(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 42

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 11/91

(3) ஆதாரங் குறிப்பவர் சருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

பொதுப் பணித் துறை

அரசாணை எண். 2611 LN (SC)	அச்சகம்
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	பலவகை

நாள் : 13 10 1893 199

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது.

ஆவண. கா. 1—18,006—6-9-90.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From W. A. WILLOCK, Esq., Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam district, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 9th August 1893, No. 1461.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Vizagapatam Agency for the official year 1892–93. The usual statistics in the prescribed forms are enclosed, together with copies of the Assistant Agents' reports.

2. The past year has been a very uneventful one in the Agency, except in the Jagdalpur mutta of the Bissemkatak taluk, where there was at one time a possibility of trouble arising. The late Patro died in October 1890. His eldest son, Bhagavan Patro, a boy of about 8 years of age, was recognised as heir and the management of the mutta left in the hands of the deceased's brother, Kamalalochana Patro—an arrangement which it was understood would give general satisfaction. At first this appeared to be the case, but towards the beginning of the last cold season some of the paiks, or men holding inams on condition of rendering military service, put up one Viswanatha Patro, a half-brother of the late muttadar, to claim the mutta on the ground that he was the son of the senior wife of his father and that the deceased had only succeeded to it owing to his infancy and on the understanding that he was to take possession of it on coming of age. This arrangement was said to have been made by their feudal superior, the Bissemkatak Rajah. In November Viswanatha Patro proceeded to take the law into his own hands and distribute cowles to the estate tenants, who seemed by no means unwilling to accept them. At the time I attributed this to distaste for the nominal rule of a minor muttadar, but I now feel inclined to think that Kamalalochana Patro had been making himself unpopular generally in Jagdalpur. I held an enquiry into the matter at Bissemkatak, and, finding that there was not the smallest reason for reconsidering the order already passed by Government with regard to the succession, I referred Viswanatha Patro to a civil suit and warned him and his chief supporters that his conduct in distributing cowles was likely to create disturbance and that he would be dealt with under the Agency law if it was persisted in. He apparently acquiesced, but a month afterwards proceeded with the distribution of cowles in spite of my warnings. It became necessary in consequence to make him and three of his chief advisers State prisoners for a time, and they were accordingly arrested under my warrants by the Senior Assistant Agent and confined in the district jail. I hope to be able to release them very shortly. Kamalalochana Patro has, I fear, been abusing his authority since obtaining this advantage over his enemy. I have just learnt that he had dismissed a number of hereditary paiks and given their lands out on cowle and am about to institute an enquiry into the matter which will probably result in my recommending that the mutta be taken under management for the rest of the minority. A large number of the inhabitants are Kutiya Khonds and it would never do to allow disaffection to grow up amongst them.

3. The only other event of any consequence was the marriage of the Jeypore minor to the daughter of the Rajah of Udaipur, in Chota Nagpore. I have been anxious all along to arrange an alliance with an acknowledged Rajput family, as,

though the Jeypore family has always been regarded as of good Rajput stock, it has lived isolated for so many centuries that some shadow of doubt existed as to the purity of its caste, and was very glad when this opportunity presented itself as the Udaipur family's position is undisputed in this respect and the marriage settles the status of Jeypore, once and for all, in caste matters. Udaipur is thus described in the Indian Gazetteer:—

"Udaipur, Native State in Chutia Nagpur, Bengal, under the political superintendence of the Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur and the Bengal Government, lies between 22° 3' 30" and 22° 47' N. lat., and between 83° 4' 30" and 83° 49' 30" E. long. Udaipur is bounded on the north by Sarguja, on the east by the British district of Raigarh in the Central Provinces and the State of Jashpur; on the south by Raigarh; and on the west by the district of Bilaspur. It contains an area of 1,051 square miles and a population (1872) of 27,708 souls. The chief geological formation is a coarse carboniferous sandstone. Gold and iron are found in small quantities, and within the boundaries of Udaipur lies a portion of one of the most extensive coal-fields in India, but no attempt has hitherto been made to work it. The only hill of any size in the State is Lotta (2,098 feet). The river Mand rises near Girsa in Surguja, and, receiving the drainage of the southern part of the Mainpat plateau in that State, flows through Udaipur in a winding course towards the south-west, and joins the Mahanadi in Raigarh. It is not navigable within the limits of Udaipur. This State, with the rest of the Sarguja group of States in Chutia Nagpur, was ceded to the British Government by the provisional agreement concluded with Madhuji Bhonsla (Apa Sahib) in 1818, having formerly been an appanage of a younger branch of the ruling family in Surguja. In 1852, the State escheated to Government. At the time of the mutiny in 1857, the former chief and his brother (who had been convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to imprisonment) made their way back to Udaipur and established a short-lived rule. In 1859, the survivor of the two brothers was captured, convicted of murder and rebellion, and transported for life to the Andaman Islands. Subsequently, in 1860 the State was conferred on a brother of the Rajah of Sarguja, who had done good service to the Government during the mutiny. He pays a tribute of £53-5-8, and is also charged with some allowances to members of the former ruling family. He is bound to furnish, when so required, a contingent for military service. The chief town or village of Udaipur is Robkob, situated on a picturesque bend of the Mand river, near the centre of the State. On the summit of the cliff which here rises from the right bank of the river is Shahpur or Saipur, the old castle of the Rajahs of Udaipur, built in an almost impregnable position, at a height of 150 feet above the stream. There are at Robkob a police station and a jail, maintained by the Rajah."

Preliminary arrangements having been satisfactorily settled, the Rajah, accompanied by his mother, tutor and about 500 followers, bandymen, &c., started on the 15th January 1893 for Udaipur *vid* Nowrangapur and Raipur, the party being in charge of the tutor, Mr. Marsh. The journey was accomplished under extraordinary difficulties, the weather resembling that of the monsoon months rather than the cold season. Raipur was reached on the 31st January, and thence the party proceeded to Sakti within 3 marches of Udaipur by special train. The Udaipur Rajah was somewhat disappointed at the smallness of the retinue and the absence of elephants, I having ordered the estate ones to remain at Raipur, but otherwise everything went off in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. The party started on their return journey on the 1st March and reached Jeypore on the 28th March. The same bad luck in the weather pursued it to the end, but in spite of this there was only one casualty—a fact which I attribute to the excellent management of Mr. Marsh. The actual expenditure incurred on the marriage was Rs. 99,286, of which Rs. 50,000 were to be spent on jewellery and form a sort of investment. Of this Rs. 32,380 are still in deposit awaiting opportunities for purchasing suitable jewels. The Pattamahadevi's ideas as regards the expenditure to be incurred were very extravagant, but the minor showed much good sense and aided Mr. Marsh and myself cordially in cutting down unnecessary items. On the whole there was a saving of Rs. 24,764 on the amount sanctioned. I was much amused at the description of Udaipur invariably given by its Jeyporean visitors—that it is a very jungly country indeed.

4. In G.O., No. 130, dated 19th January 1893, the new Padwa taluk was sanctioned—a very necessary measure, as Pottangi was far too unwieldy for the work which is now expected of an Agency deputy tahsildar, while the Paderu deputy tahsildar had simply nothing to do. The change was made by adding to Paderu the Araku and Padwa police stations and transferring the head-quarters of the division to the latter village—a central and, I think, decidedly healthy site. In some ways it would have been better to have substituted the Nandapur police station limits for

Araku, but I consider the advantage of having all the country through which the main line of communication runs in the charge of the man most interested in its up-keep—a matter of great consequence in a country where this duty devolves on the deputy tahsildar.

5. In December 1892 the works under construction by the Public Works Department above the ghâts were handed over to the Agency. This change has been dealt with in detail under the appropriate head.

6. In June 1892 the Singapur decree was executed amicably.

7. *Changes in the Administrative Staff.*—Statement No. 1 gives details on this subject. I was on privilege leave for 25 days in October and November 1892, during which Mr. Shipley was in charge. That officer held charge of the Golgonda Agency (including Paderu) until the 11th June 1892 when the Principal Assistant Collector was transferred to the charge of the Vizianagram division, and Mr. E. B. Elwin assumed control of the Golgonda country. Mr. Shipley was in charge of the Palkonda Agency from that date till near the end of this year, except for the short period during which he acted for me when Mr. Pinhey relieved him and the last month of the year when he was succeeded by Mr. Scott. Mr. E. A. Elwin proceeded on furlough in July 1892, and Mr. Pinhey took his place and remained in charge till the beginning of March 1893, except during the time when he was acting for Mr. Shipley, when Mr. Venugopaul Chetty acted for him. Mr. Phillips was appointed acting Senior Assistant Agent on Mr. Pinhey's departure. Mr. Michael took three months' privilege leave from August to October 1892, and Mr. Venugopaul Chetty discharged his duties in his absence. The Assistant Agent's division was administered by Messrs. E. B. Elwin and Ramamurti Pantulu.

8. *Tours.*—Statement No. 2 gives details of the tours made by the Agency officers. A map, in which their travels are marked, accompanies this report. I paid the Agency several visits myself. Starting on the 17th November 1892 I first proceeded to Galikonda to decide what should be done with regard to the Maharajah's coffee plantation there. This experiment was started under the advice of Mr. Turner, and I have done what little I could to ensure its getting a fair trial. The extraordinary failures of the rains in 1888 and 1891 interfered most seriously with its success, but the blossoming season of 1892 was favourable and an opportunity of seeing what coffee would do there was at last afforded. I found some areas bearing very well indeed, but the greater part of the plants had been located on ground where, for one reason or other, they had not thriven. The result of my visit was that the Maharajah got the estate, which has not been under skilled management, inspected by Mr. Hodgson of Kartairy and a professional opinion given by him. He found the coffee of excellent quality and the trees disposed to bear very heavily wherever they were planted in suitable sites, but they had suffered terribly from neglect and want of scientific treatment. On the whole, however, the experiment seemed promising and likely to pay its way. The estate has now been placed under an experienced planter, and I trust that the result will be that the Maharajah will get a good return for his money in the end, and coffee planting become an important industry in the district. There are far more promising sites in Hill Madgole and Gudem than about Galikonda.

9. Descending to the plains I proceeded to Pârvatîpuram and thence to Rayaghada and Bissemkatak with Mr. Pinhey, the acting Senior Assistant Agent. Work was going on at the Marrighati section of the new road, where a most formidable network of enormous nullahs has to be got across and I was much pleased with the way in which it was progressing. One mistake had been made in making a cutting at the top of the Marrighat which is of no practical use, but the amount of earthwork involved is only trifling. I examined the estimate for the last two miles into Rayaghada on the spot and found it necessary to order considerable alterations in the alignment. This is the only part of the trace regarding which I was in doubt. It is a very nasty piece of country to get a road through, as it has to wind round the side of a steep hill for about a mile and then descend into, and ascend from, a river bed 120 feet below the general level of the country, lined continuously with most formidable nullahs on

each side. The bridge I have proposed here (*vide* G.O., No. 769, dated 14th April 1893) will take the road straight into Rayaghada almost on a level. Rayaghada was clean and neat, but does not seem to progress. It was for a short time a sort of advanced post for the Párvatípuram merchants, but they no longer find it pays as such now that pack-bullocks carry so small a proportion of the trade.

10. From Rayaghada we proceeded in three marches to Bissemkatak. The country all about here has changed much in the last 20 years. I feel inclined to think there is now a decided tendency for kondapodu cultivation to decrease, at any rate on the hill sides. I noticed that large areas of level ground, which 20 years ago were covered by secondary jungle hardly worth felling for podu cultivation, are now under regular cultivation, the roots of the larger trees which interfered with the plough having rotted away. There is a vast difference in the appearance of the country in consequence, which looks much more civilised and well cultivated. I was also much struck with the way in which the cultivation of tobacco has spread all over the area north of Rayaghada. There is not a village anywhere round in which there is not 10, 20 or more acres of the most luxuriant tobacco I have ever seen, and its cultivation is carried on with an amount of care and attention which one hardly expects from native farmers. The expansion is of recent date and the quantity now produced must be very great. The tobacco all goes into Kalahandi and the Central Provinces, the people of the plains finding it somewhat strong for their taste. The climate and soil seem wonderfully well adapted to its growth and I propose trying some of the fine varieties in the Bissemkatak estate. At Bissemkatak I saw the Jagdalpur manager and claimant and warned the latter as detailed in paragraph 2 *supra*. I was also visited while here by the Kutiya Khonds of Dongasurada, Rayabijji and Chandrapur, the most remote and wildest parts of the Senior Assistant Collector's Agency. They appeared very prosperous and contented on the whole, but, of course, had a few complaints to make. The curse of these fairly-accessible wild tracts is the way in which odd enterprising individuals from the low country with money settle there and by means of their superior wealth and intelligence get the surrounding hillmen into their power. Pensioned constables are often most troublesome in this way, and I think that it should be considered whether those who come from a distance should be allowed to settle near the scene of their work. I believe that at present some members of the force devote the latter years of their service to building up a connection to be made bad use of later on and that much oppression originates in this way.

11. The sâl forests about Bissemkatak engaged my attention for a couple of days. Here as elsewhere the destruction of valuable timber has been terrible, but there is some good sâl left and I hope to be able to save it. I found one magnificent tree in the course of my inspection measuring 8' 6" in circumference 15 feet from the ground and 47 feet up to the first branch. It had been felled to get a little honey from the upper branches. I endeavoured to make arrangements to get timber carted to Párvatípuram from the estate, but the bandymen are very conservative and hard to deal with. About 300 logs have been brought down this season, however, at rates which will pay the estate and the bandymen well, and I hope to find it possible to start transport on a considerable scale next year. Of course I did not get away from Bissemkatak, which it will be remembered is now under management, without numerous requests from the various members of the family. The elder Mahadevi was unreasonable and discontented and required to be brought to her bearings, but the rest of the family merely wanted a few trifling concessions, most of which I was able to grant.

12. From Bissemkatak we crossed a shoulder of the Neemgiri hills to Singapur, where I had to put the management of that estate by Jeypore on a satisfactory footing. The decree transferring it to the Maharajah was amicably executed in the previous June, the Singapur Rani accepting unreservedly the position the judgment of the High Court on appeal leaves her in. She has been granted an allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem from Jeypore for her maintenance. She remains in Singapur and I endeavour to make her, as far as possible, the local representative of the family—a position which she wisely accepts. I have had no trouble whatever in carrying out

the transfer in this way and it seems to have attracted but little notice amongst the villagers. No complaints connected with the change came to my notice. From Singapur we proceeded to Rayaghada *via* Chikarapay and Dorabada and reached Párvatípuram on the 19th December 1892.

13. On the 17th January I started for Gudem intending to cross into Malkangiri and return *via* Jeypore and Pottanghi, and after a short tour through Madgole, where Jeypore interests needed attention, I reached Narasapatnam on the 28st. Halting a night at Kondasantha, I ascended to Lammasinghi at the top of the ghât next day and proceeded thence to Chintapally. The ghât was in very good order. It might be improved a little here and there by small deviations, but as it is it is above the work it has to do. At Chintapally I enquired into the misbehaviour of the various muttadars during the disturbance of 1891, regarding which I had to submit a report (*vide* G.O., No. 910, dated 2nd May 1893). The conduct of Gudem Dora in particular turned out to have been peculiarly disgraceful. The order of Government on the subject will be executed early in September, which seems to be a suitable date. The new police station at Chintapally I found had made but little progress. I received complaints from some of the muttadars regarding the trouble which they were being put to in supplying coolies, but there seemed to be but little truth in them as they practically were not furnishing any at the time, but there is no doubt but that the constant travelling of the superior police officers to and from Narasapatnam is a strain on their resources in a country where no one will do an ounce of work he can by any possibility avoid. From Chintapally I went to Lotugadda, intending to proceed to Kondakamberu by a new route, but here I had to reconsider my plans as the next march would have finally committed me to a tour through that remote taluk. My news from Jagdalpur was very intermittent and unsatisfactory, and, though Viswanadha Patro had been arrested, Mr. Pinhey was not at all satisfied with the state of the country. Under the circumstances I thought it would be unwise to plunge into Malkangiri, where I could only get news after long delay, out of which it would take me a long time to extricate myself in case of need. I therefore postponed my journey to Jeypore till March and abandoned the visit to Malkangiri (where I had nothing particular to do) altogether.

