P. W. CURRENT No. 8872

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

D. W. 4. 2600 C
4. C. 74. 2466 C
25. C. 95. 200 C
30. C. 95. 3207 C
15. C. 95. 2539 C
20. C. 95. 1504 C Recd: 13. 11. 95

B. 10 S.C

№ 2928 W 16 Nov 189

Communicated to the Supdg. Engineer Circle who will call upon Mr. E. A. French for any explanation he may have to offer in regard to his alleged short-comings while Estate Engineer

Currs 16/11/95 15.11.95

Issued

Recd. Encl.

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

OCTOBER.

S.E. I Circle
S.E. II Circle
Mr. 4. S.C

Vizagapatam Agency.

Reviewing the report on the administration of the — for 1894-95.

DESPATCHED
16 NOV. 95

16/11

With order.

APPENDIX XV.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

special attention will be drawn to the excessive delay in disbursing the results-grants due to the Jeypore school which is mentioned in paragraph 12 of the report; had proper supervision been exercised, this could hardly have occurred.

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

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

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

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

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

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.
" " " " Ganjám.
" Government Agent, Gódávari.
" Revenue Department.
" Financial Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Local and Municipal Department.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" " of Prisons.
" Surgeon-General.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Accountant-General.
Copy to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, with C.L.

Exd. A. Baitt.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

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

OCTOBER.

No. 2928 W/J 16 Nov 1895.

Communicated to the Supdg. Engr., I Circle, who will call upon Mr. Ed. French for any explanation he may have to offer in regard to his alleged shortcomings while Estate Engineer.

(Sd.) J. P. W

S. E. I Circle

Vizagapatam Agency.

Reviewing the report on the administration of the — for 1894-95.

5. Nearly the whole of the grant for public works was expended; a sum of only Rs. 1,666-2-11 lapsed to Government from causes beyond the control of local officers. The attention of the Public Works Department will be invited to the Agent's remarks in paragraph 33 of the report regarding the desirability of taking early action for the construction of bridges over the Kolab and the Indravati rivers.

6. Paragraphs 11, 12, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 40 of the report will be considered in the Revenue Department.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.
" " " Ganjám.
" Government Agent, Gódávari.
" Revenue Department.
" Financial Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Surgeon-General.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Accountant-General.

Copy to the Honourable the Chief Justice (with C.L.).

Exd. A. F. Eccleston.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

No. 2928 Judl. 15 Nov. 1895.

Communicated to the Board of Supr. of Excise, who will call upon my Executive Officer for any explanation he may have to offer in regard to his alleged Short Coming in the Excise Revenue.

(Sd) J. P.

S. B. of Excise

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

OCTOBER.

Vizagapatam Agency.

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

APPENDIX XII.

STATEMENT showing the Abkári revenue of the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam for the year 1898–99.

Name of taluk or division.	System.	Name of farm rented.	Amount of rents.	Number of shops.			Demand.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.	
				At beginning of year.	Newly opened during the year.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.		Arrear.	Current.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1. Gunupur	Renting system.	Gunupur farm..	60,000	260	..	260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bissemkatak				158	..	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Rayaghada				337	..	337	3,408	60,000	3,408	57,400	..	..	2,600 0 0
4. Parvatipur				141	..	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Palakonda				21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Salur	Amani ..	....	5,112	15	..	15	4,947	5,112	1,356	5,058	3,591	..	54 0 0
7. Pottangi			10,082	53	..	53	..	10,082	..	10,082	..	..	..
8. Koraput			6,161	62	..	62	..	6,161	..	6,161	..	..	..
9. Jeypore			24,836	143	..	143	10	24,836	10	24,836	..	..	..
10. Nowrangpore			21,650	190	..	190	..	21,650	..	21,650	..	..	..
11. Malkangiri			2,099	33	..	33	..	2,099	..	2,099	..	..	..
12. Padwa			3,055	20	..	20	..	3,055	..	3,055	..	..	..
13. Srungavarapukóta.. ..			213	4	..	4	..	213	..	213	..	..	..
14. Viravilli			215	2	..	2	..	215	..	215	..	..	..
15. Golugonda			1,074	13	..	13	..	1,074	..	1,074	..	..	..
Total ..	....	....	1,34,497	1,452	..	1,452	8,365	1,34,497	4,774	1,31,843	3,591	..	2,654 0 0
Compare preceding year ..	....	....	1,26,162¼	1,509	..	1,509	11,624½	1,26,162¼	11,547½	1,17,797¼	77	..	8,365 0 0

VIZAGAPATAM,
15th July 1899.

(Signed) W. O. HORNE,
Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the demand, collection, remission and balance of all sources of revenue in the Agency tracts in Vizagapatam in 1898-99.

Items.	Demand.			Collection.			Remission.		Balance.		
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.		Current.		Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
I. Land Revenue—											
1. Permanently settled	5,600	19,000	24,600	5,600	13,400	19,000	..	..	5,600		5,600
2. Land Revenue including miscellaneous cesses ..	2,853	23,494	26,347	2,448	21,008	23,456	1,058	247	1,586		1,833
3. Quit-rent on service inams	26	30	56	26	29	55	..	..	1		1
4. Miscellaneous revenue fines	..	27	27	..	27	27	..	..	..		..
Total ..	8,479	42,551	51,030	8,074	34,464	42,538	1,058	247	7,187		7,434
II. Abkári including license fees	8,365	1,34,497	1,42,862	4,774	1,31,843	1,36,617	3,591	..	2,654		2,654
III. Village cess	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
IV. Opium	981	41,620	42,601	981	40,829	41,810	..	..	791		791
V. Ferries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
VI. School, road and dák funds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
VII. Stamps	..	11,964	11,964	..	11,964	11,964	..	..	..		..
VIII. Forests	1,178	989	2,167	391	110	501	380	787	499		1,286
Total ..	10,524	1,89,070	1,99,594	6,146	1,84,746	1,90,892	3,971	787	3,944		4,731
Grand Total ..	19,003	2,31,621	2,50,624	14,220	2,19,210	2,33,430	5,029	1,034	11,131		12,165

(Signed) W. O. HORNE,
Agent to the Governor.

Vizagapatam,
15*th July* 1899.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the number of wild animals killed in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam and the rewards granted during 1898-99.

Officer granting the reward.	Tigers.		Panthers.		Bears.		Total.		Number killed by wild beasts.	
	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Persons.	Cattle.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs		Rs.		Rs.		Rs		
Agent to the Governor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Principal Assistant Agent.	..	..	4	76	..	..	4	76	1	25
Senior do. ..	1	100	32	536	3	12	36	648	4	44
Special do. ..	14	1,075	64	1,119	7	32½	85	2,226½	28	87
Head do. ..	7	490	22	307	2	9	31	806	9	16
Deputy Tahsildar, Malakanagiri	8	680	12	230	..	..	20	910	18	17
Deputy Tahsildar, Bissemkatak	..	..	11	203	3	15	14	218	..	..
Total ..	30	2,345	145	2,471	15	68½	190	4,884½	60	189
Compare preceding year ..	27	2,235	141	2,428	27	119	195	4,782	78	124

Vizagapatam,
15*th July* 1899.

(Signed) W. O. HORNE,
Agent to the Governor.

Order—No. 1447, Judicial, dated 11th September 1899.

The year 1898-99 was an uneventful one in the Agency tracts in Vizagapatam. In October 1898 a local rising against the Dombs, in the north of the Jeypore taluk, was promptly suppressed by the local authorities. The touring of the Agency officers was sufficient. The Government notes with approval that the Acting Special Assistant Agent Mr. L. T. Harris spent 220 days in camp and marched a distance of about 1,300 miles.

2. Rainfall was generally deficient, and crops were consequently somewhat affected. The health of the people however was, on the whole, good.

3. The administration of Criminal and Civil judicial work was satisfactory. Medical institutions were more largely attended, and vaccination continued to make progress. The number of persons vaccinated and the proportion of cases verified increased considerably. The percentage of successful cases however declined. This decrease is explained to be due to the deterioration of the lymph in transport to the remote parts of the Agency. The attention of the Sanitary Commissioner will be drawn to the Agent's remarks in paragraph 26 of the report in regard to the appointment of a special vaccinator for the Principal Assistant Agent's division, and he will be requested to state when a reply may be expected to G.O., No. 978, dated 22nd June 1899.

4. The improvement noticed last year in respect of education was well maintained, the number of pupils on the rolls and their average daily attendance having slightly increased. Pupils found qualified for results grants were also more numerous, and the expenditure incurred on this account was more than twice as much as it was in the preceding year.

APPENDIX XIII.

STATEMENT showing the Opium revenue of the Agency tracts in Vizagapatam during 1898–99.

Name of taluk or division.	Number of shops.		Selling price to consumers (tolas per rupee).	Consumption in pounds.		Rents and license-fees.	Remarks.
	Sold by auction.	Let on fixed license-fees.		1897-98.	1898-99.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Gunupur	1	4	2½ tolas per rupee.	292	338	390	Three free licenses issued.
2. Bissemkatak ..	1	..		106	107	275	
3. Rayaghada	2	..		194	209	335	
4. Parvatipur	1	..		61	54	62	
5. Salur	..	..		..	..	..	
6. Palakonda	..	..		..	..	..	
7. Pottanghi	3	..		121	94	704	
8. Koraput	2	..		147	148	405	
9. Jeypore	7	..		1,118	1,214	5,445	
10. Nowrangapur ..	3	..		534	545	1,750	
11. Malkanagiri ..	16	1		1,494	1,544	4,260	
12. Srungavarapukota.	2	..		181	175	388	
13. Padwa	30	1		1,589	1,929	6,140	
14. Viravilli	2	4		1,390	901	255	
15. Golugonda	7	3		435	504	1,086	
Total ..	77	13	..	7,712	7,762	21,495	

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

VIZAGAPATAM,
15th July 1899.

(Signed) W .O. HORNE,
Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX XII.

STATEMENT showing the Abkári revenue of the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam for the year 1898–99.

Name of taluk or division.	System.	Name of farm rented.	Amount of rents.	Number of shops.			Demand.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.	
				At beginning of year.	Newly opened during the year.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.		Arrear.	Current.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1. Gunupur	Renting system.	Gunupur farm ..	60,000	260	..	260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bissemkatak ..				168	..	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Rayaghada ..				337	..	337	3,408	60,000	3,408	57,400	..	..	2,600 0 0
4. Parvatipur ..				141	..	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Palakonda ..				21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Salur			5,112	15	..	15	4,947	5,112	1,356	5,058	3,591	..	54 0 0
7. Pottangi			10,082	53	..	53	..	10,082	..	10,082	..	..	..
8. Koraput			6,161	62	..	62	..	6,161	..	6,161	..	..	..
9. Jeypore			24,836	143	..	143	10	24,836	10	24,836	..	..	..
10. Nowrangpore ..	Amani ..	....	21,650	190	..	190	..	21,650	..	21,650	..	..	..
11. Malkangiri ..			2,099	33	..	33	..	2,099	..	2,099	..	..	..
12. Padwa			3,055	20	..	20	..	3,055	..	3,055	..	..	..
13. Srungavarapukóta ..			213	4	..	4	..	213	..	213	..	..	..
14. Viravilli			215	2	..	2	..	215	..	215	..	..	..
15. Golugonda			1,074	13	..	13	..	1,074	..	1,074	..	..	..
Total ..	....	....	1,34,497	1,452	..	1,452	8,365	1,34,497	4,774	1,31,843	3,591	..	2,654 0 0
Compare preceding year ..	....	....	1,26,162¾	1,509	..	1,509	11,624½	1,26,162¾	11,547½	1,17,797¼	77	..	8,365 0 0

(Signed) W. O. HORNE,
Agent to the Governor.

VIZAGAPATAM,
15th July 1899.

5. Nearly the whole of the grant for public works was expended; a sum of only Rs. 1,666-2-11 lapsed to Government from causes beyond the control of local officers. The attention of the Public Works Department will be invited to the Agent's remarks in paragraph 33 of the report regarding the desirability of taking early action for the construction of bridges over the Kolab and the Indravati rivers.

6. Paragraphs 11, 12, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 40 of the report will be considered in the Revenue Department.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.
" " " Ganjám.
" Government Agent, Gódávari.
" Revenue Department.
" Financial Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Surgeon-General.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Accountant-General.
Copy to the Honourable the Chief Justice (with C.L.).

Exd. A. F. Eccleston.

Government {1899} of Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Read. } 1899. *Enclosures*
Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 1447, 11th September 1899.

4038 C/6-10-99

SEPTEMBER.

Vizagapatam Agency.

Reviewing the administration report of the — for the year 1898-99.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From W. O. HORNE, Esq., Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 15th July 1899, Dis. No. 360.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Vizagapatam Agency for the official year 1898–99. The usual statistics in the prescribed forms are enclosed, together with copies of the Assistant Agents' reports.

2. The year was free from serious disturbance; but in the Jeypore taluk of the Special Assistant Agent's division an incident occurred which might very easily have developed into such.

3. The Dombs, who are the Panchamas of that part of the Agency, and whose nominal occupations are weaving and petty trade, really live very largely by theft, both petty and on a large scale, and also by blackmail and extortion from the other classes of the population. In the northern portion of Jeypore taluk, the Porojas or aboriginal cultivators appear to have come to the conclusion that the annoyance caused by the Dombs was no longer tolerable and, at an informal meeting, decided to eject them from their villages. Accordingly the Naiks of sixteen villages headed an organised attack on the houses of the Dombs, which in the most deliberate manner they razed and destroyed in some fifteen villages. The Dombs had fortunately got scent of what was coming and had cleared out. Had there been any resistance there would probably have been bloodshed, which, once started, would have far eclipsed Tinnevelly. As it was there was no hurt caused to any one, and as the Assistant Superintendent was at no great distance and was promptly on the spot, the affair was nipped in the bud. The Special Assistant Agent was on privilege leave at the time and returned a few days after the occurrence, proceeding promptly to the spot, whither I followed him shortly. The ring-leaders were arrested without difficulty and punished with suitable terms of imprisonment. It is impossible not to sympathize with them to some extent, for these Dombs are an intolerable nuisance and their doings are difficult to put a stop to by ordinary police methods. I am afraid this is a source of trouble which will recur.

4. In January last an attempt was made by a servant of the Maharaja of Jeypore to assassinate the Maharani during the Maharaja's absence from the fort. She was wounded with a knife in several places. One Narayanasing Lal, a cousin to the Dowager Maharani, was alleged by the would-be assassin to have instigated the offence, and the Special Assistant Agent convicted both the principal and the abettor. On appeal, however, I set aside the conviction of the latter for want of sufficient evidence. Narayanasing Lal has, however, been detained as a State prisoner in Vizagapatam, *vide* G.O., No. 482, Judicial, dated 18th March 1899.

5. The High Court having finally sanctioned the transfer of the suit filed in my Court by the heads of the Nowrangapur estate against the Maharaja of Jeypore for the possession of that estate to the file of the District Court, it is still pending disposal in that Court.

6. Since I settled the principal disputes in the Madgole Agency, as mentioned in paragraph 8 of my last year's report, that country has been fairly quiet, but its management by the Zemindarni of Madgole and her Diwan continues to be most unsatisfactory and to be a cause of constant disputes which have received attention as they arose. There were at one time constant rumours of a fituri impending in Gimili of Madgole, and numerous anonymous petitions and warnings were received on the subject. Investigation failed to prove that there was anything in it and there was no ostensibly sufficient cause for anything of the sort.

7. The Khonds of Bissemkatak and Gunupur taluks have given less trouble to the police in the past than in the preceding year, but lately Dombs from over the border of Khasipur State have been committing dacoities in Rayaghada taluk, and there is reason to suspect that the local police, seeing little chance of apprehending the offenders, have been omitting to register the crimes. This suspicion is now under investigation.

8. The Bissemkatak and Payakapad estates continue under management. Their balances, including promissory notes on the 1st April 1899, were Rs. 27,512–15–7 and Rs. 27,932–0–3, respectively. The Bissemkatak minor was reading in the local Hindu College from July to December 1898, a private tutor being also employed to teach him at home. He was afterwards sent to Bissemkatak to spend six months there as was sanctioned in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 704, dated 9th March 1898, which was recorded in G.O., No. 516, Judicial, dated 24th March 1898. During this period a vernacular tutor was employed to read with him Uriya and Telugu. He has just returned to Vizagapatam and re-entered the Hindu College.

9. The Payakapad minor continues to read in the Local Mission school. He was married to a girl from the Puri district in the early part of the last year. His health has been at times indifferent.

10. The suit which was brought by the Bissemkatak estate for the resumption of the Kutragada mutta was dismissed by the District Judge, who held that the mutta is not resumable in accordance with the terms of the grant. The Board of Revenue has instructed Mr. Sankaran Nayar to prefer an appeal to the High Court against the District Judge's decision.

11. *Boundary Disputes.*—No work was done this season on the settlement and demarcation of the boundary between Jeypore and the neighbouring States in the Central Provinces—*vide* G.O., Mis. No. 783, Revenue, dated 21st February 1899. Government will be separately addressed as to the work to be done during the current year. Disputes continue to occur between the Jeypore and Bastar people, and the sooner the whole line is settled the better.

