8770

Public Works (1896) Department.

G.O., No. 292270

DATED 13th octbr 1896

[Despatch Abstract.]

Vizagapatam Agency: Proc: Judicial dept: Reviewing the administration report of the — for 1895-96, Comrs: G.S.E. I Cutt

J.C. 13/10.

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BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O	No.	Department.	Date.

Public works (1896) Department

Current No: 8770

Government {1896} of Madras.

JUDICIAL.

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Enclosures

Spare copies 10.

G.O., No. 1465, 11th September 1896.

B No. 2922 dt 13th Oct. 1896

Communicated to the Supdt Engr I Circle.

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13/10/96

Vizagapatam Agency.

Reviewing the administration report of the — for 1895–96.

No 2928 W dt 16-11-95

O.R.S. 469. R 9/00

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From W. O. HORNE, Esq., Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam District, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 4th July 1896, Dis. No. 603.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Vizagapatam Agency for the official year 1895–96. I joined the district after the close of the official year and cannot speak of the year's work from personal experience, but I enclose a note by Mr. Willock who made two tours in the Agency. The usual statistics in the prescribed forms are appended.

2. The only event of interest during the year was the handing over charge of the Jeypore estate to the young Maharaja on the 27th November 1895. He attained his majority on the 6th December 1895, but as the family represented that 27th November was an auspicious day for installation, he was permitted to take charge on the 27th as the intervening time would be occupied in making over the records. Mr. Willock was present at Jeypore at the time of the installation and everything went off satisfactorily except one unfortunate accident which is fully described in Mr. Willock's note. After taking charge of the estate, the Maharaja retained the services of Mr. Marsh, his tutor, as adviser. That gentleman has however recently been compelled to go home, his health having broken down.

G.O., No. 2197, Judicial, dated 30th October 1895.

3. The Maharaja requested that the services of Mr. Taylor, I.C.S., the Manager of the estate, might be retained for three or four months to put him in the way of keeping his office in good order and this was granted. Mr. Taylor finally left estate service on 6th April. The balance handed over to the Maharaja when the estate was made over to him was as follows:—

G.O., No. 2614, Judicial, dated 18th December 1895.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Promissory notes	7,42,900	0	0
Cash balance	1,71,270	12	3

4. Immediately after this, the title of Maharaja was conferred on him and the sannad will be presented during the next hill tour.

5. For the better management of the estate, the Maharaja has applied for the loan of the services of two experienced men. Mr. Willock recommended Messrs. D. Chalapati Rao and P. Venkanna, Deputy Tahsildars of Gunupur and Jeypore, respectively, who have more than 20 years' service and have much experience of the Agency tracts. The transfer of their services was sanctioned by Government.

G.O., Mis. No. 912, dated 3rd March 1896.

6. During the year under report the quit-rent payable on the Kotapad Pargannah was finally settled and fixed at Rs. 13,666–5–2, allowing a temporary proportionate reduction of Rs. 5,093–8–0 in 20 years to extinguish the liability on account of the portion of the Paik establishment which is remunerated by salaries. A draft sannad has been prepared and is now pending issue.

G.O., No. 1556, dated 24th July 1895.

7. The Forest Act has, for the first time, been put in force in the Jeypore estate and reservation of the forests is progressing. No trouble has arisen from that cause.

8. The Bissamkatak and Payakapad estates continued under management and their balances on 31st March 1896 were Rs. 25,387–1–4 and Rs. 27,607–2–11 respectively. The Payakapad minor is reading in the local Mission high school and the Bissamkatak minor at Párvatípuram. The latter has since been ordered to be placed under the tuition of Mr. Chatterjee, tutor, at Chatrapur.

9. The muttas in the Gunupur hills continued peaceful. The Jagdalpur mutta continues under the management of Kamalalochana Patro, the minor's uncle, the pretender Viswanadha Patro having ceased to give trouble.

On the death of the Patro of Ambodala in 1892 the mutta was left to the management of the minor's uncle and another member of the minor's family, but the minor has been virtually managing it himself. In December last the family desired that the minor's assumption of charge should be officially countenanced, and Mr. Gillman, after personally interviewing the minor, considered him intelligent and able to manage his mutta. He therefore recommended the request and Mr. Willock granted it.

G.O., No. 1087, Judicial, dated 10th June 1892.

Affairs in Karlaghati, Dongasurada and Rayabijji deserve mention. Some years ago the influence of the Karlaghati and Dongasurada Patros was restricted to Karlaghati and Dongasurada villages, respectively, the rent of their muttas being placed under the control of the Rayabijji Patro to whom, in conjunction with five influential Khonds, a cowle was given. The arrangement proved however a failure. The sist was paid for a year only and that for the subsequent three years fell into arrears. The officer responsible for the collection of sist in these muttas is the amin of Gunupur, who appears to be ignorant of the language and without any knowledge of the people or locality. The Senior Assistant Agent, who inquired into the matter on the spot, found out that there was, among the transferred villages, a general objection to paying sist to the Rayabijji Patro and a decided preference for their former hereditary chiefs (the Patros of Dongasurada and Karlaghati), the only persons satisfied with present arrangements being those who were concerned in bringing them about and were therefore fearful of ill-treatment on the restoration of the old *régime*. The Rayabijji Patro alleged that the ryots had failed to pay sist owing to the intrigues of the Dongasurada and Karlaghati Patros, who had also stirred up disaffection in his own mutta. The Maharaja of Jeypore, to whom the matter was referred, promised to depute his manager in charge of the Gunupur division to visit each village and settle the muttas. I approved of his proposal, but warned him that no attempt should be made to collect the arrears, which are apparently excessive, without my sanction, as any ill-considered action either for the collection of arrears or for settlement of future arrangements of revenue might easily be productive of serious trouble.

10. As in the previous year the muttas in the Golgonda hills gave no trouble during the year.

Of the muttas recommended for resumption, Government decided that there was no necessity to take under management that of Lammasinghi-Kottavidhi and it was made over to the family of the late muttadar to be managed by the minor's father.

The establishment sanctioned in G.O., No. 1685, Judicial, dated 10th August 1895, for the better management of the resumed areas has been organised, and the Head Assistant Agent reports that the appointment of the revenue inspector has been a success. I have just spent a fortnight in the Golgonda hills, and I do not agree with him.

The rates in the Lammasinghi-Petavidhi, Chittimpad-Bandivalsa and Koyyur muttas have been settled and those of Chittimpad-Bandivalsa reported to Government as required in paragraph 5 of the Government Order referred to above (*vide* this office letter R.C. No. 1559, dated 12th June 1896).

Sobil Dora, the ex-muttadar of Gudem, is at Narsapatam under police supervision.

In the establishment sanctioned for the management of the resumed muttas no village servants were allotted to Lotugedda on account of the trifling revenue of the mutta; but, in February last, the Head Assistant Agent reported that the revenue of the mutta is collected by a munsif, a pattadar and a bariki, the first two of whom enjoy small pieces of land free of rent in Lotugedda, the last being remunerated otherwise, and recommended that small allowances of Rs. 24 and Rs. 12 per annum should be granted to the munsif and bariki, respectively, from the revenue. As there is no one else responsible to Government in the neighbourhood, and as the payment of small fixed salaries will increase their importance and influence in the mutta, I agree with the Head Assistant Agent, and my proposals for the organisation of the establishment will form the subject of a separate communication.

G.O., No. 1685, Judicial, dated 10th August 1895.

The muttadars of Gudem-Petavidhi and Dharakonda are in dispute about the possession of six villages lying to the north-west of Gudem between the muttas of Dharakonda and Guditeru in Gódávari. The matter has been inquired into both by the Head Assistant Agent and myself, and the final orders issued in the matter will be reported to Government in due course.

The other muttas call for no remarks.

11. *Boundary Disputes.*—No new disputes were reported during the year, but the boundary commission, referred to in paragraph 6 of my last year's report, was duly sanctioned by Government and the Central Provinces authorities addressed on the subject. Meanwhile Messrs. Willock and Younghusband met at Choukavada and had a consultation as to how the demarcation of the boundary between Jeypore and other States in the Central Provinces should be conducted. It has been decided that before the commission meets to undertake the work, preliminary operations must be carried out by a professional surveyor and the boundary—both actual and claimed—marked out. This decision was reported and met with the approval of the Madras Government and Central Provinces Administration. A surveyor will be supplied from the Madras Revenue Survey department, and it has been arranged with the Superintendent of Survey that the surveyor shall commence work from the 1st November next. The commission will then meet for final settlement of the boundary on 15th January 1897. It has further been arranged that the cost of this demarcation shall be borne by the two sides equally, the half charge debitable to this district being met by the Maharaja of Jeypore.

G.O., No. 512, Revenue, dated 6th August 1895.

G.O., Mis. No. 1647, dated 11th April 1896.
" " " 2160 " 4th June "

G.O., No. 512, Revenue, dated 6th August 1895, paragraph 8.

The boundary between Boragam and Tarapur, the dispute about which, caused by the change in the course of the river Bhaskel, was settled by Messrs. Taylor and Gopi Guru in 1890, was finally demarcated by the Deputy Tahsildar of Jeypore and Tahsildar of Bastar during the year.

12. *Divisional Officers' Reports.*—The Head Assistant Agent's report was received in this office on 21st June 1896, but, as he failed to submit certain statements along with it, the delay in the submission of this report is due to him.

13. *Changes in the Administrative Staff—Statement No. I.*—Mr. Wolfe-Murray held charge of the district till 19th May, when he was relieved by Mr. Morris who was succeeded by Mr. Miller on 25th June 1895. Mr. Willock resumed charge on 5th

November 1895. He was again succeeded by Mr. Miller on 13th March 1896 who continued in charge of the district till the end of the year. There were thus four changes in the office of Agent during the year.

Principal Assistant Agent.—Mr. Morris held charge of the division from the commencement of the year till 19th May 1895, when he became Acting Agent. M.R.Ry. V. Jagannadha Rao Pantulu Garu, Rai Bahadur, held charge of this division for five days and was then relieved by Mr. Elwin on 25th May 1895. The latter continued in charge of the division until Mr. Morris' reversion on 1st July 1895. Mr. Morris remained in charge of the division till 5th October 1895, when he proceeded on furlough. Mr. Miller held charge, in addition to his duties, as Acting Agent to the Governor, till 5th November 1895, when he was relieved by Mr. Willock of the district charge. He then held charge till 24th March 1896, the last twelve days being in addition to his own duties, as Acting Agent to the Governor. Mr. Elwin relieved Mr. Miller on 25th March 1896, and remained in charge of the division till the end of the year. There were thus five changes in the office of Principal Assistant Agent during the year.

Senior Assistant Agent.—Mr. Thornton held charge of the division till 30th September 1895 except during the period of 22 days from 30th April 1895 to 21st May 1895, when he went on privilege leave, during which period M.R.Ry. K. Narsimha Rao Pantulu Garu acted. The latter was in charge of the division also from 1st October 1895 to 8th November 1895 till relieved by Mr. Gillman who left the district on privilege leave on 21st December 1895. Mr. Willock was in charge of the division, in addition to his own duties as Agent, till he was relieved on 14th January 1896 by Mr. Lys, who remained in charge of the division till the close of the year.

Special Assistant Agent.—Mr. Graham was Acting [Special Assistant Agent throughout the year.

Head Assistant Agent.—Mr. Elwin was in charge of the division till 23rd May 1895, when he was relieved by M.R.Ry. K. Narsimha Rao Pantulu Garu; Narsimha-Rao Pantulu Garu continued in the division till 4th July 1895, when Mr. Elwin returned on the 5th July 1895 and continued till relieved by Mr. Cotton on 20th March 1896. The latter held charge of the division till the end of the year.

The Deputy Collector Rai Bahadur M.R.Ry. V. Jagannadha Rao Pantulu Garu was in charge of the Huzur division from the commencement of the year till 6th May 1895, when he was succeeded by M.R.Ry. R. Govinda Rao Naidu Garu who continued to be in charge till the end of the year.

14. *Tours.*—Statement No. II gives the details of the tours made by the several Agency officers.

The Agent made two tours and spent 49 days in the Agency. Mr. Willock speaks in detail of the tours in his note.

The Principal Assistant Agent spent 10 days in the Palkonda Agency on account of jamabandi and forest settlement work.

The Senior Assistant Agent made [six tours and spent 8 days less than the prescribed time, which was due to the frequent changes in the personnel of the office.

The Special Assistant Agent spent 206 days in camp and visited all the taluks in his division.

The Head Assistant Agent spent 55 days in the Agency, of which 10 days were spent in the revision of the assessment of Lammasinghi-Petavidhi, Koyyur and Chittimpad-Bandivalsa muttas and 13 days in the settlement of forests.

A map showing the tours made by all these officers and marked in different colours is herewith forwarded.

15. *Season—Statement No. III.*—The rainfall exceeded the average in all the stations where it was registered. The Special Assistant Agent is wrong in saying that the rainfall was up to the average in the Pottanghi taluk, and the Senior Assistant Agent in saying that it was slightly below the average in Bissamkatak.

The season was favourable throughout the year. The Head Assistant Agent reports two deaths from small-pox. The Special Assistant Agent speaks of the outbreak of small-pox in the Nowrangapur taluk and in the neighbourhood, speedy relief being given. Influenza prevailed in Jeypore and several deaths were reported. The public health was generally good. The crops yielded fairly and prices ruled normal.

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

17. *Criminal Justice—Statement No. V.*—The total number of cases received during the year shows a decrease of 79 as compared with last year's figure. This was chiefly contributed by Gunupur (—50) and Rayaghada (—76). The decrease in Gunupur, the Senior Assistant Agent reports, occurred largely in nuisance cases, which have been reduced in frequency by rigorous treatment, and that in Rayaghada was due to the want of a second-class magistrate for a portion of the year. The Senior Assistant Agent further explains the perceptible increase in his own file as due to the transfer of some of the second-class cases from Rayaghada, while the Special Assistant Agent assigns a similar reason for the increase in the court of the Taluk Magistrate, Jeypore, by the transfer of the Nowrangapur cases. He, however, assigns no reason for the large increase in his own court.

The number of accused persons is nearly the same as in last year.

The gang of dacoits which pervaded the Koraput taluk in early part of 1895 has been broken up, about forty of them having been tried during the year.

The only case requiring special mention is that of a party of four Muhammadans from Hyderabad who were found wandering about the country with materials for counterfeiting Queen's coins and some counterfeit Queen's coins; these were arrested in the Koraput taluk when crossing the border to Khasipur. All the four were convicted by Mr. Miller and two of them died in jail soon after their conviction.

Some of the figures furnished by the Assistant Agents are wrong and have been corrected in this office. Hence discrepancies will be observed in the explanation of the variations in the several courts.

There was an increase of 20 in the number of appeals received during the year, chiefly in the courts of the Agent and the Special Assistant Agent.

The Senior Assistant Agent reports that complaints were received against the Bissamkatak police and two constables were convicted of extortion.

The Senior Assistant Agent has not alluded in his report to the working of the arrangements made with the Political Agent, Chattisgarh Feudatories, for the service of process issued by the Agency courts, but there seems to have been no hitch. The Principal and Head Assistant Agents had little or no occasion to avail themselves of the arrangement referred to.

