		36		36		36	36			48		48	25		23	48												
8. Do. do. Viravilli		1		1		1	1			8		8			8	8												
9. Do. do. Padwa		42		42	3	39	42			99		99	34	7	58	99												
10. Do. do. Salur		2		2		1	1	1		3		3			2	2	1											
11. Do. do. Parvatipur		41		41	1	40	41			93		93	33	3	57	93												
12. Do. do. Gunnpur	2	271		273	6	267	273		2	551		553	282	8	263	553												
13. Do. do. Rayaghada	4	178		182	4	173	177	5	11	329		340	122	10	196	328	12											
14. Do. do. Bissemkatak	3	110		113	3	109	112	1	10	260		270	155	3	110	268	2											
15. Do. do. Jeypore	7	265		272	23	247	270	2	13	441		454	252	31	167	450	4											
16. Do. do. Koraput	2	126		128	4	118	122	6	2	301		303	136	9	72	217	86											
17. Do. do. Nowrangapur		168		168	6	160	166	2		278		278	216	6	53	275	3											
18. Do. do. Pottangi	3	104		107	3	102	105	2	4	180		184	84	7	89	180	4											
19. Do. do. Malkangiri	2	61		63	5	58	63		6	83		89	36	13	40	89	4											
20. Do. do. Palkonda		70		70		69	69	1		227		227	129		93	222	5											
21. Do. do. Srungavarapukota ...		5		5		4	4	1		9		9			7	7	2											
Total 1894-95 ...	27	1637	69	1633	61	1544	1605	28	58	3035	110	3203	1630	103	1336	3069	134	2	34	36	30	2	10	53	63	58	58	5
Total 1893-94 ...	34	1386	68	1488	70	1391	1461	27	69	2940	79	3088	1362	115	1653	3030	58		35	35	33	2		56	56	46	46	10

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Government Agents Office
Vizagapatam
23 August 1895

Dr Agent to the Governor

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VI.—Statistics of Civil Justice for the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1894-95.

Name of Court.	Original Suits. Pending on 31st March 1894.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other Courts.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1895.	Appeal Suits. Pending on 31st March 1894.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other Courts.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1895.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Agent to the Governor ...	"	1	"	1	1	"	1	"	8	12	1	21	15	"	15	6	
2. Principal Assistant Agent ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
3. Senior do. ...	6	21	"	27	19	"	19	8	1	18	"	19	15	"	15	4	
4. Special do. ...	3	32	2	37	13	15	28	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
5. Head do. ...	2	3	"	5	3	2	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
6. Assistant Agent ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
7. Agency Munsif Gunupur ...	34	170	"	204	135	"	135	69	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
8. Do. Bissemkatak...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
9. Do. Rayaghada ...	16	62	"	78	65	"	65	13	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
10. Do. Narayanapatnam	6	39	4	49	43	"	43	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
11. Do. Pottanghy ...	6	15	32	53	21	18	39	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
12. Do. Koraput ...	6	22	27	55	31	13	44	11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
13. Do. Jeypore ...	26	135	8	169	126	1	127	42	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
14. Do. Nowrungapur	"	15	"	15	14	"	14	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
15. Do. Malkanagiri ...	"	27	1	28	25	"	25	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
16. Do. Srungavarapukota	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
17. Do. Golgonda ...	22	11	5	38	15	16	31	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	5	3	5	3	3	4	4	5	5	3	5	3	3	4	4	5	
Total... 1894-95	127	553	79	759	511	65	576	183	9	30	1	40	30	"	30	10	5
Total... 1893-94	231	443	29	703	543	33	576	127	"	33	1	34	25	"	25	9	

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Governor's Agent's Office
Vizagapatam
23 August 1895

[illegible]

For Ag Agent to the Governor

VII.—Statement showing the Work of Agency Hospitals and dispensaries during the year 1894-95.

Name of institution.	From what funds maintained.	Description of building.	Date when opened.	Number of patients treated. 1894-95. In.	Out.
Hospital at Gunupur	Government	Tiled building	16th Nov 1890	49	12764
" Rayaghada	Do	Do	1-12-87	122	6072
" Bissemkatak	Do	Do	23-10-88	61	3176
Jubilee Dispensary Jeypore	Private funds up to 31st December 1893 Provincial funds from 1st January 1894	Thatched building	27-10-87	"	6970
Government Dispensary Nowrangapur	Government	Tiled building	13-1-90	55	4003
				5	5
16 #l	9	9 #l	9		
			Total...	287	32985

Governor's Agent's Office
Visagapatam
23 August 1895

[signature] For Ag. Agent to the Governor

Appendix VIII

VIII.—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 year 1894-95.

Name of Taluk or Division.	Deputy Inspectors.		Deputy Inspector's peon.		First class Vaccinators.		Second class Vaccinators.		Probationers.		Total cost of Vaccination establishment including travelling allowances, contingencies, &c.	Number of cases Vaccinated.	Number of successful cases.	Percentage of successful cases to total number Vaccinated.	Percentage of cases varified.	Average cost of each successful case.
	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Gunupur							2	20	1	5						
2. Bissemkatak							1	10	"	"						
3. Rayaghada	1	40	1	6	1	15	"	"			2347-8-3	6142	5324	86.6	89.4	0-7-1
4. Parvatipur							1	10	"	"						
5. Salur	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"						
6. Palakonda	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		5	5	100	100	
7. Pottangby							2	20	1	7-8-0		1341	1117			
8. Koraput							1	10	1	5-0-0		1235	1194			
9. Nowrangapur	1	60	1	7			2	20	1	7-8-0		1407	1204			
10. Jeypore					1	15	1	10	-	-	2170-11-10	1301	1175	87.2	74.8	0-5-11
11. Malkanagiri					1	15	1	10	-	-		1063	916			
12. Padwa Srungavarapukota							1	10	-	-		270	240			
13. Padwa Srungavarapukota									-	-		112	97	86.6		
14. Viravilli																0-6-9
15. Golugonda							1	10			219-8-0	645	516	80		
Total	2	100	2	13	3	45	13	130	4	25-0-0	4737-12-1	13521	11788			
Compare preceding year.	2	100	2	13	3	45	13	130	4	25-0-0	5265-4-8	14151	12368			

Governor's Agent's Office
Vizagapatam
23 August 1895

For Ag. Agent to the Governor

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IX.—Statement showing statistics of Agency schools during the year 1894-95.

Name of Taluk or division.	Number and class of School.	Teachers employed and their Salaries. Number. Trained.	Total.	Amount of Salary per annum.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1895. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average daily attendance. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal races on 31st March 1895. Boys.	Girls.	Number of Schools inspected. By officers of the Educational Department.	By Agency officers.	Number of pupils examined for grants.	Number of pupils found qualified for grants.	Receipts. Result grants.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Principal Assistant Agent	Salary Result 3	3	3	288	56	"	56	46	"	46	40	"	3	"	22	11	46	"
Senior Assistant Agent	S.R 13	1	17	1714-5-5	399	4	403	330	3	333	28	1	11	7	349	212	1143	39-3-6
	Result 37	"	37	"	709	7	716	627	4	631	15	"	37	"	442	316	473-3-3	1024-0-0
	S. System	"	6	1278-0-0	67	"	67	51	"	51	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	108-9-0
	Training class 1	1	1	480-0-0	10	"	10	10	"	10	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"
Special Assistant Agent	Govt. sal: Result system Schools 32	3	35	4286-13-6	773	10	783	520	8	528	111	"	32	8	526	319	954-14-4	"
	Result schools 7	"	7	"	110	"	110	74	"	74	21	"	7	"	52	25	28-4-0	"
Head Assistant Agent	Salary Result 3	"	3	540	90	1	91	75	1	76	24	"	3	3	43	6	"	"
Total...	97	8	109	8587-2-11	2214	22	2236	1733	16	1749	239	1	95	20	1434	889	2645-5-7	1171-12-6
Compare preceding year.	106	4	115	7939-7-9	2174	46	2220	1763	29	1792	305	1	80	28	1388	715	6247-2-7	1302-1-0

&c.—

NOTE.—A foot-note should be added showing the number of pupils belonging to each class of aboriginal races receiving instruction in schools, e.g., Khonds, 36 ; Sowrahs, 8

Muttyas 9 Rovas 2
Bottadas 110 Jatas 37
Dakkadas 3 Sondis 3
Amanattyas 8 Bagatas 12
Vojala people 12

Governor's Agent's Office
Visagapatam
23 August 1895

Joo Ag Agent to the Governor

X.—*Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam during the year* 1894-95.