12. In the Sowrah Hills of the Gunupur division there arose a boundary dispute between the villages of Boddidi in the Parlákimedi Hills and Tada in Jeypore. The line of the boundary at this point was settled by Messrs. Grahame and MacCartie in 1876, and a portion of it was subsequently revised by Messrs. Grahame and Willock in 1878. This settled line does not seem, however, to have been demarcated at the time, although its description exists on paper. It is necessary to identify it on the spot and it should be permanently demarcated. I am in correspondence with the Agent in Ganjám on the subject. This is an object lesson as to the desirability of doing work of this kind finally and thoroughly while about it, which lesson has its bearing on the work commenced on the Central Provinces border.

13. *Changes in the Administrative Staff.*—Statement No. I gives details of the changes in the administrative staff of the district. I was in charge of the district throughout the year. Mr. Elwin was in charge of the Principal Assistant Agent's division for most of the year; Messrs. Heaney, Lys and Phillips having each acted for short periods. Mr. Lys was in charge of the Senior Assistant Agent's division throughout the year, with the exception of two months and eighteen days, when Mr. Heaney and myself held charge. Mr. Harris was in charge of the Special Assistant

Agent's office for most of the year. Mr. Heaney held charge for three months and four days and Mr. Paddison for three days. Mr. Wood remained in charge of the Head Assistant Agent's division throughout the year. M.R.Ry. Govindarao Naidu Garu held charge of the Huzur division till the middle of January, when he was relieved by Mr. Turing, who remained in charge till the end of the year.

14. *Tours.*—Statement No. II gives details of the tours made by the Agency officers. I made four trips to the Agency. On my first I entered the hills on 10th May 1898 up the Anantagiri ghât. My business in that neighbourhood being to rediscover "Turner's trace," a route which it has been for long proposed to substitute for the Galliconda ghât as an approach to the Padwa taluk from the plains. I duly found it and addressed Government in my letter, R. C. No. 596, dated 22nd May 1898, which was disposed of in G.O., No. 1156, Judicial, dated 22nd July 1898. I reached Padwa on the 14th May, where I made the usual inspections. I then turned into the Madgole Agency where there were many disputes to settle and where the maladministration of the Madgole zemindarni causes constant trouble. After spending about a fortnight in Hill Madgole and after meeting the Madgole Diwan, who ascended the ghâts much against his will, I settled all pending disputes and, leaving the Special Assistant Agent and the Superintendent of Police, Jeypore, who had accompanied me so far, I marched on southwards into the Gudem Hills, meeting the Superintendent of Police, Vizagapatam, at Chintapalli. In the Gudem Hills I spent ten days and returned to the plains *vid* Lammasinghi Ghât on June 22nd.

15. My second tour was to the Golgonda Agency below ghâts for the inspection of forest reserves, investigation of complaints on the subject of forest reservation, and the consideration of the possibility of transferring this part of the Agency to the ordinary jurisdiction. I submitted my proposals on the latter subject in my letter, No. 1520, dated 13th December 1898, which was disposed of in G.O., No. 515, Judicial, dated 24th March 1899. It is unfortunate that the procedure necessary to effect the required change is so cumbrous.

16. My third tour was to Jeypore and Koraput and contained no matter of special interest. The Poroja-Domb disturbance, alluded to in paragraph 3 *supra*, was finally over before I got there.

17. My next and last tour was to the Gunupur Hills, where the boundary dispute between the Boddidi and Tada villages referred to in paragraph 12 *supra* was inquired into and a Savara Bhet held at Puttasinghi. They attended in large numbers and certain complaints against the local police were investigated on the spot and in the presence of all parties. The total time spent by me in the Agency during the year was 76 days.

18. The reports of the Senior, Special and Head Assistant Agents, which are enclosed, show in detail the tours made by those officers during the year. The Senior and Special Assistant Agents have taken credit in their reports for 87 and 220 days spent by them on tour, but the statements No. II received from them show that the days spent by them are 90 and 224 days, respectively. The time spent by the Senior Assistant Agent is thus short by one day of the minimum prescribed for him. Mr. Harris' description of his tours is interesting. The Principal Assistant Agent spent twelve days in the Palkonda Agency for the jamabandi of the taluk and the settlement of remissions and in perambulating the Barnakonda forest reserve. A map showing the tours made by all the Agency officers is forwarded herewith for the information of Government.

19. *Season—Statement No. III.*—The figures shown in column 5 of the statement are based on the statistics kept in the Huzur and reported to the Board from time to time. These show that the rainfall during the year was below the average in all the taluks except Nowrangapur, Malkanagiri and Padwa. It was less than that of the last year in all stations. Crops consequently suffered somewhat. The public health was generally good. There were no deaths from cholera. Small-pox appeared in almost all the divisions. Measures for its repression were, however, pushed vigorously, *vide* paragraph 26 below under the head Vaccination.

20. *Births and Deaths—Statement No. IV.*—Vital statistics are not registered in the Agency tracts.

21. *Criminal Justice—Statement No. V.*—The total number of cases received during the year shows a decrease of 180 as compared with last year's figure, which is satisfactory. This may be attributed to returning prosperity after a period of scarcity. The number of cases pending at the end of the year increased by 28. The highest pendency being in the Jeypore Court. Most of these cases were instituted during the last month of the year.

22. There was an increase of thirteen in the number of appeals received during the year, chiefly in the Agent's Court. Only one appeal was pending at the end of the year. The conduct of the police has been fair on the whole, but complaints of the abuse of their position are not infrequent and there is no doubt that the taluk police want careful watching. Two constables were tried by the Special Assistant Agent for murder and extortion, they being supposed to have tortured or beaten a man to death in order to extract money. They were convicted of extortion and acquitted of the graver offence, but, on appeal, I was obliged to acquit them altogether, the evidence amounting to nothing more than suspicion.

23. The Savaras of Pottasinghi and other villages complained of exaction of supplies by the police without payment. I investigated their complaints carefully and found that apparently a few small articles like pumpkins and other garden produce had occasionally been improperly annexed, but the gist of the complaint was that the police had insisted on supplies—of fowls, goats, &c.—which they had paid for duly, but which the Savara did not wish to part with. This of course was improper, but there is something to be said for the police, who must eat and who cannot get such articles except from the surrounding villages. Orders have been issued, in conjunction with the Superintendent, which will probably prevent such complaints in future. The Pathans in the Malkanagiri taluk gave no trouble during the year, in fact, now that their numbers have been limited, they are quite inoffensive.

24. *Civil Justice—Statement No. VI.*—The number of suits instituted during the year fell by 83, the decrease being chiefly in the Courts of Gunupur and Malkanagiri. The decrease in Gunupur is due to improved season conditions. There were no cases in the Malkanagiri Court as there was no Agency Munsif for that Court during the year. The number of suits pending at the end of the year decreased from 144 to 76. This is satisfactory. The total number of appeals for disposal, including eight pending at the beginning of the year, was 49 against 28 in the previous year, of which forty were disposed of, leaving nine pending at the end of the year against eight in the previous year.

25. *Hospitals—Statement No. VII.*—A copy of the report received from the District Medical and Sanitary Officer on the Agency hospitals and vaccination is herewith submitted. The number of hospitals was the same as in the previous year. The following table compares the number of patients treated in them for the last five years :—

Name.	In-patients.					Out-patients.				
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1. Gunupur	49	48	72	76	93	12,764	12,344	11,983	11,247	13,798
2. Rayaghada	122	145	159	158	161	6,072	6,497	6,721	8,210	9,674
3. Bissemkatak	61	58	53	67	36	3,176	6,336	3,434	5,703	2,542
4. Jeypore	..	..	..	..	40	6,970	6,206	7,203	9,291	7,816
5. Nowrangapur	55	58	56	64	65	4,003	4,155	4,208	4,167	4,915
Total ..	287	309	340	365	395	32,985	35,538	33,549	38,618	38,745

The number of in-patients is gradually increasing, except in Bissemkatak, where the number fell from 67 to 36 owing to the absence of the hospital assistant for three months during the year. There was an increase in the number of out-patients in all

hospitals except Bissemkatak and Jeypore. The decrease in the former was due to the absence of the hospital assistant as stated above. The decrease in the latter is reported to be due to the year having been a healthy one. There was no hospital in the Head Assistant Agent's division and no hospital assistant was attached to the office of the Head Assistant Agent throughout the year. The dispensary buildings at Malkanagiri are under construction and the dispensary will be opened as soon as the hospital assistant arrives.

26. *Vaccination—Statement No. VIII.*—There were no changes in the vaccine staff during the year under report. Twenty-four thousand nine hundred and forty-seven cases were vaccinated, of which 21,623 were successful, the corresponding figures for last year being 19,781 and 18,306, respectiveiy. The percentage of successful cases was 86·6 against 93·04 in the previous year. The decrease in the latter figures occurred both in the Special and Head Assistant Agents' divisions, while in the Senior Assistant Agent's division there was a slight improvement. The decrease is explained to be due to the deterioration of the lymph in carriage to remote parts of the Agency. No cases were vaccinated in the Palkonda Agency as no vaccinator could be spared from the Senior Assistant Agent's division owing to the prevalence of small-pox in the latter division. I am not aware whether the Sanitary Commissioner has submitted the report called for in paragraph 10 of G.O., No. 1538, dated 3rd November 1897. Till this question is settled no satisfactory arrangements can be made for carrying on vaccine operations in the Palkonda or Srungavarapukóta Agency.

27. *Education—Statement No. IX.*—The number of schools at the close of the year was 178 against 176 in the previous year. The number of salary-result schools was the same as in the previous year. The number of pupils on the rolls rose from 3,600 in 1897–98 to 3,626. This is satisfactory. The results of the Lower Secondary schools at Jeypore and Gunupur are reported to be satisfactory. The number of pupils belonging to aboriginal tribes rose from 481 to 862. The increase was due to the revised classification of the tribes considered to be aboriginal in consultation with the Assistant Agents as reported in paragraph 45 of the last year's report. The increase is chiefly under Bagatas, Pydimalas and Paikos. The Agency officers visited 45 schools against 41 in the previous year, and Educational officers of all grades examined 1£0 schools against 123 in the previous year. Of the 1,782 pupils presented for examination, 1,285 were found qualified for grants against 1,630 and 1,189 in the previous year. The amount paid in the shape of grants increased from Rs. 3,963 to Rs. 8,986.

28. *Public Works—Statement No. X.*—The grant for the year was Rs. 56,250, which is made up of the following items:—

				Rs.
The usual Provincial grant for Agency works	..	..	..	46,000
Contribution from the Maharaja of Jeypore	..	..	..	10,000
Do. Zemindar of Kurupamu	..	..	..	250
		Total	..	56,250

This was supplemented by Rs. 3,655–4–4, the unspent balance at the end of 1897–98 of the amount contributed by the Jeypore estate for the Párvatípuram-Central Provinces road. Thus the total grant comes to Rs. 59,905–4–4. Of this Rs. 58,239–1–5 was actually spent during the year, leaving a balance of Rupees 1,666–2–11 at the end of the year which lapsed to Government. Of this Rs. 1,662 form part of Rs. 2,162 allotted for the extension of the Deputy Tahsildar's building at Rayaghada. This could not be spent owing to the failure of the contractor to finish the work in spite of the repeated warnings of the Divisional Officer. The remainder is trifling and calls for no remark.

29. *New Works—Communications.*—The Koraput-Jeypore road having been transferred to the Public Works Department, the allotment of Rs. 3,000 for its maintenance became available for use on other sanctioned new works. Thus the total amount allotted for new works was Rs. 5,000 + 3,000 or 8,000 in all. The expenditure on new works is given below:—

Name of work.			Expenditure up to the end of last year. Rs. A. P.	Expenditure during the year. Rs. A. P.
1. Rayaghada-Komatlapeta road	..	..	7,811 6 4	3,085 4 4
2. Koraput-Lakshmipur	,,	.. ..	2,850 12 0	1,000 0 0
3. Padwa-Paderu	,,	.. ..	3,516 3 9	104 1 0
4. Sembliguda-Lakshmipur	,,	.. ..	1,500 0 0	1,529 11 0
5. Jeypore-Borigumma	,,	.. ..	..	2,075 12 6
6. Borigumma-Kotpad	,,	.. ..	..	250 0 0
7. Kotpad-Bustar	,,	.. ..	5,374 12 4	250 0 0
8. Petta Ghât	,,	.. ..	..	2,442 3 0
		Total ..	21,053 2 5	10,736 15 10

No. 1 is executed out of purely estate funds as stated in paragraph 28 *supra*. This work is completed. Twenty-one miles of No. 2 were laid out during the year and part of this is passable for carts. There is only six miles to be completed on No. 2. No. 3 was abandoned with reference to G.O., No. 714, dated 3rd May 1898. No. 4 is complete and it is reported that carts can pass over the whole length of the road. Three and-a-half furlongs of No. 5 were metalled and seven bridges constructed. The amount allotted for No. 6 was spent in raising the level of the road in low parts and in the construction of bridges. One plank bridge was constructed on No. 7 and the road was sloped at the places where necessary. Nine miles of No. 8 was made during the year.

30. *New Works—Buildings.*—The works falling under this head are (1) extension of Deputy Tahsildar's office building at Rayaghada, (2) reconstruction of the quarters to the Deputy Tahsildar and his gumastas at Padwa which were burnt in 1897, and (3) rest-houses at Kilagada, Kodinga and Matchiput. No. 1 could not be completed during the year for reasons given in paragraph 28 *supra*. No. 2 was completed. The three rest-houses were completed during the year.

31. *Repairs—Communications.*—Rs. 32,763–2–3 were spent on the maintenance of the existing roads during the year and they are reported to be in good order.

32. *Repairs—Buildings.*—The Government buildings at Koraput, the rest-houses and officials' quarters in the out-stations were repaired with the usual grants. All these are in good condition. Works costing less than Rs. 250 have been repaired and kept in good order. The figure shown under miscellaneous shows an increase of Rs. 100. This amount was spent in fencing the pits dug for planting eucalyptus in Koraput.

33. During the year the Maharaja of Jeypore offered a lakh and-a-half for bridging the Kolab and Indravati rivers. The matter having been reported to Government was referred to the Public Works Department for the necessary action. It is still pending with them—*vide* G.O., No. 1899, Judicial, dated 5th December 1898. It is to be hoped that the Maharaja's spirited and generous offer will be utilized without delay.

34. *Sanitation—Statement No. XI.*—No establishments for the conservancy of the outlying stations have been entertained from Provincial funds since the passing of G.O., No. 690, Financial, dated 14th October 1896. The Maharaja of Jeypore and the heads of Nowrangapur estate are maintaining conservancy establishments at Gunupur, Jeypore and Nowrangapur.

35. Statement No. XII gives details of the abkári revenue during the year. The Gunupur farm has been leased to the former lessees Messrs. Ripley & Co. at an enhanced rental of Rs. 60,000—*vide* G.O., No. 24, Revenue, dated 24th January 1898. Of the total demand, Rs. 57,400 were collected during the year and the balance subsequently. A sum of Rs. 3,408 outstanding at the beginning of the year was collected during the year. The abkári revenue of the Agency tracts, other than the Gunupur farm referred to above and 30 Agency villages to which Act I of 1886 was extended, was managed under the amani system, each shop being leased out separately for a lump sum. The demand of the amani taluks amounted to Rs. 74,497 against Rs. 71,162–4–0 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,335 which occurred chiefly in the taluks

of Pottangi, Koraput and Nowrangapur. In the first two taluks it was due to the transfer of the shops to more suitable localities and in the third to brisk competition. The whole of the demand, except Rs. 54, was collected during the year. The balance has been subsequently collected. Of the sum of Rs. 4,957 outstanding at the beginning of the year, Rs. 1,366 were collected and the balance of Rs. 3,591 written off the accounts as irrecoverable—*vide* G.Os., Mis. No. 137, dated 9th January 1899, and Mis. No. 1544, dated 26th April 1899.

36. *Opium—Statement No. XIII.*—The monopoly of the supply of opium to the Agency tracts was, as usual, let out on tender, the rental being Rs. 20,125 against Rs. 19,511 in the previous year to Setu Asuram Sadasook Bhattad Sowcar on condition of his selling the drug to licensed vendors at 3 tolas a rupee and of opening depots for the purpose of supply at places fixed by the Collector. Under G.O., No. 493, Revenue, dated 20th July 1888, shops were sold by auction in places where the consumption exceeded 3,000 tolas per annum, and where it varied between 1,000 and 3,000 tolas licenses were issued on payment of fixed fees. Free licenses were also issued for shops in which the consumption was below 1,000 tolas per annum. Ninety-three licenses were issued during the year under report against 97 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the closure of three shops in the Padwa taluk and one in the Víravilli taluk. The demand of the shops sold and assigned on fixed fees was Rs. 21,495 against Rs. 22,253 in the previous year, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 758. The decrease occurred principally in the taluks of Jeypore, Koraput and Golgonda and was due to reckless bidding, resulting in loss. The total demand of the year on account of both the supply and vend monopolies was Rs. 41,620 against Rs. 41,764 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 40,869 were collected within the close of the year and Rs. 700 subsequently. The balance of Rs. 91 is irrecoverable and will be recommended to be written off the accounts. A sum of Rs. 981 outstanding at the beginning of the year was also collected during the year.

