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JUDICIAL.

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NOVEMBER.

Vizagapatam Agency.

Reviewing the administration report of the — for the year 1890–91.

No. 3112 Wdy 19th Nov/91

Comd to the S.E. I Circle, who will carry out the suggestions in para 22 of the Agent's letter.

(sd) J.S.W.

S.E. I Circle

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

From E. S. LAFFAN, Esq., Acting Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam District, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vizagapatam, 8th September 1891, No. 817.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam for the year 1890–91.

2. Having assumed charge of the district about two months after its conclusion, I have nothing to say of my own personal knowledge, but Mr. Willock has sent me a note from England which deals with the important points. This I enclose together with the reports of the Assistant Agents and the usual statements.

3. Mr. Willock was the Agent throughout the year, and visited more or less all the Agency divisions. Mr. Bell was the Principal Assistant Agent from the commencement of the year up to 12th January, when he was succeeded by Mr. Shipley. Neither of these officers made any tour in the Agency tracts in their charge for the reasons mentioned by Mr. Willock in his note annexed to this report. The Agency tracts comprised in this division, however, received greater attention than usual, as Mr. Willock himself spent an "unusually long time" in them and visited all the important stations. Mr. Elwin continued to be the Senior Assistant Agent until 23rd July 1890, when he was succeeded by Mr. Vaughan, who remained in charge of the division till the 7th February last; Mr. Elwin returned on this date and was relieved by Mr. Ayling on the 30th March following. Mr. Elwin and Mr. Vaughan made several tours, and between them visited all the Agency tracts in the Senior Assistant Agent's division. Mr. Michael was the Special Assistant Agent throughout the year. He made extensive tours in all the taluks of his division, except Malkangiri, which he could not visit owing to census matters requiring his presence at head-quarters. The Agent paid a short visit to this taluk during February last.

4. The year was an uneventful one. There were no disturbances of any kind. Excepting small-pox, which prevailed to a small extent in the Gudem hills and the Kotpad taluk in the early part of the year, no epidemics visited this part of the district.

The two Agency estates of Jeypur and Bissemkatak taken under management during the previous year showed satisfactory improvement. Mr. Taylor continued to be the manager of the Jeypur estate throughout the year, except for three months when he went on privilege leave. Here much of the confusion that prevailed in the late Maharajah's time was cleared and almost all the tanna establishments and accounts brought into satisfactory condition. A sum of Rs. 3,50,000 has, moreover, been invested in Government securities during the past fasli. The Pattamahadevi's eyes were successfully operated on by Dr. Drake-Brockman early in January, and the young Maharaja paid a short visit to Madras in the following month. Both he and his mother have since enjoyed good health, and the young Raja has made perceptible improvement in his studies and manners. In the Bissemkatak estate everything was easy and quiet. It has been difficult to find a competent and honest man for the manager's post. The old manager, K. Kurmanadha Rau, was dismissed. The estate,

which had been indebted to the extent of Rs. 34,000 when taken under management, paid off at the end of last official year Rs. 26,000 of its debt. The minor, who is a young lad, received only primary lessons at home during the year. He has been brought last month to Párvatipur for his education. Frequent quarrels arose between the members of the family, but arrangements have been recently made which will, I trust, put a stop to them.

The appeal presented by the Rani of Kalyanasingapur against Mr. Turner's decision was decided in the latter part of March last in favour of Jeypur. This principality progressed favorably under the arrangement sanctioned in G.O., No. 496, Judicial, dated 15th March 1890, which still continues pending the execution of the appellate decree which Government has deferred until after the Agent's next tour (G.O., No. 1265, dated 26th June 1891). The deposit in the treasury at the end of the fasli amounted to Rs. 14,938.

Almost all the Hill muttadars in the Golgonda Agency were interviewed by Mr. Willock, who considered them very loyal. In Hill Madgole nothing of importance beyond a few complaints against the Madgole Rani's Dewan has occurred since Mr. Willock's visit in April 1890. The Dewan has been severely warned to conciliate the mokhasadars in every possible way.

5. *Principal Assistant Agent's Division.*—The villages attached by Mr. Turner in Gudem and Makaram muttas were made over during the year to the muttadars concerned. The question of the Koyyur mutta has since been remanded by Government for further inquiry. During my tour through these hills in connection with the late outbreak, I made the necessary inquiries regarding the matter, but I have deferred my proposals on this subject until I can submit a report on the future administration of hill muttas generally, which, I think, should be reconsidered as a whole with reference to recent events.

The dispute between the Dharakonda brothers is under inquiry, and I propose to notice it in the above report. Mr. Delacombe, the Deputy Tahsildar of Paderu, died during the year and was replaced by a passed candidate. The station has the worst reputation and the move suggested by Mr. Willock is very desirable. I have kept the new incumbent at his post with considerable difficulty. The Government has recently sanctioned arrangements for the supply of rice and condiments to the Chintapalli police, and nothing is left to be desired in that direction.

6. *The Senior Assistant Agent's Division.*—The Patro of Jagdalpur died during the year under report, leaving a minor son aged ten years. The mutta yields an income of Rs. 3,000 a year, but the deceased was heavily involved in debt at the time of his death. On Mr. Willock's recommendation, the management of the mutta was left to the deceased's brother, Kamalalochana Patro, who seems to carry with him the sympathies of all the members of the family. The young Patro is at present being educated at Jagdalpur, and his family are not inclined to send him to Párvatipur or Gunupur for the purpose. Endeavours will be made to induce them to do so.

The exact relationship of the Patros of Kutragada, Ambadola and Jagdalpur has very nearly been ascertained now. The first holds his mutta under the Tat-raja of Bissemkatak, while the second and third hold their muttas direct from Jeypur. The Board has sanctioned the institution of a suit against the Kutragada Patro for enhancement of rent or restoration of the mutta. It will be filed shortly.

The sentence passed on Vandrangi Sitaramayya, the late manager of Kalyanasingapur estate, was reversed by the High Court and he was restored to his former appointment under orders of Government. The present manager does not seem to be a success at his post, but this defect can be removed as soon as the Parganna is incorporated with Jeypur. The arrangement sanctioned in G.O., No. 496, Judicial, dated 15th March 1890, has worked well. Gopinath Deo remained at Jeypur throughout the year and his conduct did not call for any notice. His allowance was reduced to Rs. 80 in G.O., No. 862, dated 19th May 1890, and is paid from the Singapur deposit. The wilder tribes remained quiet as in the previous years. Messrs. Elwin and Vaughan together spent 104 days in camp.

7. *The Special Assistant Agent's Division.*—Mr. Michael spent 209 days in camp and visited all the important places in the taluks comprised in his division except

Malkangiri. The Pottangi taluk was remarkably quiet during the year under the Deputy Tahsildar M.R.Ry. Pulla Venkanna Pantulu, appointed last year. The administration of the other taluks was satisfactory. The Gurupani-Koraghati dispute was finally settled during the year by Mr. Michael and the Kalahandi Superintendent on the 18th and 19th April 1890. The Zemindar of Mowlpatna was present, and a gumasta was deputed by the Nowrangpur Ranis to attend the settlement on their behalf. Permanent marks were cut on stones to denote the boundary, and the villages of Kumbichuam and Debari were decided to belong to Nowrangpur and Mowlpatna estates, respectively.

8. *Vizianagrum Deputy Collector's Division.*—This officer paid three visits to the Pálkonda Agency, spending 7 days there. Considering the additional duties imposed by the census, I consider this period enough for this small area. The revenue results are shown in the following statement:—

Items.	Demand for fasli 1299.		Demand for Fasli 1300.			Collection in Fasli 1300.		Balance.	
	Number of ryots.	Demand.	Number of ryots.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ryotwari (including Rastalands) ..	608	4,339 3 7	621	777 3 0	4,351 7 1	644 3 7	3,853 13 1	132 15 5	497 10 0
Kondapodus ..	1,391	738 15 6	1,497	380 14 6	795 4 6	298 9 0	500 15 6	82 5 6	294 5 0
Kattubadi ..	78	72 10 2	78	25 1 3	74 10 2	23 12 2	35 1 11	1 5 1	37 8 3
Quit-rent ..	60	60 14 2	60	34 8 5	60 14 2	32 5 6	41 2 4	2 2 11	19 11 10
Total ..	2,137	5,211 11 5	2,256	1,217 11 2	5,280 3 11	998 14 3	4,431 0 10	218 12 11	849 3 1

There was an increase in the number of ryots under Kondapodu and Jeroyati tenures. The increase under the former is accounted for by the discovery of concealed clearings and the removal of the restrictions imposed last year by the Forest Department on Podu cultivation. The slight increase under the latter is due to the splitting of joint pattas. The demand slightly increased on the whole, while the collections were more satisfactory than in previous year. Of the old arrears remaining uncollected at the end of the fasli, Rs. 188 are reported to be irrecoverable.

9. *General Administration.*—As directed in para. 6 of G.O., No. 1808, Judicial, dated 19th November 1890, Statement No. VI relating to education has been revised. The remaining statements were all approved by Government last year. The figures in the Divisional reports relating to statistics are erroneous in some respects, especially with regard to Civil and Criminal statistics, over which no control is exercised by the Divisional officers.

10. *Season.*—The season was excellent. The rainfall above the ghâts was in excess of that in the previous year, as will be seen from the following statement:—

Stations.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	59·4	44·2
Gunupur	60·6	52·1
Rayaghada	58·7	44·37
Bissemkatak	70·35	80·1
Koraput	63·3	67·15
Pottangi	83·51	107·9
Jeypur	76·35	65·31
Nowrangpur	66·06	75·1
Malkangiri	..	61·52
Paderu		

The decrease in the rainfall at Nowrangpur cannot be explained otherwise than as due to erroneous registration. The crops, both wet and dry, yielded well. Only the mango crop failed to some extent.

11. *Criminal Statistics.*—The number of cases for disposal fell from 1,959 in the previous year to 1,698. There was a general decrease on the file of all courts, except those of the Principal and Senior Assistant Agents and the second-class Magistrates of Golgonda, Viravilli, Sálúr, Rayaghada and Pálkonda. Except in the last two courts, the increase is trifling and of a variable character. In Pálkonda the offences consisted of petty thefts from Government forests. The decrease in the files of the Special Assistant Agent and the second-class Magistrates of Bissemkatak, Jeypur and Pottangi is very remarkable. In Jeypur, the number of cases instituted fell from 419 to 264. The Special Assistant Agent is in error in stating that the Jeypur file increased by 87. There was no increase, on the whole, in the Principal Assistant Agent's division, the figures given by him being inaccurate. The pendency at the end of the year was heavy, compared with the previous year. Under appeals, there was a decrease of 5 on the file of the Senior Assistant Agent. Two appeals remained pending at the end of the year against one in last year. The offences were of the usual character, there being none worthy of special mention.

12. *Civil Statistics.*—The number of suits instituted during the year fell from 550 to 504. The bulk of the decrease was confined to the Senior Assistant Agent's division. In Gunupur, the file fell by 50 suits. In the Special Assistant Agent's division, all the Munsifs' courts showed a remarkable increase as was expected, the Jeypur Munsif having the heaviest file. The Special Assistant Agent's file, however, decreased by 34. The pendency at the close of the year was more satisfactory than in the previous year on the whole, though it increased by 35 per cent. in the Jeypur Munsif's court. As observed by Mr. Willock in last year's report, the work of this officer is unduly heavy, and there is an immediate prospect of its still increasing. Mr. Willock recommended last year the appointment of a Personal Assistant to the Special Assistant Agent, but Government declined to consider it. The Special Assistant Agent writes that he was not in favour of this proposal himself; he did not want to be relieved of his routine work, but wanted relief in the matter of civil suits. He points out that his division is such a large one that the posting of cases and their punctual trial is a matter of very great difficulty. I am not in a position to express any opinion based on personal knowledge, but, as far as I can judge, from the statistics and the heavy work of the Jeypur Munsif, it is, I think, obvious that he should be relieved as early as possible of the civil jurisdiction. Mr. Willock had not made up his mind last year as to the expediency or otherwise of adding a new taluk with Padwa as head-quarters to the Special Assistant Agent's charge; he has since determined after personal inspection that this should be done. If this proposal is accepted, the Special Assistant Agent's charge will become very heavy, and relief will be necessary in his case also. Already his tours are much hampered by having to deal with civil suits, not to mention the hardships inflicted on all suitors by the tours of the court in such a climate. Hitherto, no intricate questions of law have arisen, but they are sure to arise now that the Jeypur estate is under management. In paragraph 45 of his report the Special Assistant Agent describes the difficulties at present experienced in detail, and proposes that a stationary Munsif with the civil powers of the Special Assistant Agent should be appointed without delay. The subject will, if necessary, after due consideration, be dealt with in a separate letter. There was a perceptible increase in the number of appeals instituted in all the Agency courts, the Agent's court ranking first. The pendency was satisfactory.

13. *Hospitals.*—The new hospital building at Gunupur intended for civil in-patients was opened on the 16th November 1890. No in-patients were treated in it during the year. The Bissemkatak hospital was closed for five months of the year for want of a medical subordinate, which is a thing to be greatly regretted. Three in-patients were treated here. The decrease in the number of patients treated at Rayaghada is attributed to suspicious entries by a previous hospital assistant. The present medical officer is reported to be popular. The hospitals at Jeypur and Nowrangpur have done well. The excessive increase in the number of patients treated at the latter institution is due to its having worked only for two months in the previous year. The proposal of Mr. Willock to open an hospital at Malkangiri was not approved by Government (*vide* G.O., No. 934, dated 13th May 1891).

14. *Vaccination.*—The arrangements sanctioned in paragraph 5 of last year's review to encourage the vaccine staff were only brought into force during the current year. The Board sanctioned during the year two Zemindari probationers on Rs. 7-8-0 per mensem for the Jeypore estate. In the Special Assistant Agent's division, only five vaccinators and one probationer worked throughout the year. The posts of the remaining vaccinators were vacant for periods varying from 10 to 6 months, owing to the difficulty of getting men to take up the appointments. In the Senior Assistant Agent's division this difficulty was not as great, but there, too, the work was much handicapped by sickness. The total number of cases vaccinated rose from 13,430 in the previous year to 14,053, while the cases successful rose by 446. The Government doubted the accuracy of the figures for last year, but I think it may be assumed now that they were fairly accurate, and that the sudden and excessive increase exhibited during the year was due to the change in the system. The increase during the year under report is normal and satisfactory, taking into consideration the aversion shown by the hill people, especially in the Malkangiri and Pottangi taluks, and the sparsely-populated nature of the country. The existing staff, as has been observed by Government, is very inadequate. Proposals to ameliorate its condition are now under the consideration of the Sanitary Commissioner. The Senior Assistant Agent recommends that batta be given to vaccinators for cases vaccinated above the minimum number, as under the District Boards. The point will be considered, but higher rates of salary are really what is required at present.

15. *Education.*—The following table shows the progress made in extending education:—

Division.	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
Principal Assistant Agent's division	6	131	5	113
Senior do. do.	83	1,527	87	1,698
Special do. do.	29	643	38	914
General Duty Deputy Collector's division	3	77	3	68
Total ..	121	2,378	133	2,793

Two Government salary-result schools were started at Koyyur and Lammasingi, in the Golgonda Agency, for the first time. In the Senior Assistant Agent's division four more Government schools were opened. The Government Middle School at Gunupur worked well, but the Normal class again produced very unsatisfactory results. Only one student out of ten who appeared passed at the last Special Upper Primary examination. In the Special Assistant Agent's division, satisfactory progress was made in education. The number of results schools increased from 4 to 10, and the number of pupils from 643 in the previous year to 914 in the year under report. Two night schools were started for the first time in this Agency. The Jeypore school did badly as usual, but I am glad to say that its numerical strength rose from 52 to 92. The Superintendent of Hill Schools, Jeypore Division, worked unsatisfactorily. He has since been reduced and transferred. The difficulty of getting masters to serve above the ghâts continues as usual. It has been decided during the current year that the Normal class, Gunupur, to which an Uriya-knowing head master has been appointed, should be removed to Jeypore early next year, and it is hoped that this will, to some extent, remove the difficulty of getting qualified masters from the plains. The schools in the Pálkonda Agency did fairly. The Senior and Special Assistant Agents examined almost all the Government schools in their divisions. Only four boys belonging to the aboriginal tribes (Souras) are reported to have been reading in the Government schools in the Senior Assistant Agent's division under the inducement held out in G.O., No. 52, Educational, dated 5th December 1889. A similar incentive has been recommended for the Special Assistant Agent's division. The matter is before the Director of Public Instruction.

16. *Public Works.*—Statement VII gives details of expenditure on important Agency works. In addition to the usual Agency grant of Rs. 50,000 (which includes the customary contribution of Rs. 4,000 from the Jeypore estate), the following special grants were made by the Government and the Board:—

	RS.
For repairs and improvement to the Koraput sub-jail by the Government	2,300
For metalling, &c., the Jubilee ghât by the estate	4,000
For the estate portion of the Petta ghât road	1,500
Total ...	7,800

The total expenditure exceeded the total allotment by Rs. 212–14–4 * owing to work having been allowed to proceed on the Jubilee ghât in anticipation of funds being saved in other divisions which did not accrue as expected. The Board has ordered the refund of the excess from the estate. Rupees 7,500 out of the original allotments were utilized by transfer on more pressing works as explained below.

* Excluding the Koraput sub-jail and Petta ghât road specially provided for.

17. *Principal Assistant Agent's Division.*—The two main roads of Lammasingi and Minamalur were inspected by Mr. Willock in the early part of the year. His remarks will be found in the annexed note. I inspected the former myself lately. A few boulders only have to be removed here and there by blasting to make the road passable for cart traffic and this will be done at an early date. Otherwise the road is complete up to within a mile and a half near the top of the ghât and is in very fair order as far as present needs go. The Paderu cutcherry was completed. The gumastas' quarters were very roughly built by a former Deputy Tahsildar and it will be necessary to reconstruct them almost over again. This will not be needed should the taluk office be removed to Padwa. The other tracks and bungalows, some of which I have lately seen, are in fair condition.

18. *Senior Assistant Agent's Division.*—Road work in this division was much impeded by the changes in taluk officers and the census. A. Gopalachari, the acting Deputy Tahsildar of Bissemkatak, was continuously ill and died about the beginning of the current calendar year. The track between Gunupur and Bissemkatak was improved during the year and made fairly passable to carts. The Rayaghada-Central Provinces road was considerably improved, much earthwork having been done to it. Rupees 1,400 saved on this road were spent on the Jubilee ghât. The other roads were all in fair order except the Párvatipur section of the Kurapam-Gunupur road.

19. *Special Assistant Agent's Division.*—The important works were the Central Provinces road and the Jubilee ghât road. The former, over which a little more than its allotment was spent, was kept in good order during the year. The Agency grant to the latter was Rs. 4,500. The actual expenditure, however, amounted to Rs. 12,251–14–6, while work to the extent of Rs. 1,601 remained unpaid at the end of the official year. The excess expenditure was partly met by the grant of Rs. 4,000 from the Jeypore estate last November, which Mr. Willock applied for pending orders on his proposals regarding the institution of an Agency fund and partly by transfers from allotments to other works where it appeared that unexpended balances would remain. With the above sum, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the road were metalled and gravelled while metal was collected for $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles more. Two bridges which had been washed away by last year's monsoon, were reconstructed and rough stone culverts built at intervals over a distance of four miles. Parapet walls were also built for two miles along the steeper sections. With the additional grant provided from the estate this year (*vide* my letter, No. 771, dated 29th August 1891), this road will be completed next February as a pucca work and will require only maintenance in future. Owing to the late period of receipt of the estate grant to the Petta ghât road, the whole of it could not be spent. With Rs. 1,029–0–8, earthwork was executed for 10 miles and one mile of the ghât road completed. A large portion of the Agency grant to the Government section of this road remained unspent owing to the taluk officer being busy

with census work. Of this, Rs. 500 were utilized on the bridle-path to Nandapur. Owing to the heavy traffic of the year, the grants to the Koraput-Nowrangpur road, *viâ* Ranigedda and the Jeypore-Borigumma road, were exceeded—the one by nearly Rs. 1,000 and the other by Rs. 750. Quarters for the Deputy Tahsildar and his gumastas at Malkangiri were built during the year at a cost of Rs. 750. Rupees 600 of the unexpended balance were spent on the Jubilee ghât.

The repairs to the first three blocks of the Koraput sub-jail were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,479–3–5. The excess expended on this work over the allotment of Rs. 2,300 sanctioned in G.O., No. 98, Financial, dated 12th February 1890, was met by the sale of certain unsuitable doors and windows made last year and by transfer from savings on Agency works in general. The jail affords accommodation at present for about 48 prisoners, whereas the average daily number detained during the year did not exceed 30. Plans and estimates for further extending the accommodation are under preparation.

20. *General Duty Deputy Collector's Division.*— The Sitampeta road was much improved during the year, having been metalled and gravelled up to within half a mile of Sitampeta village by means of the land-cess of Rs. 2,689–2–11 refunded by the District Board and the usual Agency grant. It is reported that, when the bridges over the Karemgedda, which crosses the road in four or five places, are constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,300, the road will be fit for cart traffic at all times of the year. This, however, is not a main line of communication and no extraordinary expenditure is incurred on it.

21. *Assistant Collector's Division.*—The Anantagiri ghât road and the rest-house at Anantagiri were maintained as usual. The Government declined to reconsider their orders as to the extension of the ghât road into the Araku valley.

22. *Public Works Department.*—The correspondence printed in G.O., No. 1217 W., Public Works, dated 2nd May 1891, describes in detail the progress made on the Koraput-Pottangi road and the Government buildings at Koraput and Pottangi between July 1890 and April 1891. Mr. Willock, who visited the works in February last, was favorably impressed with the progress of the buildings, but considered that the road work done was not what it ought to have been, though satisfactory as compared with the previous year. I directed the Special Assistant Agent, Mr. Michael, to examine the road on his way down to the plains and to report on its progress with special attention to the defects pointed out by Mr. Willock last year. His report, which was received about the end of July, testifies to the general progress made on the road and buildings during the past working season. But the approaches to the bridges were still in bad condition. What is wanted particularly is that the road should be kept open for wheeled traffic at *all* seasons of the year and it does not appear that this has been satisfactorily attended to. The approaches, as they are at present, do well enough for dry weather but become heavy with mud during the rains. They should be metalled at all places where the bridges are not likely to be completed for a long time. A portion of the road five furlongs in length, near the temporary bridge over the Kerandi river at the 40th mile-stone, is unmetalled and in consequence very heavy during the rains. Probably all this length, is termed an approach to the bridge, which, being a large work, will not be finished, according to the Superintending Engineer's estimate, before March. Something should be done to this portion as soon as possible and to the approaches to the temporary bridges generally to facilitate traffic until the bridges are completed.

23. *Sanitation.*—Rupees 3,583 were expended on sanitary improvements. My predecessor visited Jeypore, Koraput and Gunupur during the year and was much pleased with the improvements made at the last station. The sanitation of other important towns is good.

24. *Abkári.*—Statement No. IX gives details of the Abkári revenue of the Agency tracts. The system in force during the year was practically the same as in the previous year, the consideration of Mr. Willock's proposal to sell the shops in large villages by auction and to fix minimum fees for the smaller ones, and thereby raise the prices, having been deferred for a year or two on his recommendation. Owing to the

abolition of eighty Agency shops and sixty-eight stills situated within the five-mile belt dividing the excise area from the Agency, the demand has fallen by Rs. 10,020, while for the Golgonda farm, which is managed under Amani, only one hundred rupees were offered. There was a slight increase in the Abkári revenue of the Agency taluks managed under Amani. The large arrear balance outstanding for collection at the beginning of the year, was collected before its close, with the exception of Rs. 372 which have been written off the accounts. The current balance is attributed to the Chaitraparvam festival having occurred later than usual and to the taluk officers being busy with census matters. A large portion of the balance has since been collected.

25. *Opium.*—Though the outturn of opium was good and prices ruled low at Indore, it was difficult to obtain tenders for the monopoly of supply to the Agency tracts which had previously been under Amani. After repeated endeavours, it was, with the approval of Government, rented out to one Asuram Sadasook Bhattad who was the contractor in 1885–87, for Rs. 16,100, the price being raised from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ tolas per rupee to vendors and from 3 to $2\frac{3}{4}$ tolas to consumers in the Malkangiri, Paderu and Golgonda taluks. In the remaining taluks matters remained as before. Statement No. X illustrates the consumption of the drug in the several taluks comprised in the Agency. It will be observed that there was a net decrease of 1,028 lb. in consumption. There was a perceptible falling off in the three taluks of Paderu, Malkangiri and Golgonda, which was due slightly to the rise in prices, but largely to the importation of the drug over the dividing line from the ordinary tracts where the rate is much cheaper. The consumption in all the other taluks except Pottangi, Rayaghada and Srungavarapukota continued to show a steady fall as had been expected. In Pottangi, the consumption increased apparently by 432 lb. This, I am inclined to think, was due to erroneous accounts furnished by the depôt-keepers who, in the Special Assistant Agent's division, are generally illiterate. The increase in the remaining taluks was trifling.

26. *Wild Animals.*—During the year under report, the power of granting rewards for killing wild beasts was taken away from all Deputy Tahsildars except the Malkangiri Deputy Tahsildar, who was specially authorized to distribute rewards in his taluk owing to its distance from the Special Assistant Agent's head-quarters. The loss of human life was largest in Nowrangpur and Jeypore owing to the depredations of the Tentulakunti man-eater. A special reward was offered for the beast, but it has eluded pursuit up to date. The Paderu man-eater is also still at large.

27. I forward, by parcel post, a map of the Agency, marking therein the tours of Agency officers.

28. In conclusion, I regret the delay in the submission of this report which has been due partly to my own ill-health.

ENCLOSURE.

Note for inclusion in Agency Administration Report.

My tours in the Agency during the past year were confined to several comparatively short visits, the census and Lord Connemara's expected visit having hampered my movements in the usual touring season. My first visit to the Agency was to the Paderu taluk and Gudem hills. Leaving Vizagapatam on the 22th April, I arrived at Madgole, near the foot of the Minamalur ghât, on the 26th idem. Here I had to settle some details regarding the Madgole mortgage with the Rani of that zemindari. It will be remembered that, under the arrangement made when the suit to recover the amount due to Jeypore was compromised, one-half of the estate was to be released from mortgage and replaced in the Rani's possession. The actual division of the muttas, in accordance with the agreement, had now to be made. I should have liked to have retained Hill Madgole under Jeypore as I fear that the Rani's share of the estate will be grossly mismanaged, but I found her determined that the Agency muttas should be restored to her possession as they constitute the portion of the zemindari which is supposed to confer his dignity and importance on the holder. On consideration of the fact that the area released from mortgage may revert to Government at an early date, while the Jeypore mortgage will extend over a long term of years and that the management of the Agency area may be undertaken at any time by Government if the Rani's administration is unsatisfactory, I thought that the interests of Government probably coincided with her wishes. I therefore

allowed her to have Hill Madgole, but at the same time warned her that it would not be allowed to become a field for the depredations of her retainers and that matters there must be managed without the intervention of middlemen and in the same liberal manner as during Jeypore's tenure. I fear that this lady will benefit but little by the release of half her estate from mortgage and that the interference of the Court of Wards will be necessary ere long. She appears to have no idea whatever of how far the income at her disposal will meet her desires and to be disposed to get into serious difficulties in trying to make impossible arrangements for the benefit of her favourites.

2. From Madgole I proceeded up the Minamalur ghât to Paderu. The ghât is steep in its upper part but in good order and could be greatly improved at moderate cost if it were necessary to do so as the line is a very favorable one for an ascent of the ridge. The present track is, however, more than good enough for the existing traffic. At Paderu I found the new cutcherry almost complete. It is a very unsatisfactory building in every way, the design being one which needs the maximum amount of work for the minimum of accommodation, and the workmanship and materials being most inferior. However, as it more than suffices for the needs of the place there is no use in entering into details. I found everything connected with this taluk in very discreditable order. The Deputy Tahsildar, the late Mr. DeLacombe, was quite unfit for the post and the station being almost the most unhealthy in the district, his office was as incompetent as himself. He died, I am sorry to say, of fever towards the close of the year and chronic ill-health had much to do with his failure as a taluk officer. This taluk was created in 1883–84, a portion of Hill Madgole being transferred from the Special Assistant Agent's charge to that of the Principal Assistant Agent for the purpose. The area allotted seems to be altogether insufficient as hill taluks go as it only contains a single police station with but a moderate allowance of beats of not excessive length. The population is 19,183 by the late census and the number of magisterial cases—almost the sole work of the sub-magistrate—has been as follows during the past three years:—

	Cases received.	Persons.
1887–88	25	58
1888–89	55	173
1889–90	11	34

The adjoining Pottangi taluk is as much too great a charge as this is too small. It contains five large police stations, all nearly or quite as important as Paderu, and a population of 117,885 persons. The magisterial work of its Deputy Tahsildar has, during the same period of three years, been as follows:—

	Cases received.	Persons.
1887–88	73	151
1888–89	114	203
1889–90	138	197

In addition to this, the Deputy Tahsildar has heavy treasury and miscellaneous business to attend to and some civil work. The physical character of the two taluks is very similar, both occupying a position immediately west of the main line of the ghâts on the 3,000 feet plateau. The northern half of Pottangi is somewhat more open than the rest, but the southern portion, the limits of the Araku and Padwa stations, is very like Hill Madgole. This part is also very inaccessible indeed from Pottangi owing partly to the nature of the intervening country and partly to the difficulty experienced in crossing the Kolab river during the greater part of the year. The Araku and Padwa police stations, or rather the villages attached to them, do not in consequence get near enough of the attention of the Pottangi Sub-magistrate and when he does visit that part of his charge his absence is productive of considerable inconvenience at his head-quarters as it must necessarily extend over a prolonged period. In places like Malkangiri and Nowrangapur this would be of but little consequence, but Pottangi stands at the entrance to the Agency above the ghâts and miscellaneous work of all sorts is consequently heavy there. It appears to me that re-arrangement of a very desirable nature is possible here, particularly as the Padwa station of Pottangi is fairly accessible from both Araku and Pottangi. I should like to merge Paderu in a new taluk with head-quarters at Padwa which would comprise the limits of those police stations and Araku, and add the limits of the Araku and Padwa police stations to Paderu and transfer the Deputy Tahsildar's head-quarters to the latter place. I would at the same time transfer a strip of the present Paderu taluk which occupies the face of the hills between the Minamalur and Lammasingi ghâts to the Viravilli taluk to which it formerly belonged. This would make the new taluk end about a march south of Paderu. The census of the Agency I have had taken according to police stations and I am thereby enabled to give the population of the proposed re-arranged taluks. The result of the change would be that, instead of two taluks with populations of 117,885 and 19,183 and areas not very far from proportionate, there would be two with populations of 75,782 and 61,112. The Padwa taluk, as it would be called, would be a compact one and would have a healthy central head-quarters in a populous and comparatively civilized position where the important tracks from

Golgonda to Jeypore and from Madgole to Koraput intersect. It would be a single day's tappal from the Special Assistant Agent's head-quarters (Paderu is three days from Narsapatnam) and be in a part of the country where the presence of a resident Government official is urgently needed. The only drawbacks would be that the limits of the Paderu police station would be re-transferred to the Special Assistant Agent's large charge and that the expenditure incurred on the Paderu cutcherry would be indeed of no use. The first is certainly a drawback, but the management of the Jeypore estate ensures that a more experienced European officer than the Special Assistant and one more directly in contact with all classes of hill men shall be constantly on tour in the division as well as he. This renders us much less dependent on his touring than hitherto and has enabled me to free him from the supervision of works in a considerable part of his charge so that he has more time to spare than formerly. As regards the taluk cutcherry it certainly is a pity that so much money has been spent on an ill-designed building in an ill-selected locality, but I do not think that the loss should count for much in considering a matter of such consequence. I feel certain that the change from the pestilential climate of Paderu to the open country at Padwa would go far towards getting over the difficulty of finding men for the Deputy Tahsildar's post and taluk establishment which is now a most serious one. I trust, therefore, that Government will see fit to sanction the alteration proposed. I estimate the cost at about Rs. 4,000, for which I shall be able to build an office and establishment quarters quite sufficient for present needs at Padwa. The walls need only be of mud with a terraced mud roof covered with thatch.