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Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final Allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new works.)	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress. Length of the road Miles	Extent laid out Miles	Cost per mile	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
	New Works.								
	Communications								
Rayagada	Road from the Agency boundary north of Chollapadam to Rayagada								
	From Government funds.	5000. 0. 0	5000. 0. 0	1257. 6. 3	5000. 0. 0				
	" Estate "	-	1703. 0. 0		8401. 2. 6.	15	15	893	6 7
Jeypore	Kotpad Buntar road	2000. 0. 0	1976. 1. 6		1976. 1. 6	8½	6	329	5 7
	Ranigudda-Singapore road.								
	From Estate funds.	1000. 0. 0	1000. 0. 0		1000. 0. 0				
	Sambliguda Lakshmipur road.								10
	From Estate funds.	750. 0. 0	750. 0. 0		750. 0. 0	20	8	93	13
Jeypore	Boipariguda-Ramagiri road								
	From Estate funds.	2000. 0. 0	1999. 14. 5		1999. 14. 5	2d	2d	71	6 10
Golugunda	Track from western side of Bodderu to the market place at Lakshmipur.	500. 0. 0	550. 0. 0		550. 0. 0		3/8	466	10 8
	Total.	12000. 0. 0	24028. 0. 9		20726. 3. 3				
	Buildings.								
Rayagada	Rest house at Jidipeta.	300. 0. 0	300. 0. 0		300. 0. 0				
Parvatipur	" Narainapatnam.	300. 0. 0	300. 0. 0		300. 0. 0				
	" Mattupada, Naradapur and Hakkirigumma.	1000. 0. 0	1000. 0. 0		1000. 0. 0				
	" Dumiriput.	-	350. 0. 0		350. 0. 0				
	" Korgur.	-	300. 8. 0		300. 8. 0.				
	Total.	1600. 0. 0	2250. 8. 0		2250. 8. 0				

Repairs.				Length of the road. Miles.	Extent repaired. Miles.	Cost per mile.		
Communications.								
Sitampeta road.	400. 0-0	450. 0-0	450. 0-0	6	5	90	.	.
Road from Rayagada to Central Provinces.	2500. 0-0	3000. 0-0	3000. 0-0	70	19 1/4	285	11	5
Road from Kurapam to Gunupur.								
From Government funds.	1000. 0-0	1000. 0-0	1000. 0-0					
" Estate funds.	500. 0-0	1500. 0-0	1500. 0-0	24	21	119	.	9
Road from Homatlapeta to Singapore.								
From Estate funds.	1000. 0-0	1000. 0-0	1000. 0-0	25	14	71	6	10
Road from Gunupur to Bissemkatak.								
From Estate funds.	1500. 0-0	1500. 0-0	1500. 0-0	37	20	75	.	.
Road from Kattivalasa to Narainapatnam.								
From Estate funds.	500. 0-0	500. 0-0	500. 0-0.	23	20	25	.	.
Road from Agency								
From Estate funds.	1000. 0-0	1000. 0-0	1000. 0-0	[illegible]				
boundary north of Chollapadam to Rayagada.	500. 0-0	500. 0-0	500. 0-0	16	3	166	10	8
Khond Hill roads.								
From Estate funds.	300. 0-0	500. 0-0	500. 0-0	Mere tracks.				
Road from Gunupur to Sowra hills								
From Estate funds.	250. 0-0	250. 0-0	250. 0-0	12	7	35	11	5
Road from Lakshmipur to Ramannaguda.								
From Estate funds.	250. 0-0	250. 0-0	250. 0-0	20	3	83	5	4
Koraput-Jeypore road (Jubilee Ghat).	4000. 0-0	4118. 5. 1	4118. 5. 1					
Metalling Ranigadda Ghat.	2000. 0-0	2028. 10-10	2028. 10-10	1 1/2	3/4	2704	14	5
Howrangpur-Central Provinces road.	2500. 0-0	2500. 0-0	2500. 0-0	80	57	43	13	9
Carried Over.	17200. 0-0	19096. 15-11	19096. 15-11.					

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				Length of the road. Miles.	Extent repaired. Miles.	Cost per mile.		
Brought forward.	17200.0.0	19096.15.11	19096.15.11					
Patta ghat road (Pachi-penta portion).	1000.0.0	1000.0.0	1000.0.0					
Jeypore portion. From Estate funds.	2500.0.0	2500.0.0	2500.0.0	83	83	42	2	8
Kotapul-Borigumma road.	1000.0.0	999.3.6	999.3.6	22	22	45	6	8
Borigumma-Nowrangapur road.	1000.0.0	749.10.0	749.10.0	13	13	57	10	8
Jeypore-Borigumma road.	500.0.0	699.2.0	699.2.0	15	15	46	9	9
Borigumma-Kotpad roads.	1000.0.0	748.3.4	748.3.4	17	17	44	0	2
Turner's ghat road.	1000.0.0	1000.0.0	1000.0.0	20	20	50	0	0
Bridle path to Nandapur. From Estate funds.	1000.0.0	1000.0.0	1000.0.0	14	14	71	6	10
From Estate funds.	1000.0.0	1000.0.0	1000.0.0	14				
Pappadahandi-Nandapur road. From Estate funds.	500.0.0	1000.0.0	1000.0.0	8	8	125	0	0
Jeypore-Motu road. From Estate funds.	3500.0.0	3505.1.6	3605.1.6	120	120	29	3	4
Malkanagiri-Nandakamberu road. From Estate funds.	500.0.0	376.2.9	376.2.9	32	32	15	10	0
Maintenance of Nitivalasa-Koraput road.	15000.0.0	19624.3.2	19624.3.2	51	51	384	12	7
Nimamalur Ghat	1200.0.0	1200.0.0	1200.0.0	12	12	100	0	0
Lammasinghi "	1000.0.0	1090.9.0	1090.9.0	8	8	136	5	2
Track from Koyyar to Krishnadevipeta.		290.0.0	290.0.0	12	12	24	2	8
Chilakalagedda Anantagiri road.	1000.0.0	1000.0.0	1000.0.0	18	18	55	8	11
Total.	49400.0.0	55879.3.2	55879.3.2	7	7			

Amount Forward.	1300.0.0	1906. 15. 11	1906. 15. 11
Buildings.			
Deputy Tahsildar's office Nowrangpur.	275.0.0	375.0.0	375.0.0.
Government buildings at Koraput.	3500.0.0	3500.0.0	3500.0.0
Koraput Sub-Jail.	3000.0.0	4190.10.6	4190.10.6
Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry Jeypore.	1000.0.0	2451.2.1	2451.2.1
Total.	7775.0.0	10516.12.7	10516.12.7

Works costing less than Rs 250 each.

New Works.			
Communications.			
Buildings.	50.0.0	420.0.0	420.0.0
Total.	50.0.0	420.0.0	420.0.0
Repairs.			
Communications.	1695.0.0	1237.0.0	1237.0.0
Buildings.	6300.0.0	6653.3.0	6653.3.0
Total.	7995.0.0	7890.3.0	7890.3.0
Grand Total.	8045.0.0	8310.3.0	8310.3.0

Abstract.

17

New Works.				
Communications.	12000.0.0	24028.0.9	[illegible]	20726.3.3
Buildings	1600.0.0	2250.8.0		2250.8.0
Total.	13600.0.0	26278.8.9	[illegible]	22976.11.3
Repairs.				
Communications.	49400.0.0	55879.3.2		55879.3.2
Buildings.	7775.0.0	10516.12.7		10516.12.7
Total.	57175.0.0	66395.15.9		66395.15.9
Grand Total.	70775.0.0	92674.8.6	[illegible]	89372.11.0

Works costing less

than Rs 250 each.	8045.0.0	8310.3.0		8310.3.0
Sanitation.	3350.0.0	3530.3.6		3530.3.6
Miscellaneous.	24.0.0	34.0.0		34.0.0
Tools and plant.	2000.0.0	1216.8.0		1216.8.0
Supervision.	3000.0.0	2809.8.8		718.0.0
Contributions to Jaypore Estate for the services of				
10 French.	2160.0.0	3288.0.4		3288.0.4
Reserve.	5806.0.0			
Total.	95160.0.0	111863.0.0	[illegible]	106469.9.10

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11.