Mr. Willock in his note alludes to the trouble caused by the settlement of trans-frontier Pathans in the Malkanagiri taluk. Since the close of the year I have been compelled to take action against some of them, which has formed the subject of separate reports.

18. *Civil Justice—Statement No. VI.*—The number of suits instituted during the year fell by 107, the decrease being chiefly in the courts of the Senior Assistant Agent and the Gunupur, Rayaghada and Malkanagiri Munsifs. The decrease in the Senior Assistant Agent's division was due to the favourable season and that in the Malkanagiri court to the fact that there was no munsif during half of the year. The decrease in Pottanghi is due to the fact that some of the cases appearing on that court's file last year were transferred from Golgonda. As observed by the Senior Assistant Agent the pendency in the Gunupur court is discreditable to the munsif, whose services have since been lent to the Jeypore Maharaja. The total number of appeals for disposal, including the ten pending at the commencement of the year, was thirty-nine against forty in the previous year, of which thirty-five were disposed of, leaving four pending at the end of the year.

19. *Hospitals—Statement No. VII.*—The number of hospitals was the same as in the previous year. The following table compares the number of patients treated in them during the last four years:—

Institutions.	In-patients.				Out-patients.			
	1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.
Gunupur	4	29	49	48	7,246	8,012	12,764	12,344
Rayaghada	71	85	122	145	3,139	4,662	6,072	6,497
Bissemkatak	25	23	61	58	782	1,134	3,176	6,336
Jeypore	..	..	..	..	6,476	5,665	6,970	6,206
Nowrangpore ..	58	34	55	58	3,396	3,177	4,003	4,155
Total ..	158	171	287	309	21,039	22,650	32,985	35,538

The increase in the number of in-patients is very gradual, but treatment on English methods is still regarded with some shyness. Out-patients have increased considerably, especially in Bissemkatak, where, however, the hospital was closed during part of last year for want of an hospital assistant.

Government has sanctioned the establishment of an hospital at Malkanagiri, and a provision of Rs. 500 has been made for its construction and for quarters for the hospital assistant in the current year's budget, but construction has been deferred pending the receipt of the final orders of Government regarding the deputation of the hospital assistant.

G.O., No. 881, dated 18th May 1896.

20. *Vaccination—Statement No. VIII.*—The vaccine staff remained the same as in the previous year. Thirteen thousand one hundred and forty-three cases were vaccinated during the year under report, of which 10,668 were successful, the corresponding figures for the last year being 13,521 and 11,788, respectively. The percentage of successful cases was 81·1 against 87·2 in the previous year, which is not satisfactory, in spite of the special interest taken by the Assistant Agents. The decrease occurred both in the Senior and Special Assistant Agents' divisions, while in the Head Assistant Agent's division there is a little improvement. Both the Senior and Special Assistant Agents complain of the bad quality of lymph supplied to the vaccinators. The hill people are not much averse to vaccination, though they undoubtedly are so in some parts, notably in Jeypore and Kotapad, where one would have expected them more than in any other places to appreciate the benefits accruing therefrom.

The Special Assistant Agent reports that the lymph supplied from the depôt at Koraput seems to be invariably useless during the hot weather, but that at other times when regularly supplied it seems to have been fairly successful. The Senior Assistant Agent also complains of the bad quality of lymph, but states that the falling off in the number of successful cases is due to the fact that the vaccinators refrain from using it until it is no longer good, and to the lack of interest on the part of the Taluk officers.

The question of opening a calf depôt at Gunupur went up before Government during the year, but it declined to sanction the proposal pending final orders on the scheme for the re-organization of the department.

G.O., No. 2439, dated 26th November 1895.

The percentage of cases verified was best in the Senior Assistant Agent's division. The Principal Assistant Agent reports that a special vaccinator may be employed temporarily for working in the Palkonda Agency.

21. *Education—Statement No. IX.*—There were 106 schools at the close of the year as against 97 in the previous year, the increase being under result schools, which rose from 44 in 1894–95 to 59 in the year under report. The number of salary-result schools shows a decrease due to the abolition of six schools. The number of pupils on the rolls increased from 2,236 in 1894–95 to 2,497 in the year under report. This is satisfactory.

The results of the Lower secondary schools at Jeypore and Kotapad were reported to be fair. The schools suffered much owing to the frequent changes in the staff. The Gunupur Lower secondary school did well.

The number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes increased from 240 to 263, the noticeable feature being that six girls were attending the schools against one in the previous year. There is a perceptible increase in the number of Sowra pupils on the rolls. Eighty-six pupils have been contributed by the Senior Assistant Agent out of 89, against 8 in 1894–95. The number of Khond boys shows a decrease of 27 as compared with the previous year's figure. The Senior Assistant Agent has not explained the sudden change.

The number of trained teachers continue to be the same as in the last year, viz., eight.

The Superintendents of Hill Schools showed satisfactory work. The Superintendent of Hill Schools, Jeypore, has left the department and one K. Jayaram, a Matriculate, was put in his place.

The Agency officers visited twenty-four schools and ten educational officers of all grades examined 178 schools. This shows that some of the schools were visited by the Superintendent of Hill Schools more than once. The number of pupils found qualified out of 1,344 presented for examination was 789, which is more than half the number. It may be called fair.

The sums paid in the shape of grants show a considerable increase compared with last year's figure. This is satisfactory.

22. *Public Works.*—Rupees 95,160 were originally budgeted for expenditure under this head on the lines adopted in the two previous years, but the experiment of having the more important works executed under the supervision of the Estate Engineer Mr. French proved a failure and on the representation of these facts, the Government directed that the works above the ghâts should be re-transferred to the Department of Public Works. On the strength of this order the following works :—

G.O., No. 200 W., dated 25th January 1895.

	Rs.
1. Itikavalasa-Koraput road	15,000
2. Koraput sub-jail	3,000

were handed over to the Public Works Department on the 1st April 1895, surrendering the grants allotted to them, together with Rs. 2,160, set apart for contribution payable to the Jeypore Estate for services of the Estate Engineer. After deducting these items, the grant remaining for expenditure by the Agency officers was Rupees 75,000 and it was made up as follows :—

	Rs.
The usual Provincial grant for Agency works	46,000
Special grant for the Rayaghada road	5,000
The usual contribution paid by the Jeypore Estate for sanitation, &c.	4,000
Contribution paid by the Jeypore Estate for the development of the country	20,000
Total ..	75,000

This was supplemented by Rs. 28,176, the special grants made by the Board of Revenue from time to time from the funds of the Jeypore Estate towards the completion of the Párvatípuram-Rayaghada road, now in course of execution *plus* Rupees 3,301–13–6, the unspent balance of the grant of Rs. 11,703 for the same road, sanctioned by the Board from the same source in 1894–95, which did not lapse at the end of the official year being an Estate grant. It will thus be observed that the net grant for expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,06,477–13–6. Of this Rupees 96,575–11–5 were spent during the year, leaving Rs. 9,902–2–1 unexpended at the end of the year. The actual amount lapsing to Government was only Rs. 2,020–7–6, as the balance of Rs. 7,881–10–7 was a portion of the Estate grant for the Rayaghada road.

The sum of Rs. 2,020–7–6 was allowed to lapse owing to a misconception on the part of the Assistant Agents, who, in spite of the orders issued from this office, debited the cost of petty establishment charges to the respective works though a separate provision was made in the budget under this head.

The following important works require special mention :—

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. Párvatipuram-Rayaghada road	26,658 7 9	28,596 2 11	81,411 0 0	Will be completed this year.
2 Kotpad-Bastar road	3,881 2 3	1,493 10 1	6,875 0 0	Do.

New Works—Communications.—The work on the Rayaghada road has been progressing satisfactorily and the Senior Assistant Agent reports that it will be completed during the current year. Mr. Willock inspected the road last December and a copy of his inspection notes was submitted to Government with this office letter No. 8, dated 7th January 1896. The other new works in hand are—

1. Kotapad-Bastar road.
2. Koraput-Lakshmipur road.
3. Ranigedda-Singapur road.
4. Devarapalli-Jelada road.

Another six furlongs of road No. 1 has been laid out during the year, the portion made in previous years being maintained. This leaves only six furlongs more to meet the Bastar frontier and it will be completed during the current year. The other three are progressing.

New Works—Buildings.—The two rest-houses in the Special Assistant Agent's division undertaken this year are reported to be not yet completed. The provision made under this head was fully utilized.

Repairs—Communications.—All the communications were kept in good order and the roads in the Gunupur taluk, which were reported to be very bad last year, were put in order during the year under report.

Repairs—Buildings.—There are no works worth mentioning under this head. The Government buildings at Korapet were in fair condition.

Estate Works.—The Jeypore Estate, in addition to the contribution made for works under the Agency officers, executed the following works :—

1. Narayanapatnam road.
2. Gottabhadra bridge.

Work No. 1 was completed at a total cost of Rs. 13,533–5–6, of which Rupees 6,924–9–10 were spent during the year under report. This includes the repairs of the bad portions of the road from the Agency boundary to where the new road begins costing Rs. 1,833–5–6.

Work No. 2 was also completed.

The progress made on both Government and Estate works by Mr. French during his tenure of office as Estate Engineer not being satisfactory, and the accounts relating to these works being left by him in a very confused state when he was relieved of his duties, the matter was reported to Government in detail—*vide* Agent's letter No. 249, dated 20th February 1896. Its orders are awaited.

Of the works that were handed over to the Public Works Department, the Koraput sub-jail and the Deputy Tahsildar's office at Jeypore belong to this department. The former has not as yet been made over to this department. The work done on the latter was very bad and it is reported that the walls of the building are in a dangerous condition; permission of Government for rebuilding the office was sought for with the request that Mr. French, by whose remissness this was occasioned, might be made to contribute substantially towards its reconstruction—*vide* this office R.C. No. 604, dated 4th June 1896.

The plan and estimate for the construction of a Deputy Tahsildar's office at Gunupur were approved and sanctioned by Government. I hope the work will progress rapidly during the current year.

G.O., No. 528, dated 11th June 1896.

Mr. Willock inspected the Rayaghada bridge in December 1895 and reported on its progress in his letter No. 8, dated 7th January 1896. I understand that all the masonry work has been completed and it remains to place the iron girders in position. I hope this will be done when the Agent visits the place next cold weather; for the present the work is stopped.

The construction of the bridge over the Kolab river has been deferred till the Maharaja sees his way more clearly.

23. *Sanitation—Statement No. XI.*—The original allotment for expenditure under this head was Rs. 3,992, but it was supplemented by Rs. 147–1–0 by transfer from other works and Agency reserve. The whole of the amount was expended during the year. Details of the expenditure are furnished in the statement.

Government having asked if there is any scavenging establishment, if any funds are being raised from the sale of foecal matter and if the people can contribute towards the improvement of towns and villages, the question has been recently referred to the Assistant Agents for report.

The introduction of the Local Boards Act has been put off till the Act is revised. In any case there is no sale for the foecal matter, nor can contributions be raised towards the improvement of villages. There are no scavenging establishments employed, the conservancy establishment doing this part of the work also. A separate report will be submitted on receipt of information from the Assistant Agents.

G.O., No. 881, dated 18th May 1896.

24. *Abkari—Statement No. XII.*—On the recommendation of Mr. Wolfe-Murray the Government sanctioned the continuance of the Gunupur and Koraput farms under the renting system for 1895–96. They were leased out to the former lessees on the conditions existing in 1894–95, as they had large amounts outstanding for realization during the year under report. The following table shows the amounts for which each farm was rented for the last two years.

G.O., No. 898, dated 22nd December 1894.

Farms.	Rental. 1894–95.	Rental. 1895–96.
Gunupur	51,780	48,674
Koraput	8,691	8,691

The decrease in the Gunupur farm was due to thirteen shops in the Gunupur taluk and the Agency portion of the Palkonda taluk having been closed under condition (1) of the lease mentioned in paragraph 24 of last year's report. The total demand of these two farms was Rs. 57,365, of which Rs. 56,325 were collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 1,040 which has subsequently been realised. The outstanding balance of Rs. 1,650 at the beginning of the year was fully realised.

The amani system was in force in the remaining taluks and each shop was leased out for a lump sum.

The subjoined table shows the demand, collection and balance of the revenue in these taluks :—

Taluks.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jeypore	18,937	18,937	..
Nowrangpore	13,489	13,489	..
Malkanagiri	1,986	1,986	..
Padwa	3,210	2,407	803
Srungavarapukota	235	235	..
Viravilli	171	171	..
Golgonda	1,888	1,817	71
Total ..	39,916	39,042	874

The demand of the amani areas was Rs. 39,916 against Rs. 32,615 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 7,301, due to the keen competition for shops, especially in Jeypore, Nowrangpore and Padwa taluks. Of this sum Rs. 39,042 were collected during the year. Of the balance of Rs. 874 at the end of the year, Rs. 803 have been subsequently collected, the balance still to be realised being only Rs. 71.

25. *Opium—Statement No. XIII.*—The monopoly of supply of opium to the Agency tracts was granted to Hemraj Rambel Sowcar, a licensed importer of the district, for Rs. 17,500 against Rs. 22,500 in 1894–95 on condition of his selling the drug at 3 tolas per rupee and opening depôts for its supply in places fixed by the Collector. The shops were sold by auction in places where the consumption was above 3,000 tolas, and where it varied between 1,000 and 3,000 tolas, licenses were issued on payment of fixed fees. Free licenses were granted in cases where the consumption was below 1,000 tolas. Ninety-five licenses were granted during the year as against 96 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the closure of a shop in Malkanagiri taluk for want of applicants. The rental of the shops amounted to Rs. 19,559 in the year under report against Rs. 20,599 in 1894–95, the decrease being due to want of competition owing to losses sustained by renters in the past official year, and to the fact that some shops, which were sold last year, were granted on fixed fees in consideration of decrease in the sales.

The total demand of the supply and vend monopolies was Rs. 37,059 against Rs. 43,099 in 1894–95. Of this Rs. 37,000 were collected during the year. The balance was subsequently collected. The outstanding balance at the beginning of the year, Rs. 1,774, was duly collected.

The total quantity consumed during the year was 7,907 lb. against 7,928 lb. in 1894–95, there being a decrease of 21 lb. The increase in Jeypore, Nowrangpore and Rayaghada and the decrease in Gunupur, Bissemkatak, Parvatipuram and Koraput being small call for no remarks. The increase in Srungavarapukota may be attributed to the influx of coolies for work on the Anantagiri coffee plantations. The decrease in the Malkanagiri taluk was due to the abolition of the favourable rate at which the drug was previously sold.

26. *Revenue—Statement No. XIV.*—This statement gives the details of all sources of revenue. The figures entered against sub-head one of Land Revenue represent the annual peishcush and Kotapad 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. The balances are those outstanding at the end of March 1896 and appear heavy, but have since been mostly collected.

The revenue under abkári and opium is dealt with in detail in paragraphs 24 and 25 *supra*. The other items call for no remarks.