14. I started again for the Agency on the 16th March by the Galikonda ghât. The upper part of it and the descent to the Araku valley was in a terrible state, almost impassable for horses. At the foot of the descent on the other side I got on to the new Agency road near Madigada and was much pleased with the progress which has been made. It is now finished to some distance beyond Padwa (there is another considerable section completed further on) and all the nullahs have been bridged except one near Araku. I reached Padwa on the 22nd, where I met Mr. Taylor. The following day we camped at Ketuba, still on the Petta ghât road. It is proposed to make a road from Nandapur to this point in continuation of that from Sembliguda on the Pottanghi-Koraput road to Nandapur and the line proposed was examined and approved. Nandapur is the ancient capital of the estate, but is now a place of but minor importance owing to its position off the main road. Thence we proceeded to Koraput *via* Parliba in two marches. For the greater part of the distance the track lies through very intricate masses of small hills with naked valleys between the ranges. I do not think that I have ever seen a country more thoroughly denuded of trees and even bushes than this tract. That this is the mischievous work of man is evident from the size of the odd trees one finds here and there—near a village and the like. Though now scraped bare of vegetation, the country is evidently one on which all manner of trees thrive. The people are now suffering severely for the destruction wrought by their ancestors in the difficulty of getting firing in the cold season, which is exceptionally severe here, and the need to use the dung of their cattle for fuel instead of manure. When the terms of the Jeypore forest rules (now with the Board) are finally settled, I propose to adopt them to the formation of a few fuel reserves about this part of the country. At Koraput I found the Special Assistant Agent's and the Deputy Tahsildar's offices just completed satisfactorily by Mr. French. The station was in good order in every way as usual, but I learnt that the tenure on which the land it occupies is held from the Maharajah was very unsatis-

factory. The area required was to have been obtained on a permanent lease, suitably demarcated and quit-rent levied for occupation by strangers, but the arrangements seem never to have been carried out, though a somewhat dubious boundary is supposed to be in existence. I have just applied for sanction for a survey of the station. I proceeded to Jeypore on the 29th March where I met the Maharajah just returned from the marriage journey. Here also I found everything perfectly satisfactory and nothing of importance to call for my personal attention except the selection and preparation of the site for the new palace buildings. The remainder of my tour fell within the current year, but I may mention it took me across to the Kamagiri country in the west of the Jeypore taluk where the saw-mills are being erected. The machinery was all in position and everything almost ready for work, but the Superintendent had broken down a few days previous to my arrival from fever and I have decided not to attempt to do anything more till the monsoon is over, as a new man would probably have shared the same fate in the very unhealthy period which remained before it burst. It was a work of great difficulty to get the machinery to the site, but the late Superintendent, Mr. Allison, succeeded in overcoming all obstacles and I greatly regret that his health will not allow of his return. I reached Koraput on my return journey on the 7th April 1893 and the plains on the 9th.

15. *Season.*—The season was a thoroughly good one throughout on the hills, the rainfall being about, or above, the average everywhere except in Jeypore and Malkangiri, where a normal monsoon is, if anything, excessive. The Senior Assistant Agent in his report speaks of the paddy crop being damaged by the heavy rains of the latter part of October 1892, but he has evidently been misled. The rains which fell then were seasonable and not excessive. The good season in the plains prevented the inhabitants of the Agency from getting much for their surplus crops, as the prices in the former did not allow of reasonable profit being made after the deduction of the cost of cartage. Still a considerable amount of paddy did find its way to the low country in spite of low rates. Public health was decidedly good, though at one time influenza seems to have prevailed in a serious form in the 3,000 feet plateau.

16. As explained in previous reports, Statement No. IV is necessarily blank for the Vizagapatam Agency.

17. *Divisional Officers' Reports.*—The reports of the divisional officers are enclosed. That for the Senior Assistant Agent is somewhat inaccurate, it having been prepared partly by Mr. Phillips and partly by Mr. Thornton, both of whom were new to the division. Mr. Pinhey left a brief note, but as it was more of the nature of a personal diary than anything else, I have not submitted it. The touring done by the Senior Assistant Agent was short of the prescribed time by 17 days owing to frequent transfers of the officer in charge, the division having changed hands four times during the year. The Special and Head Assistant Agents made frequent tours in their charges and inspected all important places. The former has been requested to put a stop to the practice referred to in paragraph 23 of his report of giving several abkári licenses in a village where no individual will bid what is considered an adequate sum for a single one, and told that the increase of the abkári revenue is of no importance compared with the control of the excessive consumption of liquor which such practices are certain to lead to.

18. *Boundary Disputes.*—The Tinigotsoguda dispute remains unsettled owing to the Political Agent, Raipur, having been unable to meet the Special Assistant Agent. Of the other two mentioned in my last report, that due to the Bhaskel river having changed its course may be regarded as settled, though it may be necessary to adopt more permanent demarcation of the line should encroachments be again attempted by the Bustar people. As regards the third dispute, the manager and the Deputy Tahsildar, Jeypore, met the Assistant Superintendent of Bustar on the spot last cold season, demarcated the line and took measurements showing the position of the marks with regard to other points, from which a plan was to have been prepared in the Assistant Superintendent's office. The map when received was altogether inaccurate and the matter is still under correspondence. Another dispute has arisen in the extreme north of the Nowrangapur taluk with regard to a boundary settled by Messrs. Strangway and Wedderburn several years ago between Jeypore and Bindra Nowaghar, the inhabitants of the latter having planted boundary stones without any authority in altogether improper positions. The Central Provinces authorities have been addressed.

19. *Criminal Justice.*—My file as Agency Sessions Judge was somewhat heavy, 26 cases having been received during the year. They were all of a very ordinary description. Thirty cases were referred to the Senior and Special Assistant Agents for enhanced punishment by the subordinate magistracy. A large proportion of these were cattle-thefts—an offence which has become very common in some parts of late. The total number of magisterial cases received was 1,711, being 29 less than in the preceding year. The total number of criminal cases under enquiry every year has been surprisingly steady, as will be seen from the following statement of cases received :—

Years.	Cases.
1888–89	1,723
1889–90	1,886
1890–91	1,651
1891–92	1,770
1892–93	1,741

Allowing for cases transferred during periods of leave and pending the investiture of newly-appointed Sub-Magistrates with powers, the taluk figures varied but little from the normal number. Only 34 cases were pending at the end of the year. 34 appeals were for disposal—a considerable falling off in number. None were pending at the end of the year. Magisterial work was, on the whole, efficiently performed by the Agency Sub-Magistrates, who passed but few decisions calling for notice.

20. *Civil Justice.*—The number of original suits instituted during the year was 484 against 572 in 1891–92. The figures for the last few years have been as follows :—

Years.	Cases.
1888–89	557
1889–90	550
1890–91	504
1891–92	572
1892–93	484

Four suits were for disposal in my own Court. All were transferred to the District Court, Vizagapatam, by the High Court, as I was concerned, one way or other, in them owing to the chief Agency estates being under management. The files of the Assistant Agents fell markedly, the heaviest—that of the Special Assistant Agent—showing only 22 suits instituted. The pendency of cases in the Assistant Agents' Courts was, however, less satisfactory than in the previous year. Amongst the Agency Munsifs, Gunupur had, as usual, the heaviest file (163 cases instituted), but Jeypore was not far behind with 141. These two Courts account for two-thirds of the Agency Munsifs' files and the civil work in them is a heavy strain on the officers concerned. In Gunupur this is not so serious as in Jeypore, though the file is slightly greater, as the criminal and miscellaneous work of the latter are infinitely heavier. I have found it necessary to transfer the late Deputy Tahsildar of Jeypore elsewhere and fear that his successor will not be able to cope with the work, but I may be mistaken as it is possible that civil litigation has been unduly encouraged and disputes which should have been settled by local panchayats needlessly dragged into court. The pendency at the end of the year in the Gunupur, Rayaghada and Jeypore Courts was much too heavy, particularly in the first two. In Rayaghada it was due to frequent transfers of the officers in charge of the taluk. The appeals instituted compare as follow with the results of the previous two years :—

Court.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.
Agent	17	9	3
Head or Principal Assistant Agent	6	..	..
Senior Assistant Agent	6	5	1
Special Assistant Agent	12	7	7

The decrease noted last year has continued, but I am unable to offer any explanation of the cause.

21. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The number of these institutions remained the same as in the previous year. The following statement compares the work done in them in the last three years:—

Institutions.	In-patients.			Out-patients.		
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Gunupur	..	..	4	4,187	5,505	7,246
Rayaghada	53	69	71	3,904	3,910	5,139
Bissemkatak	3	34	26	1,443	1,700	784
Jeypore	..	..	..	3,936	4,192	6,476
Nowrangapur	..	56	58	1,855	3,335	3,396
Total ..	56	159	159	15,325	18,642	21,039

The Gunupur hospital has again treated practically no in-patients, though it has excellent accommodation. The Senior Assistant Agent's attention was called to this point last year, but so many officers have held charge of this post that it is impossible to fix responsibility for the neglect on any one. The Gunupur and Jeypore hospitals did well and were of considerably-increased utility. Bissemkatak fell off very seriously. It was closed for several months, and, being a sort of medical penal settlement was badly officered most of the short time it was open. The falling off at Rayaghada is very unsatisfactory and the Senior Assistant Agent has been asked to ascertain the cause. Nowrangapur shows a small increase. It would have had a much larger one had not the hospital assistant been somewhat unpopular. The relief of Agency hospital assistants needs to be placed on a more satisfactory footing. The Surgeon-General wishes, I understand, that vacancies should be met by transfer from the local fund hospitals, but as President, District Board, I object to men crippled by fever being placed in charge of the district board institutions and service in the hills being more closely connected with the local fund service of this district than of others, as it tends to make good men try and get away from us. On the other hand, if vacancies are filled up from Madras, officers of the worst class are almost certain to be sent up.

22. *Vaccination.*—I regret to say there was a further slight falling off in the number of cases vaccinated during the past year (13,351 against 13,395), attributable to the same cause as before—the inadequate pay of the staff. Since the opening of the Pottanghi ghat to cart traffic and the great grain trade of the cold season before last, prices have advanced enormously in the Agency above the ghâts, and the inducement which the vaccinators' salary and batta affords has become proportionately smaller. The difficulty in keeping the staff up to strength consequently becomes greater and greater every year. The difficulty lies above the ghâts, as in the Senior Assistant Agent's division there was an increase of 658 cases, while in Upper Jeypore ghâts there was a decrease of 616 cases. It will be impossible to put vaccination in this Agency on a proper footing until the scale of pay of the staff is revised and considerably-increased salaries allowed. Difficulties in the supply of lymph added to the disadvantages under which the vaccination staff laboured during the year under report. Several attempts have been made to start a depot for the production of calf lymph at Jeypore and Koraput, but have met with complete failure. The cause is unknown, but the same thing occurred to a limited extent in the calf depots in the plains and is probably connected with some recent epidemic of cattle disease which has attracted no notice in this zamindari district. We have now postponed operations till the Civil Surgeon can visit Jeypore and enquire into the cause of the failure, but it seems not improbable that we may succeed with calves of more recent birth when we try again. One of the Gudem vaccinators has been transferred to the Special Assistant Agent's division with the Paderu taluk. The percentage of successful cases verified fell in all the divisions. The divisional officers' attention has been called to the point.

23. *Education.*—Statement No. IX gives particulars of the progress of education in the Agency. There was a decrease of 78 schools and 1,276 pupils, but it will be remembered that I regarded the figures of the previous year with considerable suspicion. I do not mean that I thought that false returns had been sent in, but that mushroom schools had sprung up in many places where there could be no real scope for them. My anticipations have proved correct. The decrease was entirely under result schools, of which there were only 52 last year against 132 in the previous one. Considering the fact that the average attendance at these schools was only 13 and that the hill people do not care enough about education to accept it even when they get it free, much less pay heavily for it, the futility of an educational organization consisting chiefly of result schools is obvious. The number of salary-result schools remained as in the previous year in all the divisions except that of the Senior Assistant Agent, where one salary system school was converted into a salary-results one and two result-system schools were placed on the same footing. The normal school at Jeypore did good work during the year. Out of the 10 stipendiary students who appeared for the primary school examination, 6 passed both in that examination and in teaching capacity. The lower secondary schools at Gunupur, Jeypore and Kotpad also produced satisfactory results. The other Government institutions did fairly well in all the divisions; but the salary-result school at Gulliti fell off in numerical strength and has since been abolished. It will be observed that column 3 of Statement No. IX is blank. This is due to certain new rules published last year whereby no teacher should be classified as trained unless he possesses a certificate signed by the Director. Were it not for this, the number would show an advance. The number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes shows an increase of 96, but I greatly doubt the correctness of this information. The Special Assistant Agent's return shows for the first time 170 boys under this head and classifies them as Khonds, and I regard the information with suspicion. In the Senior Assistant Agent's division there was a decrease of 57 pupils of this class, which was due to the disappearance of a large number of the result-system schools nominally in existence in 1891-92. The work of the two Superintendents is reported on as being fair by the divisional officers. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, 1st Division, only visited five schools in the Senior Assistant Agent's division, viz., Gunupur, Gudari, Idupur, Paduapur and Challakamba. The remaining schools of this division and all the schools in the Special Assistant Agent's division were examined by the Sub-Assistants. The Inspector of Schools has not visited the Special Assistant Agent's division since 1889-90. The divisional officers examined the schools as usual, but the officers in charge during the year have left and there is no record of the number of schools they inspected. The Educational Department gave no grant for buildings in the Special Assistant Agent's division during the year under report.

The school-houses are mud-walled, thatched buildings and need liberal annual repairs and are in consequence in very bad order. A grant of Rs. 700 has been recently made, but this is altogether insufficient to repair damages. On the whole I think education has not retrograded as much as might appear at first sight. The number of pupils examined for grants was the same as in the previous year and the better class of schools has made decided progress, the falling off being confined to a class of institutions which had little more than a nominal existence. At the same time I must acknowledge that the Agency officers take less and less interest in education every year owing to want of personal encouragement from the superior officers of the Educational Department, the difficulty in getting orders passed on proposals for improvements and changes and the impossibility of getting reasonable, or I may say any, funds for the most necessary purposes. It is out of the question to expect the Special Assistant Agent, for instance, to interest himself vigorously in the expansion of education when he sees the roofs of his schools falling in and is refused funds to keep them in order. One cannot be surprised if his energy in educational interests slackens under such circumstances. I believe matters would be far more satisfactory if a lump sum for educational purposes, other than results grants, were placed at my disposal every year and I were allowed to utilise it as I thought fit.

24. *Public Works.*—Statement No. X gives the prescribed information regarding works. The grant for the year was as follows, exclusive of transfers made for works hitherto in the hands of the Public Works Department :—

		RS.
(1)	Annual Agency grant including the customary contribution from the Jeypore estate towards Agency works	50,000
(2)	Special grant for the Párvatípuram-Rayaghada road.	5,000
(3)	Additional estate grant for 1892–93	11,050
(4)	Special grant from Jeypore estate for Petta ghât road.	1,500
(5)	Advance from Jeypore estate funds for collecting materials for Koraput sub-jail	205
	Total ..	67,755

The grant thus amounted to Rs. 67,550. The recoupment of Rs. 205 advanced by the Jepore estate has since been sanctioned in G.O., dated 20th July 1893, No. 1468. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 67,669–5–4, leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 85–10–8.

25. *New Works—Communications.*—The only important road under construction from Agency funds was the second section of the Párvatípuram-Rayaghada one. Rs. 5,000 was specially allotted for this work and Rs. 2,000 more added from the Agency grant. All was expended. Very good work indeed was done with it on the most complicated and difficult part of the road where it traverses a network of huge ravines for about two miles. The slopes have hitherto been very excessive, rising sometimes to near 1 to 12, but all have now been reduced to a ruling gradient of 1 to 20. The new Jamadevipet ghât was also partly made. These are the two worst places between Párvatípuram and Bissemkatak with the exception of the ascent and descent to the Rayaghada river, but the Executive Engineer, East Coast Railway, Chicacole Division, who has just examined the place, reports that my proposal for a bridge about 100 feet above the bed of the stream is an easy one to execute and will bring the road into Rayaghada on a level. The only other new communications on which expenditure was incurred from Agency funds were the Papadahande-Maindalapur and Bodderu-Lakshmipuram roads. The latter leads from the termination of the Narasapatnam cart-track through Golgonda to near Krishnadevipet. In both cases existing cart-tracks are being improved and the classification under new works is questionable. A new road about 12 miles long was construcetd from Booparigúda on the Malkangiri road to the saw mills near Ramagiri, but its cost has been debited to estate forest operations. The Pottanghi-Koraput road comes under the head of new roads, as it was handed over with the Kerandy bridge and connected works incomplete. The bridge was built on dry land where a narrow neck of land divides the river from a point on its course about ½ a mile further down. The neck has to be cut through, the old course bunded up and the river diverted under the bridge. On visiting the work last April I came to the conclusion that it would be out of the question to build the bund across the old bed so late in the season (it will be nearly 40 feet high). So I stopped work and ordered a small cut to be made under the bridge, which will, I hope, soon widen enough to allow of the whole of the water passing through it, thus saving several thousand rupees' worth of earthwork. I am, however, far from satisfied with regard to the stability of the proposed bund across the old bed of the stream and intend to keep up the wooden Agency bridge close by till we see how it stands. With the exception of this work the Koraput-Pottanghi road is in capital order.

26. *New Works—Buildings.*—Materials worth Rs. 400 were collected during the year for the Padwa cutchery and officers' quarters from a grant made by me from the Agency reserve. No new buildings were constructed from Agency funds except a few rest-houses. Mr. French, however, completed the Special Assistant Agent's and the Deputy Tahsildar's offices at Koraput.