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Works of other Departments placed under the Estate Engineer.

Roads.

New Works.

Completing Pottangi - Koraput road.	924. 14. 9

Buildings.

New Works.

Constructing a first class Police Station Sysspore.	402. 13. 10

Repairs.

Restoring wall at Reserve Police lines at Koraput.	139. 4. 6
Improving Police Hospital at Koraput.	409. 6. 5
Total.	1066. 7. 6

Governor's Agent's Office
Vizagapatam
23 August 1895.

for Ag: Agent to the Governor.

Works of other Departments placed under the Estate Engineer.

Roads.

New Works.

Completing Pottangi-Koraput road.	9214. 14. 9

Buildings.

New Works.

Constructing a first class Police Station Jeypore.	402. 13. 10

Repairs.

Restoring well at Reserve Police lines at Koraput.	139. 4. 6
Improving Police Hospital at Koraput.	409. 6. 5
Total.	10166. 7. 6

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From Estate funds.	1000. 0. 0	1000. 0. 0		1000. 0. 0	Not known	.	-	-	.
" Government "	.	299. 0. 10		299. 0. 10					
Koraput-Lakshmi-pur road.									
From Estate funds.	750. 0. 0	750. 0. 0		750. 0. 0	35	2 1/4	333	5	4
Total...									
Add Special Grants.									
Total...									

ABSTRACT.

New Works.
Buildings.
Communications.

Repairs.
Buildings.
Communications.

NOTE 1.—Column 2 Works should be classified as New Works and Repairs and each of these again sub-divided into Buildings and Communications. In regard to communications particulars should be given as to length of the whole road under construction or repair, the extent laid out or repaired in the year under report, and the cost of the work per mile.

NOTE 2.—New Works under each class and Repairs costing not more than Rs. 250 should be shown in the lump only below the detailed list of works. The gross outlay should be distributed among the five heads Buildings, Communications, Sanitation, Supervision and Miscellaneous (including Tools and Plant).

NOTE 3.—Particulars of special grants should be given in column 7.—

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XI.—Statement showing the Details of the Works undertaken for the improvement of Sanitation in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam during the year 1894-95.

Name of taluk or division.	Improvement of water-supply.							Conservancy of towns and improvement of village sites.						Remarks.
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.		Total Expenditure.	Name of town or village dealt with.	Conservancy.		Expenditure on.			
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.			Hands employed.	Cost.	Laying out streets and drains.	Water supply.	Other improvements.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.				
Gunupur	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Gunupur	14	480	"	"	120	
Rayaghada	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Rayaghada	8	247	"	"	3	
Bissemkatak	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Bissemkatak	7	240	"	"	10	
Koraput	"	"	"	"	1	157-15-9	157-15-9	Koraput	8	408-11-0	409-15-3	157-15-9	23-6-0	
Jeypore	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Jeypore	7	347-6-8	402-9-4	"	"	
Nowrangapur	"	"	"	"	1	5-1-6	5-1-6	Nowrangapur	7	335-0-6	99-14-0	5-1-6	60-0-0	
Golgonda	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Krishnadevpeta-Lakshmi-puram	4	130-3-6	"	"		
Total ...	"	"	"	"	2	163-1-3	163-1-3		53	2238-5-8	912-6-7	163-1-3	216-6-0	
Compare preceding year ...	"	"	"	"	4	79-14-0	79-14-0		53	2088-13-7	253-11-6	79-14-0	877-8-11	

Government Agent's Office
Vizagapatam
23 August 1895.

For Ag. Agent to the Governor

XII.—Statement showing the Abkari revenue of the Ageney Tracts of Vizagapatam for the year 1894-95.

Name of Taluk or division.	System.	Name of farm rented.	Amount of rents.	Number of Shops.			Demand.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.	
				At beginning of year.	Newly opened during the year.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.		Arrear.	Current.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Gunupur ...				301		301							
2. Bissamkatak ...				193		193							
3. Rayaghada ...	Rented		51780	355		355	2538	51780	2538	50130			1650
4. Parvatipur ...				162		162							
5. ~~Salur~~ Palakonda ...				28		28							
6. ~~Palakonda~~ Salur ...				34		34							
7. Pottangi (Portion of Padwa)	Do	Koraput farm	8691	180		180		8691		8691	-	-	-
8. Koraput ...				196		196							
9. Jeypore ...			13430	201		201		13430		13430			
10. Nowrangpore ...			12000	317		317	241	12000	130	12000	111		
11. Malkangiri ...			2018	53		53		2018		2018			
12. Srungavarapukota	Amani		330	4		4		330		330			
13. ~~Padwa~~ Padwa Portion			2428	8		8		2428		2428			
14. Viravilli ...			219	2		2		219		219			
15. Golgonda ...			2190	13		13		2190		2190			
Total...			93086	2096		2096	2779	93086	2668	91436	111	-	1650
Compare preceding year.			91244	2525	53	2578	6917	91244	6787	88595	-	130	2649

NOTE.—Any large increase or decrease in the number of shops opened, or in the amount received in the form of rents, should be explained in a foot-note to this Statement.

For explanation as to "Amani rates" see — para 24 of the Report

Concerns Rents &c
Correspondence
23 Augt 1895

for Ag Agent to the Governor

XIII.—*Statement showing the Opium revenue of the Agency tracts in Vizagapatam during 1894-95.*

Name of taluk or division.	Number of Shops. Sold by auction.	Number of Shops. Let on fixed license fees.	Selling price to consumers (tolas per rupee)	Consumption in pounds. 1893-94.	Consumption in pounds. 1894-95.	Rents and license fees.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Gunupur	1	4	Tolas	299	304	400	
2. Bissemkatak	1	-		110	111	260	
3. Rayaghada	1	2		209	208	375	one free license issued
4. Parvatipur	1			96	81	205	
5. Salur							
6. Palakonda							
7. Pottanghy	3		2½	260	223	625	
8. Koraput	2			180	166	670	
9. Jeypore	7			1032	1188	3990	
10. Nowrangapur	3			505	489	1185	
11. Malkanagiri	16	1		1438	1276	3850	
12. Srungavarapukota	2			224	166	380	
13. ~~Padern~~ Padwa	32	2		3086	2537	6475	
14. Viravilli	2	4		235	452	295	do.
15. Golugonda	7	3		780	727	1889	
Total ...	78	16		8454	7928	† 20599	This is exclusive of Rs 22500 the rental for exclusive privilege of supply.

Note.—Any large increase or decrease in the number of shops, or in the consumption should be explained in a foot note to this statement or in column 8.

Governor's Agent's Office
Vizagapatam
[illegible] 1895

[illegible] for Ag. Agent to the Governor

XV.—*Statement showing the number of wild animals killed in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam and the rewards granted during* 1894-95.

Officer granting the reward.	Tigers.		Panthers.		Bears.		Total.		Number killed by wild beasts.	
	Number Killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Persons.	Cattle.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Agent to the Governor ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Assistant Agent ...			2	41	-	-	2	41	1	78
Senior do. ...	2	110	52	793	4	18	58	921	7	40
Special do. ...	19	1800	78	1528	7	35	104	3363	97	123
Head do. ...	6	525	30	547	1	5	37	1077	1	73
Huzur Deputy Collector	-	-	1	20	-	-	1	20	6	8
Deputy Tahsildar Malakanagiri ...	4	330	12	228	5	235	21	581	16	34
Do. do. Bissen katak ...	-	-	12	228	7	35	19	263	16	18
Total ...	31	2765	187	3385	24	116	242	6266	144	371
Compare preceding year ..	34	3085	145	2774	26	124	205	5983	154	384

Conservancy Agent's Office
Vizagapatam
23 August 1895

for Ag. Agent to the Governor

[V. C. P.—22-10-94.—100.]

CURRENT No. 4114

F. D. No. 944 / Agency. VIZAGAPATAM GOVERNOR'S AGENT'S OFFICE,

Dated 23rd August 1895.

From

L. C. Miller

~~F. D'A. O. Wolfe-Murray~~ Esq^R.

Ag. Agent to the Governor,

Vizagapatam District.