27. *Wild Animals—Statement No. XV.*—One hundred and thirty-eight persons were killed by wild beasts during the year against 144 in the previous year. As many as 129 of these deaths occurred in the Special Assistant Agent's division. The "Tentulakunti man-eater," for which a reward of Rs. 400 was offered, was killed during the year by Mr. Taylor. Two man-eaters are now reported in the neighbourhood of Nandapur. A reward of Rs. 200 has been sanctioned for one of them. The amount paid as rewards was Rs. 6,457 against Rs. 6,266. This year the number of persons and cattle killed decreased, the former slightly and the latter largely.

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Enclosures.

Note on Hill Tours.

My first tour into the Agency during the past cold season was a short one, undertaken chiefly to hand over the Jeypore Estate to the Minor Maharaja. I left Waltair on the 20th November and reached Rambhadrapur the same day. On the 22nd I reached Panukuvalasa near the foot of what is called Turner's ghât. This ghât is kept up for bullock traffic, it having been found that if these animals are allowed to come down the main ghât road, carts get hopelessly blocked by them and the roadway

itself badly cut up. They are therefore allowed to use the old Pachpenta ghât or Turner's ghât as they chose. I heard that the latter had fallen into very bad order, but am glad to say that I found such was not the case. The track certainly is very stony outside the Agency boundary, but the ghât itself was in very good order indeed —allowing for easily repairable monsoon damages. At Pottangi which I reached on the 23rd, I found the Sub-Magistrate's office in a very bad state. It has always been an unsatisfactory building. The design was a very faulty one and Colonel Frazer, R.E., put the finishing touch to it by putting on an iron roof which has leaked like a sieve from the very beginning. I fear that a totally new roof is the only remedy. As good sawn sál wood can now be obtained from the mills, a new roof will not be very costly. From Pottangi to Jeypore I found the road in excellent condition. The Jeypore estate has planted an avenue of hill mangoes and jack trees from Dumiriput (where the road enters the Maharaja's country) to Jeypore, which will be a great boon to travellers when the trees grow up. We feared that we would find it impossible to keep the young plants fenced, owing to the scarcity of firewood in this inhospitable tract and the temptation to bandymen which the fencing would offer in consequence, but I am glad to say that we have been disappointed in this respect. The young trees are looking remarkably healthy and now that the difficulty about fencing has been proved groundless, I think that the avenue should be continued to Pottangi—about eighteen miles more. Shelter is very badly needed along this bare and exposed road. The peculiarity of this country is that, though almost treeless, wherever a tree is found it is certain to be a fine one. It seems as though there were something wanting in the upper few inches of soil which prevents seedlings getting a start, for young trees planted in the pits on the roadside are making excellent progress, though self-sown ones almost always die.

2. At Jeypore, which I reached on the 25th, I found that but little progress had been made with works during my absence on leave owing to the negligence and misconduct of Mr. French, the late Estate Engineer. As I have reported fully on this subject in my letter, No. 249, dated 20th February 1896, no further reference is necessary here beyond the remark that it is greatly to be regretted that this man's misbehaviour should have resulted in practically stopping all progress in estate works for the development of the country above the ghâts for the last two years of the Maharaja's management.

3. The estate was duly handed over to the Maharaja on the 27th November. I suggested to him some time before that it would be better not to assume charge of the whole of it until he had got his own office establishment in working order, but he was anxious that the transfer should be completed at once. As I anticipated the work of management has turned out to be heavier than he expected, and Mr. Marsh, who remained with him to help, has been broken down under the heavy strain and been obliged to proceed to England. I trust that things will not fall into confusion in his absence, but I have my fears as the Maharaja has been unable to get any qualified person as Dewan. I am glad to say that I hear that he is taking much interest in his affairs himself and working hard.

4. An unfortunate accident occurred at a display of fireworks given by the Maharaja the evening of the day on which he took charge. The fireworks were prepared by local makers, one of whom filled a brass pot with a contracted orifice, specially made for the purpose, with squib composition on the expectation of producing an unusually fine display of sparks. The composition was either too strong or not sufficiently rammed and the pot exploded with great violence, wounding about ten persons very severely. One of them died next morning and another had to have his arm amputated. It was difficult to arrive at the truth connected with this brass pot, but I think that the use of metal cases for fireworks was an old standing custom which had escaped notice hitherto. The person who caused the accident was let off with a fine of Rs. 100 in consideration of the custom being a long standing one.

I acquitted him on appeal, as the evidence showed it was a pure accident.

(Intld.) W. O. H.,
Ag. Agent.

5. From Jeypore I proceeded to Koraput on the 30th November and after holding sessions there I marched across direct to Rayaghada *viâ* Lakshmipur. The first 50 miles was across the 3,000 feet plateau. This portion of the plateau has not been so badly denuded as that along the Koraput-Pottangi road, and the Nandapur and Padwa country and seems to be in a very thriving condition, but is much in want of communications. A rough road from near Sembliguda on the Koraput-Pottangi road, which I had ordered to be made to open it up before going on furlough, had been abandoned without any sufficient reason, and an attempt to open it by a road from Koraput to Lakshmipur substituted. This project will do but little good, as carts laden with produce will not go to Koraput and then turn back again nearly in the direction from which they have come. The marks of cart traffic, where my unfinished road left the main line showed that even the few miles which have been made have been largely used and I think that the track should be opened up without delay in consequence. It will place all the country at the back of ghâts to the north of the main road in easy and direct communication with the plains. The Koraput-Lakshmipur road should also be gone on with, as much traffic will come on to the road I propose to join it. The point of junction of the two roads should be selected with a view to making the gradients along the road to Sembliguda as easy as possible.

6. The last twenty miles of the Koraput-Lakshmipur road had not been finally marked out, though the general line it was to take had been settled. I think it requires further investigation. It runs too close to the big Kakkrigumma hill and several miles will be bad going owing to the impossibility of avoiding its spurs. The Deputy Tahsildar may be right in saying as he does, that it is the best line through this complicated country but it seems probable that a much better one can be found.

7. During this part of my tour I found my tappal arrangements very unsatisfactory owing to the neglect of the Postal Department to send letters to their destination by the shortest route. Letters from Waltair for Lakshmipur were, I found, being sent *viâ* Koraput instead of *viâ* Rayaghada. I had two trial letters posted at Lakshmipur for Waltair, one was addressed to Rayaghada and had to be redirected there. The other was addressed direct to Waltair and went by the regular route *viâ* Koraput. This redirected letter reached Waltair a day before the other. Three years previously I found letters for Araku—close under the western slope of the ghâts opposite to Srungavarapukóta—were being sent round *viâ* Koraput—a distance of 190 miles, though there was a direct postal line only 76 miles long. Letters for Araku were delayed about five days by this blunder. I have placed the delay in communication with Lakshmipur before the Postmaster-General and trust that some one has been duly punished.

8. Postal arrangements in the Agency are generally needlessly defective and I regret to say that a greater want of energy and interest in making the most of the means at their disposal is being displayed by the local superior officers of that department. For instance, the mail for Jeypore closes at Vizagapatam at 6 P.M. The bags lie there till about 4 A.M. next day, when they proceed by train to Vizianagram arriving about 6–30 A.M. They reach Salúr that night, too late for delivery. Letters consequently take a day and two nights to do a two-hours railway journey and 35 miles by road! They start up the ghât early on the morning of the second day and reach Koraput that night—again too late for delivery. I have suggested certain alterations in the time-table to the Postal Department and trust that things are better now in this respect. While speaking of postal arrangements I may as well remark that I think a tri-weekly line from Malkanagiri to Motu would pay and be very useful also.

9. From Lakshmipur I made three marches to Rayaghada. The descent by this line is by far the most gradual of all the approaches to the 3,000 feet plateau. It is a pity that it should terminate at so distant a point from the coast as Rayaghada, but when a railway is made into the Central Provinces through the Rayaghada valley, as it must be some day, this route may become a very important one.

10. At Rayaghada I found the bridge making good progress, one main pier was almost finished and the foundations of the second one laid. All the smaller ones

were up. The second main pier has been completed since and the wood work of the smaller spans should be by this time. All that remains to be done is to put the 70 feet span across between the two main piers. I trust that my successor will have no difficulty in getting this carried through. It seems rather an undertaking to an unprofessional person, but really is a comparatively simple piece of engineering to any one accustomed to put up railway bridges.

11. From Rayaghada I proceeded to Chollapadam, where the work on the section of the Parvatipur-Central Provinces road now under construction terminates. Much good progress has been made with this work during my absence on leave, and when the surface has been properly consolidated, it will be practically complete. I regret to say, however, that a desire to expend last year's large grants rapidly has led to hasty work in consolidation spreading and tamping and I found the road utterly unfit to bear traffic. I ordered it to be closed as far as possible until it has been consolidated by the coming monsoon and trust that, at its conclusion, it will be in satisfactory condition. From Chollapadam I proceeded to Waltair after a visit to Kurapam and Parvatipur.

12. I again started for the Agency on the 3rd February and proceeded rapidly to Koraput. My tour on this occasion was less interesting than usual, as none of the Agency officers were able to accompany me and I did not like to get too far away myself owing to a letter which I had received from the Private Secretary regarding a vacancy in the Board of Revenue. The Special Assistant Agent and the Assistant Superintendent of Police had to go to Motu in connection with the Pathan gang there and Mr. Taylor was obliged to stay at Nowrangapur in connection with an arrangement which the Maharaja had made with the Nowrangapur Ranis regarding the management of that estate and the introduction of the new Forest rules in that taluk. The most important thing I had to do was to confer with Mr. Younghusband, the Political Agent for the Chattisgarh feudatory states—about the demarcation of the Jeypore boundary. A report on this subject has been submitted to Government—*vide* the Agent's letter, T. De. No. 14, dated 22nd February 1896, I met Mr. Younghusband at Chowkawada on the Bustar frontier on the 14th February and proceeded next day with him to Jagadalpur—the capital of that state—where I met Colonel Fagan, the newly appointed Administrator, and Mr. Harriot, the Engineer for the Chattisgarh feudatories. We found that we had a good deal to learn from each other, particularly about questions connected with communications and criminal work, I think it would be well if the officers on both sides of the frontier could arrange to meet each other occasionally, as there are many matters of common interest. Mr. Harriot has promised to fill in all the roads affecting the Vizagapatam Agency on one of the small agency maps and I intended to ask Government to have it lithographed by the Madras Survey for the use of the Agency officers. At present we know practically nothing about communications beyond the frontier. I was much struck with Mr. Harriot's description of the road from Maindalpur across Kalahandi to Singapur in the Rayaghada taluk. If we have not misunderstood each other, it seems highly probable that this is the proper way for a railway to get on to the Jeypore plateau. Should I return to Vizagapatam, I shall march across next cold season and see for myself.

13. From Bustar I proceeded to Kotapad and thence to Dabugam in the Nowrangapur taluk where I met Mr. Taylor. I had intended to proceed further north but being uncertain about my own future I thought it better not to go too far into the interior. From Dabugam I therefore proceeded to Maindalpur and thence to Papparahandi. These marches took me through a good deal of the best sál country in this part of Jeypore and I was able to see something of the forest reserves which have been demarcated. Old sál, of course, change but slowly but I think that I observed a considerable improvement in the growing trees. I had not been through this jungle for six years and small saplings had, of course, developed greatly with the aid of the protection given during that time. There is a considerable area of good sál reserved about here and the demarcation leaves nothing to be desired. I also noticed a considerable decrease in the quantity of dead sál trees standing where podu cultivation had taken place. Indeed I saw very little timber which had been recently

ringed except in one or two villages near Dabugam and about Maindalpur. Mr. Taylor was very busy arranging for working the new Forest rules. I fear that they are somewhat too elaborate for the agency available to work them, but this difficulty may be got over by the Maharaja employing a first-rate European officer to superintend forest matters. I understand that he is very anxious to do so and that he sees that he should look to his forests rather than to his occupied land for an increase in his revenue.

14. From Papparahandi I proceeded to Jeypore in three marches, halting at Nowrangapur and Borigumma. Good progress was being made with the Maharaja's new palace under the supervision of Mr. Hopkins, the Superintendent of the Saw Mills. The estate had not been fortunate in the two engineers whom it engaged after Mr. French's services had been dispensed with and when I visited Jeypore in November I suggested that the Maharaja should try what Mr. Hopkins could do, as he had proved himself to be a man of resource and energy and had, while in the Royal Engineers, had some experience of building work. I am glad to learn that the building is getting on well under his charge.

15. The only other point of importance which I need allude to refers to the Pathan gang at Motu. I think a good deal too much has been said about the connection of its members with crime in the north of this Presidency. There appears to me to be a strong tendency on the part of the Police to attribute a great deal of the undetected crimes to them without any sufficient reason. It certainly seems strange that they should have been able to prove so very little if anything against them. Still their presence in considerable numbers at Motu is very undesirable. The fact that there are well-to-do Pathan settlers there has got to be well known amongst wandering members of this race and naturally attracts undesirable visitors to the place and if Motu is not now a general depôt for stolen property, it is admirably situated for the purpose and certainly will be before long if strong measures to prevent it are not adopted. These Pathans are also, irrespective of criminal propensities, very undesirable in the Agency as, as soon as they get a little money together, they develop into most rapacious sowcars and oppress the unresisting hillmen in a most atrocious manner. I do not see how we can get rid of those who have been settled at Motu for a considerable time, but I do not think that the colony should be allowed to grow any longer. An attack made by some of its visitors on the Sunku Police station close by in Bustar gave me the opportunity of declaring that unlimited hospitality to Pathan strangers was a political danger. I have on this ground taken steps to control the employment of unknown fellow countrymen by the resident Pathans and warned them that I would issue agency warrants for their removal if my orders were disregarded. I trust that the rule which I have issued regarding the registration of all Pathan servants will be a stop to the increase of the colony by additions from outside.

The order has since been disobeyed and the threat carried out.

(Intld.) W. O. H.,
Ag. Agent.

From W. LYS, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam District, to the Acting Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Parvatipur, 30th May 1896, Perdl. No. 56.

I have the honour to submit, herewith, the administration report for 1895–96 for the Agency tracts in my division with the usual statistics.* The only events of importance during the year affecting the part of the agency were the handing over of the Jeypore estate to the Maharaja and the Ambadola muttah to the minor Patro. The Forest rules introduced into the Jeypore estate are naturally not regarded with favour by the people at present, but there is no reason to doubt that they will work smoothly. Certain complaints have been made against the Patro of Rayabijji in connection with the collection of sists in Karjaghati and Dangusurada muttahs. The necessary steps have been taken to prevent trouble in this direction.

* Statements Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15 and map.

Statement 1.—Mr. E. L. Thornton was in charge of the division for the first six months of the year excepting one month during which he was on leave. Mr. K. Narasimha Row took over charge from Mr. Thornton on 1st October 1895, and was relieved by Mr. Gillman on 8th November 1895. Mr. Gillman took privilege leave on 21st December 1895 and Mr. Willock held charge until my arrival on 13th January 1896.

Statement 2.—Six tours have been made and the whole of the agency with the exception of the extreme eastern portion has been visited by one or other of the officers from time to time in charge of the division. The touring has fallen short by eight days of the prescribed minimum of ninety days. This is in some measure due to the changes in the Senior Assistant's office owing to which part of the best season for travelling in the agency was lost. I had intended, though the hot weather was beginning and the country getting unhealthy to prolong my tour in March so as to cover the deficiency but was obliged to return to head-quarters owing to the whole of my camp being incapacitated by fever.