3. The relation of the muttadars of Hill Madgole towards the Rani, the village heads and ryots appear to be of a most ill-defined nature and will, I fear, give trouble ere long. Indications that this will occur are now visible. During the long time which this tract was under Jeypore, practically no interference with the chief inhabitants was exercised and they seem to have acquired ideas regarding their position which are hardly tenable. Local disputes here will need careful watching in consequence in future. Government has asserted its rights very definitely with regard to the Gudem-muttadars who occupied an analogous position, but it is hard to see how the points so set at rest then are to be decided in Hill Madgole. I mention the matter merely that the Agency officers may have their attention called to the need for watchfulness by having it mentioned in this report.

4. From Paderu I endeavoured to ascend the Yendrika range which separates the country near the main range of the ghâts from Kilankotta, &c., but after two marches I found the track impracticable for elephants and returning proceeded into the Gudem hills along the crest of the ghâts *viâ* Gundamamidi and Gemili. The country about the latter does not appear to have recovered from the Rampa *fituri* which drove away many of its inhabitants. At Lammasingi I met the District Forest-officer, Mr. McCarthy, and spent a few days with him settling about the forest reserve to be taken up along the slopes of the hills. A very satisfactory selection of about 193½ square miles has, I think, been made.

5. I descended the Lammasingi ghât to Narsapatnam on the 13th May. The ghât I found in very good order. The new trace, which was complete with the exception of a mile and a half, is a very good one so far as gradients go, but is somewhat spoiled by an excessive allowance of zigzags.

6. In August, I paid a short visit to the Pálkonda Agency, but nothing worthy of remark came to my notice while there. From the 14th to 21st September, I was at Anantagiri in the Srungavarapukota Agency. My plans while there were completely upset by continuous rain. My chief object in this visit was to examine Mr. Turner's proposed new ghât. The refusal of Government to grant any money for this most important line rendered my journey for the most part purposeless. I am glad to say I found the Maharajah's coffee plantations looking very well. The plants are almost all very young and the blossoming season of 1890 was very unfavorable, but I believe that this year they will show what the place is capable of.

7. On the 6th November, I left Vizagapatam for a short tour through the Gunupur and Rayaghada taluks. The time at my disposal was very limited, owing to the anticipated visit of Lord Connemara, and I was consequently unable to visit Bissumkatak, a thing which I was very anxious to do though there was nothing actually calling for my presence there. Entering the Agency at Kurupam, I reached Gunupur on the 17th. A good deal has been done to the Agency road between Párvatipur and Gunupur, but I was on the whole rather disappointed with it. Sufficient attention had not been paid to the fact that the worst part of a road is the measure of its capacity for traffic and a few of the ascents and descents were serious drawbacks in consequence. Gunupur hardly looked like the place I knew of old; so much has it been improved by the late Deputy Tahsildar, M.R.Ry. Buddhavarapu Narayanamurti Pantulu Garu, now Acting Deputy Collector in Ganjam. It is now a very clean well-laid-out and pleasing town. The new hospital has just been completed. I found that an impression existed that it was intended for the police, but a reference to the correspondence about the matter showed that this was not the case. There is ample accommodation for police patients in the old police hospital, now that the constables of the Rayaghada and Bissumkatak taluks have hospitals at those stations to which to resort. I therefore directed that it should be used for civil purposes which appears to be what was

intended by Government. From Gunupur I marched across the Kilasakota hills, a range about 2,500 feet high with large undulating plateau near the top which divides the valleys of the Vamsadhara and Nangulia rivers. The rougher ground on the plateau was sâl forest until it recently was destroyed for kondapodu cultivation by the hillmen, but along the western slope of the range much fine sâl is to be found. This will be invaluable when the Central Provinces Railway is made as it must be some day. Several offers have been made to me regarding cutting sleepers for the East Coast Railway here, but as the rates tendered were ridiculously low, I declined to have anything to do with them. The construction of this line is being considered by capitalists in England, and the existence of these jungles may become an important consideration in their calculations.

8. From Kilasakota I descended to Rayaghada. This town has also improved considerably but does not appear to have grown as much in importance as I expected it would. Párvatipur still monopolizes all the trade of this part of the district. The new hospital lately built by Mr. Elwin I found a very satisfactory piece of work. From Rayaghada I marched to Párvatipur examining the country between the former place and the Agency boundary on the way with a view to selecting the best line for the new road. I came to the conclusion that the present track had better be followed approximately as it admits of two long level plateaus each some miles in extent being utilized. This more than compensates for the disadvantage of having a couple of miles of very bad ground between Maryghâti and Himsha to deal with. I was unable to start for my tour in the Agency above the ghâts till the 21st January owing to a visit from the Native Passenger Ship Commission which desired my aid, and my visit was considerably curtailed by the necessity of my being back at Vizagapatam on the day fixed for the census. Leaving Narsapatam on the 22nd January I proceeded *viâ* Kristnadevipeta and the Rampul ghât to Peddavalasa and thence to Gudem. The Agency vaccinators here I found needed more attention. They had been confining their work for the most part to the civilized agency villages below the ghâts instead of doing what their exceptionally liberal salaries and travelling allowance are granted for. The Rampul ghât is now a very fair one indeed, but want of water in the dry season must be a serious matter for those who use it. The ghâts of the Narsapatam agency are now in my opinion a good deal above the standard which the needs of the country above call for. At Gudem I found all going on well and saw several of my friends of the Rampa fituri days. I here interviewed the claimant to the Koyyur mutta, the muttadar of which died lately—*vide* my letter, No. 169, dated 17th March 1891. I then proceeded to Darakonda, a very trying day's march through an uninhabited tract at a high elevation. At Darakonda I found that, as has so frequently been the case, the true nature of the tenure of these hill muttadars had been overlooked by the District officers and Taggi Pandudhora allowed to put forward claims to a part of the mutta though Mr. Carmichael had handed it in its entirety to Lingan Dhora. I postponed final orders as to this dispute pending the receipt of the decision of Government as to the future of the Koyyur mutta, as it is possible that one of the two men may be put in possession of it, but Taggi Pandu Dhora's pretensions must be firmly repressed, if no such arrangement is made. Mr. Carmichael's remarks on this subject are so important, and have been so frequently overlooked owing to their not being readily accessible to Agency officers that I venture to quote them.

"4. Now nothing can be clearer than the fact that these men, now called muttadars, are the descendants of the old hill mokhasadars, the servants of the old chief of Golgonda; that like other inams their lands (except of course any quit-rent) formed no part of the assets of the Golgonda zemindari, when the Patta Sanad was made, and that their tenure being conditioned for service and defeasible at the will of Government, the will of Government must regulate all disputes and that a resort to the courts without the consent of Government (which would never be given under a just apprehension of the circumstances) is absolutely barred.

"5. The muttadars in conversation with the Special Commissioner all readily admit their tenure, and opportunity has been taken to furnish them with formal sanads and to take their cabuleats in return."—Special Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 45, dated 9th March 1881.

9. Another long march took me to Kondakamberu where I met Mr. Taylor, the Manager of the Jeypur estate and Mr. Thomas, Assistant Superintendent of Police. Mr. Michael, the Special Assistant, had been obliged to remain near his head-quarters as this was the critical period of the census work. Mr. Thomas was busy with the new Kondakamberu station. The site is not perfect owing to the proximity of a hill, but it is difficult to see how this could be avoided without entirely altering the question of communications during the monsoon owing to the proximity of the rivers Macheru and Gunprevu. The next march took us down a newly constructed ghât into the Malkangiri plain. I fear that this descent is too steep to be of any use for carts. Were it not for this, cart traffic would now be practicable between Kondakamberu and the plains *viâ* Jeypur, but as there is no produce worth exporting, the defect is not of any consequence just yet. At Malkangiri we selected a site for the hospital for which sanction has been asked in my letter, No. 76 T., dated 24th February 1891. The Sub-Magistrate here complained of the disadvantages he is placed at compared with other Agency Deputy Tahsildars and as there is a good deal in his complaint, I venture to lay the matter before Government. Malkangiri is by far the most inaccessible and isolated station in the hills and the nearest point at which any one with whom the Deputy Tahsildar has anything in common resides is Jeypore, 60 miles away,

across country almost impassable for several months in the year. His extreme isolation and distance from control render it necessary that a man of some experience and one in whom confidence can be placed should hold the post and the consequence is that the Malkangiri Deputy Tahsildar must usually be a man who has earned a better station but cannot get it because he cannot be spared from that taluk. In consideration of the great disadvantage under which he labours I recommend that the salary allowed for a passed candidate be granted to all occupants of the post irrespective of the examination rules. When it is remembered that the two Police Inspectors employed in this taluk draw Rs. 125 and Rs. 94 per mensem, respectively, I think it will be conceded that my proposal is reasonable. I would recommend a similar exception being made in favour of Bissemkatak which is almost as isolated and far more malarious and generally objectionable than Malkangiri, as I find the greatest possible difficulty in keeping this post filled even by unpassed men. Paderu is the only other very objectionable station, but if my proposals regarding a new Padewa taluk are accepted, I do not think that I shall have much difficulty in providing satisfactorily for it in future.

10. From Malkangiri we moved towards the Bastar frontier under the Tulsi hills and returning *viâ* Salmi struck the road to Jeypur at Govindapalli. There are one or two speculative Brahmins in this part of the country who are getting the inhabitants into their clutches and extorting money and grain and otherwise oppressing them to a serious extent. I am somewhat puzzled as to how to protect the people as their oppression appear to keep within the letter of the law. I warned the worst of them, however, that I would have to take serious notice of these depredations if continued. The Govindapalli ghât forms a very easy ascent to the Jeypur plateau. The slopes contain some of the finest sâl in the district and I hope to establish estate saw mills for the preparation of sleepers for the East Coast Railway here ere long.

11. Jeypur I reached on 17th February. Of course there was a crop of complaints and petitions to be disposed of, but their numbers were surprisingly small owing partly to the absence of the Patta Mahadevi and her son at Waltair I dare say. It would be out of place to enter into details of the management of the estate during the year here as the matter will be fully treated elsewhere, but I may say that I think it has been carried on in a very satisfactory way. The people at large seem well satisfied with their treatment, so far as I could judge. Much of this is due to the close intercourse which Mr. Taylor and Mr. Purnayya Pantulu hold with the inhabitants and to their personal acquaintance with them and easy accessibility to all who have grievances.

12. The Jubilee ghât from Jeypur to Koraput I found much improved and rapidly approaching completion. At Koraput itself fair progress has been made by the Public Works Department within the last few months of the year with the buildings under its charge. The improvements to the sub-jail were almost completed and it now affords good accommodation. The District Medical and Sanitary officer thought that sufficient provision had not been made for ventilation at night when the doors are closed to keep out the cold, so I ordered some small windows to be opened at the ends of the cells. I however think that the hill prisoners are often more injured by over-ventilation than by the reverse. There was but little in Koraput calling for my attention, so I left it on the 20th February and returned to the plains *viâ* Pottangi. The Pottangi-Koraput road had, I found, made some progress and if all goes well several of the smaller bridges should be finished before the rains. The advance made is however only satisfactory when compared with the delays of the past and is not such as to promise completion before the end of the working season of 1893 if then. In my letter, No. 79 T., dated 24th February 1891, I called the attention of Government to the fact that the officer whose duty it was to superintend the construction of this section of the Central Provinces road was actually employed in preliminary arrangements for carrying it on from Nowrangapur to the Central Provinces. Writing as I do in England I do not know what action Government has taken on this communication of mine and I therefore can only express a hope that the Pottangi-Koraput fiasco will not be permitted to be re-enacted under circumstances which would largely add to a repetition of the worst features of what has occurred there. As regards the future of this road, I feel certain that the time has come for the institution of an Agency Engineering establishment to attend to both Government and estate works and hope to be able to submit proposals on the subject shortly after my return to duty. This will be the best way of dealing with all such works and meanwhile far better results are obtainable by the Agency officers in the odd times they can devote to such matters than by the Public Works Department.

13. The work of the subordinate Agency officials has been very satisfactory during the year under review. To the best of my recollection none of the Agency Deputy Tahsildars have come under my notice for any serious errors during the year and but few for even trifling mistakes and faults. They have had a great deal of additional work thrown upon them by the census and with one exception—the Deputy Tahsildar of Nowrangapur—all succeeded in carrying out an enumeration of a kind never attempted before within the time allowed. Except those of 735 villages in Nowrangapur and of a very few in Malkangiri, all the Agency results were ready as soon as those of the plains. M.R.Ry. B. Narayanamurti Pantulu, Deputy Tahsildar of Gunupur, M.R.Ry. D. Chelapatirow Pantulu, Deputy Tahsildar of Koraput, M.R.Ry. G. Hanumantarow Naidu, Deputy Tahsildar of Rayaghada, M.R.Ry. Pulla Venkanna Pantulu,

Deputy Tahsildar of Pottangi and M.R.Ry. P. Nageswararow Pantulu, Deputy Tahsildar of Malkangiri, deserve especial credit in this connection.

14. I have not got the touring statements of the Divisional officers before me, but I know that the work done in this way by the Senior Assistant Collector was very satisfactory. The two Deputy Collectors possibly may appear to have spent but little time in their Agencies, but this was in accordance with my orders. I had visited both tracts myself and with the census coming on while I was absent in the hills I could not risk their being laid up by fever about the critical time, which was the ordinary touring season. The Principal Assistant Collector did practically no agency touring, but Mr. Bell can hardly be blamed for this. He was told he could have his furlough about the earliest date that my absence in Gunupur would have allowed of his starting for the hills and was then kept waiting on for relief until I started for my own tour above the ghâts towards the end of January. His successor, Mr. Shipley, might have visited the Narsapatam Agency in March, but I had Forest Settlement work which I wanted him to complete before the end of the year and as I had spent an unusually long time in his hill tracts myself and been to almost every important place in them, I thought I might dispense with his inspection when his services were urgently needed elsewhere.

From R. H. SHIPLEY, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Waltair, 24th July 1891, Ex. No. 15.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Agency tracts of my division for the year 1890–91, together with the usual statements.

2. Mr. Bell was in charge of the division from the commencement of the year up to 12th January last, but he made no tour during that period. On 19th January last I took charge of the division. I myself could not make any tour, being detained at head-quarters during the absence of Mr. Willock in the Jeypore agency and afterwards engaged in the settlement of forest reserves in the Golgonda taluk. I have therefore nothing special to comment upon but to submit the following statistical report.

3. *Agency works.*—No new works were undertaken in 1890–91. The Deputy Tahsildar's office building, Paderu, which had been in progress since 1884, was completed in the year under report. The amount originally sanctioned for the works in this division is Rs. 4,925. A further sum of Rs. 540 was subsequently transferred from other divisions for completing the Deputy Tahsildar's office building, Paderu, and putting his gumastah's quarters in proper order. The whole grant of Rs. 5,465 was spent as detailed in Statement VII.

4. *Administration of civil and criminal justice.*—There was much improvement in the disposal of civil suits, the pendency on 31st March last being only 8 suits against 21 on the same date of the previous year. In the case of criminal justice, both the file and pendency show an increase over those of past year, the figures being as per margin, and this slight increase calls for no remarks.

	File.	Pendency.
1889–90	54	3
1890–91	66	9

5. *Wild animals.*—The number of wild animals killed is 4 tigers and 19 cheetahs against 4 and 16, respectively, and two bears in the preceding year, and the amount of rewards paid was Rs. 725 against Rs. 810 in the previous year. The number of persons killed by wild animals is 12.

6. *Vaccination.*—There are two first-class vaccinators in the Gudem hill tracts. They operated 827 cases, all of which are reported to have been successful. They did not visit the Paderu and Viravilli taluks owing to the prevalence of small-pox in the Golgonda hill tracts for some time and to their having been ordered in February last to work in the Gudem mutta. One of them has since been directed to proceed to Paderu and work there. In July 1890 one of these vaccinators went to Srungavarapukota taluk and worked there during July and August.

7. *Education.*—In G.O., No. 486, dated 9th July 1890, the opening of two Salary Results Schools—one at Koyyur and the other at Lammasingi—was sanctioned and they were started in November and December last, respectively. No passed men could be procured for the masters' posts, the places being malarious. Even the present unpassed masters hesitated at first to go there, but on being encouraged and told that they would earn large amount of result grant if they took pains and produced fair results, they accepted the posts. School fees were not levied in them in order to encourage the hill people to send their children, for they are very poor. The boys attending these schools are Parayas and Bagatas. The expenditure on account of these schools was also *nil*, the masters not having been allowed their pay till they produced medical certificates in May last. The number of boys on the rolls was 40 at Lammasingi and 15 at Koyyur, with an average attendance of 30 and 12, respectively. The strength of the latter school is very poor, but is expected to improve during the current year. Both of them were inspected by the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools and the results were found to be middling.

8. Two Result schools and one Indigenous school also worked during the year. The former earned a grant of Rs. 121-4-2 including arrears. The average attendance of these schools was 43 boys and 2 girls against 56 boys and 2 girls on the rolls. The Results schools at Kristnadevipeta, Lakshmipuram and Gantavari-Kottagudem were closed during the year.

9. *Opium.*—The supply of opium was rented out to one Asuram Sadasook Bhattad: 32 shops were opened in 1890–91 against 33 in the previous year; 15 of them were sold by public auction for Rs. 2,785; 10 were given on fixed fees of Rs. 15 and 30 for a total of Rs. 195; and the remaining 7 were given on free licenses. The total demand of opium rents is Rs. 2,980, of which Rs. 2,497-8-0 were collected and the balance was left uncollected by the Tahsildar of Golgonda under orders of the Collector. * The drug was supplied at 3¼ tolas a rupee to the shopkeepers who retailed it to the public at the rate of 2¾ tolas. There were no complaints against the vendors.

10. *Abkári.*—In the year under report the abkári farm of the Agency portion of the Golgonda taluk was also under amani, no bidder having come forward to rent it. Twenty shops (10 in Golgonda and 10 in Paderu) were sold by public auction for Rs. 223 and 1,122, respectively, and the amount was collected within the year.

11. *Public health.*—I cannot offer any remarks on this point as I have no personal knowledge of the same.

From W. B. AYLING, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Sálúr, 24th June 1891, No. 805.

I have the honour to forward, herewith, my report for 1890–91 on the Agency tracts of this division.

2. Having only assumed charge of the division at its conclusion (30th March 1891), I can say but little of my own personal knowledge, but Messrs. Elwin and Vaughan have left notes on the subject which I enclose, together with usual statements. *

* All except No. VI (printed forms of which not yet received) will shortly follow.

3. Mr. Elwin continued to be in charge of the division till 23rd July when Mr. Vaughan assumed charge. Mr. Elwin again took charge of the division on 7th February on return from leave and continued till relieved by me on 30th March 1891.

4. *Season.*—The rainfall at Gunupur, Rayaghada and Bissamkatak was 45·7¼, 51·7, and 43·4¼, respectively. These figures are about the average which may be taken as 50 inches. Crops both wet and dry yielded abundantly and the season was one of the best that has ever been known in these parts.

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

6. *Public health.*—The division was wonderfully free from cholera and smoll-pox during the year.

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

	RS.
Gunupur	360
Bissamkatak	120
Rayaghada	240

The sanitary condition of all three places is fair, especially Gunupur.

8. *Hospitals.*—The number of out-patients treated at the three hospitals was 9,534 against 10,477 of the previous year. The decrease occurred in the Bissamkatak and Rayaghada hospitals. It was due in case of the former to its having been closed from November to the end of the year for want of a medical subordinate. In case of the latter to the entries made by the late Hospital Assistant probably being in some cases not genuine as remarked by Mr. Elwin in his note. The new hospital building at Gunupur was opened on 16th November 1890, in which civil in-patients are treated, while in the old building Police in-patients alone are treated. This is a good arrangement. At Bissamkatak the pucka hospital buildings were occupied about the middle of July 1890 and from that time up to the end of March three in-patients were admitted. The number of in-patients treated at Rayaghada was 53.

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

Year.	No. of persons vaccinated.	Successful cases.
1888–89	2,511	2,389
1889–90	4,288	4,036
1890–91	4,540	4,122

The special vaccination report for 1890 was submitted with this office letter, No. 612, dated 20th May last.

10. *Education.*—There were 87 schools with 1,701 pupils on 31st March last as compared with 83 schools with 1,527 pupils on the corresponding date in 1890. During the year under report Mr. Vaughan examined all the old salary system and salary results system schools except that at Narayanapatnam. Mr. Elwin intended to have inspected the Narayanapatnam school during the last few days of the year, but was prevented by his sudden transfer. The special report on education for 1890–91 was forwarded to you with this office letter, No. 783, dated 18th June 1891.

11. *Police.*—All the stations were inspected by the Assistant Superintendent of Police. The charge of dacoity pending at the end of the previous year against two head constables and some others of the Rayaghada station was dismissed by your court. A constable of Bissamkatak was convicted of extortion and sentenced to fine as well as to imprisonment. One head constable and three constables of Singapur station were also sentenced to fines and imprisonments for an offence against the Police Act. The latter case was concluded after the close of the official year. An appeal is now pending.

12. *Opium.*—Eleven shops were worked throughout the year and another shop at Nilavadi in the Párvatipur taluk worked only for one month at the commencement of the year and then discontinued owing to the poverty of the vendor. The drug was supplied by monopolists and the previous year's retail price of 2½ tolas per rupee was continued. A special report on the subject was submitted in this office letter, No. 637, dated 23rd ultimo.

13. *Abkári.*—There were 12 cases charged with 15 accused, of whom 12 were convicted under Act IV of 1864 as amended by Act V of 1879.

14. *Government officials.*—G. Hanumanta Rau Nayudu continued to be Deputy Tahsildar of Rayaghada during the year except three months in the middle of the year when he went on privilege leave. During his absence of leave V. Jagannadham Pantulu, Deputy Tahsildar of Gajapatinagram, was put in charge of the taluk. B. Narayanamurti Pantulu also continued at Gunupur until he was transferred to Ganjam as a Deputy Collector in January 1891 and succeeded by G. Apparau Nayudu who continued in charge till the end of the year. G. Sitaramayya Pantulu, permanent Deputy Tahsildar of Bissamkatak, who was on leave at the commencement of the year, died while on leave. Acting Deputy Tahsildar Gopalachari continued till 18th November when he left the station without leave owing to fever and the office remained vacant till the end of December when the present Acting Deputy Tahsildar D. Parasuramayya Nayudu arrived. Gopalachari died at Vizianagrum on the 9th of January 1891.

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

NEW WORKS.

	RS.	A.	P.
Constructing a rest-house at Bissamkatak	200	0	0
Do. do. at Sunki	54	6	0
Total	254	6	0

REPAIRS.

Deputy Tahsildar's office, Rayaghada	250	0	0
Do. do. Gunupur	47	0	0
Do. do. Bissamkatak	25	0	0
Deputy Tahsildar's and Gumastah's quarters at Bissamkatak.	50	0	0
22 Rest-houses	1,190	0	0
Chollapadam-Kalahandi frontier road	2,906	8	4
Komatlapeta-Singapur road	1,000	0	0
Párvatipur-Narayanapatnam road	900	0	0
Kurapam-Gunupur road	1,000	0	0
Gunupur to Bissamkatak road	1,245	14	10
Gunupur-Soura hills road	250	0	0
Khond hills road	300	0	0

Deputy Tahsildar's Office, Rayaghada, Rs. 250.—The building was retiled besides petty other repairs here and there.

Deputy Tahsildar's Office, Gunupur, Rs. 47.—Some petty repairs were executed to the office building.

Deputy Tahsildar's Office, Bissamkatak, Rs. 25.—Some petty repairs were executed to the office building.

Deputy Tahsildar's and gumastah's quarters at Bissamkatak, Rs. 50.—These buildings were burnt in March 1889 and were partially rebuilt in 1889–90. This amount was spent during the year under report on their completion.

Chollapadam-Kalahandi frontier road, Rs 2,906-8-4.—This amount was chiefly spent on earthwork between Chollapadam and Bissamkatak besides several improvements of a petty nature. The road was pretty good, and the traffic being very great was cut up in parts

Komatlapeta-Singapur road, Rs. 1,000.—The road was considerably improved and in fair order.

Párvatipur-Narayanapatnam road, Rs. 900.—Some earthwork and a little masonry work was done. The road is in fair condition. It crosses the river at so many places that it will be impossible to ever make it more than passable.

Kurapam-Gunupur road, Rs. 1,000.—Only earthwork was done on this road. The portion of this road under the Gunupur Deputy Tahsildar is good; that under Párvatipur leaves much to be desired.

Gunupur-Bissamkatak road, Rs. 1,245-14-10.—This road was improved and is passable by carts.

Gunupur-Soura hills road, Rs. 250.—There is cart-track up to Jaltaru at the foot of the Pottasingi ghât. The money was spent on earthwork.

Khond Hills roads, Rs. 300.—Rs. 150 money spent on jungle cutting and miscellaneous work.

Maintaining 22 rest-houses, Rs. 1,090.—The rest-houses were all properly repaired. The total allotment for Public Works for the division was Rs. 11,650, of which Rs. 11,303-14-11 were spent and a balance of Rs. 346-1-1 was left unspent. The short expenditure was fully explained in Mr. Vaughan's note.

TOURING.

16. My predecessors, Messrs. Elwin and Vaughan, spent 104 days in camp as under:—

	Number of days.
June 1890	19
October „	14
November „	15
December „	13
January 1891	29
February „	1
March „	13
	104

Of these 104 days, Mr. Elwin spent 32 days and Mr. Vaughan 72 days. The entry of 73 days in Mr. Vaugham's note is incorrect. Mr. Elwin made two tours—one in June 1890 and the other in March 1891. In June he entered the Agency on the Gunupur side and took 19 days to return to Párvatipur *viâ* Bissamkatak and Rayaghada; in March he proceeded to Bissamkatak direct passing through Rayaghada on the way and returned to head-quarters taking Singapur and Rayaghada on the way within 13 days.

Mr. Vaugham made three tours as follows:—

(1) To Gunupur, Bissamkatak, Rayaghada and back to Párvatipur, 14 days.

(2) To Rayaghada, Singapur, Bissamkatak, Kutragada and back *viâ* Rayaghada, 28 days.

(3) To Gunupur, Idupur, Gudary, Karlaghati, Dongasoroda, Rayabijji, Chendrapúr, Bejapur, Siriguda and back *viâ* Limmabhadra, 30 days.

17. The year was an uneventful one. Except the death of the zemindar of Kurapam, there is nothing to record. No complaints were received from the hillmen.

18. The map received with your Proceedings, No. 146, dated 10th March last, is herewith returned marking thereon the respective tours.

NOTE ON AGENCY.

1. I took charge from Mr. Elwin on 23rd July 1890 and gave over charge again to the same officer on the afternoon of 7th February 1891.

TOURS.

2. I made three tours in the Agency and was out in camp 73 days. The tours are as follow:—

(*a*) To Gunupur, Bissamkatak, Rayaghada and back to Párvatipur, 15 days.

(*b*) To Rayaghada, Singapur, Bissamkatak, Kutragada and back *viâ* Rayaghada, 27 days.

(*c*) To Gunupur, Idupur, Godary, Karlaghati, Dongasoroda, Rayabijji, Chendrapur, Bejapur, Siriguda and back *viâ* Limmabhadra, 31 days.

SCHOOLS.

3. I examined all schools but that at Narayanapatnam which I was unable to visit. Notes regarding each were made. The results in Godary were good and in Bissamkatakpoor.

TREASURIES, SULPHUR SHOPS, &C.

4. I examined all the treasuries with satisfactory results. The only sulphur shop was at Rayaghada. The accounts were found correct.

KURAPAM ESTATE.

5. The most important event occurring during my tenure of the office was the death on 6th January of the Zemindar of Kurapam. On hearing of this I came into Kurapam from Gunupur taluk. My presence in the hills being then required for census work, I was only able to stay two days at Kurapam, during which time I made a list of valuables and counted the money with the Deputy Tahsildar of Párvatipur. This officer had previous to my arrival sealed up everything. A report has since been submitted regarding the estate.