To

The Honorable J. J. Price,

Chief Secretary to Government

Judicial Department,

Madras.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit my report on the administration of the Vizagapatam Agency for the official year 1894-95. I cannot speak of the year's work from personal knowledge as I joined the district only after the close of the year but I enclose some notes furnished by Mr Wolfe-Murray who was in charge of the district throughout the year and append the usual statistics in the prescribed forms.

2. An event of interest in the year was a tour made in Northern India of the minor Raja of Jeypore accompanied by his tutor Mr. Marsh. The Raja's diary of the tour is an interesting paper. The only mishap recorded was a curious one: a servant lost the train at Abu road and has never been heard of since. His family has been placed on the charity establishment by the Board of Revenue on the minor's recommendation. The Raja's educational progress under Mr Marsh is reported to be satisfactory.

The

The three estates of Inypore, Bissemkatak and Payakapad continued under management and their balances on 31st March 1895 were Rs 940221.4.6, Rs 21214.8.6, Rs 26517.13.1 respectively. The minor Tatraj of Bissemkatak continues his studies in Parvatipur and the Payakapad minor is reading in the London Mission High School Vizagapatam.

The question of the Kotpad quit-rent was finally reported on during the year the assets being estimated at Rs 68331.9.11 and the quit-rent at Rs 13666.8.8. The muttas of Jagdalpur, Ombodola and Kutragada in the Senior Assistant Agent's division continued peaceful.

Visvanadha Patro of Jagdalpur was allowed by Mr Wolfe-Murray to change his residence from Parvatipur to Gunupur where his family joined him, the monthly allowance of Rs 15 paid to him by the Manager of the mutta being raised to Rs 30.

The muttas in the Golgonda hills gave no trouble during the year. Mottadam Sobilan Dora ex-muttadar of Kottavidhi Gudem was permitted to reside in Narsapatam where he now lives. Weekly reports from the Police are being obtained on his conduct.

As directed in para 6 of Government Order No: 726 dated 21st March 1894 a notice was served on Taggi Sanyasi Dora, muttadar of Lotugedda warning him that unless he takes up his residence

within

within his mutta, it would be resumed. He then sent in a petition to Government proposing that the Government should either resume the mutta or enhance his Kattubadi and divest him of the responsibilities entailed by his sannad. As this amounted practically to his resignation and as information was received at the same time of the death of Bonangi Chinnayya Padal muttadar of Lammasingi Kottavidhi Mr Wolfe-Murray recommended the resumption of the latter mutta and proposed that a Revenue Inspector should be placed in charge of all the muttas under management viz:- (1) Lammasingi Pattavidhi* (2) Kayyur† (3) Chittempad-Bandivalasa⊗ (4) Kottavidhi-Gudem‡ and the muttas of Lotugedda and Lammasingi-Kottavidhi proposed to be taken over. In Government Order No: 559 dated 12th March 1895 the Government however decided that the nephew of the late muttadar of Lammasingi-Kottavidhi should be appointed muttadar and asked for further information as to the appointment of the Revenue Inspector. This was submitted in Mr Wolfe-Murray's letter No 524 dated 20th May 1895.

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*	Government Order	No:	914	dated 28th April 1887.
†	"	"	No: 910	" 2nd May 1893.
⊗	"	"	No: 32	" 10th January 1894.
‡	"	"	No: 910	" 2nd May 1893 and
	"	"	No: 726	" 21st March 1894.

and orders are still awaited.

Steps are being taken for demarcating roughly the lands of Kozzur, Chittempad-Handivalasa and Lammasingi-Patavidhi and for preparation of Adangal accounts under the supervision of the Tahsildar. When these are ready it is proposed to settle the muttas on a ryotwari system.

During the course of the year it was found out that in addition to half the revenue of the mutta allowed to the muttadarini of Kozzur

Government Order No: 910 Judicial dated 2nd May 1893.

She has been for the last four years enjoying as her private property and free of sist certain lands in Kozzur valued at Rs 243-12-0 per annum which were not included in the demand of Rs 1161-8-0 originally reported. The resumption of these lands subject to payment of half the revenue to the muttadarini for life was recommended by Mr Wolfe-Murray to the Board of Revenue in his letter No: T. F. D No: 42 dated 1st March 1895 on the ground that the muttadarini has sufficient allowance already and no special title to these lands. The Government has however

Government Order No: 1356 dated 25th June 1895.

permitted the muttadarini to retain the land

subject

subject to payment of half the revenue.

The Government has in the same order sanctioned Mr Wolfe-Murray's proposals in regard to the continuance of certain service and maintenance inams and the resumption of others in the same mutta. By these arrangements 12 artizan inams and 5 peons' inams are granted in perpetuity as service inams and nine maintenance inams are granted for the lives of the present holders with prohibition of alienation.

3. Changes in the Administrative staff.—Statement No: I.—Messrs Wolfe-Murray and Thornton held the offices of the Agent and the Senior Assistant Agent throughout the year. The office of the Principal Assistant Agent was held by Mr Scott from the beginning of the year till 3rd November 1894. MRR Rai Bahadur V. Jagannadharau Pantulu Garu held charge till his relief on the 1st December by Mr Morris who held the charge of the division during the rest of the year.

The Special Assistant Agent's division was under the charge of Mr Phillips from 1st April to 4th December 1894 when he had to take leave on account of illness. MRR Rai Bahadur V. Jagannadharau Pantulu Garu was then placed in charge of the division in addition to his duties as Huzur Deputy Collector pending the arrival of Mr Graham who relieved him on the 17th December and held the charge till the end of the year.

Mr E.B. Elwin

Mr E.B. Elwin continued the Head Assistant Agent throughout the year except for three months from 22nd May to 28 August 1894 when he went on privilege leave during which period MRR K. Narasimharau Pantulu Garu Tahsildar of Golconda was in charge.

MRR Rai Bahadur D. Jagannadharau Pantulu Garu was Huzur Deputy Collector from 1st April to 3rd November and from 1st December 1894 to 31st March 1895. During the interval MRR K. Narasimha-rau Pantulu Garu held the charge during the former's deputation to the Principal Assistant's division.

4. Tours.— Statement No. II gives the details of tours made by the different officers.

Mr Wolfe-Murray made three tours aggregating two months and five days in the Agency. The first trip was a short visit to Anantagiri where he had to settle some forest disputes. The other two were longer and are detailed in his notes appended to this report.

Mr Scott spent three days in June 1894 in the Palakonda Agency holding the jamabandi for Fasli 1304.

Mr Thornton the Senior Assistant Agent made 10 tours and spent 89 days in the Agency. This is one day less than the prescribed period. He explains that it was due to the heavy rains that cut short his tour with the acting Agent in the cold weather. He has seen the greater part of his division and takes much interest in the Agency affairs especially public works.

The Special Assistant Agent spent 259 days above the ghats of which 178 were in camp and 81 in Head Quarters. All parts of the division with the exception of Nowrangapur Taluk were visited either by Mr Phillips or by Mr Graham.

The Head Assistant Agent Mr Elwin spent 43 days in the Golconda Agency or one day in excess of the prescribed period. Of the three tours he made two were in connection with the demarcation and settlement of the Forest reserves which are in progress.

A map marking the tours made by all these officers is herewith forwarded.

5. Season.— The season was favorable throughout the year. The rainfall was everywhere in excess of the average and crops generally yielded fairly well; but the Senior Assistant Agent remarks that there was a total failure of the gingali crop in his division. Prices were normal throughout the year which was fairly healthy and free from epidemics.

6. Boundary Disputes.— No new disputes arose but the long pending one between Chowkawada and Dhanpunji on the other side

side of the frontier and Chanduli Deora and Amgaon on this side of the border has been provisionally settled by Messrs Younghusband and Phillips. In his letter No: 657 dated 8th June 1894 printed in Government Order No: 602 Revenue dated 15th August 1894 Mr Wolfe-Murray recommended that this settlement may be respected by both Bastar and Jeypore pending the issue of final orders as to the appointment of a Boundary Commission suggested by Mr Willock in his letter No 471/J dated 22nd February 1894. The special report called for by Government in para 5 of Government Order No 602 Revenue dated 15th August 1894 on this subject was submitted in Mr Wolfe-Murray's letter No: 156 dated 1st March last and the orders of Government thereon are awaited.

7. Divisional Officer's reports.—The reports of the Assistant Agents are enclosed. They call but for few remarks. Mr Elwin was not able to do much in the settlement of forest reserves in the Golconda hills owing to pressure of jamabandi work in the plains. Mr Thornton the District Forest Officer accompanied by Mr Elwin inspected the several reserved areas during the year under

report.