Statement 3.—The rainfall during the year has been above the average in Gunupur and Rayaghada and slightly below the average in Bissemkatak. The rains were well distributed in point of time with the result that, crops, both wet and dry, have been fairly good and the season generally prosperous.

Statement 4.—Public health has been good. No cases of small-pox or cholera have been reported. The people resort freely to the hospitals for treatment as out-patients but owing to their unwillingness to take food prepared by the hospital servants are at present somewhat averse to becoming in-patients.

Statement 5.—There has been a decrease of nearly 100 in the number of criminal cases instituted mainly in Rayaghada and Gunupur taluks. The decrease may be partly due to the fact that, during part of the year, there was no 2nd-class magistrate at Rayaghada and also to the effective way in which nuisance and assault cases were dealt with in the Gunupur taluk; the decrease being to a large extent in this class of cases. The increase in the file of the Parvatipur Sub-Magistrate and this court is due to transfer of 2nd-class cases from Rayaghada. Magisterial work has been disposed of promptly and the pendency of cases is satisfactory. There have been several complaints on various grounds against the Police in Bissemkatak. Two constables in one case being convicted of extortion. On the whole, however, the Police have worked fairly well. In the neighbourhood of Gudari, in Gunupur taluk, the people complain of frequent cattle thefts. The Police have been directed to exercise increased vigilance, but unless the people themselves are willing—which they apparently are not at present—to do what they can to protect their property, such thefts will probably continue.

Statement 6.—The number of suits instituted has decreased by 71—the decrease is the result of a prosperous season with a good harvest, which has rendered it unnecessary to resort to the courts for the recovery of arrears of rent. The pendency is as usual chiefly in Gunupur. The file there is no doubt a heavy one but I do not think that the late Deputy Tahsildar Chilpatirao was as energetic as he might have been. The pendency at Gunupur was remarked upon last year and he was authorized, as a special measure, to try suits in camp. Considering the decrease in the number of suits instituted during the year, it is unsatisfactory that the pendency should still be so great.

Statement 7.—The three hospitals at Rayaghada, Gunupur and Bissemkatak have been working throughout the year. The number of patients treated has not varied to a great extent from last year's figures anywhere, except at Bissemkatak where, owing to the hospital having been open the whole year, there is an increase of over 3,000 in the number of out-patients.

Statement 8.—Four thousand two hundred and fifty-one persons have been vaccinated as compared with 6,142 last year—a decrease of nearly 2,000. The number of successful cases was 3,449, the percentage of success being somewhat lower this year than last. The Deputy Inspector of Vaccination explains the falling off by saying that the lymph supplied was bad. My own opinion is that bad work of the vaccinators and deputy inspector and the lack of interest shown by some taluk

notably Chelpatirao at Gunupur are mainly responsible. The lymph used is undoubtedly often bad, but the reason is that vaccinators persistently refrain from using it until it is no longer good. Strict orders on this point have been issued and vaccinators disobeying will be heavily fined on every occasion. Deputy Tahsildars also have been directed to pay more attention to vaccination; to report all irregularities; to take vaccinators with them on tour and to check their work whenever possible. Measures will be taken to ensure that this is done. The Deputy Inspector will also be encouraged to do better work. Vaccinators sometimes allege that the people are generally averse to vaccination. During my tour in Gunupur taluk however I caused children to be vaccinated in some of the villages through which I passed, and for the most part the grown up people willingly lent their aid to extract the children from the jungle in which they had taken refuge. My experience goes to show that it is only immediately before the rains that real objection to vaccination is made.

Statement 9.—The number of schools shows an increase of 8. There are this year 15 salary result schools against 17 last year, 2 having been abolished. There are 51 results schools against 37 of last year. This year as last year there are two trained teachers. The number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March last was 1,787 against 1,509 last year; 753 were examined for result grants against 791 last year. The decrease is due to the introduction of a rule under which only boys with at least six months' attendance were examined. The grants obtained by salary-result schools show a considerable decrease. The figures are deceptive owing to bills not having been paid within the year. Of 25 indigenous schools, 4 have been converted into result schools and 21 remain. One hundred and thirty-one aborigines are attending the schools against fifty-nine last year; Government has sanctioned Rs. 12 per mensem to be spent on scholarships in the Jaltaru and Ragada schools for the Hill sowras. This has attracted a certain number thither. As long as the scholarships continue, there will be no difficulty in securing a certain number of pupils who attend for pecuniary consideration, but the Hill sowras as a body at present have no spontaneous yearning after education with its attendant mixture of good and evil and are perfectly content to cultivate the virtues bred of ignorance unless paid to do otherwise. Twelve schools have been inspected by Agency officers and sixty-four by Educational officers. The working of the lower secondary school at Gunupur was considered fair by the Educational officers, while that of the training class was condemned as unsatisfactory. Three new result schools were opened during the year.

Statement 10.—The Chollapadam-Rayaghada road is in a satisfactory state and will be finished before the end of the coming year. The Narayanapatnam road was completed during the year. The Gunupur roads which were adversely commented on in last year's report are now in very good order.

Statement 11.—No works have been undertaken for the improvement of sanitation, but Rs. 1,550 have been spent on maintaining an establishment of scavengers at Rayaghada, Gunupur and Bissemkatak and executing necessary repairs to side drains, &c.

Statement 15.—During the year three tigers (only one full grown), seventy-three panthers and ten bears have been killed. Rs. 1,368–5–0 have been spent on rewards. Seven people and forty-four cattle were killed by wild animals against twenty-three and fifty-eight, respectively, last year.

From R. A. GRAHAM, Esq., Special Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam, to the Agent to the Governor of Vizagapatam, dated Koraput, 28th May 1896, C. No. 606.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of this division for the official year 1895–96.

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

3. *Statement No. I.*—I was in charge of the division throughout the year.

4. *Statement No. II.*—On the 1st April 1895 I was at Jeypore and on the 3rd April returned back to Koraput. After staying a week at head-quarters I made a tour in the Pottanghi and Padwa taluks and returned to Koraput on the 11th May 1895. The chief places visited by me in this tour were Sembliguda, Nandapur, Handiput, Padwa, Chettewa, Araku, Gollur, Woondragedda, Duggamu, Hukumpeta, Paderu, Mattam, Aradakota, Kilagada and Sujanakota. I inspected the taluk office, sub-treasury and sub-jail at Padwa, almost all the roads in the taluk and the schools at Nandapur, Araku, Woondragedda, Paderu and Sujanakota.

5. With a view to visit Malkanagiri taluk I left Koraput on the 26th May 1895, but had to come back from Kollar to Jeypore owing to ill-health. At Jeypore I stayed the whole of June, returning to Koraput on 1st July. I had intended to go on a short tour towards Ramagiri in the latter half of June; but from the 14th onwards the rain was so heavy that it was almost impossible to cross the Kolab river.

6. On the 10th July I started for the plains arriving in Vizagapatam on 17th and remaining there till 8th October. Leaving Waltair on that day I reached Pottanghi on the 12th; and after stopping there two days to inspect the sub-treasury, sub-jail and taluk office I reached Koraput on the 16th.

7. After conducting the Special Test Examinations at Koraput I made a hurried tour in the Jeypore and Malkanagiri taluks. Leaving Koraput on the 29th October I went straight down the road to Malkanagiri, stopping on my way to inspect the sub-jail at Jeypore. My halts on the way were at Ghusarla, Kollar, Govindapalli, Mattili, Kottametta and Purnapani. I also inspected the school at Mattili; and on my arrival at Malkanagiri the sub-treasury, sub-jail, taluk office and school at that place. From there I went *viâ* Jarapalli to Tondapalli on the Bustar border and looked at the land in dispute there and at Tondapalli between the people of Bustar and Jeypore. Thence I went by way of Pitatong, Salmi, Kyangu and Kottenapalli up the Kottenapalli ghât to Ramagiri; then to Mattupuda, where I halted two days to meet Mr. Taylor, and from there to Koraput to inspect some land in dispute between the villages of Taraput and Pappugama. From there I returned through Jeypore to Koraput to meet the Agent.

8. The Agent arrived in Koraput on the 25th, two days after I got there, and on the same day I returned with him to Jeypore, where, on the 27th, he installed the Raja on his gaddi. The close of the festivities in the evening was marred by a sad accident; one of the fire-works, which was enclosed in a brass pot, exploding and injury several persons, one of whom, a brahmin boy, succumbed to his injuries the next day. A police constable had to have his arm amputated and several others were in danger for some time. Fortunately there were three apothecaries present—those attached to the Agent's and Special Assistant Agent's establishment and the apothecary in charge of the Police hospital at Koraput. They all exerted themselves to the utmost and did good work. The hospital assistant in charge of the hospital at Jeypore was also indirectly a victim. He was suffering, though few people knew it, from heart disease; he hurried down to the hospital when news was brought him of the accident; but shortly afterwards was found lying dead in the verandah.

9. After staying a few days at Jeypore I proceeded on to Nowrangapore *viâ* Haradaput and Borigumma, and after inspecting the sub-treasury, sub-jail and taluk office there returned to head-quarters on the 14th December *viâ* Ranigedda.

10. After staying at Koraput four days I proceeded to Vizianagram to avail myself of the Christmas holidays and arrived at Koraput on the 10th January 1896, taking, of course, Pottanghi and Sembliguda on the way.

11. My last and most important tour was in the Malkanagiri taluk. I left Koraput on 18th January 1896 and returned on the 19th March 1896 to conduct the opium sales.

12. I went straight down the road to Malkanagiri halting at Jeypore, Ghusarla, Kollar, Govindapalli, Panganur and Purnapani. At Malkanagiri I again inspected

the sub-treasury and sub-jail and then went on slowly *viâ* Sikapalli (where I selected a site for the new bungalow), Pulimetta, Venkatapalem, Giriganapalli, Alampalli, Gorugupalli and Peta to Motu, in company with Mr. Thomas, Assistant Superintendent of Police. At Gorugupalli we were told that timber was floated down to Motu and we attempted to do the march to Peta by river. Our experience shows that it is impossible to float logs down in any quantity, though possibly single logs might be got down, if time is of no importance.

13. The chief object of our visit to Motu was in connection with the settlement of Pathans in that place. The police had for some time been reporting against them; but it was found very difficult to get any definite evidence of any criminal offence against them. There is very little doubt however that they were in the habit of oppressing the people of the country, who are abnormally simple and uncivilized, chiefly by way of an ingenious system of usury. The Agent early in January issued an order restricting the number of Rozah Khan's Pathan followers and confining them to Motu itself; and it was to serve this order personally that I went there. The original order was served on Rozah Khan, a carefully translated Telugu copy was given to his gumastah, who is a Telugu, and the order was also orally translated into Hindustani in the presence of myself, Roza Khan and all his Pathan followers. Roza Khan then said that he had in his service at the time fifteen Pathans. Of these, nine were registered as his servants, and the remaining six were ordered to leave Motu within five days and not to return. Subsequently orders similar to that served on Roza Khan were issued against Mussum Khan and Nahim Khan, two independent Pathans of Motu, and against Moulvi Dilber Shah of Mundiguda. During the time I was in that part of the country I received more than one complaint against Pathans who were no longer there; but the only one which concerned any who were there was one against Roza Khan himself, which was obviously instigated by one of his rivals. Most of the Pathans then in Motu, however, were new arrivals.

14. After staying in Motu a few days we returned by way of Peta, Gorugupalli, Kurti, Podiya, Irbanapalli, Durampalli, Namgonda, and Singaraz kunta to Malkanagiri. The people in these parts were in their usual state of drunkenness and it was almost hopeless to expect any intelligible information from them. From Malkanagiri we went *viâ* Purnapani, Pangam, Kyangu, Bara and Tentligumma up the Tentligumma ghât to Ramagiri, Mattupada, Jeypore and Koraput, arriving there as before stated on the 19th March.

15. During the year under report I was in camp altogether 206 days, during which I made 105 marches covering 1,116 miles. I spent 82 days in Vizagapatam during the rains and 62 days at head-quarters. The remaining sixteen days are accounted for by the Christmas holidays. A map showing the routes followed in my tours is submitted herewith.

16. *Statement No. III, Season and Rainfall.*—The months of April and May were unusually dry in the Malkanagiri taluk and part of Jeypore. The rains however when they did come were plentiful. The rainfall was up to the average in Pottanghi taluk and well over the average elsewhere. A large part of the Malkanagiri taluk was actually under water at the end of June.

17. The crops yielded well all over the division. Prices were very low after the harvest, but have since returned to about the normal figure.

18. *Statement No. IV, Public Health.*—In January 1896 an epidemic of small-pox broke out in Nowrangapore. It was however confined to Nowrangapore itself and a few villages in the neighbourhood. Extra vaccinators were at once set to work and the Deputy Tahsildar and Hospital Assistant did what they could in the way of aiding vaccination, guarding the water-supply, &c. It is reported now that the disease has almost disappeared. About February and March there was some sort of epidemic, said to be influenza, prevalent in Jeypore, and there were several deaths; but I have heard it stated that the sickness was due rather to excessive celebration of a religious festival which occurred about that time. Jeypore appears to be perfectly healthy now. With the exception of those two outbreaks, the general health has been good.

19. *Statement No. V, Law, Justice and Police.*—Mr. P. B. Thomas, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, was in charge of Jeypore district from the commencement of the year till 25th May 1895, when Mr. E. W. McCartney assumed charge of the district and remained in charge till 14th March 1896, when he was transferred to Cuddapah. Mr. P. B. Thomas was again in charge from 15th March 1896 till the end of the year.

20. The total number of criminal cases filed in my court and in the courts of the taluk magistrates was 797, being exactly the same as last year. The number of accused persons was however larger by 77. There was slight increase in the number of cases and a large increase in the number of persons brought up before my court. No special reason can be given for this. The increase in Jeypore and the decrease in Nowrangapore and Malkanagiri counterbalance one another and are accounted for by the fact that for two months there was no Magistrate in Nowrangapore, while for the last four months of the year there was only a 3rd-Class Magistrate in Malkanagiri, the consequence being that many extra cases were sent to Jeypore. In Koraput there were several large dacoity cases last year which brought the figure up to an abnormal height. It has now gone down to a little below what it was in 1893–94. There has been a large increase in Padwa, which has not been explained, and I find it difficult to explain myself. The country is getting more settled up every year; but not to an extent which would account for this increase of work.

21. There were sixteen appeals with thirty persons against six appeals with nine persons in the previous year. The figures of last year were abnormally low; and there is a very little difference between the figures of this year and those of 1893–94.

22. In April 1895 the Agent issued a circular notice that arrangements had been made for the service of summons issued in this agency by the authorities in the Chhattisgarh feudatories and *vice versâ*. The arrangement has been made use of when necessary, but it does not seem to have been necessary to any very large extent.