CENSUS WORK.

6. This work occupied a large part of my time in the Agency. On my visiting the head-quarters of the Agency taluks early in October, I, in consultation with the taluk officers and others, picked out fit men to be enumerators. These I instructed myself and showed the Deputy Tahsildars how to instruct them.

Gunupur.—In Gunupur taluk, which until very lately was under Narayanamurthy (now General Deputy Collector, Ganjam,) the census went smoothly and well. I had no trouble in this taluk.

Bissamkatak.—On my first arrival at this place I found the Deputy Tahsildar V. Gopalachari quite incapable of work (through fever), and the affairs appeared to be entirely in the hands of his office. No attempt had been made to follow instructions previously given regarding census. I chose the best men available and instructed them and the Deputy Tahsildar in the work. On the 18th November the Deputy Tahsildar left without leave and the office remained vacant till the end of December when the present Deputy Tahsildar arrived. Gopalachari died at Vizianagrum on the 19th of last month.

On my second arrival at Bissamkatak I found that nothing had been done since I was last in the place. I instructed the men thoroughly in their work and after the schedules had arrived sent them to their circles. The work has since gone on smoothly. On my third tour, I started the work on the Kutya Kond tracts of the taluk. The new Deputy Tahsildar then had his men well in hand and the work was proceeding rapidly. The enumeration should all be finished by the 15th of this month.

Rayaghada.—The work has gone on smoothly in this taluk. The Deputy Tahsildar G. Hanumanta Rau trained his men well. The work is now on the point of completion. No trouble whatever has been experienced even in the wilder parts in getting the required information. The enumeration, to judge from the increase of schedules used over the number used last census, should be very fairly accurate.

I received no complaints of fees being levied or of other extortions by enumerators in the Agency.

AGENCY WORKS.

7. In Gunupur, where the works are under the Deputy Tahsildar, the progress is satisfactory.

In the other two taluks the work which had been entirely under Mr. Taylor, the Agency Overseer, was brought to a standstill in the middle of October in consequence of that officer having been transferred to the Local Fund Department. As the Acting Deputy Tahsildar of Rayaghada was in a short time leaving and on account of census work could not then visit the roads, the work could not be proceeded with till the arrival of the permanent Deputy Tahsildar G. Hanumanta Rau under whose supervision the roads had been previous to their being entrusted to Mr. Taylor. After his arrival I made a tour with him along his roads and settled with him what was to be done. The Komatlapeta-Singapur road work is now progressing well and work is being done on the Kalahandi road.

In the Bissamkatak taluk work was proceeding on the Durgi and Kalahandi roads when Mr. Taylor was transferred. It was impossible to get Gopalachari to attend to anything on account of his continued illness. He had, in fact, done no work in jungle clearing on the Dongasoroda road which was the only piece of work entrusted to him. And as the office was vacant for some weeks after his departure, the works were at a standstill. On the arrival of the new Deputy Tahsildar efforts were made to push on the work and coolies brought from the plains. Owing to pressure of census work and other matters he was unable to start work on the Durgi road. Owing to these circumstances it will be impossible to spend the whole grant for Agency works within the current official year.

The new bungalow at Bissamkatak, the construction of which was entrusted to the Manager of the Bissamkatak estate, is being pushed on and should be soon completed.

Shortly before Mr. Elwin's return, Mr. Taylor was retransferred to the Agency. As, however, the Deputy Tahsildars had begun the works, I have ordered them to go on with them pending the arrival of Mr. Taylor.

(Signed) E. L. VAUGHAN.

11th February 1891.

NOTE FOR AGENCY REPORT FOR 1890-91.

STATE OF ROADS.

Chollapadam up to Bissamkatak.—Pretty good, traffic very great, and road rather cut up in parts.

Romatlapeta to Singapur.—Considerably improved; in fair order.

Párvatipur to Narayanapatnam.—Not examined owing to sudden call to Vizagapatam.

Kurapam to Gunupur.—Pretty good last June; not seen by me since.

Bissamkatak to Gunupur.—Improved and passable by carts last June; not seen by me since.

HOSPITALS.

Bissamkatak hospital closed for some time; Gunupur new hospital opened on 16th November 1890; civil in-patients taken; police in-patients treated at old hospital. This is a good arrangement.

Rayaghada hospital.—Present hospital assistant seems well liked, but attendance has fallen off since he came. I cannot but think the entries made by the former man were in some cases not genuine. It was peculiar that when I was in Rayaghada from time to time the attendance was generally less according to my observation than it was during my absence.

POLICE.

Several charges pending from Bissamkatak; one from Rayaghada taluk; one Bissamkatak constable convicted by me of extortion.

(Signed) E. A. ELWIN.

29th March 1891.

From W. H. MICHAEL, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, Koraput, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Koraput, 11th May 1891, No. 996.

I have the honour to submit my report on this division for the last official year 1890-91.

2. I was in charge of the division throughout the year.

3. The first tour undertaken by me during the year under report took me to the Kalahandy frontier through the Koraput and Nowrangapore taluks. I left Koraput on the 3rd April and marched *via* Lakshmipur, Dasamatpore, Girligumma, Tentulukunti, Bondaguda and Gurupani. I reached Gurupani on the 18th. At this place I held a conferrence with the Superintendent of Kalahandi regarding the boundary dispute between Gurupani and Koraghati, the result of which will be noted below separately under "Boundary disputes."

4. From Gurupani I returned *via* Maindalpore, Pappadahandi, Nowrangapore and Ranigedda and reached Koraput on the 24th April. The remaining part of the month and a few days in the early part of May was devoted to attending to the routine work and the disposal of the civil suits.

5. My second tour commenced on the 5th May and took me into the Pottanghi taluk. I left Koraput on the 5th May and reached Pottanghi on the 6th June after an extensive tour through the taluk. The chief places visited by me during this tour were Paliba, Nandapur, Padwa, Wondragedda, Rugadakota, Kilagada, Siyancota, Chattuva and Araku. I left Pottanghi on the 6th June and went from Sunliguda to Nandapur to inspect the Nandapur bridle path. I returned to Koraput on the 14th. During this tour, I inspected most of the schools in the Pottanghi taluk.

6. In July I started for Vizagapatam and arrived there on the 18th for the purpose of appearing for my Higher Standard examination. I stayed in Vizagapatam for 78 days and then returned to Koraput.

7. On the 22nd October I left Koraput for Jeypore; I stayed there for the Dasara and then made a tour in the Nowrangapore taluk in order to make arrangements for the census and to inspect the Agency roads and bungalows. The chief places visited by me were Nowrangapore, Pappadahandi, Dabregan, Bijapur, Omerkote, Jorigam, Dodra, Singasara and Mukhya. I returned to Koraput on the 21st of December *via* Jeypore.

8. I again left Koraput on the 24th December and proceeded to Ramagiri *via* Jeypore, Girigam, Marja and Motpad. I returned from Ramagiri on the 14th, *via* Boyipariguda to Jeypore. From 15th to 20th I had to stay at Jeypore for the purpose of disposing of some civil suits filed on behalf of the Jeypore estate. I had intended to go to Malkangiri to meet the Agent, but census matters necessitated my return to Koraput. Soon after my return my butler died from fever, and as my cook had previously died, I was absolutely forced to remain at head-quarters till I could obtain new servants.

9. On the 10th February I left Koraput to inspect the road to Ranigedda and Borigumma; from the latter place I went to Jeypore where I met the Agent. Thence I returned to Koraput with him on the 19th. The remainder of the month was spent by me in disposing of civil suits.

10. The next and the last tour made by me in the year was a short one in the Jeypore taluk to inspect the schools on the Kotpad side, which I had had no time to visit previously. I proceeded to Mahadeviput on the 1st March. From Mahadeviput I marched to Singapur *via* Ranigedda. I visited Borigumma, Sosahandi, Kotpad, Bobbia and Bogdari and returned to Koraput on the 16th for the purpose of conducting the opium sales which were held on the 14th. The rest of the month was spent by me at Koraput. I had to attend to the routine work and the final adjustment of the accounts of the Agency works.

11. Thus out of the 365 days during which I was in charge of the division, I spent 209 days in camp, 78 days at Vizagapatam and 78 days at my head-quarters. During the 209 days that I spent in camp, I made 105 marches and travelled about 1,071 miles.

12. *Season and Rainfall.*—There was a good rainfall during the year. A comparative statement showing the rainfall is given below:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Pottanghi	62·6	69·15
Jeypore	83·5	106·9
Nowrangapore	75·8	64·7
Malkanagiri	67·2	74·7
Koraput	70·8	80·1

13. It will be seen that the fall in the Pottanghi, Jeypore, Malkangiri and Koraput taluks was heavier than that in the previous year and that in the Nowrangapore taluk it was less. I cannot at all account for the latter fact. The crops, both dry and wet, yielded well. The mango trees have not flowered well, and I fear there will be but a scanty supply of fruit. The jack trees show signs of yielding well. The stock of grain was, to a large extent, carried to the low country by the bandy people there. The number of bandies that passed from my division loaded with grain was 2,570 as registered by the traffic registration gumastas at Koraput during January, February and March last, and the number of bullock loads was 9,162.

14. *Agency works.*—The original allotment sanctioned for the works under my control for 1890-91 was Rs. 18,150. Rs. 600 of this was transferred to the Jubilee ghât (which is under Mr. Taylor's charge), leaving a balance of Rs. 17,550, to this the sum of Rs. 750 allotted for the portion of the Petta ghât road under Mr. Taylor's charge was added in accordance with the Agent's orders. The total allotment thus amounted to Rs. 18,300. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,148-12-1, leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 151-3-11, which was taken credit for by Mr. Taylor under the Agent's orders.

15. The new works taken on hand during the year were the construction of the Deputy Tahsildar's and his gumastah's quarters at Malkangiri and the rest-houses at Araku and Chattuva. These are almost completed.

16. Necessary repairs were executed on all the roads and other Agency rest-houses in the division. The Koraput-Nowrangapore road annually requires a great deal of repair. The traffic passing on this road is very heavy. The registration at Koraput shows that the traffic along this road is about four times as much as the traffic over the Jubilee ghât road in spite of the latter being a metalled road. The distance to Borigumma *via* Ranigedda is about 6 miles less than *via* Jeypore. The Bagara ghât is not so long as the Jubilee ghât, and I do not think it is any steeper. I should like to have the Koraput-Nowrangapore road metalled and made a pukka road like the Jubilee ghât road. I have already brought this matter to the Agent's notice for consideration in my letter No. 672, dated 5th April 1891.

17. *Opium.*—During the year under report the monopoly of supplying opium was leased out to Sate Asuram Sedasak Bhattad Sahukar for Rs. 16,100. Twenty-four opium shops were sold by me by public auction and realized Rs. 7,685 against Rs. 4,965 in the past year. Twenty-four shops were granted on fixed fees of Rs. 15 or Rs. 30 and fetched Rs. 495. All this amount with the exception of Rs. 117-8-0 was collected and credited to Government. This uncollected amount is reported to have since been collected during the current official year.

18. In all the taluks except Malkangiri opium was sold by the renter at 3 tolas per rupee to the licensed vendors and retailed by them at $2\frac{1}{2}$ tolas, whereas in the Malkangiri taluk it was sold at $3\frac{1}{4}$ tolas per rupee and retailed at $2\frac{3}{4}$ tolas.

19. No complaints were received during the year regarding the quality of opium except on one occasion, when the opium vendor of Jeypore complained that wet opium was sold at the

Jeypore depôt. I personally inquired into this complaint and also examined the opium in the depôt. It was excellent. The complaint of the vendor was found to be an outcome of his enmity with the depôt gumastah and therefore dismissed as false.

20. There were no cases under the Act during the year. Most of the opium vendors in my division are illiterate and unable to furnish accounts to the taluk officers as directed in their licenses. It is therefore impossible to ascertain how much of the drug was consumed by the people.

21. Several opium vendors in the Pottanghi taluk complained to me that they had suffered some loss in consequence of the cheapness of opium in the low country and in the adjoining taluk of Paderu. I think it is quite possible that the vendors did suffer some loss in this way. The loss complained of certainly caused a reduction in the prices realized at the sales of the current official year.

22. *Abkári.*—The Pottanghi and Koraput taluks were as usual rented out to Tyada Gopanna Patnaik for Rs. 8,500, whilst the taluks of Jeypore, Nowrangapore and Malkangiri continued under the direct management of Government. Four hundred and eighty-nine shops and the same number of stills were opened in the two rented taluks of Koraput and Pottanghi, and 1,151 shops and 1,065 stills in the amani taluks of Jeypore, Nowrangapore and Malkangiri.

23. The arrears outstanding on 1st April 1890 amounted to Rs. 2,073–4–0, of this Rs. 372–4–0 formed the irrecoverable arrears of 1889–90 which was recommended by me to be written off the accounts, but for which no sanction has been received. The remaining amount was collected and credited to Government.

24. The demand for the year under report amounted to Rs. 23,488 against Rs. 22 963 in the previous year, and the collection to 16,628–12–0 and balance Rs. 6,854–4–0. This balance is considerably greater than the last year's one, and is due partly to the licensees not being able to pay their kists, as the Chaitra Paravam festival, during which liquor is abundantly consumed by the hill people, was later than usual this year, and partly to the inability of the taluk officers to attend to the collection business in consequence of the census work in which they were engaged. The greater portion of this balance has since been collected during the current official year (1891–92). During the year under report 18 persons were prosecuted under the Abkári Act. Of these 17 were convicted and one discharged.

25. The tavern license that had previously existed at Koraput was abolished. A license was issued for the retail vend of foreign liquors to be consumed off the premises at Koraput for Rs. 50. This money was collected from the licensee and credited to Government.

26. *Special funds.*—The only special fund in my division is the Pound fund. At the beginning of the year there were 22 public pounds and 3 private pounds. During the year under report, 3 new pounds were sanctioned at Kodinga, Jorigam and Raighar, respectively, in the Nowrangapore taluk. The total number of pounds in my division are 25 public pounds and 3 private pounds. The public pounds are under the control of the taluk officers and the private pounds are looked after by the private individuals who have constructed them.

27. The total receipts of the pounds amounted to Rs. 534–4–11 and the expenditure by way of commission and feeding charges, &c., to Rs. 252–1–2. The saving accured to Government was Rs. 282–3–9.

28. The allotment sanctioned for the construction of new pounds was Rs. 75 and for the repairs of the old pounds Rs. 220. The allotments were all spent.

29. *Wild animals.*—The number of wild animals killed according to the skins presented for rewards during the year was 46 tigers, 100 cheetas, and 21 bears against 3,888 and 21, respectively, in the previous year, and the rewards paid during the year for their destruction amounted to Rs. 6,678 against Rs. 6,005 in the previous year. Previously to the year under report, the taluk officers used to pay the rewards themselves. During the year this power was taken away from them, and only the Special Assistant Agent was authorized to sanction rewards, attention being paid to the ferocity of the animal and the danger incurred by a shikari in killing the same. The Deputy Tahsildar of Malkangiri was exempted, however, from this rule and was specially authorized to grant rewards himself.

30. The loss of human life during the year was 87 against 99 in the previous year. Of these 61 were reported to have been killed by tigers, 10 by cheetas, 7 by bears and 2 by boars. The question of raising the amount of rewards for the destruction of bears was discussed by me in my last year's report and the Government was in its G.O., No. 1808, 19th November 1890, pleased to transfer the question to Revenue Department. The loss of human life by tigers and cheetas was considerable in the Nowrangapore taluk, and is due to the ravages of a man-eating tiger and cheeta near Tentulukunti in that taluk. Government offered a special reward of Rs. 200 for the destruction of this tiger, but no one has been able to claim the reward, though Mr. Travers and I made several attempts to get a shot at the brute. He is, however, still at large and destroying human life.

31. *Boundary disputes—Gurupani and Koraghati.*—In last year's administration report I alluded to this dispute and said I hoped to settle it in the coming year. The disputed boundary

between these two villages extends for about 6 miles, Gurupani belongs to Jeypore estate and Koraghati to Mowlipatna.

32. In 1877 Captain Blaxland, the then Special Assistant Agent, visited the spot to settle the boundary. At that time the ownership of these two villages was also disputed, both having been claimed by both parties. Mr. Blaxland decided that Koraghati belonged to Mowlipatna and Gurupani to Jeypore. He left a rough sketch of the boundary, but did not demarcate it.

33. In 1889 Mr. Taylor visited the boundary and in conjunction with the Superintendent of Kalahandi determined the new site of Koraghati, which village has long since ceased to exist and fixed a boundary mark. He was not able to complete the rest of the demarcation.

34. On the 18th and 19th April 1890, the Superintendent of Kalahandi and I visited the boundary in dispute. The Zemindar of Mowlipatna and a gumasta on behalf of Nowrangapore were present.

35. The mark placed by Mr. Taylor being temporary was reported to have been removed by the people of Mowlipatna. The Superintendent and I were, after some difficulty, able to find it.

36. Starting from here, we traced the boundary in accordance with Captain Blaxland's settlement cutting marks on trees along the way.

37. On our way we came across two small villages, the former named Kumbichunam we decided belonged to Nowrangapore and the latter named Dabari to Mowlipatna. I have since had permanent marks cut with chisels on rocks along the boundary so as to prevent any disputes in future.

38. *Law, Justice and Police.*—Mr. Travers acted as Superintendent of Police throughout the year, and Mr. Thomas was appointed as Assistant Superintendent under him.

39. There was a decrease in the criminal work during the year. The total number of criminal cases filed in my court and in the courts of the subordinate magistrates was 1,130 against 1,208 in the previous year. In all the courts there is a decrease excepting Jeypore, in which there is an increase of 87. Cases of cattle theft are still very numerous, though I have issued orders that these thefts are to be severely punished. There have been several cases of poisoning cattle during the year. Some of the Koraput people complained to me that their cattle were poisoned to a large extent; however they to a certain extent encourage this, because whenever cattle die, they give the skins to Dombs; I ordered them either to sell the skins or destroy them, but on no account to give them away.

40. In all the Agency Munsifs' courts in my division there was an increase in the file of civil suits, whereas in my court there was a decrease, the figures being—

	1889–90.	1890–91.
Koraput	25	44
Jeypore	108	131
Malkanagiri	9	14
Nowrangapore	11	26
Pottanghi	3	6
Special Assistant Agent	63	32

The decrease in my court is due to the decrease of small cause suits and suits under Act VIII of 1865. In the previous year the number of small cause suits filed in my court was 23 and the number of suits under Rent Recovery Act was 7, whereas the number filed during the year under report were 3 and nil, respectively. The number of original suits filed in both years was the same. But during the year under report there was an increase in the value of the suits over that of the last year, as several suits of a high value were instituted on behalf of the Jeypore estate.

41. On the whole there was an increase in the civil file in my division, the total number of suits instituted being 253 against 219 in the previous year.

42. The pendency in Koraput, Jeypore, Nowrangapore and Pottanghi was more than that of the previous year, and is apparently due to the Agency Munsifs having been engaged in the census work. The pendency in the Jeypore Munsif's court is marked, and is due chiefly to the other work of that officer being extremely heavy.

43. There was an increase in the appeal suits filed in my court, the figures being 12 during this year and 7 last year.

44. The process establishment attached to my court was of great service to me. The total cost of the establishment was Rs. 166–8–9, and the amount of process levied Rs 169. Considering the extent of my division, I am of opinion that the establishment is still insufficient.

45. Hitherto there was a practice in my court that when suits for simple money not exceeding Rs. 50 were instituted, they were filed as "small cause suits" and were either disposed of as such by the Special Assistant Agent or transferred to the Agency Munsifs for disposal, so as to suit the convenience of the parties and the Special Assistant Agent. This practice was altogether abolished at the latter part of the year under the orders of the Agent to the Governor,

who decided that the Special Assistant Agent was not invested with the powers of a small cause court. No suit will, therefore, be treated as a small cause suit any more.

46. The Agent in his last year's report recommended the appointment of an Assistant to the Special Assistant Agent to relieve him of his routine work, but Government did not approve this recommendation. Neither do I think the appointment of an assistant would be of any use unless he were invested with powers to try civil suits. I do not ask to be relieved of the routine work. It is the difficulty of disposing of civil suits of which I complain. My division is so large that I have to be constantly in camp, and it is almost impossible for me to post suits in sufficient time to allow of summons being duly served on the parties and witnesses. Moreover, I have no special clerk to look after civil work; sometimes one clerk and sometimes another accompanies me into camp according to who is well enough to come; consequently the civil records cannot be entrusted to any clerk in particular and they are frequently in a state of disorder. Government said they would be prepared to consider the appointment of a Munsif. I earnestly request that a Munsif be appointed with powers equal to those of the Special Assistant Agent, and that the civil jurisdiction be taken away from the Special Assistant Agent and the Deputy Tahsildars. This would leave the Special Assistant Agent much freer to tour in his division, as his movements would not be hampered by having to return to head-quarters to dispose of civil suits. Moreover, something must be done to relieve the Jeypore Deputy Tahsildar of his civil work, which is yearly increasing and is more than he can get through in addition to his other work. In other respects, too, the establishment of a District Agency Munsif is highly desirable; there is absolutely no check upon the conduct of the batta peons who distrain and sell property. There is no Nazir to look after the distrained property or to see that the sales are properly conducted. Now that the Jeypore estate is under management, there is every probability of an increase in the number of civil suits. I strongly urge that Government will consider these remarks and appoint a District Munsif for this Agency.

47. *Jails.*—A sum of Rs. 2,479–3–5 was expended on tiling and repairing the Koraput Sub-jail. Necessary repairs were executed to the other jails in my division.

48. There was no overcrowding of prisoners in the Koraput Jail. The Sub-jail in the Pottanghi taluk is merely a Police lock-up, and when the number of en route prisoners is great, overcrowding cannot be avoided there.

49. There were no escapes of prisoners from the jails in my division, and no deaths from small-pox occurred. In the Sub-jail at Koraput one lunatic died.

50. *Hospitals.*—There are three hospitals in my division, one at Koraput, one at Jeypore and one at Nowrangapore. The Koraput hospital is a Police hospital and is under the control of the Police authorities.

51. The hospital at Jeypore is called the Jubilee Dispensary. It is a thatched building and opened on 17th February 1887. The number of patients treated there was 3,243 adults and 693 juveniles against 3,073 and 489, respectively, in the last year. This hospital is maintained by voluntary contributions. However, these contributions have been falling off lately, and unless the estate takes over the hospital, I doubt whether it can be maintained.

52. The hospital at Nowrangapore is a Government hospital and was opened on 13th January 1890. The number of patients admitted during the year was 1,472 adults and 383 juveniles against 289 and 39 in the previous year.

53. There were several changes in the hospital assistants at Jeypore and Nowrangapore. The hospital assistant referred to in paragraph 32 of my last year's report resigned his appointment and another man was appointed in his place.

54. For the Special Assistant Agent's establishment, a third-class hospital assistant was appointed in place of D. Paranjodi Pillai, deceased.

55. *Taluk offices and establishment.*—All the taluk offices and sub-treasuries, except Malkangiri, were inspected by me. I had intended to visit Malkanagiri in January last, but was detained at head-quarters chiefly by census matters, but partly owing to my having no servants, as both my butler and cook died of fever. I examined the Malkanagiri Sub-treasury in March of last year and am going down there in the course of a few days.

56. There were no changes in the posts of the Deputy Tahsildars in my division. The Deputy Tahsildar of Koraput was on privilege leave for about 2½ months and the Deputy Tahsildar of Pottanghi for about 2 months. During the absence of the Koraput Deputy Tahsildar, the Deputy Tahsildar of Pottanghi was put in charge of the Koraput taluk, and during the absence of the Pottanghi Deputy Tahsildar, the Deputy Tahsildar of Koraput was ordered to look after his charge. All the Deputy Tahsildars worked well during the year. The Deputy Tahsildars of Koraput, Pottanghi and Nowrangapore were especially energetic in looking after roads and buildings; the two latter officers have a large amount of road work to superintend. The Jeypore Deputy Tahsildar has also several roads to superintend; however, his office work is so heavy that he cannot devote so much time as other Deputy Tahsildars to out-of-door work.

57. I complain very much of the insufficiency of my own establishment There are only four clerks sanctioned for the office, and one, if not more, is generally down with fever. The fourth clerk's pay is only Rs. 20, and that post is generally vacant owing to the difficulty of procuring a passed man willing to serve on such small pay in this feverish climate. Moreover, no Hill allowance is granted to any officials in the Revenue Department; all other departments draw Hill allowance and there is apparently no reason why the Revenue Department should be excepted. I have represented these facts to the Agent with a view to his moving Government to consider the matter.

58. I must not omit to mention the excellent work of my head clerk, Kutumbarow, during the year; all the burden of the work has fallen on him owing to constant vacancies and sickness among the other clerks. He has just been transferred and I am exceedingly sorry to lose him.

59. *Education and Vaccination.*—Detailed reports on these subjects have been submitted separately. The Jeypore school has done slightly better during the year, but the results are still highly unsatisfactory. The difficulty in obtaining qualified masters is as great as ever. Of the five students sent from this division to Gunupur, only one passed the Special Upper Primary Examination. I examined most of the schools during the year. Five new schools were sanctioned, but only one was opened. The examination for results grants was conducted by the Assistant Inspector, Vizianagram Range.

60. The vaccination staff has been below the full strength throughout the year. The number of cases vaccinated during the year was 8,587 against 8,370 of the previous year, and the number successful was 8,375 against 8,165 of the previous year. The total cost of the staff was Rs. 2,638–12–8. The cost of each case was about 5 annas. The people are still very averse to vaccination and the vaccinators have great difficulty in persuading them to allow their children to be vaccinated.

61. *Public health.*—There were a few cases of small-pox at the beginning of the year on the Kotpad side, but there was no very serious outbreak. There were also no cases of cholera in the division. Influenza found its way up here at the commencement of the rainy season, and I believe there were two deaths from it at Pottanghi.

62. *Elephants.*—Of the three elephants kept for my use, the large Makna is practically useless. He becomes must every year for three months or more, and in that state he is really dangerous. I understand he bore a bad reputation when Government purchased him.

63. During the official year 1890–91, he was must from June till the end of September. In November he fell sick and continued so till the end of March. Thus he was only fit for use for a space of under three months during the year; all the time he was sick or must, he was costing a great deal of money to Government, as fodder had to be brought in by coolies. I think it would be advisable for Government to dispose of him and purchase another female elephant. The want of another elephant hampers me greatly in my touring.

64. The usual statements together with the map referred to by the Agent in his Proceedings, No. 146, dated 10th March 1891, are herewith submitted. The thick violet line represents my touring.

(Signed) W. H. MICHAEL,
Acting Special Assistant Agent.

APPENDIX I.

STATISTICS of Criminal Justice for the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1890–91.

Name of the Court.	TRIALS OF INQUIRIES. Cases. Pending on 31st March 1890.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1891.	Persons. Pending on 31st March 1890.	Received during the year.	Total.	Convicted, committed or referred.	Otherwise.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1891.	APPEALS. Cases. Pending on 31st March 1890.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1891.	Persons. Pending on 31st March 1890.	Received during the year.	Total.	Modified or reversed.	Otherwise.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1891.
1. Agent to the Governor	1	21	22	21	1	2	47	49	31	17	48	1	..	10	10	9	1	..	13	13	10	2	12	1
2. Principal Assistant Agent ..	..	4	4	4	..	..	5	5	4	1	5	..	..	3	3	3	..	..	15	15	11	4	15	..
3. Senior do. ..	2	22	24	22	2	10	55	65	25	35	60	5	..	3	3	3	..	..	3	3	..	3	3	..
4. Special do. ..	1	29	30	29	1	1	50	51	35	15	50	1	..	26	26	25	1	..	34	34	19	14	33	1
5. Second-class Tahsildar-Magistrate, Golgonda	1	27	28	28	..	15	96	111	32	79	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Second-class Sheristadar-Magistrate, Golgonda	..	10	10	9	1	..	31	31	2	27	29	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Second-class Magistrate, Viravilli	..	2	2	2	..	..	5	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Do. do. Paderu ..	..	12	12	12	..	..	33	33	8	25	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Do. do. Sálúr	..	6	6	6	..	..	10	10	4	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Do. do. Pârvatipur ..	..	25	25	24	1	..	70	70	8	61	69	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Do. do. Gunupur. ..	4	171	175	174	1	4	357	361	106	251	357	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Do. do. Rayaghada ..	5	132	137	136	1	19	306	325	104	219	323	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Do. do. Bissemkatak ..	1	53	54	53	1	3	125	128	56	70	126	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Do. do. Jeypore ..	3	264	267	263	4	5	663	668	412	249	661	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Do. do. Koraput ..	8	220	228	220	8	18	357	375	196	164	360	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Do. do. Nowrangapore ..	8	204	212	206	6	14	395	409	262	125	387	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Do. do. Pottanghi ..	7	64	71	71	..	11	118	129	65	64	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Do. do. Malkanagiri ..	4	63	67	64	3	7	85	92	42	46	88	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Do. do. Pálkonda ..	2	320	322	322	..	15	370	385	301	84	385	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Do. do. Srungavarapukóta.	..	2	2	2	..	..	3	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	47	1,651	1,698	1,668	30	124	3,181	3,305	1,696	1,543	3,239	66	..	42	42	40	2	..	65	65	40	23	63	2
Statistics for 1889–90 ..	73	1,886	1,959	1,912	47	166	3,574	3,740	2,094	1,522	3,616	124	2	47	49	48	1	2	69	71	32	38	70	1

VIZAGAPATAM,
8th September 1891.

(Signed) E. B. ELWIN,
for *Acting Agent to the Governor.*

APPENDIX II.

STATISTICS of Civil Justice for the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1890–91.