8

report.

8. Criminal Justice—Statement No V.—The total number of cases disposed of during the year shows an increase of 1444 over that of the last year. This is chiefly due to a perceptible rise in the files of the Courts at Nowrangpur, Bissemkatak, Gumsur, Koraput and Pottangi. The Special Assistant Agent in his report speaks of a decrease in Nowrangpur but this is evidently a mistake as lower down in the same report he speaks of an increase at the same station. The increase he attributes to the fact that last year's decrease in Nowrangpur was abnormal. The Senior Assistant Agent remarks that the slight increase in Bissemkatak is due to increased vigilance on the part of the Police whose work he notes has greatly improved under the administration of Messrs Thomas and Stuart. There was a heavy fall in the Courts of the Senior Assistant Agent and the Taluk Magistrates of Jeypore and Parwa. The decrease in these Courts is not explained by the Divisional Magistrates. The pendency at the end of the year is satisfactory. 34 appeals were disposed of during the year against 33 in the previous year leaving two pending at the close of the year which is satisfactory.

In para 5 of his report the Head

Assistant

Assistant Agent remarks on some complaints made against the Ichintapalli Police but does not report whether any notice was taken of their conduct and if so with what result. His attention will be drawn to it.

Complaints have been received during the year against the Lakshmipur Police in a house-breaking case at Naraniapatnam in which it was alleged that the Police released the offenders receiving a bribe: the matter was inquired into and punishment awarded. Mr Thomas and his successor Mr Stuart Assistant Superintendents of Police are reported by the Senior Assistant Agent to have improved the Subordinate Police in the Parvatipur division and no complaints are now received against them. The conduct of the Sirgapur Police complained of in para 7 of the last year's Administration Report has been inquired into and the transfer recommended by the Senior Assistant Agent effected to a certain extent. Since then there has been no complaints against them.

Much difficulty has been felt in obtaining the arrest of offenders taking refuge in the bordering Native States. Applications are made to the Political Agent whenever the extradition of an offender is wanted but it is complained that the Police of the Native States do not render us all possible assistance. With a view to minimize labor and time the Political Agent and Mr Wolfe-Murray have agreed to serve summonses reciprocally. i.e that summonses issued for service on parties and witnesses resident in this district by the Courts of the Native States should be served by our Courts and vice versa. Valuable assistance was rendered by the Political Agent and the Police of Kalahandi State in arresting the offenders in some dacoity cases that were committed in January last in the Sryfore country.

The question of the introduction of the village police system into the Sryfore country was raised by the Inspector General of Police but my predecessors Messrs Willock and Wolfe-Murray were both opposed to the proposal.

In the early part of 1894-95 the Manager Sryfore Estate brought to notice that the Pathan and Rohilla population in the Mallkangiri Taluk was gradually increasing and has been the chief cause for the increase of crime in those parts.

The Special Assistant Agent and the Superintendent of Police were then consulted and orders issued that fresh arrivals should only be permitted to remain on furnishing satisfactory security.

A gang of eight men of this sort who failed to give security was sent down by the Special Assistant Agent to the Agent (Mr Morris) who however did not

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see his way to taking action against them except under the Criminal Procedure Code. He has reported on the matter to Government in his letter No. 642 dated 12th June last and suggested the advisability of extending Act III of 1864 to the Agency.

During the course of the year the Principal Assistant Agent was appointed Additional Sessions Judge for the Agency tracts in which he does not exercise the Principal Assistant Magistrate's powers

Government Order No: 1670 dated 5th July 1894

The Agency tracts forming the Senior Assistant Agent's division have been placed under him and this has given the Agent some relief. So long ago as 1882

Government Order No: 1941 Judicial dated 23rd November 1882

it was found necessary to invest the Principal Assistant Agent with the powers of a Joint Sessions Judge and the Senior and Special Assistants with the powers of Assistant Sessions Judges for their respective divisions but this has not been carried into effect.

9. Civil Justice.— The number of suits instituted during the year increased by 110, the increase being chiefly found in the courts at Gunupur, Jeypore, Pottangi and Malkanagiri and that of the Special Assistant Agent. The increases in the Jeypore, Malkanagiri and the Special Assistant Agent's Courts are not explained by the Special Assistant Agent nor is that at Gunupur by the Senior Assistant Agent and I have no explanation to offer. In the Padwa Court no suits were instituted the Deputy Tahsildar not being invested with Civil powers, the cases arising in his jurisdiction are being taken by the Agency Munsiff at Pottangi. This explains the increase on his file. The pendency at the end of the year is anything but satisfactory in the Gunupur Court; in the remaining Courts it is satisfactory considering the other work they had to attend to. The Gunupur Munsiff has been warned to dispose of the pending cases at an early date. He explains that most of the pending cases are of March last but the Senior Assistant Agent is dissatisfied with his work altogether. The difficulty felt in getting process served beyond the Agent's jurisdiction is an impediment to the speedy disposal of suits.

30 appeals were instituted during the year against 33 in the previous year and 9 were pending from the previous year. Of the 40 appeals for disposal 30 were disposed of leaving 10 pending at the close of the year.

During the year under report it was brought to my notice that the Agency Munsiffs were not able

able to dispose of suits speedily because they were not empowered to hear suits beyond the limits of their Head Quarter stations. This contributes a little towards the heavy pendency in their Courts. The Golgonda, Jeypore and Gunupur Munsiffs were accordingly empowered as an experiment to hear suits while in camp.

10 Hospitals and Dispensaries.— The number of institutions was the same as in the previous year.

The following table compares the number of patients treated at them during the last four years.

Institutions	In patients				Out patients			
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Gunupur.	.	4	29	49	5505	7246	8012	12764
Rayaghada.	69	71	85	122	3910	3139	4662	6072
Bissemkatak.	34	25	23	61	1700	782	1134	3176
Jeypore	..	..	..	..	4192	6476	5665	6970
Nowrangapore.	56	58	34	55	3335	3396	3177	4003
Total.	159	158	171	287	18640	21039	22650	32985

The

The increase in the number of inpatients in all of these institutions is highly satisfactory. The Senior Assistant Agent proposes to open another dispensary at Singapur, a proposal which will have due consideration.

The Government finally sanctioned the opening of an Hospital at Malkanagiri and directed the Surgeon-General to submit detailed proposals with proposition statement in consultation with me. These were submitted by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer through me in the early part of last month.

Government Order No: 819 Judicial dated 20th April 1895

The Jeypore hospital which was hitherto maintained by local subscriptions was taken under Government management on the 1st June 1894 on the principle sanctioned in Government Order No 622 Judicial dated 18th March 1894. A pucca building is being built for the Hospital with quarters for the Medical Officer.

The question of recruitment of Agency Hospital Assistants has been finally decided by Government during the year.

Government Order No: 1331 dated 1st June 1894.

During the year under report a memorial was received from the inhabitants of Gunupur that a midwife should be sent there. On inquiry on the spot it was found out that there was no general demand for one and the matter was left for consideration until there is a

generally

generally expressed wish by the inhabitants of Gunupur.

11. Vaccination.— The numbers of the vaccination staff remained the same as in the previous year. 13521 cases were vaccinated of which 11788 were successful against 14151 and 12368 respectively of the previous year. The percentage of successful cases is 87.2 which is not a satisfactory figure and is slightly worse than that of the previous year. This appears to be due to the poor quality of the lymph supplied; the best percentage 96.7 was attained by the Koraput Vaccinator which may be due to the fact that a calf vaccination depôt has its head quarters there. The worst division was Golgonda which has however improved on last year's percentage. The decrease in the number of cases vaccinated is due to the want of vaccinators for a considerable period in the Special Assistant Agent's division. Mr Graham urges the necessity of raising the pay of the vaccinators so as to induce a better class of men to take up the posts failing which he despairs of effecting any great improvement. Mr Thornton the Senior Assistant Agent has given much attention to this branch of the administration and some improvement is visible in his division.

During the year the calf depôt at Koraput was worked with fair ~~means~~ success by Mr Daniel the Apothecary. Another depôt is under contemplation to be opened at Gunupur and the necessary information is being gathered for the submission of the proposal to Government

Verification

Verification by the Deputy Inspectors was best in the Senior Assistant Agent's division. The Special Assistant Agent complains in his Vaccination report of the want of a Deputy Inspector: the defect has been supplied since.

