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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

AT THE MEETINGS OF THE

Council of the Governor of Fort St. George

ASSEMBLED

FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS

VOL. III (1910-1911)

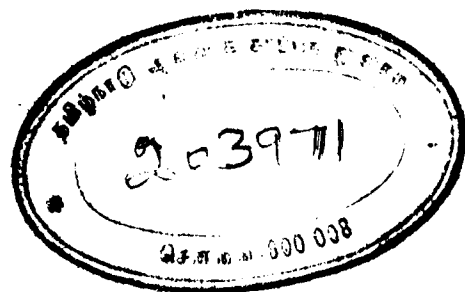
WITH INDEX.



MADRAS:

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1912.



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N12.3:2

PREFATORY NOTES.

✓ The figures in square brackets after the Arabic numbers of questions indicate the serial numbers of the questions for each meeting.

✓ 2. Where in a question or answer reference is made to another question or answer at the same or at a different meeting, the page of the volume at which the question or answer so referred to appears has been noted in the margin.

✓ 3. When a question has been repeated at a meeting subsequent to that at which it was first put, the identity of the two questions has been noted in each place.

✓ 4. The date of the meeting to which the questions on a page relate has been noted at the top of the page.

5. The practice of formally putting the questions and of reading the answers was discontinued from April 1910, and the following order made by His Excellency the President under rule 11 of the statutory rules for the asking of questions in the Council was observed at the meetings of the Council held on the 5th April and the 29th November 1910 :—

“(1) A printed copy of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be given to each member as soon as the President takes his seat. The questions shall be numbered consecutively as printed.

“(2) The questions shall be put and answered by the Secretary calling the number of each question in turn, a sufficient pause being made by the Secretary after each number is called to afford the member asking it a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place, if he is desirous of asking a supplementary question.”

The above rule was subsequently altered as follows, the revision taking effect from the beginning of the year 1911 :—

“(1) Printed copies of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be placed on the Council table half an hour before the President takes his seat. The questions shall be numbered consecutively as printed.

“(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner :—

“The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator in turn, specify the serial numbers of his questions and make a sufficient pause to allow the Honourable Member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place, if he is desirous of asking any supplementary questions. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.”

6. The system of entering marginal abstracts to the questions was adopted for the first time for the meeting of the Council held on the 29th November 1910.

✓ 7. In the index, the entries have been arranged in the alphabetical order of the subjects to which they relate.

✓ 8. The references in the last column of the index are entered for convenience of reference only and are not necessarily exhaustive.

LIST OF ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.

I—Officials.

Name.	Period of office.	
	From	To
Balakrishna Aiyar Avargal, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Tanjore Sambasiva.	24th December 1909.	
Bannerman, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Surgeon-General William Burney ..	18th November 1911.	
Benson, V.M.S., the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Percy Hugh ..	31st December 1909 ..	18th May 1911.
Bourne, C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., the Hon'ble Mr. Alfred Gibbs ..	{ 31st " " .. 18th November 1911.	22nd November 1910.
Brodie, the Hon'ble Mr. Norman Somerville ..	20th April 1911 ..	17th November 1911.
Butterworth, the Hon'ble Mr. Alan ..	23rd November 1910 ..	13th October "
Cardew, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Gordon ..	31st December 1909.	
Carr, the Hon'ble Mr. Reginald Childers Culling ..	20th April 1911 ..	17th November 1911.
Chatterton, the Hon'ble Mr. Alfred ..	23rd November 1910 ..	4th " "
Olegg, the Hon'ble Mr. Robert Bailey ..	{ 31st December 1909 .. 18th November 1911.	19th April "
Clerk, the Hon'ble Mr. Hugh Edward ..	23rd " 1910.	
Cowie, the Hon'ble Mr. Donald William Garden ..	{ 31st December 1909 .. 18th November 1911.	19th April 1911.
Davidson, the Hon'ble Mr. Lionel ..	23rd " 1910.	
Horne, the Hon'ble Mr. William Ogilvie ..	{ 31st December 1909 .. 18th November 1911.	20th March 1911.
Meyer, K.C.I.E., the Hon'ble Sir William Stevenson ..	31st December 1909 ..	21st November 1910.
Odgers, the Hon'ble Mr. Charles Edwin ..	{ 31st January 1911 .. 18th November "	19th April 1911.
Robertson, the Hon'ble Mr. Herbert Douglas ..	20th April " ..	17th November 1911.
Schmidt, the Hon'ble Mr. Clarence Rose Macaulay ..	31st December 1909.	
Scott, the Hon'ble Mr. Edwin ..	21st March 1911 ..	9th October 1911.
Shiple, the Hon'ble Mr. Reginald Heber ..	31st December 1909 ..	20th November 1910.
Sivaswami Aiyar, C.S.I., C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. Pashamarneri Sundaram Aiyar.	31st " "	
Smith, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. Cecil Archibald ..	31st " "	
Stone, the Hon'ble Mr. Joseph Henry ..	3rd January 1910.	
Stuart, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Mr. Andrew Edmund Castle Stuart ..	{ 31st December 1909 .. 18th November 1911 ..	22nd November 1910.
Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., the Hon'ble Sir Harold Arthur ..	2nd February "	
Subrahmanyam Avargal, the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Narayana Aiyar.	31st December 1909 ..	Died on 4th January 1911.
Twigg, the Hon'ble Mr. John ..	23rd November 1910.	
Weir, the Hon'ble Mr. Charles James ..	31st December 1909 ..	3rd March 1910.
Wilson, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. Frederick James ..	31st " "	21st November "
Wynoh, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. Lionel Maling ..	4th April 1910 ..	1st February 1911.

LIST OF ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.

II.—Non-officials.