37. The total quantity consumed during the year amounted to 7,762 lb. against 7,712 lb. in the previous year, showing an increase of 50 lb. The consumption increased in all the taluks except Párvatípuram, Srungavarapukota, Pottangi and Víravilli. The increase and decrease in the Padwa and Víravilli taluks are due to the people in the latter taluk resorting to the shops in the former. The variations in other taluks are small and call for no remarks. The Agency opium supply monopolist sold opium to the shopkeepers at 3 tolas a rupee and the latter retailed it to consumers at $2\frac{1}{2}$ tolas per rupee.

38. *Statement No. XIV.*—This statement gives details of all sources of revenue. The figures entered under sub-head 1 of Land Revenue represent the peishcush and Kotpad tribute payable by the Jeypore estate, and those under sub-heads 2 and 3 represent the revenue derived from the hill muttas and other Agency villages in the Golgonda and Palkonda taluks and that from the lands within the Koraput cantonment. The opening balances now adopted under these heads are those fixed after the jamabandi.

39. *Statement No. XV.*—Sixty persons were killed by wild beasts during the year against 78 in the previous year. There was a small increase in the number of tigers and panthers killed and a small decrease in the number of bears. The amount paid as rewards amounted to Rs. 4,884-8-0 against Rs. 4,782 in the previous year. The number of persons killed decreased and the number of cattle killed increased, but the latter is very inaccurate.

40. *Forests.*—The forests of the Jeypore and Vizianagram estates are being worked under the Forest Act and the rules framed thereunder. The revised rules for the Jeypore forests, submitted to Government with my letter, R.C. No. 840, dated 3rd April 1898, through Board, have not yet been sanctioned. There was no trouble of importance in the Vizianagram forests.

41. The eight elephants attached to this Agency are in good condition, but one of them is too old for much work. I have not yet succeeded in finding an animal to replace her.

Enclosures.

From J. M. TURING, Esq., Senior Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam district, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Camp, Gunupur, 7th June 1899, Dis. No. 80—Agency.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Agency tracts in this division for 1898-99. The usual statements are enclosed.

2. The year was an uneventful one in all respects. There was no disturbance or symptom of disturbance throughout.

3. *Statement No. I—Changes in the Administrative Staff.*—Mr. Lys was in charge of the division during the year under report except during May and June and eleven days in April, during which Mr. Heaney acted for Mr. Lys, and the first five days of July during which the Agent (Mr. Horne) was in charge.

4. *Statement No. II—Tours.*—The number of days spent in Agency tours was 87, which was less than the minimum of ninety days by three days. The touring is short by too little to call for an explanation. The two principal tours were—

(1) through Rayaghada to Bissemkatak and back through Durgi and Gunupur.

(2) with the Agent to Gunupur and Pottasinghi where a bhet was held. At Pottasinghi Mr. Lys separated from the Agent and went on alone to Gudari, Siriguda, Bijapur, Chandrapur, Rayabijji, Dungusurada, Thutraguda, Jagadalpore and back through Bissemkatak and Rayaghada.

5. *Statement No. III—Rainfall.*—The rainfall during the year under report was scanty, being from 25 to 30 per cent. below the average in all three taluks. There was a partial failure of crops in consequence all over the Agency portion of this division.

6. *Statement No. IV—Vital Statistics.*—No death and birth registers are kept in the Agency. There was no cholera. Small-pox appeared here and there but not in an epidemic form.

7. *Statement No. V—Criminal Justice.*—The number of cases instituted during the year decreased by 113 as compared with the previous year. A decrease appears on the file of every court except Sálúru, but is chiefly noticeable in Bissemkatak. Bissemkatak shows a decrease of 63, the number of cases filed in that court being little more than half the number shown in last year's return. In the Bissemkatak taluk the decrease was mainly due to the fact that an acting incumbent with third-class powers held the Taluk Magistrate's post from 3rd September 1898 to 2nd March 1899, a period of six months. During this period the second-class cases of Bissemkatak were tried by the Gunupur Taluk Magistrate. His file would otherwise show a large instead of a small decrease. The smaller number of cases generally is attributed to the decrease in crimes of dishonesty, especially cattle theft, due to the more favourable character of the season. The increase in the number of cases and appeals received in my court is insignificant.

Police.—There were no complaints of extortion against the Police during the year.

8. *Statement No. VI—Civil Justice.*—The number of suits instituted decreased from 321 in 1897-98 to 271 in the year under report, nearly the whole decrease occurring in Gunupur. There is a marked improvement in the pendency of cases in the Gunupur Munsif's court. The Munsif shows 58 fewer cases pending at the end of the year under report than at the end of 1897-98. Forty-five fewer cases were instituted and thirteen more disposed of than in the previous year. The decrease in litigation in Gunupur taluk, I attribute to the sowcars in Gunupur having either recovered by suit during 1897-98 the sums advanced during the distress of 1896-97, or realized that it was useless to sue for them.

9. *Statement No. VII—Hospitals.*—There was an increase in the number of both in and out patients treated in the hospitals at Gunupur and Rayaghada. The decrease in the number of persons treated in the Bissemkatak hospital was due to the closure of the hospital during three months of the year owing to the absence of the hospital assistant on sick leave.

10. *Statement No. VIII—Vaccination.*—The total number of cases vaccinated was 10,927, of which 10,424 proved successful, the corresponding figures for the last year

being 7,590 and 7,129, respectively. The percentage of successful cases to those vaccinated was 95·3 against 93·9 in the previous year. The figures show an improvement on last year's results.

11. *Statement No. IX—Education.*—There were 87 schools at the close of the year as against 96 in the previous year. There is an increase of eleven in the number of schools under departmental inspection. Those schools appeared in last year's return as indigenous schools. In addition to these, nine indigenous schools were closed. The return therefore shows a decrease of twenty in the number of indigenous schools and a decrease of nine in the total number of schools of all descriptions. The same cause accounts for the decrease in the number of pupils including those belonging to the aboriginal tribes. The Superintendent of Hill schools cannot account for the closing of these nine indigenous schools beyond stating that it was in no way due to any departmental action. These schools are not controlled in any way. The Gunupur school showed good results in the year under report.

12. *Statement No. X—Public Works.*—The final allotment for works in this division for the year under report was Rs. 19,734–8–4, of which Rs. 18,069–8–4 was spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,665 at the end of the year. This amount consists of two items—(1) Rs. 1,662, the unexpended balance of the allotment for the extension of the Rayaghada Deputy Tahsildar's office building, (2) Rs. 3, the amount transferred from the Agency reserve for the pay of the watcher of the prisoner's rest-house at Sunki, not paid before the close of the official year. The failure to expend the sum of Rs. 1,662 was due to inferior materials having been first provided by the contractor, which had to be replaced at the cost of considerable delay.

New Works—Communications.—The only work under this head was the Rayaghada-Komatlapeta road with an allotment of Rs. 3,085–4–4, the whole of which was spent.

New Works—Buildings.—The extension to the Deputy Tahsildar's building at Rayaghada, which was the only work under this head, had an allotment of Rs. 2,162; but the contractor could not finish it for reasons noted above. He was paid only Rs. 500 for the cost of materials stacked.

Repairs—Communications.—Rs. 12,320 were spent on the maintenance of roads in the year. They are all generally reported to be in fair condition. The Kurapam-Gunupur road, the only one I have seen personally, is in very fair order.

Repairs—Buildings.—Rs. 2,043 were spent on repairs to rest-houses, the Deputy Tahsildar's office buildings and hospitals at Rayaghada, Gunupur and Bissemkatak.

13. *Statement No. XI—Sanitation.*—There were no sanitary establishments maintained at Government cost. The conservancy establishment at Gunupur was maintained by contributions made by the townspeople and the Maharaja of Jeypore in equal shares.

14. *Statement No. XII—Abkári.*—The Agency portion of this division with the exception of the Sálúru Agency was leased to Messrs. Ripley & Co. as usual. The Sálúru portion was under the amani system. The whole of the Gunupur farm consisting of Gunupur, Bissemkatak and Rayaghada taluks and the Agency portions of Palakonda and Párvatípuram taluks was leased out for Rs. 60,000. It is not possible to apportion the amount of the demand relating to that part of the farm included in this division. The demand of the amani portion amounted to Rs. 5,112 against Rs. 8,645 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the caution with which bids were made at the auction owing to the heavy losses sustained by renters in the previous year, when the shops through reckless bidding went for sums above their value. Of the current demand of Rs. 5,112, Rs. 5,057–12–0 were collected within the year leaving a balance of Rs. 54–4–0 at the end. Of Rupees 4,950, the arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year, Rs. 1,356–6–0, were collected, Rs. 3,283–12–0 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 309–4–0. The comparative ease with which collections were made (over 98 per cent. of the current demand having been collected, as compared with less than 45 per cent. in the previous year) shows that the present prices approximate more nearly to the true value of the shops.

15. *Statement No. XIII—Opium.*—The Agency farm was leased out to a renter from whom the shopkeepers, nine in number, purchase the drug at three tolas per rupee and retailed it to people at $2\frac{1}{2}$ tolas per rupee. Of the nine shops five were sold by auction and four let out on fixed fees. The consumption of the drug was on the whole greater in the year under report than in the preceding year.

16. *Statement No. XIV—Miscellaneous Revenue.*—No remarks.

17. *Statement No. XV—Wild Animals.*—During the year under report one full grown tiger, forty-three panthers and six bears were killed. Rs. 866 were spent on rewards. Four people and forty-four animals were killed by wild animals against three and thirty-two last year.

18. *Elephant.*—The one elephant allotted to this office is in good condition.

From G. F. PADDISON, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam district, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam district, dated Gangaraj Madugal, 29th May 1899.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of this division for the official year 1898–99.

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

3. *Statement No. I.*—Mr. L. T. Harris was in charge of the division from the beginning of the year until 12th July and from 18th October 1898 till 28th March 1899 when he handed over charge to me. During his absence on privilege leave Mr. J. S. Heaney was in charge of the division from 13th July to 17th October 1898.

4. *Statement No. II.*—As I was only in charge of the division for three days during the year, I have thought it better to insert Mr. Harris' account of his tours in his own words as follows:—

"At the commencement of the year I was in camp with the boundary Commissioners on the borders of the Central Provinces, and from there marched to Raighar, thence along the road as far as Pappadahandi, where I made a detour through Dukkaguda, Tentulikunti, Jagannadhapur, and Singapur to Koraput. This was an uneventful tour—agricultural employment having ceased and the mohwa harvest being over, the Porja population had commenced their chaitra debauch and though somewhat noisy caused little diversion, official or otherwise.

"(2) After spending a few days at Koraput I went along the Public Works Department road to Pottanghi where I inspected the sub-jail, sub-treasury, taluk office and school. My next camps were Dhamku, Borabanda, Dudairy and Turiakhond villages to the north of Pottanghi.

"These Khonds were in a very contented frame of mind and were raising quite a considerable amount of second-crop paddy at the foot of the Turia and Dudairy hills from which there is a constant supply of water. I spent a few days in camp on the Dudairy hill, at a height of nearly 5,000 feet; there is a very good spring at about that height, and the camp is a very pleasant one, though life in tents at the season of the mango showers is rather precarious, for there is no shelter of any kind, and some storms of considerable severity were experienced. I drank the water from the spring above mentioned with no apparent evil effects; the height should warrant the absence of malaria. Returning to Pottanghi early in May, I went across country *viâ* Sembai and Singram to meet the Agent at Anantagiri. Marching thence to Janamguda we inspected Turner's trace over the Galikonda ghât, a subject which has been separately dealt with. From Janamguda we marched to Padwa and thence made a tour into the very interior of Hill Madugal, visiting Kilakada, Machipuram, Onobong, Yendrika and Paderu, from which we marched to Gangaraj Madugal. The object of this tour—enquiry into the unsettled state of affairs in Hill Madugal—has been already dealt with. As far as can as yet be gathered the Agent's warning, and the effect of making the Diwan risk his safety and comfort by a visit to the 'hill places' where the water 'does not suit' have produced a much quieter state of affairs in that quarter; complaints have been much less frequent of late.

"From Gangaraj we marched to Korkapalli, a very wild spot, and thence to Lotagedda, where the Agent left me and went to the Gudem hills. I then marched to Korukonda and on, *viâ* Janwai, to Kondakamberu which I reached on the 13th June; this was a very difficult march, the track being bad and very hilly and the monsoon had just burst. A halt was made at Kondakamberu and then I spent a few days at Godugurai and Munustur, after which I travelled to Malkanagiri along the road which was in fair order. Inspecting the various offices at Malkanagiri, I proceeded along the road to Mote. Nothing of interest occurred in Malkanagiri taluk. I found the Sub-Magistrate considerably the worse for fever, and advised him to take medical leave, but he preferred not to do so—the fever killed him five months later. It will be a very good thing for this part of the division when money is found for the hospital. I had a long talk with the Maharaja's Amin, Donapati Jangam, and he gave a satisfactory account of the country; the scarcity of 1896–97 had certainly left no ill-effects here. At Mote I saw Rozakhan, the Pathan merchant, and had a talk with him; his only grievance seemed to be the distance of Mote from Jeypore, which inconvenienced him in prosecuting his claims before the Agency Munsif (there being none at that time at Malkanagiri); I recommended him to minimise the inconvenience by curtailing his litigation, the distance being a constant quantity. Leaving Mote in an ordinary cargo boat on the morning of July 7th, I reached Rajahmundry on the 8th evening and Waltair by train next day; this is an excessively convenient way of getting out of the division, Mote being otherwise a most inaccessible spot.

"On the 12th idem I handed over charge to Mr. Heaney, and went away on three months' leave during which time the office remained in Waltair, 'and nothing of importance occurred.' On my return in October I received what at first seemed alarming reports from Jeypore taluk, and hurried up to the scene in company with Mr. Pelly, the newly-appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police. We proceeded to Borigumma and Singapur direct and found that there was no immediate cause for apprehension. The leading Porjas of the villages near Singapur, and between that and Borigumma, being unable to submit any longer to the constant thieving of the Dombs had assembled to discuss the best means of getting rid of them. With a forbearance that almost does them credit, they determined only to destroy the Domb houses, and so assembling a body of from 100 to 150 followers, they went the round of the selected villages and quietly pulled the houses down—no violence was used, no fire applied, and no property taken. The ring-leaders were arrested and brought before me. Of 30 charged, 26 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. It is impossible not to sympathise with these Porjas, and almost equally impossible to assist them. The Dombs are responsible for almost all the petty crime in the division. Weaving and petty trade are their nominal means of livelihood, and are supplemented by acts of self-help which usually fall under sections 457 and 380, Indian Penal Code. They are so very widely distributed that they are very hard to watch.

"From Singapur we returned to Koraput. The Agent paid a short visit to Koraput a week later, and I accompanied him to Jeypore, where the usual courtesies were exchanged with the Maharaja. Nothing of import occurred. 'After the departure of the Agent I made a short tour in Koraput taluk, camping at Malkanagiri, Lolla, Dasamatpur, Kaliajolla, Latchimpur, Kakkirigumma and Mattalput.' 'The main object of this tour was to inspect the Sembliguda-Latchimpur road, which is to be made passable for bandy traffic by the end of the current year.' In February 1898 last, I gave orders as to the trace between Latchimpur and Kakkirigumma, and the work on this section was now almost complete.

"From the Sembliguda side some eight miles had been made, though more work was needed at the nullas. I spent four days at Mattalput and gave final orders for the completion of the road; it should be passable by the middle or end of March.

"After halting one day at Koraput I went to Ketchala and thence to Petta to see the Petta ghât. Much of the old work still remains, and it should be a matter of very little difficulty to complete the connection of Padwa with Jeypore.

"From Petta, I marched to join the Mote road at Pujariput, and from there went to Boipariguda, where I was joined by Mr. Pelly. Information having reached us that a family of tigers were causing great trouble in the neighbourhood of the

Govindapalle ghât and between there and Kotnapalli we arranged to tour in that direction. We were fortunate enough to shoot one each, but the most troublesome of the party—a tigress who had lately taken to man-eating—escaped us. She killed twice within a week quite near camp, but did not return to the kill, nor could she be found by beating; it may be necessary to offer a reward for her unless she is killed soon.

"The Govindapalli ghât was in very fair order, though some large rocks wanted removing. I experimented on some of these by burning and found that process quite satisfactory, particularly from an economical standpoint, as the wood, the price of which would be prohibitive in many parts, cost nothing. After staying a fortnight in that neighbourhood, I returned to Koraput for Christmas.