12. Education.— Statement No IX gives the details of educational operations in the Agency during the year. There were 97 Schools at the close of the year against 106 in the previous year. The decrease is due to a reduction in the rate of results grants and chiefly occurred in the Senior Assistant Agent's division under Results Schools the number having fallen from 51 in 1893-94 to 37 in the year under report. The increase in the Special Assistant Agent's division under Salary Results Schools is due to the opening of three schools which were temporarily closed during the previous year. During the year under report the Training class at Jeypore was transferred to Gunupur as almost all the teachers in the Special Assistant Agent's division have undergone training. This accounts for the disappearance of the Training School in the Special Assistant Agent's division. One Salary Result School was opened in the Head Assistant Agent's division at Gemili in the Viravilli Agency. The increase of one Result School in the Special Assistant Agent's division calls for no remark. The number of pupils on rolls rose from 2220 in 1893-94 to 2236 in 1894-95.

The Lower Secondary School at Gunupur and those at Kotpad and Jeypore produced satisfactory results. Much improvement has been noticed in the progress of the Gunupur School

School. The scholarships sanctioned for Sowra boys in this school were during the year transferred to the schools at Jattara and Raegda, with the result that the attendance of Sowra and Khond boys has increased in these schools by 21.

The work of the Superintendents of Hill Schools is fair on the whole. The Gunupur Superintendent A.B Padhi left the department and the Second master of the Gunupur School has been put in his place. A portion of the Special Assistant Agent's division has been placed under him owing to the proximity of the schools there to his Head quarters.

Great difficulty is experienced in securing the services of competent men for the offices of the Head and Second masters of the Jypore School. Lately a "Srmi B. A" was appointed but he left the station and was subsequently dismissed for absence without leave.

The Assistant Agents have been asked to take steps for the training of teachers in their respective divisions. Most of the teachers returned as trained in the last year's report have only undergone training in a Training institution but have not qualified themselves for trained teachers' certificates These teachers have been directed to appear for the examination and obtain the certificates. A few of the teachers who are of old standing and who cannot be expected to obtain a trained teachers certificate are allowed to qualify themselves for untrained teachers' certificates.

Government remarked in para 6 of Government Order

Order No: 2150 judicial dated 4th September 1894 that no reason was assigned for the disappearance of Sowra boys in the Gunupur School. No Sowra boys attended the School since 1892-93 in spite of the inducements in the shape of scholarships. The transfer of the scholarships from this to two other schools in the centre of the Sowra country has therefore been sanctioned by the Director experimentally and apparently with good results as noted above (sub para 2).

The decrease in the number of pupils belonging to aboriginal tribes has not been explained by the Divisional Officers. But it is presumed to be due to the unwillingness of the hillmen to send their boys to a school where instruction is given according to European mode of teaching. They prefer to employ their children in agricultural pursuits to sending them to school.

The Assistant Agents examined all the important schools in their respective divisions. The educational officers inspected 95 of the 97 schools for Results grants. The Assistant Agents have failed to furnish information as to the number of schools to which results grants were paid. Their attention has been drawn to the omission and the information will be submitted to Government on its receipt.

The amount of Results grants paid during the year shows a perceptible decrease. This is due to the non-payment of Results grants of the schools examined late in the year since the Results grant bills have to pass through

So

so many hands as not to allow of sufficient time for their measurement within the close of the year.

Recently I have had a complaint that the Rasalto grants due to the Jeypore School for 1891-92 have as not yet been paid. The inspecting officers of the educational department whose attention I called to this point explain that it was due to the loss of the bills. Such delays of course add greatly to the already great difficulties experienced in obtaining good masters for Agency Schools.

13. Public Works.— The works executed during the year under report are of two classes viz (1) the works under the Jeypore Estate Engineer and (2) those under the Assistant Agents. Mr French was Estate Engineer till the end of the year. The original contract entered into with him for his service in the Estate expired on the 10th December 1894. Before this date he expressed his unwillingness to remain in the Service without higher pay and allowances and in the end he was recalled to his place in the Public Works Department and relieved on the 4th May last. The confusion in which he has left the accounts and the irregularities he committed while in charge have given his successor an immense amount of trouble. This will form the subject of a separate communication. The works executed by him during

Government Order No: 804 dated 27th April 1892

Government Order No 200 W dated 25th January 1895.

during the period he was Estate Engineer have been reported to Government in detail vide my letter No 639 dated 19th June last. I however give hereunder the progress made by him during the year under report.

Number	Work.	Estimate.	Grant for 1894-95.	Expenditure during the year.	Unspent balance.
	New Works.				
	Communications.				
1	Completing Pottangi Koraput road	8700	8700 - -	924 14 9	514 14 9 Excess
	Buildings.				
2	First class Police Station Jeypore	3200	860 - -	402 13 10	457 2 2
	Repairs.				
	Communications.				
3	Ditivalasa-Koraput road	-	1962 4 3 2	1962 4 3 2	- - -
	Buildings.				
4	Koraput Sub-jail	13378	4190 10 6	4190 10 6	- - -
5	Improving Police Hospital Koraput	700	652 - -	409 6 5	242 8 7
6	Deputy Tahsildar's office and Sub Jail Jeypore.	-	2451 2 1	2451 2 1	- - -
7	Reserve Police Lines Koraput	349	311 - -	139 4 6	171 11 6

Work No 1 refers to the completion of the Kerandi bridge for which Rs 9744 were sanctioned. Of this amount Rs 1044 is the contribution payable to the Jeypore

Government Order No: 836 Financial dated 31st October 1894.

Jeypore Estate for the Engineer's services. Mr French has therefore exceeded the net grant by Rs 514. 14. 9 for which an explanation has been obtained and submitted to Government with a separate letter with my remarks. This work seems to have been completed.

The progress made by Mr French on Works Nos 2, 5 and 7 is very unsatisfactory as all of them though in his hands since he joined, still remain incomplete. These three works as well as No 1 have been re-transferred to the Public Works Department from the commencement of the current year.* Works Nos 3, 4 and 6 were provided in the Agency Works budget for 1894-95 the allotments required for the first two being supplemented from the Public Works Department grant. The original allotment sanctioned for No: 3 was Rs 15000. Of this Rs 3000 had to be refunded to the Taluk Office Jeypore. The balance being found insufficient to keep the road in order was supplemented by a transfer of Rs 2500 from the Reserve and by an additional allotment of Rs 4000 sanctioned by Government.† With all this Mr Wolfe-Murray on his way up the ghats in the early part of February last found the first four miles in a very dangerous condition and transferred Rs 1200 from the

*Government Order No 200 W dated 25th January 1895.

*Government Order No: 424 dated 20th February 1894.

*Government Order No: 29 dated 12th January 1895.

Government Order No: 230 dated 12th March 1895

the grant of the Jeypore Taluk office since the progress on the latter was found at the time much below the mark. Of the total allotment of Rs 19700 thus obtained Rs 19624. 3. 2 were spent the balance of Rs 75. 12. 10 being withdrawn and spent elsewhere within the year. This work also has since been made over to the Public Works Department.

Mr Willock's original estimate for improving the Koraput Sub Jail amounted to Rs 11878.* This was raised by Rs 1500. Of this Rs 8014. 6. 9 were spent on the work in 1893-94 and Rs 4190. 10. 6 in 1894-95

*Government Order No: 921 dated 5th May 1893.
" No: 384 A "
16th February 1894.

The grant originally sanctioned for it for 1894-95 was only Rs 3000 but Mr French having pressed for an additional allotment, Rs 1200 were spared from the Agency grant. Of the total grant a small balance of Rs 9. 5. 6 remained unspent at the end of the year but it was withdrawn and spent otherwise. This has also been transferred to the Public Works Department. The progress on the Taluk Office at Jeypore is anything but satisfactory. More than half the allotment to this work for 1894-95 had to be utilised by transfer to works elsewhere. The allotment for 1894-95 was Rs 4434 (Rs 1000 grant made in the budget, Rs 3000 refunded from the grant for the Itikivalasa Koraput road.

*Government Order No: 424 dated 20th February 1894.

road and Rs 434 transferred from the Reserve to meet an increase in the rate paid for salwood wrought and put up). Of this, Rs 2451. 2. 1 were spent during the year the balance being withdrawn and spent elsewhere as stated above. This is also made over to the Public Works Department.