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

Courts.	1895–96.	1894–95.
Special Assistant Agent's Court	29	25
Pottanghi Agency Munsif's Court	10	47
Padwa " " "	..	..
Jeypore " " "	134	143
Nowrangapore Agency Munsif's Court	20	15
Malkanagiri " " "	5	28
Koraput " " "	21	49
Total ..	219	307

There is thus a decrease of 88 cases. The figures in Koraput and Pottanghi last year were abnormally high owing to the transfer of certain suits from Golgonda. The only point therefore which calls for remarks is the decrease in Malkanagiri, which I think is satisfactorily accounted for by the fact that for six months of the year, and those six of the driest months, there was no Agency Munsif in the taluk.

24. Six suits were filed under Act VIII of 1865 during the year under report against nine in the previous year.

25. During the year nine civil appeals were filed in my court. This is an abnormally large number, and I can only account for it by hard work on the part of the agency pleaders.

26. *Statement No. VII, Hospitals.*—There are three hospitals in this division—at Koraput, Jeypore and Nowrangapore.

27. The one at Koraput is a Police hospital and is under the control of the Superintendent of Police.

28. The hospital at Jeypore is called the jubilee dispensary and was opened on 17th February 1887. It is still in a thatched building, but the new building sanctioned in G.O., No. 451, dated 22nd February 1894, is now practically finished. The number of patients treated there was 6,206 against 6,970 in the previous year. All these were out-patients.

29. The hospital at Nowrangapore is a Government one and was opened on 13th January 1890. The number of patients treated there was 4,213 against 4,058 in the previous year. Of these, 58 were in-patients.

30. Provision has been made in the current year's budget for building a thatched hospital and hospital assistant's quarters at Malkanagiri. The work will be completed by the end of the official year. The chief difficulty to be feared in connection with the opening of a hospital will be in getting a hospital assistant to stay in Malkanagiri.

31. The next place at which a hospital is wanted is Padwa. At present there is no hospital in the Pottanghi and Padwa taluks; and the Padwa taluk is perhaps the most malarious in the division. It certainly is so at some seasons of the year. Padwa itself is over forty miles from the nearest hospital at Koraput; and of course parts of the taluk are considerably farther off still.

32. *Statement No. VIII, Vaccination.*—A detailed report on vaccination has been submitted separately. The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 8,407 including 412 cases vaccinated by Medical officers against 6,617 in the previous year. The number of successful cases was 6,713 against 5,846 in the previous year. The cost of vaccine establishment during the year was Rs. 2,715–5–8. The average cost of each successful case was As. 6–9.

33. *Statement No. IX, Education.*—A detailed report on education has been submitted separately. Statement No. IX gives the necessary information about education. The progress of education is still unsatisfactory.

34. The abolition of four salary system schools accounts for a small part of the decrease; but I consider the main reason to be want of energy on the part of the masters. It is hardly surprising, in view of the way in which instruction is imparted at many of the schools, that the villagers should not care to send their children to school.

35. The results of the two middle schools at Jeypore and Kotapad were, considering all things, fair. The Jeypore school suffered owing to the fact that it was without proper masters for a large portion of the year. A. Venkataratnam was appointed headmaster and joined in May last; but after staying a few weeks he went away without leave and was dismissed. C. Rangarao, a Matriculate, was at the same time appointed first assistant master, but could not summon up courage to come to Jeypore at all and sent in his resignation. The present Headmaster, V. Narasingarao, was appointed in October 1895.

36. The three schools at Dasumanthapur, Lakshmipur and Kakkirigumma which were under the charge of the Gunupur Superintendent were retransferred to the charge of the Jeypore Superintendent—*vide* Agents' Disposal No. 1341, dated 17th December 1895.

37. The examination for results grants was conducted partly by M.R.Ry. G. V. Subbarayudu Sastri Garu, B.A.,, Assistant Inspector of Schools, First Division, and partly by M.R.Ry. Ch. Bhagavanla Pantulu, B.A., Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Anakápalle Range.

38. A sum of Rs. 450 was sanctioned for petty construction and repairs to school buildings and the amount was duly spent. Rs. 79 was drawn by the Superintendent of Hill Schools, Jeypore Division, for the purchase of class books and books and slates for the aboriginal boys.

39. None of the trained teachers in the division seem to have appeared for the examination of the practical test for teachers certificates.

40. *Statement No. X.— Agency Works.*—The original budget allotment sanctioned for this division was Rs. 39,495, subsequently a sum of Rs. 2,651 was sanctioned. The total amount is therefore Rs. 42,146. The whole amount was duly spent on various works in the division. A detailed report has been submitted on the agency works. Two new rest houses were sanctioned during the year under report—one at Woondragedda and the other at Sikapalli. None of these has yet been reported to have been completed.

41. *Statement No. XI—Sanitation.*—Under the head of sanitation sums of Rs. 1,020–5–3, Rs. 7,507 and Rs. 5,007 were sanctioned for Koraput, Jeypore and Nowrangapore, respectively, including subsequent grants and they were fully utilised during the year with the exception of Rs. 13–4–3 at Jeypore, of which Rs. 10–12–1 was transferred to Jeypore-Borigumma road and the rest to Government buildings at Koraput. The necessary works of sanitation were executed.

42. *Special funds.*—The only special fund in this division is the pound fund. At the beginning of the year there were twenty-seven public pounds and one private pound at Sujanakota which was abolished (*vide* Agent's Proceedings, Dis. No. 404, dated 5th September 1895). The remaining twenty-seven pounds continued throughout the year. No new pounds were sanctioned during the year. The public pounds are under the control of taluk officers.

43. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 725–13–0. The expenditure on account of commission and feeding charges was Rs. 480–2–5. The savings credited to Government was Rs. 245–10–7. An amount of Rs. 201 was sanctioned for the repairs to cattle pounds, and it was duly spent.

44. *Statement No. XII—Abkári Revenue.*—The Pottanghi 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, Nowrangapore and Malkanagiri and the Paderu portion of Padwa taluk continued under the direct management of Government.

45. In the rented taluks there were 428 shops and 428 stills, and in the amani taluks there were 450 stills and 479 shops. The demand of the amani taluks for 1895–96 was Rs. 37,622. This was fully collected.

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

47. No licenses were granted for the retail sale of foreign liquors.

48. *Statement No. XIII—Opium.*—During the year under report the exclusive privilege of supplying opium to vendors was leased out to Hemraz Rama Lal Sahukar. The number of shops sold by auction was sixty with a demand of Rs. 16,126. The number of shops given on fixed fees was five with a demand of Rs. 90. The total demand was therefore Rs. 16,216. The whole amount is reported to have been collected.

49. Throughout the division opium was sold by the renter at three tolas a rupee to the licensed vendors and retailed by them at $2\frac{1}{2}$ tolas per rupee.

50. Four persons were prosecuted under the Opium Act, of whom three were convicted and the other discharged.

51. *Statement No. XIV—Land Revenue.*—The only land revenue in this division is that on the Government land at Koraput which amounts to Rs. 43. The demand under the remaining sources of revenue "abkári and opium" was Rs. 62,529 and this was collected in full.

52. Collections under the head of stamps during the year amounted to Rupees 8,650–4–0.

53. *Statement No. XV—Wild Animals.*—The number of wild animals killed according to the skins presented for rewards was 22 tigers, 96 panthers and 14 bears; the figures last year being 23, 90 and 12, respectively. The rewards paid during the year amounted to Rs. 4,040 against Rs. 3,944 in the previous year.

54. The power of granting rewards is vested in the Special Assistant Agent; but the Deputy Tahsildar of Malkanagiri is specially authorized to grant rewards to shikaries for killing wild animals in his taluk. The loss of human life during the year was 129 against 113 in the previous year.

The Tentulikunti man-eater, for which a reward of Rs. 400 was offered, was killed in April by Mr. Taylor. There is still a reward of Rs. 200 on the Nandapur man-eater; but as there are at least two man-eaters, whose head quarters may be at Nandapur, it will be difficult to say when the one for which there is a special reward is killed.

55. *Elephants.*— Of the three elephants kept for my use, one died in December 1894, and a new one was supplied in its place in October last. It was an absolutely untrained animal, and was only used once to carry a few tents from Vizianagram to Salur. It was then found to have a sore back, which never healed properly. It was consequently not loaded again, but was taken about on tour, partly for the sake of exercise, and partly to accustom it to camp life. In the middle of March, however, it developed a kind of dropsy, known as "Zaharbahd," of which it died, in spite of the best available treatment, on 2nd May.

56. The remaining two elephants were well and were used on all the tours during the year. The total expenditure incurred on account of the elephants was Rs. 1,024–3–10 and receipts none.

57. *Taluk Office and Establishment.*—During the year under report all the taluk offices and sub-treasuries were inspected by me.

58. P. Nageswara Rao Pantulu was in charge of the Malkanagiri taluk at the beginning of the year, but took privilege leave early in April. During the two months that he was absent Ch. Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu acted. Nageswara Rao was in charge of the taluk till the end of November, when he was transferred to Nowrangapore. Since then E. Jagannadham Naidu has been acting. P. Venkanna Pantulu was in charge of Jeypore taluk the whole year. V. Suryanarayana Patnaik was in charge of the Nowrangapore taluk from the beginning of the year till October; from that time, until Nageswara Rao took charge at the beginning of December, there was no Deputy Tahsildar. T. Audinarayanaswami Naidu was in charge of Koraput taluk from the beginning of the year till the beginning of January 1896, when he had to go on sick leave. Towards the end of February his place was taken by V. Suryanarayana Patnaik from Rayaghada. In the meantime the Pottanghi Deputy Tahsildar was in charge. P. Viraraju Pantulu was in charge of the Pottanghi taluk the whole year, and at times in charge also of the Koraput and Padwa taluks. G. Mahadevam Pantulu was in charge of the Padwa taluk from the beginning of the year until the middle of December when he was relieved by P. Jagannaikulu, who had until then been lent to the Jeypore Estate. He was transferred to Rayaghada at the end of February, and until the end of the year the Pottanghi Deputy Tahsildar was in charge.

59. *Boundary Disputes.*—It was originally intended that I should meet the Political Agent, Chhattisgarh feudatories, at the end of February to mark out the boundary line between Jeypore and Bustar beginning from the south at the place where the boundary leaves the Kolab river. Subsequently, however, it was realised that nothing could be done without the aid of a trained surveyor; and also that unless the surveyor were given a considerable start the progress would be very slow. The Political Agent could spare very little time, and the settlement was therefore postponed till next year. There is a large extent of boundary to be demarcated, and it is quite impossible that the whole of it can be done without the appointment of special officers in less than two or three years.

From J. J. COTTON, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Agent, Narsapatam, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated 18th June 1896, No. 446-Dis.

I have the honour to submit, as Head Assistant Agent, my report of Agency Administration for the year 1895–96. The various statements prescribed in G.O.,

No. 648, dated 1st April 1892, are subjoined, with the exception of Nos. VIII and IX, which are temporarily delayed, but will be expedited.

2. *Tours.*—The agency of my division consists of portions of Golgonda and Viravilli taluks. Mr. E. B. Elwin was in charge from the commencement of the year until 23rd May 1895 and again from 5th July 1895 to 19th March 1896. In the interval from May to July M.R.Ry. K. Narasimharao Pantulu Garu acted. My own appointment dates from 20th March only and I have not as yet visited the hills myself, though I have had interviews and petitions from many of the hill men. Neither was the Deputy Collector called upon to tour during his tenure of office. It is Mr. Elwin alone who has travelled in the agency and his total campaign lasted for 55 days, 13 in excess of the regulation six weeks. He has called for his rough office inspection notes and will send them to you direct. Forty-seven days were spent by him in the Golgonda tracts and eight in the Viravilli. His last tour in company with the Tahsildar took place as recently as March and was only discontinued by reason of his transfer to the Sub-collectorate.

3. *Season and rainfall.*—Rain was plentiful, though no actual register is maintained anywhere in the hills. Two persons died of small-pox near Sinivaram. The importance of regular vaccination is touched upon under that head (*infra*).

4. *Criminal justice.*—The total number of cases filed in the Sub-Divisional Magistrate's Court and in the Taluk Magistrates' Courts was 61 as against 57 in 1894–95. One case was pending at the end of the year before the taluk Magistrate, Viravilli, but it has since been disposed of. No decisions of importance were given.

5. *Civil justice.*—The number of suits filed in the Head Assistant Agent's and the Agency Munsif's Courts are noted below :—

	1894–95.	1895–96.
Head Assistant Agent's Court	5	4
Golgonda Munsif's Court	38	32

This slight decrease does not call for remark. Fifteen suits on the Golgonda Munsif's roster were outstanding at the close of the year, but four have since been settled and in five judgments are reserved. The remaining six cases are understood to have been filed recently.

6. *Hospitals.*—There are no hospitals in the agency, the police constables of Chintapally being treated in the local fund hospital at Narsapatam. When on tour, the Assistant Agent is accompanied by the hospital assistant attached to his office.

7. *Vaccination.*—The special operator, T. Appalaswami, deputed for the Gudem hills was transferred for shirking. B. Elliah, his successor, was taken by Mr. Elwin in his tour and worked under his supervision. There is much difficulty in getting vaccinators to attend in the agency, but the importance of their presence can hardly be overestimated.

8. *Agency schools.*—Three schools are kept up at Koyyur and Lammasingi in Golgonda taluk and Gimili in Viravilli taluk. Prizes to the three most promising boys in each school have been sanctioned, but not yet selected. Five new schools are in contemplation.

9. *Agency works.*—An allotment of Rs. 6,119–8–6 (including Rs. 556, grant for special works) was fully utilized. The only new work undertaken was a road from Devarapalli to Jalada. The present Lammasingi ghât track is so insufficiently engineered as regards drainage that it suffers severely in the wet season. Mr. Wolfe Murray, a recent Collector, has proposed to construct a pucca way of communication which will be possible for carts. A surveyor also reported, but the cost was found to be too great.

I have recently addressed Government in this matter.

(Intld.) W. O. H.,
Ag. Agent.

10. *Sanitation.*—An establishment of four sweepers was employed at Krishnadevipeta-Lakshmipuram until 10th February 1896, when Mr. Elwin summarily

dismissed three of the staff for idleness. Their total cost was Rs. 169–8–3 and the saving thus effected of Rs. 22–7–9 (from the sanctioned total of Rs. 192) was devoted to laying out roads and drains in the two villages.

11. *Abkári.*—Amani system (by which Government alone sells in retail) still obtains. Fifteen shops were opened as in last year. The total rent however realized was only Rs. 2,059 as against Rs. 2,409 in the corresponding twelve-month. Such decrease may be partly explained by the cheapness of liquor in the border district of Gódávari and partly because the hill men are unable to earn money by their usual sale of myrobolams since the introduction of forest seigniorage. All rents were collected within the due dates and no complaints were made against the vendors. Drunkenness is chronic in the hills.

12. *Opium.*—The Agency Farm was again leased out to a renter, from whom the shopkeepers, seventeen in number, purchased the drug at three tolasa rupee and resold it at two and-a-half tolas. Nine shops were sold by auction and eight let out on fixed fees. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 1,931 as against Rs. 2,169 in the previous year. The shopkeepers who came down in a body from the hills on 3rd April to enquire about the delay in issuing licenses, stated that they had sustained loss by their last year's bids and were then stimulated to compete "like fighting cocks" by the officials present. The diminution can also be accounted for the proximity of a cheaper market in Gódávari. A sample of the opium sold in our agency was complained of, but upon analysis proved to be perfectly good.