Name of Court.	ORIGINAL SUITS. Pending on 31st March 1890.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other Courts.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1891.	APPEAL SUITS. Pending on 31st March 1890.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other Courts.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1891.	Remarks.
1. Agent to the Governor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17	12	..	12	5	
2. Principal Assistant Agent	4	1	..	5	3	1	4	1	..	6	..	6	6	..	6	..	
3. Senior do.	4	17	1	22	15	2	17	5	..	6	..	6	5	..	5	1	
4. Special do.	20	31	1	52	24	12	36	16	..	12	..	12	12	..	12	..	
5. Agency Munsif, Golgonda	15	26	3	44	37	..	37	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Do. Narayanapatnam ..	19	31	1	51	42	..	42	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Do. Rayaghada	52	57	2	111	86	..	86	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Do. Bissemkatak ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Do. Gunupur	60	121	1	182	135	..	135	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Do. Koraput	4	44	3	51	37	..	37	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Do. Jeypore	42	131	6	179	114	..	114	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Do. Malkanagiri ..	2	14	6	22	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13. Do. Nowrangapore ..	4	25	..	29	21	..	21	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14. Do. Pottanghi	2	6	4	12	8	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15. Do. Srungavarapukóta ..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	229	504	28	761	545	15	560	201	..	41	..	41	35	..	35	6	
Statistics of 1889–90 ..	277	550	39	866	595	42	637	229	4	16	..	20	20	..	20	..	

VIZAGAPATAM,
8th September 1891.

(Signed) E. B. ELWIN,
for *Acting Agent to the Governor.*

APPENDIX III.

STATEMENT of Sessions Cases tried by the Agent to the Governor of Vizagapatam during the year 1890–91.

Nature of offence.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Persons: Sentenced to death.	Sentenced to transportation.	Sentenced to imprisonment: Simple.	Sentenced to imprisonment: Rigorous.	Sentenced to fine.	Sentenced to whipping.	Total convicted.	Discharged.	Referred.	Pending trial on 31st March 1891.	Remarks.
Murder under section 302, I.P.C.	4	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	7	..	..	
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder under section 304, I.P.C.	11	18	..	..	..	*15	..	..	15	2	..	1	* One to 10 years, 1 to 5 years, 2 to 3 years, 1 to 2½ years, 2 to 2 years, 2 to 1 one year, 1 to 6 months, 3 to 9 months, 1 to 4 months and 1 to 3 months.
Murder under section 302 and theft under section 379, I.P.C.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Grievous hurt under section 325, I.P.C.	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	†2	..	..	..	† Three months each.
Offences under sections 409, 467, 471, I.P.C.	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	‡1	..	..	..	‡ Two years.
Dacoity under section 395, I.P.C.	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	
Dacoity under section 395, I.P.C., and wrongful confinement under section 342, and rape under section 376, I.P.C.	1	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	§5	..	..	..	§ Two to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment; 2 to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment; 1 to 8 years' rigorous imprisonment.
Robbery under section 392, I.P.C.	2	8	..	..	..	‖6	..	..	6	2	..	..	‖ Two persons to 1 year each, 1 to 7 years, 1 to 3 years, 1 to 18 months and 1 to 6 months.
Total ..	22	49	1	1	..	29	..	..	31	17	..	1	
Statistics for 1889–90 ..	25	30	1	1	..	17	..	..	19	9	..	2	

VIZAGAPATAM,
8th September 1891.

(Signed) E. B. ELWIN,
for *Acting Agent to the Governor.*

APPENDIX IV.

STATEMENT showing the work of Agency hospitals and dispensaries during the year 1890–91.

Name of institution.	Description.	Building.	Date when opened.	Number of patients treated. 1889–90. In.	1889–90. Out.	1890–91. In.	1890–91. Out.
Hospital at Gunupur	Government	Tiled building.	16th Nov. 1890.	..	*3,910	..	*4,187
" at Rayagada	Do.	Do.	1st Dec. 1887.	22	4,702	53	3,504
" at Bisemkatak.	Do.	Do.	23rd Oct. 1888.	..	1,865	3	1,443
Jubilee dispensary, Jeypore	3rd-class dispensary.	Thatched building.	27th " 1887.	..	3,562	..	3,936
Government Dispensary, Nowrangapur	Do. do.	Tiled building.	13th Jan. 1890.	..	328	..	1,885
Total ..	....	....	....	22*	14,367	56	15,325

* Excludes Police cases.

(Signed) E. B. ELWIN,
for *Acting Agent to the Governor.*

VIZAGAPATAM,
8th September 1891.

APPENDIX V.

STATEMENT showing the strength and cost of Vaccine Establishment and the number of operations performed by them in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam for the official year 1890–91.

Taluk.	Deputy Inspectors. Number.	Deputy Inspectors. Pay per mensem.	Deputy Inspector's peon. Number.	Deputy Inspector's peon. Pay per mensem.	Travelling allowance of Deputy Inspector's establishment.	Total cost of Deputy Inspector's establishment.	First-class Vaccinators. Number.	First-class Vaccinators. Pay per mensem.	Second-class Vaccinators. Number.	Second-class Vaccinators. Pay per mensem.	Probationers. Number.	Probationers. Pay per mensem.	Travelling allowance of Vaccinators and Probationers.	Total cost of Vaccinators and Probationers.	Total cost of Vaccination establishment.	Cases vaccinated.	Successful cases.	Percentage of successful cases to total number.	Average cost of each successful case.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
1. Gunupur							2	20	1	5	100 11 0	365 9 0			1,702	1,563		
2. Bissemkatak ..	1	40	1	6	297 9 0	837 3 8	..	..	1	10	..	..	37 12 0	147 12 0	1,733 12 8	1,053	906	90·7	0 6 9
3. Rayaghada ..									1	10	..	..	60 12 0	200 12 0		835	760		
4. Párvatipur Agency ..									1	10	1	5	58 8 0	182 8 0		950	893		
5. Sálúr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Pálkonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Pottinghi ..							2	20	..	..	116 12 4	296 5 10			1,736	1,612	92·8	
8. Koraput							1	10	..	..	16 12 0	80 6 3			485	459	94·6	
9. Nowrangapur ..	1	60	1	7	321 6 9	1,260 12 3	..	..	2	20	2	5	139 12 0	427 0 9	2,638 12 5	3,104	3,079	99·1	0 5 0
10. Jeypore									2	20	..	..	168 8 0	508 8 0		3,113	3,109	99·8	
11. Malkangiri ..									2	20	..	..	11 12 0	65 11 7		149	116	77·8	
12. Paderu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Viravilli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Golgonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	30	..	..	..	..	167 3 6	492 14 10	492 14 10	926	920	100·0	0 8 6
15. Srungavarapukota ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2	100	2	13	618 15 9	2,097 15 11	2	30	14	140	4	15	878 6 10	2,767 8 3	4,865 7 11	14,053	13,417	95·4	..

VIZAGAPATAM,
8th September 1891.

(Signed) E. B. ELWIN,
for *Acting Agent to the Governor.*

APPENDIX VI.

STATEMENT showing statistics of Agency Schools during the year 1890–91.

Taluk.	Number and class of school.	Masters employed.	Salaries of Masters.	Pupils on rolls on 31st March 1891. Boys.	Pupils on rolls on 31st March 1891. Girls.	Average attendance. Boys.	Average attendance. Girls.	Receipts. Results Grant.	Receipts. Fees.
			Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Senior Assistant Agent's Division.								
Gunupur	1 Salary-system school	5	828 0 0	75	..	65	..	766 0 0	117 11 0
	1 Normal school	1	480 0 0	7	..	7	..	..	..
	6 Salary-results schools	6	381 0 0	173	1	115	..	464 0 0	..
	35 Results-grant schools	35	..	606	14	529	12	1,560 0 0	..
	17 Unaided schools	17	..	285	3	..	..	..	..
	9 Indigenous schools	9	..	125	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Results-system Girls' schools	2	..	..	66	..	..	71 0 0	..
Ráyaghada	1 Salary-system school	2	165 0 0	32	..	25	..	..	..
	2 Salary-results schools	3	220 0 0	47	2	39	2	263 0 0	42 10 6
	1 Result-grant school	1	..	17	2	13	2	46 0 0	..
	2 Unaided schools	2	..	41	..	..	..	..	..
Bissamkatak	1 Salary-grant school	1	82 8 0	34	..	24	..	..	..
	1 Results do.	1	..	23	..	9	..	8 0 0	..
	5 Unaided schools	5	..	89	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Indigenous schools	2	..	22	..	..	..	..	..
Párvatipur (Agency) ..	1 Salary-results school	1	165 0 0	34	..	33	..	191 9 0	..
	87	93	2,321 8 0	1,610	88	859	16	3,369 0 0	160 5 6
	Special Assistant Agent's Division.								
Jeypore	9 Salary-results schools	13	1,410 0 0	250	14	165	12	150 8 8	..
Koraput	8 Result-grant schools	9	..	126	23	94	12	..	..
Pottanghi	4 Salary-result schools	5	301 1 0	128	2	103	1	69 0 8	..
Nowrangpore	10 Do.	11	892 2 10	206	6	162	4	111 10 8	..
Malkangiri	2 Result-grant schools	2	..	34	..	28	..	..	..
	3 Salary-result schools	3	210 0 0	83	..	55	..	68 0 0	..
	2 Do.	2	151 4 2	42	..	29	..	69 8 0	..
	38	45	2,964 8 0	869	45	636	29	468 12 0	..
	General Duty Deputy Collector's Division.								
Pálkonda (Agency) ..	3 Salary-results schools	3	288 0 0	68	..	67	..	89 13 0	..
	Principal Assistant Agent's Division.								
Golgonda	2 Salary-results schools	2	..	55	..	42	..	..	..
	2 Results-grant schools	2	..	38	2	30	2	..	50 0 0
	1 Indigenous school	1	..	18	..	13	..	..	30 0 0
	5	5	..	111	2	85	2	..	80 0 0
Total ..	133	146	5,574 0 0	2,658	135	1,647	47	3,927 9 0	240 5 6

VIZAGAPATAM,
14th October 1891.

(Signed) A. HIGGENS,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX VII.

STATEMENT showing the progress of New Works and Repairs exceeding Rs. 250 in cost in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam during the year 1890–91.

Taluk.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure.	Remarks on progress.
		RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
	NEW WORKS.				
	Buildings.				
Pottingi ..	Rest-houses at Chattuwa and Araku ..	500	519 2 0	519 2 0	
	REPAIRS.				
	Roads.				
Paderu .	Minamalur ghât road	1,200	1,050 0 0	1,050 0 0	In satisfactory order.
Golgonda ..	Lammasinghi ghât road	2,200	2,270 0 0	2,270 0 0	Completed to within 1½ miles of top. In fair order.
Koraput and Jeypore.	Koraput-Jeypore or Jubilee ghât road—				Has been metalled and gravelled for 6½ miles and metal collected over 5¾ miles. Is expected to be finished this year.
	From Government	4,500	8,039 0 2	8,251 14 6	
	From Jeypore estate	4,000	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	
Nowrangpur ..	Nowrangpur-Central Provinces frontier road.	3,000	3,043 4 3	3,043 4 3	
Jeypore ..	Petta ghât road—				Earthwork for 10 miles finished and 1 mile of ghât completed.
	From Government	1,500	809 2 11	809 2 11	
	From Jeypore estate	1,500	1,500 0 0	1,029 0 8	
Malkangiri ..	Jeypore-Motu road	2,500	910 9 5	910 9 5	In fair order.
	Malkangiri-Kondakemberu road ..	350	582 9 2	582 9 2	
Jeypore ..	Koraput-Nowrangapur road ..	2,500	3,350 4 7	3,350 4 7	
	Jeypore-Borigumma road	1,000	1,756 10 3	1,756 10 3	
	Borigumma-Kotpad road	1,000	844 14 0	844 14 0	
Pottingi ..	Bridle-path to Nandaporu	1,000	1,465 2 0	1,465 2 0	
Rayaghada ..	Road from Chollapadam to Kalahandy frontier.	5,500	2,906 8 4	2,906 8 4	In fair order.
Gunupur ..	Road from Kurapam to Gunupur ..	1,000	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	Not satisfactory for some distance.
Rayaghada ..	Road from Komatlapet to Sirgupur.	1,000	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	In fair order.
	Khond hill roads	300	300 0 0	300 0 0	
Párvatipur ..	Road from Párvatipur to Narayanapatnam.	1,000	900 0 0	900 0 0	In fair order.
Bissemkatak and Gunupur.	Road from Gunupur to Bissemkatak.	1,500	1,245 14 10	1,245 14 10	Passable to carts.
Srungavarapukota.	Chilakalagedda-Anantagiri road ..	1,800	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	In moderately good order.
Pálkonda ..	Sitampeta road	400	400 0 0	400 0 0	
	Gumada and Thottadu ghâts ..	300	300 0 0	300 0 0	
	Buildings.				
Koraput ..	Government buildings at Koraput ..	2,500	2,566 11 11	2,566 11 11	
Malkangiri ..	Deputy Tahsildar's quarters, Malkangiri.	1,500	750 0 0	750 0 0	
	Koraput sub-jail (special grant) ..	2,300	2,325 0 0	2,479 3 5	The work has been completed.
	New works and repairs not exceeding Rs. 250 in cost—				
	Communications	925	898 14 7	898 14 7	
	Office buildings	1,052	1,822 9 3	1,822 9 3	
	Inspection bungalows	3,135	3,555 3 0	3,555 3 0	
	Supervision charges	1,894	1,647 12 1	1,647 12 1	
	Sanitation	3,420	3,583 7 3	3,583 7 3	
	Tools and plant	1,500	633 4 0	633 4 0	
	Miscellaneous	24	24 0 0	24 0 0	
	Total ..	50,000	50,000 0 0	50,212 14 4	
	Add special grants ..	7,800	7,800 0 0	7,483 4 1	
	Total ..	57,800	57,800 0 0	57,706 2 5	

VIZAGAPATAM,
8th September 1891.

(Signed) E. B. ELWIN,
for *Acting Agent to the Governor.*

APPENDIX VIII.

STATEMENT showing the details of the works undertaken for the improvement of sanitation in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam for the official year 1890–91.

Locality or Taluk.	Improvement of water-supply. New tanks dug. Number of works.	New tanks dug. Cost.	New wells sunk. Number of works.	New wells sunk. Cost.	Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved. Number.	Existing sources. Cost.	Total expenditure.	Conservancy of towns and improvement of village sites. Name of town or village dealt with.	Conservancy. Hands employed.	Conservancy. Cost.	Expenditure on Laying out streets and drains.	Expenditure on Water-supply.	Expenditure on Other improvements.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		RS.		RS.		RS.	RS.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	
Gunupur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gunupur ..	13	360 0 0	..	..	..	(a) The well sunk is at Donuvayi, an important village on the western side of the hills. (b) The drinking-water tank at Kodagandi was repaired and improved at a cost of Rs. 70. Kodagandi is an important village on the eastern side of the hills. Rs. 80 were spent on constructing a sluice to the fresh-water tank at Sitampeta.
Rayaghada ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rayaghada ..	7	180 0 0	18 0 0	11	31 0 0	
Bissemkatak ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bissemkatak ..	6	108 0 0	12 0 0	..	..	
Koraput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Koraput ..	11	469 14 5	..	..	1,043 8 10	
Jeypore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jeypore ..	7	360 0 0	..	..	290 0 0	
Nowrangpur ..	..	..	1	88	..	..	88	Nowrangapur ..	7	336 0 0	65 9 0	..	10 7 0	
Pálkonda ..	..	..	(a) 1	50	(b) 2	150	200	....	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	..	..	2	138	2	150	288	Total ..	51	1,813 14 5	95 9 0	11	1,374 15 10	

VIZAGAPATAM,
8th September 1891.

(Signed) E. B. ELWIN,
for *Acting Agent to the Governor.*

APPENDIX IX.

STATEMENT showing the Abkári revenue of the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam for the year 1890–91.

Taluk.	Farm if rented.	System.	Rents.	Number of shops.	Demand.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.	
					Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.		Arrear.	Current.
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Gunupur	Gunupur farm ..	Rented	35,000	971	5,927	41,500	5,927	40,560	..	..	940
2. Bissemkatak											
3. Rayaghada											
4. Párvatipur	Párvatipur ,, ..	Do.	6,500								
5. Pálkonda											
6. Sálúr	Koraput ,, ..	Do.	8,500	489	..	8,500	..	8,500	..	..	..
7. Pottingi											
8. Koraput											
9. Nowrangpur	..	Amani	10,487	559	6,123	10,487	5,901	6,895	222	..	3,592
10. Jeypore	..	Do.	11,653	526	3,884	11,653	3,740	8,293	144	..	3,360
11. Malkangiri	..	Do.	1,343	66	218	1,343	212	1,343	6	..	..
12. Paderu	..	Do.	1,122	..	391	1,122	391	842	..	..	280
13. Viravilli	..	Rented with the ordinary portion.	..	..	34	..	34	..	..	..	..
14. Golgonda	..	Amani	223	10	..	223	..	221	..	..	2
15. Srungavarapukota	..	Do.	245	2	90	245	90	245	..	..	..
Total ..			75,073	2,623	16,667	75,073	16,295	66,899	372	..	8,174

(Signed) E. B. ELWIN,
for *Acting Agent to the Governor.*

VIZAGAPATAM,
8th September 1891.

APPENDIX X.

STATEMENT showing the Opium revenue of the Agency tracts, Vizagapatam, during 1890–91.

Taluks.	Number of shops.		Selling price to consumers (tolas per rupee).	Consumption in lbs.		Rents and license fees.	Remarks.
	Sold by auction.	Let on fixed license fees.		1889–90.	1890–91.		
						Rs.	
1. Gunupur ..	1	4	2½	267	253	495	
2. Bissemkatak ..	1	2	2½	78	60	75	One free license was given.
3. Rayaghada ..	1	1	2½	206	216	415	
4. Párvatipur ..	..	..	..	78	76	30	
5. Sálúr ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Pálkonda ..	10	9	2½	805	1,237	2,555	
7. Pottingi ..	1	1		482	230	555	
8. Koraput ..	2	2		295	388	655	
9. Nowrangpur ..	3	4	2⅝	1,283	1,081	2,585	
10. Jeypore ..	8	7		1,355	1,210	1,830	Five free licenses were given.
11. Malkangiri ..	10	5		2,408	2,097	1,940	
12. Paderu ..	..	1	2¼	..	..	15	
13. Viravilli ..	..	3	2⅜	807	292	1,025	Two free licenses were given.
14. Golgonda ..	..	..	2½	146	152	81	
15. Srungavarapukota ..	5						
Total ..	2						
	44	39	..	8,310	7,282	12,196	

(Signed) E. B. ELWIN,
for *Acting Agent to the Governor.*

VIZAGAPATAM,
8th September 1891.

APPENDIX XI.

STATEMENT showing the results of the measures adopted for the destruction of wild animals, &c., in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam during the year 1890–91.

Taluk.	Number of animals destroyed and the amount of rewards paid.									Number of men killed by wild animals.
	Tigers.	Rewards.	Panthers and leopards.	Rewards.	Bears.	Rewards.	Hyænas.	Rewards.	Total amount of rewards.	
		RS.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS.	RS. A. P.	
1. Gunupur	..	..	12	153 0 0	6	21 0 0	..	..	174 0 0	..
2. Bissemkatak	..	..	7	102 0 0	2	10 0 0	..	..	112 0 0	2
3. Rayaghada	..	..	14	200 8 0	4	13 8 0	..	..	214 0 0	3
4. Párvatípur	..	..	8	142 0 0	1	4 0 0	..	..	146 0 0	9
5. Sálúr	..	..	4	65 0 0	..	..	..	..	65 0 0	3
6. Pálkonda	1	75	8	172 8 0	..	..	..	..	247 8 0	..
7. Pottangi	3	250	14	260 0 0	..	..	..	..	510 0 0	16
8. Koraput	2	200	24	600 0 0	7	35 0 0	..	..	835 0 0	2
9. Nowrangpur	19	1,875	15	325 0 0	..	..	..	..	2,200 0 0	49
10. Jeypore	8	800	20	480 0 0	7	35 0 0	..	..	1,315 0 0	13
11. Malkangiri	12	960	20	380 0 0	7	27 0 0	..	..	1,367 0 0	7
12. Paderu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Viravilli	4	200	18	387 8 0	1	5 0 0	..	..	592 8 0	..
14. Golgonda	1	100	16	370 0 0	..	..	..	..	470 0 0	2
15. Srungavarapukota	..	..	2	44 0 0	..	..	..	..	44 0 0	..
Total ..	50	4,460	182	3,681 8 0	35	150 8 0	..	..	8,292 0 0	106
Satistics for 1889–90 ..	49	4,900	280	6,990 0 0	57	285 0 0	25	75	1,250 0 0	123

VIZAGAPATAM,
8th September 1891.

(Signed) E. B. ELWIN,
for *Acting Agent to the Governor.*

From the Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam, dated 14th September and 14th October 1891, Nos. 846 and 949, respectively.

ORDER—dated 7TH November 1891, No. 2309, Judicial.

The report upon the Vizagapatam Agency was due on the 10th July, but was not received until the 14th September. It was then unaccompanied by the tour-map and Statement VI containing statistics of education; this last was not received until the 19th October and even then it was not in the form prescribed by Government in the last review. For this delay, however, ample excuse is to be found in the disturbance which occurred in the Golgonda taluk and the illness of the late Mr. Laffan.

2. The touring done by the Agency officers seems, on the whole, to have been complete, and few portions of the hill tracts remained unvisited; it is unfortunate that neither Mr. Bell nor Mr. Shipley was able to visit the Principal Assistant Agent's division, but Mr. Willock has certified that neither officer was responsible for this failure, and the Agent's own tours embraced most of the places which they would have visited. The condition of the country was generally satisfactory, there having been no disturbances of any kind and the season proving favorable. The improvement in the state of the Jeypore and Bissamkattak zamindaries is noted with satisfaction. The Agent should give very early attention to the questions of executing the decree against the Kalyána Singhapuram estate and of resuming the Koyúr mutta. It is not understood to what dispute at Dharakonda the Agent refers in paragraph 5 of his report. Mr. Willock's proposals in regard to the formation of a new taluk with headquarters at Padwa need further elucidation, his remarks on this subject not being clear. The matter should be made the subject of a special report.

It is satisfactory to learn that the new arrangements for provisioning Chintapalli are working satisfactorily.

3. The only boundary dispute settled during the year was that between Gurupani and Koraghati, which had been pending for some years. In the preceding year's report, the Special Assistant Agent referred to two other disputes—one between Jeypore and Bastar and the other on the Kásipur frontier near Girligumma; it has not been stated whether any steps to dispose of these have since been taken; the matter should now be reported upon. Mr. Willock's reasons for handing over Hill Madgole to the Rani of Madgole zamindari are accepted; his remarks on this subject in paragraph 3 of his report are noted, and the management of this portion of the estate should be carefully watched. The death of the Zamindar of Kurupam was an important event in the Senior Assistant Agent's division.

4. In paragraph 9 of his report, the Agent observes that the statistics in respect of Civil and Criminal Justice are incorrect, inasmuch as the Divisional officers exercise no control over them; the remark is not understood and should be explained. The decline as compared with 1889–90 in the number of criminal cases received by all the Agency Courts during the year was considerable, and the arrears declined also (the Agent's remark to the contrary is not understood). Generally speaking, the state of the arrear files may be said to have been very satisfactory. By far the heaviest files were in Pálkonda and Jeypore, but in the former case the majority of the offences seem to have been petty forest thefts. As compared with the preceding year the files showed remarkable variations; thus in Bissamkattak the number of cases received fell from 111 to 58, in Jeypore from 419 to 264, and in Pottanghi from 138 to 64, while, on the other hand, the Pálkonda file rose from 120 to 320. These variations have not been explained; a report on the increase in Pálkonda should be submitted. In the Civil Courts there was a decrease in the number of suits instituted, which

occurred in spite of the anticipated increase in the files of the Courts in the Special Assistant Agent's division. The Gunupur and Jeypore Munsifs had, as in the preceding year, by far the heaviest files. An excessive number of suits remained pending in Ráyaghada and in Gunupur, and in Jeypore also the arrears were unduly high and altogether out of proportion to the work received; doubtless this is in part attributable to census work; efforts are, it is hoped, being made to clear the files of pending suits.

The Agent again raises the question of relieving the Deputy Tahsildar of Jeypore of his civil work and of similarly lightening the duties of the Special Assistant. The Government, in reviewing the report for 1889–90, observed that it was prepared to consider proposals for the appointment of a regular District Munsif at Jeypore, and now awaits the submission of a definite scheme by the Agent. The Agent will report on the point referred to in paragraph 45 of the Special Assistant's note; it is observed that Rule X, clause 4, of the Agency rules gives the Assistant Agents the powers of Subordinate courts.

5 Statistics of the attendance of out-patients at the Agency hospitals during the last three years appear in the following statement:—

—	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.
Gunupur	4,213	3,910	4,187
Ráyaghada	3,713	4,702	3,904
Bissamkattak	1,059	1,865	1,443
Jeypore	2,530	3,562	3,936
Navarangapur	..	328	1,855
Total ..	11,515	14,367	15,325

The figures show a satisfactory advance on the whole, though in some instances there was a decrease in attendance; these cases have been explained by the Agent. The Divisional officers should exercise supervision as far as possible over the returns sent in by the medical subordinates in order to prevent the repetition of any such occurrence as that suspected at Ráyaghada. The attention of the Surgeon-General will be drawn to the statement that for five months there was no medical subordinate at Bissamkattak. In the margin appear particulars of the progress made under vaccination during the last three years. The increase during the last two years has been marked, but the percentage of success (95·5 in the year under review) is so high as to throw suspicion on this part of the statistics. Still, it cannot be doubted that the direct subordination of the vaccinators to the Agency officers has had a very salutary effect. The Agent is at liberty if he desires to address Government on the subject of paying the vaccinators in part by results, but the difficulty of checking returns is so great that the success of any such scheme is very questionable. Mr. Willock's remarks upon the vaccinators in the Gudem hills should receive the attention of the Principal Assistant.

	Successfully vaccinated.
1888–89	7,896
1889–90	12,971
1890–91	13,417

6. There has been an encouraging advance during the last few years in the number of pupils under instruction, as the marginal figures show, but in the absence of any particulars it is impossible to say how far this advance has been shared in by the ruder tribes; it is, however, observed that there were during the year only 4 boys of the Savara race under instruction in the Senior Assistant's division. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction will be drawn to the remarks of the Agent upon the Jeypore school and the training class of the Gunupur school.

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
1888–89	89	1,990
1889–90	121	2,378
1890–91	133	2,793

7. The expenditure upon public works was in the highest degree satisfactory, no less than Rs. 57,706 having been utilized out of an allotment of Rs. 57,800. This is very creditable to all the officers concerned. The main works in hand were the Korapat-Jeypore road, the roads from Korapat and Jeypore through Navarangapur to the Central Provinces and the Ráyaghada-Central Provinces road. In Statement VII this last-named line is spoken of as the Cholapadam-Kálahandi road: the nomenclature approved in G.O., dated 18th September 1890, No. 1533, Judicial, should be strictly adhered to. From the Agent's report it would appear that the expenditure of Rs. 2,907 on account of this road was incurred in connection with the extension of the made road beyond Ráyaghada; it should be stated whether this is so, for in G.O., dated 18th September 1890, No. 1533, Judicial, the Government decided that no extension beyond Ráyaghada was to take place for the present. The mismanagement in connection with the Paderu cutcherry and the gumastah's quarters there is much to be regretted. It is difficult to fix the responsibility for this failure upon any individual, as it is mainly, no doubt, attributable to the technical ignorance of those entrusted with the work; the ill-success obtained does not, however, go to support Mr. Willock's proposal that the new cutcherry contemplated at Padwa should be constructed under the supervision of the Agency officers.

It was understood that the improvements in the Korapat subsidiary jail were to raise its capacity to accommodation for 40 prisoners, but it appears that the jail will now hold 48; this will modify Mr. Willock's estimates for still further enlarging the place. The elaborated proposals on this subject called for in G.O., dated 16th March 1891, No. 496, Judicial, should no longer be delayed. The attention of the Public Works Department will be invited to paragraph 22 of the Agent's letter. As regards Mr. Willock's remarks upon the extension of the road beyond Jeypore through Navarangapur to the Central Provinces, it is observed that the Agent has already, in a reference, dated the 16th June 1891, been asked to report in greater detail the arrangements he proposes to make for its supervision, and until this reference is replied to, Government can pass no orders on the subject. Proposals for the establishment of a separate Agency Engineering department have already been considered by Government in G.O., dated 17th January 1891, No. 103, Judicial, wherein the method of raising funds for the purpose which was advocated by Mr. Willock was condemned as unsuitable and impracticable. The Government is, however, willing to consider any further representations on the subject, if a different method of meeting the cost is devised. Mr. Willock's remarks on the Párvatipur-Gunupur road should receive attention. It is observed that Statement VII contains no particulars of new roads, all expenditure on communications being classed under the head of repairs; this, however, seems to be incorrect, for the conversion of a fair-weather road into a made road constitutes a new work; the classification should be revised in future returns. On the whole, the report gives the impression that good work was done during the year upon communications and that their condition was satisfactory.

8. There remain a few points calling for notice.

Paragraphs 24 and 25 of the report will be considered in the Revenue Department. The decline in the consumption of opium is a satisfactory matter; the same fact was observable in the preceding year.

Mr. Willock's remarks upon the work done by the former Deputy Tahsildar of Gunupur, B. Náráyanamúrti Pantulu, and generally by the subordinate Agency officials, are noted with approval. His proposal that the Deputy Tahsildars of Malkanagiri and Bissamkattak should invariably receive the full pay of the posts, whether they happen to be passed men or not, does not, however, commend itself to Government. When it becomes necessary to appoint an unpassed man, the Agent is at liberty to specifically recommend that he shall be allowed the full rate of pay, but further than that the Government is not prepared to go.

The attention of the Inspector-General of Police will be drawn to the remarks of the Special Assistant Agent in paragraph 39 of his report on the subject of the poisoning and theft of cattle.

It is presumed that the Agent does not agree with the Special Assistant on the subject of selling the large Makna elephant, as he makes no reference to the matter. It seems, however, advisable to get rid of so useless an animal.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

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

Exd. A. Rait.