27. *Repairs—Communications.*—Rs. 8,551 were spent on remetalling and widening and building two new bridges on the Koraput-Jeypore ghât, which had suffered

severely through the heavy traffic of the previous year, which it had to bear almost before it was completed. The construction of parapet walls along the steep portions and the metalling of the last mile-and-a-half into Jeypore are included in the work done for this sum. Rs. 1,000 from Government and Rs. 2,936 from Estate funds were spent on the Petta ghât road. Capital value has been obtained for the money and the greater part of the road has been levelled, drained and bridged. Rs. 2,953 were spent in improving the Jeypore-Motu road through Malkangiri and Rs. 1,500 on making the Sembliguda-Nandapur bridle-path fit for cart traffic. This will be extended to meet the Petta ghât road near Padwa during the current year. Rs. 3,000 were spent on improving and metalling the Ranigadda ghât—an alternative route from Koraput to the Jeypore plateau which joins the Jeypore-Central Provinces road at Borigumma and is 7 miles shorter than the Jeypore ghât for carts going further north. The route is very popular with bandymen in consequence, and it is proposed to put enough metal on the ghât itself to keep it in fair order for wheeled traffic. The remainder of the expenditure on repairs to communications was of the usual description and calls for no remarks except that the existing tracks within the estate are being gradually improved by means of the larger grants now available. A new policy has now been adopted with regard to the expenditure of estate money on roads (*vide* G.O., No. 769, dated 14th April 1893). The alignment of the chief roads will be finally settled (there will be but few deviations necessary) and all portions which offer serious impediments to traffic fully completed at estate cost, leaving the sections which are good going during the dry season to be dealt with hereafter.

28. *Repairs—Buildings.*—Rs. 7,698 were spent on the collection of materials for the improvements to the Koraput sub-jail for which a grant of Rs. 8,000 has been made this year. The remainder of the expenditure on repairs was of the usual petty description.

29. *Government Works under the Estate Engineer.*—The works under the supervision of the Public Works Department above the ghâts were transferred to my charge, together with the services of Assistant Engineer Mr. French, who has been lent to the Jeyore estate in December last. The estate receives a commission of 12 per cent. on all expenditure incurred on account of Government by Mr. French and his staff (*vide* G.O., No. 804, dated 7th April 1892). I am at present only employing Mr. French on important work, leaving the petty ones to be executed by the Divisional officers, the Manager and Deputy Tahsildars as heretofore. As the method of accounting for Agency expenditure hitherto in use is not suited for works in which daily labour is not the chief item, I am making the Estate Engineer adopt the local fund system of accounts so far as forms applicable to Agency requirements are concerned. The omission of Government to allot a grant for the Jeypore-Central Provinces road reduced the work I expected to have for him very considerably, but I expect soon to have plenty for him to do with reference to G.O., No. 769, dated 14th April 1893. Rs. 12,883 were available for the completion of the Koraput-Pottanghi road, but only Rs. 6,833 were spent for the reason explained above.

30. *Sanitation.*—Rs. 3,077 were spent on sanitation against Rs. 2,914 in the previous year. The six important towns of Gunupur, Rayaghada, Bissemkatak, Koraput, Jeypore and Nowrangapur all received a share of this. They are fairly clean in the more public portions, but the remainder would hardly bear examination, as the habits of the people are very objectionable. In addition to the above, the estate has spent a large sum on the repairs of drinking-water tanks in Jeypore and other villages, which, as the works are partly agricultural, has been treated as expenditure on irrigation works.

31. *Abkári.*—Statement No. XII gives details of the Abkári revenue. The agency of the north-eastern taluks, Paikonda, Párvatípuram, &c., was rented as usual to Messrs. Ripley and Co., a reduction of Rs. 1,500 being allowed on the previous year's rental owing to the closing of certain stills and shops along the boundary of the ordinary tracts. The Koraput farm was rented to the former renter also at an increased rental of Rs. 9,000 instead of Rs. 8,000. Jeypore, Nowrangapur and Malkangiri continued under amani and brought in Rs. 23,554 against Rs. 24,841 in the previous year. Considering that only 16 new shops were sanctioned during the year against 239 in

the previous one, the decrease is not unsatisfactory. I trust that I shall be able to show a considerable reduction in shops during the current year above the ghâts. I would like to give up the renting system in the rented portions of the Agency and manage it all under amani in order to obtain greater control over the reduction of shops, which is a most desirable measure, and will raise the question in submitting my Abkâri proposals for next year.

32. *Opium.*—The monopoly of the supply of opium to the Agency was leased out to Hemraj Ramlal, one of the licensed importers, for Rs. 22,225 against Rs. 8,100 for the previous year. The bid was much too high and has, I understand, caused considerable loss to the renter. The prescribed prices continued—2¾ tolas in Golgonda, Paderu and Malkangiri and 2½ elsewhere. The favorable rate has ceased in the three localities mentioned from the 1st April last. Shops were sold by auction where the consumption was in excess of 3,000 tolas, let at a fixed fee when it lay between 1,000 and 3,000, and free licenses given elsewhere, but considerable discretion had to be used in making the classification as the accounts were not always reliable. The number of shops so disposed of was as follows :—

Shops.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Sold by auction	44	41	56
Granted on fixed fees	39	39	33
Free licenses	8	15	7
Total	91	95	96
Total rental and license fees	12,196	11,165	16,139

The increase in the number of shops since 1890–91 is only apparent and is due to separate licenses now being issued for temporary shops at big markets, which formerly were supposed to be covered by the license of one or more adjoining village shops. The following table shows the consumption for the past five years in each Agency taluk :—

Taluks.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	—
	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	
1. Gunupur	454	267	253	182	273	Selling price 2½ tolas per rupee.
2. Rayaghada	257	206	216	192	171	
3. Bissemkatak	105	78	50	101	107	
4. Pârvatipuram	105	78	76	75	83	
5. Srungavarapukota	269	146	152	142	174	
6. Pottanghi	929	806	1,237	1,255	1,436	
7. Koraput	804	481	230	205	198	
8. Jeypore	1,395	1,283	1,082	904	1,048	
9. Nowrangapur	412	304	388	389	488	
Total	4,760	3,729	3,684	3,545	3,978	
10. Malkangiri	1,258	1,355	1,210	1,177	1,383	Selling price 2¾ tolas per rupee.
11. Paderu	2,235	2,408	2,097	2,001	2,376	
12. Golgonda	664	807	292	603	805	
Total	4,157	4,570	3,599	3,781	4,564	
Grand Total	8,917	8,309	7,283	7,326	8,542	

The Koraput and Pottanghi figures require to be considered together, as the issues in the two taluks were not always confined to taluk limits in former years. I must say that I am a good deal disappointed at the increase of the past year, particularly in Malkangiri and Paderu. The increase in Golgonda is only apparent, as two important Agency shops at Kondasantha and Krishnadevipet, which were hitherto treated as included in the ordinary tracts, were transferred to the proper farm and probably added 250 lb. to the Agency consumption, but the increase is very marked in Paderu and serious in Malkangiri. Money became much more plentiful than it ever was before in the latter tract during the year in question, but I am at a loss to account for the increase in Paderu.

33. Statement No. XIV gives details of the Agency revenue from all sources. The figures entered against sub-item No. 1 of Land Revenue represent the annual peishcush and Kotpad tribute paid by the Jeypore estate. Those entered against sub-items 2 and 3 show the revenue derived from the hill muttas and other Agency villages included in the Golgonda taluk and from the Palkonda Agency. The demand shown under Land Revenue is that of the fasli year, and the balances are those existing on 31st March, which accounts for their being so heavy. Forest revenue I have left blank, as it is impossible to discriminate between what comes from the Agency and what from the ordinary tracts, owing to the Agency revenue being derived from jungles adjoining the ordinary area. The ryotwar demand of Palkonda was Rs. 5,305, including that on kondapodus, against Rs. 5,051 in 1891–92.

34. *Wild Animals.*—One hundred and thirty-nine persons were killed by wild animals against 145 in the previous year. One hundred and thirteen of these deaths took place in the Special Assistant Agent's division. The Tentulikunti man-eater is still alive and as mischievous as ever. Another man-eater has turned up at Nandapur, where several are supposed to have been destroyed last year. So far as I am aware, there is no very marked man-eater in Malkangiri at present, but one or two seem to be at work between Kondakamberu and Gudem. Another occasionally works along the Niamghiri Range, separating Singapur from Bissemkatak. He seems to disappear periodically into Kalahandi. Mr. Lonsdale, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Narasapatnam, recently saw a very fine tiger examine Mr. Elwin, the Head Assistant Agent, deliberately at a distance of about 20 yards while he was stalking a spotted deer. A shot fired at the latter made it turn back into the jungle. What its intentions were Mr. Lonsdale could not say, but the position he was in prevented him from intervening. But few tigers were killed during the year under report owing probably to the frequent rains of the cold season having kept all the small water-courses running and checked the usual concentration of the wild animals near the large sources of water-supply.

35. *General Remarks.*—The Agency Deputy Tahsildars have discharged their duties creditably during the past year on the whole. One of them, Hanumanta Row, who had charge of Rayaghada for three years, has been found a Deputy Tahsildar's post in the plains. M.R.Ry. Nageswara Row, who has had six years' service in the remote and unhealthy Malkangiri taluk, has been found a more accessible place at Pottanghi, and M.R.Ry. M. V. Jagannadha Row, who has done good work in Nowrangapur for six years, has been given the much more popular Rayaghada taluk. M.R.Ry. Pulla Venkanna has administered the Pottanghi taluk very well indeed for the last five years and shown himself to be a very energetic and capable officer. Under his care the roads system of the unwieldy old Pottanghi taluk has made excellent progress. I have just transferred him to Jeypore—by far the heaviest and most troublesome Agency charge—and have every reason to believe that he will do well there. He has 22 years' service, of which five were spent as an Agency Deputy Tahsildar. I beg to recommend that this useful officer be exempted from the necessity of passing the prescribed examinations and allowed to draw the full pay of his post as was done in the Government Order on last year's report in the case of P. Nageswara Row and M. V. Jagannadha Row.

36. The delay in the submission of this report has been due to my absence in July on privilege leave. I thought it advisable to ask Mr. Scott to keep it for me to dispose of on my return.

ENCLOSURES.

From E. L. THORNTON, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam District, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Pârvatípuram, 17th June 1893, No. 813.

I have the honour to submit my report for 1892–93 on the administration of the Agency tracts in this division, appended with the usual returns prescribed in G.O., No. 648, dated 1st April 1892. I also enclose herewith a map showing the parts of the division visited during the year marked with blue pencil.

Having assumed charge of this division only on the 8th instant, I can say but little of my own personal knowledge, but Mr. Pinhey has left notes on the subject copies of which I attach.

2. *Season.*—The rainfall during the year was copious and exceeded the average of previous years, but the outturn of crops, especially of paddy, was not as good as expected owing to the heavy rains of the north-east monsoon at a time when the crop was ready for being harvested. The dry crops yielded successfully.

3. *Public Peace.*—The division maintained its tranquillity throughout the year, although slight apprehensions arose in February last in connection with the claims to the Jagdalpur estate. Viswanath, uncle of the recognised minor of the mutta, fell out with the mutta manager and began to issue cowles for some of the lands in spite of the Agent's express orders not to interfere. Viswanath together with three of his comrades were removed to the district jail under Agency warrants in February last, and their immediate arrest prevented any further disturbance among the turbulent Khonds of the mutta. They have not yet been released, and as dissensions have again arisen at Jagdalpur between the Manager and the Viswanath's party consisting of a number of Paiks, owing to the latter having been dispossessed of their service lands, it would, I think, be imprudent to release them for a considerable interval.

4. *Public Health.*—Public health was very satisfactory during the year. No cases of small-pox or cholera were reported and the people did not suffer from any epidemic disease.

5. *Hospitals.*—The number of in-patients and out-patients treated at the three civil hospitals in the division was 100 and 11,167 against 103 and 11,115, respectively, of the year preceding. The differences between the two sets of figures are too small to require any special explanation. The Bissemkatak hospital was again closed for over six months for want of an hospital assistant, and there was in consequence a decrease of about a thousand patients in the attendance of this hospital. This decrease was, however, more than counterbalanced by the increase in the attendance of the Gunupur hospital, which speaks much for the hospital assistant in charge. A bund was raised round the Gunupur hospital, to prevent the water of the adjoining river from flowing in, at a cost of Rs. 263-6-5.

6. *Vaccination.*—The number of cases vaccinated during the year was 5,183 against 4,425 of the year 1891-92, of which 4,626 and 4,085 cases were successful respectively. The increase in the vaccine operations of the year is highly satisfactory and can only be attributed to the persistent efforts of the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination attached to this division. There was no proper supply of lymph or else the operations would have vastly increased. At Mr. Pinhey's suggestion lymph was ordered to be supplied to the Agency vaccinators from the beginning of the current year by the itinerating vaccine party attached to the Párvatípuram taluk board.

7. *Education.*—Entries in the enclosed Statement No. IX show a decrease of 24 schools with 390 pupils. This was due to the abolition of several indigenous and unaided schools shown in the list of the preceding year. All the important schools were visited by the Educational officers, the results of whose inspection have not yet been received. Almost all the teachers are trained men and it is proposed to send the few who are still untrained to normal schools this year. The lower secondary school at Gunupur is thriving well under its head master, who takes much interest in the improvement of the school. The number of school boys belonging to the aboriginal tribes was reduced during the year to 29, of whom 16 were Khonds and 13 Sowrahs. The decrease was due to the abolition of the indigenous schools in the interior maliahs, as they could not be kept up by the schoolmasters for longer than one year. Further details are given in the special report on Education: *vide* this office letter, No. 743, dated 7th June 1893.

8. *Public Works.*—The total grant under this head was Rs. 20,807, of which only Rs. 18,302 were actually expended within the close of the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,505, which was utilized in other divisions. Rs. 7,000 were specially spent on the Chollapadam-Rayaghada road and the work turned out was considered satisfactory.

The special overseer employed on the road is an energetic officer and work is progressing very rapidly. The road is easily passable for wheeled traffic between the 8th and the 10th milestones except that the bridges have not yet been completed. Estimates therefor are under preparation and will be submitted shortly. Three new rest-houses were constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 375. The existing line of the Narayanapatnam road was condemned by the traders as it is crossed by the windings of the same stream more than 20 times. The hill traffic was considerably impeded on this road in the rainy season. Fresh alignment was, therefore, made by which 20 out of the 22 crossings of the river could be avoided and an estimate prepared for the new line is now awaiting sanction. Statement No. X furnishes details of the different works and the expenditure thereunder. The wire fencing round the Rayaghada hospital was completed during the year.

9. *Police.*—All the police stations were inspected by the Assistant Superintendent of Police and some by Mr. Pinhey. This officer convicted two members of the Bissemkatak police for committing extortion under section 384, Indian Penal Code, but the conviction was quashed on appeal, as the prosecution evidence was not strong enough in the opinion of the appellate court to establish the offence. A complaint of bribery was brought against the Police Inspector of Gunupur before Mr. Pinhey, who examined the complaint Mr. Pinhey, however, after going through the records of the departmental enquiry held by the Assistant Superintendent of Police, recorded that he had resolved not to prosecute the case, as he did not consider it would stand. The Inspector was subsequently transferred to Rayaghada taluk by the Superintendent of Police. There were some complaints of extortion against the police at Narayanapatnam which are being enquired into departmentally by the Assistant Superintendent of Police. Two constables of the police station at Bissemkatak were convicted and fined for wilful breach of lawful orders under section 44 of the Police Act.

10. *Government Officials.*—There is nothing worthy of comment regarding the conduct of public officials, whose work was generally satisfactory. Mr. Pinhey appreciated the state of roads under Chalapatirow Pantulu, of Gunupur, and condemned the repairs executed on the Narayanapatnam line by Suryanarayanarow Pantulu, of Párvatípuram.

11. *Touring.*—Mr. Elwin spent 27 days in camp and Mr. Pinhey 46 days, making a total of 73 days, which is 17 days short of three months prescribed in paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 1771, Judicial, dated 21st September 1892. Mr. Pinhey travelled over all the important places in the Agency.

12. *General Remarks.*—The people generally appeared happy and contented and no complaints of a serious nature were made before the divisional officer on his tour. The conduct of the Gunupur Amin was very suspicious. Several complaints of bribery and extortion were presented against him, but the witnesses all seem to have been won over in the enquiry held recently by Mr. Pinhey. A special report on the subject follows shortly. Disputes arose between the Patros of Rayabijji and Dangusurada in connection with the leasing out of the latter's mutta to the former. Matters did not, however, assume a serious aspect. The Diwan of Jeypore was asked to enquire and report in detail in regard to the transfer of the lease in question for which the Gunupur Amin is chiefly responsible. The Patro of Chandrapur also complained that he had been unjustly deprived of the rent of his mutta, and the results of Mr. Pinhey's enquiries thereon were fully reported in this office letter, dated 16th February 1893, No. 224. In regard to the complaint of the Rayabijji Patro that the pensioned police constables of Dangusurada were interfering with his revenue management, it has been already reported in this office letter, No. 223, dated 16th February last, that the allegations therein contained were futile.

Cattle-thefts were very frequent in these parts of the Agency. Such cases were invariably sent to the Divisional Magistrate's court for enhanced punishment. A man-eating tiger was reported to have lurked about the Singapur frontier towards the middle of the year under report, but no traces were found of him subsequently. Only four persons seem to have been killed by the animal.

13. The delay in submitting this report is due to Mr. Phillips wishing some important papers to be completed before handing over charge to me.

the previous one, the decrease is not unsatisfactory. I trust that I shall be able to show a considerable reduction in shops during the current year above the ghâts. I would like to give up the renting system in the rented portions of the Agency and manage it all under amani in order to obtain greater control over the reduction of shops, which is a most desirable measure, and will raise the question in submitting my Abkári proposals for next year.