13. *Muttas.*—(*a*) The five holdings of (1) Lammasingi-Kottavidhi, (2) Lammasingi-Pathavidhi, (3) Gudem-Kottavidhi, (4) Chittempad-Bandivalasa and (5) Koyyur were under the direct management of Government during the year 1894–95. In the year under report, Lammasingi-Kottavidhi mutta was made over to the heirs of Chinnaga Padal deceased.

(*b*) The Lottugedda mutta was resumed by Government in G.O., No. 1685, dated 10th August 1895. The former muttadar first resigned in 1894 and then withdrew his resignation, but his reinstatement was refused by Government.

(*c*) Introduction of settlement rates in muttas numbered two, four and five (*supra*) was ordered by the agent and a rough survey of villages was undertaken by Revenue Inspectors from the plains. Mr. Elwin revised most of the figures subsequently on the representation of the hill men. No final sanction has yet been received from the Agent.

(*d*) Up to 2nd March 1896, the Lammasingi-Pathavidhi and Koyyur muttas were managed by a head peon and a circar munsif, respectively, on salaries of Rs. 15. In March a new establishment came into force by virtue of G.O., No. 1685, dated 10th August 1895, a Lammasingi-Patavidhi munsif was appointed on Rs. 7; a Koyyur Munsif on Rs. 7 with two peons on Rs. 5 each; a Chittempad-Bandivalasa karnam on Rs. 6, with a munsif on Rs. 5, a Gudem Kottavidhi munsiff on Rs. 5, and two peons on Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ a month. The extra grant went to entertain a Special Agency Revenue Inspector on Rs. 35 a month with three peons on Rs. 5. This experiment of an Inspector has so far worked well and has relieved the Tahsildar considerably. Muhammad Aziz-ud-din, permanent fourth clerk in the Golgonda taluk office, was specially selected by Mr. Elwin. He has been prostrated with fever more than once. The munsifs and others, whose pay was cut down, show signs of discontent and the allowance of Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ for peons seem hardly adequate. The munsifs have no income but these emoluments, and are frequently called upon to supply itinerating officers, especially the Koyyur Munsif, whose village is the most frequented.

I am not at all satisfied with what I have seen of the working of the experiment, but am not yet prepared with any alternative suggestion.

(Intld.) W. O. H.
Ag. Agent.

(*e*) There are disputes pending between the two muttadars of Darakonda. From Lammasinghi there are also complaints with reference to forest reservation.

14. *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—The figures under this head comprising agency revenue from all sources are appended in statement No. XIV. The demand of the year, including an arrear of Rs. 692–6–9, totalled Rs. 25,313–0–7. Out of this sum Rs. 24,754–7–10 was collected. The remainder, Rs. 558–8–9, is under process and will be credited shortly by the Revenue Inspector.

15. *Wild Animals.*—Thirty-nine wild animals were killed during the year and the list included 5 tigers, 32 cheetahs and 2 bears. Rewards given amounted to Rs. 923. No loss of human life was reported, but the mortality among cattle was 31, as against 73 in the year last past. Two hyænas were brought in, but no reward is sanctioned under the present regulations and they are thus not shown in the statements. A recommendation for remuneration was submitted to the Collector but rejected. It is not, however, understood why hyænas should figure in the wild animals statement without any reward being allowed for their destruction. I am still of opinion that they are as dangerous as bears and should fetch Rs. 3 a head.

16. *Public Health.*—The health of the hill people is fairly satisfactory and does not invite special comment. Their water is usually good. Enlargement of the spleen is very prevalent. The weekly markets at Kondasantha and Krishnadevipeta afford meeting places for the population of the whole agency and are largely frequented by the ryots of the plains.

17. *Miscellaneous.*—The Head Assistant Agent is still without an elephant and has to borrow from the Vizianagram Maharaja. As two animals supplied in succession to the Assistant Agent and also one belonging to the District Forest-officer have died, it may be concluded that the climate is fatal to them in the long run.

From E. B. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated 23rd June 1896.

As I was in charge of the Narsapatam division almost throughout last year, I have the honour to submit a few notes on the agency administration in 1895–96 for your information.

2. *Tours.*—I made five tours lasting 55 days altogether—

(*a*) In April 1895, I ascended Minamalur ghât and came round by Chintagundi and Gimili to Lammasingi, whence I descended the ghât and came to Narsapatam. Minamalur ghât had been just repaired, but I was not satisfied with the amount of work done. It is too far from Chódavaramu to be properly looked after by the Deputy Tahsildar there, and Deputy Tahsildars are always afraid of hill fever. For these reasons I obtained the Agent's sanction to have the work entrusted last year to the District Forest-officer who has a forester stationed at Madgole now. I was unable to inspect the work done, as I was transferred last March.

(*b*) In August I went up the Lammasingi ghât and back in order to inspect it. The rains of the south-west monsoon were heavy and had cut up the road a good deal. In April and May I had part of the road near Kondasantha widened and many rocks blasted or burnt. At Lammasingi I also consulted the muttah people about altering their assessments.

(*c*) In October I visited Koyyur and Chittampad-Bandivalasa muttas in order to consult the people about assessments. I drew up proposals and submitted them to you. I believe Government has postponed their consideration. The assessments in Lammasingi and Koyyur were only put on an equitable basis, no increase taking place on the whole. In Chittampad an increase was proposed, as the assessment is ridiculously low in some villages. As this mutta is practically in the plains and close to Narsapatam, no trouble would arise. The whole of Chittampad village is mortgaged to sowcars in Narsapatam who lease the lands to mortgagors. These sowcars would really have to pay the increase in assessment.

(*d*) In January and February 1896, I made a long tour up Lammasingi ghât through Lotugedda, Korkonda, Jamvai, Kondakamberu, Dharakonda, Gudem, Chintapalli, Peddavalsa, Koyyur and Krishnadevipet. Lammasingi ghât had been thoroughly

repaired and was in good order, as were almost all the paths and bungalows. Koyyur ghât was specially repaired this year. The gravelling of Lakshmipuram road was continued. There were no complaints made in the hills, which appear to be perfectly quiet. There was one dispute between Dharakonda and Patavidhi Gudem muttadars. This was referred to you for decision as to the boundary. At Antada too, there was a dispute between the muttadar and his ryots. I made a settlement which appeared to satisfy both parties. At Lotugedda, lately resumed by Government, there is noone to represent us and to collect sist. I recommended the appointment of a munsif and bariki on low salaries. I went to Kondakamberu by a new route through Korukonda to see if it would be practicable ever to make a road that way, as Dharakonda ghât is too precipitous. I found the new way almost as bad between Lotugedda and Janwai. The forest all along is splendid and the scenery grand, but a road may be regarded as quite impracticable. I found wheat being grown at Dharakonda, Gudem and Raitada. It seemed to be doing very well and its extension might be encouraged.

(*e*) In March I accompanied the Forest-officer in perambulating and settling Dharakonda agency reserve. We camped in Lammasingi, Somingi, Komigiri, Sherbannapalem and Lakshmipuram, descending the Saramanda ghât. Unfortunately I had to come away on transfer after doing half the reserve.

3. *Schools.*—I inspected the three schools in the division including the new one at Gimili. All appeared to be getting on well and have been well reported on by the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools. The attendance at Gimili was twenty-five. Two masters were sent to be trained.

4. *Vaccination.*—I took the vaccinator with me when touring and had a large number of cases vaccinated. I also had a vaccinator sent to the Viravilli hills, but he shirked his work and did not visit many villages.

5. *General.*—Government has sanctioned the entertainment of an Agency Revenue Inspector, and one was recently appointed in March. The Inspector will be a very useful man in a year or two if he keeps well, as it takes time to acquire information about these hills and their inhabitants.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing changes in the Administrative staff during the year 1895–96 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 1895 ..	19th May 1895.	
	R. Morris, Esq.	20th May ,, ..	24th June ,,	
	L. C. Miller, Esq. ..	25th June ,, ..	4th Nov. ,,	
	W. A. Willock, Esq. ..	5th Nov. ,, ..	12th Mar. 1896.	
	L. C. Miller, Esq.	13th March 1896 ..	31st ,, ,,	
	R. Morris, Esq.	1st April 1895 ..	19th May 1895.	
2. Principal Assistant Agent	M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur V. Jagannatha Row Pantulu Garu.	20th May ,, ..	24th ,, ,,	
	E. B. Elwin, Esq. ..	25th ,, ,, ..	30th June ,,	
	R. Morris, Esq.	1st July ,, ..	5th Oct. ,,	
	L. C. Miller, Esq. ..	6th Oct. ,, ..	4th Nov. ,, ..	In addition to his duties as Agent to the Governor.
	Do.	5th Nov. ,, ..	12th Mar. 1896.	Do. do.
	E. B. Elwin, Esq. ..	13th Mar. 1896 ..	24th ,, ,,	
	E. L. Thornton, Esq. ..	25th ,, ,, ..	31st ,, ,,	
3. Senior do. ..	M.R.Ry. K. Narasimha Row Pantulu Garu.	1st April 1895 ..	29th April 1895.	
	E. L. Thornton, Esq. ..	30th ,, ,, ..	21st May ,,	
	M.R.Ry. K. Narasimha Row Pantulu Garu.	22nd May ,, ..	30th Sept. ,,	
	H. W. Gillman, Esq. ..	1st Oct ,, ..	7th Nov. ,,	
	W. A. Willock, Esq. ..	8th Nov. ,, ..	21st Dec. ,,	
	W. Lys, Esq.	22nd Dec. ,, ..	13th Jan. 1896 ..	Do. do.
	R. A. Graham, Esq. ..	14th Jan. 1896 ..	31st Mar. ,,	
4. Special do. ..	E. B. Elwin, Esq. ..	1st April 1895 ..	31st ,, ,,	
5. Head do. ..	M.R.Ry. K. Narasimha Row Pantulu Garu.	1st ,, ,, ..	23rd May 1895.	
	E. B. Elwin, Esq. ..	24th May ,, ..	4th July ,,	
	J. J. Cotton, Esq. ..	5th July ,, ..	19th Mar. 1896.	
	M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur V. Jagannatha Row Pantulu Garu.	20th Mar. 1896 ..	31st ,, ,,	
	M.R.Ry. R. Govinda Row Naidu Garu.	1st April 1895 ..	5th May 1895.	
6. Assistant Agent ..		6th May ,, ..	31st Mar. 1896.	

(Signed) W. O. HORNE,
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	22nd Nov. 1895.	12th Dec. 1895.	21	Pottanghy, Koraput, Jeypore, Rayaghada and Parvatipuram taluks.	
	2	5th Feb. 1896.	3rd Mar. 1896.	28	Pottanghy, Jeypore, Nowrangapur and Bustar.	Usual annual tour and to settle the demarcation of the boundary between Jeypore and Central Provinces.
2. Principal Assistant Agent.	1	13th June 1895.	14th June 1895.	2	Palkonda Agency.	
	2	25th Jan. 1896.	31st Jan. 1896.	7	Do.	
	3	14th Feb. ,,	..	1	Do.	
3. Senior Assistant Agent.	1	9th May 1895.	14th May 1895.	6	Gunupur and Gudari.	
	2	22nd June ,,	26th June ,,	5	Narayanapatnam.	
	3	30th ,, ,,	12th July ,,	13	Rayaghada taluk.	
	4	13th Oct. ,,	16th Oct. ,,	4	Narayanapatnam.	
	5	15th Nov. ,,	9th Dec. ,,	25	Rayaghada and Bissemkatak taluks.	
	6	6th Feb. ,,	5th Mar. 1896.	29	Rayaghada and Gunupur taluks.	
4. Special Assistant Agent.	1	1st April 1895.	3rd April 1895.	3	Jeypore taluk.	
	2	9th ,, ,,	11th May ,,	33	Pottanghy and Padwa taluks.	General tour.
	3	26th May ,,	1st July ,,	37	Jeypore taluk.	
	4	10th July ,,	17th ,, ,,	8	Pottanghy taluk ..	To go to plains during monsoon.
	5	8th Oct. ,,	16th Oct. ,,	9	Do.	On return from plains.
	6	29th ,, ,,	23rd Nov. ,,	26	Jeypore and Malkanagiri taluks.	General tour.
	7	25th Nov. ,,	14th Dec. ,,	20	Jeypore, Nowrangapore and Koraput taluks.	
	8	18th Dec. ,,	20th ,, ,,	3	Pottanghy taluk ..	On way to Vizianagram to avail Christmas holidays.
	9	6th Jan. 1896.	10th Jan. 1896.	5	Do. ..	On return from Vizianagram.
	10	18th ,, ,,	19th Mar. ,,	62	Jeypore and Malkanagiri taluks.	General tour.
5. Head Assistant Agent.	1	5th April 1895.	12th Apr. 1895.	8	Viravilli Agency ..	Inspection of Agency ghât works.
	2	25th Aug. ,,	28th Aug. ,,	4	Golgonda Agency ..	Do. do.
	3	3rd Oct. ,,	11th Oct. ,,	9	Do. ..	To revise the assessment of Chittempad and Koyyur muttas.
	4	24th Jan. 1896.	13th Feb. 1896.	21	Do. ..	Inspection of Agency ghât works, &c.
	5	3rd Mar. ,,	15th Mar. ,,	13	Do. ..	Forest settlement work.
6. Assistant Agent.			*Nil.*			

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

APPENDIX III.

Statement of Rainfall recorded in 1895–96 and the preceding year.

Taluk or division.	Name of station.	Average of previous years.	1894–95.	1895–96.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Gunupur	Gunupur	37·19	71·80	70·22	Average of 9 years.
2. Bissemkatak ..	Bissemkatak	42·26	53·49	47·72	Do. 5 ,,
3. Rayaghada	Rayaghada	42·96	48·32	51·28	Do. 10 ,,
4. Pottanghy	Pottanghy	51·75	71·29	62·34	Do. 10 ,,
5. Koraput	Koraput	56 40	63·69	73·06	Do. 10 ,,
6. Nowrangapur ..	Nowrangapur	51·40	68·07	75·00	Do. 10 ,,
7. Jeypore	Jeypore	64·14	74·86	93·53	Do. 10 ,,
8. Malkanagiri	Malkanagiri	54·94	68·70	92·08	Do. 10 ,,
9. Padwa ..	Padwa	41·27	48·74	73·26	Do. 10 ,,
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.

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

APPENDIX V.

Statistics of Criminal Justice for the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1895–96.