Govt. of {1891} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

No. 3112 Wdy 19th Nov/91

Issued

Recd. Encl.

Comd to the S.E. I Circle who will carry out the suggestions in para 22 of the Agent's letter.

151 J. P. W.

G.O., 7th November 1891, No. 2309.

NOVEMBER.

Vizagapatam Agency.

Reviewing the administration report of the — for the year 1890–91.

S.E. I Circle

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

From E. S. LAFFAN, Esq., Acting Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam District, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vizagapatam, 8th September 1891, No. 817.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam for the year 1890–91.

2. Having assumed charge of the district about two months after its conclusion, I have nothing to say of my own personal knowledge, but Mr. Willock has sent me a note from England which deals with the important points. This I enclose together with the reports of the Assistant Agents and the usual statements.

3. Mr. Willock was the Agent throughout the year, and visited more or less all the Agency divisions. Mr. Bell was the Principal Assistant Agent from the commencement of the year up to 12th January, when he was succeeded by Mr. Shipley. Neither of these officers made any tour in the Agency tracts in their charge for the reasons mentioned by Mr. Willock in his note annexed to this report. The Agency tracts comprised in this division, however, received greater attention than usual, as Mr. Willock himself spent an "unusually long time" in them and visited all the important stations. Mr. Elwin continued to be the Senior Assistant Agent until 23rd July 1890, when he was succeeded by Mr. Vaughan, who remained in charge of the division till the 7th February last; Mr. Elwin returned on this date and was relieved by Mr. Ayling on the 30th March following. Mr. Elwin and Mr. Vaughan made several tours, and between them visited all the Agency tracts in the Senior Assistant Agent's division. Mr. Michael was the Special Assistant Agent throughout the year. He made extensive tours in all the taluks of his division, except Malkangiri, which he could not visit owing to census matters requiring his presence at head-quarters. The Agent paid a short visit to this taluk during February last.

4. The year was an uneventful one. There were no disturbances of any kind. Excepting small-pox, which prevailed to a small extent in the Gudem hills and the Kotpad taluk in the early part of the year, no epidemics visited this part of the district.

The two Agency estates of Jeypur and Bissemkatak taken under management during the previous year showed satisfactory improvement. Mr. Taylor continued to be the manager of the Jeypur estate throughout the year, except for three months when he went on privilege leave. Here much of the confusion that prevailed in the late Maharajah's time was cleared and almost all the tanna establishments and accounts brought into satisfactory condition. A sum of Rs. 3,50,000 has, moreover, been invested in Government securities during the past fasli. The Pattamahadevi's eyes were successfully operated on by Dr. Drake-Brockman early in January, and the young Maharaja paid a short visit to Madras in the following month. Both he and his mother have since enjoyed good health, and the young Raja has made perceptible improvement in his studies and manners. In the Bissemkatak estate everything was easy and quiet. It has been difficult to find a competent and honest man for the manager's post. The old manager, K. Kurmanadha Rau, was dismissed. The estate,

which had been indebted to the extent of Rs. 34,000 when taken under management, paid off at the end of last official year Rs. 26,000 of its debt. The minor, who is a young lad, received only primary lessons at home during the year. He has been brought last month to Párvatipur for his education. Frequent quarrels arose between the members of the family, but arrangements have been recently made which will, I trust, put a stop to them.

The appeal presented by the Rani of Kalyanasingapur against Mr. Turner's decision was decided in the latter part of March last in favour of Jeypur. This principality progressed favorably under the arrangement sanctioned in G.O., No. 496, Judicial, dated 15th March 1890, which still continues pending the execution of the appellate decree which Government has deferred until after the Agent's next tour (G.O., No. 1265, dated 26th June 1891). The deposit in the treasury at the end of the fasli amounted to Rs. 14,938.

Almost all the Hill muttadars in the Golgonda Agency were interviewed by Mr. Willock, who considered them very loyal. In Hill Madgole nothing of importance beyond a few complaints against the Madgole Rani's Dewan has occurred since Mr. Willock's visit in April 1890. The Dewan has been severely warned to conciliate the mokhasadars in every possible way.

5. *Principal Assistant Agent's Division.*—The villages attached by Mr. Turner in Gudem and Makaram muttas were made over during the year to the muttadars concerned. The question of the Koyyur mutta has since been remanded by Government for further inquiry. During my tour through these hills in connection with the late outbreak, I made the necessary inquiries regarding the matter, but I have deferred my proposals on this subject until I can submit a report on the future administration of hill muttas generally, which, I think, should be reconsidered as a whole with reference to recent events.

The dispute between the Dharakonda brothers is under inquiry, and I propose to notice it in the above report. Mr. Delacombe, the Deputy Tahsildar of Paderu, died during the year and was replaced by a passed candidate. The station has the worst reputation and the move suggested by Mr. Willock is very desirable. I have kept the new incumbent at his post with considerable difficulty. The Government has recently sanctioned arrangements for the supply of rice and condiments to the Chintapalli police, and nothing is left to be desired in that direction.

6. *The Senior Assistant Agent's Division.*—The Patro of Jagdalpur died during the year under report, leaving a minor son aged ten years. The mutta yields an income of Rs. 3,000 a year, but the deceased was heavily involved in debt at the time of his death. On Mr. Willock's recommendation, the management of the mutta was left to the deceased's brother, Kamalalochana Patro, who seems to carry with him the sympathies of all the members of the family. The young Patro is at present being educated at Jagdalpur, and his family are not inclined to send him to Párvatipur or Gunupur for the purpose. Endeavours will be made to induce them to do so.

The exact relationship of the Patros of Kutragada, Ambadola and Jagdalpur has very nearly been ascertained now. The first holds his mutta under the Tat-raja of Bissemkatak, while the second and third hold their muttas direct from Jeypur. The Board has sanctioned the institution of a suit against the Kutragada Patro for enhancement of rent or restoration of the mutta. It will be filed shortly.

The sentence passed on Vandrangi Sitaramayya, the late manager of Kalyanasingapur estate, was reversed by the High Court and he was restored to his former appointment under orders of Government. The present manager does not seem to be a success at his post, but this defect can be removed as soon as the Parganna is incorporated with Jeypur. The arrangement sanctioned in G.O., No. 496, Judicial, dated 15th March 1890, has worked well. Gopinath Deo remained at Jeypur throughout the year and his conduct did not call for any notice. His allowance was reduced to Rs. 80 in G.O., No. 862, dated 19th May 1890, and is paid from the Singapur deposit. The wilder tribes remained quiet as in the previous years. Messrs. Elwin and Vaughan together spent 104 days in camp.

7. *The Special Assistant Agent's Division.*—Mr. Michael spent 209 days in camp and visited all the important places in the taluks comprised in his division except

Malkangiri. The Pottangi taluk was remarkably quiet during the year under the Deputy Tahsildar M.R.Ry. Pulla Venkanna Pantulu, appointed last year. The administration of the other taluks was satisfactory. The Gurupani-Koraghati dispute was finally settled during the year by Mr. Michael and the Kalahandi Superintendent on the 18th and 19th April 1890. The Zemindar of Mowlpatna was present, and a gumasta was deputed by the Nowrangpur Ranis to attend the settlement on their behalf. Permanent marks were cut on stones to denote the boundary, and the villages of Kumbichuam and Debari were decided to belong to Nowrangpur and Mowlpatna estates, respectively.

8. *Vizianagrum Deputy Collector's Division.*—This officer paid three visits to the Pálkonda Agency, spending 7 days there. Considering the additional duties imposed by the census, I consider this period enough for this small area. The revenue results are shown in the following statement:—

Items.	Demand for fasli 1299.		Demand for Fasli 1300.			Collection in Fasli 1300.		Balance.	
	Number of ryots.	Demand.	Number of ryots.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ryotwari (including Rasta lands) ..	608	4,339 3 7	621	777 3 0	4,351 7 1	644 3 7	3,853 13 1	132 15 5	497 10 0
Kondapodus ..	1,391	738 15 6	1,497	380 14 6	795 4 6	298 9 0	500 15 6	82 5 6	294 5 0
Kattubadi ..	78	72 10 2	78	25 1 3	72 10 2	23 12 2	35 1 11	1 5 1	37 8 3
Quit-rent ..	60	60 14 2	60	34 8 5	60 14 2	32 5 6	41 2 4	2 2 11	19 11 10
Total ..	2,137	5,211 11 5	2,256	1,217 11 2	5,280 3 11	998 14 3	4,431 0 10	218 12 11	849 3 1

There was an increase in the number of ryots under Kondapodu and Jeroyati tenures. The increase under the former is accounted for by the discovery of concealed clearings and the removal of the restrictions imposed last year by the Forest Department on Podu cultivation. The slight increase under the latter is due to the splitting of joint pattas. The demand slightly increased on the whole, while the collections were more satisfactory than in previous year. Of the old arrears remaining uncollected at the end of the fasli, Rs. 188 are reported to be irrecoverable.

9. *General Administration.*—As directed in para. 6 of G.O., No. 1808, Judicial, dated 19th November 1890, Statement No. VI relating to education has been revised. The remaining statements were all approved by Government last year. The figures in the Divisional reports relating to statistics are erroneous in some respects, especially with regard to Civil and Criminal statistics, over which no control is exercised by the Divisional officers.

10. *Season.*—The season was excellent. The rainfall above the ghâts was in excess of that in the previous year, as will be seen from the following statement:—

Stations.	1889–90.	1890–91.
Gunupur	59·4	44·2
Rayaghada	60·6	52·1
Bissemkatak	58·7	44·37
Koraput	70·35	80·1
Pottangi	63·3	67·15
Jeypur	83·51	107·9
Nowrangpur	76·35	65·31
Malkangiri	66·06	75·1
Paderu	..	61·52

The decrease in the rainfall at Nowrangpur cannot be explained otherwise than as due to erroneous registration. The crops, both wet and dry, yielded well. Only the mango crop failed to some extent.

11. *Criminal Statistics.*—The number of cases for disposal fell from 1,959 in the previous year to 1,698. There was a general decrease on the file of all courts, except those of the Principal and Senior Assistant Agents and the second-class Magistrates of Golgonda, Viravilli, Sálúr, Rayaghada and Pálkonda. Except in the last two courts, the increase is trifling and of a variable character. In Pálkonda the offences consisted of petty thefts from Government forests. The decrease in the files of the Special Assistant Agent and the second-class Magistrates of Bissemkatak, Jeypur and Pottangi is very remarkable. In Jeypur, the number of cases instituted fell from 419 to 264. The Special Assistant Agent is in error in stating that the Jeypur file increased by 87. There was no increase, on the whole, in the Principal Assistant Agent's division, the figures given by him being inaccurate. The pendency at the end of the year was heavy, compared with the previous year. Under appeals, there was a decrease of 5 on the file of the Senior Assistant Agent. Two appeals remained pending at the end of the year against one in last year. The offences were of the usual character, there being none worthy of special mention.

12. *Civil Statistics.*—The number of suits instituted during the year fell from 550 to 504. The bulk of the decrease was confined to the Senior Assistant Agent's division. In Gunupur, the file fell by 50 suits. In the Special Assistant Agent's division, all the Munsifs' courts showed a remarkable increase as was expected, the Jeypur Munsif having the heaviest file. The Special Assistant Agent's file, however, decreased by 34. The pendency at the close of the year was more satisfactory than in the previous year on the whole, though it increased by 35 per cent. in the Jeypur Munsif's court. As observed by Mr. Willock in last year's report, the work of this officer is unduly heavy, and there is an immediate prospect of its still increasing. Mr. Willock recommended last year the appointment of a Personal Assistant to the Special Assistant Agent, but Government declined to consider it. The Special Assistant Agent writes that he was not in favour of this proposal himself; he did not want to be relieved of his routine work, but wanted relief in the matter of civil suits. He points out that his division is such a large one that the posting of cases and their punctual trial is a matter of very great difficulty. I am not in a position to express any opinion based on personal knowledge, but, as far as I can judge, from the statistics and the heavy work of the Jeypur Munsif, it is, I think, obvious that he should be relieved as early as possible of the civil jurisdiction. Mr. Willock had not made up his mind last year as to the expediency or otherwise of adding a new taluk with Padwa as headquarters to the Special Assistant Agent's charge; he has since determined after personal inspection that this should be done. If this proposal is accepted, the Special Assistant Agent's charge will become very heavy, and relief will be necessary in his case also. Already his tours are much hampered by having to deal with civil suits, not to mention the hardships inflicted on all suitors by the tours of the court in such a climate. Hitherto, no intricate questions of law have arisen, but they are sure to arise now that the Jeypur estate is under management. In paragraph 45 of his report the Special Assistant Agent describes the difficulties at present experienced in detail, and proposes that a stationary Munsif with the civil powers of the Special Assistant Agent should be appointed without delay. The subject will, if necessary, after due consideration, be dealt with in a separate letter. There was a perceptible increase in the number of appeals instituted in all the Agency courts, the Agent's court ranking first. The pendency was satisfactory.

13. *Hospitals.*—The new hospital building at Gunupur intended for civil in-patients was opened on the 16th November 1890. No in-patients were treated in it during the year. The Bissemkatak hospital was closed for five months of the year for want of a medical subordinate, which is a thing to be greatly regretted. Three in-patients were treated here. The decrease in the number of patients treated at Rayaghada is attributed to suspicious entries by a previous hospital assistant. The present medical officer is reported to be popular. The hospitals at Jeypur and Nowrangpur have done well. The excessive increase in the number of patients treated at the latter institution is due to its having worked only for two months in the previous year. The proposal of Mr. Willock to open an hospital at Malkangiri was not approved by Government (*vide* G.O., No. 934, dated 13th May 1891).

14. *Vaccination.*—The arrangements sanctioned in paragraph 5 of last year's review to encourage the vaccine staff were only brought into force during the current year. The Board sanctioned during the year two Zemindari probationers on Rs. 7-8-0 per mensem for the Jeypore estate. In the Special Assistant Agent's division, only five vaccinators and one probationer worked throughout the year. The posts of the remaining vaccinators were vacant for periods varying from 10 to 6 months, owing to the difficulty of getting men to take up the appointments. In the Senior Assistant Agent's division this difficulty was not as great, but there, too, the work was much handicapped by sickness. The total number of cases vaccinated rose from 13,430 in the previous year to 14,053, while the cases successful rose by 446. The Government doubted the accuracy of the figures for last year, but I think it may be assumed now that they were fairly accurate, and that the sudden and excessive increase exhibited during the year was due to the change in the system. The increase during the year under report is normal and satisfactory, taking into consideration the aversion shown by the hill people, especially in the Malkangiri and Pottangi taluks, and the sparsely-populated nature of the country. The existing staff, as has been observed by Government, is very inadequate. Proposals to ameliorate its condition are now under the consideration of the Sanitary Commissioner. The Senior Assistant Agent recommends that batta be given to vaccinators for cases vaccinated above the minimum number, as under the District Boards. The point will be considered, but higher rates of salary are really what is required at present.

15. *Education.*—The following table shows the progress made in extending education:—

Division.	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
Principal Assistant Agent's division	6	131	5	113
Senior do. do.	83	1,527	87	1,698
Special do. do.	29	643	38	914
General Duty Deputy Collector's division	3	77	3	68
Total ..	121	2,378	133	2,793

Two Government salary-result schools were started at Koyyur and Lammasingi, in the Golgonda Agency, for the first time. In the Senior Assistant Agent's division four more Government schools were opened. The Government Middle School at Gunupur worked well, but the Normal class again produced very unsatisfactory results. Only one student out of ten who appeared passed at the last Special Upper Primary examination. In the Special Assistant Agent's division, satisfactory progress was made in education. The number of results schools increased from 4 to 10, and the number of pupils from 643 in the previous year to 914 in the year under report. Two night schools were started for the first time in this Agency. The Jeypore school did badly as usual, but I am glad to say that its numerical strength rose from 52 to 92. The Superintendent of Hill Schools, Jeypore Division, worked unsatisfactorily. He has since been reduced and transferred. The difficulty of getting masters to serve above the ghâts continues as usual. It has been decided during the current year that the Normal class, Gunupur, to which an Uriya-knowing head master has been appointed, should be removed to Jeypore early next year, and it is hoped that this will, to some extent, remove the difficulty of getting qualified masters from the plains. The schools in the Pálkonda Agency did fairly. The Senior and Special Assistant Agents examined almost all the Government schools in their divisions. Only four boys belonging to the aboriginal tribes (Souras) are reported to have been reading in the Government schools in the Senior Assistant Agent's division under the inducement held out in G.O., No. 52, Educational, dated 5th December 1889. A similar incentive has been recommended for the Special Assistant Agent's division. The matter is before the Director of Public Instruction.

16. *Public Works.*—Statement VII gives details of expenditure on important Agency works. In addition to the usual Agency grant of Rs. 50,000 (which includes the customary contribution of Rs. 4,000 from the Jeypore estate), the following special grants were made by the Government and the Board:—

	RS.
For repairs and improvement to the Koraput sub-jail by the Government	2,300
For metalling, &c., the Jubilee ghât by the estate	4,000
For the estate portion of the Petta ghât road	1,500
Total ...	7,800

The total expenditure exceeded the total allotment by Rs. 212–14–4 * owing to work having been allowed to proceed on the Jubilee ghât in anticipation of funds being saved in other divisions which did not accrue as expected. The Board has ordered the refund of the excess from the estate. Rupees 7,500 out of the original allotments were utilized by transfer on more pressing works as explained below.

* Excluding the Koraput sub-jail and Petta ghât road specially provided for.

17. *Principal Assistant Agent's Division.*—The two main roads of Lammasingi and Minamalur were inspected by Mr. Willock in the early part of the year. His remarks will be found in the annexed note. I inspected the former myself lately. A few boulders only have to be removed here and there by blasting to make the road passable for cart traffic and this will be done at an early date. Otherwise the road is complete up to within a mile and a half near the top of the ghât and is in very fair order as far as present needs go. The Paderu cutcherry was completed. The gumastas' quarters were very roughly built by a former Deputy Tahsildar and it will be necessary to reconstruct them almost over again. This will not be needed should the taluk office be removed to Padwa. The other tracks and bungalows, some of which I have lately seen, are in fair condition.

18. *Senior Assistant Agent's Division.*—Road work in this division was much impeded by the changes in taluk officers and the census. A. Gopalachari, the acting Deputy Tahsildar of Bissemkatak, was continuously ill and died about the beginning of the current calendar year. The track between Gunupur and Bissemkatak was improved during the year and made fairly passable to carts. The Rayaghada-Central Provinces road was considerably improved, much earthwork having been done to it. Rupees 1,400 saved on this road were spent on the Jubilee ghât. The other roads were all in fair order except the Párvatipur section of the Kurapam-Gunupur road.

19. *Special Assistant Agent's Division.*—The important works were the Central Provinces road and the Jubilee ghât road. The former, over which a little more than its allotment was spent, was kept in good order during the year. The Agency grant to the latter was Rs. 4,500. The actual expenditure, however, amounted to Rs. 12,251–14–6, while work to the extent of Rs. 1,601 remained unpaid at the end of the official year. The excess expenditure was partly met by the grant of Rs. 4,000 from the Jeypore estate last November, which Mr. Willock applied for pending orders on his proposals regarding the institution of an Agency fund and partly by transfers from allotments to other works where it appeared that unexpended balances would remain. With the above sum, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the road were metalled and gravelled while metal was collected for $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles more. Two bridges which had been washed away by last year's monsoon, were reconstructed and rough stone culverts built at intervals over a distance of four miles. Parapet walls were also built for two miles along the steeper sections. With the additional grant provided from the estate this year (*vide* my letter, No. 771, dated 29th August 1891), this road will be completed next February as a pucca work and will require only maintenance in future. Owing to the late period of receipt of the estate grant to the Petta ghât road, the whole of it could not be spent. With Rs. 1,029–0–8, earthwork was executed for 10 miles and one mile of the ghât road completed. A large portion of the Agency grant to the Government section of this road remained unspent owing to the taluk officer being busy

with census work. Of this, Rs. 500 were utilized on the bridle-path to Nandapur. Owing to the heavy traffic of the year, the grants to the Koraput-Nowrangpur road, *viâ* Ranigedda and the Jeypore-Borigumma road, were exceeded—the one by nearly Rs. 1,000 and the other by Rs. 750. Quarters for the Deputy Tahsildar and his gumastas at Malkangiri were built during the year at a cost of Rs. 750. Rupees 600 of the unexpended balance were spent on the Jubilee ghât.

The repairs to the first three blocks of the Koraput sub-jail were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,479–3–5. The excess expended on this work over the allotment of Rs. 2,300 sanctioned in G.O., No. 98, Financial, dated 12th February 1890, was met by the sale of certain unsuitable doors and windows made last year and by transfer from savings on Agency works in general. The jail affords accommodation at present for about 48 prisoners, whereas the average daily number detained during the year did not exceed 30. Plans and estimates for further extending the accommodation are under preparation.

20. *General Duty Deputy Collector's Division.*— The Sitampeta road was much improved during the year, having been metalled and gravelled up to within half a mile of Sitampeta village by means of the land-cess of Rs. 2,689–2–11 refunded by the District Board and the usual Agency grant. It is reported that, when the bridges over the Karemgedda, which crosses the road in four or five places, are constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,300, the road will be fit for cart traffic at all times of the year. This, however, is not a main line of communication and no extraordinary expenditure is incurred on it.

21. *Assistant Collector's Division.*—The Anantagiri ghât road and the rest-house at Anantagiri were maintained as usual. The Government declined to reconsider their orders as to the extension of the ghât road into the Araku valley.

22. *Public Works Department.*—The correspondence printed in G.O., No. 1217 W., Public Works, dated 2nd May 1891, describes in detail the progress made on the Koraput-Pottangi road and the Government buildings at Koraput and Pottangi between July 1890 and April 1891. Mr. Willock, who visited the works in February last, was favorably impressed with the progress of the buildings, but considered that the road work done was not what it ought to have been, though satisfactory as compared with the previous year. I directed the Special Assistant Agent, Mr. Michael, to examine the road on his way down to the plains and to report on its progress with special attention to the defects pointed out by Mr. Willock last year. His report, which was received about the end of July, testifies to the general progress made on the road and buildings during the past working season. But the approaches to the bridges were still in bad condition. What is wanted particularly is that the road should be kept open for wheeled traffic at *all* seasons of the year and it does not appear that this has been satisfactorily attended to. The approaches, as they are at present, do well enough for dry weather but become heavy with mud during the rains. They should be metalled at all places where the bridges are not likely to be completed for a long time. A portion of the road five furlongs in length, near the temporary bridge over the Kerandi river at the 40th mile-stone, is unmetalled and in consequence very heavy during the rains. Probably all this length, is termed an approach to the bridge, which, being a large work, will not be finished, according to the Superintending Engineer's estimate, before March. Something should be done to this portion as soon as possible and to the approaches to the temporary bridges generally to facilitate traffic until the bridges are completed.

23. *Sanitation.*—Rupees 3,583 were expended on sanitary improvements. My predecessor visited Jeypore, Koraput and Gunupur during the year and was much pleased with the improvements made at the last station. The sanitation of other important towns is good.

24. *Abkári.*—Statement No. IX gives details of the Abkári revenue of the Agency tracts. The system in force during the year was practically the same as in the previous year, the consideration of Mr. Willock's proposal to sell the shops in large villages by auction and to fix minimum fees for the smaller ones, and thereby raise the prices, having been deferred for a year or two on his recommendation. Owing to the

abolition of eighty Agency shops and sixty-eight stills situated within the five-mile belt dividing the excise area from the Agency, the demand has fallen by Rs. 10,020, while for the Golgonda farm, which is managed under Amani, only one hundred rupees were offered. There was a slight increase in the Abkári revenue of the Agency taluks managed under Amani. The large arrear balance outstanding for collection at the beginning of the year, was collected before its close, with the exception of Rs. 372 which have been written off the accounts. The current balance is attributed to the Chaitraparvam festival having occurred later than usual and to the taluk officers being busy with census matters. A large portion of the balance has since been collected.

25. *Opium.*—Though the outturn of opium was good and prices ruled low at Indore, it was difficult to obtain tenders for the monopoly of supply to the Agency tracts which had previously been under Amani. After repeated endeavours, it was, with the approval of Government, rented out to one Asuram Sadasook Bhattad who was the contractor in 1886–87, for Rs. 16,100, the price being raised from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ tolas per rupee to vendors and from 3 to $2\frac{3}{4}$ tolas to consumers in the Malkangiri, Paderu and Golgonda taluks. In the remaining taluks matters remained as before. Statement No. X illustrates the consumption of the drug in the several taluks comprised in the Agency. It will be observed that there was a net decrease of 1,028 lb. in consumption. There was a perceptible falling off in the three taluks of Paderu, Malkangiri and Golgonda, which was due slightly to the rise in prices, but largely to the importation of the drug over the dividing line from the ordinary tracts where the rate is much cheaper. The consumption in all the other taluks except Pottangi, Rayaghada and Srungavarapukota continued to show a steady fall as had been expected. In Pottangi, the consumption increased apparently by 432 lb. This, I am inclined to think, was due to erroneous accounts furnished by the depôt-keepers who, in the Special Assistant Agent's division, are generally illiterate. The increase in the remaining taluks was trifling.

26. *Wild Animals.*—During the year under report, the power of granting rewards for killing wild beasts was taken away from all Deputy Tahsildars except the Malkangiri Deputy Tahsildar, who was specially authorized to distribute rewards in his taluk owing to its distance from the Special Assistant Agent's head-quarters. The loss of human life was largest in Nowrangpur and Jeypore owing to the depredations of the Tentulakunti man-eater. A special reward was offered for the beast, but it has eluded pursuit up to date. The Paderu man-eater is also still at large.

27. I forward, by parcel post, a map of the Agency, marking therein the tours of Agency officers.

28. In conclusion, I regret the delay in the submission of this report which has been due partly to my own ill-health.

ENCLOSURE.

Note for inclusion in Agency Administration Report.

My tours in the Agency during the past year were confined to several comparatively short visits, the census and Lord Connemara's expected visit having hampered my movements in the usual touring season. My first visit to the Agency was to the Paderu taluk and Gudem hills. Leaving Vizagapatam on the 22th April, I arrived at Madgole, near the foot of the Minamalur ghât, on the 26th idem. Here I had to settle some details regarding the Madgole mortgage with the Rani of that zemindari. It will be remembered that, under the arrangement made when the suit to recover the amount due to Jeypore was compromised, one-half of the estate was to be released from mortgage and replaced in the Rani's possession. The actual division of the muttas, in accordance with the agreement, had now to be made. I should have liked to have retained Hill Madgole under Jeypore as I fear that the Rani's share of the estate will be grossly mismanaged, but I found her determined that the Agency muttas should be restored to her possession as they constitute the portion of the zemindari which is supposed to confer his dignity and importance on the holder. On consideration of the fact that the area released from mortgage may revert to Government at an early date, while the Jeypore mortgage will extend over a long term of years and that the management of the Agency area may be undertaken at any time by Government if the Rani's administration is unsatisfactory, I thought that the interests of Government probably coincided with her wishes. I therefore

allowed her to have Hill Madgole, but at the same time warned her that it would not be allowed to become a field for the depredations of her retainers and that matters there must be managed without the intervention of middlemen and in the same liberal manner as during Jeypore's tenure. I fear that this lady will benefit but little by the release of half her estate from mortgage and that the interference of the Court of Wards will be necessary ere long. She appears to have no idea whatever of how far the income at her disposal will meet her desires and to be disposed to get into serious difficulties in trying to make impossible arrangements for the benefit of her favourites.

2. From Madgole I proceeded up the Minamalur ghât to Paderu. The ghât is steep in its upper part but in good order and could be greatly improved at moderate cost if it were necessary to do so as the line is a very favorable one for an ascent of the ridge. The present track is, however, more than good enough for the existing traffic. At Paderu I found the new cutcherry almost complete. It is a very unsatisfactory building in every way, the design being one which needs the maximum amount of work for the minimum of accommodation, and the workmanship and materials being most inferior. However, as it more than suffices for the needs of the place there is no use in entering into details. I found everything connected with this taluk in very discreditable order. The Deputy Tahsildar, the late Mr. DeLacombe, was quite unfit for the post and the station being almost the most unhealthy in the district, his office was as incompetent as himself. He died, I am sorry to say, of fever towards the close of the year and chronic ill-health had much to do with his failure as a taluk officer. This taluk was created in 1883–84, a portion of Hill Madgole being transferred from the Special Assistant Agent's charge to that of the Principal Assistant Agent for the purpose. The area allotted seems to be altogether insufficient as hill taluks go as it only contains a single police station with but a moderate allowance of beats of not excessive length. The population is 19,183 by the late census and the number of magisterial cases—almost the sole work of the sub-magistrate—has been as follows during the past three years:—

	Cases received.	Persons.
1887–88	25	58
1888–89	55	173
1889–90	11	34

The adjoining Pottangi taluk is as much too great a charge as this is too small. It contains five large police stations, all nearly or quite as important as Paderu, and a population of 117,885 persons. The magisterial work of its Deputy Tahsildar has, during the same period of three years, been as follows:—

	Cases received.	Persons.
1887–88	73	151
1888–89	114	203
1889–90	138	197

In addition to this, the Deputy Tahsildar has heavy treasury and miscellaneous business to attend to and some civil work. The physical character of the two taluks is very similar, both occupying a position immediately west of the main line of the ghâts on the 3,000 feet plateau. The northern half of Pottangi is somewhat more open than the rest, but the southern portion, the limits of the Araku and Padwa stations, is very like Hill Madgole. This part is also very inaccessible indeed from Pottangi owing partly to the nature of the intervening country and partly to the difficulty experienced in crossing the Kolab river during the greater part of the year. The Araku and Padwa police stations, or rather the villages attached to them, do not in consequence get near enough of the attention of the Pottangi Sub-magistrate and when he does visit that part of his charge his absence is productive of considerable inconvenience at his head-quarters as it must necessarily extend over a prolonged period. In places like Malkangiri and Nowrangapur this would be of but little consequence, but Pottangi stands at the entrance to the Agency above the ghâts and miscellaneous work of all sorts is consequently heavy there. It appears to me that re-arrangement of a very desirable nature is possible here, particularly as the Padwa station of Pottangi is fairly accessible from both Araku and Pottangi. I should like to merge Paderu in a new taluk with head-quarters at Padwa which would comprise the limits of those police stations and Araku, and add the limits of the Araku and Padwa police stations to Paderu and transfer the Deputy Tahsildar's head-quarters to the latter place. I would at the same time transfer a strip of the present Paderu taluk which occupies the face of the hills between the Minamalur and Lammasingi ghâts to the Viravilli taluk to which it formerly belonged. This would make the new taluk end about a march south of Paderu. The census of the Agency I have had taken according to police stations and I am thereby enabled to give the population of the proposed re-arranged taluks. The result of the change would be that, instead of two taluks with populations of 117,885 and 19,183 and areas not very far from proportionate, there would be two with populations of 75,782 and 61,112. The Padwa taluk, as it would be called, would be a compact one and would have a healthy central head-quarters in a populous and comparatively civilized position where the important tracks from

Golgonda to Jeypore and from Madgole to Koraput intersect. It would be a single day's tappal from the Special Assistant Agent's head-quarters (Paderu is three days from Narsapatnam) and be in a part of the country where the presence of a resident Government official is urgently needed. The only drawbacks would be that the limits of the Paderu police station would be re-transferred to the Special Assistant Agent's large charge and that the expenditure incurred on the Paderu cutcherry would be indeed of no use. The first is certainly a drawback, but the management of the Jeypore estate ensures that a more experienced European officer than the Special Assistant and one more directly in contact with all classes of hill men shall be constantly on tour in the division as well as he. This renders us much less dependent on his touring than hitherto and has enabled me to free him from the supervision of works in a considerable part of his charge so that he has more time to spare than formerly. As regards the taluk cutcherry, it certainly is a pity that so much money has been spent on an ill-designed building in an ill-selected locality, but I do not think that the loss should count for much in considering a matter of such consequence. I feel certain that the change from the pestilential climate of Paderu to the open country at Padwa would go far towards getting over the difficulty of finding men for the Deputy Tahsildar's post and taluk establishment which is now a most serious one. I trust, therefore, that Government will see fit to sanction the alteration proposed. I estimate the cost at about Rs. 4,000, for which I shall be able to build an office and establishment quarters quite sufficient for present needs at Padwa. The walls need only be of mud with a terraced mud roof covered with thatch.