32. *Opium.*—The monopoly of the supply of opium to the Agency was leased out to Hemraj Ramlal, one of the licensed importers, for Rs. 22,225 against Rs. 8,100 for the previous year. The bid was much too high and has, I understand, caused considerable loss to the renter. The prescribed prices continued—2¼ tolas in Golgonda, Paderu and Malkangiri and 2½ elsewhere. The favorable rate has ceased in the three localities mentioned from the 1st April last. Shops were sold by auction where the consumption was in excess of 3,000 tolas, let at a fixed fee when it lay between 1,000 and 3,000, and free licenses given elsewhere, but considerable discretion had to be used in making the classification as the accounts were not always reliable. The number of shops so disposed of was as follows :—

Shops.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.
Sold by auction	44	41	56
Granted on fixed fees	39	39	33
Free licenses	8	15	7
Total ..	91	95	96
Total rental and license fees	12,196	11,165	16,139

The increase in the number of shops since 1890–91 is only apparent and is due to separate licenses now being issued for temporary shops at big markets, which formerly were supposed to be covered by the license of one or more adjoining village shops. The following table shows the consumption for the past five years in each Agency taluk :—

Taluks.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.	
	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	
1. Gunupur	454	287	253	182	273	Selling price 2½ tolas per rupee.
2. Rayagada	257	206	216	122	171	
3. Bissemkatak	105	78	50	101	107	
4. Parvatipuram	105	78	76	75	83	
5. Srungavarapukota	269	148	152	142	174	
6. Pottanghi	929	805	1,237	1,255	1,436	
7. Koraput	804	481	230	205	198	
8. Jeypore	1,396	1,283	1,082	904	1,048	
9. Nowrangapur	412	304	388	389	488	
Total ..	4,760	3,739	3,684	3,545	3,978	
10. Malkangiri	1,268	1,355	1,210	1,177	1,383	Selling price 2¼ tolas per rupee.
11. Paderu	2,235	2,408	2,097	2,001	2,376	
12. Golgonda	664	807	292	603	805	
Total ..	4,157	4,570	3,599	3,781	4,564	
Grand Total ..	8,917	8,309	7,283	7,326	8,542	

The Koraput and Pottanghi figures require to be considered together, as the issues in the two taluks were not always confined to taluk limits in former years. I must say that I am a good deal disappointed at the increase of the past year, particularly in Malkangiri and Paderu. The increase in Golgonda is only apparent, as two important Agency shops at Kondasantha and Krishnadevipet, which were hitherto treated as included in the ordinary tracts, were transferred to the proper farm and probably added 250 lb. to the Agency consumption, but the increase is very marked in Paderu and serious in Malkangiri. Money became much more plentiful than it ever was before in the latter tract during the year in question, but I am at a loss to account for the increase in Paderu.

33. Statement No. XIV gives details of the Agency revenue from all sources. The figures entered against sub-item No. 1 of Land Revenue represent the annual peishcush and Kotpad tribute paid by the Jeypore estate. Those entered against sub-items 2 and 3 show the revenue derived from the hill muttas and other Agency villages included in the Golgonda taluk and from the Palkonda Agency. The demand shown under Land Revenue is that of the fasli year, and the balances are those existing on 31st March, which accounts for their being so heavy. Forest revenue I have left blank, as it is impossible to discriminate between what comes from the Agency and what from the ordinary tracts, owing to the Agency revenue being derived from jungles adjoining the ordinary area. The ryotwar demand of Palkonda was Rs. 5,305, including that on kondapodus, against Rs. 5,051 in 1891–92.

34. *Wild Animals.*—One hundred and thirty-nine persons were killed by wild animals against 145 in the previous year. One hundred and thirteen of these deaths took place in the Special Assistant Agent's division. The Tentulikunti man-eater is still alive and as mischievous as ever. Another man-eater has turned up at Nandapur, where several are supposed to have been destroyed last year. So far as I am aware, there is no very marked man-eater in Malkangiri at present, but one or two seem to be at work between Kondakamberu and Gudem. Another occasionally works along the Niamghiri Range, separating Singapur from Bissemkatak. He seems to disappear periodically into Kalahandi. Mr. Lonsdale, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Narasapatnam, recently saw a very fine tiger examine Mr. Elwin, the Head Assistant Agent, deliberately at a distance of about 20 yards while he was stalking a spotted deer. A shot fired at the latter made it turn back into the jungle. What its intentions were Mr. Lonsdale could not say, but the position he was in prevented him from intervening. But few tigers were killed during the year under report owing probably to the frequent rains of the cold season having kept all the small water-courses running and checked the usual concentration of the wild animals near the large sources of water-supply.

35. *General Remarks.*—The Agency Deputy Tahsildars have discharged their duties creditably during the past year on the whole. One of them, Hanumanta Row, who had charge of Rayaghada for three years, has been found a Deputy Tahsildar's post in the plains. M.R.Ry. Nageswara Row, who has had six years' service in the remote and unhealthy Malkangiri taluk, has been found a more accessible place at Pottanghi, and M.R.Ry. M. V. Jagannadha Row, who has done good work in Nowrangapur for six years, has been given the much more popular Rayaghada taluk. M.R.Ry. Pulla Venkanna has administered the Pottanghi taluk very well indeed for the last five years and shown himself to be a very energetic and capable officer. Under his care the roads system of the unwieldy old Pottanghi taluk has made excellent progress. I have just transferred him to Jeypore—by far the heaviest and most troublesome Agency charge—and have every reason to believe that he will do well there. He has 22 years' service, of which five were spent as an Agency Deputy Tahsildar. I beg to recommend that this useful officer be exempted from the necessity of passing the prescribed examinations and allowed to draw the full pay of his post as was done in the Government Order on last year's report in the case of P. Nageswara Row and M. V. Jagannadha Row.

36. The delay in the submission of this report has been due to my absence in July on privilege leave. I thought it advisable to ask Mr. Scott to keep it for me to dispose of on my return.

ENCLOSURES.

From E. L. THORNTON, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam District, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Párvatípuram, 17th June 1893, No. 813.

I have the honour to submit my report for 1892–93 on the administration of the Agency tracts in this division, appended with the usual returns prescribed in G.O., No. 648, dated 1st April 1892. I also enclose herewith a map showing the parts of the division visited during the year marked with blue pencil.

Having assumed charge of this division only on the 8th instant, I can say but little of my own personal knowledge, but Mr. Pinhey has left notes on the subject copies of which I attach.

2. *Season.*—The rainfall during the year was copious and exceeded the average of previous years, but the outturn of crops, especially of paddy, was not as good as expected owing to the heavy rains of the north-east monsoon at a time when the crop was ready for being harvested. The dry crops yielded successfully.

3. *Public Peace.*—The division maintained its tranquillity throughout the year, although slight apprehensions arose in February last in connection with the claims to the Jagdalpur estate. Viswanath, uncle of the recognised minor of the mutta, fell out with the mutta manager and began to issue cowles for some of the lands in spite of the Agent's express orders not to interfere. Viswanath together with three of his comrades were removed to the district jail under Agency warrants in February last, and their immediate arrest prevented any further disturbance among the turbulent Khonds of the mutta. They have not yet been released, and as dissensions have again arisen at Jagdalpur between the Manager and the Viswanath's party consisting of a number of Paiks, owing to the latter having been dispossessed of their service lands, it would, I think, be imprudent to release them for a considerable interval.

4. *Public Health.*—Public health was very satisfactory during the year. No cases of small-pox or cholera were reported and the people did not suffer from any epidemic disease.

5. *Hospitals.*—The number of in-patients and out-patients treated at the three civil hospitals in the division was 100 and 11,167 against 103 and 11,115, respectively, of the year preceding. The differences between the two sets of figures are too small to require any special explanation. The Bissemkatak hospital was again closed for over six months for want of an hospital assistant, and there was in consequence a decrease of about a thousand patients in the attendance of this hospital. This decrease was, however, more than counterbalanced by the increase in the attendance of the Gunupur hospital, which speaks much for the hospital assistant in charge. A bund was raised round the Gunupur hospital, to prevent the water of the adjoining river from flowing in, at a cost of Rs. 263-6-5.

6. *Vaccination.*—The number of cases vaccinated during the year was 5,183 against 4,425 of the year 1891-92, of which 4,626 and 4,085 cases were successful respectively. The increase in the vaccine operations of the year is highly satisfactory and can only be attributed to the persistent efforts of the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination attached to this division. There was no proper supply of lymph or else the operations would have vastly increased. At Mr. Pinhey's suggestion lymph was ordered to be supplied to the Agency vaccinators from the beginning of the current year by the itinerating vaccine party attached to the Párvatípuram taluk board.

7. *Education.*—Entries in the enclosed Statement No. IX show a decrease of 24 schools with 390 pupils. This was due to the abolition of several indigenous and unaided schools shown in the list of the preceding year. All the important schools were visited by the Educational officers, the results of whose inspection have not yet been received. Almost all the teachers are trained men and it is proposed to send the few who are still untrained to normal schools this year. The lower secondary school at Gunupur is thriving well under its head master, who takes much interest in the improvement of the school. The number of school boys belonging to the aborginal tribes was reduced during the year to 29, of whom 16 were Khonds and 13 Sowrahs. The decrease was due to the abolition of the indigenous schools in the interior maliahs, as they could not be kept up by the schoolmasters for longer than one year. Further details are given in the special report on Education: *vide* this office letter, No. 743, dated 7th June 1893.

8. *Public Works.*—The total grant under this head was Rs. 20,807, of which only Rs. 18,302 were actually expended within the close of the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,505, which was utilized in other divisions. Rs. 7,000 were specially spent on the Chollapadam-Rayaghada road and the work turned out was considered satisfactory.

The special overseer employed on the road is an energetic officer and work is progressing very rapidly. The road is easily passable for wheeled traffic between the 8th and the 10th milestones except that the bridges have not yet been completed. Estimates therefor are under preparation and will be submitted shortly. Three new rest-houses were constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 375. The existing line of the Narayanapatnam road was condemned by the traders as it is crossed by the windings of the same stream more than 20 times. The hill traffic was considerably impeded on this road in the rainy season. Fresh alignment was, therefore, made by which 20 out of the 22 crossings of the river could be avoided and an estimate prepared for the new line is now awaiting sanction. Statement No. X furnishes details of the different works and the expenditure thereunder. The wire fencing round the Rayaghada hospital was completed during the year.

9. *Police.*—All the police stations were inspected by the Assistant Superintendent of Police and some by Mr. Pinhey. This officer convicted two members of the Bissemkatak police for committing extortion under section 384, Indian Penal Code, but the conviction was quashed on appeal, as the prosecution evidence was not strong enough in the opinion of the appellate court to establish the offence. A complaint of bribery was brought against the Police Inspector of Gunupur before Mr. Pinhey, who examined the complaint. Mr. Pinhey, however, after going through the records of the departmental enquiry held by the Assistant Superintendent of Police, recorded that he had resolved not to prosecute the case, as he did not consider it would stand. The Inspector was subsequently transferred to Rayaghada taluk by the Superintendent of Police. There were some complaints of extortion against the police at Narayanapatnam which are being enquired into departmentally by the Assistant Superintendent of Police. Two constables of the police station at Bissemkatak were convicted and fined for wilful breach of lawful orders under section 44 of the Police Act.

10. *Government Officials.*—There is nothing worthy of comment regarding the conduct of public officials, whose work was generally satisfactory. Mr. Pinhey appreciated the state of roads under Chalapatirow Pantulu, of Gunupur, and condemned the repairs executed on the Narayanapatnam line by Suryanarayanarow Pantulu, of Párvatípuram.

11. *Touring.*—Mr. Elwin spent 27 days in camp and Mr. Pinhey 46 days, making a total of 73 days, which is 17 days short of three months prescribed in paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 1771, Judicial, dated 21st September 1892. Mr. Pinhey travelled over all the important places in the Agency.

12. *General Remarks.*—The people generally appeared happy and contented and no complaints of a serious nature were made before the divisional officer on his tour. The conduct of the Gunupur Amin was very suspicious. Several complaints of bribery and extortion were presented against him, but the witnesses all seem to have been won over in the enquiry held recently by Mr. Pinhey. A special report on the subject follows shortly. Disputes arose between the Patros of Rayabijji and Dangusurada in connection with the leasing out of the latter's mutta to the former. Matters did not, however, assume a serious aspect. The Diwan of Jeypore was asked to enquire and report in detail in regard to the transfer of the lease in question for which the Gunupur Amin is chiefly responsible. The Patro of Chandrapur also complained that he had been unjustly deprived of the rent of his mutta, and the results of Mr. Pinhey's enquiries thereon were fully reported in this office letter, dated 16th February 1893, No. 224. In regard to the complaint of the Rayabijji Patro that the pensioned police constables of Dangusurada were interfering with his revenue management, it has been already reported in this office letter, No. 223, dated 16th February last, that the allegations therein contained were futile.

Cattle-thefts were very frequent in these parts of the Agency. Such cases were invariably sent to the Divisional Magistrate's court for enhanced punishment. A man-eating tiger was reported to have lurked about the Singapur frontier towards the middle of the year under report, but no traces were found of him subsequently. Only four persons seem to have been killed by the animal.

13. The delay in submitting this report is due to Mr. Phillips wishing some important papers to be completed before handing over charge to me.

From W. H. MICHAEL, Esq., Special Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Camp, Kilgada, 18th May 1893, No. 709.

I have the honour to submit my report on this division for the official year 1892–93.

2. *Statement No. I.*—I was in charge of the division throughout the year except August, September and October, when I went on privilege leave; Mr. Venugopal Chetty acted for me during my absence.

3. From 1st February 1893, the old Paderu taluk, with the exception of 28 villages, has been transferred from the jurisdiction of the Head Assistant Agent to that of mine: *vide* G.O., No. 130, dated 19th January 1893. This portion and the villages within the limits of Padwa and Araku stations, which were under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Tahsildar of Pottanghi, have been formed into the Padwa taluk. The establishment of Paderu taluk office was transferred to Padwa.

4. *Statement No. II.*—On the 5th April 1892, I left Koraput for a tour in the Pottanghi taluk. The chief places I visited were Nandapur, Padwa, Araku, Wondragedda, Kilgada and Sujanakota; I returned to Koraput on the 15th May. During this tour I inspected the Agency roads and the schools in the taluk.

5. I began my second tour on the 25th May, and proceeded to Malkangiri taluk *via* Jeypore. I visited the principal places, Govindupalli, Koraput, Kondakamberu, Balewala, Surlakonda and Venkatapalem, and reached Malkangiri on the 30th June. I inspected the treasury and sub-jail here. On the 2nd July I left Malkangiri and returned to Koraput *via* Kottametta and Govindupalli and I reached Koraput on the 8th July.

6. I left for Vizagapatam on the 14th July and arrived there on the 22nd July. I remained at Vizagapatam till the end of that month. I availed myself of 3 months' privilege leave from 1st August.

7. My successor, Mr. Venugopal Chetty, remained for 47 days at Vizagapatam and left for Koraput on the 17th September, arriving there on the 26th September. After staying there for 2 days he proceeded to Jeypore on the 28th September and remained at Jeypore till 6th October 1892 to attend the Dasara festival there under orders of the Agent. He returned to Koraput on the 7th October, and after remaining there for a week, he left for Vizagapatam on the 14th October. But on his way he received at Vizianagram an order directing to hand over his charge to Mr. Shipley, the then Acting Agent, and to take over charge from the Senior Assistant Agent, which he accordingly did.

8. I returned from leave on the 4th November, and shortly afterwards accompanied the Agent as far as Anantagiri. From Anantagiri I proceeded to Koraput, making a tour through the Pottanghi taluk. On my way to Koraput I halted at Padwa, and there under instructions from the Agent selected a site for the construction of a new taluk cutcherry and sub-jail. I reached Koraput on the 28th November 1892.

9. On the 10th December I left Koraput and made a short tour for 3 days for the inspection of the Ranigedda road. Again on the 16th December I left Koraput for Pottanghi and availed myself of the Christmas holidays at Vizianagram. I returned to Koraput on the 10th January 1893.

10. The next and the last tour I made was in the Malkangiri taluk. I left Koraput on the 18th January, and, travelling *via* Jeypore, Govindupalli, Matteli, Pedawara and Balimala, reached Kondakamberu on the 3rd February, with the intention of meeting the Agent who was coming up *via* Narasapatnam for his usual cold weather tour. As the Agent had been obliged to return, I left Kondakamberu on the 6th February and proceeded to Malkangiri *via* Karukonda, Sedapalli and Singarajuconta. I examined the treasury and sub-jail there. I left Malkangiri on 14th February 1893 and proceeded to Nowrangapur *via* Ramagiri and Kottupad for the examination of the taluk treasury there. I also had to inquire into complaints of misconduct on the part of the taluk head gumastah and the hospital assistant of that place. The former I transferred to Malkangiri; the latter has since been transferred. I returned

to Koraput on the 17th March. I spent the rest of the month in conducting the opium sales on the 20th, in attending to routine business and in the final adjustment of the accounts of the Agency works. The Agent arrived at Koraput on the 27th March and on the 30th I left Koraput for a short tour to Mattupada with the Agent, who desired to see what progress had been made in putting up the saw mills.