"On January 6th, I started for my Nowrangapur tour, but was called back to Jeypore from Borigumma to enquire into the matter of the attack on the Maharani. From Jeypore I marched straight through to Nowrangapur, where the various offices, &c., were examined, and thence up the Central Provinces road as far as Omarkote. At Dabugam I saw the forest ranger and he told me that the ryots were now giving him no trouble in the matter of forest rules and that they seemed to understand them. This was satisfactory news and was substantiated by my own enquiries—twelve months earlier things were not so settled. From Omerkote I turned off the road and went through Jhorigam down into Panabeda country, which is some 1,000 feet lower than the rest of the Nowrangapur taluk. It is to all intents and purposes Kalahandi country, the people being either Gonds or Central Province traders with their attendant Brinjaris. Trade from this part goes almost entirely towards the north and west (Central Provinces) and consists almost entirely of lac, gallnuts and other jungle produce. Both here and in the Omerkote, Jhorigam and Raighar country I was forcibly struck by the number of cattle about the villages, and on enquiry learnt that they were mostly used as pack-bullocks; many villages also were mainly occupied by Brinjaris. Further enquiry into both these facts has shown me that the Brinjari gangs, which one meets so frequently, with their herds of pack-bullocks (sometimes upwards of 1,000 head) on the road between Sálúru and the north-west of Nowrangapur taluk, do not come from the interior of the Central Provinces as has heretofore been believed; they are settled about our north and north-west boundary in Nowrangapur taluk with their sowcars and carry grain to Sálúru whence they bring back salt. Since noticing this I have questioned all those I have met, and have found none who trade from beyond our border. This seems a point of some importance just now for it considerably lessens the possibility of plague being introduced from the Central Provinces; there is practically no direct trade with Sálúru through this division from the Central Provinces. After spending a fortnight in Panabeda I returned to Jhorigam and thence marched through Medana, Deobund, Maidalpore and Pappadahandi to Nowrangapur. From there I went out to Kodinga and on to Kotpad where I inspected the road to the Bastar boundary, and that constructed to meet it from Jagdalpore; this has been separately reported on. My next march was to Borigumma and thence to Jeypore and on to Koraput which I reached on March 14th after an absence of nine weeks. The roads in Jeypore taluk were the same as usual; they get enormously heavy traffic in the dry season and no more can be expected of them until metalling is completed—the unmetalled lowlying portions are slush in the rains and dust at other seasons. This year however considerable progress should be made, for the allotment on this system is much increased; there are 110 miles of road in the taluk, and fully 30 miles of that is lowlying. Jeypore-Borigumma (14) and Borigumma-Kotpad (18) are of course first in importance. It was my intention to visit the Latchimpur roads and Nandapur bridle-path before the end of the year, but orders of transfer have prevented that. The road to Latchimpur (25 miles of new road) has been completed during the year though much finishing is of course required.

"On 23rd I left Koraput for Waltair *viâ* Pottanghi. During the year 220 days were spent in camp in Agency, and the marches covered about 1,300 miles; all the important places in the division have been visited."

Statement No. III Season and Rainfall.—The season was on the whole satisfactory and the condition of the people was good as well as that of cattle.

Statement No. III shows the details of rainfall.—This was less than last year in all the taluks except Malkanagiri which showed a decrease of 4·58 inches.

Wet crops yielded well, but there was a slight failure of dry crops and the prices were normal.

Statement IV.—Vital statistics are not available in this Agency, but small-pox was prevalent in parts of Koraput taluk.

Statement No. V.—Mr. L. J. Lindsay was the Superintendent of Police, Jeypore district, throughout the year.

Mr. L. E. Walker was the Assistant Superintendent from 1st April 1898 to 5th July 1898, when he died. The post was vacant till Mr. C. B. N. Pelly joined on 25th October 1898.

Extortion cases still continue, especially in Padwa and Pottanghi taluks, and they are still rarely proved. But owing to the timidity of the hillmen in coming forward to give evidence, this is no very good reason for assuming that the charges are not well founded.

Law and Justice.—The total number of cases filed in my Court and in those of the Taluk Magistrates was 950 against 1,108 of last year—

	1898-99.	1897-98.
(1) Special Assistant Agent's Court	61	57
(2) Padwa	85	111
(3) Jeypore	240	329
(4) Koraput	164	157
(5) Nowrangapur	318	319
(6) Pottanghi	40	68
(7) Malkanagiri	42	67
Total ..	950	1,108

There was a decrease of 158 in the number of cases which is satisfactory. This may be attributed to the increase of cases during the last two years owing to high prices: this is applicable chiefly to Jeypore taluk. The Second-class Magistrate of this taluk was also on leave for a month nearly. The decrease in the Pottanghi and Malkanagiri taluks is due to the absence of a Second-class Magistrate from Pottanghi for a considerable period and from Malkanagiri throughout the year. The Magistrate who worked in the latter taluk had only third-class powers.

Padwa Taluk Magistrate says that the number increased last year owing to the production of all criminal cases of Nandapur station (Pottanghi taluk) before his court for five months, but only second-class cases of that station were produced for some time during the year under report; hence the decrease.

The decrease in the number of persons is proportionate to the number of cases. The decrease in the number of appeals is trifling.

Statement No. VI.—The decrease in the number of civil suits was twelve on the whole. The increase of 37 cases in Koraput taluk may be explained as follows: There was no Agency Munsif at Koraput except for a short period during last year, but the Deputy Tahsildar had civil powers throughout the year under report; hence the increase in the taluk. The increase in the number of appeals instituted was six. It is very small in number, but it is treble the figure of last year, however most of the appeals were dismissed.

One Agency vakil was suspended for six months and one was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 in addition to imprisonment till the rising of the court for criminal breach of trust in respect of decree amount.

Statement No. VII.—There are three hospitals in the division. The one at Koraput is under the control of the Superintendent of Police, Jeypore district. The hospitals at Jeypore and Nowrangapur worked throughout the year. Statement No. VII, showing the various particulars of these hospitals, has been forwarded through the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Vizagapatam, as requested.

Statement No. VIII.—Particulars of vaccination were given in a detailed report.

The Deputy Inspector worked and travelled well, and the general vaccination work of the year was good. There was sometimes a little difficulty in getting a

punctual supply of lymph to the more remote taluks in the hot weather. The total number of cases vaccinated during the year was 13,948, including 375 vaccinated by medical officers, against 11,531 (119 vaccinated by medical officers) of last year.

The increase was, therefore, 2,417 on the whole. The number of successful cases was 10,894 against 10,481 of the last year. The total cost of establishment was Rs. 3,846-14-0 against Rs. 3,118-5-3 of last year. The increase is due to the prompt payment of pay and travelling allowances to vaccinators in order to encourage them and to the fact that work being better there were fewer fines.

The average cost of each successful case was As. 5-11.

One vaccinator was dismissed for misconduct and the pay of the vaccinators, whose work was short of the minimum number, was cut off proportionately.

No cholera was reported, but small-pox was prevalent in some parts of the Koraput taluk. The vaccination work was satisfactory.

Statement No. IX.—Full particulars on education were reported separately. Statement No. IX giving the necessary information has been forwarded through the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ganjám-Vizagapatam Division; there was no change in the number of existing result system schools—28 in all—including the only Lower Secondary School at Jeypore. This school was examined by M.R.Ry. G. V. Subbarayudu Sastri Garu, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ganjám-Vizagapatam Division, and the results were fair. The headmaster, a trained Matriculate, was confirmed, as the lien allowed to V. L. Narasingarao had expired.

The permanent First Assistant Master, V. Jaggaraj, was confirmed in the post of the Superintendent of Schools, Jeypore Hill range, in which he had been acting.

The acting first assistant, who was sent to Rajahmundry for training, put in his resignation.

A qualified candidate will be appointed shortly, and applications are being invited.

The examination for results grants was conducted partly by M.R.Ry. S. Sadasiva Rao Pantulu Garu, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Anakápalle Range, and partly by the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ganjám-Vizagapatam Division.

The results were on the whole not very satisfactory. The number of pupils showed a slight decrease, the Hill Schools Superintendent states that this was due to two reasons—the prevalence of small-pox in some parts of the division and the fact that many of the schools were closed for two months in the rains to allow of the master being trained at Jeypore. I am of opinion that a more potent reason was the irregularity of the Hill Schools Superintendent's inspection. He has been warned accordingly.

	Rs.
Petty construction and repairs	454
Furniture	221
Prize allowance	84
Library allowance	28
Books and slates to aboriginal boys ..	84

The amounts noted in the margin were spent under the appropriate heads. Fifteen of the schools were inspected by my predecessor, and the Deputy Tahsildars paid frequent visits to the schools in their taluks.

Statement No. X.—The original allotment was Rs. 33,040 and a further sum of Rs. 1,453-3-1 was also sanctioned. The total amount of Rs. 34,493-3-1 was duly spent.

New Works—Roads.—

(1) Koraput-Lakshmipore road.
(2) Padwa-Paderu.
(3) Sembliguda-Lakshmipore.
(4) Galikonda Ghât.
(5) Ranigedda-Jagannadhapore.
(6) Jeypore-Borigumma.
(7) Borigumma-Kotpad.
(8) Kotpad-Bastar.
(9) Petta Ghât.

Nos. (1) and (3) have been inspected by me. No. (3) is passable for carts till it joins No. (1) at Kakkirigumma.

Nos. (2), (4) and (5) have been abandoned. No. (4) was given up as requiring too much professional skill and too constant supervision for the subordinates under

my control. No. (6) was metalled for 3½ furlongs. No. (7)—the low parts of this road were raised. No. (8)—the allotment sanctioned under new work was spent in constructing plank bridges, &c. No. (9)—about 9 miles of the new portion was made.

Buildings.—At Kodinga, Kilagada and Matchipur new rest-houses are reported to have been completed.

Repairs.—The necessary repairs were executed to the roads mentioned under "Repairs—Communications" in statement No. X and to all buildings, including the Deputy Tahsildar's and gumasta's quarters at Padwa. They are all in good condition.

Statement No. XI—Sanitation.—Nothing was sanctioned for improvement under this head.

Special Funds.—The only special fund in the division is Pound fund. The number of pounds was 27, and the total amount of receipts and expenditure were Rs. 484–15–6 and Rs. 431–11–0, respectively. The saving was, therefore, Rs. 53–4–6, but Rs. 199 were spent for repairing the pounds. Two persons concerned in a case were each sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20, with fifteen days' imprisonment in default, under section 24 of the Cattle Trespass Act.

Statement No. XII.—All the six taluks in the division were under the direct management of Government. There was an increase of Rs. 7,296–3–4, and the decrease in the number of shops was 56. The establishment sanctioned for collection purposes consists of one clerk on Rs. 15 and fourteen peons on Rs. 5 each. Sixteen persons concerned in twelve cases, under Act III of 1864, were convicted.

A retail license to sell foreign liquors at Koraput was granted, and the fee of Rs. 50 was reported to have been duly collected.

Statement No. XIII.—The exclusive privilege of supply of opium to vendors was leased out to the usual monopolist who sold at 3 tolas per rupee and the vendors retailed at 2½ tolas.

The number of shops sold by auction was 61 with a demand of Rs. 18,644, and that of those let on fixed fee was two with a demand of Rs. 60. The total demand was reported to have been collected with the exception of Rs. 91. This was the uncollected balance of Malkanagiri taluk. As the original licensee was reported to have become a pauper, this was recommended to be written off the accounts in the return of irrecoverable arrears of excise revenue for the quarter ending 31st March 1899.

Of the eight persons concerned in eight cases under the Act, four were convicted and sentenced, two discharged and two acquitted.

Statement No. XIV.—The amount of Rs. 10,400 was paid in monthly instalments during the year by the Maharaja into the local sub-treasury on account of peishcush for fasli 1308.

Item 2 under Land Revenue was the cist of Government land at Koraput leased out for cultivation purposes.

Statement No. XV.—No rewards were given for man-eaters being destroyed. But Mr. Harris gives an account in his tour statement of a reported man-eater near Govindapalli. It stopped killing after a time. There was a decrease of 28 in the number of human beings killed by wild animals.

Elephants.—The three elephants attached to my establishment worked well throughout the year. They are now in good condition. Feeding charges, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,260–7–9.

Taluk Establishment.—All the taluk offices were inspected by my predecessor.

A statement showing changes in the personnel of the taluk officers is enclosed.

From R. B. WOOD, Esq., Head Assistant Agent, Narasapatam, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated 26th May 1899, Perl. Dis. No. 96.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Agency tracts of my division for the official year 1898–99. The statements prescribed in G.O., No. 648, dated 1st April 1892, are herewith submitted with the exception of No. XIV

which has not yet been received from the Tahsildar of Golgonda as the jamabandi of the taluk is not yet finished, and statements Nos. VIII and IX which have already been submitted with the reports concerned. Statement No. XIV will be sent as soon as it is received.

2. *Tours.*—The Agency of this division consists of the Gudem Hills and the tracts adjoining Gódávari situated in the Golgonda taluk and the Madgole Hills in the Víravilli taluk. I have been in charge of the division during the whole year and have toured in the Agency for 49 days, seven days more than the prescribed period. The places visited by me during the tours are noted in the map supplied by you which is sent herewith.

3. *Season and Rainfall.*—During the year under report there was good rain throughout the Agency, except in the Koyyur Mutta, where the paddy crop failed to some extent in a few villages and a remission of Rs. 150 was granted. In the other parts of the Agency the crops yielded well.

4. *Criminal Justice.*—The total number of cases filed in the Court and in the Taluk Magistrates' Courts was 77 against 91 in the preceding year. Two cases were pending on 31st March last—one before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate's Court and the other before the Tahsildar-Magistrate's Court, Golgonda. There were no important cases which need any special mention here.

5. *Civil Justice.*—In the year under report there were no original suits filed in the Head Assistant Agent's Court. Out of the six appeals, including the one pending at the end of the previous year, four were disposed of before the close of the official year and one subsequently. The remaining appeal is pending judgment. The total number of suits filed in the Golgonda Munsif's Court was 15 against 22 in the previous year. Out of 22 suits, including the seven suits pending at the end of the preceding year, fourteen were disposed of in the year, leaving eight suits pending at the close of the year. Of these eight suits, seven have since been disposed of and the remaining one will be disposed of shortly.

6. *Hospitals.*—There are no hospitals in this division. No hospital assistant has been attached to this office throughout the year.

7. *Vaccination.*—
8. *Education.*— } Separate reports on these subjects have been submitted.

9. *Agency Works.*—No grant was sanctioned to this division under original works. The amount of Rs. 3,759 allotted to this division for repairs was fully spent within the year. The unspent balance of Rs. 350 from Lammasingi Ghât road was transferred to the Minamalur and Koyyur ghâts under Agent's Proceedings, Dis. No. 229, dated 8th March 1899. The roads, tracks above ghâts and the bungalows are in good order.

10. *Sanitation.*—No allotment was sanctioned for this division under this head and none is required. The Agency villages compare very favourably with those in the plains in point of cleanliness.

11. *Abkári.*—The amani system continues in both Golgonda and Víravilli taluks. Fifteen shops were opened in the year under report as in the previous year. The rentals in the year amounted to Rs. 1,289 against Rs. 1,725 in the preceding year, showing a net decrease of Rs. 436. This was due to the fall of profits during the previous year owing to the famine. The whole demand was collected and credited to the treasury within the official year. The liquor was manufactured from rice and sold by the shop-keepers. No complaints were received against any of the shop-keepers. The Abkári Act I of 1886 has been extended to 26 low Agency villages in the Golgonda taluk under notification No. 360, published on page 971 of the *Fort St. George Gazette* dated 3rd August 1897, and to Jinabadu in the Víravilli Agency under notification No. 81, dated 15th February 1899, published at page 200 of the *Fort St. George Gazette* dated 21st February 1899. There were three cases filed against three persons under the Abkári Act and the result has already been reported in this office report, Periodical No. 74, dated 22nd April 1899.

12. *Opium.*—The privilege of supplying opium during the year under report was leased out to Satu Asuram Sadasuk Bhattad Sahukar who opened two depots—one

at Narsapatam and the other at Paderu—for the supply of opium to the several Agency shops in the Golgonda and Víravilli Agencies, respectively. Sixteen shops were opened in the year against seventeen shops in the previous year, the shop at Vanampalli in the Víravilli taluk having been closed. The shop at Korukonda, in the Golgonda taluk, was transferred to Janaba. Out of the sixteen shops opened, seven were given on fixed fees and the remaining shops were sold by public auction. The total rental realized in the year was Rs. 1,341 against Rs. 1,782 in the previous year. This shows a decrease of Rs. 441 (Rs. 311 in Golgonda and Rs. 130 in Víravilli) which is due to the loss sustained by the shop-keepers of the preceding year owing to the famine. The drug was purchased at 3 tolas a rupee by the shop-keepers and sold to the public at 2½ tolas. No complaints were received either in respect of the quality of the drug or against the shop-keepers. The total rental of both the taluks was collected in the year.

13. *Muttas.*—There are ten muttas in the Golgonda taluk as noted in the margin: the first four have been resumed and the fifth is being managed by the Government on behalf of the minor muttadar. The remaining five muttas are being enjoyed by the muttadars concerned, paying the usual kattubadi to the Government. The salaries of the village establishments at Lammasingi and Kondasanta were raised under G.Os., No. 155, dated 26th January 1898, and No. 966, dated 22nd June 1898, with effect from fasli 1307. M. Azíz-ud-dín Sáhib was confirmed as Agency Revenue Inspector under Agent's Proceedings, Dis. No. 2920–98, and has been working fairly well, though he is beginning to feel the effects of more or less continuous fever.

(1) Chittempadu.
(2) Koyyuru.
(3) Lotugedda.
(4) Lammasingi Patavidhi.
(5) Gudem Kottavidhi.
(6) Antada.
(7) Makaram.
(8) Gudem Patavidhi.
(9) Dharakonda.
(10) Lammasingi Kottavidhi.

14. *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—No information has yet been received from the Tahsildar of Golgonda regarding this item. It will be submitted on receipt.

15. *Wild Animals.*—The number of wild animals killed was 31 against 31 in the preceding year, and consisted of seven tigers, 22 cheetahs and two bears. A man-eater infested Lammasingi for sometime, where it killed two children—one almost in the school compound, and the school was practically deserted for sometime in consequence. Finally it seized a man in Davunur by his head and dragged him off, despite the resistance of the man's wife, who tried to pull him away by his feet. The same afternoon he was killed. Another man-eater has since appeared and is reported to have killed four persons. Sixteen cattle are reported to have been killed by wild animals during the year, but this is much under the mark to my personal knowledge. The amount of rewards awarded was Rs. 806 against Rs. 478 in 1897–98.