Name.	Name of local body that elected, if any.	Period of office.	
		From	To
Fraser, the Hon'ble Sir Hugh Stein, Kt.	Madras Chamber of Commerce	24th March 1910.	
Govindaraghava Aiyar Avargal, the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Lalapet Arunachala Aiyar.	....	3rd January 1910.	
Hamilton, the Hon'ble Mr. John G. . .	Planting community . .	23rd December 1909.	
Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Municipal Councils and District and Taluk Boards in Nellore, Chingleput and North Arcot.	20th " "	
Hunter, the Hon'ble Mr. William Bernard.	Madras Chamber of Commerce.	21st " " ..	17th March 1910.
Kameswara Rao Nayudu, the Hon'ble Mr. Varada.	Landholders other than zamindars in the northern group of districts.	6th " "	
Kesava Pillai, the Hon'ble Mr. Pattu.	Municipal Councils and District and Taluk Boards in Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur.	20th " "	
Krishnan Nayar, the Hon'ble Mr. Mannath.	Municipal Councils and District and Taluk Boards in South Canara and Malabar (including Anjengo and Tangasseri).	20th " " ..	13th August 1910.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avargal, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Narasimha-chariyar.	Municipal Councils and District and Taluk Boards in Tanjore, South Arcot and Trichinopoly.	20th " "	
Kuddus Badsha Sahib, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul.	Muhammadian community in the northern group of districts.	24th " "	
Mitchell, the Hon'ble Mr. Hugh Henry Gordon.	....	20th February 1911 ..	17th November 1911.
Madana Mohana Sinha Deva Garu, the Hon'ble Raja Sri, Zamindar of Dharakota.	....	10th January 1910.	
Murtuza Sahib Bahadur, the Hon'ble Moulvi Saiyid.	Muhammadian community in the southern group of districts.	24th December 1909.	
Orr, the Hon'ble Mr. Edward William.	Madras Trades Association.	7th " "	
Perraju Pantulu, the Hon'ble Mr. Krottiventi.	Municipal Councils and District and Taluk Boards in Godavari, Kistna and Guntur.	20th " " ..	Died on 24th August 1910.
Raghava Rao Pantulu, the Hon'ble Mr. Gade.	Municipal Councils and District and Taluk Boards in Ganjam and Vizagapatam.	20th " "	
Raghunatha Rao Avargal, c.s.r. the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur, Raghundai.	....	31st " "	
Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu, the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Venkataswami, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkapur.	Zamindars in the southern group of districts	22nd " "	
Ramachandra Rao Pantulu, the Hon'ble Mr. Mosheria.	Municipal Councils and District and Taluk Boards in Godavari, Kistna and Guntur.	22nd November 1910.	
Ramaswami Chettiyar Avargal, the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sattappa Ramnatha Muttaiya.	....	31st December 1909.	
Richmond, the Hon'ble Mr. Thomas . .	....	31st " "	
Saldanha, the Hon'ble Mr. Peter Francis Xavier.	....	10th January 1910.	
Sambandha Mudaliyar, the Hon'ble Mr. Mylapore Muttukrishna.	Municipal Councils and District and Taluk Boards in Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris.	20th " "	
Seehagiri Aiyar, the Hon'ble Mr. Tiruchendurai Vaidyanathan.	University of Madras . .	21st December 1909.	
Shanmukham Pillai, the Hon'ble Mr. Sundaralingam Tinnevelly.	Municipal Councils and District and Taluk Boards in Madura and Tinnevelly.	3rd February 1910.	
Spring, K.C.I.E., the Hon'ble Sir Francis Joseph Edward.	....	{ 3rd January 1910 .. 18th November 1911.	4th February 1911.

Name.	Name of local body that elected, if any.	Period of office.	
		From	To
Subba Rao Avargal, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Nainpalli.	Municipal Councils and District and Taluk Boards in South Canara and Malabar (including Anjengo and Tangasseri).	19th September 1910.	
Tiagaraiya Chetti Garu, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Pitti.	Corporation of Madras . .	17th December 1909.	
Vasudeva Raj Avargal, Valiya Nambidi of Kollengode, the Hon'ble Raja Venganad.	Landholders other than zamindars in the southern group of districts.	23rd " "	
Visarama Gajapati Raja, Many Sultan Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mirsa Raja Sri Pushavati, Raja of Visianagram.	Zamindars in the northern group of districts.	22nd " "	

LIST OF MEETINGS

Date of meeting.							Numbers of questions asked.
1910.							
4th January	..	..					<i>Nil.</i>
12th March	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 to 81
* 14th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Nil.</i>
5th April	..	..	..	..	..	..	82-191
* 6th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Nil.</i>
* 7th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Nil.</i>
29th November	..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Nil.</i>
* 30th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	192-361
							<i>Nil.</i>
1911.							
21st February	..	..	..	..	..	..	362-482
* 22nd "	..	..	..	..	..	..	} <i>Nil.</i>
13th March	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4th April	..	..	..	..	..	..	
* 5th "	..	..	..	..	..	..	483-559
15th May	..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Nil.</i>
							560-668

* These were adjourned meetings.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

AT MEETINGS OF

THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF FORT ST. GEORGE FOR THE
PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

VOLUME III.

(FOR 1910 & 1911.)

1. MEETING OF THE 12TH MARCH 1910.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—

1 [I] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the scheme of "Village Forests," as contemplated in the Forest Act, was tried and given up as a failure? If so, where and when?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state also the reasons that led to the abolition of such "Village Forests" as failures?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew :—

Answer.—(a) In the Chingleput district several reserves of considerable extent have been disafforested and portions of others have been set apart by the formation of conservancy boundaries for the use of the villagers. In the Nellore district there exist *Sekhadus* or free grazing areas. In both cases the areas have been practically denuded of all tree growth. It is believed that the system of village forests was tried in other districts also, but there has been no time to collect information regarding them.

(b) The scheme of village forests was not developed further as the functions which such forests were intended to fulfil, viz., the supply of legitimate village wants in the matter of fuel, small timber and grazing, have been provided for by the unreserved lands, which, except in so far as they are protected by rules under section 26 of the Forest Act, are open to villagers for these purposes. The denudation which these unreserved lands have suffered proves that the formation of village forests under the sole control of the villagers themselves would serve no useful purpose.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—

2 [II] *Question.*—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article headed "A forest grievance" from Kadiri in the *Indian Patriot* of the 26th January? If so, what action do the Government propose to take?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew :—

Answer.—The Government have perused the article. The Hasanapuram plantation was planted by the Jungle Conservancy Department prior to 1872-73 and was formally constituted a reserved forest under the Madras Forest Act V of 1882, with effect from 1st December 1895. There has been no extension of the tope since that date. The average number of forest offences detected in the reserve for the last five years has been three *per annum* only, and the robberies and similar offences committed in the neighbourhood during that period do not appear to have been in any way facilitated by the existence of the reserve. As there are two cart-tracks through it, it cannot be considered a barrier to communication. In these circumstances, the Government do not consider that any action is called for.

[12th March 1910.]

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—

3 [III] *Question*.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is not a fact that a District Forest Officer determines the compounding fee in illegal grazing according to the number of cattle concerned?

(b) If so, does he compound the offence of trespass only, or trespass and damage committed?

(c) If damage committed weighs with the District Forest Officer in determining the compounding fee on each head of the species of animals concerned, will the Government be pleased to state whether the forest occurrence report submitted to the District Forest Officer contains any heading to show the damage done by illegal grazing?

(d) If there is a heading in the forest offence form A to show the damage done, will the Government be pleased to define the manner in which enquiry should be conducted by the District Forest Officer or the range officer in order to fix the damage before determining the compounding fee?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew :—

Answer.—(a) The number of cattle concerned is an important factor in determining the compounding fee in cases of illicit grazing, but other circumstances are also taken into consideration.

(b) The offence compounded is that punishable under section 21 (d) of the Forest Act, viz., pasturing cattle or permitting them to trespass.

(c) It is not generally possible to estimate the damage done by illicit grazing. Its nature and extent, so far as they can be specified, should be shown in column 9 of the offence report, and if the damage is very extensive the fact should be entered there.

(d) The Government are of opinion that no stereotyped form of enquiry could usefully be prescribed. The question of issuing further instructions with reference to the compounding of forest offences is under their consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—

4 [IV] *Question*.—(a) Is it a fact that the village Tannirbhavi in the taluk of Mangalore, South Canara, has suffered from the erosions of the floods in the Gurupura tributary of the Natravati river?

(b) Is it a fact that proposals were under consideration to construct a dam to divert the course of the floods to save the lands under cultivation but were dropped subsequently?