11. Out of 365 days during the year, 203 days were spent in camp, 82 days in Vizagapatam and 64 days at head-quarters; the remaining 16 days were the Christmas holidays. During the 203 days spent in camp, I made 132 marches and travelled 1,237 miles.

12. *Season and Rainfall—Statement III.*—The rainfall during the year under report was somewhat better when compared with that of the previous year, as will be seen from Statement No. III. However, with the exception of Pottanghi and Padwa taluks, the excess over the previous year was trifling. The rainfall was, however, sufficient, and the crops, both dry and wet, yielded well. Prices were normal, as the demand from the plains was small when compared to last year.

13. *Public Health—Statement No. IV.*—Small-pox was prevalent to some extent in Malkangiri taluk during the months of January and February 1893. There were no cases of cholera. In the middle of April and May 1892, there was a good deal of sickness in the Pottanghi taluk. A great many people succumbed to an epidemic resembling influenza; and small-pox carried off a number of children. The inhabitants have themselves to thank for this, as they will not consent to have their children vaccinated. The filthy state of some of the villages must aid considerably in the spread of small-pox.

14. *Law, Justice and Police—Statement V.*—From the beginning of the year Mr. Traverse was Superintendent of Police till 13th September 1892, when he was transferred to Ganjam district. He gave over charge to Mr. Thomas, the Assistant Superintendent of Police. Mr. Lindsay, who was appointed to act as Superintendent, took charge of the district on 3rd October 1892 from Mr. Thomas and continued in charge till the end of the year. Mr. Thomas was Assistant Superintendent of Police throughout the year.

15. There was a decrease in the criminal work during the year under report. The total number of cases filed in my court and in the Taluk Magistrate's court was 914 against 1,040 of last year. There is an increase of 38 and 12 in the Nowrangapur and Malkangiri taluks, respectively, and in the other taluks there is a decrease. The decrease in the number of cases is 126 or about 12 per cent. and the decrease in the number of persons is 273 or about 15 per cent. I think this may be regarded as very satisfactory seeing that there was also a decrease last year.

16. *Civil Courts—Statement VI.*—There was an increase of 39, 13 and 23 suits in the Agency Munsifs' Courts of Jeypore, Nowrangapur and Pottanghi respectively; whereas there was a slight decrease in the other courts. The number of suits filed in the courts are as follows:—

	1891–92.	1892–93.
Special Assistant Agent	25	24
Pottanghi	8	31
Padwa	..	..
Koraput	23	17
Jeypore	119	158
Nowrangapur	10	23
Malkangiri	10	4
Total ..	195	257

No suits were filed under Act VIII of 1865 during this year, whereas there were 4 in the previous year. On the whole there was an increase in the civil file of 62 or about 32 per cent. The pendency in the Jeypore Agency Munsif's Court was greater than in any other court. This is due to the other work of that officer being very

heavy. The number of appeal suits filed in my court in both the years was the same. The process establishment attached to my court was of great service. The total cost of the establishment was Rs. 137–0–2 and the amount of process levied was Rs. 144–12–0.

17. *Statement VII—Hospitals.*—There are three hospitals in my division—one at Koraput, one at Nowrangapur and one at Jeypore. The Koraput hospital is a police hospital and is under the control of the police authorities. The hospital at Jeypore is called the Jubilee dispensary. It is a thatched building and was opened on 17th February 1887. The number of patients treated there was 6,476 against 4,192 in the previous year. An annual contribution of Rs. 584 is being given from Jeypore estate funds. A proper hospital building from estate funds has been sanctioned and will be commenced shortly. The hospital at Nowrangapur is a Government hospital and was opened on 13th January 1890. The number of patients admitted during the year was 3,454 against 3,391 in the previous year. I fancy the increase would have been considerably greater had it not been for the unpopularity of the late hospital assistant. On my examining the registers, I found that there was a considerable falling off in attendance during the last few months of the year when this hospital assistant was in charge. I recommended that the hospital assistant should be transferred, and I am happy to say that this has been done. In my last administration report, I adverted to the necessity of establishing a hospital at Malkangiri, but my remarks have not borne fruit. The police at Motu and Malkangiri and the establishments of the Deputy Tahsildar and of the Amin are absolutely cut off from medical aid. The Deputy Tahsildar was seriously ill during last year and was obliged to get a native doctor down from Jeypore; he personally told me that this cost him about seventy rupees, which is a large sum for a man in his position to have to pay. I think it is exceedingly hard that Government servants should be compelled to serve in a notoriously unhealthy taluk with no chance of obtaining medical assistance when they fall ill.

18. *Jails.*—The necessary repairs were executed to all the sub-jails in my division. There was no overcrowding of prisoners at Koraput sub-jail. During the year under report three deaths occurred in the sub-jails—two in the Koraput sub-jail and one in the Nowrangapur sub-jail. The Jeypore sub-jail is in a very bad condition owing to leakage during the rains. However, a sum of money has been sanctioned for its repairs, which are to be carried out by the estate engineer.

19. *Vaccination—Statement VIII.*—The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 7,427 against 8,113 of the previous year. The decrease is due to the numerous vacancies in the vaccination staff throughout the year. The number of successful cases was 7,086 against 7,927 of the previous year. The cost of the vaccine establishment during the year was Rs. 3,187–8–10. The average cost of each case was As. 7–2. Most of the vaccinators are incompetent. But it is impossible to obtain competent men as long as the salary attached to the post is so low. The people are still very averse to vaccination and frequently hide their children when a vaccinator comes to their village.

A calf vaccine depôt was started at Jeypore in February, but has had to be temporarily closed as none of the calves vaccinated produced good results.

20. *Education.*—Statement No. IX gives the necessary information about schools in this division. The progress of education is not satisfactory. The decrease in the number of schools is chiefly due to a large number of pyal schools having been temporarily opened by persons in the hope of obtaining a salary and then closed again after a few months. The results of the Jeypore, Kottupad and Koraput schools are very satisfactory. The normal class at Jeypore produced good results. Out of 10 pupils, 6 passed both in the primary examination and in the teaching capacity. I examined most of the schools during the year. No new schools were sanctioned during the year. The examination for grants and the special upper primary examination were conducted by M.R.Ry. Vemuri Appayah Sastri Garu, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vizagapatam range. There is considerable delay in sending the grants earned by schoolmasters, and this does not encourage them to persevere in

their work. I am of opinion that several of the smaller schools should be closed; in some schools the number on the rolls is under 10 and I cannot but regard the upkeep of such schools as an unnecessary expense to Government. I consider that the Special Assistant Agent should have power to close such schools as he deems fit or to transfer them to other places where a school would prosper. At present the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction has to be applied for—a proceeding which entails indefinite waste of time. Not a single pie was sanctioned for repairs of schools during the year; yet it is a well-known fact that in a climate like this thatched buildings cannot be kept in good order unless they are repaired every year. As usual, the Inspector did not think it worth while to visit the division, if he would only pay a visit and see the state of things for himself instead of deputing a Sub-Assistant Inspector for the work, I feel sure that his visit would bring forth fruit.

21. *Agency Works—Statement X.*—The original allotment sanctioned was Rs. 22,900. Owing to the amalgamation of Paderu taluk, an amount of Rs. 541 sanctioned for the repairs of roads and buildings in that taluk was subsequently transferred and added to my allotment. A sum of Rs. 400 has been sanctioned towards the construction of a new cutcherry and Deputy Tahsildar's and his establishment's quarters at Padwa. Again a sum of Rs. 1,000 was transferred to be spent on metalling the Ranigedda road. So the original allotment together with subsequent additions amounted to Rs. 24,841. Out of this, Rs. 24,838–12–5 was spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 2–3–5. The new works taken on hand during this year were the metalling of the Ranigedda road, the construction of new rest-houses at Koraput, Lakshmipur and Singapore and the construction of a new cutcherry and Deputy Tahsildar's and his establishment's quarters at Padwa. On the Ranigedda road about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile has been metalled and revetted; metal sufficient for about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile more has been broken and heaped at site. The new rest-houses will shortly be completed. The requisite materials, &c., for the construction of cutcherry and quarters at Padwa have been brought and the work has been commenced. The usual repairs to roads and buildings have been executed.

22. *Special Funds.*—The only special fund in my division is the pound fund. At the beginning of the year there were 26 public pounds and 2 private pounds. Owing to the amalgamation of Paderu taluk, one pound was transferred to my jurisdiction. Thus the total number of pounds was 27 public and 2 private pounds. No new cattle pounds were sanctioned during this year. The public pounds are under the control of the taluk officers, and the private pounds under the control of private persons who constructed them. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 578–3–9, and the expenditure on account of commission and feeding charges amounted to Rs. 217–9–9; the saving accrued to Government was Rs. 360–10–0. During the year under report, the amount sanctioned for the repairs of cattle pounds was Rs. 195–8–0 and the whole amount was spent.

23. *Abkári Revenue—Statement XII.*—The Pottanghi and Koraput taluks were as, usual, rented to Tyda Gopanna Patnaik for Rs. 9,000, whilst the taluks of Jeypore, Nowrangapur and Malkangiri continued to be under the direct management of Government. The Paderu taluk also, which was amalgamated to my jurisdiction, was under the management of Government. There were 473 shops and the same number of stills in the two rented taluks of Koraput and Pottanghi. In the four amani taluks of Jeypore, Nowrangapur, Malkangiri and Paderu, 1,287 shops and 1,200 stills were opened. With regard to the first 3 taluks the arrears on 1st April 1892 amounted to Rs. 3,926–8–0, out of which Rs. 114–8–0 formed the irrecoverable arrears of 1891–92, which was sanctioned to be written off the accounts: *vide* G.O., dated 8th February 1893, No. 574. The remaining amount, Rs. 3,812, was collected and credited to Government during the year under report. With regard to Paderu taluk there were no arrears on the 1st April 1892.

The demand together with that of Paderu taluk for 1892–93 was Rs. 24,821 against 24,841 in the previous year, and the collection amounted to Rs. 22,579 and the balance was Rs. 2,242. Out of this, Rs. 1,484–8–0 outstands in the Jeypore taluk and Rs. 757–8–0 in the Nowrangapur taluk. Both these Deputy Tahsildars report that they have subsequently collected Rs. 1,221 and 729–4–0 respectively. They

report that the remaining balances are due to the licensees not being able to pay their kists owing to their poverty. During the year under report 16 persons were prosecuted under the Abkári Act,* 11 of whom were convicted and the remaining 5 were discharged. I have issued stringent orders that the number of shops must be reduced during the current year. The reason why the number of shops vary is that it is sometimes impossible to find a person who can afford to pay a proper fee for the monopoly of selling liquor in one village. In such a case it is necessary to give several licenses to different people for small sums. No licenses were granted this year for the retail of foreign liquor in this division.

* Act III of 1864 is the Abkári Act for the Agency.

24. *Opium—Statement XIII.*—During the year under report the monopoly of supplying opium to vendors in this division was leased to Hanrazu Ram Lall Sahukar. During the year under report the number of shops sold by auction was 40, out of which 8 belong to Paderu portion; the number of shops given on fixed fees was 25, out of which 6 belong to Paderu portion; and the number of shops given on free license was 3, all of which belong to Paderu portion. The demand of the shops sold by auction was 12,729, out of which Rs. 2,364 forms the demand of the 8 shops of Paderu portion; the demand of the shops given on fixed fees was 710, out of which 90 forms the demand of the 6 shops of Paderu portion. The total demand was Rs. 12,839, out of which Rs. 12,807 was collected. The remaining Rs. 32 are due from the Rodacota licensee, who has been unable to pay the amount hitherto. The Deputy Tahsildar is trying to collect this amount. However, I fancy the licensee has sustained loss and will be unable to pay. In all the taluks except Malkangiri taluk and the Paderu portion of Padwa, opium was sold by the renter at 3 tolas per rupee to the licensed vendors and retailed by them at $2\frac{1}{2}$ tolas per rupee; whereas in the Malkangiri taluk and Paderu portion it was sold at $3\frac{1}{4}$ tolas per rupee to the licensed vendors and retailed by them at $2\frac{1}{4}$ tolas per rupee. During the year under report 5 persons were prosecuted under the Opium Act, 3 of whom were convicted and 2 were discharged. I intend to recommend that all opium shops be put up to auction next year, as it is the only fair way of determining to whom a license should be given. Moreover, Government is a considerable gainer by this method.

25. *Wild Animals—Statement XV.*—The number of wild animals killed according to the skins presented for rewards during the year was 14 tigers, 84 panthers and 10 bears, against 23, 103 and 17, respectively, in the previous year. The rewards paid during the year amounted to Rs. 3,230 against Rs. 4,364 in the previous year. The power of granting rewards is vested in the Special Assistant Agent, but the Malkangiri Deputy Tahsildar was specially authorized to grant rewards himself.

The loss of human life during the year was 113 against 119 in the previous year. Of these 96 are reported to have been killed by tigers and 17 by other wild beasts. The Nowrangapur man-eater is still at large. In March 1892 a man-eater was shot near Nandapur. However, another has taken its place and has killed a number of people in the Pottanghi and Padwa taluks.

26. *Taluk Offices and Establishment.*—During the year under report, I inspected all the taluk offices and sub-treasuries. The permanent Deputy Tahsildar of Koraput, D. Chelapatirow Pantulu, returned to his post in May last. In August he was again transferred to Gunupur and G. C. Patro was appointed to act for him at Koraput. The Deputy Tahsildar of Malkangiri was on privilege leave for 3 months and during his absence Ch. Suria Narayana Rao, the taluk head gumasta of Jeypore, was appointed to act for him. M. V. Jagannadha Row Pantulu, the Deputy Tahsildar of Nowrangapur, was transferred to Rayaghada in the Senior Assistant Agent's division and T. A. Narayanaswami Naidu was appointed in his place. M. V. Jagannadha Row and P. Nageswaru Row were exempted from the Special Test examination and allowed to draw the higher rate of pay.

27. *Boundary Disputes.*—The boundary dispute between Jeypore and Kasipur has not been settled during the current official year. The Political Agent only visits Kalahandi once a year, and I was unable to arrange a meeting with him during the year. I accordingly suggested that the Superintendent of Kalahandy and the Deputy

Tahsildar of Koraput be appointed to settle the dispute. The suggestion has been approved by the Political Agent and the Agent to the Governor and the dispute will be settled during the current year.

From E. B. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Agent, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Narasapatnam, 26th May 1893, No. 530.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of Agency tracts of my division for the year 1892–93 together with the statements prescribed in G.O., No. 648, dated 1st April 1892.

2. The Agency portion of my division consisted of two taluks, Golgonda and Paderu, till the 1st February last, when Paderu was transferred with the exception of 28 villages to the Special Assistant Agent's division and amalgamated with the Padwa taluk. The twenty-eight villages that were left in my division were added to the Viravilli taluk.

3. Mr. Shipley was in charge of this division from the commencement of the year till 13th June, when he was transferred to the Vizianagram division as Principal Assistant Collector. I took charge of this division on 14th June 1892 and remained in charge of it till the end of the year.

4. The divisional officers spent 49 days or 7 weeks in all in the Agency. Mr. Shipley was in the Paderu taluk for four days in April 1892, the period being in continuation of his tour made in the previous official year. I have made six visits to different parts. The first four were short and merely for the purpose of inspecting Lammasinghi ghât, tanks and other works. Lammasinghi ghât is in good condition now. An extra allotment had to be made and spent on it owing to the great damage done by abnormal rains in October. I have instructed the maistry to put more stone gutters across the tracks to carry off rain, which at present rains down it. I think in ordinary years the ghât will scarcely want as much as Rs. 1,000 spent on it. This year a portion of the tract leading into Lammasinghi should be put in thorough order.

5. My fifth visit was a long tour. I ascended Minamalur ghât from Madgole, came round by Ontali and Gimili to Lammasinghi, thence to Chintapalli, Lotugedda, Korukonda and Gudem, down Padavalsa ghât to Koyyur and Kristnadevipet. Minamalur and Pedavalsa ghâts were in fair order, but both are very steep and the former painfully long. The track from the foot of Pedavalsa ghât to Koyyur wants attention.

6. The bungalows are all in good repair now except that at Chintapalli. Though an extra amount has been spent on it, yet on a visit made since the close of the year, I find the roof lets sun and rain through in abundance. The late Tahsildar of Golgonda has been called on to explain why he paid for such bad work. Mr. Lonsdale, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, has to spend much of his time there and has made many complaints.

7. My last tour was a visit to Chintapalli with the District Forest officer for the purpose of perambulating a forest reserve. This took three days. Several alterations were made in the proposed boundaries so as to allow adjacent villages sufficient land for cultivation, and an enclosure was marked out for Pasulabanda village. In my interviews with the muttadars, I have tried to explain the object of Government in making reserves, and I do not anticipate any trouble if the hill men are not harshly treated. I think it is very important to settle the remaining three reserves as quickly as possible, for at present no one knows the exact boundaries and the people are needlessly alarmed. I returned from Chintapalli by the Rampul ghât, which is in fairly good condition.

8. *Season and Rainfall.*—The season was favorable. There were no reports regarding outbreak of small-pox or any other diseases. The rainfall at Paderu and Chintapalli was 55 inches 48 cents and 70 inches 2 cents., respectively, against 35 inches $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents and 31 inches $9\frac{1}{4}$ cents of the previous year, showing an increase of 20 inches $40\frac{1}{2}$ cents and 38·92$\frac{3}{4}$, respectively. No reliance can, however, be placed on

the Chintapalli returns, as the rain gauge is in charge of the Police Inspector, who knows little about its management.