16. *Public Health.*—There was rather a serious outbreak of small-pox at Dharakonda in February and January and upwards of twelve deaths. It is hoped that this will lessen the general repugnance to vaccination generally displayed by the villagers.

17. *Miscellaneous.*—At Gimili a longstanding ill-feeling between the Bhagatas and Malas resolved itself into a more direct quarrel between a Mala woman and the Madgole muttadar of Gimili, in which the former was backed up by her caste people. There were several rumours of a projected fituri, but after a thorough inquiry I am inclined to think they were started by the Mala faction for their own purposes. I have sent the Mala woman down to her old village in the plains at the foot of the hills and some of the others may also have to be moved. The Madgole Rani's management of her hill villages is unsatisfactory, and she has been the direct cause of a great deal of litigation among the hillmen by allowing mokhasa pattas to be given to men for villages which had already been granted to other families in former years and were still in their enjoyment. Her Diwan is probably chiefly responsible for this.

18. *Elephants.*—The elephant Sundara Gouri has been attached to this office during the year and is in good health.

19. *Forest Reservation.*—The draft final notification under section 16 of the Forest Act for the Dharakonda reserve near Golgonda was submitted to the Board of Revenue during the year under report. Two or three large blocks are now being taken up in the Golgonda Agency bordering on the Gódávari, and I accompanied Mr. Cox, the District Forest Officer, in his inspection of most of the proposed boundary lines. The adjoining villages are all lowland (though included in the Agency) and are thinly populated. The proposed reserved blocks leave plenty of margin to the villagers.

From Captain G. G. GIFFARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Vizagapatam, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated 16th June 1899, No. 1177-S.

I have the honour to forward the concise annual report on the Agency hospitals for the year 1893–99.

1. *Public Health.*—The public health was satisfactory. There were no deaths from cholera and small-pox during the year.

2. *Vital Statistics.*—There is no registration of births and deaths in the Agency tracts.

3. *Sanitation.*—Conservancy establishments are maintained at Gunupur and Jeypore only. The same in Nowrangapur and Rayaghada were abolished on 1st April 1897 under the orders of the Government.

4. *Vaccination.*—The following table gives the strength of the vaccination department:—

Rank.	Gunupur Range.	Jeypore Range.	Gudem Hills.	Total.
First-class Deputy Inspector ..	..	1	..	1
Second-class do.	1	..	..	1
First-class vaccinators	1	2	..	3
Second-class do.	1	3	1	5
Probationary do.	1	1	..	2
Peons	1	1	..	2
Zamindari vaccinators	..	..	..	..
Second-class do.	3	5	..	8
Probationary do.	..	2	..	2
Total ..	8	15	1	24

The subjoined comparative statement shows the work done during the past two years:—

Years.	Total.	Primary.		Re-vaccination.	
		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.
1897-98	19,631	18,025	1,170	141	31
1898-99	24,947	21,446	3,095	172	31

Nine hundred and twenty-one cases were vaccinated successfully under one year of age against 876 in 1897–98.

There has been a satisfactory increase in the work done.

Results.—The percentage of successful cases under all classes was 86·68 as compared with 92·5 in the previous year.

Inspection of the Deputy Inspectors.—The Deputy Inspectors of Gunupur, Jeypore and Vizagapatam ranges inspected 66·82, 62·62 and 21·48 against 52·95, 51·44 and 33·4, respectively, in the previous year.

The average cost of a successful case was As. ·4 against As. 4·5 in the previous year.

Medical subordinates in charge of the Agency hospitals vaccinated 119 successful cases against 176 in the previous year.

5. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—There were five hospitals at work during the year. The dispensary at Jeypore was converted into hospital during the year.

(*a*) *Nature and Sufficiency of Accommodation.*—The hospitals provide 28 beds against 22 in the previous year which is due to the conversion of the dispensary at Jeypore into a hospital, providing six beds for the treatment of in-patients. Of these fifteen are for males and thirteen for females. The accommodation was sufficient.

(*b*) *State of Repair of Buildings.*—The hospital at Jeypore must be provided with out-houses. The building requires thorough repairs.

The building at Nowrangapur is unfit to be used as a hospital. It has since been vacated and repairs have been put in hand. The building at Rayaghada is said to require retiling.

(*c*) *State of Repairs of Furniture.*—In good order.

(*d*) *Inspection.*—The Gunupur hospital was inspected during the year, and the Jeypore and Rayaghada hospitals were inspected in the latter part of the year 1897-98.

(*e*) *Amount of recoveries from patients who have been able to pay for their diets and medicines.*—Nil.

(*f*) *Number of patients treated as compared with previous year.*—The following table shows the total number of patients treated during the last two years:—.

No.	Names.	1897-98.			1898-99.		
		In.	Out.	Total.	In.	Out.	Total.
1	Nowrangapur	64	4,167	4,231	65	4,915	4,980
2	Gunupur	76	11,247	11,323	93	13,798	13,891
3	Rayaghada	158	8,210	8,368	161	9,674	9,835
4	Bissemkatak	67	5,703	5,770	36	2,542	2,578
5	Jeypore	..	9,291	9,291	40	7,816	7,856
	Total ..	365	38,618	38,983	395	38,745	39,140

The decrease at Bissemkatak among in and out patients was due to the closure of the hospital during the month of October 1898 and from 18th February to the end of March 1899.

The decrease at Jeypore among out-patients is reported by the hospital assistant as being chiefly due to the year having been a healthy one.

(*g*) *Mortality.*—Eight deaths occurred among in-patients against five in the previous year. This represents a mortality of 2·03 against 1·37 in the previous year.

(*h*) *Operations and Results.*—Two hundred and eighty-five operations were performed with no deaths during the year against 2·99 with no deaths in the previous year.

(*i*) *Establishment whether sufficient and efficient.*—The Agency hospital at Jeypore is badly in need of a cook and toty.

There were two first-class, one second-class and two third-class hospital assistants in charge of the institutions.

(*j*) *Midwives.*—Nil.

(*k*) *Dufferin's Fund Dispensaries for Women, &c.*—None.

(*l*) *General Remarks.*—The total cost was Rs. 6,474-12-5. The average cost for a patient was As. 2-8.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing changes in the Administrative staff during the year 1898-99 in the district of Vizagapatam.

Office.	Name of officer.	Period during which in charge. From	Period during which in charge. To	Whether the charge was in addition to other duty.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agent to the Governor ..	W. O. Horne, Esq. ..	1st April 1898 ..	31st March 1899.	....
2. Principal Assistant Agent	E. B. Elwin, Esq.	1st ,, ,, ..	11th May 1898.	....
		12th May ,, ..	21st ,, ,,	The Head Clerk was in charge.
	J. S. Heaney, Esq. ..	22nd ,, ,, ..	21st June ,,	....
	W. Lys, Esq	22nd June ,, ..	4th July ,,	....
	E. B. Elwin, Esq. ..	5th July ,, ..	11th March 1899.	....
	W. W. Phillips, Esq. ..	12th March 1899 ..	31st ,, 1899.	....
3. Senior Assistant Agent ..	W. Lys, Esq.	1st April 1898 ..	18th April 1898.	....
	W. O. Horne, Esq. ..	19th ,, ,, ..	20th ,, ,,	In charge of the office in addition to his duties as Agent.
	J. S. Heaney, Esq. ..	21st ,, ,, ..	30th June ,,	....
	W. O. Horne, Esq. ..	1st July ,, ..	6th July ,,	In charge of the office in addition to his duties as Agent.
	W. Lys, Esq.	7th ,, ,, ..	31st March 1899.	....
4. Special do. ..	L. T. Harris, Esq. ..	1st April ,, ..	12th July 1898.	....
	J. S. Heaney, Esq. ..	13th July ,, ..	17th October 1898.	....
	L. T. Harris, Esq. ..	18th October 1898 ..	28th March 1899.	....
	G. F. Paddison, Esq. ..	29th March 1899 ..	31st ,, ,,	....
5. Head do. ..	R. B Wood, Esq. ..	1st April 1898 ..	31st ,, ,,	....
6. Assistant Agent	M.R.Ry. R. Govindarao Naidu Garu ..	1st ,, ,, ..	15th January 1899.	....
	J. M. Turing, Esq. ..	16th January 1899 .	31st March 1899.	....

Vizagapatam,
15*th July* 1899.

(Signed) W. O. HORNE,
Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX II.

STATEMENT of tours by the Agent and his Assistants.

Name of officer.	Number of tour.	Dates for each tour. From	Dates for each tour. To	Period spent on each tour.	Locality in which tour made.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Agent to the Governor.	1	10th May 1898 ..	21st June 1898 ..	43	Srungavarapukota, Padwa and Golugonda Agency.	
	2	23rd Aug. ,, ..	3rd Sept. ,, ..	12	Golugonda Agency.	
	3	6th Nov. ,, ..	16th Nov. ,, ..	11	Jeypore, Koraput and Pottangi.	
	4	26th Jan. 1899 ..	4th Feb. 1899 ..	10	Gunupur and Palakonda.	
			Total ..	76		
2. Principal Assistant Agent.	1	11th Apr. 1898 ..	15th Apr. 1898 ..	5	Palakonda Agency.	
	2	10th Jan. 1899 ..	15th Jan. 1899 ..	6	Do.	
	3	26th ,, ,, ..	26th ,, ,, ..	1	Do.	
			Total ..	12		
3. Senior Assistant Agent.	1	28th Mar. 1898 ..	16th Apr. 1898 ..	16	Deppiguda, Gudari and Gunupur.	
	2	25th Apr. ,, ..	6th May ,, ..	12	Dudari, Turria and Pottangi.	
	3	28th July ,, ..	28th July ,, ..	1	Battivalsa Ghat.	
	4	4th Aug. ,, ..	7th Aug. ,, ..	4	Jeedipeta and Rayaghada.	
	5	21st ,, ,, ..	29th ,, ,, ..	9	Jagannadhapuram and Gunupur.	
	6	9th Oct. ,, ..	9th Oct. ,, ..	1	Battivalsa Ghat.	
	7	19th ,, ,, ..	4th Nov. ,, ..	17	Jeedipeta, Rayaghada, Tampara, Balaga, Bissemkatak, Gunupur, &c.	
	8	7th Jan. 1899 ..	7th Jan. 1899 ..	1	Alamanda.	
	9	26th ,, ,, ..	23rd Feb. ,, ..	29	Elwinpeta, Gunupur, Puttasingi, Gudari and Siriguda.	
			Total ..	90		
4. Special Assistant Agent.	1	1st Apr. 1898 ..	13th Apr. 1898 ..	13	Nowrangapur and Jeypur taluks.	
	2	17th ,, ,, ..	8th July ,, ..	83	Pottangi, Padwa and Malkanagiri taluks.	Journey to Waltair to spend monsoon.
	3	21st Oct. ,, ..	24th Oct. ,, ..	4	Pottangi and Koraput taluks.	Return to headquarters from Waltair.
	4	27th ,, ,, ..	2nd Nov. ,, ..	7	Jeypore taluk.	
	5	3rd Nov. ,, ..	3rd ,, ,, ..	1	Pottangi taluk.	
	6	11th ,, ,, ..	13th ,, ,, ..	3	Jeypore taluk.	
	7	15th ,, ,, ..	28th ,, ,, ..	14	Koraput and Pottanghi taluks.	
	8	30th ,, ,, ..	24th Dec. ,, ..	25	Koraput, Jeypur and Malkanagiri.	
	9	31st Dec. ,, ..	31st ,, ,, ..	1	Koraput.	
	10	6th Jan. 1899 ..	14th Mar. 1899 ..	68	Jeypur and Nowrangapur.	
	11	23rd Mar. ,, ..	27th ,, ,, ..	5	Pottangi.	
			Total ..	224		
5. Head Assistant Agent.	1	20th Apr. 1898 ..	20th Apr. 1898 ..	1	Viravilli Agency ..	For inspection of Jalada road.
	2	26th ,, ,, ..	26th ,, ,, ..	1	Do. ..	For inspection of Minambur ghat.
	3	8th Sep. ,, ..	16th Sep. ,, ..	9	Golugonda Agency ..	For inspection of forest reserves.
	4	21st Oct. ,, ..	28th Oct. ,, ..	8	Golugonda and Viravilli Agency.	
	5	16th Jan. 1899 ..	14th Feb. 1899 ..	30	Golugonda Agency.	
			Total ..	49		

VIZAGAPATAM,
15th July 1899.

(Signed) W. O. HORNE,
Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX III.

STATEMENT of rainfall recorded in 1898–99 and the preceding year.

Taluk or division.	Name of station.	* Average of previous years.	1897–98.	1898–99.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Gunupur	Gunupur	46·62	47·80	36·32	Average of ten years.
2. Bissemkatak	Bissemkatak	49 30	56·27	35·74	Do. eight years.
3. Rayaghada	Rayaghada	41·21	44·62	33·17	Do. ten do.
4. Pottanghi	Pottanghi	55·94	67·30	53·54	Do. ten do.
5. Koraput	Koraput	59·91	60·48	48·19	Do. ten do.
6. Nowrangapur	Nowrangapur ..	58·85	72·13	59·93	Do. ten do.
7. Jeypore	Jeypore	73·11	67 24	52·83	Do. ten do.
8. Malkanagiri	Malkanagiri	61·66	66·83	62·25	Do. ten do.
9. Padwa	Padwa	47·89	55·35	52·24	Do. ten do.
10. Chintapilli	....	..	..	..	....

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

VIZAGAPATAM,
15th July 1899.

(Signed) W. O. HORNE,
Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX V.

Statistics of Criminal Justice for the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1898–99.

Name of Court.	Trials or enquiries.																		Appeals.									
	Cases.								Persons.										Cases.					Persons.				
	Pending on 31st March 1898.	Received during the year.	Received by Commitment.	Total.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1899.	Pending on 31st March 1898.	Received during the year.	Received by commitment.	Total.	Convicted.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1899.	Pending on 31st March 1898.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1899.	Pending on 31st March 1898.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1899.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1. Agent to the Governor ..	2	..	18	20	..	20	20	..	3	..	54	57	16	1	40	57	..	..	24	24	24	..	..	35	35	35	35	..
2. Principal Assistant Agent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	4	4	4	4	..
3. Additional Sessions Judge ..	..	..	11	11	..	11	11	..	..	..	74	74	66	..	8	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Senior Assistant Agent ..	2	29	12	43	1	42	43	..	4	88	26	118	28	16	74	118	..	..	38	38	37	1	..	94	94	91	91	3
5. Special do. ..	2	52	8	62	3	57	60	2	2	95	8	105	68	3	32	103	2	2	21	23	23	..	2	34	36	36	36	..
6. Head do. ..	..	4	..	4	..	3	3	1	..	4	..	4	1	..	2	3	1	..	4	4	4	..	..	9	9	9	9	..
7. Huzur Deputy Magistrate ..	..	9	..	9	..	8	8	1	..	9	..	9	7	..	1	8	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	3	3	3	..
8. Second-class Magistrate, Golgonda	..	28	..	28	..	27	27	1	..	66	..	66	25	..	40	65	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Second-class Sheristadar, Golgonda ..	1	51	..	52	..	52	52	..	3	119	..	122	92	..	30	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Do. do. Viravilli ..	..	5	..	5	..	5	5	..	..	14	..	14	4	..	10	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Do. do. Padwa ..	2	83	..	85	6	78	84	1	7	170	..	177	49	8	118	175	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Do. do. Salur ...	..	7	..	7	..	7	7	..	..	14	..	14	9	..	5	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Do. do. Parvatipur.	1	31	..	32	3	29	32	..	7	91	..	98	47	29	22	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Do. do. Gunupur ..	5	239	..	244	6	231	237	7	21	538	..	559	266	7	278	551	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Do. do. Rayaghada. ..	..	137	..	137	2	128	130	7	..	356	..	356	150	2	190	342	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Do. do. Bissemkatak ..	1	79	..	80	5	74	79	1	10	281	..	291	60	20	209	289	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Do. do. Jeypore ..	13	236	..	249	7	218	225	24	23	422	..	445	233	24	163	420	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Do. do. Koraput ..	4	160	..	164	7	151	158	6	8	310	..	318	171	20	111	302	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Do. do. Nowrangapur ..	4	296	..	300	5	291	296	4	5	438	..	443	301	6	130	437	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Do. do. Pottanghi.	1	35	..	36	2	32	34	2	2	64	..	66	21	10	33	64	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Do. do. Malkangiri ..	1	42	..	43	2	38	40	3	1	80	..	81	43	2	31	76	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Do. do. Palkonda.	1	238	..	239	..	233	233	6	3	718	..	721	616	..	96	712	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Do. do. Srungavarapukota.	..	17	..	17	4	11	15	2	..	45	..	45	12	..	31	43	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. 1898–99 ..	40	1,778	49	1,867	53	1,746	1,799	68	99	3,922	162	4,183	2,285	148	1,654	4,087	96	2	90	92	91	1	2	179	181	178	178	3
Total .. 1897–98 ..	40	1,949	58	2,047	66	1941	2,007	40	77	4,182	164	4,423	2,711	178	1,435	4,324	99	..	77	77	75	2	..	187	187	185	185	2

Vizagapatam,
15*th July* 1899.