(c) Is it a fact that some of the villagers had to abandon the village in consequence of the damage done by the erosion to their fields?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to make enquiries if the village and the cultivating fields could be saved at a reasonable cost?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew :—

Answer.—(a) The village of Tannirbhavi has suffered from erosion owing to floods but not to any appreciable extent during recent years. The area washed away during the last seven years has been 3 acres 63 cents only.

(b) No such proposals have ever been submitted to Government.

(c) Enquiries which have been made in the village show that the village officers are not aware that any villagers have left the village owing to the damage done to their fields by erosion.

(d) The Government do not consider that any action on their part is at present called for.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—

5 [V] *Question*.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if they have received the proceedings of the first conference of the Puttur Landholders' Association, South Canara district, held in March 1909?

12th March 1910.]

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state if their attention has been drawn to a statement made in the address of welcome on forest grievances, and, also, to the resolution No. 2 of the association on the same subject?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state what action they have taken or propose to take in the matter?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew :—

Answer.—The proceedings referred to had not previously been received by the Government, but they have now obtained from the Collector a report on the subject. This shows that in June last the Collector sent to the association a reply dealing with each of the points mentioned in resolution No. 2. No further representation on the subject of that resolution appears to have been received by the Collector or Government from the association, and the Government do not propose to take any action in the matter.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—

6 [VI] *Question*.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the number of village courts established in districts under the Madras Village Courts Act of 1889?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—Act I of 1889 continued the previously existing village courts constituted in every village under Regulation IV of 1816, and under that Regulation all heads of villages by virtue of their office are empowered to try and determine civil suits. The Government have no detailed information of the new courts established under the three sub-sections of section 6 of Act I of 1889. For a report on the working of village courts the Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 1245, Judicial, dated 16th September 1909, which was laid on the Editors' table. The Honourable Member is also referred to the reply * given to the Hon'ble Mr. Narasinhewara Sarma at the meeting of the Council held on 9th November 1909.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—

7 [VII] *Question*.—(a) Is it a fact that complaints were made that the wells sunk in the bed of the Vegavati river for the water pump at Conjeeveram had affected the under-springs of the Vegavati spring channel irrigating Salabhagam and other villages?

(b) If so, have the complaints, so made at the installation of the water-works or afterwards, been professionally investigated? and, if so, with what result?

(c) Is it a fact that more labour than formerly is now required to clear the Salabhagam channel and keep it going?

(d) If so, will the Government be pleased to consider the justice of reducing the assessment on the lands irrigated by the said channel?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew :—

Answer.—(a) to (c) So far as has been traced, no such complaints as are referred to in the question have reached Government.

(d) The answer is in the negative.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—

8 [VIII] *Question*.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are vacant sites and unoccupied houses in the outskirts of the Conjeeveram Municipality?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement of such vacant sites and unoccupied houses?

(c) Is it a fact that the municipality levies a land-tax within the municipal limits? If so, what is the rate per acre?

(d) Is it a fact that under the re-settlement it is proposed to levy a ground-rent of Rs. 6-4-0 per acre, in addition to the municipal taxation within the municipal limits?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew :—

Answer.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information as to the vacant sites and unoccupied houses in the outskirts of the Conjeeveram Municipality.

(c) The land-tax is levied in the Conjeeveram Municipality at As 2 per 80 square yards (Rs. 7-9-0 per acre) on vacant sites and at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the annual rent-value on other lands.

(d) No. At the re-settlement of the taluk, lands held on ryotwari *puttah* within the limits of the municipality were raised from the second to the first group in consideration of their superiority as regards communications, markets and fertility of soil. The highest dry assessment in the first group is Rs. 3-6-0 per acre. The assessment on land held on ryotwari *puttah* within municipal limits is payable in addition to municipal taxation.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—

9 [IX] Question.—(a) Have the Government been pleased to consider the economic condition of villages under the Tenneri tank, before considering the proposals to revise assessment under the new settlement in Conjeeveram taluk?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to furnish the statement of the economic condition obtained by Government for such consideration?

(c) If the Government have not obtained such a statement, will the Government be pleased to obtain and lay on the table a statement showing the changes, as compared with the previous settlement, for each village under the tank in the holdings, etc., giving details of *puttahdars* of less than Rs. 10, of over Rs. 10 to Rs. 25, of over Rs. 25 to Rs. 50, of over Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, of over Rs. 100, respectively, giving also extent of cultivated lands, and the average of small holdings of up to Rs. 10 and from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25, of population, of cattle, and the indebtedness?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew :—

Answer.—Proposals for revision of assessment are in all cases based on a careful study of the economic condition of the tract by the Special Settlement Officer. The grounds for revision of assessment of lands under the Tenneri tank will be found in paragraph 8 of the Special Settlement Officer's report, dated 10th May 1909, in paragraph 7 of his report, dated the 5th August 1909, and in paragraph 5 of the Board's Proceedings, dated 20th August 1909, printed in G.O. No. 174, Revenue, dated 18th January 1910, which has been placed on the Editors' table. The Government gave these and the petitions received from ryots holding lands under the tank their careful consideration and do not consider it necessary to call for any further information on the subject.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—

10 [X] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that Agaram village is at a distance of one mile from the sluices of the Tenneri tank; and the channels have to irrigate 1,165 acres before they commence irrigation in this village?

(b) Is it a fact that the population of the village in 1871 was 486 and decreased to 450 in 1909? Is it a fact that the number of *puttahs* increased from 35 in 1871 to 71 in 1909? And is it a fact that the number of cattle was 1,000 in 1871 and it has decreased to 450 in 1909?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state the extent of the holdings up to Rs. 10, and from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25, and Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 in this village?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement of the indebtedness of the village and of small *puttahdars* up to Rs. 10, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 and from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of assessment now levied and the amount of the assessment proposed to be levied in this village under the re-settlement?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew :—

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the negative. The nearest lands of this village are within half a mile of the tank. Irrigation is given by turns, and on the days on which water is supplied to Agaram village no other lands receive a prior supply.

(b) The population of the village in 1871 was 486 and in 1901 it was 648. Information is not available as to its population in 1909. The number of *puttahs* was 35 in 1871 and 68 in 1909. The number of cattle was returned as 1,000 in 1871 and in 1909 it was returned as 569.

(c) The extent of land included in *puttahs* on which the assessment is Rs. 10 and under is $45\frac{1}{2}$ acres, the extent included in *puttahs* paying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 is 73 acres, the extent included in *puttahs* paying from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 is 145 acres and the extent in *puttahs* paying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 and upwards is 271 acres. The Government have no information as to the number of separate *puttahs* held jointly or severally by each *puttahdar* and therefore are unable to give the extent of holdings.

(d) The Government have no information on this subject.

(e) The assessment of the village in fasli 1318 was Rs. 2,083-8-0. The re-settlement assessment will be Rs. 2,501-11-0.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—

11 [XI] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that Tenneri tank is purely rain-fed?

(b) Is it a fact that within the last five years the tank received from 5 to 11 months' supply?

(c) Is it a fact that the Settlement Officer notified in the district gazette that all tanks of 11 months' capacity would be placed under the second class at re-settlement?

(d) Is it a fact that the Collector has held that the Settlement Officer had over-rated the irrigational capacity of this tank, and objected to the land being grouped with river-fed tanks as the Red Hills and the Chembrambakkam tanks?