9. *Administration of Criminal and Civil Justice.* — Twenty civil cases were pending at the end of the year. This is due to the Golgonda Tahsildar having other heavy work to dispose of during February and March.

10. *Hospitals, &c.*—There are none in the division, but a great number of constables have been brought from Chintapalli to the local fund hospital at Narasapatnam.

11. *Vaccination.*—Two second-class vaccinators worked in this division throughout the year. The number of cases vaccinated in the Golgonda taluk was 663 against 797 in the previous year, and the decrease may be attributed to bad work of the vaccinators. Of these 663 cases, 627 are reported to have been successful. No vaccination seems to have taken place in the Paderu taluk. Of the two vaccinators, one has since been transferred to the Special Assistant Agent's division.

12. *Agency Schools.*—There were two schools in the Agency at Koyyur and Lammasinghi. The number of boys in attendance was 51 against 58 in the previous year. 35 pupils were examined for grant; of these, 31 were found qualified and earned Rs. 62–12–0. The schools worked well during the year under report. The old police station at Lammasinghi is now used as the school building and was repaired at a cost of Rs. 40 during the year. A building is much wanted at Koyyur. Both schools were provided with books and furniture; the muttadars of Gudem ask for a school there. They promise that 25 boys could be sent, including the sons of the Dharakonda muttadar.

13. *Agency Works.*—Originally a sum of Rs. 5,175 was sanctioned for the construction and repairs of the Agency works in the division. Of this, Rs. 541 were transferred to the works that passed to the Special Assistant Agent's division, Rs. 4,634 remaining for this division. This sum was completely spent before the end of the official year.

14. The only new and important work undertaken during the year was the construction of a track from Bodrevu river to Lakshmipuram. For this a sum of Rs. 500 was sanctioned in the budget, and Rs. 490 were expended, the remainder having been transferred to a track from Lotagedda to Korukonda. The track in question was completed and makes it easier for bandies to go from Narasapatnam to Kristnadevipeta.

15. The construction of a rest-house and native officer's shed at Kondasanta was abandoned, as the Forest department contemplate building a house of their own at that place. A sum of Rs. 20 was spent in collecting materials for the native officer's shed; but, as this was subsequently abandoned, the materials were ordered to be sold and their sale-proceeds credited to Government. All the old works were duly repaired and the amount sanctioned for them completely spent. They are all in good order.

16. *Abkari.*—As in the preceding year, the abkári farm of the Paderu taluk was under the direct management of Government and the same 10 shops were open. Of these 10, 8 were transferred to the Special Assistant's division and the remaining 2 (Minimalur and Solabham) added to the Viravilli taluk in this division. The Agency farm of the Golgonda taluk was under the rented system. Eight shops were actually opened during the year against 12 in the previous year, and the decrease is due to the death of one of the joint renters of the taluk, on which account the business was not efficiently managed. There were no complaints either against the shopkeepers or the liquors.

17. *Opium.*—The drug was, as in the preceding year, supplied under rented system from the depôts at Narasapatnam and Paderu to the several shopkeepers, who purchased it at $3\frac{1}{4}$ tolas a rupee and retailed it to the public at $2\frac{3}{4}$ tolas. There were 34 shops at the beginning of the year, of which 17 were transferred to the Padwa taluk. The number of shops remaining at the end of the year was, therefore, 17. Of the 34 shops, 14 were sold by public auction, 14 leased out on payment of fixed fee, and 6 on free licenses. The shops at Lammasinghi and Gudem were closed

for several months in the year, the former owing to the negligence of the shopkeeper and the latter for want of a suitable deputy to sell the drug on behalf of the vendor. The total demand was Rs. 4,699, of which Rs. 4,402 were collected against Rs. 2,505 in the previous year. The large increase is chiefly due to the transfer of the Kondasanta and Kristnadevipeta shops to the Agency portion. The balance of Rs. 297 will be collected shortly. There were no complaints either against the vendors or against the quality of the drug and no cases were filed under the provisions of the Opium Act.

18. *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—The demand of the Agency villages for Fasli 1302 has not yet been settled. As soon as it is settled, the statement will be submitted.

19. *Wild Animals.*—Statement No. XV shows that 31 wild beasts were killed during the year, of which 9 were tigers and 22 cheetahs. The amount of rewards paid for their destruction was Rs. 1,137. I know of no particular reason for the increase in the number of animals killed.

20. The map of the Agency portion of my division is herewith submitted. The line marked in blue ink represents the tours made by me.

From E. SCOTT, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Agent, Vizianagram, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated Palkonda, 28th May 1893, No. 539.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Palkonda Agency for 1892–93, together with the prescribed statements.

2. M.R.Ry. V. Jagannadha Row, Deputy Collector, was in charge of the division from the beginning of the year until the 11th June 1892, when Mr. Shipley took charge. Mr. Pinhey was in charge from the 16th October 1892 to the 17th November 1892, while Mr. Shipley acted as Agent. I relieved Mr. Shipley at the end of February 1893.

3. *Tours.*—Mr. Shipley made one tour in the Agency tract from the 3rd to 6th July 1892, visiting Sitampeta and Donuvayi. He also spent a portion of a day at Kottiam on the 30th January 1893. A map is enclosed in which the tour made is marked.

4. *Season and Rainfall.*—The season was very favorable. Rain was plentiful, crops being damaged in some few cases by excessive rain. There is no registration of rain in the Agency.

5. *Public Works.*—Of Rs. 1,000 sanctioned, Rs. 680 were spent on the Sitampeta-Palkonda road, and the balance of Rs. 320 in repairing the rest-houses at Sitampeta and Kadagandi. I have not yet been into the Agency, and so am unable to state in what condition the Sitampeta road and the rest-houses are.

6. *Vaccination.*—There is no special staff of vaccination for the Agency. One of the ordinary vaccinators visited Sitampeta in February 1893 and vaccinated 8 cases successfully.

7. *Education.*—There are salary-result schools at Sitampeta, Donuvayi and Kadagandi. The total average daily attendance was 51 against 52 in the previous year.

8. *Sanitation.*—No sanitary works were carried out within the year.

9. *Abkári.*—There were 28 shops and 12 stills in the Agency against 31 shops and 13 stills in the previous year. The abkári officers complain that smuggling of liquor into the plains is extensively carried on, but there seems no reason to believe it is so extensive as to be seriously detrimental to the abkári revenue as alleged by them.

10. *Opium.*—Opium is not much used in the Agency and those who use it purchase it at Palkonda.

11. *Revenue.*—Statement No. XIV gives details of the Agency revenue from all sources. The total demand for the year under report is Rs. 5,376 distributed as follows:—

Items.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ryotwar	4,396	3,779	617
Kondapodus	846	666	180
Jodi	73	46	27
Quit-rent	61	39	22
Total ..	5,376	4,530	846

The demand in the previous year was Rs. 5,051. The current year's increase is attributable mainly to the favorable nature of the season. The following statement gives particulars of arrears:—

Items.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ryotwar	740	730	10
Kondapodus	391	357	34
Jodi	15	15	..
Quit-rent	33	33	..
Total ..	1,179	1,135	44

The forest demand, consisting of rent of fruit trees, is Rs. 1,446–14–10 against Rs. 1,442–1–3 of the previous year.

12. *Wild Animals.*—Two persons were killed by wild animals during the year under review and Rs. 62 was paid in rewards for 3 cheetahs and 1 bear.

13. *Public Health.*—The health of the people was satisfactory during the year.

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT showing changes in the Administrative Staff during the year 1892–93 in the District of Vizagapatam.

Office.	Name of Officer.	Period during which in charge. From.	Period during which in charge. To.	Whether the charge was in addition to other duty.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agent to the Governor ..	W. A. Willock, Esq. ..	1st April 1892 ..	14th Oct. 1892.	
	R. H. Shipley, Esq. ..	15th Oct. ,, ..	8th Nov. ,,	
2. General Duty Deputy Collector.	W. A. Willock, Esq. ..	9th Nov. ,, ..	31st Mar. 1893.	
	M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur V. Jagannadha Row Pantulu.	1st April ,, ..	10th June 1892.	
3. Principal Assistant Agent.	R. H. Shipley, Esq. ..	11th June ,, ..	15th Oct. ,,	
	A. F. Pinhey, Esq. ..	16th Oct. ,, ..	17th Nov. ,,	
	R. H. Shipley, Esq. ..	18th Nov. ,, ..	24th Feb. 1893.	
4. Senior do. ..	E. Scott, Esq.	25th Feb. 1893 ..	31st Mar. ,,	
	E. A. Elwin, Esq. ..	1st April 1892 ..	22nd July 1892.	
	A. F. Pinhey, Esq. ..	23rd July ,, ..	20th Oct. ,,	
	V. Venugopala Chetty, Esq.	21st Oct. ,, ..	18th Nov. ,,	
	A. F. Pinhey, Esq. ..	19th Nov. ,, ..	8th Mar. 1893.	
5. Special do. ..	W. W. Phillips, Esq. ..	9th Mar. 1893 ..	31st ,, ,,	
	W. H. Michael, Esq. ..	1st April 1892 ..	31st July 1892.	
	V. Venugopala Chetty, Esq.	1st Aug. ,, ..	18th Oct. ,,	
	R. H. Shipley, Esq. ..	19th Oct. ,, ..	4th Nov. ,, ..	In addition to other duty.
6. Principal do. ..	W. H. Michael, Esq. ..	5th Nov. ,, ..	31st Mar. 1893.	
7. Head do. ..	R. H. Shipley, Esq. ..	1st April ,, ..	13th June 1892.	
8. Huzur Deputy Collector ..	E. B. Elwin, Esq. ..	14th June ,, ..	31st Mar. 1893.	
	M.R.Ry. T. Ramamurti Pantulu Garu.	1st April ,, ..	6th April 1892.	
9. Assistant Agent	E. B. Elwin, Esq. ..	7th April ,, ..	11th June ,,	
10. Huzur Deputy Collector ..	M.R.Ry. T. Ramamurti Pantulu Garu.	12th June ,, ..	31st Mar. 1893.	

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

APPENDIX II.

STATEMENT of Tours by the Agent and his Assistants.

Name of officer.	Number of tour.	Dates for each tour. From	Dates for each tour. To	Period spent on each tour.	Locality in which tour made.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Agent to the Governor.	1	18th Nov. 1892 ..	22nd Nov. 1892 ..	5	Srungavarapukota Agency	Annual hill tour.
		2nd Dec. ,, ..	19th Dec. ,, ..	18	Rayaghada and Bissemkatak Taluks.	
	2	24th Jan. 1893 ..	30th Jan. 1893 ..	7	Golgonda Hills.	
	3	17th Mar. ,, ..	31st Mar. ,, ..	15	Padwa, Koraput, Jeypore and Pottanghi Taluks.	
2. Principal Assistant Agent.	1	3rd July 1892 ..	6th July 1892 ..	4	Palkonda Agency.	
3. Senior Assistant Agent.	1	25th April ,, ..	28th April ,, ..	4	Pârvatipuram Agency.	
	2	2nd June ,, ..	24th June ,, ..	23	Rayaghada, Bissemkatak and Gunupur.	
	3	2nd Dec. ,, ..	16th Dec. ,, ..	15	Rayaghada, Bissemkatak.	
	4	15th Jan. 1893 ..	20th Jan. 1893 ..	6	Pârvatipuram.	
	5	24th ,, ,, ..	17th Feb. ,, ..	25	Rayaghada, Bissemkatak and Gunupur.	
4. Special Assistant Agent.	1	5th April 1892 ..	15th May 1892 ..	41	Pottanghi Taluk.	
	2	25th May ,, ..	8th July ,, ..	45	Malkanagiri Taluk.	
	3	14th July ,, ..	22nd ,, ,, ..	9	Koraput and Pottanghi.	
	4	17th Sept. ,, ..	26th Sept. ,, ..	10	Do. do.	
	5	28th ,, ,, ..	7th Oct. ,, ..	10	Jeypore.	
	6	14th Oct. ,, ..	18th ,, ,, ..	5	Do.	
	7	15th Nov. ,, ..	28th Nov. ,, ..	14	Pottanghi Taluk.	
	8	10th Dec. ,, ..	13th Dec. ,, ..	4	Jeypore.	
	9	16th ,, ,, ..	19th ,, ,, ..	4	Pottanghi.	
	10	18th Jan. 1893 ..	17th Mar. 1893 ..	59	Malkanagiri, Jeypore and Nowrangapur.	
	11	30th Mar. ,, ..	31st ,, ,, ..	2	Jeypore.	
5. Head Assistant Agent.	1	1st April 1892 ..	4th April 1892 ..	4	Paderu Agency	By R. H. Shipley, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Agent.
	1	....	3rd Aug. ,, ..	1	Golgonda Agency.	
	2	19th Aug. 1892 ..	22nd ,, ,, ..	4	Do.	
	3	26th ,, ,, ..	27th ,, ,, ..	2	Do.	
	4	12th Dec. ,, ..	13th Dec. ,, ..	2	Do.	
	5	4th Feb. 1893 ..	10th Feb. 1893 ..	7	Viravilli Agency.	
	6	11th ,, ,, ..	2nd Mar. ,, ..	20	Golgonda Agency.	
		22nd Mar. ,, ..	30th ,, ,, ..	9	Do.	

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

APPENDIX III.

STATEMENT of Rainfall recorded in 1892–93 and the preceding year.

Taluk or division.	Name of station.	* Average of previous years.	1891–92.	1892–93.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Gunupur	Gunupur	45·77	33·10	57·36	Average for 7 years.
2. Bissemkatak ..	Bissemkatak	51·53	44·55	50·45	Do. for 2 ,,
3. Rayaghada	Rayaghada	47·89	34·55	46·94	Do. for 10 ,,
4. Pottanghi	Pottanghi	66·77	40·25	79·82	Do. for 7 ,,
5. Koraput	Koraput	59·80	55·10	57·10	Do. for 10 ,,
6. Nowrangapur ..	Nowrangapur	66·60	47·36	66·00	Do. for 9 ,,
7. Jeypore	Jeypore	77·84	62·45	68·32	Do. for 9 ,,
8. Malkanagiri	Malkanagiri	57·71	61·38	65·40	Do. for 9 ,,
9. Paderu	Paderu	49·24	35·15	55·56	Do. for 9 ,,
10. Golgonda	Chintapalli	41·55	29·12	69·43	Do. for 8 ,,
					The figure in column 3 shows the rainfall in 1890–91, Chintapalli being only opened in July 1890.

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

(Signed) W. A. WILL[illegible]
Ag[illegible]

APPENDIX V.

STATISTICS of Criminal Justice for the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1892–93.

Name of Court.	Trials or Inquiries.																Appeals.									
	Cases.								Persons.								Cases.				Persons.					
	Pending on 31st March 1892.	Received during the year.	Received by commitment.	Total.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1893.	Pending on 31st March 1892.	Received during the year.	Received by commitment.	Total.	Convicted.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1893.	Pending on 31st March 1892.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1893.	Pending on 31st March 1892.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1893.
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
Agent to the Governor ..	2	..	26	28	..	27	27	1	15	..	52	67	50	..	16	66	1	..	8	8	8	..	..	13	13	13	13	..
Principal Assistant Agent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior do. ..	..	12	8	20	..	20	20	..	..	24	10	34	18	..	16	34	..	1	8	9	9	..	2	18	20	20	20	..
Special do. ..	1	17	22	40	..	40	40	..	1	23	31	55	33	..	22	55	..	..	15	15	15	..	..	19	19	19	19	..
Head do. ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	3	..	1	1	2	2	..	3	1	4	4	4	..
Second-class Magistrate, Golgonda.	2	49	..	51	4	47	51	..	2	172	..	174	65	5	104	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Sheristadar, Golgonda.	..	3	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	12	..	12	2	..	10	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Viravilli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Paderu ..	..	13	..	13	..	13	13	..	..	23	..	23	6	..	17	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Sflûru ..	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	18	..	18	6	..	12	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Pârvatipuram.	..	65	..	65	..	65	65	..	..	116	..	116	51	..	65	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Gunupur.	2	166	..	168	8	157	165	3	6	391	..	397	148	14	224	386	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Rayagada.	1	116	..	117	3	109	112	5	1	273	..	274	99	7	160	266	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Bissemkatak.	2	72	..	74	2	71	73	1	2	136	..	138	76	7	53	136	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Jeypore ..	7	359	..	366	5	356	361	5	23	577	..	600	296	23	274	593	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Koraput ..	3	84	..	87	5	81	86	1	5	149	..	154	85	10	56	151	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Nowrangapur.	12	206	..	218	5	205	210	8	23	390	..	413	257	6	135	398	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Pottanghi.	..	109	..	109	..	107	107	2	..	198	..	198	82	..	112	194	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Malkanagiri.	5	95	..	100	4	93	97	3	6	157	..	163	34	14	62	160	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Palkonda.	1	371	..	372	..	367	367	5	15	431	..	446	306	..	125	431	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Srungavarapukota.	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. 1892-93 ..	38	1,741	56	1,835	36	1,765	1,801	34	99	3,097	95	3,289	1,667	86	1,467	3,220	69	2	32	34	34	..	5	51	56	56	56	..
Total .. 1891-92 ..	30	1,770	27	1,827	27	1,760	1,787	40	96	3,280	114	3,490	1,868	113	1,357	3,339	121	2	43	45	43	2	2	79	81	76	76	5

N.B.—The figures of the Joint Sessions Judge are not shown in this statement. The figure 16 in column 18 of the last year's statement against the Agent's Court was a clerical error for 15.