(Signed) W. O. HORNE,
Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX VI.

Statistics of Civil Justice for the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1898–99.

Name of Court.	Original Suits.								Appeal Suits.								Remarks.
	Pending on 31st March 1898.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other Courts.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1899.	Pending on 31st March 1898.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other Courts.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1899.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Agent to the Governor	3	3	..	6	3	3	6	..	1	7	..	8	6	..	6	2	
2. Principal Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Senior do.	2	15	..	17	6	8	14	3	5	19	..	24	21	..	21	3	
4. Special do.	1	4	1	6	2	2	4	2	1	9	..	10	8	..	8	2	
5. Head do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	7	5	..	5	2	
6. Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Agency Munsif, Gunupur	84	147	1	232	206	..	206	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Do. Palakonda	1	3	..	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Do. Rayaghada	12	74	3	89	65	..	65	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Do. Narayanapatnam ..	8	35	5	48	48	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Do. Pottanghy	4	2	2	8	3	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Do. Koraput	3	41	9	53	46	..	46	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13. Do. Jeypore	13	50	3	66	62	..	62	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14. Do. Nowrungapur ..	3	35	..	38	36	..	36	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15. Do. Malkanagiri	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16. Do. Padwa	2	10	2	14	11	3	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17. Do. Golgonda	7	14	1	22	14	..	14	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total .. 1898–99 ..	144	433	27	604	506	22	528	76	8	40	1	49	40	..	40	9	
Total .. 1897–98 ..	117	516	24	657	496	17	513	144	6	21	1	28	19	1	20	8	

Vizagapatam,
15*th July* 1899.

(Signed) W. O. HORNE,
Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the Work of Agency Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year 1898-99.

Name of institution.	From what funds maintained.	Description of building.	Date when opened.	Number of patients treated. 1898-99. In.	Out.
Hospital at Gunupur ..	Government ..	Tiled building ..	15th Nov. 1890 ..	93	13,798
Do. at Rayaghada ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1st Dec. 1887 ..	161	9,674
Do. at Bissemkatak ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	23rd Oct. 1888 ..	36	2,542
Do. at Jeypore ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	27th Oct. 1887 ..	40	7,816
Do. at Nowrangapur ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	18th Jan. 1890 ..	65	4,915
			Total ..	395	38,745

Vizagapatam,
15*th July* 1899.

(Signed) W. O. HORNE,
Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the strength and cost of Vaccine establishment and the number of operations performed by them in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam for the year 1898-99.

Name of taluk or division.	Deputy Inspectors. Number.	Deputy Inspectors. Pay per mensem.	Deputy Inspector's peon. Number.	Deputy Inspector's peon. Pay per mensem.	First-class vaccinators. Number.	First-class vaccinators. Pay per mensem.	Second-class vaccinators. Number.	Second-class vaccinators. Pay per mensem.	Probationers. Number.	Probationers. Pay per mensem.	Total cost of vaccination establishment including travelling allowances, contingencies, &c.	Number of cases vaccinated.	Number of successful cases.	Percentage of successful cases to total number vaccinated.	Percentage of cases verified.	Average cost of each successful case.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.
1. Gunupur	1	40	1	6	1	15	1	10	1	5 0 0						
2. Bissemkatak	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..						
3. Rayaghada	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	2,505 10 6	10,927	10,424	95·4	66·82	0 3 11
4. Parvatipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..						
5. Salur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Palakonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Pottanghy	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	20	..	..						
8. Koraput	1	60	1	7	1	15	1	10	..	..						
9. Nowrangapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	20	1	5 0 0						
10. Jeypore	..	..	..	..	1	15	1	10	1	7 8 0	3,775 4 0	13,573	10,894	80·2	62·62	0 5 7
11. Malkanagiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	1	7 8 0						
12. Srungavarapukóta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
13. Padwa	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..						
14. Viravilli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
15. Golgonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	157 10 9	447	305	68·23	21·48	0 8 3
Total ..	2	100	2	13	3	45	13	130	4	25 0 0	6,438 9 3	24,947	21,623	..	..	..
Compare preceding year ..	2	100	2	13	3	45	13	130	4	25 0 0	5,109 6 6	19,781	18,306	..	..	..

Vizagapatam,
15*th July* 1899.

(Signed) W. O. HORNE,
Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX IX.

STATEMENT showing statistics of Agency schools during the year 1898–99.

Name of taluk or division.	Number and class of school.	Teachers employed and their salaries.				Number on rolls on 31st March 1899.			Average daily attendance.			Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal races on 31st March 1899.		Number of schools inspected.		Receipts.							
		Number.		Amount of salary per annum.												Number of pupils examined for grants.	Number of pupils found qualified for grants.	Result grants.			Fees.		
		Trained.	Total.			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	By officers of the Educational Department.	By Agency officers.								
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			19		
				Rs.	A.	P.												Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Principal Assistant Agent.	Primary Schools, Government 3	..	3	288	0	0	57	..	57	40	..	40	41	..	3	3	22	109	0	0	..		
	Lower Secondary school . 1	..	(a) 6	1,645	8	7	60	..	60	47	..	47	..	..	1	1	..	..			..		
Senior Assistant Agent.	Primary Schools, Government 11	1	15	1,486	14	2	453	11	464	355	9	364	51	..	11	5	300	2,927	8	0	72	2	2
	Primary Schools, Aided .. 49	..	59	..			878	23	901	698	18	716	80	..	49	..	628	2,185	0	0	390	0	0
	Primary Schools, Unaided. 26	..	30	..			446	7	453	383	4	387	65	..	11	..	14	..			243	0	0
	Lower Secondary School . 1	..	(b) 4	1,259	0	0	133	2	135	97	3	100	..	..	1	1	93	800	8	0	..		
Special Assistant Agent.	Primary Schools, Government 27	2	29	2,859	12	3	636	18	654	439	14	453	329	12	27	27	426	2,055	0	0	270	0	0
	Primary Schools, Aided .. 9	..	9	..			92	25	117	68	14	72	37	13	9	..	78	237	6	0	707	0	0
	Primary Schools, Unaided. 30	..	30	..			272	..	272	156	..	155	3	..	21	..	..	..			..		
Head Assistant Agent.	Primary Schools, Government 8	1	8	1,349	2	5	217	14	231	174	12	186	214	14	8	8	154	326	0	0	134	4	0
	Primary Schools, Aided .. 7	..	10	..			163	7	170	137	6	143	2	..	7	..	71	346	0	0	69	0	0
	Primary Schools, Unaided. 6	..	6	..			112	..	112	100	..	100	1	..	2	..	..	..			..		
	Total .. 178	4	209	8,788	5	5	3,519	107	3,626	2,683	80	2,763	823	39	150	45	1,782	8,986	6	0	1,885	6	2
	Compare preceding year. 176	11	204	9,831	0	9	3,484	116	3,600	2,650	86	2,736	475	6	123	41	1,630	8,963	0	0	1,187	3	6

(a) Two hold untrained teachers' certificates.

Pydimala	..	..	11
Bagata	..	..	10
Jatapu	..	..	9
Sowra	..	..	8
Khond	..	..	6
Paiko ..	..	..	4
Gondu ..	..	..	4
Omanati	..	..	3
Rona ..	..	..	3
Bhumia ..	..	..	3
Kumbari	..	..	2

(b) Two hold untrained teachers' certificates.

Pydimala	..	..	219
Bagata	..	..	131
Jatapu	..	..	120
Sowra	..	..	84
Khond	..	..	61
Paiko ..	..	..	61
Gondu ..	..	..	30
Omanati	..	..	27
Rona ..	..	..	24
Bhumia ..	..	..	19
Kumbari	..	..	12

Number of teachers trained but not certificated 59.

Poroja ..	..	..	2
Jata ..	..	..	2
Yenati ..	..	..	2
Jodia ..	..	..	1
Banko ..	..	..	2
Particulars not known	..	..	—
	Total ..		862

VIZAGAPATAM,
15th July 1899.

(Signed) W. O. HORNE,
Agent to the Governor.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Government finally sanctioned the opening of an hospital at Malkanagiri and directed the Surgeon-General to submit detailed proposals with proposition statement in consultation with me. These were submitted by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer through me in the early part of last month.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Excess.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Government.

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

Estates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* These figures exclude summary suits.

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

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

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

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

18. *Vaccination—Statement No. VIII.*—The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 6,142 as against 5.200 of the previous year. The number of successful cases 5,324 against 4,454 of the previous year, the number of unsuccessful cases 787. The last figure is higher than it should be and may be attributed solely to the badness of the lymph supplied. I have always taken great trouble in personally supervising vaccination and make the taluk vaccinators always accompany me on my tours and my example is followed by the Deputy Tahsildars. Under these favourable circumstances there would have been a far larger increase in vaccination results, had it not been for the irregularity of the lymph. In one particular case, out of 103 cases vaccinated in Bissemkatak taluk in January only 25 were successful. It is now under contemplation to open a lymph depôt at Gunupur and if this is done there should be a very considerable increase in next year's results. The work of the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, Gunupur Circle, has been good and I have recommended him for promotion in a separate letter.

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

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

21. At the Gunupur middle school the Inspector of Schools remarked in his 1894 inspection that the teaching staff was unsatisfactory. The headmaster is an untrained matriculate and, in consideration of his long service, has been ordered to obtain an untrained teacher's certificate before December 1895. The second master is new, an amin in the Singapur estate. The Inspector recommended the appointment of a trained matriculate. I am taking steps to make the appointment permanent and have obtained a scholarship for the next session at Rajahmundry. The third master is an old man who cannot well be turned off even though he is untrained. The fourth and fifth masters have been ordered to obtain trained teachers' certificates. The Assistant Inspector's examination of the school in February of the year under report shows decided improvement in the progress of the school.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A detailed report has been submitted on the agency works.

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

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

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

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

41. An amount of Rs. 207-11-0 was sanctioned for repairs to cattle pounds and it was duly spent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Enclosure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vizianagram,
8th June 1895.

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

APPENDIX I.

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

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

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

APPENDIX II.

Statement of Tours by the Agent and his Assistants.

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

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

APPENDIX III.

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX V.

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

Name of Court.	Trials or inquiries.	Persons.								Cases.								Appeals.	Persons.								
		Pending on 31st March 1894.	Received during the year.	Received by Commitment.	Total.	Convicted.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1895.	Pending on 31st March 1894.	Received during the year.	Received by Commitment.	Total.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1895.	Pending on 31st March 1894.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1895.				
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1. Agent to the Governor ..		1	..	28	29	..	26	3	..	1	..	44	45	25	..	13	38	7	1	7	8	2	1	10	11	12	7	7	5
2. Additional Sessions Judge ..		..	..	7	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	7	7	5	..	2	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
3. Principal Assistant Agent ..		..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..
4. Senior do. ..		..	31	28	59	26	14	19	6	..	14	12	26	10	4	6	20	6	18	19	8	19	1	9	80	39	39	39	39
5. Special do. ..		..	4	..	4	4	2	2	2	..	9	47	105	76	2	25	103	6	2	6	2	2	2	..	9	2	9	9	9
6. Second-class Magistrate, Golgonda		..	14	..	14	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	5	2	..	3	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	2
7. Second-class Sheristadar, Golgonda		..	36	1	37	8	1	1	1	..	57	..	57	8	..	49	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Do. do. Viravilli ..		..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Do. do. Padwa ..		..	42	..	42	25	1	16	..	..	48	..	48	25	..	23	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Do. do. Salura ..		..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Do. do. Parvatipur.		..	41	..	41	26	1	14	..	..	99	..	99	34	..	58	99	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Do. do. Gunupur ..		2	271	..	273	105	6	167	1	..	3	..	3	3	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Do. do. Rayaghada.		4	178	..	182	5	4	173	5	..	93	..	93	33	..	57	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Do. do. Bissem-katak ..		3	110	..	113	57	3	109	1	..	553	..	553	282	8	263	553	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Do. do. Jeypore ..		7	265	..	272	23	23	247	2	..	340	..	340	122	10	196	328	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Do. do. Koraput ..		2	126	..	128	4	4	118	2	..	270	..	270	155	3	110	268	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Do. do. Nowrangapur ..		..	168	..	168	6	6	160	2	..	434	..	434	262	31	167	450	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Do. do. Pottangby.		3	104	..	107	3	3	102	2	4	303	..	303	136	9	72	217	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Do. do. Malkangiri ..		2	61	..	63	5	5	58	1	..	278	..	278	216	6	53	275	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Do. do. Palkonda ..		..	70	..	70	..	..	69	..	..	184	..	184	84	7	89	180	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Do. do. Srungavarapukota ..		..	5	..	5	..	..	4	1	6	89	..	89	36	13	40	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. { 1894–95		27	1,537	69	1,633	144	61	1,544	28	58	3,035	110	3,203	1,630	103	1,336	3,069	134	2	34	36	34	2	10	53	63	58	58	5
1893–94 ..		34	1,386	68	1,488	70	70	1,391	27	69	2,940	79	3,068	1,362	115	1,653	3,030	58	35	35	35	83	..	56	56	56	46	46	10

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

APPENDIX VI.

Statistics of Civil Justice for the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1894-95.

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

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

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the work of Agency Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year 1894-95.

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

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

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the strength and cost of Vaccine establishment and the number of operations performed by them in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam for the year 1894–95.

Name of taluk or division.	Deputy Inspectors. Number.	Deputy Inspectors. Pay per mensem.	Deputy Inspector's peon. Number.	Deputy Inspector's peon. Pay per mensem.	First-class Vaccinators. Number.	First-class Vaccinators. Pay per mensem.	Second-class Vaccinators. Number.	Second-class Vaccinators. Pay per mensem.	Probationers. Number.	Probationers. Pay per mensem	Total cost of Vaccination establishment including travelling allowances, contingencies, &c.	Number of cases vaccinated.	Number of successful cases.	Percentage of successful cases to total number vaccinated.	Percentage of cases verified.	Average cost of each successful case.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.
1. Gunupur					..	..	2	20	1	5 0 0						
2. Bissemkatak					..	..	1	10	..	..						
3. Rayaghada	1	40	1	6	1	15	..	..	..	..	2,347 8 3	6,142	5,824	86·6	89·4	0 7 1
4. Pârvatipuram					..	..	1	10	..	..						
5. Sâlûru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Palkonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	100	100	..
7. Pottanghy					..	..	2	20	1	7 8 0		1,341	1,117			
8. Koraput					..	..	1	10	1	5 0 0		1,235	1,194			
9. Nowrangapur					..	..	2	20	1	7 8 0		1,407	1,204			
10. Jeypore	1	60	1	7	1	15	1	10	..	..	2,170 11 10	1,301	1,175	87·2	74·8	0 5 11
11. Malkanagiri					1	15	1	10	..	..		1,063	916			
12. Padwa					..	..	1	10	..	..		270	240			
13. Srungavarapukota					..	..	1	10	..	..		112	97	86·6	..	..
14. Viravilli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Golgonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	219 8 0	645	516	80	..	0 6 9
Total ..	2	100	2	13	3	45	13	130	4	25 0 0	4,737 12 1	13,521	11,788	..	..	..
Compare preceding year ..	2	100	2	13	3	45	13	130	4	25 0 0	5,265 4 8	14,151	12,368	..	..	..

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

APPENDIX IX.

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX X.