(e) Is it a fact that nearly 20 per cent. of the *ayakat* is annually left waste?

(f) If so, will the Government be pleased to reconsider the propriety of granting the prayer of the ryots, embodied in G.O. No. 174, dated 18th January 1910?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew :—

Answer.—(a) The Government do not consider that the tank can be correctly described as purely rain-fed, as it receives the surplus of many other tanks which are fed from the Palar river.

(b) The Government have no certain information, but believe that the estimated supply of water in the tank, as shown in the village irrigation account, is as stated in the question; but this estimate of the supply received relates to the amount of water available for the whole *ayakat* of the tank. The supply available for the more favourably situated portions of the *ayakat*, i.e., the lands under the one sluice which has been placed in the first-class, would be much larger.

(c) Tanks which provide irrigation for 8 months or more, but not for 12 months, are, under the re-settlement notification for the Chingleput district, usually classed as second-class sources of irrigation. As already stated, only one sluice of the Tenneri tank has been classed as a first-class source. The supply from that sluice is unfailing in ordinary years.

(d) The answer is in the affirmative.

(e) The answer is in the affirmative. The lands in question are at the tail-end of the *ayakat* and have been suitably dealt with at the re-settlement.

(f) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. IX.*

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—

12 [XII] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the amount, if any, spent by Government during the past ten years in the upkeep of the Cheyyar river channels?

(b) Is it a fact that at the re-settlement the assessment is to be increased under these channels by 18 per cent.?

The Hon'ble Mr. Smith :—

Answer.—(a) The total amount spent by the Public Works Department during the past ten years on the upkeep of the Cheyyar river channels is Rs. 36,916.

(b) The percentage of increase of assessment on lands under the Cheyyar river channels is 16.7 per cent.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—

13 [XIII] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement showing the economic condition of the villages under these channels, similar to that asked for in question No. IX * with reference to the villages under the Tenneri tank?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew :—

Answer.—The Government have no statement showing the economic condition of each of the villages under the Cheyyar channels. The Honourable Member is however referred to paragraph 5 of Mr. Stuart's report, dated 10th May 1909, to paragraph 5 of his report, dated 5th August 1909, both printed in G.O. No. 174, Revenue, dated 18th January 1910, which has been placed on the Editors' table; and also to the answer to question No. IX.*

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—

14 [XIV] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of *puttahdars* in the Conjeeveram taluk up to Rs. 10 and from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew :—

Answer.—The information asked for by the Honourable Member is not available. A quinquennial statement showing the number of *puttahs* paying Rs. 10 and less and between Rs. 10 and Rs. 30 is appended to the annual *jamabandi* report once every five years. But one person often has sole or joint interests in more than one *puttah*. Thus, in a case mentioned in paragraph 21 of the late Mr. R. V. Srinivasa Aiyar's Memorandum, dated 9th March 1908, printed in G.O. No. 3290, Revenue, dated 1st December 1909, a single *puttahdar* was sole holder of 8 *puttahs* and part holder of 23 *puttahs* within one village alone. Similar cases are of very common occurrence. The Honourable Member will thus observe that no conclusions as to the number of *puttahdars* whose total assessment was Rs. 10 would be warranted by the number of *puttahs* whose amount is returned as Rs. 10.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—

15 [XV] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state if Government take into consideration, in levying assessment, whether any surplus is left on a small holding after meeting the charges of cultivation and maintenance of the small *puttahdar* and his family who actually work in the fields and depend on the holding for living?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew :—

Answer.—The answer is in the affirmative. Rates of assessment are so calculated as, in the belief of Government, to leave a surplus after meeting the charges mentioned in the question.

The Hon'ble Mr. KAMESWARA RAO NAYUDU :—

16 [XVI] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether *batta* and travelling allowance (including railway fare) are paid to witnesses summoned and examined by revenue courts or officers in revenue suits and enquiries at the instance of parties or Government officers as in the case of witnesses in criminal cases and civil suits? If not, will the Government be pleased to order the grant of *batta* and travelling allowance to the former according to the scale fixed for the latter?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew :—

Answer.—Travelling allowance and *batta* are paid to witnesses summoned to give evidence in suits under the Madras Estates Land Act, the Madras Hereditary Offices Act, in enquiries under the Income Tax Act, and in departmental enquiries held by a properly constituted authority. They are not paid to witnesses summoned in other revenue enquiries except in special circumstances. The Government do not see any reason to alter the present practice.

The Hon'ble Mr. KAMESWARA RAO NAYUDU :—

17 [XVII] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether when a *karnam* notes in his *adangal* that any dry land is irrigated without application for water, he intimates the fact of such record to the ryot concerned immediately?

(b) Whether an inspection of the land concerned is made in the presence of the ryot?

(c) Whether the revenue inspector inspects the land early enough to enable him to verify the *karnam's* statement?

(d) Whether the receipt by the ryot of the notice of demand of water-tax with penal charge, if any, after the *jamabandi*, i.e., after the actual irrigation season is over, is the earliest intimation that the ryot gets of the record made by the *karnam* and the imposition of the charge?

(e) Whether the disposal of appeals preferred by ryots thereafter is based on the original notes of the *karnam* and revenue inspector?

(f) Whether Government will direct that *karnams* shall make inspections of such irrigation and shall record notes thereof jointly with one or two respectable ryots previously approved by the divisional officer for each village?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew :—

Answer.—(a) There is no rule or order making it obligatory on the *karnam* to give the intimation suggested; nor so far as is known is there any practice of giving such intimation. An experiment of the kind was tried for two years in the Trichinopoly district but was abandoned on account of the delay it caused.

(b) The inspection is not necessarily made in the presence of the ryot, but the latter can be present if he chooses.

(c) The revenue inspector is required to inspect the land sufficiently early to enable him to verify the correctness of the *karnam's* entries and it is the duty of the *tahsildar* and the divisional officer to see that he does so.

(d) The ryot can at any time during the *fasli* inspect the village accounts and make notes of entries in them as far as they relate to himself or to land in which he is interested. By so doing he can ascertain whether his land has been shown as irrigated in any month and what orders, if any, have been passed by the divisional officer in respect of it. He can also attend the *jamabandi* at which the *jamabandi* officer is required to explain the orders on village account No. 6 and to hear objections to the entries therein.

(e) The notes of the *karnam* and the revenue inspector furnish material evidence in the disposal of appeals, but may of course be supplemented from other sources such as the evidence of the neighbouring cultivators.

and others and the inspection of the tahsildar or divisional officer, either generally in the course of their ordinary check of the revenue inspector's work, or specially for the purpose of appeals.

(f) The Government do not consider the suggestion practicable.

The Hon'ble Mr. KAMESWARA RAO NAYUDU :—

18 [XVIII] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) In what districts there are Government experimental agricultural farms and what the receipts and charges in connection therewith for the last three years are?

(b) Whether it is desirable and feasible to train all village munsifs in such districts in those farms in the improved methods of agriculture for 15 days in a year just as village karnams are annually being trained in taluk survey schools, so that they may be of use to ryots in their villages in introducing improved methods of agriculture?