Speaking of Estate works under Mr French during the year under report Mr Taylor remarks "I last year reported "that in my opinion Mr French's work so far as the Estate was "concerned was most unsatisfactory and that an Estate Engineer "should be employed for Estate works alone. Matters did not "improve much this year and in the end the material registers "were left in considerable confusion. The walls of the Hospital "which Mr French promised to complete by March were built but "the building remained unroofed and the brick in mud "walls of the stables attached to my bungalow were erected "The basement of the new palace was completed throughout "and the walls of the Zenana quarters raised to a height of "eight feet. The rates fixed for the latter work were unnecessarily "high but cannot be now reduced. Very little was done "to the 2/3 mile of the road from Mr Marsh's bungalow to the "Estate Engineer's Office and until May but little was done on the "Jeypore-Borigumma road. The estimate seems to have been "cardessly prepared and no ~~section~~ Section or levels of the road "placed on record." On the whole the employment of Mr French on Government and Jeypore works together has not been a success in any way.

14. I pass on to the works under the Assistant Agents.

The

14. The total amount available for expenditure during the year was Rs 111863 of which the Government contributed Rs 75160 and private parties Rs 36703 as detailed below.

No:	Amount	Particulars.
		Government.
1	46000	Sanctioned for Government works.
2	5000	Special grant to Parvatipur Rayagada road.
3	15000	for Ilikivalasa Koraput road.
4	3000	" Koraput Sub-Jail.
5	2160	allotted for contribution payable to Jeypore Estate for Engineer's services on the last two works.
6	4000	Additional allotment sanctioned for Ilikivalasa Koraput road vide Government Order No 29 dated 19th January 1895.
	75160	Total.
		Estates.
7	24000	Contribution from the Jeypore Estate.
8	11703	Sanctioned by the Board of Revenue for the Parvatipur Rayagada road from the funds of the Jeypore Estate.
9	1000	Contribution from the Kurapam Estate.
	36703	Total.
	111863	Grand Total.

Of this sum Rs 106469. 9. 10 were spent within the year leaving a balance of Rs 5393. 6. 2. But of this Rs 3301. 13. 6 forming a portion of Rs 11703 given by the Board of Revenue for the Rayagada road has been carried to account for the current year as it would not lapse till the end of June 1895 being an Estate grant and drawn on from time

time to time and not a lump contribution credited to Govern-
-ment. A balance of Rs 2091.8.0 out of the grant of Rs 3000 made
for supervision lapsed at the end of the year. the Assistant
Agents having by mistake debited the cost of establishments
entertained by them for supervising the works to the respective works
Steps have been taken to prevent such mistakes during the
current year.

15 The important works that require special description with reference to para 8 of Government Order No: 1932 dated 23rd September 1893 are the following:—

No.	Name of work.	Expenditure up to the end of last year.			Expenditure during the year.			Probable cost.			Date of completion.
1	Parvatipur-Rayagada road	10727	12	11	13401	2	6	45691	-	7	Cannot be stated definitely
2	Kolpad Bustar "	1905	-	9	1976	1	6	1500	-	-	Will be completed during the current year.
3	Ramigedda-Singapur "	-	-	-	1299	-	10	Not known			Cannot be stated
4	Koraput-Lakshmipur "	-	-	-	750	-	-		"		"
5	Semblieda " "	-	-	-	750	-	-		"		"
6	Boiparigeda-Ramagiri "	1997	12	4	1999	14	5				Completed.
7	Ramigedda ghat.	5429	12	7	2028	10	10	2000	-	-	Will be completed during the current year.

The

3

The grants made for other works are merely for their maintenance.

16. New Works. Communications. The progress made on the Parvatipur Rayagada road is fully described in Mr Thornton's report herein enclosed and Mr Wolfe-Murray who inspected it in November 1894 also speaks of it to some extent in his notes. A full report was made to Government vide Mr Wolfe-Murray's letter T.T.D. No: 11 dated 15th December 1894 and the Government remarked

Government Order No: 155
dated 23rd January 1895.

that the progress made was satisfactory.

The road is progressing satisfactorily under an Overseer but the Engineer in charge of the bridge and the culverts having since resigned the progress has not of late been as rapid as was hoped in that branch of the work. Steps are being taken to get a new Engineer who will begin work after the rains. Besides the above road the following new works were executed during the year.

1. Kolpad Bustar road
2. Ramigedda Singapur "
3. Koraput Lakshmipur "
4. Semblieda " "
5. Boiparigeda-Ramagiri "
6. Road from the western side of Bodderu to the market place at Lakshmipur.

Subject.

subject to the general principle Work No1 is being made from Government funds as it comes under the category of arterial roads. A distance of about six miles was laid out during the year in addition to the five miles made in 1893-94. There is still a distance of 1½ mile to meet the Bastar frontier and this will be completed during the current year. No: 6 is also a Government work and was completed

All the past are intended for the development of the Jeypore country. Boipariguda-Ramagiri road was completed but will only become really useful beyond the Saw Mills when the Kolab bridge is finished. Plans and estimates for this work are now under preparation by the Engineer of the Jeypore Estate. The other works have been taken in hand during the year and some progress made with the moneys allotted for them. They will be continued this year. A rough estimate for converting into a cart road the Lammasingi ghat road was prepared and submitted to Government since the close of the year but the Government has directed that it should lie over for the present as no Public Works Department officer was available to check it on the spot.

17. New Works.— Buildings.— Seven new peat houses of the usual description were constructed. The Nowrangpur Deputy Tahsildar's cutcherry sanctioned in Government Order No: 922 Judicial dated 5th May 1893 has not been commenced yet.

18 Repairs.— Communications.— All the through communications have been repaired and kept in good order. Mr Taylor reports that the Koraput-Jeypore road was in fair order and that Jeypore-Malkangiri section of the Jeypore-Motu road was repaired throughout, the portion further on being cleared and cut as usual. The ghat portion of the Malkangiri-Kondalamkeru road was also repaired. The Nandapur bridle-path was completed with the exception of the bridge which is still to be constructed. About six furlongs of the Ramigudda ghat have been gravelled and metalled leaving two furlongs for the current year. The Itikivalasa-Koraput road has been dealt with in para 13 supra. All the roads in the other divisions have been maintained with their usual grants and are reported to be in good order with the exception of Kurapam-Nowrangpur road which is under the charge of the Deputy Tahsildar of Nowrangpur. The Senior Assistant Agent attributes it's state to the neglect of the Deputy Tahsildar who has been warned to take immediate steps to put it in proper order.

19 Repairs.— Buildings.— The progress made on the Koraput Sub-Jail and the Taluk Office Jeypore has been fully dealt with in para 13 supra. The other repairs were of the usual description and call for no remark. The Government buildings at Koraput are kept in good order.

20. Contributions.— Rs 2160 were originally sanctioned by Government as a contribution to the Jeypore Estate for the Engineer's services on the Itikivalasa-Koraput road and the Koraput Sub-Jail but as the allotments of these works were increased and the Jeypore Taluk Office

Office was placed under the same Engineer the contribution had to be increased to Rs 3288.0.4. The excess amount was met from savings elsewhere.

21. Supervision.— As has already been reported in para 14 supra Rs 2091.8.8 have lapsed out of the grant of Rs 3000 made for the year.

22 Besides assisting with contribution the Government works above described, the Jeypore Estate executed the following works from its own funds.

1. Narainapatnam road.
2. Road from Mr Marsh's bungalow to the junction of the Nowrangapur Malkanagiri road.
3. Jeypore-Borigumma road.

Work No. 1.— The original estimate amounted to Rs 10500 which was supplemented by Rs 500 for establishment and other charges. Of this Rs 2105.0.3 were spent in 1893-94 and Rs 4503.11.5 in 1894-95. The services of a good Overseer have been obtained for the work and the road was nearly completed by the end of June.

On the principle approved in Government Order No. 769 dated 14th April 1893 the Board of Revenue sanctioned in its Proceedings Nos: 3655 and 6285 dated 3rd July and 13th November 1894. Rs 2093 and Rs 52996 for works Nos 2 and 3 respectively for improving the bad portions thereon. Both the works are progressing under the supervision of the Estate Engineer. The former has since been

been supplemented by an additional allotment of Rs 407.