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

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure.		Remarks on progress.		
				From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new works).	In the year under report.	Length of the road.	Extent repaired.	Cost per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
	NEW WORKS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	MILES.	MILES.	RS. A. P.
	Communications.							
Rayaghada	Road from the Agency boundary, north of Chollapadam to Rayaghada—							
	From Government funds	5,000 0 0	5,000* 0 0	..	5,000 0 0	15	15	893 6 7
	From estate funds	..	11,703 0 0	..	8,401 2 6			
Jeypore	Kotpad-Bustar road	2,000 0 0	1,976 1 6	..	1,976 1 6	8½	6	329 5 7
	Ranigedda-Singapore road—							
	From estate funds	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	Not known.	..	..
	From Government funds	..	299 0 10	..	299 0 10			
	Koraput-Lakshmipur road—							
	From estate funds	750 0 0	750 0 0	..	750 0 0	35	2¼	333 5 4
	Sembliguda-Lakshmipur road—							
	From estate funds	750 0 0	750 0 0	..	750 0 0	20	8	93 12 0
	Boipariguda-Ramagiri road—							
	From estate funds	2,000 0 0	1,999 14 5	..	1,999 14 5	28	28	71 6 10
Golgonda	Track from western side of Bodderu to the market place at Lakshmipur.	500 0 0	550 0 0	..	550 0 0	..	⅜	1,466 10 8
	Total ..	12,000 0 0	24,028 0 9	..	20,726 3 3			
	Buildings.							
Rayaghada	Rest-house at Jidipeta	300 0 0	300 0 0	..	300 0 0			
Pârvatipuram	,, at Narainapatnam	300 0 0	300 0 0	..	300 0 0			
	,, at Mattupada, Haradapet and Kakkirigumma.	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0			
	,, at Dumiriput	..	350 0 0	..	350 0 0			
	,, at Koyyur	..	300 8 0	..	300 8 0			
	Total ..	1,600 0 0	2,250 8 0	..	2,250 8 0			
	REPAIRS.							
	Communications.							
	Sitampet road	400 0 0	450 0 0	..	450 0 0	6	5	90 0 0
	Road from Rayaghada to Central Provinces ..	2,500 0 0	3,000 0 0	..	3,000 0 0	70	19¼	285 11 5
	Road from Kurapam to Gunupur—							
	From Government funds	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	24	21	119 0 9
	From estate funds	500 0 0	1,500 0 0	..	1,500 0 0			
	Road from Komatlapeta to Singapore—							
	From estate funds	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	25	14	71 6 10
	Road from Gunupur to Bissemkatak—							
	From estate funds	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	..	1,500 0 0	37	20	75 0 0
	Road from Battivalasa to Narainapatnam —							
	From estate funds	500 0 0	500 0 0	..	500 0 0	23	20	25 0 0
	Road from Agency boundary, north of Chollapadam to Rayaghada.	500 0 0	500 0 0	..	500 0 0	16	3	166 10 8
	Khond hill roads—							
	From estate funds	300 0 0	500 0 0	..	500 0 0		Mere tracks.	
	Road from Gunupur to Sowrah hills—							
	From estate funds	250 0 0	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	12	7	35 11 5
	Road from Lakshmipur to Ramannaguda—							
	From Estate funds	250 0 0	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	20	3	83 5 4
	Koraput-Jypore road—							
	Jubilee ghât	4,000 0 0	4,118 5 1	..	4,118 5 1	..	..	..
	Metalling Ranigedda ghât	2,000 0 0	2,028 10 10	..	2,028 10 10	1½	⅝	2,704 14 5
	Nowrangapur-Central Provinces road	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	..	2,500 0 0	80	·57	43 13 9
	Petta ghât road (Pachipenta portion)	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0			
	Jeypore portion—							
	From estate funds	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	..	2,500 0 0	83	83	42 2 8
	Koraput-Borigumma road	1,000 0 0	999 3 6	..	999 3 6	22	22	45 6 8
	Borigumma-Nowrangapur road	1,000 0 0	749 10 0	..	749 10 0	13	13	57 10 8
	Jeypore-Borigumma road	500 0 0	699 2 0	..	699 2 0	15	15	46 9 9
	Borigumma-Kotpad road	1,000 0 0	748 3 4	..	748 3 4	17	17	44 0 2
	Turner's ghât road	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	20	20	50 0 0
	Bridle-path to Nandapur—							
	From estate funds	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	14	14	71 6 10
	Pappadahandi-Maindalpur road—							
	From estate funds	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	8	8	125 0 0
	Jepore-Motu road—							
	From estate funds	3,500 0 0	3,505 1 6	..	3,505 1 6	120	120	29 3 4
	Malkanagiri-Kondakamberu road—							
	From estate funds	500 0 0	376 2 9	..	376 2 9	32	32	15 10 0
	Maintenance of Itikivalasa-Koraput road ..	15,000 0 0	19,624 3 2	..	19,624 3 2	51	51	384 12 7
	Minamalui ghât	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	..	1,200 0 0	12	12	100 0 0
	Lammasinghi ghât	1,000 0 0	1,090 9 0	..	1,090 9 0	8	8	136 5 2
	Track from Koyyur to Kristnadevipeta	..	290 0 0	..	290 0 0	12	12	24 2 8
	Chilakalagedda-Anantagiri road	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	18	18	55 8 11
	Total ..	49,400 0 0	55,879 3 2	..	55,879 3 2			
	Buildings.							
	Deputy Tahsildar's office, Bissemkatak	275 0 0	375 0 0	..	375 0 0			
	Government buildings at Koraput	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	..	3,500 0 0			
	Koraput sub-jail	3,000 0 0	4,190 10 6	..	4,190 10 6			
	Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry, Jeypore	1,000 0 0	2,451 2 1	..	2,451 2 1			
	Total ..	7,775 0 0	10,516 12 7	..	10,516 12 7			

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

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

Works of other departments placed under the Estate Engineer.

Roads.

New Works.

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

Buildings.

New Works.

Constructing a first-class Police station at Jeypore	402 13 10

Repairs.

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

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

APPENDIX XI.

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

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

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

APPENDIX XII.

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX XIII.

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the Demand, Collection remission and Balance of all sources of Revenue in the Agency Tracts in Vizagapatam in 1894–95.

Items.	Demand.			Collection.			Remission.	Balance.		
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.		Arrear.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.
I. Land Revenue—										
1. Permanently settled ..	5,600	19,000	24,600	5,600	13,400	19,000	..	..	5,600	5,600
2. Land revenue including miscellaneous cesses *.	3,945	22,554	26,499	3,474	20,660	24,134	252	219	1,894	2,113
3. Quit-rent on service inams	415	1,052	1,467	415	1,023	1,438	..	..	29	29
4. Miscellaneous revenue fines	..	14	14	..	14	14	..	..	..	..
Total ..	9,960	42,620	52,580	9,489	35,097	44,586	252	219	7,523	7,742
II. Abkári, including license fees	2,779	93,086	95,865	2,668	91,436	94,104	111	..	1,650	1,650
III. Village cess	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Opium	231	43,099	43,330	30	41,325	41,355	201	..	1,774	1,774
V. Ferries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. School, Road and Dák funds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII. Stamps	..	11,735	11,735	..	11,735	11,735	..	..	..	..
VIII. Forests	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3,010	1,47,920	1,50,930	2,698	1,44,496	1,47,194	312	..	3,424	3,424
Grand Total ..	12,970	1,90,540	2,03,510	12,187	1,79,593	1,91,780	564	219	10,947	11,166

* The figures shown against the head include the sist collected on Koraput Cantonment land. This is the reason why the figure shown against this in column 2 is raised by Rs. 15 over that of the last year's balance shown in column 11.

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

APPENDIX XV.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

special attention will be drawn to the excessive delay in disbursing the results-grants due to the Jeypore school which is mentioned in paragraph 12 of the report; had proper supervision been exercised, this could hardly have occurred.

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

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

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

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

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

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.
" " " Ganjám.
" Government Agent, Gódávari.
" Revenue Department.
" Financial Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Local and Municipal Department.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" " of Prisons.
" Surgeon-General.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Accountant-General.
Copy to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, with C.L.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

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

OCTOBER.

Vizagapatam Agency.

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

No. 2928 Wdj 16th Nov 1895

Communicated to the Supdg. Engineer I Circle, who will call upon Mr. E.C. French for any explanation he may have to offer in regard to his alleged shortcomings while Estate Engineer.

(Sd) J.P.W.

S.E. I Circle.

No. 437 D 9.6.96

No. 2176, JUDICIAL, 25TH OCTOBER 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Agency tracts forming the Senior Assistant Agent's division have been placed under him and this has given the Agent some relief. So long ago as 1882 it was found necessary to invest the

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

Principal Assistant Agent with the powers of a Joint Sessions Judge and the Senior and Special Assistants with the powers of Assistant Sessions Judges for their respective divisions, but this has not been carried into effect.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Government finally sanctioned the opening of an hospital at Malkanagiri and directed the Surgeon-General to

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

submit detailed proposals with proposition statement in consultation with me. These were submitted by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer through me in the early part of last month.

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

The question of recruitment of Agency hospital assistants has been finally decided by Government during the year. During

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

the year under report a memorial was received from the inhabitants of Gunupur that a midwife should be sent there. On inquiry on the spot it was found out that there was no general demand for one, and the matter was left for consideration until there is a generally-expressed wish by the inhabitants of Gunupur.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Excess.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Government.

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

Estates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The total quantity consumed during the year amounted to lb. 7,928 against lb. 8,454 in the previous year, showing a decrease of lb. 526. In Gunupur, Jeypore and Viravilli taluks there was a slight increase. There was a large decrease in the Malkanagiri, Padwa, Golgonda and Srungavarapukota taluks. That in the first three taluks appears to be the effect of the abolition of the cheap rate at which opium was sold in these tracts up to the end of 1892–93. Opium was sold during the year by the supply monopolist at 3 tolas per rupee to the shopkeepers who sold it to consumers at 2½ tolas per rupee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The total quantity consumed during the year amounted to lb. 7,928 against lb. 8,454 in the previous year, showing a decrease of lb. 526. In Gunupur, Jeypore and Viravilli taluks there was a slight increase. There was a large decrease in the Malkanagiri, Padwa, Golgonda and Srungavarapukota taluks. That in the first three taluks appears to be the effect of the abolition of the cheap rate at which opium was sold in these tracts up to the end of 1892–93. Opium was sold during the year by the supply monopolist at 3 tolas per rupee to the shopkeepers who sold it to consumers at 2½ tolas per rupee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Note.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. *Statement No. II.*—I have made ten tours and have spent 89 days in camp. The minimum prescribed by Government (80 days) would have been completed had it not been that extraordinarily heavy rains curtailed the tour I made with the Acting Agent in the cold weather. Moreover, I never halted at a place merely for the sake of putting in an extra day, but made as long marches as I could. A prescribed minimum seems to me to have its disadvantages, in that it often leads to waste of time, just to make up the required period. I accompanied the Agent on one tour right through the division, but the bulk of my tours were devoted to visits of inspection to the two important roads that are under construction in the division. These inspections, however, took me to a very large number of villages in out-of-the-way places.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* These figures exclude summary suits.

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

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

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

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

18. *Vaccination—Statement No. VIII.*—The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 6,142 as against 5.200 of the previous year. The number of successful cases 5,324 against 4,454 of the previous year, the number of unsuccessful cases 787. The last figure is higher than it should be and may be attributed solely to the badness of the lymph supplied. I have always taken great trouble in personally supervising vaccination and make the taluk vaccinators always accompany me on my tours and my example is followed by the Deputy Tahsildars. Under these favourable circumstances there would have been a far larger increase in vaccination results, had it not been for the irregularity of the lymph. In one particular case, out of 103 cases vaccinated in Bissemkatak taluk in January only 25 were successful. It is now under contemplation to open a lymph depôt at Gunupur and if this is done there should be a very considerable increase in next year's results. The work of the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, Gunupur Circle, has been good and I have recommended him for promotion in a separate letter.

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

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

21. At the Gunupur middle school the Inspector of Schools remarked in his 1894 inspection that the teaching staff was unsatisfactory. The headmaster is an untrained matriculate and, in consideration of his long service, has been ordered to obtain an untrained teacher's certificate before December 1895. The second master is new, an amin in the Singapur estate. The Inspector recommended the appointment of a trained matriculate. I am taking steps to make the appointment permanent and have obtained a scholarship for the next session at Rajahmundry. The third master is an old man who cannot well be turned off even though he is untrained. The fourth and fifth masters have been ordered to obtain trained teachers' certificates. The Assistant Inspector's examination of the school in February of the year under report shows decided improvement in the progress of the school.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A detailed report has been submitted on the agency works.

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

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

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

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

41. An amount of Rs. 207-11-0 was sanctioned for repairs to cattle pounds and it was duly spent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Enclosure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vizianagram,
8th June 1895.

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

APPENDIX I.

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

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

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

APPENDIX II.

Statement of Tours by the Agent and his Assistants.

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

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

APPENDIX III.

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX V.

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

Name of Court.	Trials or inquiries.	Cases.								Persons.								Appeals.				Persons.							
		Pending on 31st March 1894.	Received during the year.	Committed.	Received by Commitment.	Total.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1895.	Pending on 31st March 1894.	Received during the year.	Convicted.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1895.	Cases.	Pending on 31st March 1894.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1894.	Received during the year.	Received by Commitment.	Total.	Disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1895.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1. Agent to the Governor		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Additional Sessions Judge		..	..	..	28	28	26	26	7	..	..	44	7	13	2	38	7	7	1	2	8	7	1	1	2	4	7	7	5
2. Principal Assistant Agent		..	..	..	7	7	7	7	..	..	..	7	..	2	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
do.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Senior		..	8	6	28	42	14	14	28	3	9	26	10	6	4	20	6	3	1	4	1	1	1	2	2	5	1	1	1
do.		..	31	..	3	34	12	12	22	2	14	105	76	25	10	103	25	6	1	7	6	6	1	1	2	4	6	6	2
4. Special		..	4	..	..	4	4	4	..	..	49	5	2	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
do.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Head		..	14	..	..	14	14	14	..	..	57	57	8	49	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Second-class Magistrate, Golgonda		..	36	..	..	36	36	36	..	..	48	48	25	23	8	48	7	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Second-class Sheristadar, Golgonda		..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	8	8	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
do.		..	42	..	..	42	39	42	1	..	99	99	34	58	7	99	48	6	..	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. do. Viravilli		..	2	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	3	3	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. do. Padwa		..	41	..	..	41	40	41	1	..	93	93	33	57	3	93	36	3	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. do. Saluru		..	271	..	..	271	267	273	..	2	551	553	282	263	8	553	42	4	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. do. Parvatipur		..	2	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	2	340	122	196	10	328	12	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. do. Gunupur		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	270	155	110	3	268	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. do. Rayaghada		4	178	..	..	182	173	177	5	11	329	454	252	167	31	450	4	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. do. Bissemkatak		3	110	3	23	136	109	112	1	10	260	303	136	72	9	217	86	3	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. do. Jeypore		7	265	..	..	272	247	270	2	13	441	441	301	217	9	527	86	3	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. do. Koraput		2	126	..	..	128	118	122	6	2	301	301	301	53	6	275	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. do. Nowrangapur		..	168	..	..	168	160	166	2	..	278	216	84	89	7	180	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
do. Pottanghy		3	104	..	..	107	102	105	2	4	180	278	184	89	6	180	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Do. Malkangiri		..	61	..	..	63	58	63	..	6	83	89	36	40	13	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Do. Pattikonda		2	70	..	..	70	69	69	1	..	227	227	129	93	..	222	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Do. Srungavarapukota		..	5	..	..	5	4	4	1	..	9	9	..	7	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Do.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. { 1894–95 ..		27	1,537	69	1,633	61	1,544	1,605	28	58	3,035	3,203	1,530	1,336	103	3,069	134	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	10
1893–94 ..		34	1,386	68	1,488	70	1,391	1,461	27	69	2,940	3,088	1,362	1,653	115	3,030	58	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	5

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

APPENDIX VI.

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

Name of Court.	Original suits.							Appeal suits.							Remarks.
	Pending on 31st March 1894.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1895.	Pending on 31st March 1894.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1895.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	6	10	1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Agent to the Governor	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
2. Principal Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	4	
3. Senior do.	..	21	..	27	19	8	27	..	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Special do.	6	32	2	37	13	2	15	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Head do.	3	3	..	5	3	..	3	2	..	69	..	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Assistant Agent	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Agency Munsif, Gunupur ..	..	170	..	204	135	..	135	69	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Do. Bissemkatak ..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Do. Rayaghada ..	16	62	..	78	65	..	65	13	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Do. Narayanapatnam ..	6	39	4	49	43	..	43	6	..	42	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Do. Pottangby	6	15	32	53	21	18	39	14	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Do. Koraput	6	22	27	55	31	13	44	11	..	3	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	
13. Do. Jeypore	26	135	8	169	126	1	127	42	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14. Do. Nowrangapur	..	15	..	15	14	..	14	1	183	183	1	184	30	1	31	153	30	10	
15. Do. Malkangiri	..	27	1	28	25	..	25	3	127	127	1	128	33	..	33	95	25	9	
16. Do. Srungavarapukota ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..											
17. Do. Golgonda	22	11	5	38	15	16	31	7											
Total .. 1894-95 ..	127	553	79	759	611	66	676	83											
Total .. 1893-94 ..	231	443	29	703	543	33	576	127											

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

APPENDIX VII.

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

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

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

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the strength and cost of Vaccine establishment and the number of operations performed by them in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam for the year 1894–95.

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

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

APPENDIX IX.

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX X.

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

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

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

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

P. W. CURRENT No. 8872

D.O. 24-12-2600 W
4.O. 24-2666 W
25-1-25-200 W
30-10-95-3207 C
15-10-95-2539 W
20-6-95-1504 W

Rec'd: 13-11-95

B 10 S.C

№ 2928 W dy 16 Nov 1895

Communicated to the Supdt. Engineer Circle who will call upon the E.A. French for any explanation he may have to offer in regard to his alleged shortcomings while Estate Engineer

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

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

OCTOBER.

Vizagapatam Agency.

Reviewing the report on the administration of the — for 1894-95.

Comms 16/11/95

S.E. Circle

S.E. Circle

W.E. 4. S.C

DESPATCHED
16 NOV. 95

for the order.

APPENDIX XV.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

special attention will be drawn to the excessive delay in disbursing the results-grants due to the Jeypore school which is mentioned in paragraph 12 of the report; had proper supervision been exercised, this could hardly have occurred.

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

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

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

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

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

(True Extract.)

W Francis

for Chief Secretary.

To the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.
" " " " Ganjám.
" Government Agent, Gódávari.
" Revenue Department.
" Financial Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Local and Municipal Department.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" " of Prisons.
" Surgeon-General.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Accountant-General.

Copy to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, with C.L.

Exd. A. Raitt.

APPENDIX XIII.

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the Demand, Collection remission and Balance of all sources of Revenue in the Agency Tracts in Vizagapatam in 1894–95.