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

APPENDIX VI.

STATISTICS of Civil Justice for the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1892–93.

Name of Court.	Original Suits.								Appeal Suits.								Remarks.
	Pending on 31st March 1892.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other Courts.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1893.	Pending on 31st March 1892.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transfer to other Courts.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1893.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Agent to the Governor	1	3	..	4	..	4	4	..	1	3	3	7	7	..	7	..	
2. Principal Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Senior do.	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	2	2	..	2	..	
4. Summary Suits	1	7	2	10	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Special Assistant Agent	..	22	2	24	4	15	19	5	..	7	..	7	7	..	7	..	
6. Head do.	2	..	1	3	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Assistant Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Agency Munisif, Gunupur	105	163	..	268	165	..	165	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Do. Bissemkatak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Do. Rayaghada	10	32	1	43	17	..	17	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Do. Narayanapatnam ..	8	27	..	35	24	..	24	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Do. Pottanghi	..	16	15	31	19	1	20	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13. Do. Koraput	16	13	4	33	15	18	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14. Do. Jeypore	46	141	17	204	160	2	162	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15. Do. Nowrangapur ..	5	22	1	28	24	..	24	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16. Do. Malkanagiri	2	4	..	6	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17. Do. Srungavarapukota ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18. Do. Golgonda	25	30	..	55	36	..	36	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19. Do. Palkonda	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total .. 1892-93 ..	221	484	43	748	476	41	517	231	2	11	3	16	16	..	16	..	
Total .. 1891-92 ..	201	572	43	316	563	32	595	221	6	21	2	29	27	..	27	2	

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

APPENDIX VII.

STATEMENT showing the work of Agency Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year 1892–93.

Name of institution.	From what funds maintained.	Description of building.	Date when opened.	Number of patients treated. 1892–93.	
				In.	Out.
Hospital at Gunupur	Government ..	Tiled building ..	16th Nov. 1890 ..	4	7,246
Do. at Rayaghada	Do. ..	Do. ..	1st Dec. 1887 ..	71	3,139
Do. at Bissemkatak	Do. ..	Do. ..	23rd Oct. 1888 ..	25	782
Jubilee dispensary at Jeypore ..	3rd-class dispensary.	Thatched building.	27th ,, 1887 ..	..	6,476
Government dispensary at Nowrangapur.	Government ..	Tiled building ..	13th Jan. 1890 ..	58	3,396
			Total ..	158	21,039

(Signed) W. A. WILLOCK,
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 1892–93.

Name of taluk or division.	Deputy Inspectors.		Deputy Inspector's Peon.		First-class Vaccinators.		Second-class Vaccinators.		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.
	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.							
	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.
1. Gunupur							2	20	1	5 0 0	5,183	4,620	89·25	82·53	0 7 6
2. Bissemkatak							1	10	..	..					
3. Rayaghada	1	40	1	6	1	15	..	..	..	..					
4. Parvatipuram							1	10	..	..	8	8	100	..	..
5. Salúra							..	..	..	..					
6. Palkonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	964	892	89·73		
7. Pottangi							2	20	1	5 0 0	1,016	891	87·69		
8. Konguri							1	10	..	..	1,739	1,705	98·04	48	0 7 3
9. Nowrangapur	1	60	1	7	1	15	1	10	1	7 8 0	1,869	1,753	93·95		
10. Jeypore							2	20	1	..	1,879	1,843	98·08		
11. Malkangiri							1	10	1	..					
12. Srungavarapakota	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Paderu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Viravilli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Golgonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	663	627	94·57	27·75	0 6 6
Total ..	2	100	2	13	3	45	13	136	4	25 0 0	13,351	12,347	92·47	..	..
Compare preceding year ..	2	100	2	13	3	45	13	136	4	25 0 0	13,395	13,069	96·	..	..

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

APPENDIX IX.

STATEMENT showing statistics of Agency Schools during the year 1892-93.

Name of taluk or division.	Number and class of school.	Teachers employed and their salaries.			Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1893.			Average daily attendance.			Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal races on 31st March 1893.		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
Principal Assistant Agent.	Salary results .. 3	..	3	Rs. A. P. 288 0 0	68	..	68	51	..	51	59	..	3	Almost all schools inspected but details not available.	36	17	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. No fees are levied.
Senior Assistant Agent.	Salary results .. 12	..	15	1,405 15 9	361	6	367	288	5	293	16	..	12		243	114	333 10 8	49 15 6
	Grant-in-aid .. 1	..	1	37 8 0	44	..	44	34	..	34	..	..	1		..	..	..	..
	Salary system .. 1	..	5	1,379 12 1	68	..	68	49	..	49	..	..	1		..	..	..	112 1 6
	Results school .. 43	..	43	..	722	8	730	597	6	603	13	..	43		518	330	1,136 12 0	..
Special Assistant Agent.	Salary results .. 22	..	34	3,780 0 0	740	10	750	586	9	595	102	..	30		557	323	598 15 4	..
	Training class .. 1	..	1	480 0 0	12	..	12	12	..	12	..	..	2		..	..	..	..
	Results school .. 9	..	9	..	241	..	241	173	..	173	68	..	9		143	71	11 10 8	..
Head Assistant Agent.	Salary results .. 2	..	2	360 0 0	51	..	51	40	..	40	24	..	2		35	31	62 12 0	..
	Total .. 104	..	113	7,731 3 10	2,307	24	2,331	1,850	20	1,850	282	..	103	..	1,532	886	2,143 12 8	162 1 0
	Compare preceding year. 182	51	192	7,671 2 5	3,566	41	3,607	3,039	37	3,076	186	5	112	45	1,536	955	1,735 0 6	262 12 0

Khonds 245
Sowrahs 13
Bagatas 22
Ojulus 2

(Signed) W. A. WILLOCK,
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 1892-93.

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure		Remarks on progress.
				From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new works).	In the year under report.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	NEW WORKS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	Communications.					
Rayaghada	Parvatipur-Rayaghada road	5,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	926 2 1	7,000 0 0	Length of road 15 miles. Extent laid out 3 miles. Cost per mile, Rs. 2,333-5-4.
Nowrangapur	Parvatipur-Rayaghada road— From Jeypore estate	500 0 0	500 0 0	.. ..	500 0 0	Length 8 miles. Cost per mile Rs. 62-8-0.
Golgonda	Track from western boundary of Bodderu to the market place at Lakshmipur	500 0 0	490 0 0	..	490 0 0	,, 3 miles. Cost per mile Rs. 163-5-4.
	Total ..	6,000 0 0	7,990 0 0	926 2 1	7,990 0 0	
	Buildings.					
Special Assistant Agent's Division.	Rest-houses at Koraput-Lakshmipur and Singapur with Native officers sheds	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	
Padwa	Padwa buildings	..	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	
Golgonda	Bungalow at Kondasanta	250 0 0	..	..	..	Given up. Being unnecessary and distributed on other works.
	Total ..	1,250 0 0	1,400 0 0	..	1,400 0 0	
	REPAIRS.					
	Communications.					
Koraput	Metalling Ranigedda ghât	2,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	..	3,000 0 0	Length unknown.
Palakonda	Sitampeta road	400 0 0	680 0 0	..	680 0 0	,, 4 miles 7 furlongs. Cost per mile Rupees 139-0-10.
	Gumada and Tottadighati	300 0 0	..	..	..	Given up and distributed on the work in the division.
Rayaghada	Rayaghada Central Provinces road..	3,000 0 0	1,922 1 10	..	1,922 1 10	Length 65 miles. Cost per mile Rs. 32. Only 31 miles being repaired.
Gunupur	Kurupam-Gunupur road— From Government	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	Length 24 miles. Repaired 11 miles. Cost per mile Rs. 136-5-10.
	,, Jeypore estate	500 0 0	500 0 0	..	500 0 0	

Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency Tracts, &c.—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure: From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new works).	Expenditure: In the year under report.	Remarks on progress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	REPAIRS—*cont.*	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
	Communications—cont.					
Rayaghada	Komatlapet-Singapur road—					
	From Jeypore estate	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	Length 25 miles. Whole repaired. Cost per mile Rs. 40.
Gunupur	Road from Gunupur to Sowrah hills—					
	From Jeypore estate	250 0 0	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	Length unknown. Mere footpaths.
Bissemkatak and Gunupur	Gunupur-Bissemkatak road—					
	From Jeypore estate	1,500 0 0	1,044 4 7	..	1,044 4 7	,, 37 miles. Repaired 36 miles. Cost per mile Rs. 29-0-2.
Rayaghada	Khond Hill roads—					
	From Jeypore estate	300 0 0	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	Several tracks. Length 46 miles, 15 repaired. Cost per mile Rs. 20.
Parvatipuram	Parvatipuram-Narayanapatnam road—					
	From Jeypore estate	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	Length 20 miles. Whole repaired. Cost per mile Rs. 50.
Rayaghada	Chollapadam-Rayaghada road	1,000 0 0	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	Length 15 miles. Whole repaired. Cost per mile Rs. 20.
Korsput and Jeypore ..	Korsput-Jeypore (jubilee ghât) road—					
	From Government	5,000 0 0	8,500 0 0	..	8,500 0 0	Length 14 miles. Cost per mile Rs. 610-12 10.
	,, Jeypore estate	..	51 4 4	..	51 4 4	
Nowrangapur	Nowrangapur Central Provinces road	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	..	2,999 14 0	Length 80 miles. Cost per mile Rs. 37-7-11.
Jeypore	Petta ghât road—					
	From Government	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	Length 83 miles. Cost per mile Rs. 47-6-10.
	,, Jeypore estate	1,000 0 0	2,937 8 0	..	2,936 2 10	
Jeypore	Korsput-Borigumma road	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	..	1,500 0 0	Length 22 miles. Cost per mile Rs. 68-2-11.
Do.	Jeypore-Borigumma road	1,000 0 0	1,234 5 8	..	1,234 5 8	,, 18 ,, ,, ,, 82-4-7.
Do.	Borigumma-Kotpad road	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	,, 17 ,, ,, ,, 58-13-2.
Do.	Borigumma-Nowrangapur road	1,000 0 0	765 10 4	..	765 10 4	,, 13 ,, ,, ,, 58-14-4.
Malkanagiri	Jeypore-Motu road—					
	From Government	..	441 14 4	..	441 14 4	
	,, Jeypore estate	2,500 0 0	2,511 3 8	..	2,511 3 8	,, 132 ,, ,, ,, 22-5-11.
Do.	Malkanagiri-Kondakamberu road—					
	From Jeypore estate	500 0 0	500 0 0	..	443 1 5	,, 32 ,, ,, ,, 13-13-6.
Jeypore	Jeypore Nowrangapur road	..	591 3 11	..	591 3 11	,, 27 ,, ,, ,, 21-14-4.
Pottanghi	Bridle-path to Nandapur—					
	From Jeypore estate	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	..	1,500 0 0	,, 14 ,, ,, ,, 107-2-3.
Viravilli	Mimamalur ghât road	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	..	1,200 0 0	,, 12 ,, ,, ,, 100-0-0.
Golgonda	Lammasingi ghât road	1,000 0 0	1,250 0 0	..	1,250 0 0	,, 8 ,, ,, ,, 156-4-0.
Srungavarapukota ..	Chilakalagedda-Anantagiri road	1,000 0 0	1,246 8 3	..	1,221 4 9	,, 18 ,, ,, ,, 67-13-7.
	Total ..	35,950 0 0	40,226 0 11	..	40,142 7 8	
	Buildings.					
Koraput	Government buildings at Koraput	3,250 0 0	3,250 0 0	..	3,250 0 0	Given up as unnecessary and transferred to the road.
Srungavarapukota ..	Rest-house at Anantagiri and out-houses	300 0 0	..	..	..	
Koraput	Improvements to sub-jail at Koraput—					
	From Government	..	1,493 0 0	..	1,493 0 0	This amount was expended on the collection of materials partly from the agency reserve and partly from an advance from estate. Since ordered to be recouped in G.O., No. 1468, Judicial, dated 20th July 1893, from the current year's allotment of Rs. 8,000 for the work.
	,, Estate	205 0 0	205 0 0	..	205 0 0	
	Total ..	3,755 0 0	4,948 0 0	..	4,948 0 0	
	Grand Total ..	46,955 0 0	54,564 0 11	926 2 1	54,480 7 8	
	WORKS NOT EXCEEDING Rs. 250 IN COST.					
	New Works.					
	Communications	..	65 11 0	..	65 11 0	
	Buildings	550 0 0	916 0 0	..	916 0 0	
	Total ..	550 0 0	981 11 0	..	981 11 0	
	Repairs.					
	Communications	1,045 0 0	1,055 0 0	..	1,055 0 0	
	Buildings	4,695 0 0	4,900 5 6	..	4,900 5 6	
	Total ..	5,740 0 0	5,955 5 6	..	5,955 5 6	
	Sanitation	3,192 0 0	3,079 1 8	..	3,077 0 3	
	Supervision	1,944 0 0	1,571 0 3	..	1,571 0 3	
	Tools and plant	1,500 0 0	1,579 12 8	..	1,579 12 8	
	Miscellaneous	24 0 0	24 0 0	..	24 0 0	
	Reserve	7,850 0 0	..	..	..	
	Grand Total ..	67,755 0 0	67,755 0 0	926 2 1	67,669 5 4	
	GENERAL DISTRIBUTION.					
	Communications	..	..	..	49,253 2 8	
	Buildings	..	..	..	12,184 5 6	
	Sanitation	..	..	..	3,077 0 3	
	Supervision	..	..	..	1,571 0 3	
	Miscellaneous, including tools and plant	..	..	..	1,603 12 8	
	Total ..	..	..	..	67,669 5 4	
	WORKS TRANSFERRED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.					
	New Works.					
	Communications.					
	Completing Pottanghi-Koraput road	12,883 0 0	12,883 0 0	..	6,833 5 9	

Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency Tracts, &c.—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure: From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new works).	Expenditure: In the year under report.	Remarks on progress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	WORKS TRANSFERRED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*cont.*	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
	Buildings.					
	Construction of Police station and lines at Jeypore	2,750 0 0	2,750 0 0	..	987 8 0	
	Construction of Jeypore hospital from Jeypore estate	..	120 10 6	..	120 10 6	
	Total ..	2,750	2,870 10 6	..	1,108 2 6	
	Repairs.					
	Communications.					
	Maintenance of Pottanghi-Koraput road	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	..	1,427 6 1 1,561 5 1	The excess over the grant was met from the cash recovered for the tools lost.
	Do. of Pottanghi ghat				4 11 0	
	Do. of Turner's ,, ...				10 0 0	
	Tools and plant					
	Total ..	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	..	3,003 6 2	
	Grand Total ..	18,633 0 0	18,753 10 6	..	10,944 15 5	

ABSTRACT.

New Works.

	Agency Works. RS. A. P.	Public Works. RS. A. P.
Buildings	1,400 0 0	1,108 2 6
Communications	7,990 0 0	6,833 6 9
Repairs.		
Buildings	4,948 0 0	....
Communications	40,142 7 8	3,003 6 2

(Signed) W. A. WILLOCK,
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 1892-93.

Name of taluk or division.	Improvement of water-supply: New tanks dug. Number of works.	New tanks dug. Cost.	New wells sunk. Number of works.	New wells sunk. Cost.	Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved. Number of works.	Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved. Cost.	Total expenditure.	Name of town or village dealt with.	Conservancy of towns and improvement of village-sites: Conservancy. Hands employed.	Conservancy. Cost.	Expenditure on: Laying out streets and drains.	Water-supply.	Other improvements.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		RS.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Gunupur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gunupur	14	690 0 0	..	..	..	
Bissemkatak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bissemkatak	7	252 0 0	..	..	..	
Rayaghada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rayaghada	7	240 0 0	..	..	..	
Koraput	..	..	..	..	1	39 9 0	39 9 0	Koraput	11	469 8 7	..	39 9 0	429 14 5	
Jeypore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jeypore	7	284 6 4	..	..	115 9 8	
Nowrangapur	..	..	..	..	2	34 13 0	34 13 0	Nowrangapur	7	336 0 0	..	34 13 0	114 3 3	
Total ..	..	..	..	..	3	74 6 0	74 6 0		53	2,281 14 11	..	74 6 9	720 11 4	
Compare preceding year ..	..	..	4	152 5 10	2	112 4 0	264 9 10		49	1,881 5 5	..	..	767 10 10	

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

APPENDIX XII.

STATEMENT showing the Abkári Revenue of the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam for the year 1892–93.