Mr Wolfe-Murray directed the Senior Assistant Agent to survey a line from Narainapatnam on to Sembliguda with a view to connect the former with the capital. Mr Thornton accompanied by Mr Conn the overseer went over the route as far as Yeripikota and roughly estimated the cost of making a road including masonry works at Rs 50000. Mr Thornton does not recommend its adoption as the country that most needs opening is to the north of Narainapatnam towards Kalahandi since it is by that route that the Central Provinces traffic comes down.

Just before his departure Mr Willock in the early part of 1894 directed that a line should be traced to Singapur from a point on the Parvatipur Central Provinces road in preference to the existing one from Komallapeta as this latter is intercepted by several big ghats and ravines entailing a large expenditure in masonry works. A line has accordingly been marked and the Raja of Jeypore has promised to take up the road after he takes charge of the Estate and has gained some knowledge of its affairs.

23. Sanitation.— Statement No XI gives the details on this subject. The amount allotted in the sanctioned budget under this head is Rs 3350. A sum of Rs 180.3.6 was allotted from the Reserve for the conservancy of Kristnadevipeta a village at the foot of the ghats where there is a largely frequented weekly market. The whole allotment of Rs 3530.3.6 was spent during the year

against

against Rs 3300 in the previous year. Statement No. XL shows how the money was spent. The Assistant Agents' reports on this subject contain little information.

24. Abkari.— Statement No XII gives details of the Abkari revenue. During the year under report the Gumpur and Koraput farms were rented out as usual. Mr Willock desired to introduce the system of separate sale of shops throughout the Agency in view of effecting a reduction in the number of shops but the renters of the two farms requested the Board of Revenue that they might be allowed another year on the understanding (1) that they would close such shops as the Collector might order, being allowed a reduction of the rents actually realised from them during the year 1893-94 less 15 per cent for cost of collection and (2) that the Collector might fix a minimum rent under which no shop should be licensed and take such steps as might be expedient with a reference to local considerations towards effecting a reduction in the number of shops. Their request was approved by Government. The Golgonda farm was

Government Order No: 400 dated 31st January 1894	administered on the Amani system throughout the year.
" 789 dated 28th February 1894.	

The Gumpur farm was leased out for Rs 51730 against Rs 54000 of the previous year and the Koraput farm for Rs 8691 against Rs 9000. The decrease was due to the closing of 10 shops in the Gumpur farm and 38 shops in the Koraput farm under the conditions above mentioned. 126

A firm of five traders of Gumpur applied for the lease of the farm after it had been rented out to Messrs Ripley and Co: and offered to pay Rs 10000 over the rent paid by the latter. They were told to renew their application this year if they wished to do so.

The demand of the areas in which shops are separately sold during the year was Rs 32645 against Rs 27244 in the preceding year. The increase was due partly to the management of the Golgonda Agency under this system for the first time and partly to stern competition for shops. There was a decrease in the number of shops in the Taluks of Jeypore and Nowrangapore as was anticipated by Mr Willock. The total demand arrear and current amounted to Rs 93086 of which Rs 91436 were collected during the year and Rs 1650 since. Rs 11 being written off the accounts under Government Orders Nos: 1320 and 5042 dated 2nd April and 21st December 1894 respectively.

25. Opium.— The exclusive privilege of selling opium was given to renter Hamrat Ram Lal Lahukar for Rs 22500 on the authority conveyed in Board's Proceedings No: 44 Miscellaneous dated 8th January 1894 on condition of his selling the drug to licensed vendors at three tolas per rupee and of opening depôts for the purpose of selling at such places specified by the Collector.

Under Government Order No 493 dated 20th July

July 1888 opium shops in the Agency tracts were sold by auction in places where the consumption exceeded 3000 tolas per annum and where it varied between 1000 and 3000 tolas licenses were given on payment of fixed fees. Free licenses were also issued in the case of shops in which the consumption fell below 1000 tolas per annum.

Under this system 96 licenses were issued during the year, 78 on the result of auctions, 16 for fixed license fees and two free. There is a decrease of two shops under last year's number due to the want of bidders for two shops in the Special Assistant Agent's division. The rental of the shops sold and granted on fixed fees during the year amounted to Rs 20599 against Rs 20167 in the preceding year. The increase was due to (1) competition at the sales and (2) some shops which had been given on fixed fees in the previous year having been either sold by auction or given on the maximum rate of fixed fees instead of at the minimum in consideration of increase in sales.

The total demand of the year on account of both the supply and vend monopolies was Rs 43099 of which Rs 41325 were collected within the year leaving a balance of Rs 1774 at its close of which Rs 1743 have since been collected and the balance will be collected or written off early.

The total quantity consumed during the year amounted to lbs 7928 against lbs 8454 in the previous year

year showing a decrease of lbs 526. In Kanupur, Jeypore and Viravilli Taluks there was a slight increase. There was a large decrease in the Malkanagiri, Padwa, Golgonda and Srungavaraputtota Taluks. That in the first three Taluks appears to be the effect of the abolition of the cheap rate at which opium was sold in these tracts up to the end of 1892-93. Opium was sold during the year by the supply monopolist at 3 tolas per rupee to the shopkeepers who sold it to consumers at 2 1/2 tolas per rupee.

Boards Proceedings No: 627 Mis. dated 16th February 1893.

26. Statement No: XV gives details of the Agency revenue from all sources. The figures entered against sub item No 1 of Land Revenue represent the annual peishcush and Kotpad quit rent paid by the Jeypore Estate. Those entered against sub items Nos 2 and 3 represent the revenue derived from the hill muttas and other Agency villages in the Golgonda and Palakonda Taluks. The demand shown under Land Revenue is that of the Fasli year and the balances are those existing on 31st March 1895, which accounts for their being so heavy. These have been reduced nearly by half up to the end of June last and steps are being taken for the realization of the uncollected amounts.

Forest Revenue I have left blank as it is said to be impossible to discriminate between what comes from the Agency and what from the ordinary

ordinary tracts. The current year's demand from all sources under this head is Rs 22554 against Rs 22662. This shows a decrease of Rs 108 accounted for by the inclusion of four villages in the Palakonda Agency in an adjoining Forest Reserve, by the non-inclusion of prohibitory assessment charged on lands encroached upon and to a little extent by causes which require no detailed description. The other items call for no remarks.

27. Wild Animals.— One hundred and forty four persons were killed by wild animals against 154 in the previous year and 139 in 1892-93. One hundred and thirteen of these deaths occurred in the Special Assistant Agent's division. The Tentukkunti man-eater in the Nowrangapore Taluk for the destruction of which a special reward of Rs 400 was sanctioned was not killed during the year but has since been destroyed at a beat organised by Mr Taylor. A man-eater is reported to be lurking about the Bissemkatak Taluk. The one reported last year to be harassing the Gudem country near Pedavalasa for which a special reward was offered is reported by Mr Elwin to have been killed in the Madgole hills. 31 tigers were killed during the year against 34 in the previous year. There was an increase in the number of panthers ~~killed~~ and a small decrease in the number of other wild animals killed. The total sum distributed as rewards amounted

Government Order No: 347
dated 1st September 1894.

amounted to Rs 6266 against Rs 5983 in the preceding year.

28. Taluk Officers and establishments.— Mr Wolfe-Murray inspected all the Taluk offices except those at Padwa and Malkanagiri. All the Deputy Tahsildars are reported to be working satisfactorily except D. Chellapatirau of Gunupur. He is warned to be more careful in his work. Mr Thornton recommended in consideration of the very malarious climate of Bissemkatak and the highly satisfactory manner in which the Deputy Tahsildar D. Parasuramayya Naidu conducted his work that he should be allowed to draw the full rate of the pay sanctioned for his appointment. Mr Wolfe-Murray left a note that he should be so recommended in this report and this I do now. I beg therefore that the Government may be pleased to give him the concession as was the case with his brother Deputy Tahsildars of Gunupur, Rayagada and Malkanagiri.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

[signature]

Ag Agent to the Governor.

[signature]

Copied by [illegible]

Judicial Department.

11-10-25 VJ

From

The Agent to the Governor,
Vizagapatam District

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department,
Madras.

CHIEF SECRETARY
28 AUG 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Date 23rd
Despatched 23rd } August 1895.
Received

Des: No: 944.
Agency
Enclosures.

Subject.

Submitting report on the Administration of the Vizagapatam Agency for the official year 1894-95.