Name of Court.	Trials or enquiries.																		Appeals.								
	Cases.							Persons.											Cases.				Persons.				
	Pending on 31st March 1895.	Received during the year.	Received by commitment.	Total.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Pending on 31st March 1895.	Received during the year.	Received by commitment.	Total.	Convicted.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Pending on 31st March 1895.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Pending on 31st March 1895.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1. Agent to the Governor .. Additional Sessions Judge ..	..	3	..	21	24	3	21	24	..	7	..	121	128	54	3	71	128	..	2	14	16	16	..	5	15	20	20	20	..
2. Principal Assistant Agent ..	..	..	12	12	1	11	12	..	..	..	24	24	17	2	5	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Senior do. ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	5	5	..	..	61	61	61	61	..	..
4. Special do. ..	2	35	7	44	..	41	41	3	6	68	12	86	18	..	64	82	4	..	15	15	15	..	..	38	38	38	38	..	..
5. Head do. ..	2	50	28	80	..	79	79	1	2	96	43	141	67	4	67	138	3	..	16	16	9	7	..	30	30	11	11	19	..
6. Second-class Magistrate, Golgonda	..	3	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	3	..	..	4	4	4	..	..	7	7	7	7	..	..
7. Second-class Sheristadar, Golgonda	..	45	..	45	..	45	45	..	..	92	..	92	31	1	60	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Do. do. Viravilli ..	..	6	..	6	..	6	6	..	..	9	..	9	2	..	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Do. do. Padwa ..	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Do. do. Sálúru ..	1	70	..	70	3	67	70	..	..	160	..	160	44	3	113	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Do. do. Párvatípuram. ..	..	2	..	3	..	3	3	..	1	3	..	4	1	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Do. do. Gunupur ..	..	50	..	50	..	50	50	..	..	107	..	107	27	1	79	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Do. do. Rayaghada.	5	102	..	107	4	100	104	3	12	255	..	267	91	5	128	224	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Do. do. Bissemkatak ..	1	105	..	106	7	99	106	..	2	196	..	198	117	16	65	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Do. do. Jeypore ..	2	300	..	302	12	288	300	..	4	519	..	523	261	16	243	520	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Do. do. Koraput ..	6	92	..	98	15	79	94	4	86	203	..	289	88	109	86	283	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Do. do. Nowrangapur ..	2	147	..	149	14	134	148	1	3	226	..	229	107	24	96	227	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Do. do. Pottanghy.	2	105	..	107	2	105	107	..	4	181	..	185	112	9	64	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Do. do. Malkanagiri ..	..	43	..	43	..	42	42	1	..	62	..	62	29	11	21	61	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Do. do. Palkonda ..	1	76	..	77	..	75	75	2	5	357	..	362	257	..	103	360	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Do. do. Srungavarapukota .	1	4	..	5	..	4	4	1	2	8	..	10	2	..	7	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total { 1895–96 ..	28	1,458	68	1,554	67	1,468	1,535	19	134	3,031	200	3,365	1,586	220	1,493	3,299	66	2	54	56	49	7	5	151	156	137	137	19	
1894–95 ..	27	1,537	69	1,633	61	1,544	1,605	28	58	3,035	110	3,203	1,630	103	1,336	3,069	134	2	54	36	34	2	10	53	63	58	58	5	

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

APPENDIX VI.

Statistics of Civil Justice for the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1895–96.

Name of court.	Original suits.								Appeal suits.								Remarks.
	Pending on 31st March 1895.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Pending on 31st March 1895.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1896.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Agent to the Governor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	..	15	11	1	12	3	
2. Principal Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Senior do.	8	8	..	19	14	..	14	5	4	11	..	15	15	..	..	..	
4. Special do.	9	33	3	44	26	16	42	2	..	9	..	9	8	..	8	1	
5. Head do.	..	4	2	4	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Agency Munsif, Gunupur	69	124	..	193	135	..	135	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Do. Bissemkatak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Do. Rayaghada	13	44	1	58	45	..	45	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Do. Narayanapatnam ..	6	43	..	49	41	1	42	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Do. Pottanghy	14	3	6	23	23	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Do. Koraput	11	21	..	32	25	3	28	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13. Do. Jeypore	42	118	16	176	139	4	143	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14. Do. Nowrangapur	1	20	..	21	20	1	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15. Do. Malkanagiri	3	3	3	9	6	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16. Do. Srungavarapukota ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17. Do. Golgonda	7	20	5	32	17	..	17	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18. Do. Palkonda	..	5	..	5	3	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total .. { 1895–96 ..	183	446	36	665	497	29	526	139	10	29	..	39	34	1	35	4	
1894–95 ..	127	553	79	759	511	65	576	183	9	30	1	40	30	..	30	10	

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

APPENDIX VII.

STATEMENT showing the work of Agency Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year 1895–96.

Name of Institution.	From what funds maintained.	Description of building.	Date when opened.	Number of patients treated. 1895–96. In.	Out.
Hospital at Gunupur	Government ..	Tiled building ..	15th Nov 1890 ..	48	12,344
Do. at Rayaghada	Do. ..	Do. ..	1st Dec. 1887 ..	145	6,467
Do. at Bissemkatak	Do. ..	Do. ..	23rd Oct 1888 ..	58	6,336
Jubilee Dispensary at Jeypore ..	Do. ..	Thatched building.	27th ,, 1887 ..	..	6,206
Government Dispensary at Nowrangapur.	Do. ..	Tiled do.	13th Jan. 1890 ..	58	4,155
			Total ..	309	35,538

(Signed) W. O. HORNE,
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 1895–96.

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.
	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	..	..	2	20	1	5 0 0	2,328 10 1	4,251	3,449	81·13	97·1	0 10 10
2. Bissemkatak	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Rayaghada	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Parvatipuram	..	..	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	44	44	100	100	..
5. Salûru	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Palkonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	1	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Pottangby	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	20	1	7 8 0	2,715 5 8	7,998	6,413	80·18	43·9	0 6 9
8. Koraput	..	..	1	7	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Nowrangapur	1	60	..	..	1	15	1	10	1	7 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Jeypore	..	..	..	..	1	15	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Malkanagiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Srungavarapukota	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146 11 0	850	762	89·64	..	0 3 1
13. Padwa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,190 10 9	13,143	10,668	..	..	..
14. Viravilli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,737 12 1	13,521	11,788	..	..	..
15. Golgonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2	100	2	13	3	45	13	130	4	25 0 0						
Compare preceding year ..	2	100	2	13	3	46	13	130	4	25 0 0						

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

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing statistics of Agency schools during the year 1895–96.

Name of taluk or division.	Number and class of School.	Teachers employed and their salaries.			Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1896.			Average daily attendance.			Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal races on 31st March 1896.		Number of schools inspected		Number of pupils examined for grants.	Number of pupils found qualified for grants.	Receipts.	
		Number.		Amount of salary per annum.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	By officers of the Educational Department.	By Agency officers.			Result grants	Fees.
		Trained.	Total.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
				Rs. A. P.													Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Principal Asst. Agent.	Salary-result schools. 3	3	3	288 0 0	64	..	64	49	..	49	36	..	7	..	14	9	60 0 0	..
Senior Asst. Agent ..	Salary-result schools. 11	1	15	1,696 7 11	449	28	477	367	17	384	44	5	11	10	335	213	197 0 0	45 15 6
	Result schools .. 51	..	55	..	1,014	17	1,031	773	11	784	81	1	45	..	418	243	1,788 8 0	984 0 0
	Trained schools .. 1	1	1	480 0 0	10	..	10	10	..	10	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Lower secondary school 1	..	6	1,269 5 4	57	..	57	37	..	37	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	111 6 0
Special Asst. Agent ..	Government Salary result schools .. 28	1	32	3,750 1 11	644	4	648	424	4	428	50	..	76	9	434	245	1,911 0 0	..
	Result schools .. 8	..	8	..	110	6	116	89	5	94	2	..	34	..	77	33	135 0 0	35 0 0
Head Asst. Agent ..	Salary-result schools. 3	2	3	540 0 0	94	..	94	77	..	77	44	..	3	3	66	46	128 8 0	Dasara fees. ..
	Total .. 106	8	123	8,023 15 2	2,442	55	2,497	1,826	37	1,863	257	6	178	24	1,344	789	4,220 0 0	1,176 5 6
	Compare preceding year 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

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 9, Sowrahs 89, &c., Pychmalas 4, Bakatas 30, Dakkedas 4, Jatas 67, Porojas 6, Kondadoras 9, Ranas 20, Botadas 3, Gabas 6, Kotyas 2, Oliwas 6, Ojulus 8.

(Signed) W. O. HORNE,
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 1895–96.

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure.		Remarks on progress.			Remarks.
				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	10
	New Works.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Mls. Fur.	Mls. Fur.	Rs. A. P.	
	Communications.								
Senior Assistant Agent's Division.	Párvatipur-Rayaghada—								
	Government funds	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	18,257 5 3	5,000 0 0	15 0	0 0	..	Cost per mile cannot be stated as work was done in different portions of the road.
	Estate funds	..	31,477 13 6	8,401 2 6	23,596 2 11				
Special Assistant Agent's Division.	Kotpad-Bustar—								
	Government funds	1,500 0 0	1,493 10 1	3,881 2 3	1,493 10 1	8 4	7 6	192 11 7	
	Padwa Padera—								
	Government funds	1,500 0 0	1,066 3 9	..	1,066 3 9	34 0	3 4	304 10 3	
	Koraput-Lakshmipur—								
	Estate funds	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	750 0 0	1,000 0 0	35 0	3 0	333 5 4	
	Ranigedda-Singapore—								
	Estate funds	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,299 0 10	1,000 0 0	Not known.		..	
Head Assistant Agent's Division.	Devarapalli-Jalada—								
	Government funds	250 0 0	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	Do.		..	
	Total ..	10,250 0 0	41,287 11 4	32,588 10 10	33,406 0 9				
	Buildings.								
Special Assistant Agent's Division.	Rest-houses at Sikalapalli and Woondragedda.	700 0 0	700 0 0	..	700 0 0				
	Repairs.								
	Communications.								
Principal Assistant Agent's Division.	Sitampeta road—								
	Government funds	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	6 0	5 0	200 0 0	
Senior Assistant Agent's Division.	Rayaghada-Central Provinces—								
	Government funds	3,500 0 0	1,860 0 0	..	1,860 0 0	70 10	2 0	930 0 0	
	Kurapam-Gunupur—								
	Government funds	600 0 0	600 0 0	..	600 0 0	24 0	23 0	86 15 4	
	Estate funds	1,000 0 0	1,400 0 0	..	1,400 0 0				
	Komattapeta-Singapur—								
	Estate funds	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	..	1,200 0 0	25 0	18 0	66 10 8	
	Gunupur-Sowra—								
	Estate funds	500 0 0	500 0 0	..	500 0 0	12 0	12 0	41 10 8	

Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam during the year 1895-96—*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.			Remarks.
				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	10
	REPAIRS—*cont.*	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	MLS. FUR.	MLS. FUR.	RS. A. P.	
	Communications—cont.								
Senior Assistant Agent's Division—*cont.*	Gunupur-Bissemkatak— Estate funds	1,600 0 0	1,600 0 0	..	1,600 0 0	37 0	17 1	93 6 11	
	Khond Hills— Estate funds	600 0 0	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	Mere tracks.			
	Pârvatipur-Narainapatnam— Estate funds	1,000 0 0	1,365 0 0	..	1,365 0 0	23 0	20 0	68 4 0	
	Lakshmipur-Ramanagudah— Estate funds	500 0 0	500 0 0	..	500 0 0	20 0	5 0	100 0 0	
	Chollapadam-Rayaghada— Government funds	500 0 0	500 0 0	..	500 0 0	16 0	15 0	33 5 4	
	Bissemkatak-Jagdalpur— Government funds	..	1,840 0 0	..	1,840 0 0	7 0	6 1	300 6 7	
Special Assistant Agent's Division.	Metailing-Ranigedda ghat— Government funds	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	..	2,000 0 0	1 4	0 1½	15,333 5 4	
	Koraput-Jeypore— Government funds	4,000 0 0	4,030 7 5	..	4,030 7 5	14 0	14 0	287 14 3	
	Nowrangpur-Central Provinces— Government funds	2,500 0 0	2,300 0 0	..	2,300 0 0	80 0	35 0	65 11 5	
	Petta ghat— Government funds .. .. .. Estate funds	1,000 0 0 2,000 0 0	1,445 8 3 2,000 0 0	..	1,445 8 3 2,000 0 0	83 0	50 0	68 14 7	
	Koraput-Borigumma— Government funds	1,000 0 0	1,590 11 2	..	1,590 11 2	22 0	22 0	72 4 10	
	Jeypore-Borigumma— Government funds	1,000 0 0	916 3 0	..	916 3 0	15 0	15 0	61 1 3	
	Borigumma-Kotpad— Government funds	1,000 0 0	946 13 0	..	946 13 0	17 0	17 0	55 11 1	
	Borigumma-Nowrangpur— Government funds	1,000 0 0	872 14 0	..	872 14 0	13 0	13 0	67 2 4	
	Turner's ghat— Government funds	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	20 0	20 0	500 0 0	
	Jeypore-Motu— Estate funds	3,000 0 0	2,990 5 3	..	2,990 5 3	132 0	76 0	39 5 7	
	Malkanagiri-Kondakamberu— Estate funds	500 0 0	650 0 0	..	650 0 0	32 0	8 0	81 4 0	
	Bridlepath to Nandapur— Estate funds	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	14 0	14 0	71 7 2	
	Pappadahandi-Maindalpur— Estate funds	500 0 0	850 0 0	..	850 0 0	8 0	8 0	106 4 0	
	Petty ghats— Estate funds	500 0 0	491 2 0	..	491 2 0	Mere tracks.			
	Boipariguda-Ramgiri— Estate funds	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	28 0	28 0	35 11 5	
	Itikivalasa-Koraput— Government funds	15,000 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Surrendered to Government.
Head Assistant Agent's Division.	Minamalur ghat— Government funds	1,200 0 0	1,197 8 6	..	1,197 8 6	12 0	12 0	91 5 8	
	Lummasingi ghat— Government funds	1,000 0 0	1,030 0 0	..	1,030 0 0	8 0	8 0	128 12 0	
	Bodderu-Lakshmipur— Government funds	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	Not known.			
	Koyyur-Kristnadevipeta— Government funds	300 0 0	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	12 0	12 0	25 0 0	
Huzur Deputy Collector's Division.	Chilakalagedda-Anantagiri— Government funds	1,000 0 0	999 15 0	..	999 15 0	10 0	18 0	55 8 0	
	Total ..	54,500 0 0	41,376 7 7	..	41,376 7 7				
	Buildings.								
Senior Assistant Agent's Division.	Deputy Tahsildar's office and outhouses at Rayaghada.	300 0 0	300 0 0	..	300 0 0				
Special Assistant Agent's Division.	Government buildings at Koraput ..	3,250 0 0	3,829 4 2	..	3,829 4 2				
	Improvements to Sub-Jail at Koraput	3,000 0 0	..	..	..				
Senior Assistant Agent's Division.	Hospital buildings at Rayaghada ..	..	353 12 0	..	353 12 0				Surrendered to Government.
	Total ..	6,550 0 0	4,483 0 2	..	4,483 0 2				
	WORKS COSTING LESS THAN RS. 250.								
	New Works.								
	Communications	..	..	..	..				
	Buildings.								
	Senior Assistant Agent	500 0 0	630 0 0	..	630 0 0				
	Repairs.								
	Communications.								
	Principal Assistant Agent	..	50 0 0	..	50 0 0				
	Senior do.	25 0 0	25 0 0	..	25 0 0				
	Special do.	245 0 0	245 0 0	..	245 0 0				
	Head do.	700 0 0	670 0 0	..	670 0 0				
	Total ..	970 0 0	990 0 0	..	990 0 0				

Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam during the year 1895-96—*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.			Remarks.
				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	10
	Works costing less than Rs. 250—*cont.*	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Mls. Fur.	Mls. Fur.	Rs. A. P.	
	Repairs—cont.								
	Buildings.								
	Principal Assistant Agent	290 0 0	100 0 0	..	100 0 0				
	Senior do.	1,750 0 0	2,349 1 6	..	2,349 1 6				
	Special do.	3,050 0 0	3,299 10 9	..	3,299 9 0				
	Head do.	600 0 0	944 0 0	..	944 0 0				
	Total ..	5,690 0 0	6,692 12 3	..	6,692 10 6				
	Total, Repairs ..	6,660 0 0	7,682 12 3	..	7,682 10 6				
	Grand Total ..	7,160 0 0	8,312 12 3	..	8,312 10 6				
	Sanitation.								
	Principal Assistant Agent	..	140 0 0	..	140 0 0				
	Senior do.	1,550 0 0	1,550 0 0	..	1,550 0 0				
	Special do.	2,250 0 0	2,257 1 0	..	2,257 1 0				
	Head do.	192 0 0	192 0 0	..	192 0 0				
	Total ..	3,992 0 0	4,139 1 0	..	4,139 1 0				
	Supervision.								
	Senior Assistant Agent	Not allotted division-wise.	155 0 0	..	155 0 0				
	Special do.		360 0 0	..	360 0 0				
	Head do.		360 0 0	..	360 0 0				
	Huzur Deputy Collector		250 0 0	..	249 10 6				
	Total ..	3,000 0 0	1,125 0 0	..	1,124 10 6				
	Abstract.								
	New Works.								
	Communications	10,250 0 0	41,287 11 4	32,588 10 10	33,406 0 9				
	Buildings	700 0 0	700 0 0	..	700 0 0				
	Total ..	10,950 0 0	41,987 11 4	32,588 10 10	34,106 0 9				
	Repairs.								
	Communications	54,500 0 0	41,376 7 7	..	41,376 7 7				
	Buildings	6,550 0 0	4,483 0 2	..	4,483 0 2				
	Total ..	61,050 0 0	45,859 7 9	..	45,859 7 9				
	Total, New Works and Repairs ..	72,000 0 0	87,847 3 1	32,588 10 10	79,965 8 6				
	Works costing less than Rs. 250 ..	7,160 0 0	8,312 12 3	..	8,312 10 6				
	Sanitation	3,992 0 0	4,139 1 0	..	4,139 1 0				
	Miscellaneous	24 0 0	24 0 0	..	24 0 0				
	Tools and plant	2,000 0 0	3,009 12 11	..	3,009 12 11				
	Supervision	3,000 0 0	1,125 0 0	..	1,124 10 6				
	Contribution	2,160 0 0	..	..	..				
	Reserve	4,824 0 0	..	..	..				
	Grand Total ..	95,160 0 0	1,04,457 13 3	32,588 10 10	96,575 11 5				

Abstract.

New Works.

Buildings.
Communications.

Repairs.

Buildings.
Communications.

Note (1)—Column 2.—Works should be classified as New Works and Repairs, and each of these again sub-divided into Buildings and Communications. In regard to Communications particulars should be given as to length of the whole road under construction or repair, the extent laid out or repaired in the year under report, and the cost of the work per mile.

Note (2)—New Works under each class and Repairs costing not more than Rs. 250 should be shown in the lump only below the detailed list of works. The gross outlay should be distributed among the five heads Buildings, Communications, Sanitation Supervision and Miscellaneous (including Tools and Plant).

Note (3).—Particulars of special grants should be given in column 7.

(Signed) W. O. HORNE,
Ag. 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 1895–96.

Name of taluk or division.	Improvement of water-supply.							Conservancy of towns and improvement of village-sites.						Remarks.
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.		Total expenditure.	Name of town or village dealt with.	Conservancy.		Expenditure on			
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.			Hands employed.	Cost.	Laying out streets and drains.	Water-supply.	Other improvements.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Palkonda	..	..	..	..	1	140 0 0	140 0 0	Sitampeta	..	..	..	140 0 0	..	
Gunupur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kapaguda	14	480 0 0	..	..	320 0 0	
Rayaghada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rayaghada	7	243 0 0	252 0 0	..	5 0 0	
Bissemkatak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bissemkatak	7	240 0 0	..	..	10 0 0	
Koraput	..	..	..	..	1	108 11 1	108 11 1	Koraput	8	394 9 11	462 8 9	108 11 1	54 7 6	
Jeypore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jeypore	7	360 0 0	376 11 9	..	..	
Nowrangapur	..	..	..	..	2	32 0 6	32 0 6	Nowrangapur	7	338 10 0	129 5 6	32 0 6	..	
Golgonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Krishnadevipeta	4	169 8 3	22 7 9	..	..	
Total ..	..	..	..	..	4	280 11 7	280 11 7		54	2,225 12 2	1,243 1 9	280 11 7	389 7 6	
Compare preceding year ..	..	..	..	..	2	163 1 3	163 1 3		55	2,238 5 8	912 6 7	163 1 3	216 6 0	

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

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Abkári Revenue of the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam for the year 1895–96.

Name of taluk or division.	System.	Name of farm rented.	Amount of rents.	Number of shops.			Demand.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.	
				At beginning of year.	Newly opened during the year.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	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	Rented	Gunupur farm ..	48,674	260	..	260	1,650	48,674	1,650	47,634	..	..	1,040
2. Bissemkatak				158	..	158							
3. Rayaghada				328	..	328							
4. Parvatipur				147	..	147							
5. Palkonda				28	..	28							
6. Sálúru	Do.	Koraput farm ..	8,691	16	..	16	..	8,691	..	8,691	..	..	..
7. Pottangi (portion of Padwa).				183	..	183							
8. Koraput				245	..	245							
9. Jeypore	Amani	..	18,937	156	..	156	..	18,937	..	18,937	..	..	..
10. Nowrangapur			13,489	268	..	268	..	13,489	..	13,489	..	..	..
11. Malkangiri			1,986	46	..	46	..	1,986	..	1,986	..	..	..
12. Srungavarapukota ..			235	4	..	4	..	235	..	235	..	..	..
13. Padwa			3,210	8	1	9	..	3,210	..	2,407	..	..	803
14. Viravilli			171	2	..	2	..	171	..	171	..	..	..
15. Golgonda			1,888	13	..	13	..	1,888	..	1,817	..	..	71
		Total ..	97,281	1,862	1	1,863	1,650	97,281	1,650	95,367	..	..	1,914
		Compare preceding year	93,086	2,096	..	2,096	2,779	93,086	2,668	91,436	111	..	1,650

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.

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

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the Opium Revenue of the Agency Tracts in Vizagapatam during 1895–96.

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.		1894–95.	1895–96.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			TOLAS.	LB.	LB.	RS.	
1. Gunupur	1	4		304	288	350	
2. Bissemkatak ..	1	..		111	109	265	
3. Rayaghada ..	2	1		208	226	371	
4. Pârvatipuram ..	1	..		81	77	120	One free license issued.
5. Sâlûru	..	..		..	..	..	
6. Palkonda	..	..		..	..	..	
7. Pottangi	3	..		223	39	540	
8. Koraput	2	..	2½	166	171	745	
9. Jeypore	7	..		1,188	1,221	4,710	
10. Nowrangapur ..	3	..		489	503	1,205	
11. Malkangiri ..	14	2		1,276	1,165	2,990	
12. Srungavarapukota ..	2	..		166	223	306	
13. Padwa	31	3		2,537	1,574	6,026	
14. Viravili	3	4		452	1,601	400	
15. Golgonda	7	3		727	710	1,581	
Total ..	77	17	..	7,928	7,907	* 19,559	

* This excludes Rs. 17,500, 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 foot-note to this statement or in column 8.

(Signed) W. O. HORNE,
Ag. 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 1895–96.

Items.	Demand.			Collection.			Remission.	Balance.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.		Arrears.	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	* 2,241	24,738	26,979	1,694	23,279	24,973	55	492	1,459	1,951
3. Quit-rent on service inams	* 31	31	62	31	24	55	..	..	7	7
4. Miscellaneous revenue fines	..	4	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
Total ..	7,872	43,773	51,645	7,325	36,707	44,032	55	492	7,066	7,558
II. Abkâri including license fees ..	1,650	97,281	98,931	1,650	95,367	97,017	..	..	1,914	1,914
III. Village-cess ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Opium	1,774	19,559	21,333	1,774	19,500	21,274	..	..	59	59
V. Ferries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. School, Road and Dâk funds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII. Stamps	..	10,654	10,654	..	10,654	10,654	..	..	..	..
VIII. Forests	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3,424	1,27,494	1,30,918	3,424	1,25,521	1,28,945	..	..	1,973	1,973
Grand Total ..	11,296	1,71,267	1,82,563	10,749	1,62,228	1,72,977	55	492	9,039	9,531

* These figures do not tally with the outstanding balances remained at the end of 1894–95 since the former are based on the demand fixed after jamabandi of Palkonda taluk for fasli 1304 was over.

(Signed) W. O. HORNE,
Ag. 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 1895–96.

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.	..	..	7	125	..	..	7	125	2	65
Senior do. ..	1	100	52	* 668	6	28	59	796	5	27
Special do. ..	12	1,425	81	1,451	13	59	106	2,935	113	115
Head do. ..	5	360	32	553	2	10	39	923	..	31
Deputy Tahsildar, Malkangiri	10	830	15	270	1	5	26	1,105	16	38
Deputy Tahsildar, Bissemkatak	2	150	21	403	4	20	27	573	2	17
Total ..	30	2,865	208	3,470	26	122	264	6,457	138	293
Compare preceding year ..	31	2,765	187	3,385	24	116	242	6,266	144	371

* Of this Rs. 15 were paid to the party in April 1896.

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

Order—No. 1465, Judicial, dated 11th September 1896.

The report on the administration of the Agency tracts in the Vizagapatam district during 1895–96 was submitted with more punctuality than usual, but, owing to omissions by the Head Assistant Agent, was still five days late. The year was uneventful. There were no disturbances, and the season and the health of the people were sufficiently satisfactory. The chief occurrences of interest were the assumption of the Maharaja of Jeypore of the charge of his estate, the settlement of certain resumed muttas in the Golgonda hills, and the introduction, for the first time, of the Forest Act into the Jeypore estate. Orders have been passed (G.O., No. 1215, Judicial, dated 23rd July 1896) approving the settlement rates proposed in the Chittimpad-Bandivalsa mutta referred to in paragraph 10 of the Agent's letter. The reports upon the revenue establishments in Lotugedda and upon the dispute between the muttadars of Gudempetavidhi and Dharakonda promised in the same paragraph will be awaited.

2. The touring of all the Agency officers, especially that of the Special Assistant Agent, was satisfactory.

3. The usual particulars of the work which came before the civil and criminal courts in each of the last five years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Year.	Criminal				Civil			
	Cases.		Appeals.		Cases.		Appeals.	
	Received.	Pending.	Received.	Pending.	Received.	Pending.	Received.	Pending.
1891–92	1797	40	43	2	615	221	23	2
1892–93	1797	34	32	..	527	231	14	..
1893–94	1454	27	35	2	443	127	34	9
1894–95	1606	28	34	2	553	183	31	10
1895–96	1526	19	54	7	446	139	29	4

It is presumed that good reasons exist for the pendency at the end of the year of seven criminal appeals on the file of the Special Assistant Agent out of the sixteen received by him.

The number of civil cases pending on the files of the munsifs of Gunupur and Jeypore was again excessive. The former officer has now been lent to the Jeypore estate. The latter should be stimulated to greater efforts.

4. The number of patients treated at the Agency hospitals and dispensaries, especially at Bissemkatak, continued to increase. Orders have been passed in G.O., No. 1185, Judicial, dated 16th July 1896, regarding the deputation of a hospital assistant to the new dispensary at Malkanagiri.

The number of individuals who were vaccinated and the percentage of the cases which was successful both declined. This seems to have been probably due to neglect and bad work on the part of both the Deputy Inspector and the vaccinators and to the latter having failed to make use of the lymph until it had materially deteriorated. In the Senior Assistant Agent's division a considerable fall occurred in both directions, but in the Special Assistant's in the percentage of success alone. The proportion of cases verified in the latter division declined from 74·8 per cent. to 43·9, but the reason for this has not been given. The Agent will be requested to report what steps are necessary to improve the quality of the lymph, the inferior nature of which appears to be the subject of general complaint. He should also report whether payment of the vaccinators by results would be likely to effect an improvement in their work, or whether the attendant danger of their falsifying the returns renders such a step inexpedient. The necessity for taking an interest in forwarding vaccination should be impressed upon taluk officers, and due notice should be taken of any neglect of this warning.

5. Education in some respects recovered from the fall which occurred in 1894–95. The number of schools reached the figure of 1893, the average daily attendance was higher, and the inspections by Educational officers much more frequent than in that year; but the numbers of aboriginals on the lists, of the inspections of schools conducted by Agency officers, and of the pupils examined for grants, were still below the figures of 1893–94. The progress of education cannot thus be considered to be satisfactory. The interest taken in the subject by the Senior and Special Assistant Agents, judging from the infrequency of their inspections of the schools in their charges, appears to be slight, and the Government trusts that the current year will show an advance in this respect.

6. It is to be regretted that owing to the misunderstanding referred to in paragraph 22 of the Agent's letter, more than Rs. 2,000 of the grant for public works was allowed to lapse. The conduct of Mr. French is now under the consideration of the Public Works Department. It is observed that the Párvatípuram-Rayagada road, which has in recent years absorbed a large proportion of the grant, is at length approaching completion. The existing communications are reported to be in good order and in no need of large expenditure, and the only new works now in hand, with the exception of the Koraput-Lakshmipuram road, are small and comparatively inexpensive. There thus appears to be a prospect that the sum available in the next few years for expenditure upon new roads will be considerable. The Agent has already been requested in G.O., No. 1398, Judicial, dated 27th August 1896, to draw up a programme of road construction for the next five years in order that the expenditure may be concentrated, if possible, on important main lines of communication. His report should enclose the map of the roads in the Central Provinces affecting the district which is referred to in paragraph 12 of Mr. Willock's note on his tours and should contain a discussion of that officer's remarks in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the note on the subject of the Koraput-Lakshmipuram and Sembliguda-Lakshmipuram roads and of the alignment of the former.

7. With reference to the statement in paragraph 55 of the Special Agent's report, the Agent will report who was responsible for the purchase of an absolutely untrained animal. The Government considers that elephants should not be used for carrying heavy baggage along made roads where carts can be obtained and used. It also is

unable to agree with the Head Assistant Agent's conclusion that deaths among Agency elephants are due to the climate. They are more probably traceable to want of care on the part of those in charge of them.

8. Paragraphs 24 and 25 of the Agent's letter will be considered in the Revenue Department. The remark in paragraph 11 of the Head Assistant Agent's report that forest seigniorage prevents the hill men from earning money by selling myrabolams appears to require explanation.

(True Extract).

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.
" Inspector-General of Prisons.
" Surgeon-General.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Accountant-General.
Copy to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, with C.L.

Exd. C. M. Thumbuswamy.