3. The relation of the muttadars of Hill Madgole towards the Rani, the village heads and ryots appear to be of a most ill-defined nature and will, I fear, give trouble ere long. Indications that this will occur are now visible. During the long time which this tract was under Jeypore, practically no interference with the chief inhabitants was exercised and they seem to have acquired ideas regarding their position which are hardly tenable. Local disputes here will need careful watching in consequence in future. Government has asserted its rights very definitely with regard to the Gudem muttadars who occupied an analogous position, but it is hard to see how the points so set at rest then are to be decided in Hill Madgole. I mention the matter merely that the Agency officers may have their attention called to the need for watchfulness by having it mentioned in this report.

4. From Paderu I endeavoured to ascend the Yendrika range which separates the country near the main range of the ghâts from Kilankotta, &c., but after two marches I found the track impracticable for elephants and returning proceeded into the Gudem hills along the crest of the ghâts *viâ* Gundamamidi and Gemili. The country about the latter does not appear to have recovered from the Rampa *fituri* which drove away many of its inhabitants. At Lammasingi I met the District Forest-officer, Mr. McCarthy, and spent a few days with him settling about the forest reserve to be taken up along the slopes of the hills. A very satisfactory selection of about 193⅛ square miles has, I think, been made.

5. I descended the Lammasingi ghât to Narsapatnam on the 13th May. The ghât I found in very good order. The new trace, which was complete with the exception of a mile and a half, is a very good one so far as gradients go, but is somewhat spoiled by an excessive allowance of zigzags.

6. In August, I paid a short visit to the Pálkonda Agency, but nothing worthy of remark came to my notice while there. From the 14th to 21st September, I was at Anantagiri in the Srungavarapukota Agency. My plans while there were completely upset by continuous rain. My chief object in this visit was to examine Mr. Turner's proposed new ghât. The refusal of Government to grant any money for this most important line rendered my journey for the most part purposeless. I am glad to say I found the Maharajah's coffee plantations looking very well. The plants are almost all very young and the blossoming season of 1890 was very unfavorable, but I believe that this year they will show what the place is capable of.

7. On the 6th November, I left Vizagapatam for a short tour through the Gunupur and Rayaghada taluks. The time at my disposal was very limited, owing to the anticipated visit of Lord Connemara, and I was consequently unable to visit Bissumkatak, a thing which I was very anxious to do though there was nothing actually calling for my presence there. Entering the Agency at Kurupam, I reached Gunupur on the 17th. A good deal has been done to the Agency road between Párvatipur and Gunupur, but I was on the whole rather disappointed with it. Sufficient attention had not been paid to the fact that the worst part of a road is the measure of its capacity for traffic and a few of the ascents and descents were serious drawbacks in consequence. Gunupur hardly looked like the place I knew of old; so much has it been improved by the late Deputy Tahsildar, M.R.Ry. Buddhavarapu Narayanamurti Pantulu Garu, now Acting Deputy Collector in Ganjam. It is now a very clean well-laid-out and pleasing town. The new hospital has just been completed. I found that an impression existed that it was intended for the police, but a reference to the correspondence about the matter showed that this was not the case. There is ample accommodation for police patients in the old police hospital, now that the constables of the Rayaghada and Bissumkatak taluks have hospitals at those stations to which to resort. I therefore directed that it should be used for civil purposes which appears to be what was

intended by Government. From Gunupur I marched across the Kilasakota hills, a range about 2,500 feet high with large undulating plateau near the top which divides the valleys of the Vamsadhara and Nangulia rivers. The rougher ground on the plateau was sâl forest until it recently was destroyed for kondapodu cultivation by the hillmen, but along the western slope of the range much fine sâl is to be found. This will be invaluable when the Central Provinces Railway is made as it must be some day. Several offers have been made to me regarding cutting sleepers for the East Coast Railway here, but as the rates tendered were ridiculously low, I declined to have anything to do with them. The construction of this line is being considered by capitalists in England, and the existence of these jungles may become an important consideration in their calculations.

8. From Kilasakota I descended to Rayaghada. This town has also improved considerably but does not appear to have grown as much in importance as I expected it would. Párvatipur still monopolizes all the trade of this part of the district. The new hospital lately built by Mr. Elwin I found a very satisfactory piece of work. From Rayaghada I marched to Párvatipur examining the country between the former place and the Agency boundary on the way with a view to selecting the best line for the new road. I came to the conclusion that the present track had better be followed approximately as it admits of two long level plateaus each some miles in extent being utilized. This more than compensates for the disadvantage of having a couple of miles of very bad ground between Maryghâti and Himsha to deal with. I was unable to start for my tour in the Agency above the ghâts till the 21st January owing to a visit from the Native Passenger Ship Commission which desired my aid, and my visit was considerably curtailed by the necessity of my being back at Vizagapatam on the day fixed for the census. Leaving Narsapatam on the 22nd January I proceeded *viâ* Kristnadevipeta and the Rampul ghât to Peddavalasa and thence to Gudem. The Agency vaccinators here I found needed more attention. They had been confining their work for the most part to the civilized agency villages below the ghâts instead of doing what their exceptionally liberal salaries and travelling allowance are granted for. The Rampul ghât is now a very fair one indeed, but want of water in the dry season must be a serious matter for those who use it. The ghâts of the Narsapatam agency are now in my opinion a good deal above the standard which the needs of the country above call for. At Gudem I found all going on well and saw several of my friends of the Rampa fituri days. I here interviewed the claimant to the Koyyur mutta, the muttadar of which died lately—*vide* my letter, No. 169, dated 17th March 1891. I then proceeded to Darakonda, a very trying day's march through an uninhabited tract at a high elevation. At Darakonda I found that, as has so frequently been the case, the true nature of the tenure of these hill muttadars had been overlooked by the District officers and Taggi Pandudhora allowed to put forward claims to a part of the mutta though Mr. Carmichael had handed it in its entirety to Lingan Dhora. I postponed final orders as to this dispute pending the receipt of the decision of Government as to the future of the Koyyur mutta, as it is possible that one of the two men may be put in possession of it, but Taggi Pandu Dhora's pretensions must be firmly repressed, if no such arrangement is made. Mr. Carmichael's remarks on this subject are so important, and have been so frequently overlooked owing to their not being readily accessible to Agency officers that I venture to quote them.

"4. Now nothing can be clearer than the fact that these men, now called muttadars, are the descendants of the old hill mokhasadars, the servants of the old chief of Golgonda; that like other inams their lands (except of course any quit-rent) formed no part of the assets of the Golgonda zemindari, when the Patta Sanad was made, and that their tenure being conditioned for service and defeasible at the will of Government, the will of Government must regulate all disputes and that a resort to the courts without the consent of Government (which would never be given under a just apprehension of the circumstances) is absolutely barred.

"5. The muttadars in conversation with the Special Commissioner all readily admit their tenure, and opportunity has been taken to furnish them with formal sanads and to take their cabuleats in return."—Special Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 45, dated 9th March 1881.

9. Another long march took me to Kondakamberu where I met Mr. Taylor, the Manager of the Jeypur estate and Mr. Thomas, Assistant Superintendent of Police. Mr. Michael, the Special Assistant, had been obliged to remain near his head-quarters as this was the critical period of the census work. Mr. Thomas was busy with the new Kondakamberu station. The site is not perfect owing to the proximity of a hill, but it is difficult to see how this could be avoided without entirely altering the question of communications during the monsoon owing to the proximity of the rivers Macheru and Gunprevu. The next march took us down a newly constructed ghât into the Malkangiri plain. I fear that this descent is too steep to be of any use for carts. Were it not for this, cart traffic would now be practicable between Kondakamberu and the plains *viâ* Jeypur, but as there is no produce worth exporting, the defect is not of any consequence just yet. At Malkangiri we selected a site for the hospital for which sanction has been asked in my letter, No. 76 T., dated 24th February 1891. The Sub-Magistrate here complained of the disadvantages he is placed at compared with other Agency Deputy Tahsildars and as there is a good deal in his complaint, I venture to lay the matter before Government. Malkangiri is by far the most inaccessible and isolated station in the hills and the nearest point at which any one with whom the Deputy Tahsildar has anything in common resides is Jeypore, 60 miles away,

across country almost impassable for several months in the year. His extreme isolation and distance from control render it necessary that a man of some experience and one in whom confidence can be placed should hold the post and the consequence is that the Malkangiri Deputy Tahsildar must usually be a man who has earned a better station but cannot get it because he cannot be spared from that taluk. In consideration of the great disadvantage under which he labours I recommend that the salary allowed for a passed candidate be granted to all occupants of the post irrespective of the examination rules. When it is remembered that the two Police Inspectors employed in this taluk draw Rs. 125 and Rs. 94 per mensem, respectively, I think it will be conceded that my proposal is reasonable. I would recommend a similar exception being made in favour of Bissemkatak which is almost as isolated and far more malarious and generally objectionable than Malkangiri, as I find the greatest possible difficulty in keeping this post filled even by unpassed men. Paderu is the only other very objectionable station, but if my proposals regarding a new Padewa taluk are accepted, I do not think that I shall have much difficulty in providing satisfactorily for it in future.

10. From Malkangiri we moved towards the Bastar frontier under the Tulsi hills and returning *viâ* Salmi struck the road to Jeypur at Govindapalli. There are one or two speculative Brahmins in this part of the country who are getting the inhabitants into their clutches and extorting money and grain and otherwise oppressing them to a serious extent. I am somewhat puzzled as to how to protect the people as their oppression appear to keep within the letter of the law. I warned the worst of them, however, that I would have to take serious notice of these depredations if continued. The Govindapalli ghât forms a very easy ascent to the Jeypur plateau. The slopes contain some of the finest sâl in the district and I hope to establish estate saw mills for the preparation of sleepers for the East Coast Railway here ere long.

11. Jeypur I reached on 17th February. Of course there was a crop of complaints and petitions to be disposed of, but their numbers were surprisingly small owing partly to the absence of the Patta Mahadevi and her son at Waltair I dare say. It would be out of place to enter into details of the management of the estate during the year here as the matter will be fully treated elsewhere, but I may say that I think it has been carried on in a very satisfactory way. The people at large seem well satisfied with their treatment, so far as I could judge. Much of this is due to the close intercourse which Mr. Taylor and Mr. Purnayya Pantulu hold with the inhabitants and to their personal acquaintance with them and easy accessibility to all who have grievances.

12. The Jubilee ghât from Jeypur to Koraput I found much improved and rapidly approaching completion. At Koraput itself fair progress has been made by the Public Works Department within the last few months of the year with the buildings under its charge. The improvements to the sub-jail were almost completed and it now affords good accommodation. The District Medical and Sanitary officer thought that sufficient provision had not been made for ventilation at night when the doors are closed to keep out the cold, so I ordered some small windows to be opened at the ends of the cells. I however think that the hill prisoners are often more injured by over-ventilation than by the reverse. There was but little in Koraput calling for my attention, so I left it on the 20th February and returned to the plains *viâ* Pottangi. The Pottangi-Koraput road had, I found, made some progress and if all goes well several of the smaller bridges should be finished before the rains. The advance made is however only satisfactory when compared with the delays of the past and is not such as to promise completion before the end of the working season of 1893 if then. In my letter, No. 79 T., dated 24th February 1891, I called the attention of Government to the fact that the officer whose duty it was to superintend the construction of this section of the Central Provinces road was actually employed in preliminary arrangements for carrying it on from Nowrangapur to the Central Provinces. Writing as I do in England I do not know what action Government has taken on this communication of mine and I therefore can only express a hope that the Pottangi-Koraput fiasco will not be permitted to be re-enacted under circumstances which would largely add to a repetition of the worst features of what has occurred there. As regards the future of this road, I feel certain that the time has come for the institution of an Agency Engineering establishment to attend to both Government and estate works and hope to be able to submit proposals on the subject shortly after my return to duty. This will be the best way of dealing with all such works and meanwhile far better results are obtainable by the Agency officers in the odd times they can devote to such matters than by the Public Works Department.

13. The work of the subordinate Agency officials has been very satisfactory during the year under review. To the best of my recollection none of the Agency Deputy Tahsildars have come under my notice for any serious errors during the year and but few for even trifling mistakes and faults. They have had a great deal of additional work thrown upon them by the census and with one exception—the Deputy Tahsildar of Nowrangapur—all succeeded in carrying out an enumeration of a kind never attempted before within the time allowed. Except those of 735 villages in Nowrangapur and of a very few in Malkangiri, all the Agency results were ready as soon as those of the plains. M.R.Ry. B. Narayanamurti Pantulu, Deputy Tahsildar of Gunupur, M.R.Ry. D. Chelapatirow Pantulu, Deputy Tahsildar of Koraput, M.R.Ry. G. Hanumantarow Naidu, Deputy Tahsildar of Rayaghada, M.R.Ry. Pulla Venkanna Pantulu,

Deputy Tahsildar of Pottangi and M.R.Ry. P. Nageswararow Pantulu, Deputy Tahsildar of Malkangiri, deserve especial credit in this connection.

14. I have not got the touring statements of the Divisional officers before me, but I know that the work done in this way by the Senior Assistant Collector was very satisfactory. The two Deputy Collectors possibly may appear to have spent but little time in their Agencies, but this was in accordance with my orders. I had visited both tracts myself and with the census coming on while I was absent in the hills I could not risk their being laid up by fever about the critical time, which was the ordinary touring season. The Principal Assistant Collector did practically no agency touring, but Mr. Bell can hardly be blamed for this. He was told he could have his furlough about the earliest date that my absence in Gunupur would have allowed of his starting for the hills and was then kept waiting on for relief until I started for my own tour above the ghâts towards the end of January. His successor, Mr. Shipley, might have visited the Narsapatam Agency in March, but I had Forest Settlement work which I wanted him to complete before the end of the year and as I had spent an unusually long time in his hill tracts myself and been to almost every important place in them, I thought I might dispense with his inspection when his services were urgently needed elsewhere.

From R. H. SHIPLEY, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Waltair, 24th July 1891, Ex. No. 15.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Agency tracts of my division for the year 1890–91, together with the usual statements.

2. Mr. Bell was in charge of the division from the commencement of the year up to 12th January last, but he made no tour during that period. On 19th January last I took charge of the division. I myself could not make any tour, being detained at head-quarters during the absence of Mr. Willock in the Jeypore agency and afterwards engaged in the settlement of forest reserves in the Golgonda taluk. I have therefore nothing special to comment upon but to submit the following statistical report.

3. *Agency works.*—No new works were undertaken in 1890–91. The Deputy Tahsildar's office building, Paderu, which had been in progress since 1884, was completed in the year under report. The amount originally sanctioned for the works in this division is Rs. 4,925. A further sum of Rs. 540 was subsequently transferred from other divisions for completing the Deputy Tahsildar's office building, Paderu, and putting his gumastah's quarters in proper order. The whole grant of Rs. 5,465 was spent as detailed in Statement VII.

4. *Administration of civil and criminal justice.*—There was much improvement in the disposal of civil suits, the pendency on 31st March last being only 8 suits against 21 on the same date of the previous year. In the case of criminal justice, both the file and pendency show an increase over those of past year, the figures being as per margin, and this slight increase calls for no remarks.

	File.	Pendency.
1889–90	54	3
1890–91	66	9

5. *Wild animals.*—The number of wild animals killed is 4 tigers and 19 cheetahs against 4 and 16, respectively, and two bears in the preceding year, and the amount of rewards paid was Rs. 725 against Rs. 810 in the previous year. The number of persons killed by wild animals is 12.

6. *Vaccination.*—There are two first-class vaccinators in the Gudem hill tracts. They operated 827 cases, all of which are reported to have been successful. They did not visit the Paderu and Viravilli taluks owing to the prevalence of small-pox in the Golgonda hill tracts for some time and to their having been ordered in February last to work in the Gudem mutta. One of them has since been directed to proceed to Paderu and work there. In July 1890 one of these vaccinators went to Srungavarapukota taluk and worked there during July and August.

7. *Education.*—In G.O., No. 486, dated 9th July 1890, the opening of two Salary Results Schools—one at Koyyur and the other at Lammasingi—was sanctioned and they were started in November and December last, respectively. No passed men could be procured for the masters' posts, the places being malarious. Even the present unpassed masters hesitated at first to go there, but on being encouraged and told that they would earn large amount of result grant if they took pains and produced fair results, they accepted the posts. School fees were not levied in them in order to encourage the hill people to send their children, for they are very poor. The boys attending these schools are Parayas and Bagatas. The expenditure on account of these schools was also *nil*, the masters not having been allowed their pay till they produced medical certificates in May last. The number of boys on the rolls was 40 at Lammasingi and 15 at Koyyur, with an average attendance of 30 and 12, respectively. The strength of the latter school is very poor, but is expected to improve during the current year. Both of them were inspected by the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools and the results were found to be middling.

8. Two Result schools and one Indigenous school also worked during the year. The former earned a grant of Rs. 121-4-2 including arrears. The average attendance of these schools was 43 boys and 2 girls against 56 boys and 2 girls on the rolls. The Results schools at Kristnadevipeta, Lakshmipuram and Gantavari-Kottagudem were closed during the year.

9. *Opium.*—The supply of opium was rented out to one Asuram Sadasook Bhattad: 32 shops were opened in 1890–91 against 33 in the previous year; 15 of them were sold by public auction for Rs. 2,785; 10 were given on fixed fees of Rs. 15 and 30 for a total of Rs. 195; and the remaining 7 were given on free licenses. The total demand of opium rents is Rs. 2,980, of which Rs. 2,497-8-0 were collected and the balance was left uncollected by the Tahsildar of Golgonda under orders of the Collector. The drug was supplied at 3¼ tolas a rupee to the shopkeepers who retailed it to the public at the rate of 2¾ tolas. There were no complaints against the vendors.

10. *Abkári.*—In the year under report the abkári farm of the Agency portion of the Golgonda taluk was also under amani, no bidder having come forward to rent it. Twenty shops (10 in Golgonda and 10 in Paderu) were sold by public auction for Rs. 223 and 1,122, respectively, and the amount was collected within the year.

11. *Public health.*—I cannot offer any remarks on this point as I have no personal knowledge of the same.

From W. B. AYLING, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Sálúr, 24th June 1891, No. 805.

I have the honour to forward, herewith, my report for 1890–91 on the Agency tracts of this division.

2. Having only assumed charge of the division at its conclusion (30th March 1891), I can say but little of my own personal knowledge, but Messrs. Elwin and Vaughan have left notes on the subject which I enclose, together with usual statements.*

* All except No. VI (printed forms of which not yet received) will shortly follow.

3. Mr. Elwin continued to be in charge of the division till 23rd July when Mr. Vaughan assumed charge. Mr. Elwin again took charge of the division on 7th February on return from leave and continued till relieved by me on 30th March 1891.

4. *Season.*—The rainfall at Gunupur, Rayaghada and Bissamkatak was 45·7½, 51·7, and 43·4¼, respectively. These figures are about the average which may be taken as 50 inches. Crops both wet and dry yielded abundantly and the season was one of the best that has ever been known in these parts.

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

6. *Public health.*—The division was wonderfully free from cholera and smoll-pox during the year.

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

	Rs.
Gunupur	360
Bissamkatak	120
Rayaghada	240

The sanitary condition of all three places is fair, especially Gunupur.

8. *Hospitals.*—The number of out-patients treated at the three hospitals was 9,534 against 10,477 of the previous year. The decrease occurred in the Bissamkatak and Rayaghada hospitals. It was due in case of the former to its having been closed from November to the end of the year for want of a medical subordinate. In case of the latter to the entries made by the late Hospital Assistant probably being in some cases not genuine as remarked by Mr. Elwin in his note. The new hospital building at Gunupur was opened on 16th November 1890, in which civil in-patients are treated, while in the old building Police in-patients alone are treated. This is a good arrangement. At Bissamkatak the pucka hospital buildings were occupied about the middle of July 1890 and from that time up to the end of March three in-patients were admitted. The number of in-patients treated at Rayaghada was 53.

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

Year.	No. of persons vaccinated.	Successful cases.
1888–89	2,511	2,389
1889–90	4,288	4,036
1890–91	4,540	4,122

The special vaccination report for 1890 was submitted with this office letter, No. 612, dated 20th May last.

10. *Education.*—There were 87 schools with 1,701 pupils on 31st March last as compared with 83 schools with 1,527 pupils on the corresponding date in 1890. During the year under report Mr. Vaughan examined all the old salary system and salary results system schools except that at Narayanapatnam. Mr. Elwin intended to have inspected the Narayanapatnam school during the last few days of the year, but was prevented by his sudden transfer. The special report on education for 1890–91 was forwarded to you with this office letter, No. 783, dated 18th June 1891.

11. *Police.*—All the stations were inspected by the Assistant Superintendent of Police. The charge of dacoity pending at the end of the previous year against two head constables and some others of the Rayaghada station was dismissed by your court. A constable of Bissamkatak was convicted of extortion and sentenced to fine as well as to imprisonment. One head constable and three constables of Singapur station were also sentenced to fines and imprisonments for an offence against the Police Act. The latter case was concluded after the close of the official year. An appeal is now pending.

12. *Opium.*—Eleven shops were worked throughout the year and another shop at Nilavadi in the Párvatipur taluk worked only for one month at the commencement of the year and then discontinued owing to the poverty of the vendor. The drug was supplied by monopolists and the previous year's retail price of 2½ tolas per rupee was continued. A special report on the subject was submitted in this office letter, No. 637, dated 23rd ultimo.

13. *Abkári.*—There were 12 cases charged with 15 accused, of whom 12 were convicted under Act IV of 1864 as amended by Act V of 1879.

14. *Government officials.*—G. Hanumanta Rau Nayudu continued to be Deputy Tahsildar of Rayaghada during the year except three months in the middle of the year when he went on privilege leave. During his absence of leave V. Jagannadham Pantulu, Deputy Tahsildar of Gajapatinagram, was put in charge of the taluk. B. Narayanamurti Pantulu also continued at Gunupur until he was transferred to Ganjam as a Deputy Collector in January 1891 and succeeded by G. Apparau Nayudu who continued in charge till the end of the year. G. Sitaramayya Pantulu, permanent Deputy Tahsildar of Bissamkatak, who was on leave at the commencement of the year, died while on leave. Acting Deputy Tahsildar Gopalachari continued till 18th November when he left the station without leave owing to fever and the office remained vacant till the end of December when the present Acting Deputy Tahsildar D. Parasuramayya Nayudu arrived. Gopalachari died at Vizianagrum on the 9th of January 1891.

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

NEW WORKS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Constructing a rest-house at Bissamkatak	200	0	0
Do. do. at Sunki	54	6	0
Total ...	254	6	0

REPAIRS.

Deputy Tahsildar's office, Rayaghada	250	0	0
Do. do. Gunupur	47	0	0
Do. do. Bissamkatak	25	0	0
Deputy Tahsildar's and Gumastah's quarters at Bissamkatak.	50	0	0
22 Rest-houses	1,190	0	0
Chollapadam-Kalahandi frontier road	2,906	8	4
Komatlapeta-Singapur road	1,000	0	0
Párvatipur-Narayanapatnam road	900	0	0
Kurapam-Gunupur road	1,000	0	0
Gunupur to Bissamkatak road	1,245	14	10
Gunupur-Soura hills road	250	0	0
Khond hills road	300	0	0

Deputy Tahsildar's Office, Rayaghada, Rs. 250.—The building was retiled besides petty other repairs here and there.

Deputy Tahsildar's Office, Gunupur, Rs. 47.—Some petty repairs were executed to the office building.

Deputy Tahsildar's Office, Bissamkatak, Rs. 25.—Some petty repairs were executed to the office building.

Deputy Tahsildar's and gumastah's quarters at Bissamkatak, Rs. 50.—These buildings were burnt in March 1889 and were partially rebuilt in 1889–90. This amount was spent during the year under report on their completion.

Chollapadam-Kalahandi frontier road, Rs 2,906-8-4.—This amount was chiefly spent on earthwork between Chollapadam and Bissamkatak besides several improvements of a petty nature. The road was pretty good, and the traffic being very great was cut up in parts.

Komatlapeta-Singapur road, Rs. 1,000.—The road was considerably improved and in fair order.

Párvatipur-Narayanapatnam road, Rs. 900.—Some earthwork and a little masonry work was done. The road is in fair condition. It crosses the river at so many places that it will be impossible to ever make it more than passable.

Kurápam-Gunupur road, Rs. 1,000.—Only earthwork was done on this road. The portion of this road under the Gunupur Deputy Tahsildar is good; that under Párvatipur leaves much to be desired.

Gunupur-Bissamkatak road, Rs. 1,245-14-10.—This road was improved and is passable by carts.

Gunupur-Soura hills road, Rs. 250.—There is cart-track up to Jaltaru at the foot of the Pottasingi ghât. The money was spent on earthwork.

Khond Hills roads, Rs. 300.—Rs. 150 money spent on jungle cutting and miscellaneous work.

Maintaining 22 rest-houses, Rs. 1,090.—The rest-houses were all properly repaired. The total allotment for Public Works for the division was Rs. 11,650, of which Rs. 11,303-14-11 were spent and a balance of Rs. 346-1-1 was left unspent. The short expenditure was fully explained in Mr. Vaughan's note.

TOURING.

16. My predecessors, Messrs. Elwin and Vaughan, spent 104 days in camp as under:—

		Number of days.
June	1890	19
October	,,	14
November	,,	15
December	,,	13
January	1891	29
February	,,	1
March	,,	13
		104

Of these 104 days, Mr. Elwin spent 32 days and Mr. Vaughan 72 days. The entry of 73 days in Mr. Vaugham's note is incorrect. Mr. Elwin made two tours—one in June 1890 and the other in March 1891. In June he entered the Agency on the Gunupur side and took 19 days to return to Párvatipur *viâ* Bissamkatak and Rayaghada; in March he proceeded to Bissamkatak direct passing through Rayaghada on the way and returned to head-quarters taking Singapur and Rayaghada on the way within 13 days.

Mr. Vaugham made three tours as follows:—

(1) To Gunupur, Bissamkatak, Rayaghada and back to Párvatipur, 14 days.
(2) To Rayaghada, Singapur, Bissamkatak, Kutragada and back *viâ* Rayaghada, 28 days.
(3) To Gunupur, Idupur, Gudary, Karlaghati, Dongasoroda, Rayabijji, Chendrapúr, Bejapur, Siriguda and back *viâ* Limmabhadra, 30 days.

17. The year was an uneventful one. Except the death of the zemindar of Kurapam, there is nothing to record. No complaints were received from the hillmen.

18. The map received with your Proceedings, No. 146, dated 10th March last, is herewith returned marking thereon the respective tours.

NOTE ON AGENCY.

1. I took charge from Mr. Elwin on 23rd July 1890 and gave over charge again to the same officer on the afternoon of 7th February 1891.

TOURS.

2. I made three tours in the Agency and was out in camp 73 days. The tours are as follow:—

(*a*) To Gunupur, Bissamkatak, Rayaghada and back to Párvatipur, 15 days.
(*b*) To Rayaghada, Singapur, Bissamkatak, Kutragada and back *viâ* Rayaghada, 27 days.
(*c*) To Gunupur, Idupur, Godary, Karlaghati, Dongasoroda, Rayabijji, Chendrapur, Bejapur, Siriguda and back *viâ* Limmabhadra, 31 days.

SCHOOLS.

3. I examined all schools but that at Narayanapatnam which I was unable to visit. Notes regarding each were made. The results in Godary were good and in Bissamkatakpoor.

TREASURIES, SULPHUR SHOPS, &c.

4. I examined all the treasuries with satisfactory results. The only sulphur shop was at Rayaghada. The accounts were found correct.

KURAPAM ESTATE.