Items.	Demand.			Collection.			Remission.	Balance.		
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.		Arrear.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.
I. Land Revenue—										
1. Permanently settled ..	5,600	19,000	24,600	5,600	13,400	19,000	..	..	5,600	5,600
2. Land revenue including miscellaneous cesses *.	3,945	22,554	26,499	3,474	20,660	24,134	252	219	1,894	2,113
3. Quit-rent on service inams	415	1,052	1,467	415	1,023	1,438	..	..	29	29
4. Miscellaneous revenue fines	..	14	14	..	14	14	..	..	..	..
Total ..	9,960	42,620	52,580	9,489	35,097	*44,586	252	219	7,523	7,742
II. Abkári, including license fees	2,779	93,086	95,865	2,668	91,436	94,104	111	..	1,650	1,650
III. Village cess	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Opium	231	43,099	43,330	30	41,325	41,355	201	..	1,774	1,774
V. Ferries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. School, Road and Dâk funds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII. Stamps	..	11,735	11,735	..	11,735	11,735	..	..	..	..
VIII. Forests	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3,010	1,47,920	1,50,930	2,698	1,44,496	1,47,194	312	..	3,424	3,424
Grand Total ..	12,970	1,90,540	2,03,510	12,187	1,79,593	1,91,780	564	219	10,947	11,166

* The figures shown against the head include the sist collected on Koraput Cantonment land. This is the reason why the figure shown against this in column 2 is raised by Rs. 15 over that of the last year's balance shown in column 11.

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

Works costing less than Rs. 250 each	8,045	0	0	8,310	3	0	..	8,310	3	0		
Sanitation	3,350	0	0	3,530	3	6	..	3,530	3	6		
Miscellaneous	24	0	0	34	0	0	..	34	0	0		
Tools and plant	2,000	0	0	1,216	8	0	..	1,216	8	0		
Supervision	3,000	0	0	2,809	8	8	..	718	0	0		
Contribution to Jeypore estate for the services of Mr. French.	2,160	0	0	3,288	0	4	..	3,288	0	4		
Reserve	5,806	0	0	..			..	..				
Grand Total ..	95,160	0	0	1,11,863	0	0	..	1,06,469	9	10		

WORKS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS PLACED UNDER THE ESTATE ENGINEER.

Roads.

New Works.

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

Buildings.

New Works.

Constructing a first-class Police station at Jeypore	402	13	10

Repairs.

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

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

APPENDIX XI.

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

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

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

APPENDIX XII.

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam during the year 1898-99.

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure		Remarks on progress.		
				From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for New Works).	In the year under report.	Length of the road.	Extent laid out or repaired.	Cost per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	New Works.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Mls. Fur.	Mls. Fur.	Rs. A. P.
	Communications.							
Principal Agent. Assistant	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Agent. Assistant	Rayaghada-Komatlapeta—							
	Government funds	..	..	5,032 7 3	..	..	..	..
	Estate funds	3,655 4 4	3,085 4 4	2,778 15 1	3,085 4 4	..	..	..
Special Agent. Assistant	Koraput-Lakshmipur—							
	Estate funds	750 0 0	1,000 0 0	2,850 12 0	1,000 0 0	35 0	21 0	47 9 11
	Padwa-Paderu—							
	Government funds	1,000 0 0	104 1 0	3,516 3 9	104 1 0	34 0	2 4	26 0 3
	Sembliguda-Lakshmipur—							
	Estate funds	750 0 0	1,529 11 0	1,500 0 0	1,529 11 0	24 0	24 0	63 11 10
	Galiconda ghât—							
	Government funds	1,500 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ranigedda-Jagannadhapur *vid* Singapur—							
	Estate funds	1,000 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jeypur-Borigumma—							
	Government funds	..	2,075 12 6	..	2,075 12 6	13 7	0 3½	593 1 3
	Borigumma-Kotpad—							
	Government funds	..	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	17 3	..	..
	Kotpad-Bustar—							
	Government funds	..	250 0 0	5,374 12 4	250 0 0	8 0	0 2	..
	Petta ghât—							
	Government funds	..	2,442 3 0	..	2,442 3 0	51 0	9 0	81 6 6
	Total ..	5,000 0 0	7,651 11 6	13,241 12 1	7,651 11 6	..	..	..
Head Assistant Agent.	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Huzur Deputy Collector.	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total .. { Government funds ..	5,000 0 0	7,651 11 6	18,274 3 4	7,651 11 6	..	..	..
	{ Estate funds ..	3,655 4 4	3,085 4 4	2,778 15 1	3,085 4 4	..	..	..
	Buildings.							
Principal Agent. Assistant	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Agent. Assistant	Extension of the Deputy Tahsildar's office building at Rayaghada.	2,162 0 0	2,162 0 0	..	500 0 0	..	..	..

Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam, &c.—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure		Remarks on progress.		
				From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for New Works).	In the year under report.	Length of the road.	Extent laid out or repaired.	Cost per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	NEW WORKS—*cont.*							
	Buildings—cont.							
Special Assistant Agent.	Rest-house at Kilagala, &c.	700 0 0	636 0 0	..	636 0 0	..	..	..
Head Assistant Agent.	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Huzur Deputy Collector.	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	2,862 0 0	2,798 0 0	..	1,136 0 0	..	..	..
	Total, New Works .. Government funds ..	7,862 0 0	10,449 11 6	18,274 3 4	8,787 11 6	..	..	..
	Total, New Works .. Estate funds ..	3,655 4 4	3,085 4 4	2,778 15 1	3,085 4 4	..	..	..
	REPAIRS.							
	Communications.							
Principal Assistant Agent.	Sitampeta road— Government funds	400 0 0	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	5 0	3 6	106 10 8
Senior Assistant Agent.	Rayaghada-Komateapeta— Government funds	1,000 0 0	870 0 0	..	870 0 0	5 0	5 0	174 0 0
	Rayaghada-Central Provinces— Government funds	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	..	2,000 0 0	37 0	9 7	202 8 6
	Kutragada-Jagdalpur— Government funds	750 0 0	750 0 0	..	750 0 0	8 0	2 4	300 0 0
	Kurapam-Gunupur— Government funds	750 0 0	750 0 0	..	750 0 0	23 0	22 0	45 7 3
	Estate funds	250 0 0	250 0 0	..	250 0 0			
	Komateapeta-Singapur— Government funds	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	25 0	25 0	40 0 0
	Gunupur-Savara hills— Government funds	250 0 0	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	12 0	12 0	20 1 4
	Gunupur-Bissemkatak— Government funds	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	..	1,500 0 0	38 0	25 6	58 4 0
	Khond hills— Government funds	300 0 0	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	64 0	0 5	480 0 0

Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam, &c.—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure.		Remarks on progress.		
				From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for New Works).	In the year under report.	Length of the road.	Extent laid out or repaired.	Cost per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	REPAIRS—*cont.*							
	Communications—cont.							
Senior Assistant Agent—*cont.*	Parvatipur-Narainpatnam— Estate funds	1,000 0 0	1,650 0 0	..	1,650 0 0	23 0	23 0	71 11 10
	Cholapadam-Rayaghada— Government funds	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	..	3,000 0 0	16 0	16 0	125 0 0
	Total ..	11,800 0 0	12,320 0 0	..	12,320 0 0	..	..	..
Special Assistant Agent.	Metalling Ranigedda ghât— Government funds	1,250 0 0	1,250 0 0	..	1,250 0 0	1 4	1 4	833 5 4
	Koraput-Jeypur— Government funds	3,000 0 0	377 15 6	..	377 15 6	14 0	14 0	27 0 0
	Nowrangapur-Central Provinces— Government funds	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	..	2,000 0 0	74 0	74 0	27 0 4
	Petta ghât— Government funds	500 0 0	500 0 0	..	500 0 0	32 0	32 0	45 10 0
	Estate funds	1,000 0 0	900 0 0	..	900 0 0			
	Koraput-Borigumma— Government funds	1,250 0 0	1,305 9 11	..	1,305 9 11	22 1	22 1	59 0 2
	Jeypur-Borigumma— Government funds	1,000 0 0	1,530 10 4	..	1,530 10 4	13 7	13 7	110 5 1
	Borigumma-Kotpad— Government funds	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	17 3	17 3	57 8 10
	Borigumma-Nowrangapur— Government funds	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	10 6	10 6	93 0 4
	Jeypur-Motu— Government funds	2,500 0 0	2,195 5 9	..	2,195 5 9	132 0	77 0	28 8 2
	Malakanagiri-Kondakamberu— Government funds	500 0 0	500 0 0	..	500 0 0	32 0	24 6	20 3 3
	Bridlepath to Nandapur— Estate funds	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	20 0	20 0	50 0 0
	Turner's ghat— Government funds	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	14 0	14 0	71 6 10
	Pappadahandi-Maindalpur— Government funds	500 0 0	500 0 0	..	500 0 0	10 0	10 0	50 0 0
	Boipariguda-Ramgiri— Estate funds	560 0 0	600 0 0	..	600 0 0	28 0	28 0	21 6 10
	Kotpad Bastar— Government funds	600 0 0	600 0 0	..	600 0 0	8 0	8 0	75 0 0
	Total ..	18,600 0 0	16,259 9 6	..	16,259 9 6	..	..	..

Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam, &c.—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for New Works).	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress. Length of the road.	Extent laid out or repaired.	Remarks on progress. Cost per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	REPAIRS—*cont.*	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	MLS. FUR.	MLS. FUR.	RS. A. P.
	Communications—cont.							
Head Assistant Agent.	Minamalur ghât—							
	Government funds	1,200 0 0	1,450 0 0	..	1,450 0 0	12 0	10 0	145 0 0
	Lammasenghi ghât—							
	Government funds	1,000 0 0	650 0 0	..	650 0 0	8 0	8 0	81 4 0
	Koyyur ghât—							
	Government funds	300 0 0	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	12 0	12 0	33 5 4
	Total ..	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	..	2,500 0 0	..	..	..
Huzur Deputy Collector.	Chilakalagedda-Anantagiri	1,000 0 0	1,283 8 9	..	1,283 8 9	18 0	18 0	71 4 11
	Buildings.							
Principal Assistant Agent.	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Assistant Agent.	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special Assistant Agent.	Government buildings at Koraput	3,250 0 0	3,159 6 1	..	3,159 6 1	..	..	..
	Deputy Tahsildar's and gumastahs' quarters, Padwa ..	..	744 8 0	..	744 8 0	..	..	..
	Total ..	3,250 0 0	3,903 14 1	..	3,903 14 1	..	..	..
Head Assistant Agent	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Huzur Deputy Collector.	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	3,250 0 0	3,903 14 1	..	3,903 14 1	..	..	..
	Works costing less than Rs. 250.							
	NEW WORKS.							
	Communications	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam, &c.—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new works).	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress. Length of the road.	Extent laid out or repaired.	Remarks on progress. Cost per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	REPAIRS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			
	Communications.							
	Principal Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Senior do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Special do.	605 0 0	585 0 0	..	585 0 0	..	..	..
	Head do.	695 0 0	695 0 0	..	695 0 0	..	..	..
	Huzur Deputy Collector	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,300 0 0	1,280 0 0	..	1,280 0 0	..	..	..
	Buildings.							
	Principal Assistant Agent	150 0 0	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	..	..	..
	Senior do.	1,905 0 0	2,143 4 0	..	2,140 4 0	..	..	..
	Special do.	3,025 0 0	3,144 0 0	..	3,144 0 0	..	..	..
	Head do.	564 0 0	564 0 0	..	564 0 0	..	..	..
	Huzur Deputy Collector	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	5,644 0 0	6,001 4 0	..	5,998 4 0	..	..	..
	Total, Repairs ..	6,944 0 0	7,281 4 0	..	7,278 4 0	..	..	..
	Total, Works costing less than Rs. 250 ..	6,944 0 0	7,281 4 0	..	7,278 4 0	..	..	..
	SUPERVISION.							
	Principal Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Senior do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Special do.	360 0 0	360 0 0	..	360 0 0	..	..	..
	Head do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Huzur Deputy Collector	100 0 0	85 0 2	..	83 13 3	..	..	..
	Total ..	460 0 0	445 0 2	..	443 13 3	..	..	..

Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam, &c.—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure.		Remarks on progress.		
				From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new works).	In the year under report.	Length of the road.	Extent laid out or repaired.	Cost per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ABSTRACT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
	New Works.							
	Communications.							
	Principal Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Senior do.	..	..	5,032 7 3	..	..	..	..
	Special do.	3,655 4 4	3,085 4 4	2,778 15 1	3,085 4 4	..	..	..
	Head do.	5,000 0 0	7,651 11 6	13,241 14 1	7,651 11 6	..	..	..
	Huzur Deputy Collector	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total .. Government funds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total .. Government funds	5,000 0 0	7,651 11 6	18,274 3 4	7,651 11 6	..	..	..
	Total .. Estate funds	3,655 4 4	3,085 4 4	2,778 15 1	3,085 4 4	..	..	..
	Buildings.							
	Principal Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Senior do.	2,162 0 0	2,162 0 0	..	500 0 0	..	..	..
	Special do.	700 0 0	636 0 0	..	636 0 0	..	..	..
	Head do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Huzur Deputy Collector	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	2,862 0 0	2,798 0 0	..	1,136 0 0	..	..	..
	Total, New Works .. Government funds	7,862 0 0	10,449 11 6	18,274 3 4	8,787 11 6	..	..	..
	Total, New Works .. Estate funds	3,655 4 4	3,085 4 4	2,778 15 1	3,085 4 4	..	..	..
	Repairs.							
	Communications.							
	Principal Assistant Agent	400 0 0	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	..	..	..
	Senior do.	11,800 0 0	12,320 0 0	..	12,320 0 0	..	..	..
	Special do.	18,600 0 0	16,259 9 6	..	16,259 9 6	..	..	..
	Head do.	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	..	2,500 0 0	..	..	..
	Huzur Deputy Collector	1,000 0 0	1,283 8 9	..	1,283 8 9	..	..	..
	Total ..	34,300 0 0	32,763 2 3	..	32,763 2 3	..	..	..

Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam, &c.—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure.		Remarks on progress.		
				From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new works).	In the year under report.	Length of the road.	Extent laid out or repaired.	Cost per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Repairs—*cont.*	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
	Buildings.							
	Principal Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Senior do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Special do.	3,250 0 0	3,903 14 1	..	3,903 14 1	..	..	..
	Head do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Huzur Deputy Collector	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	3,250 0 0	3,903 14 1	..	3,903 14 1	..	..	..
	Total, Repairs ..	37,550 0 0	36,667 0 4	..	36,667 0 4	..	..	..
	Total, Works costing Rs. 250 and upwards. Government funds ..	45,412 0 0	47,116 11 10	18,274 3 4	45,454 11 10	..	..	..
	Total, Works costing Rs. 250 and upwards. Estate funds ..	3,655 4 4	3,085 4 4	2,778 15 1	3,085 4 4	..	..	..
	Works costing less than Rs. 250	6,944 0 0	7,281 4 0	..	7,278 4 0	..	..	..
	Sanitation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Miscellaneous	24 0 0	124 0 0	..	124 0 0	..	..	..
	Tools and plant	1,500 0 0	1,853 0 0	..	1,853 0 0	..	..	..
	Supervision	460 0 0	445 0 2	..	443 13 3	..	..	..
	Reserve	1,910 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	56,250 0 0	56,820 0 0	18,274 3 4	55,153 13 1	..	..	..
	Total ..	3,655 4 4	3,085 4 4	2,778 15 1	3,085 4 4	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	59,905 4 4	59,905 4 4	21,053 2 5	58,239 1 5	..	..	..

Vizagapatam,
15*th July* 1899.

(Signed) W. O. HORNE,
Agent to the Governor.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Abkári revenue of the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam for the year 1898-99.

Name of taluk or division.	System.	Name of farm rented.	Amount of rents.	Number of shops.			Demand.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.	
				At beginning of year.	Newly opened during the year.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.		Arrear.	Current.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1. Gunupur	Renting system.	Gunupur farm..	60,000	260	..	260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bissemkatak				158	..	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Rayaghada				337	..	337	3,408	60,000	3,408	57,400	..	..	2,600 0 0
4. Parvatipur				141	..	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Palakonda				21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Salur	Amani ..	....	5,112	15	..	15	4,947	5,112	1,356	5,058	3,591	..	54 0 0
7. Pottangi			10,082	53	..	53	..	10,082	..	10,082	..	..	..
8. Koraput			6,161	62	..	62	..	6,161	..	6,161	..	..	..
9. Jeypore			24,836	143	..	143	10	24,836	10	24,836	..	..	..
10. Nowrangpore			21,650	190	..	190	..	21,650	..	21,650	..	..	..
11. Malkangiri			2,099	33	..	33	..	2,099	..	2,099	..	..	..
12. Padwa			3,055	20	..	20	..	3,055	..	3,055	..	..	..
13. Srungavarapukóta.. ..			213	4	..	4	..	213	..	213	..	..	..
14. Viravilli			215	2	..	2	..	215	..	215	..	..	..
15. Golugonda			1,074	13	..	13	..	1,074	..	1,074	..	..	..
Total ..	....	....	1,34,497	1,452	..	1,452	8,365	1,34,497	4,774	1,31,843	3,591	..	2,654 0 0
Compare preceding year ..	....	....	1,26,162¼	1,509	..	1,509	11,624½	1,26,162¼	11,547½	1,17,797¼	77	..	8,365 0 0

(Signed) W. O. HORNE,
Agent to the Governor.

Vizagapatam,
15th July 1899.