Name of taluk or division.	System.	Name of farm rented.	Amount of rents.	Number of shops. At beginning of year.	Number of shops. Newly opened during the year.	Number of shops. Total.	Demand. Arrears.	Demand. Current.	Collection. Arrears.	Collection. Current.	Remission.	Balance. Arrears.	Balance. Current.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Gunupur ..			Rs.	304	..	304							
2. Bissemkatak ..				194	..	194							
3. Rayagada ..	Rented ..	Gunupur Agency Farm.	40,000	338	..	338	962	40,000	962	38,007	..	..	1,993
4. Párvátipuram ..				170	..	170							
5. Palkonda ..				28	..	28							
6. Sáluru				18	..	18							
7. Pottangi ..	Do. ..	Koraput Farm ..	9,000	243	..	243	1,000	9,000	1,000	6,750	..	..	2,250
8. Koraput ..				231	..	231							
9. Jeypore ..			11,750	546	16	562	1,268	11,750	1,268	10,266	..	..	1,484
10. Nowrangapur ..	Amani ..	..	10,228	657	..	657	2,719	10,228	2,604	9,417	115	..	811
11. Malkanagiri ..			1,576	60	..	60	..	1,576	..	1,576	..	..	..
12. Srungavarapukota			137	4	..	4	..	137	..	137	..	..	..
13. Paderu portion													
14. Padwa and Araku portion.	Do. ..	..	1,615	10	..	10	26	1,615	26	1,615	..	..	..
15. Viravilli ..													
16. Golgonda ..	Rented ..	Golgonda Agency Farm.	1,110	8	..	8	100	1,110	100	832	..	..	278
		Total ..	75,416	2,810	16	2,826	6,074	75,416	5,959	68,600	115	86	6,816
		Compare preceding year ..	76,270	2,675	239	2,914	8,174	76,270	7,855	70,282	233	86	5,988

The decrease is due to the Gunupur renters being allowed a reduction on account of the abolition of certain stills found during the past year to be within the five miles belt of the excise area and to the opening of new shops having been restricted.

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

APPENDIX XIII.

STATEMENT showing the Opium Revenue of the Agency Tracts in Vizagapatam during 1892–93.

Name of taluk or division.	Number of shops. Sold by auction.	Number of shops. Let on fixed license fees.	Selling price to consumers tolas per rupee.	Consumption in pounds. 1891–92.	Consumption in pounds. 1892–93.	Rents and license fees.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			TOLAS.	lb. t.	lb. t.	Rs.	
1. Gunupur	1	4		281 26	272 27½	330	
2. Bissemkatak ..	1	..		100 32	107 26½	215	
3. Rayagada ..	1	2		191 34	171 0	310	One free license issued.
4. Párvátipuram ..	1	..		75 4	82 29¼	125	
5. Sáluru	..	..		..	..	..	
6. Palkonda	..	..	2½	..	..	..	
7. Pottangi and Padwa.	16	4		86 0 1,168 28	141 29¼ 1,392 27	3,245	
8. Koraput	2	..		205 4	197 29½	755	
9. Jeypore	6	1		904 0	1,048 21½	2,870	
10. Nowrangapur ..	2	2		388 37	487 25	1,110	
11. Malkanagiri ..	11	6	2¾	1,177 19	1,383 10	2,390	
12. Srungavarapukota.	1	..	2¾	142 12	173 33	40	
13. Paderu	9	8	2¾	2,001 4	2,376 13	2,699	Five free licenses issued.
14. Viravilli	..	2	2¾	..	..	45	
15. Golgonda	5	4	2¾	603 5	804 30¼	1,955	One free license issued.
Total ..	56	33	..	7,326 0	8,541 30	16,139	

For increase in the number of shops and consumption—*vide* paragraph 32 of the report.

(Signed) W. A. WILLOCK,
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 1892–93.

Items.	Demand. Arrear.	Demand. Current.	Demand. Total.	Collection. Arrear.	Collection. Current.	Collection. Total.	Remission.	Balance. Arrear.	Balance. Current.	Balance. 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 ..	10,718	22,936	33,654	10,479	19,534	30,013	40	199	3,402	3,601
2. Quit-rent on service inams	48	61	109	48	39	87	..	..	22	22
4. Miscellaneous revenue fines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	16,366	41,997	58,363	16,127	32,973	49,100	40	199	9,024	9,223
II. Abkári including license fees	6,074	75,416	81,490	5,959	68,600	74,559	115	..	6,816	6,816
III. Village-cess	1,156	* 38,364	39,520	1,156	35,921	37,077	..	..	2,443	2,443
IV. Opium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Ferries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. School, road and dák funds	..	11,390	11,390	..	11,390	11,390	..	..	..	..
VII. Stamps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII. Forests	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	7,230	1,25,170	1,32,400	7,115	1,15,911	1,23,026	115	..	9,259	9,259
Grand Total ..	23,596	1,67,167	1,90,763	23,242	1,48,884	1,72,126	155	199	18,283	18,482

* Includes Rs 22,225 monopoly rent.

(Signed) W. A. WILLOCK,
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 1892–93.

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 ..	..	..	3	59	3	7	6	66	2	28
Senior do. ..	..	..	34	477	12	50	46	527	11	22
Special do. ..	8	900	72	1,665	13	65	93	2,630	113	181
Head do. ..	9	725	22	412	..	..	31	1,137	6	25
Assistant Agent	..	..	8	168	..	..	8	168	2	..
Deputy Tahsildar, Malkanagiri ..	6	440	12	195	..	..	18	635	..	28
Do. Bissemkatak ..	..	..	4	72	3	15	7	87	5	28
Total ..	23	2,065	155	3,048	31	137	209	5,250	139	307
Compare preceding year ..	30	2,540	196	3,827	31	143	257	6,510	145	334

VIZAGAPATAM,
9th August 1893.

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

From the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam District, dated 23rd August 1893, No. 1360.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting the map showing the tours made by the Agency officers in 1892–93 referred to in paragraph 8 of the Agency administration report.

ORDER—dated 22nd September 1893, No. 1932, Judicial.

As usual of late years the annual report upon the Vizagapatam Agency was submitted some time after the prescribed date but, on this occasion, the delay has been adequately explained.

2. Although there were few events of importance to chronicle in 1892–93, the report is of an interesting character and the following administrative changes which came into operation during the year are worthy of note:—

(1) the connection of the Public Works Department with the Agency was completely severed, a special engineer having been appointed and placed in charge of all works appertaining both to the Jeypore Estate and to the Agency;

(2) the Pálkonda Agency was transferred from the charge of a Deputy Collector to that of the Principal Assistant Agent and the southern portions of the district were transferred from the charge of the Principal Assistant Agent to that of a Head Assistant Collector;

(3) the Pádéru taluk was amalgamated with the southern portion of the Pottanghi taluk under the name of the Pádwa taluk and the whole placed under the Special Assistant Agent.

In this connection it is observed that the map which accompanies the report is incorrect, the second of the changes above referred to not having been noted.

3. *Disturbances and Boundary Disputes.*—On the whole the year was tranquil but trouble threatened in the Jagdalapur mutta and rather rigorous measures had to be taken in consequence. The pressure of want and the effects produced by the Krishna-dévipet rising were seen in the looting of the village of Komira by a gang of some 300 men under the leadership of Bonkula Yerragádu. On the other hand the transfer of possession of the Kalyána-Singhapuram estate to the Maharájá of Jeypore under the decree of the High Court was effected without any disturbance. In the

report for 1891–92 the Agent stated that there were three boundary disputes awaiting settlement, namely, one regarding the possession of the village of Tinigotsoguda and two relating to villages on the Bastar frontier. From the present report it appears that the Tinigotsoguda dispute and one of the other two are still pending and that a fresh dispute has cropped up in the Nowrangapur taluk. None of these disputes seems to be of any importance, but the question touching the possession of Tinigotsoguda arose in 1886 and the delay which has occurred in regard to it is not satisfactory. It is presumed that it was in connection with one of the disputes referred to above that the Agent asked in his letter of the 7th April 1893 for the report of Colonel Saxton; this paper should be returned to Government as soon as possible.

4. *Tours.*—The minimum period for which the Senior Assistant Agent is expected to stay within the limits of the Agency was reduced to three months by G.O., dated 21st September 1892, No. 1771, Judicial, but during 1892–93 that officer was on tour for only 73 days; the shortfall has, however, been accounted for. On the whole the tours of the Agency officers were sufficient and well-arranged. The notes upon his tours recorded by Mr. Willock have been read by Government with interest. His description of the country round Bissemkatak, of the large trade in tobacco and of the gradual substitution of settled cultivation for kondapodu affords gratifying evidence of increasing prosperity and civilization. The remarks in paragraph 8 regarding the cultivation of coffee at Gálikonda will be communicated to the various Planters' Associations to which they may prove of interest.

It is noted that the Agent proposes to give effect to G.O., dated 2nd May 1893, No. 910, Judicial, during the current month; a special report on the subject should be submitted when the orders of Government have been carried out. Mr. Willock does not say whether he and Colonel Porteous have yet discussed the question of the arrangement of the police force in the Golgonda Agency; the matter should be disposed of as soon as possible, for otherwise unnecessary expenditure may be incurred at Chintapalle.

Sanction for the survey of Korapat was accorded in G.O., dated 13th July 1893, No. 1422, Judicial.

5. *Civil and Criminal Justice.*—The statistics of Civil and Criminal Justice call for few remarks. Some of the Magistrates, notably those at Jeypore and Pálkonda, have heavy files but the disposal of work was decidedly satisfactory, there being only 34 cases in all pending at the end of the year.

There was a great decline as compared with 1891–92 in the number of Civil suits instituted—484 against 572. The bulk of the work falls on the Gunupur and Jeypore Munsifs and the arrears in the Court of the former officer were exceedingly heavy. The Agent should inform the Gunupur Munsif that he must clear his file; it has been in an unsatisfactory state for several years as has that of the Rayaghada Munsif also.

6. *Medical.*—There are five hospitals and dispensaries in the Agency and the popularity of these institutions is proved by the fact that since 1889–90, when the Nowrangapur hospital was opened, the total annual attendance of out-patients has risen from 14,367 to 21,039 or by 46 per cent. The increase would have been much greater had it not been for a decline as compared with 1891–92 in the attendance at Rayaghada and Bissemkatak. In the case of Bissemkatak the fall is ascribed to the absence of any medical attendant for several months; this hospital was only opened in 1888 and has thus been in existence for five years, in three of which it had to be closed for varying periods in consequence of the absence of a hospital assistant. This fact points to the necessity for placing the recruitment of Agency hospital assistants on a more satisfactory footing everywhere and the Government is disposed to think that the best plan will be that which seems to have been advocated by the Surgeon-General, namely, that vacancies should be filled by transfer of men from local fund hospitals. The Government would be glad to have the views of the Surgeon-General and the three Agents on the subject. The Government is not satisfied with the Agent's reason for the decline in the number of vaccine operations, the decrease was slight both in 1891–92 and 1892–93 and before the former year the figures showed a tendency to advance. At the same time it is very likely that the pay of the vaccinators ought to be raised, but this is a matter which the Government would prefer to take into consideration as a part of the general scheme of re-organization

which is now in the hands of the Sanitary Commissioner. The decline in the percentage of successful operations is not to be regretted. On the contrary the figure is probably still in excess of the truth. In the Special Assistant Agent's division only 48 per cent. of the cases were verified and in the Golgonda Agency the percentage was still lower (27·7); these figures are not satisfactory.

The question of establishing a depôt for the supply of lymph at Korapat has not, apparently, been referred to before. The establishment of such a depôt at Jeypore was sanctioned in G.O., dated 25th November 1892, No. 2183, Judicial, and from the Agent's remarks it would appear to have been a failure though his explanation of the probable cause of ill-success is not fully understood. The attention of the Sanitary Commissioner will be drawn to the matter.

7. *Education.*—The figures relating to public instruction are not encouraging. Statistics for five years appear in the margin. The cause of the sudden decline, which was even more marked in average daily attendance than in the total number of pupils on the rolls, has not been fully accounted for; the number of pupils was lower than in any year since 1888–89. As compared with 1891–92 the average attendance of each school rose from 19 to 22 and the number of pupils belonging to aboriginal races advanced considerably, but it is observed that the Agent regards the information supplied on this latter point with suspicion.

	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
1888–89 ..	89	1,990
1889–90 ..	121	2,378
1890–91 ..	133	2,793
1891–92 ..	182	3,607
1892–93 ..	104	2,331

In the report for the preceding year 51 teachers out of a total of 192 were classified as "trained"; in the present report, on the other hand, not a single teacher is so classified; in the Ganjám Agency Report for 1892–93, again, no fewer than 60 out of 100 teachers appear as "trained." There is obviously some misunderstanding as to what constitutes a trained teacher though the Government cannot see where the difficulty arises as the term has a definite meaning attached to it. Mr. Willock's remarks regarding the new rules on the subject are not understood. No teacher should be classed as "trained" unless he possesses a "trained teacher's certificate," formerly called a "Normal certificate." Considering that there are arrangements for training school-masters in the agency it is remarkable that there should not be a single trained teacher in the schools.

In his report for 1891–92 the Agent complained of delay in disposing of correspondence and indifference to the welfare of Agency schools on the part of the Educational authorities; this part of the report was referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks which he has never, apparently, submitted; this he should now do. In the present report the Agent makes similar complaints and also comments upon the difficulty of obtaining grants. The proposal that a lump sum should be placed at the disposal of the Agent to be utilized, at discretion, in the repair of school-buildings and for similar objects will be referred for an expression of opinion to the Director of Public Instruction, but the Government is disposed to think that Mr. Willock expects too much of the Educational Department. The schools in the Agencies are of comparatively trifling importance and frequent tours by Inspectors in the hill-tracts are not to be looked for. There is no reason why the Agency officers, on whose exertions the progress of education must for the present be mainly dependent, should require encouragement from the officers of the Educational Department; it is their duty to supervise the Agency schools and lack of interest on their part in educational matters cannot relieve them of their responsibility. At the same time it is likely that the duties devolving on the department are frequently performed in a perfunctory manner in the hill-tracts and when instances of this come to the notice of the Agent he should address the Director on the subject.

8. *Public Works.*—The important change in the method of carrying out public works which was made during the year under review has already been alluded to. The change involved the transfer from the Public Works Department to the Agency establishment of the following new works:—(1) the Pottanghi-Korapat road, (2) the Jeypore police station and lines, (3) the Jeypore hospital, and the transfer of the maintenance of the following roads:—(1) Pottanghi-Korapat, (2) Pottanghi ghât, (3) Turner's ghât.

The Agency grant proper amounted to Rs. 67,755 and, as usual, the expenditure nearly equalled the allotment. The most important works covered by the Agency grant were, (1) the construction of the Párvatipur-Rayaghada road, (2) the metalling of the Ranigedda ghât, (3) the repair of the Korapat-Jeypore (Jubilee ghât) road, (4) the repair of the Nowrangapur-Central Provinces road, (5) the repair of the Petta ghât road, (6) the improvement of the Jeypore-Motu road, (7) the repair of buildings at Korapat, and (8) the enlargement of the Korapat sub-jail.

The Agent reports that work on the Párvatipur-Rayaghada road is making good progress, but he does not say what point the new road has now reached. It is satisfactory to learn that the construction of a bridge across the Rayaghada river is reported to be feasible: it is presumed that the Agent intends shortly to submit an estimate for its construction. Good value is said to have been obtained for the expenditure on the Petta ghât road and the same remark applies, apparently, to the outlay on the Korapat-Jeypore (Jubilee ghât) road, the Ránigedda ghât and the Jeypore-Motu road. The other items have not been particularly noticed.

Under the head of new works transferred from the Public Works Department a sum of Rs. 6,833 was expended on the Pottanghi-Korapat road and the road is at last reported to be in satisfactory order. The expenditure upon the other works transferred from the Public Works Department having been small, they do not call for particular notice.

With regard to a remark occurring in paragraph 25 of the report the Government considers that whenever a road is converted from the condition of an unmetalled track into a metalled road it ought to be classed as a new work; this view has already been expressed in paragraph 7 of G.O., dated 7th November 1891, No. 2309, Judicial. The report is not so clear as it might be on the subject of public works. In future the Agent should specify the more important works of the year, the amount expended up to the close of the previous year, the expenditure during the year, and the probable cost and date of completion.

9. *General.*—Paragraphs 31—33 will be considered in the Revenue Department. As requested in paragraph 35, M. B. Ry. Pulla Venkanna will be permitted to draw the full pay of his post but the Government does not consider it expedient to grant him a general exemption from the examination rules without further information. In future the Agent should make recommendations of this nature when he submits his nominations of Deputy Tahsildars for the approval of Government. In conclusion it is observed that information called for in regard to certain points in G.O., dated 7th November 1891, No. 2309, Judicial, has never been furnished; the Agent should be careful to see that explanations required by Government are invariably submitted.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.
" " " Ganjám.
" Government Agent, Gódávari.
" Revenue Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Financial Department.
" Local and Municipal Department.
" Surgeon-General.
" Sanitary Commissioner (through the Local and Municipal Department).
" Accountant-General.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Director of Public Instruction (through the Educational Department).
" Inspector-General of Jails.
" Collector of Nilgiris, } for communication to the various Planters' Associations.
" " of Salem, }
" " of Madura, }
" " of Malabar, }

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

Exd. A. Baitt.

Govt. of {1893} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

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Recd. Encl.

No. 2 & 11 W. of 13 October 1893

G.O., 22nd Sept. 1893, No. 1932.

Communicated to the Ld. Ag. Examiner I Circle, for information.

(Sd) J. H. W

SEPTEMBER.

Vizagapatam Agency.

Reviewing the report on the administration of the — for 1892–93.

S.E. I Circle.