5. The most important event occurring during my tenure of the office was the death on 6th January of the Zemindar of Kurapam. On hearing of this I came into Kurapam from Gunupur taluk. My presence in the hills being then required for census work, I was only able to stay two days at Kurapam, during which time I made a list of valuables and counted the money with the Deputy Tahsildar of Párvatipur. This officer had previous to my arrival sealed up everything. A report has since been submitted regarding the estate.

CENSUS WORK.

6. This work occupied a large part of my time in the Agency. On my visiting the head-quarters of the Agency taluks early in October, I, in consultation with the taluk officers and others, picked out fit men to be enumerators. These I instructed myself and showed the Deputy Tahsildars how to instruct them.

Gunupur.—In Gunupur taluk, which until very lately was under Narayanamurthy (now General Deputy Collector, Ganjam,) the census went smoothly and well. I had no trouble in this taluk.

Bissamkatak.—On my first arrival at this place I found the Deputy Tahsildar V. Gopalachari quite incapable of work (through fever), and the affairs appeared to be entirely in the hands of his office. No attempt had been made to follow instructions previously given regarding census. I chose the best men available and instructed them and the Deputy Tahsildar in the work. On the 18th November the Deputy Tahsildar left without leave and the office remained vacant till the end of December when the present Deputy Tahsildar arrived. Gopalachari died at Vizianagrum on the 19th of last month.

On my second arrival at Bissamkatak I found that nothing had been done since I was last in the place. I instructed the men thoroughly in their work and after the schedules had arrived sent them to their circles. The work has since gone on smoothly. On my third tour, I started the work on the Kutya Kond tracts of the taluk. The new Deputy Tahsildar then had his men well in hand and the work was proceeding rapidly. The enumeration should all be finished by the 15th of this month.

Rayaghada.—The work has gone on smoothly in this taluk. The Deputy Tahsildar G. Hanumanta Rau trained his men well. The work is now on the point of completion. No trouble whatever has been experienced even in the wilder parts in getting the required information. The enumeration, to judge from the increase of schedules used over the number used last census, should be very fairly accurate.

I received no complaints of fees being levied or of other extortions by enumerators in the Agency.

AGENCY WORKS.

7. In Gunupur, where the works are under the Deputy Tahsildar, the progress is satisfactory.

In the other two taluks the work which had been entirely under Mr. Taylor, the Agency Overseer, was brought to a standstill in the middle of October in consequence of that officer having been transferred to the Local Fund Department. As the Acting Deputy Tahsildar of Rayaghada was in a short time leaving and on account of census work could not then visit the roads, the work could not be proceeded with till the arrival of the permanent Deputy Tahsildar G. Hanumanta Rau under whose supervision the roads had been previous to their being entrusted to Mr. Taylor. After his arrival I made a tour with him along his roads and settled with him what was to be done. The Komatlapeta-Singapur road work is now progressing well and work is being done on the Kalahandi road.

In the Bissamkatak taluk work was proceeding on the Durgi and Kalahandi roads when Mr. Taylor was transferred. It was impossible to get Gopalachari to attend to anything on account of his continued illness. He had, in fact, done no work in jungle clearing on the Dongasoroda road which was the only piece of work entrusted to him. And as the office was vacant for some weeks after his departure, the works were at a standstill. On the arrival of the new Deputy Tahsildar efforts were made to push on the work and coolies brought from the plains. Owing to pressure of census work and other matters he was unable to start work on the Durgi road. Owing to these circumstances it will be impossible to spend the whole grant for Agency works within the current official year.

The new bungalow at Bissamkatak, the construction of which was entrusted to the Manager of the Bissamkatak estate, is being pushed on and should be soon completed.

Shortly before Mr. Elwin's return, Mr. Taylor was retransferred to the Agency. As, however, the Deputy Tahsildars had begun the works, I have ordered them to go on with them pending the arrival of Mr. Taylor.

11th February 1891. (Signed) E. L. VAUGHAN.

NOTE FOR AGENCY REPORT FOR 1890-91.

STATE OF ROADS.

Chollapadam up to Bissamkatak.—Pretty good, traffic very great, and road rather cut up in parts.

Komatlapeta to Singapur.—Considerably improved; in fair order.

Párvatipur to Narayanapatnam.—Not examined owing to sudden call to Vizagapatam.

Kurapam to Gunupur.—Pretty good last June; not seen by me since.

Bissamkatak to Gunupur.—Improved and passable by carts last June; not seen by me since.

HOSPITALS.

Bissamkatak hospital closed for some time; Gunupur new hospital opened on 16th November 1890; civil in-patients taken; police in-patients treated at old hospital. This is a good arrangement.

Rayaghada hospital.—Present hospital assistant seems well liked, but attendance has fallen off since he came. I cannot but think the entries made by the former man were in some cases not genuine. It was peculiar that when I was in Rayaghada from time to time the attendance was generally less according to my observation than it was during my absence.

POLICE.

Several charges pending from Bissamkatak; one from Rayaghada taluk; one Bissamkatak constable convicted by me of extortion.

29th March 1891. (Signed) E. A. ELWIN.

From W. H. MICHAEL, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, Koraput, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Koraput, 11th May 1891, No. 696.

I have the honour to submit my report on this division for the last official year 1890-91.

2. I was in charge of the division throughout the year.

3. The first tour undertaken by me during the year under report took me to the Kalahandy frontier through the Koraput and Nowrangapore taluks. I left Koraput on the 3rd April and marched *via* Lakshmipur, Dasamatpore, Girligumma, Tentulukunti, Bondaguda and Gurupani. I reached Gurupani on the 18th. At this place I held a conferrence with the Superintendent of Kalahandi regarding the boundary dispute between Gurupani and Koraghati, the result of which will be noted below separately under "Boundary disputes."

4. From Gurupani I returned *via* Maindalpore, Pappadahandi, Nowrangapore and Ranigedda and reached Koraput on the 24th April. The remaining part of the month and a few days in the early part of May was devoted to attending to the routine work and the disposal of the civil suits.

5. My second tour commenced on the 5th May and took me into the Pottanghi taluk. I left Koraput on the 5th May and reached Pottanghi on the 6th June after an extensive tour through the taluk. The chief places visited by me during this tour were Paliba, Nandapur, Padwa, Wondragedda, Rugadakota, Kilagada, Siyancota, Chattuva and Araku. I left Pottanghi on the 6th June and went from Sunliguda to Nandapur to inspect the Nandapur bridle path. I returned to Koraput on the 14th. During this tour, I inspected most of the schools in the Pottanghi taluk.

6. In July I started for Vizagapatam and arrived there on the 18th for the purpose of appearing for my Higher Standard examination. I stayed in Vizagapatam for 78 days and then returned to Koraput.

7. On the 22nd October I left Koraput for Jeypore; I stayed there for the Dasara and then made a tour in the Nowrangapore taluk in order to make arrangements for the census and to inspect the Agency roads and bungalows. The chief places visited by me were Nowrangapore, Pappadahandi, Dabregan, Bijapur, Omerkote, Jorigam, Dodra, Singasara and Mukhya. I returned to Koraput on the 21st of December *via* Jeypore.

8. I again left Koraput on the 24th December and proceeded to Ramagiri *via* Jeypore, Girigam, Marja and Motpad. I returned from Ramagiri on the 14th, *via* Boyipariguda to

Jeypore. From 15th to 20th I had to stay at Jeypore for the purpose of disposing of some civil suits filed on behalf of the Jeypore estate. I had intended to go to Malkangiri to meet the Agent, but census matters necessitated my return to Koraput. Soon after my return my butler died from fever, and as my cook had previously died, I was absolutely forced to remain at head-quarters till I could obtain new servants.

9. On the 10th February I left Koraput to inspect the road to Ranigedda and Borigumma; from the latter place I went to Jeypore where I met the Agent. Thence I returned to Koraput with him on the 19th. The remainder of the month was spent by me in disposing of civil suits.

10. The next and the last tour made by me in the year was a short one in the Jeypore taluk to inspect the schools on the Kotpad side, which I had had no time to visit previously. I proceeded to Mahadeviput on the 1st March. From Mahadeviput I marched to Singapur *via* Ranigedda. I visited Borigumma, Sosahandi, Kotpad, Bobbia and Bogdari and returned to Koraput on the 16th for the purpose of conducting the opium sales which were held on the 14th. The rest of the month was spent by me at Koraput. I had to attend to the routine work and the final adjustment of the accounts of the Agency works.

11. Thus out of the 365 days during which I was in charge of the division, I spent 209 days in camp, 78 days at Vizagapatam and 78 days at my head-quarters. During the 209 days that I spent in camp, I made 105 marches and travelled about 1,071 miles.

12. *Season and Rainfall.*—There was a good rainfall during the year. A comparative statement showing the rainfall is given below:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Pottanghi	62·6	69·15
Jeypore	83·5	106·9
Nowrangapore	75 8	64·7
Malkanagiri	67·2	74·7
Koraput	70·8	80·1

13. It will be seen that the fall in the Pottanghi, Jeypore, Malkangiri and Koraput taluks was heavier than that in the previous year and that in the Nowrangapore taluk it was less. I cannot at all account for the latter fact. The crops, both dry and wet, yielded well. The mango trees have not flowered well, and I fear there will be but a scanty supply of fruit. The jack trees show signs of yielding well. The stock of grain was, to a large extent, carried to the low country by the bandy people there. The number of bandies that passed from my division loaded with grain was 2,570 as registered by the traffic registration gumastas at Koraput during January, February and March last, and the number of bullock loads was 9,162.

14. *Agency works.*—The original allotment sanctioned for the works under my control for 1890-91 was Rs. 18,150. Rs. 600 of this was transferred to the Jubilee ghât (which is under Mr. Taylor's charge), leaving a balance of Rs. 17,550, to this the sum of Rs. 750 allotted for the portion of the Petta ghât road under Mr. Taylor's charge was added in accordance with the Agent's orders. The total allotment thus amounted to Rs. 18,300. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,148-12-1, leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 151-3-11, which was taken credit for by Mr. Taylor under the Agent's orders.

15. The new works taken on hand during the year were the construction of the Deputy Tahsildar's and his gumastah's quarters at Malkangiri and the rest-houses at Araku and Chattuva. These are almost completed.

16. Necessary repairs were executed on all the roads and other Agency rest-houses in the division. The Koraput-Nowrangapore road annually requires a great deal of repair. The traffic passing on this road is very heavy. The registration at Koraput shows that the traffic along this road is about four times as much as the traffic over the Jubilee ghât road in spite of the latter being a metalled road. The distance to Borigumma *via* Ranigedda is about 6 miles less than *via* Jeypore. The Bagara ghât is not so long as the Jubilee ghât, and I do not think it is any steeper. I should like to have the Koraput-Nowrangapore road metalled and made a pukka road like the Jubilee ghât road. I have already brought this matter to the Agent's notice for consideration in my letter No. 672, dated 5th April 1891.

17. *Opium.*—During the year under report the monopoly of supplying opium was leased out to Sate Asuram Sedasak Bhattad Sahukar for Rs. 16,100. Twenty-four opium shops were sold by me by public auction and realized Rs. 7,685 against Rs. 4,965 in the past year. Twenty-four shops were granted on fixed fees of Rs. 15 or Rs. 30 and fetched Rs. 495. All this amount with the exception of Rs. 117-8-0 was collected and credited to Government. This uncollected amount is reported to have since been collected during the current official year.

18. In all the taluks except Malkangiri opium was sold by the renter at 3 tolas per rupee to the licensed vendors and retailed by them at $2\frac{1}{2}$ tolas, whereas in the Malkangiri taluk it was sold at $3\frac{1}{4}$ tolas per rupee and retailed at $2\frac{3}{4}$ tolas.

19. No complaints were received during the year regarding the quality of opium except on one occasion, when the opium vendor of Jeypore complained that wet opium was sold at the

Jeypore depôt. I personally inquired into this complaint and also examined the opium in the depôt. It was excellent. The complaint of the vendor was found to be an outcome of his enmity with the depôt gumastah and therefore dismissed as false.

20. There were no cases under the Act during the year. Most of the opium vendors in my division are illiterate and unable to furnish accounts to the taluk officers as directed in their licenses. It is therefore impossible to ascertain how much of the drug was consumed by the people.

21. Several opium vendors in the Pottanghi taluk complained to me that they had suffered some loss in consequence of the cheapness of opium in the low country and in the adjoining taluk of Paderu. I think it is quite possible that the vendors did suffer some loss in this way. The loss complained of certainly caused a reduction in the prices realized at the sales of the current official year.

22. *Abkári.*—The Pottanghi and Koraput taluks were as usual rented out to Tyada Gopanna Patnaik for Rs. 8,500, whilst the taluks of Jeypore, Nowrangapore and Malkangiri continued under the direct management of Government. Four hundred and eighty-nine shops and the same number of stills were opened in the two rented taluks of Koraput and Pottanghi, and 1,151 shops and 1,065 stills in the amani taluks of Jeypore, Nowrangapore and Malkangiri.

23. The arrears outstanding on 1st April 1890 amounted to Rs. 2,073–4–0, of this Rs. 372–4–0 formed the irrecoverable arrears of 1889–90 which was recommended by me to be written off the accounts, but for which no sanction has been received. The remaining amount was collected and credited to Government.

24. The demand for the year under report amounted to Rs. 23,483 against Rs. 22 963 in the previous year, and the collection to 16,628–12–0 and balance Rs. 6,854–4–0. This balance is considerably greater than the last year's one, and is due partly to the licensees not being able to pay their kists, as the Chaitra Paravam festival, during which liquor is abundantly consumed by the hill people, was later than usual this year, and partly to the inability of the taluk officers to attend to the collection business in consequence of the census work in which they were engaged. The greater portion of this balance has since been collected during the current official year (1891–92). During the year under report 18 persons were prosecuted under the Abkári Act. Of these 17 were convicted and one discharged.

25. The tavern license that had previously existed at Koraput was abolished. A license was issued for the retail vend of foreign liquors to be consumed off the premises at Koraput for Rs. 50. This money was collected from the licensee and credited to Government.

26. *Special funds.*—The only special fund in my division is the Pound fund. At the beginning of the year there were 22 public pounds and 3 private pounds. During the year under report, 3 new pounds were sanctioned at Kodinga, Jorigam and Raighar, respectively, in the Nowrangapore taluk. The total number of pounds in my division are 25 public pounds and 3 private pounds. The public pounds are under the control of the taluk officers and the private pounds are looked after by the private individuals who have constructed them.

27. The total receipts of the pounds amounted to Rs. 534–4–11 and the expenditure by way of commission and feeding charges, &c., to Rs. 252–1–2. The saving accured to Government was Rs. 282–3–9.

28. The allotment sanctioned for the construction of new pounds was Rs. 75 and for the repairs of the old pounds Rs. 220. The allotments were all spent.

29. *Wild animals.*—The number of wild animals killed according to the skins presented for rewards during the year was 46 tigers, 100 cheetas, and 21 bears against 3,888 and 21, respectively, in the previous year, and the rewards paid during the year for their destruction amounted to Rs. 6,678 against Rs. 6,005 in the previous year. Previously to the year under report, the taluk officers used to pay the rewards themselves. During the year this power was taken away from them, and only the Special Assistant Agent was authorized to sanction rewards, attention being paid to the ferocity of the animal and the danger incurred by a shikari in killing the same. The Deputy Tahsildar of Malkangiri was exempted, however, from this rule and was specially authorized to grant rewards himself.

30. The loss of human life during the year was 87 against 99 in the previous year. Of these 61 were reported to have been killed by tigers, 10 by cheetas, 7 by bears and 2 by boars. The question of raising the amount of rewards for the destruction of bears was discussed by me in my last year's report and the Government was in its G.O., No. 1808, 19th November 1890, pleased to transfer the question to Revenue Department. The loss of human life by tigers and cheetas was considerable in the Nowrangapore taluk, and is due to the ravages of a man-eating tiger and cheeta near Tentulukunti in that taluk. Government offered a special reward of Rs. 200 for the destruction of this tiger, but no one has been able to claim the reward, though Mr. Travers and I made several attempts to get a shot at the brute. He is, however, still at large and destroying human life.

31. *Boundary disputes—Gurupani and Koraghati.*—In last year's administration report I alluded to this dispute and said I hoped to settle it in the coming year. The disputed boundary

between these two villages extends for about 6 miles, Gurupani belongs to Jeypore estate and Koraghati to Mowlipatna.

32. In 1877 Captain Blaxland, the then Special Assistant Agent, visited the spot to settle the boundary. At that time the ownership of these two villages was also disputed, both having been claimed by both parties. Mr. Blaxland decided that Koraghati belonged to Mowlipatna and Gurupani to Jeypore. He left a rough sketch of the boundary, but did not demarcate it.

33. In 1889 Mr. Taylor visited the boundary and in conjunction with the Superintendent of Kalahandi determined the new site of Koraghati, which village has long since ceased to exist and fixed a boundary mark. He was not able to complete the rest of the demarcation.

34. On the 18th and 19th April 1890, the Superintendent of Kalahandi and I visited the boundary in dispute. The Zemindar of Mowlipatna and a gumasta on behalf of Nowrangapore were present.

35. The mark placed by Mr. Taylor being temporary was reported to have been removed by the people of Mowlipatna. The Superintendent and I were, after some difficulty, able to find it.

36. Starting from here, we traced the boundary in accordance with Captain Blaxland's settlement cutting marks on trees along the way.

37. On our way we came across two small villages, the former named Kumbichunam we decided belonged to Nowrangapore and the latter named Dabari to Mowlipatna. I have since had permanent marks cut with chisels on rocks along the boundary so as to prevent any disputes in future.

38. *Law, Justice and Police.*—Mr. Travers acted as Superintendent of Police throughout the year, and Mr. Thomas was appointed as Assistant Superintendent under him.

39. There was a decrease in the criminal work during the year. The total number of criminal cases filed in my court and in the courts of the subordinate magistrates was 1,130 against 1,208 in the previous year. In all the courts there is a decrease excepting Jeypore, in which there is an increase of 87. Cases of cattle theft are still very numerous, though I have issued orders that these thefts are to be severely punished. There have been several cases of poisoning cattle during the year. Some of the Koraput people complained to me that their cattle were poisoned to a large extent; however they to a certain extent encourage this, because whenever cattle die, they give the skins to Dombs; I ordered them either to sell the skins or destroy them, but on no account to give them away.

40. In all the Agency Munsifs' courts in my division there was an increase in the file of civil suits, whereas in my court there was a decrease, the figures being—

	1889–90.	1890–91.
Koraput	25	44
Jeypore	108	131
Malkanagiri	9	14
Nowrangapore	11	26
Pottanghi	3	6
Special Assistant Agent	63	32

The decrease in my court is due to the decrease of small cause suits and suits under Act VIII of 1865. In the previous year the number of small cause suits filed in my court was 23 and the number of suits under Rent Recovery Act was 7, whereas the number filed during the year under report were 3 and nil, respectively. The number of original suits filed in both years was the same. But during the year under report there was an increase in the value of the suits over that of the last year, as several suits of a high value were instituted on behalf of the Jeypore estate.

41. On the whole there was an increase in the civil file in my division, the total number of suits instituted being 253 against 219 in the previous year.

42. The pendency in Koraput, Jeypore, Nowrangapore and Pottanghi was more than that of the previous year, and is apparently due to the Agency Munsifs having been engaged in the census work. The pendency in the Jeypore Munsif's court is marked, and is due chiefly to the other work of that officer being extremely heavy.

43. There was an increase in the appeal suits filed in my court, the figures being 12 during this year and 7 last year.

44. The process establishment attached to my court was of great service to me. The total cost of the establishment was Rs. 166–8–9, and the amount of process levied Rs 169. Considering the extent of my division, I am of opinion that the establishment is still insufficient.

45. Hitherto there was a practice in my court that when suits for simple money not exceeding Rs. 50 were instituted, they were filed as "small cause suits" and were either disposed of as such by the Special Assistant Agent or transferred to the Agency Munsifs for disposal, so as to suit the convenience of the parties and the Special Assistant Agent. This practice was altogether abolished at the latter part of the year under the orders of the Agent to the Governor,

who decided that the Special Assistant Agent was not invested with the powers of a small cause court. No suit will, therefore, be treated as a small cause suit any more.

46. The Agent in his last year's report recommended the appointment of an Assistant to the Special Assistant Agent to relieve him of his routine work, but Government did not approve this recommendation. Neither do I think the appointment of an assistant would be of any use unless he were invested with powers to try civil suits. I do not ask to be relieved of the routine work. It is the difficulty of disposing of civil suits of which I complain. My division is so large that I have to be constantly in camp, and it is almost impossible for me to post suits in sufficient time to allow of summons being duly served on the parties and witnesses. Moreover, I have no special clerk to look after civil work; sometimes one clerk and sometimes another accompanies me into camp according to who is well enough to come; consequently the civil records cannot be entrusted to any clerk in particular and they are frequently in a state of disorder. Government said they would be prepared to consider the appointment of a Munsif. I earnestly request that a Munsif be appointed with powers equal to those of the Special Assistant Agent, and that the civil jurisdiction be taken away from the Special Assistant Agent and the Deputy Tahsildars. This would leave the Special Assistant Agent much freer to tour in his division, as his movements would not be hampered by having to return to head-quarters to dispose of civil suits. Moreover, something must be done to relieve the Jeypore Deputy Tahsildar of his civil work, which is yearly increasing and is more than he can get through in addition to his other work. In other respects, too, the establishment of a District Agency Munsif is highly desirable; there is absolutely no check upon the conduct of the batta peons who distrain and sell property. There is no Nazir to look after the distrained property or to see that the sales are properly conducted. Now that the Jeypore estate is under management, there is every probability of an increase in the number of civil suits. I strongly urge that Government will consider these remarks and appoint a District Munsif for this Agency.

47. *Jails.*—A sum of Rs. 2,479-3-5 was expended on tiling and repairing the Koraput Sub-jail. Necessary repairs were executed to the other jails in my division.

48. There was no overcrowding of prisoners in the Koraput Jail. The Sub-jail in the Pottanghi taluk is merely a Police lock-up, and when the number of en route prisoners is great, overcrowding cannot be avoided there.

49. There were no escapes of prisoners from the jails in my division, and no deaths from small-pox occurred. In the Sub-jail at Koraput one lunatic died.

50. *Hospitals.*—There are three hospitals in my division, one at Koraput, one at Jeypore and one at Nowrangapore. The Koraput hospital is a Police hospital and is under the control of the Police authorities.

51. The hospital at Jeypore is called the Jubilee Dispensary. It is a thatched building and opened on 17th February 1887. The number of patients treated there was 3,243 adults and 693 juveniles against 3,073 and 489, respectively, in the last year. This hospital is maintained by voluntary contributions. However, these contributions have been falling off lately, and unless the estate takes over the hospital, I doubt whether it can be maintained.

52. The hospital at Nowrangapore is a Government hospital and was opened on 13th January 1890. The number of patients admitted during the year was 1,472 adults and 383 juveniles against 289 and 39 in the previous year.

53. There were several changes in the hospital assistants at Jeypore and Nowrangapore. The hospital assistant referred to in paragraph 32 of my last year's report resigned his appointment and another man was appointed in his place.

54. For the Special Assistant Agent's establishment, a third-class hospital assistant was appointed in place of D. Paranjodi Pillai, deceased.

55. *Taluk offices and establishment.*—All the taluk offices and sub-treasuries, except Malkangiri, were inspected by me. I had intended to visit Malkanagiri in January last, but was detained at head-quarters chiefly by census matters, but partly owing to my having no servants, as both my butler and cook died of fever. I examined the Malkanagiri Sub-treasury in March of last year and am going down there in the course of a few days.

56. There were no changes in the posts of the Deputy Tahsildars in my division. The Deputy Tahsildar of Koraput was on privilege leave for about 2½ months and the Deputy Tahsildar of Pottanghi for about 2 months. During the absence of the Koraput Deputy Tahsildar, the Deputy Tahsildar of Pottanghi was put in charge of the Koraput taluk, and during the absence of the Pottanghi Deputy Tahsildar, the Deputy Tahsildar of Koraput was ordered to look after his charge. All the Deputy Tahsildars worked well during the year. The Deputy Tahsildars of Koraput, Pottanghi and Nowrangapore were especially energetic in looking after roads and buildings; the two latter officers have a large amount of road work to superintend. The Jeypore Deputy Tahsildar has also several roads to superintend; however, his office work is so heavy that he cannot devote so much time as other Deputy Tahsildars to out-of-door work.

57. I complain very much of the insufficiency of my own establishment There are only four clerks sanctioned for the office, and one, if not more, is generally down with fever. The fourth clerk's pay is only Rs. 20, and that post is generally vacant owing to the difficulty of procuring a passed man willing to serve on such small pay in this feverish climate. Moreover, no Hill allowance is granted to any officials in the Revenue Department; all other departments draw Hill allowance and there is apparently no reason why the Revenue Department should be excepted. I have represented these facts to the Agent with a view to his moving Government to consider the matter.

58. I must not omit to mention the excellent work of my head clerk, Kutumbarow, during the year; all the burden of the work has fallen on him owing to constant vacancies and sickness among the other clerks. He has just been transferred and I am exceedingly sorry to lose him.

59. *Education and Vaccination.*—Detailed reports on these subjects have been submitted separately. The Jeypore school has done slightly better during the year, but the results are still highly unsatisfactory. The difficulty in obtaining qualified masters is as great as ever. Of the five students sent from this division to Gunupur, only one passed the Special Upper Primary Examination. I examined most of the schools during the year. Five new schools were sanctioned, but only one was opened. The examination for results grants was conducted by the Assistant Inspector, Vizianagram Range.

60. The vaccination staff has been below the full strength throughout the year. The number of cases vaccinated during the year was 8,587 against 8,370 of the previous year, and the number successful was 8,375 against 8,165 of the previous year. The total cost of the staff was Rs. 2,638-12-8. The cost of each case was about 5 annas. The people are still very averse to vaccination and the vaccinators have great difficulty in persuading them to allow their children to be vaccinated.

61. *Public health.*—There were a few cases of small-pox at the beginning of the year on the Kotpad side, but there was no very serious outbreak. There were also no cases of cholera in the division. Influenza found its way up here at the commencement of the rainy season, and I believe there were two deaths from it at Pottanghi.

62. *Elephants.*—Of the three elephants kept for my use, the large Makna is practically useless. He becomes must every year for three months or more, and in that state he is really dangerous. I understand he bore a bad reputation when Government purchased him.

63. During the official year 1890-91, he was must from June till the end of September. In November he fell sick and continued so till the end of March. Thus he was only fit for use for a space of under three months during the year; all the time he was sick or must, he was costing a great deal of money to Government, as fodder had to be brought in by coolies. I think it would be advisable for Government to dispose of him and purchase another female elephant. The want of another elephant hampers me greatly in my touring.

64. The usual statements together with the map referred to by the Agent in his Proceedings, No. 146, dated 10th March 1891, are herewith submitted. The thick violet line represents my touring.

(Signed) W. H. MICHAEL,
Acting Special Assistant Agent.

APPENDIX I.

STATISTICS of Criminal Justice for the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1890–91.

Name of the Court.	TRIALS OF INQUIRIES. Cases. Pending on 31st March 1890.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1891.	Persons. Pending on 31st March 1890.	Received during the year.	Total.	Convicted, committed or referred.	Otherwise.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1891.	APPEALS. Cases. Pending on 31st March 1890.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1891.	Persons. Pending on 31st March 1890.	Received during the year.	Total.	Modified or reversed.	Otherwise.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1891.
1. Agent to the Governor ..	1	21	22	21	1	2	47	49	31	17	48	1	..	10	10	9	1	..	13	13	10	2	12	1
2. Principal Assistant Agent ..	..	4	4	4	..	..	5	5	4	1	5	..	..	3	3	3	..	..	15	15	11	4	15	..
3. Senior do. ..	2	22	24	22	2	10	55	65	25	35	60	5	..	3	3	3	..	..	3	3	..	3	3	..
4. Special do. ..	1	29	30	29	1	1	50	51	35	15	50	1	..	26	26	25	1	..	34	34	19	14	33	1
5. Second-class Tahsildar-Magistrate, Golgonda	1	27	28	28	..	15	96	111	32	79	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Second-class Sheristadar-Magistrate, Golgonda	..	10	10	9	1	..	31	31	2	27	29	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Second-class Magistrate, Vizianagram	..	2	2	2	..	..	5	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Do. do. Paderu ..	..	12	12	12	..	..	33	33	8	25	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Do. do. Sálúr ..	..	6	6	6	..	..	10	10	4	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Do. do. Párvatipur ..	..	25	25	24	1	..	70	70	8	61	69	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Do. do. Gunupur. ..	4	171	175	174	1	4	357	361	106	251	357	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Do. do. Rayaghada ..	5	132	137	136	1	19	306	325	104	219	323	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Do. do. Bissemkatak ..	1	53	54	53	1	3	125	128	56	70	126	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Do. do. Jeypore ..	3	264	267	263	4	5	663	668	412	249	661	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Do. do. Koraput ..	8	220	228	220	8	18	357	375	196	164	360	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Do. do. Nowrangapore ..	8	204	212	206	6	14	395	409	262	125	387	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Do. do. Pottanghi ..	7	64	71	71	..	11	118	129	65	64	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Do. do. Malkanagiri ..	4	63	67	64	3	7	85	92	42	46	88	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Do. do. Pálkonda ..	2	320	322	322	..	15	370	385	301	84	385	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Do. do. Srungavarapukóta. ..	..	2	2	2	..	..	3	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	47	1,651	1,698	1,668	30	124	3,181	3,305	1,696	1,543	3,239	66	..	42	42	40	2	..	65	65	40	23	63	2
Statistics for 1889–90 ..	73	1,886	1,959	1,912	47	166	3,574	3,740	2,094	1,522	3,616	124	2	47	49	48	1	2	69	71	32	38	70	1

VIZAGAPATAM,
8th September 1891.

(Signed) E. B. ELWIN,
for *Acting Agent to the Governor.*

APPENDIX II.

STATISTICS of Civil Justice for the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1890–91.