The Hon'ble Mr. Curdew :—

Answer.—(a) A statement showing the agricultural stations in this Presidency (including the Central Farm at Coimbatore) and their receipts and charges for the last three years will be laid on the table.*

(b) The introduction of improved methods of agriculture is not part of the duties of a village munsif, nor do the Government think that any useful purpose would be served by training village munsifs at agricultural stations for 15 days annually.

The Hon'ble Mr. KAMESWARA RAO NAYUDU :—

19 [XIX] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) The total numbers of the Telugu and Uriya population in Ganjam district respectively?

(b) The total numbers of Uriya and Telugu boys attending the high school and intermediate classes at present in the several high schools and colleges in Ganjam?

(c) The number of high schools and colleges in the Uriya divisions of Goomsur and Chatrapur and in the Telugu division of Chicacole?

(d) The total number of Telugu and Uriya clerks in the revenue offices in Ganjam?

(e) The total numbers of Telugus and Uriyas paying income-tax on an income of Rs. 2,000 and above in Ganjam?

(f) The total numbers of *puttahdars* in Chicacole (purely Telugu taluk) and Goomsur (purely Uriya taluk) paying an assessment of above and below Rs. 50 respectively?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—(a) The Telugu population of Ganjam at the Census of 1901 was 342,910 and the Uriya population 1,274,975.

(b) & (c) There are two colleges and a high school in the Ganjam district, namely, the Raja's College, Parlákimedi, and the Municipal High School, Chicacole, in the Chicacole division, and the Kallikota College, Berhampur, in the Berhampur division. There is no high school or college in the Goomsur or Chatrapur divisions. On the 31st March 1909, there were 26 Telugu and 10 Uriya students in the intermediate classes of the two colleges, and 1,414 Telugu and 405 Uriya boys in the high school and in the school departments of the colleges.

(d) According to the latest information available, the number of Uriyas employed in the revenue offices of the Ganjam district was 61 out of a total establishment of 312.

* *Vide appendix I infra, page 180.*

(e) Information as to the race of persons who pay income-tax is not available.

(f) The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to the reply given to a similar question (No. XIV *) asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai. The information he desires regarding the number of *puttahdars* is not available.

The Hon'ble Mr. KAMESWARA RAO NAYUDU :—

20 [XX] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to open a high school for Uriyas in Goomsur division and continue to support higher education among them for some years?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—The Government have been considering the question of establishing an English high school for Uriyas at Russellkonda in the Goomsur division, but have found that there are considerable difficulties in the way, the chief of which is the small number of qualified Uriya teachers. Orders in the matter will shortly be issued.

The Hon'ble Mr. KAMESWARA RAO NAYUDU :—

21 [XXI] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement showing the total number of changes which each civilian revenue division in the Presidency underwent during the last two years in its divisional officers?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—A statement† is placed on the table showing the officers who held charge of each civilian division in the Presidency during the period in question with the dates of their incumbency, omitting brief periods not exceeding a month during which an officer was temporarily absent on short leave or otherwise and temporary arrangements were made for the conduct of the work of the division. The statement shows the reasons which led to an officer vacating divisional charge, *i.e.*, whether by reason of his going on leave, being appointed to act as Collector or Judge or to fill some special appointment or on ordinary transfer. The names of officers who returned to the same division after a period of leave or other duty are shown in italics.

The Hon'ble Mr. KAMESWARA RAO NAYUDU :—

22 [XXII] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any of such divisions had the same divisional officer continuously for the last three years?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—Literally, the answer is in the negative. It may be mentioned, however, that Mr. P. C. Dutt has with short intervals been connected with the Parvatipuram division since February 1904, and that Mr. W. A. Doig has been similarly connected with the Coondapoor division since August 1904.

The Hon'ble Mr. KAMESWARA RAO NAYUDU :—

23 [XXIII] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that whenever a treasury deputy collector's place falls vacant, an officer on general duty is shifted to it and the new officer appointed is posted to the latter charge for want of previous treasury training, thereby involving two changes for one vacancy?

(b) If this is the case, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of getting a dozen of tahsildars and huzur sarishtadars, considered to be fit for deputy collector's appointment, trained in treasury work in advance at the commencement of each year, so that they may be appointed as deputy collectors and posted direct to treasury charges when vacancies occur? This course is being adopted in the case of taluk head accountants.

* 14 *supra*, page 6.

† *Vide appendix II infra, page 181.*

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew :—

Answer.—(a) & (b) It is a fact that, when a vacancy occurs in the charge of a treasury, an officer on general duty is usually, though not always, posted to it, but this is not due, as the Honourable Member supposes, to the absence of trained candidates, but to the fact that treasury charge is sedentary work for which senior officers are mainly selected, while the younger and more active men are kept for divisional charge, in which their fitness for the post of deputy collector can be better tested. It would, therefore, not be desirable to adopt the Honourable Member's suggestion and post to treasury work officers newly selected for promotion to the rank of deputy collector.

The Hon'ble Mr. KAMESWARA RAO NAYUDU :—

24 [XXIV] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to direct that Government pensioners attending a treasury or sub-treasury to draw pension shall be provided with chairs and given such other accommodation and treatment as they were entitled to when in service?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew :—

Answer.—Government have no reason, other than the Honourable Member's question, to believe that Government pensioners attending a treasury or sub-treasury to draw pension are not accorded the same treatment in the matter of chairs and accommodation and in other ways as they were entitled to when in service. Instructions will, however, be issued to ensure them such treatment.

The Hon'ble Mr. KAMESWARA RAO NAYUDU :—

25 [XXV] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to declare that candidates who failed at the last Matriculation examination may nevertheless be admitted to the Medical College to study for the hospital assistant's course?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—The Government see no reason to lower the standard of general educational qualification required for admission to their medical schools and do not apprehend that there will be any failure of candidates with the prescribed qualification so far as regards the classes which lead to appointments in their service; the qualification is dispensed with from time to time, when occasion requires it, in the case of military and Burma pupils.

The Hon'ble Mr. PERRAJU PANTULU :—

26 [XXVI] Question.—Will Government be pleased to make a statement as to their intentions of introducing or recommending to the Government of India the introduction of the system of the separation of judicial and executive functions in this Presidency similar to the one that has been tried in East Bengal and Assam?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—The Honourable Member's inference that a scheme for the separation of judicial and executive functions has been tried in Eastern Bengal and Assam is not correct. In his speech in the Imperial Budget Debate on the 27th March 1908, the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson sketched out a system under which judicial and executive functions would be separated in the two Bengals, but the scheme there outlined was described as merely a suggestion thrown out for criticism. The last information on the subject is contained in the Hon'ble Sir Herbert Risley's reply on the 4th February last to a question asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoi, in which it was stated that replies by the Local Governments concerned and the Calcutta High Court to the Government of India's proposals were still under consideration. It will thus be seen that no definite step has yet been taken.

As regards the Madras Presidency, the Honourable Member is of course aware that we have already got a considerable degree of separation between judicial and executive functions, in a manner not paralleled in other provinces, owing to the appointment and work of stationary sub-magistrates. These already exist in most of our taluks and their number will be increased under the arrangements for the re-constitution of districts, etc., recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The Governor in Council is not prepared to go further in this direction until the scheme above referred to has been tried in the two Bengals and experience has been obtained of its working there.

The Hon'ble Mr. PERRAJU PANTULU :—

27 [XXVII] Question.—Will Government be pleased to state what action they propose to take with reference to the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission so far as this Presidency is concerned?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—The report of the Decentralization Commission covered most of the fields of civil administration, and the various suggestions they made, a mere synopsis of which covered 14 pages of their report, were consequently extremely numerous, while many of them were of an important and far-reaching character and could not in any case be adopted without the approval of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The report as a whole is still under the consideration of the Government of India, but the Local Government have already been addressed in regard to many of the recommendations made. In some of these cases, their replies have been sent in to the Government of India; in others, the reference is still under their consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. PERRAJU PANTULU :—

28 [XXVIII] Question.—(a) Are Government aware of the appointment of honorary Presidency Magistrates in the city of Bombay?

(b) Is it true that the report of the Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay for the year 1909 shows that 39,922 cases were disposed of by them during that year?

(c) Will Government be pleased to consider the advisability of appointing a sufficient number of honorary Presidency Magistrates for the city of Madras?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) This matter is already under consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. PERRAJU PANTULU :—

29 [XXIX] Question.—Will Government be pleased to replace the prosecuting inspectors attached to the mufassal courts of magistrates by trained competent practising lawyers?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—The Government are not prepared to adopt the Honourable Member's suggestion. The proposal was discussed in paragraph 177 of the report of the Police Commission, but was not recommended. The Government concur in the views expressed in the report.

The Hon'ble Mr. PERRAJU PANTULU :—

30 [XXX] Question.—Will Government be pleased to pass a rule that only certificated shorthand reporters should be deputed to attend and take notes of public meetings?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—The Government are not prepared to make the proposed rule.

The Hon'ble Mr. PERRAJU PANTULU :—

31 [XXXI] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that the average duration of contested ordinary suits in the munsifs' and subordinate judges' courts was greater in 1908 than in the previous year?

(b) Will Government be pleased to provide these courts with shorthand writers for copying depositions and *ex tempore* judgments?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—(a) The average duration of contested ordinary suits in munsifs' and subordinate judges' courts was less in 1908 than in 1907, being for munsifs' courts 211 days in 1907 and 205 days in 1908 and for subordinate judges' courts 331 days in 1907 and 275 days in 1908.

(b) The Government have, as yet, no evidence that it is necessary to provide these courts with shorthand writers.

The Hon'ble Mr. PERRAJU PANTULU :—

32 [XXXII] Question.—(a) Are Government aware of any strong feeling against the draft rules (embodied in G.O. No. 1782 M., dated 27th October 1909) raising the standard of qualifications of voters and candidates for election to municipal councils?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state the number of voters in municipalities now exercising the right of electing councillors and the number that will be deprived of such right by the adoption of the draft rules?

(c) How many municipal councils have expressed their disapproval of the proposed rules as to the qualifications of the voters and candidates for municipal election, and how many municipal councils have expressed their approval of the same?

(d) Will Government be pleased to state their reasons for depriving graduates of the University of their qualification of eligibility for candidature to municipal councils as graduates, which they have had under the existing rules for a long time?

(e) Will Government be pleased to prescribe qualifications for nominated councillors of municipalities?

(f) Will Government be pleased to state whether any memorials have been received pointing out that, if the franchise be based upon high rateable values and incomes, a large number of persons capable and willing to serve on municipal councils will be excluded? If so, will Government be pleased to lay them on the table?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—(a) The Government are aware that the draft rules have been adversely criticised in some quarters.

(b) The number of voters in municipalities according to the register of 1908-1909 was 41,403. From the statements furnished to Government by the municipal councils prior to the issue of the draft rules, it has been computed that about 8,000 voters or 19 per cent. would be disfranchised. But from the reports now submitted by some of the councils, it appears that the statements above referred to are not altogether reliable. The fact that a voter may be qualified to vote under more than one qualification makes it difficult to work out absolutely accurate results.

(c) Twelve of the municipal councils which expressed an opinion on the subject accept the qualifications for voters proposed in the revised rules, while twelve others propose that the suggested enhancement of the existing qualifications should be reduced to some extent. Sixteen councils disapprove of any enhancement. As regards the qualifications for candidates, three councils accept them entirely and twenty-three others partially, the remaining fourteen objecting to any enhancement.

(d) In issuing a draft revision of the rules Government removed graduates from the list of persons qualified for election as councillors, because they did not consider that the mere possession of a University degree without any property qualification is of itself sufficient indication of a person's possessing such material interest in the proper management of municipal affairs as to justify his being eligible for a seat in the council.

(e) The Government do not consider it desirable to prescribe qualifications for nominated councillors.

(f) Twenty memorials of the description referred to by the Honourable Member have been received. They will be placed on the table.

The Hon'ble Mr. PERRAJU PANTULU :—

33 [XXXIII] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that, after the re-distribution of the district areas of the old Gódvári and Kistna districts and the formation of the new Guntūr district, the district of Kistna has become the heaviest charge?

(b) Is it a fact that the district of Gódvári after the re-distribution has become almost a light charge?

(c) Is it a fact that persons involved in revenue and civil matters living in Kovvur and Polavaram divisions have to travel long distances for days to the headquarters of the Kistna district whereas they could be in Rajahmundry in a short time?

(d) Will Government be pleased to restore the adjoining Yernagudem and Tanuku taluks to the Gódvári district?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—(a) & (b) Kistna is the heaviest of the three districts as now constituted, but Gódvári is by no means a light charge.

(c) The Honourable Member is under a misapprehension with regard to Polavaram division: it is now included in the Gódvári district.

Kovvur, which is in the Yernagudem taluk of Kistna district, is nearer to Rajahmundry than to Masulipatam; but it is connected by rail with Masulipatam and the journey can be performed in about ten hours. The head-quarters of the Gódvári district are moreover situated at Cocanada and not at Rajahmundry.

(d) The Government are not prepared to disturb re-arrangements which have been so recently made.

The Hon'ble Mr. PERRAJU PANTULU :—

34 [XXXIV] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that a total area of about 27,500 square miles with a population of about four millions mostly dependent upon agriculture for their support in the districts of Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah is still liable to severe and constant scarcity and famine?

(b) Is the Tungabhadra Reservoir project calculated to convert the said area into food-crop land with a thriving population?

(c) Will Government be pleased to urge strongly upon the Government of India and the Secretary of State the immediate carrying out of the scheme?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew :—

Answer.—(a) The Government do not consider it to be a fact that the four districts named by the Honourable Member are liable to severe and constant scarcity and famine, but it is a fact that with the exception of the eastern part of Cuddapah they lie within what is known as the famine zone, that is the tract of country with an average rainfall of less than 30 inches.

(b) & (c) After prolonged and most careful consideration the Government have arrived at the conclusion that the Tungabhadra project, the capital cost of which is estimated to amount to 13 crores of rupees, and to entail

under the most favourable circumstances an annual loss of 10.70 lakhs in interest alone, must be postponed until other projects which can be executed at less cost to the general tax-payer or with more certainty of successful results have been carried out. They cannot, therefore, comply with the request made in clause (c) of the question and it is very doubtful whether the answer to clause (b) should be in the affirmative.