Name of Court.	ORIGINAL SUITS. Pending on 31st March 1890.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other Courts.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1891.	APPEAL SUITS. Pending on 31st March 1890.	Instituted.	Received by or transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other Courts.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1891.	Remarks.
1. Agent to the Governor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17	12	..	12	5	
2. Principal Assistant Agent	4	1	..	5	3	1	4	1	..	6	..	6	6	..	6	..	
3. Senior do.	4	17	1	22	15	2	17	5	..	6	..	6	5	..	5	1	
4. Special do.	20	31	1	52	24	12	36	16	..	12	..	12	12	..	12	..	
5. Agency Munsif, Golgonda	15	26	3	44	37	..	37	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Do. Narayanapatnam ..	19	31	1	51	42	..	42	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Do. Rayaghada	52	57	2	111	86	..	86	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Do. Bissemkatak ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Do. Gunupur	60	121	1	182	135	..	135	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Do. Koraput	4	44	3	51	37	..	37	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Do. Jeypore	42	131	6	179	114	..	114	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Do. Malkanagiri ..	2	14	6	22	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13. Do. Nowrangapore ..	4	25	..	29	21	..	21	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14. Do. Pottanghi	2	6	4	12	8	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15. Do. Srungavarapukóta ..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	229	504	28	761	545	15	560	201	..	41	..	41	35	..	35	6	
Statistics of 1889–90 ..	277	550	39	866	595	42	637	229	4	16	..	20	20	..	20	..	

VIZAGAPATAM,
8th September 1891.

(Signed) E. B. ELWIN,
for *Acting Agent to the Governor.*

APPENDIX III.

STATEMENT of Sessions Cases tried by the Agent to the Governor of Vizagapatam during the year 1890–91.

Nature of offence.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Persons										Remarks.
			Sentenced to death.	Sentenced to transportation.	Sentenced to imprisonment.		Sentenced to fine.	Sentenced to whipping.	Total convicted.	Discharged.	Referred.	Pending trial on 31st March 1891.	
					Simple.	Rigorous.							
Murder under section 302, I.P.C.	4	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	7	..	..	* One to 10 years, 1 to 5 years, 2 to 3 years, 1 to 2½ years, 2 to 2 years, 2 to 1 one year, 1 to 6 months, 3 to 9 months, 1 to 4 months and 1 to 3 months.
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder under section 304, I.P.C.	*11*	*18*	..	..	..	**15*	..	..	*15*	2	..	1	
Murder under section 302 and theft under section 379, I.P.C.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Grievous hurt under section 325, I.P.C.	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	†2	..	..	..	† Three months each.
Offences under sections 409, 467, 471, I.P.C.	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	‡1	..	..	..	‡ Two years.
Dacoity under section 395, I.P.C.	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	
Dacoity under section 395, I.P.C., and wrongful confinement under section 342, and rape under section 376, I.P.C.	1	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	§5	..	..	..	§ Two to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment; 2 to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment; 1 to 8 years' rigorous imprisonment.
Robbery under section 392, I.P.C.	2	8	..	..	..	‖6	..	..	6	2	..	..	‖ Two persons to 1 year each, 1 to 7 years, 1 to 3 years, 1 to 18 months and 1 to 6 months.
Total ..	22	49	1	1	..	29	..	..	31	17	..	1	
Statistics for 1889–90 ..	25	30	1	1	..	17	..	..	19	9	..	2	

VIZAGAPATAM,
8th September 1891.

(Signed) E. B. ELWIN,
for *Acting Agent to the Governor.*

APPENDIX IV.

STATEMENT showing the work of Agency hospitals and dispensaries during the year 1890–91.

Name of institution.	Description.	Building.	Date when opened.	Number of patients treated.			
				1889–90.		1890–91.	
				In.	Out.	In.	Out.
Hospital at Gunupur ..	Government ..	Tiled building.	16th Nov. 1890.	..	*3,910	..	*4,187
" at Rayaghada ..	Do. ..	Do.	1st Dec. 1887.	22	4,702	53	3,904
" at Bissamkatak.	Do. ..	Thatched building.	25rd Oct. 1888.	..	1,865	3	1,443
Jubilee dispensary, Jeypore	3rd-class dispensary.	Tiled building.	27th " 1887.	..	3,662	..	3,936
Government Dispensary, Nowrangpur ..	Do. do.	....	13th Jan. 1890.	..	328	..	1,855
Total ..	....	....	....	22	14,367	56	15,325

* Excludes Police cases.

VIZAGAPATAM,
8th September 1891.

(Signed) E. B. ELWIN,
for *Acting Agent to the Governor.*

APPENDIX V.

STATEMENT showing the strength and cost of Vaccine Establishment and the number of operations performed by them in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam for the official year 1890–91.

Taluk.	Deputy Inspectors. Number.	Deputy Inspectors. Pay per mensem.	Deputy Inspector's peon. Number.	Deputy Inspector's peon. Pay per mensem.	Travelling allowance of Deputy Inspector's establishment.	Total cost of Deputy Inspector's establishment.	First-class Vaccinators. Number.	First-class Vaccinators. Pay per mensem.	Second-class Vaccinators. Number.	Second-class Vaccinators. Pay per mensem.	Probationers. Number.	Probationers. Pay per mensem.	Travelling allowance of Vaccinators and Probationers.	Total cost of Vaccinators and Probationers.	Total cost of Vaccination establishment.	Cases vaccinated.	Successful cases.	Percentage of successful cases to total number.	Average cost of each successful case.
		RS.		RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS.		RS.		RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.
1. Gunupur									2	20	1	5	100 11 0	365 9 0		1,702	1,563		
2. Bissemkatak ..	1	40	1	6	297 9 0	837 3 8	..	..	1	10	..	..	37 12 0	147 12 0		1,053	906		
3. Rayaghada ..									1	10	..	..	60 12 0	200 12 0	1,733 12 8	835	760	90·7	0 6 9
4. Párvatipur Agency ..									1	10	1	5	58 8 0	182 8 0		950	893		
5. Sálúr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Pálkonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Pottinghi ..									2	20	..	..	116 12 4	296 5 10		1,736	1,612	92·8	
8. Koraput									1	10	..	..	16 12 0	80 6 3		485	459	94·6	
9. Nowrangapur ..	1	60	1	7	321 6 9	1,200 12 3	..	..	2	20	2	5	139 12 0	427 0 9	2,638 12 5	3,104	3,079	99·1	0 5 0
10. Jeypore									2	20	..	..	168 8 0	508 8 0		3,113	3,109	99·8	
11. Malkangiri ..									2	20	..	..	11 12 0	65 11 7		149	116	77·8	
12. Paderu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Viravilli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Golgonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	30	..	..	..	..	167 3 6	492 14 10	492 14 10	926	920	100·0	0 8 6
15. Srungavarapukota ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2	100	2	13	618 15 9	2,097 15 11	2	30	14	140	4	15	878 6 10	2,767 8 3	4,865 7 11	14,053	13,417	95·4	..

VIZAGAPATAM,
8th September 1891.

(Signed) E. B. ELWIN,
for *Acting Agent to the Governor.*

APPENDIX VI.

STATEMENT showing statistics of Agency Schools during the year 1890–91.

Taluk.	Number and class of school.	Masters employed.	Salaries of Masters.	Pupils on rolls on 31st March 1891. Boys.	Pupils on rolls on 31st March 1891. Girls.	Average attendance. Boys.	Average attendance. Girls.	Receipts. Results Grant.	Receipts. Fees.
	Senior Assistant Agent's Division.		RS. A. P.					RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Gunupur	1 Salary-system school	5	828 0 0	75	..	65	..	766 0 0	117 11 0
	1 Normal school	1	480 0 0	7	..	7	..	..	
	6 Salary-results schools	6	381 0 0	173	1	115	..	464 0 0	..
	35 Results-grant schools	35	..	606	14	529	12	1,560 0 0	..
	17 Unaided schools	17	..	285	3	..	..	..	..
	9 Indigenous schools	9	..	125	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Results-system Girls' schools	2	..	..	66	..	..	..	..
Ráyaghada	1 Salary-system school	2	165 0 0	32	..	25	..	71 0 0	..
	2 Salary-results schools	3	220 0 0	47	2	39	2	..	..
	1 Result-grant school	1	..	17	2	13	2	263 0 0	42 10 6
	2 Unaided schools	2	..	41	..	..	..	46 0 0	..
Bissamkatak	1 Salary-grant school	1	82 8 0	34	..	24	..	..	..
	1 Results do.	1	..	23	..	9	..	..	..
	5 Unaided schools	5	..	89	..	..	..	8 0 0	..
	2 Indigenous schools	2	..	22	..	..	..	..	..
Párvatipur (Agency) ..	1 Salary-results school	1	165 0 0	34	..	33	..	..	..
	87	93	2,321 8 0	1,610	88	859	16	191 9 0	..
	Special Assistant Agent's Division.							3,369 0 0	160 5 6
Jeypore	9 Salary-results schools	13	1,410 0 0	250	14	165	12	150 8 8	..
Koraput	8 *Result-grant schools*	9	..	126	23	94	12	..	..
Pottanghi	*4 Salary-result schools*	5	301 1 0	128	2	103	1	69 0 8	..
Nowrangpore	10 Do.	11	892 2 10	206	6	162	4	111 10 8	..
Malkangiri	2 Result-grant schools	2	..	34	..	28	..	..	..
	3 Salary-result schools	3	210 0 0	83	..	55	..	68 0 0	..
	2 Do.	2	151 4 2	42	..	29	..	69 8 0	..
	38	45	2,964 8 0	869	45	636	29	468 12 0	..
	General Duty Deputy Collector's Division.								
Pálkonda (Agency) ..	3 Salary-results schools	3	288 0 0	68	..	67	..	89 13 0	..
	Principal Assistant Agent's Division.								
Golgonda	2 Salary-results schools	2	..	55	..	42	..	..	..
	2 Results-grant schools	2	..	38	2	30	2	..	..
	1 Indigenous school	1	..	18	..	13	..	..	50 0 0
	5	5	..	111	2	85	2	..	30 0 0
Total ..	133	146	5,574 0 0	2,658	135	1,647	47	3,927 9 0	80 0 0
									240 5 6

VIZAGAPATAM,
14th October 1891.

(Signed) A. HIGGENS,
Acting Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX VII.

STATEMENT showing the progress of New Works and Repairs exceeding Rs. 250 in cost in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam during the year 1890–91.

Taluk.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure.	Remarks on progress.
	NEW WORKS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
	Buildings.				
Pottingi ..	Rest-houses at Chattuwa and Araku..	500	519 2 0	519 2 0	
	REPAIRS.				
	Roads.				
Paderu .	Minamalur ghât road	1,200	1,050 0 0	1,050 0 0	In satisfactory order.
Golgonda ..	Lammasinghi ghât road	2,200	2,270 0 0	2,270 0 0	Completed to within 1½ miles of top. In fair order.
Koraput and Jeypore.	Koraput-Jeypore or Jubilee ghât road—				
	From Government	4,500	8,039 0 2	8,251 14 6	Has been metalled and gravelled for 6½ miles and metal collected over 5¾ miles. Is expected to be finished this year.
	From Jeypore estate	4,000	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	
Nowrangpur ..	Nowrangpur-Central Provinces frontier road.	3,000	3,043 4 3	3,043 4 3	
Jeypore ..	Petta ghât road—				
	From Government	1,500	809 2 11	809 2 11	Earthwork for 10 miles finished and 1 mile of ghât completed.
	From Jeypore estate	1,500	1,500 0 0	1,029 0 8	
Malkangiri ..	Jeypore-Motu road	2,500	910 9 5	910 9 5	
	Malkangiri-Kondakemberu road ..	350	582 9 2	582 9 2	In fair order.
Jeypore ..	Koraput-Nowrangapur road ..	2,500	3,350 4 7	3,350 4 7	
	Jeypore-Borigumma road	1,000	1,756 10 3	1,756 10 3	
Pottingi ..	Borigumma-Kotpad road	1,000	844 14 0	844 14 0	
Rayaghada ..	Bridle-path to Nandaporu	1,000	1,465 2 0	1,465 2 0	
Gunupur ..	Road from Kurapam to Gunupur ..	1,000	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	Not satisfactory for some distance.
Rayaghada ..	Road from Komatlapet to Sirgupur.	1,000	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	In fair order.
Pârvatipur ..	Khond hill roads	300	300 0 0	300 0 0	
	Road from Pârvatipur to Narayanapatnam.	1,000	900 0 0	900 0 0	In fair order.
Bissemkatak and Gunupur.	Road from Gunupur to Bissemkatak.	1,500	1,245 14 10	1,245 14 10	Passable to carts.
Srungavarapukota.	Chilakalagedda-Anantagiri road ..	1,800	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	In moderately good order.
Pálkonda ..	Sitampeta road	400	400 0 0	400 0 0	
	Gumada and Thottadu ghâts ..	300	300 0 0	300 0 0	
	Buildings.				
Koraput ..	Government buildings at Koraput ..	2,500	2,566 11 11	2,566 11 11	
Malkangiri ..	Deputy Tahsildar's quarters, Malkangiri.	1,500	750 0 0	750 0 0	
	Koraput sub-jail (special grant) ..	2,300	2,325 0 0	2,479 3 5	The work has been completed.
	New works and repairs not exceeding Rs. 250 in cost—				
	Communications	925	898 14 7	898 14 7	
	Office buildings	1,052	1,822 9 3	1,822 9 3	
	Inspection bungalows	3,135	3,555 3 0	3,555 3 0	
	Supervision charges	1,894	1,647 12 1	1,647 12 1	
	Sanitation	3,420	3,583 7 3	3,583 7 3	
	Tools and plant	1,500	633 4 0	633 4 0	
	Miscellaneous	24	24 0 0	24 0 0	
	Total ..	50,000	50,000 0 0	50,212 14 4	
	Add special grants ..	7,800	7,800 0 0	7,483 4 1	
	Total ..	57,800	57,800 0 0	57,706 2 5	

VIZAGAPATAM,
8th September 1891.

(Signed) E. B. ELWIN,
for *Acting Agent to the Governor.*

APPENDIX VIII.

STATEMENT showing the details of the works undertaken for the improvement of sanitation in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam for the official year 1890–91.

Locality or Taluk.	Improvement of water-supply.								Conservancy of towns and improvement of village sites.				Expenditure on				Remarks.
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.		Total expenditure.		Name of town or village dealt with.	Hands employed.	Cost.		Laying out streets and drains.		Water-supply.	Other improvements.	
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10	11		12		13	14	15
		RS.		RS.		RS.	RS.				RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS.	RS. A. P.	
Gunupur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	13	360	0 0	..		..	..	
Rayaghada ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	7	180	0 0	18	0 0	11	31	0 0 (a) The well sunk is at Donuvayi, an important village on the western side of the hills.
Bissemkatak ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	6	108	0 0	12	0 0	..	..	(b) The drinking-water tank at Kodagandi was repaired and improved at a cost of Rs. 70. Kodagandi is an important village on the eastern side of the hills. Rs. 80 were spent on constructing a sluice to the fresh-water tank at Sitampeta.
Koraput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	11	469	14 5	..		..	1,043	8 10
Jeypore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	7	360	0 0	..		..	290	0 0
Nowrangapur ..	..	..	1	88	(b) 2	150	200		..	7	336	0 0	65	9 0	..	10	7 0
Pálkonda ..	..	..	(a) 1	50	..	..	88		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	2	138	2	150	288			51	1,813	14 5	95	9 0	11	1,374	15 10

(Signed) E. B. ELWIN,
for *Acting Agent to the Governor.*

VIZAGAPATAM,
8th September 1891.

APPENDIX IX.

STATEMENT showing the Abkári revenue of the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam for the year 1890–91.

Taluk.	Farm if rented.	System.	Rents.	Number of shops.	Demand.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.	
					Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.		Arrear.	Current.
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Gunupur	Gunupur farm ..	Rented	35,000	971	5,927	41,500	5,927	40,560	..	..	940
2. Bissemkatak											
3. Rayaghada											
4. Párvatipur	Párvatipur ,, ..	Do.	6,500								
5. Pálkonda											
6. Sálúr	Koraput ,, ..	Do.	8,500	489	..	8,500	..	8,500	..	..	..
7. Pottingi											
8. Koraput											
9. Nowrangpur	..	Amani	10,487	559	6,123	10,487	5,901	6,895	222	..	3,592
10. Jeypore	..	Do.	11,653	526	3,884	11,653	3,740	8,293	144	..	3,360
11. Malkangiri	..	Do.	1,343	66	218	1,343	212	1,343	6	..	..
12. Paderu	..	Do.	1,122	..	391	1,122	391	842	..	..	280
13. Viravilli	..	Rented with the ordinary portion.	..	..	34	..	34	..	..	..	..
14. Golgonda	..	Amani	223	10	..	223	..	221	..	..	2
15. Srungavarapukota	..	Do.	245	2	90	245	90	245	..	..	..
Total ..			75,073	2,623	16,667	75,073	16,295	66,899	372	..	8,174

VIZAGAPATAM,
8th September 1891.

(Signed) E. B. ELWIN,
for *Acting Agent to the Governor.*

APPENDIX X.

STATEMENT showing the Opium revenue of the Agency tracts, Vizagapatam, during 1890–91.

Taluks.	Number of shops.		Selling price to consumers (tolas per rupee).	Consumption in lbs.		Rents and license fees.	Remarks.
	Sold by auction.	Let on fixed license fees.		1889–90.	1890–91.		
						Rs.	
1. Gunupur ..	1	4	2½	267	253	455	
2. Bissemkatak ..	1	..	..	78	50	79	
3. Rayaghada ..	1	2	2½	206	216	415	One free license was given.
4. Párvatipur ..	..	1	2½	78	76	30	
5. Pálkonda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Pottingi ..	..	..	..	805	1,287	2,555	
7. Koraput ..	10	9	..	482	230	559	
8. Nowrangpur ..	1	1	2½	395	388	655	
9. Jeypore ..	2	2		1,283	1,081	2,585	
10. Malkangiri ..	3	4		1,355	1,210	1,830	
11. Paderu ..	8	7	2¾	2,408	2,097	1,940	Five free licenses were given.
12. Viravilli ..	10	5	2¾	..	..	15	
13. Golgonda ..	..	1	2¾	807	293	1,025	Two free licenses were given.
14. Srungavarapukota.	5	3	2¾	146	162	81	
	2	..	2¾				
Total ..	44	39	..	8,310	7,282	12,196	

VIZAGAPATAM,
8th September 1891.

(Signed) E. B. ELWIN,
for *Acting Agent to the Governor.*

APPENDIX XI.

STATEMENT showing the results of the measures adopted for the destruction of wild animals, &c., in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam during the year 1890–91.

Taluk.	Number of animals destroyed and the amount of rewards paid.									Number of men killed by wild animals.
	Tigers.	Rewards.	Panthers and leopards.	Rewards.	Bears.	Rewards.	Hyænas.	Rewards.	Total amount of rewards.	
		RS.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS.	RS. A. P.	
1. Gunupur	..	..	12	153 0 0	6	21 0 0	..	..	174 0 0	..
2. Bissemkatak	..	..	7	102 0 0	2	10 0 0	..	..	112 0 0	2
3. Rayaghada	..	..	14	200 8 0	4	13 8 0	..	..	214 0 0	3
4. Párvatípur	..	..	8	142 0 0	1	4 0 0	..	..	146 0 0	9
5. Sálúr	..	..	4	65 0 0	..	..	..	..	65 0 0	3
6. Pálkonda	1	75	8	172 8 0	..	..	..	..	247 8 0	..
7. Pottangi	3	250	14	260 0 0	..	..	..	..	510 0 0	16
8. Koraput	2	200	24	600 0 0	7	35 0 0	..	..	835 0 0	2
9. Nowrangpur	19	1,875	15	325 0 0	..	..	..	..	2,200 0 0	49
10. Jeypore	8	800	20	480 0 0	7	35 0 0	..	..	1,315 0 0	13
11. Malkangiri	12	960	20	380 0 0	7	27 0 0	..	..	1,367 0 0	7
12. Paderu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Viravilli	4	200	18	387 8 0	1	5 0 0	..	..	592 8 0	..
14. Golgonda	1	100	16	370 0 0	..	..	..	..	470 0 0	2
15. Srungavarapukota	..	..	2	44 0 0	..	..	..	..	44 0 0	..
Total ..	50	4,460	182	3,681 8 0	35	150 8 0	..	..	8,292 0 0	106
Satistics for 1889–90 ..	49	4,900	280	6,990 0 0	57	285 0 0	25	75	1,250 0 0	123

VIZAGAPATAM,
8th September 1891.

(Signed) E. B. ELWIN,
for *Acting Agent to the Governor.*

From the Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam, dated 14th September and 14th October 1891, Nos. 846 and 949, respectively.

ORDER—dated 7TH November 1891, No. 2309, Judicial.

The report upon the Vizagapatam Agency was due on the 10th July, but was not received until the 14th September. It was then unaccompanied by the tour-map and Statement VI containing statistics of education; this last was not received until the 19th October and even then it was not in the form prescribed by Government in the last review. For this delay, however, ample excuse is to be found in the disturbance which occurred in the Golgonda taluk and the illness of the late Mr. Laffan.

2. The touring done by the Agency officers seems, on the whole, to have been complete, and few portions of the hill tracts remained unvisited; it is unfortunate that neither Mr. Bell nor Mr. Shipley was able to visit the Principal Assistant Agent's division, but Mr. Willock has certified that neither officer was responsible for this failure, and the Agent's own tours embraced most of the places which they would have visited. The condition of the country was generally satisfactory, there having been no disturbances of any kind and the season proving favorable. The improvement in the state of the Jeypore and Bissamkattak zamindaries is noted with satisfaction. The Agent should give very early attention to the questions of executing the decree against the Kalyána Singhapuram estate and of resuming the Koyúr mutta. It is not understood to what dispute at Dharakonda the Agent refers in paragraph 5 of his report. Mr. Willock's proposals in regard to the formation of a new taluk with headquarters at Padwa need further elucidation, his remarks on this subject not being clear. The matter should be made the subject of a special report.

It is satisfactory to learn that the new arrangements for provisioning Chintapalli are working satisfactorily.

3. The only boundary dispute settled during the year was that between Gurupani and Koraghati, which had been pending for some years. In the preceding year's report, the Special Assistant Agent referred to two other disputes—one between Jeypore and Bastar and the other on the Kásipur frontier near Girligumma; it has not been stated whether any steps to dispose of these have since been taken; the matter should now be reported upon. Mr. Willock's reasons for handing over Hill Madgole to the Rani of Madgole zamindari are accepted; his remarks on this subject in paragraph 3 of his report are noted, and the management of this portion of the estate should be carefully watched. The death of the Zamindar of Kurupam was an important event in the Senior Assistant Agent's division.

4. In paragraph 9 of his report, the Agent observes that the statistics in respect of Civil and Criminal Justice are incorrect, inasmuch as the Divisional officers exercise no control over them; the remark is not understood and should be explained. The decline as compared with 1889–90 in the number of criminal cases received by all the Agency Courts during the year was considerable, and the arrears declined also (the Agent's remark to the contrary is not understood). Generally speaking, the state of the arrear files may be said to have been very satisfactory. By far the heaviest files were in Pálkonda and Jeypore, but in the former case the majority of the offences seem to have been petty forest thefts. As compared with the preceding year the files showed remarkable variations; thus in Bissamkattak the number of cases received fell from 111 to 53, in Jeypore from 419 to 264, and in Pottanghi from 138 to 64, while, on the other hand, the Pálkonda file rose from 120 to 320. These variations have not been explained; a report on the increase in Pálkonda should be submitted. In the Civil Courts there was a decrease in the number of suits instituted, which

occurred in spite of the anticipated increase in the files of the Courts in the Special Assistant Agent's division. The Gunupur and Jeypore Munsifs had, as in the preceding year, by far the heaviest files. An excessive number of suits remained pending in Ráyaghada and in Gunupur, and in Jeypore also the arrears were unduly high and altogether out of proportion to the work received; doubtless this is in part attributable to census work; efforts are, it is hoped, being made to clear the files of pending suits.

The Agent again raises the question of relieving the Deputy Tahsildar of Jeypore of his civil work and of similarly lightening the duties of the Special Assistant. The Government, in reviewing the report for 1889–90, observed that it was prepared to consider proposals for the appointment of a regular District Munsif at Jeypore, and now awaits the submission of a definite scheme by the Agent. The Agent will report on the point referred to in paragraph 45 of the Special Assistant's note; it is observed that Rule X, clause 4, of the Agency rules gives the Assistant Agents the powers of Subordinate courts.

5 Statistics of the attendance of out-patients at the Agency hospitals during the last three years appear in the following statement:—

—	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.
Gunupur	4,213	3,910	4,187
Ráyaghada	3,713	4,702	3,904
Bissamkattak	1,059	1,865	1,443
Jeypore	2,530	3,562	3,936
Navarangapur	..	328	1,855
Total ..	11,515	14,367	15,325

The figures show a satisfactory advance on the whole, though in some instances there was a decrease in attendance; these cases have been explained by the Agent. The Divisional officers should exercise supervision as far as possible over the returns sent in by the medical subordinates in order to prevent the repetition of any such occurrence as that suspected at Ráyaghada. The attention of the Surgeon-General will be drawn to the statement that for five months there was no medical subordinate at Bissamkattak. In the margin appear particulars of the progress made under vaccination during the last three years. The increase during the last two years has been marked, but the percentage of success (95·5 in the year under review) is so high as to throw suspicion on this part of the statistics. Still, it cannot be doubted that the direct subordination of the vaccinators to the Agency officers has had a very salutary effect. The Agent is at liberty if he desires to address Government on the subject of paying the vaccinators in part by results, but the difficulty of checking returns is so great that the success of any such scheme is very questionable. Mr. Willock's remarks upon the vaccinators in the Gudem bills should receive the attention of the Principal Assistant.

	Successfully vaccinated.
1888–89	7,896
1889–90	12,971
1890–91	13,417

6. There has been an encouraging advance during the last few years in the number of pupils under instruction, as the marginal figures show, but in the absence of any particulars it is impossible to say how far this advance has been shared in by the ruder tribes; it is, however, observed that there were during the year only 4 boys of the Savara race under instruction in the Senior Assistant's division. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction will be drawn to the remarks of the Agent upon the Jeypore school and the training class of the Gunupur school.

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
1888–89	89	1,990
1889–90	121	2,378
1890–91	133	2,793

7. The expenditure upon public works was in the highest degree satisfactory, no less than Rs. 57,706 having been utilized out of an allotment of Rs. 57,800. This is very creditable to all the officers concerned. The main works in hand were the Korapat-Jeypore road, the roads from Korapat and Jeypore through Navarangapur to the Central Provinces and the Ráyaghada-Central Provinces road. In Statement VII this last-named line is spoken of as the Cholapadam-Kálahandi road: the nomenclature approved in G.O., dated 18th September 1890, No. 1533, Judicial, should be strictly adhered to. From the Agent's report it would appear that the expenditure of Rs. 2,907 on account of this road was incurred in connection with the extension of the made road beyond Ráyaghada; it should be stated whether this is so, for in G.O., dated 18th September 1890, No. 1533, Judicial, the Government decided that no extension beyond Ráyaghada was to take place for the present. The mismanagement in connection with the Paderu cutcherry and the gumastah's quarters there is much to be regretted. It is difficult to fix the responsibility for this failure upon any individual, as it is mainly, no doubt, attributable to the technical ignorance of those entrusted with the work; the ill-success obtained does not, however, go to support Mr. Willock's proposal that the new cutcherry contemplated at Padwa should be constructed under the supervision of the Agency officers.

It was understood that the improvements in the Korapat subsidiary jail were to raise its capacity to accommodation for 40 prisoners, but it appears that the jail will now hold 48; this will modify Mr. Willock's estimates for still further enlarging the place. The elaborated proposals on this subject called for in G.O., dated 16th March 1891, No. 496, Judicial, should no longer be delayed. The attention of the Public Works Department will be invited to paragraph 22 of the Agent's letter. As regards Mr. Willock's remarks upon the extension of the road beyond Jeypore through Navarangapur to the Central Provinces, it is observed that the Agent has already, in a reference, dated the 16th June 1891, been asked to report in greater detail the arrangements he proposes to make for its supervision, and until this reference is replied to, Government can pass no orders on the subject. Proposals for the establishment of a separate Agency Engineering department have already been considered by Government in G.O., dated 17th January 1891, No. 103, Judicial, wherein the method of raising funds for the purpose which was advocated by Mr. Willock was condemned as unsuitable and impracticable. The Government is, however, willing to consider any further representations on the subject, if a different method of meeting the cost is devised. Mr. Willock's remarks on the Párvatipur-Gunupur road should receive attention. It is observed that Statement VII contains no particulars of new roads, all expenditure on communications being classed under the head of repairs; this, however, seems to be incorrect, for the conversion of a fair-weather road into a made road constitutes a new work; the classification should be revised in future returns. On the whole, the report gives the impression that good work was done during the year upon communications and that their condition was satisfactory.

8. There remain a few points calling for notice.

Paragraphs 24 and 25 of the report will be considered in the Revenue Department. The decline in the consumption of opium is a satisfactory matter; the same fact was observable in the preceding year.

Mr. Willock's remarks upon the work done by the former Deputy Tahsildar of Gunupur, B. Náráyanamúrti Pantulu, and generally by the subordinate Agency officials, are noted with approval. His proposal that the Deputy Tahsildars of Malkanagiri and Bissamkattak should invariably receive the full pay of the posts, whether they happen to be passed men or not, does not, however, commend itself to Government. When it becomes necessary to appoint an unpassed man, the Agent is at liberty to specifically recommend that he shall be allowed the full rate of pay, but further than that the Government is not prepared to go.

The attention of the Inspector-General of Police will be drawn to the remarks of the Special Assistant Agent in paragraph 39 of his report on the subject of the poisoning and theft of cattle.

It is presumed that the Agent does not agree with the Special Assistant on the subject of selling the large Makna elephant, as he makes no reference to the matter. It seems, however, advisable to get rid of so useless an animal.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

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

Copy to the Honorable the Chief Justice, with C.L.

Exd. A. Rait.