The Hon'ble Mr. PERRAJU PANTULU :—

35 [XXXV] Question.—Will Government be pleased to state what is the present area irrigated for second crop in the districts of Kistna and Gódvári respectively and what steps Government have taken to develop second crop irrigation in the Kistna district as recommended by the Irrigation Commission of 1901—1903?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew :—

Answer.—The irrigated area under second crop cultivation in the Kistna district in fasli 1318 (1908-1909) was 105,263 acres and in the Gódvári district, 75,734 acres. Practically the whole of this is under the Gódvári anicut. No great development of second crop irrigation under the Kistna anicut can be expected until a sufficient and regular supply of water after December is assured. A project for a storage reservoir to provide this is under investigation.

The Hon'ble Mr. PERRAJU PANTULU :—

36 [XXXVI] Question.—Will Government be pleased to state what amount was spent in the improvement of the drainage of the Gódvári deltas and the cultivable area in the Colair lake in the years 1907-1908 and 1908-1909?

The Hon'ble Mr. Smith :—

Answer.—The total expenditure incurred in 1907-1908 and 1908-1909 on improving and maintaining the drainage of the Gódvári delta was Rupees 33,993 and Rs. 33,368, respectively, of which the outlay on the drainage of the lands on the foreshore of the Colair lake was Rs. 1,336 in 1907-1908 and Rs. 1,069 in 1908-1909.

The Hon'ble Mr. PERRAJU PANTULU :—

37 [XXXVII] Question.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state how many bulletins on agricultural subjects in Tamil and Telugu describing new methods and improvements and embodying results in the experimental farms were issued in 1907-1908 and 1908-1909?

(b) Will Government be pleased to direct the supply of such bulletins to all village officers and schoolmasters?

(c) Will Government be pleased to take steps for these bulletins to reach the actual cultivators?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew :—

Answer.—(a) A Tamil translation of a bulletin on jute cultivation was issued in 1907-1908. In 1908-1909 a Tamil and Telugu translation of a bulletin on fig cultivation, a Telugu translation of a bulletin on the cultivation of ground-nut and a translation in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese of a bulletin on improvements in paddy cultivation on the home-farm at Sivagiri were issued. In addition to this, twelve short notes on important agricultural subjects, such as the sowing of paddy, green manures, seed selection and cotton cultivation, were communicated by officers of the Agricultural Department to the Vernacular Press in 1908 and 1909 and were published as leaflets. The Agricultural Calendar, which was brought out in a new and enlarged form in 1908-1909 and which is published in English, Tamil and Telugu, contains notes which are intended to convey simple information on well-tested improvements recommended by the Agricultural Department and the nature of the help which the department is in a position to give to the cultivating classes.

(b) & (c) The leaflets are distributed by the Agricultural Department amongst all who are interested in the subject with which they deal, free of charge. The Agricultural Calendar is supplied to all schools in the Presidency. The question of supplying it to village officers is under the consideration of Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. PERRAJU PANTULU :—

38 [XXXVIII] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that in the Kistna delta villages the need of old village-site earth or *patimannu* for paddy crop is largely felt and that many people are suffering in consequence?

(b) Is it a fact that potash is an efficient substitute; if so, will Government be pleased to supply either potash or some equally efficient artificial manure to the agriculturists of those villages at cheap rates?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew :—

Answer.—(a) The Government are aware that *patimannu* is an important fertiliser for wet lands in the Kistna delta and that the supply thereof is less than the demand.

(b) The value of *patimannu* appears to consist primarily in the potash it contains. At present such substitutes as have been suggested are more expensive than *patimannu* and the Agricultural Department is endeavouring to find a cheaper substitute. The Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 1,000 per annum for the last two years on experiments with manurial substitutes for *patimannu*. Full information on the subject will be found in G.Os. No. 2518, dated 9th September 1908, and No. 1290, dated 11th May 1909, which have been placed on the Editors' table. Government cannot, however, undertake to become agents for the actual supply of artificial manure.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—

39 [XXXIX] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that statistics are collected by the Inspector-General of Registration in order to show the economical condition of the agricultural population and submitted to Government with his report?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table all such statistics and reports received from the Inspector-General of Registration together with the reviews of the Government thereon, regarding the condition of the agriculturists in the Conjeeveram taluk, and of other taluks in the district of Chingleput?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—Economic statistics are being collected by the Inspector-General of Registration, but systematic collection has only been in progress since 1905, and the Government have not yet received a report from the Inspector-General digesting them. Some statistics for Chingleput based on registration records will be found in Mr. Stuart's Settlement report printed in G.O. No. 2240, Revenue, dated 14th August 1909, which has been published.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—

40 [XL] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that a sub-registrar has to apply to the district registrar for direction to register or refuse to register documents when presented after due time under section 24, or under section 34 of Act XVI of 1908?

(b) Is it also a fact that when a sub-registrar refuses registration to a document in obedience to the direction so obtained from the registrar, an appeal lies only to the same registrar against the said order of refusal by the sub-registrar?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they would not take steps to remove this anomaly?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—Sections 25 and 34 of the Registration Act provide that the registrar's direction is necessary before a sub-registrar can accept or register a document presented out of time. The Act does not seem to contemplate that the registrar shall direct the sub-registrar to refuse registration. The case put by the Honourable Member should therefore not occur. The Government will, however, enquire further into the practice prevailing.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—

41 [XLI] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that divisional officers have to sanction prosecution of people for certain forest offences?

(b) Is it a fact that such forest cases are tried by sub-magistrates?

(c) Is it a fact that when people are convicted by sub-magistrates in such cases, the same divisional officers in their capacity of sub-divisional magistrates hear appeals preferred against such convictions?

(d) If so, will the Government be pleased to take steps to remove this anomaly?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew :—

Answer.—(a) & (b) Revenue divisional officers have been empowered to compound forest offences arising in connection with unreserved lands, and if they consider it undesirable to compound any such offence, they may direct that a prosecution be instituted in regard to it. Such a prosecution would in ordinary course come before the subordinate magistrate having jurisdiction.

(c) & (d) The attention of the Honourable Member is drawn to section 556 of the Criminal Procedure Code, under which a magistrate is disqualified from trying a case the prosecution of which he has sanctioned in his capacity as a revenue officer.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—

42 [XLII] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that sub-inspectors of police are appointed to be station-house officers?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether a sub-inspector is appointed to a station with due regard to his knowledge of the vernacular of the place?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) Care is always taken to post sub-inspectors to districts of which they know the vernacular.

The Hon'ble Mr. KAMESWARA RAO NAYUDU :—

43 [XLIII] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to furnish the reports originally submitted by the district and settlement officers of Ganjám recommending the re-classification of soils for the re-settlement of Berhampur and Goomsur taluks?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew :—

Answer.—The proposals of the Special Settlement Officer, Ganjám, for a re-classification of soils in the Berhampur taluk with the remarks of the Collector and the Board of Revenue thereon are printed in G.Os. No. 82, Revenue, dated 9th January 1909, and No. 2085, Revenue, dated 30th July 1909, of which the latter has already been placed on the Editors' table and the former will now be placed on the table.* The re-settlement of the Goomsur taluk is not yet due and no report regarding it has therefore been received by Government from the Special Settlement Officer.

* Vide appendix III *infra*, page 185.

The Hon'ble Mr. KAMESWARA RAO NAYUDU :—

44 [XLIV] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any of the Collectors in the past thirty years ever reported that the assessment on any particular lands was too high or too low?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew :—

Answer.—The reply is in the affirmative.

The Hon'ble Mr. KAMESWARA RAO NAYUDU :—

45 [XLV] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state the approximate total extents of rainfed paddy lands in Berhampur and Goomsur taluks and of irrigated paddy wet lands according to the settlement registers of the current settlement?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew :—

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 302, Revenue, dated 28th January 1910, which has been placed on the Editors' table. The total extent of land registered as wet in the Berhampur taluk, according to the revenue accounts of fasli 1317, was 116,912 acres, of which 16,912 acres were inam. The total extent of land registered as rainfed was 22,049 acres, of which 4,479 acres were inam. The figures for the Goomsur taluk are not available as proposals for the re-settlement of that taluk have not yet been submitted to Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—

46 [XLVI] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that for several years past the death-rate within the municipal limits of the city of Madras has been higher than the birth-rate?

(b) Is the death-rate excessive and, if so, what measure have been adopted to reduce the rate of mortality and with what result?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—(a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) The death-rate in the city of Madras must be considered excessive. The various measures taken by the Madras Corporation towards improving the drainage and the water-supply of the city, and towards opening out congested areas and building model paracherries will be found described in the various administration reports issued by the Corporation. These reports are published yearly. It is too early yet to make any pronouncement on the result of the above measures as most of the schemes are still in process of execution.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—

47 [XLVII] Question.—(a) What is the total amount of money spent up to the present time on underground drainage for the city of Madras?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the drainage works already constructed are in efficient working order?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—(a) The total amount spent on the new underground drainage works up to the end of December 1909 was Rs. 33,76,059.

(b) The drainage works, executed before the advent of the Special Engineer, have not proved satisfactory. The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to paragraph 8 of G.O. No. 2084 M., dated 20th December 1909, which has been placed on the Editors' table.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—

48 [XLVIII] Question.—What will be the approximate total outlay on the drainage and water works of the Madras Corporation when they are completed?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—The approximate total outlay on water works is estimated at Rs. 37,95,000, of which Rs. 23,60,000 represent the amount of the sanctioned estimate for improvements to the supply channel and head works.

The estimate for distributary works which covers the remainder is at present under revision.

As regards drainage works the original estimate of Rs. 32,31,000 is likely to be very largely exceeded, but detailed estimates for the improvements suggested by the Special Engineer have so far only been prepared for the Tondiarpet section. On these lines the ultimate expenditure including Rs. 20 lakhs for pipe drainage in Georgetown will approximately amount to Rs. 90 lakhs of which about 3½ lakhs have already been spent. It is probable however that the total cost of draining the city will be considerably more than this; it is however impossible at present to give any accurate forecast in the matter.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—

49 [XLIX] Question.—What is the maximum borrowing capacity of the Madras Corporation at the present time?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—Under section 102 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, the borrowing powers of the Corporation are limited, so that the total payments in discharge of loans raised shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the annual value of buildings and lands in the city. Ten per cent. of this value is Rs. 6,92,000 according to the budget estimate for the current year; but as the payments on account of loans sanctioned up to date amount to Rupees 1,63,360, a balance of Rs. 2,28,640 is left for further loans. This amount will be sufficient for the service of loans amounting to Rs. 39½ lakhs repayable in thirty years with interest at 4 per cent. *per annum*, if taken from Government, or Rs. 37½ lakhs, if raised in the open market.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—

50 [I] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Madras Corporation will be able to finance its water and drainage works on the present projected scale by loans which it is competent to raise?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—As stated in the answer to question No. XLIX * the Corporation is competent to raise further loans to the amount of 39½ lakhs on the basis of the present valuation of house and land property. By the year 1919 existing loans to the amount of 24½ lakhs will have been discharged, and the revenue thus set free, together with the normal increment of revenue from the house and land tax, may, it is hoped, be sufficient to serve for the further loans required to complete the projects for water-supply and drainage works.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—

51 [LI] Question.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to an article in the *Indian Patriot* under the heading "Kurnool District Munsif" in its issue of the 12th February 1910?

(b) Is it a fact that Mr. P. N. Satagopa Nayudu, district munsif of Kurnool, acquired a site in the district in which he is holding office from a private individual without paying any price therefor?

(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether the said district munsif obtained the sanction of Government required by public service rules for such an acquisition?

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—

52 [LII] Question.—Is it a fact that a third party is disputing in a suit that the site so acquired by the said district munsif belonged to Government, and in consequence the said munsif is a party to litigation in the district in which he holds office?

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—

53 [LIII] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to move in the matter?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer 51 to 53.—The Government have read the article mentioned. The matters referred to in these questions are now under inquiry by the High Court.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—

54 [LIV] Question.—(a) Have the Government received memorials from the ryots of Tallamāripuram and other villages, Proddattur taluk, Cuddapah district, from August 1908 praying for the construction of the proposed 6th distributary to the Chepad channel?

(b) Were the memorialists informed by the Government in G.O., No. 425 I., dated 16th November 1908, that the plans and estimates were under revision by the Superintending Engineer, III Circle?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the excavation of the 6th distributary of the Chepad channel will be undertaken in the near future; and if so when?

The Hon'ble Mr. Smith :—

Answer.—(a) & (b) The answers are in the affirmative.

(c) The irrigation under the Chepad project has developed to a greater extent than originally anticipated, and has already exceeded the area contemplated under the project. It has therefore been found impracticable to supply No. 6 distributary without a complete revision of the whole project.

This revision is being carried out by the Superintending Engineer and is believed to be nearly completed, but as the estimate after being approved by the Madras Government will require the sanction of the Government of India, it is not possible to say at present when the execution of the work will be undertaken.

The Hon'ble Mr. PERRAJU PANTULU :—

55 [LV] Question.—Will Government be pleased to throw open a proportion of the appointments to Provincial Civil Service to open competition and give the system a further trial?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew :—

Answer.—The Government do not consider that the public interests will be served by re-introducing the system of competitive examinations as a method of recruitment for the Provincial Civil Service.

The Hon'ble Mr. PERRAJU PANTULU :—

56 [LVI] Question.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the abnormal failure of about 89 per cent. of the candidates admitted for the recent Matriculation examination?

(b) Is it a fact that at Kumbakonam 368 appeared for the examination and 21 passed and at Madura about 350 appeared and 20 passed?

(c) Is it a fact that—

The Tanjore Kalyana Sundaram High school sent up 99 and 15 passed,
The Manglore St. Aloysius' College sent up 57 and 7 passed,
" Government High School sent up 18 and 5 passed,
" Mission High School sent up 18 and 2 passed,
The Trichinopoly S.P.G. High School sent up 44 and 8 passed,
The Ongole Mission College sent up 36 and 1 passed,
The Guntūr A.E.L.M. College sent up 31 and 2 passed?

(d) Is it a fact that the Ongole Mission College was closed for want of students for the intermediate class?

(e) Will Government be pleased to investigate the causes for the abnormal number of failures?

(f) Will Government be pleased to state whether they propose to take any action in the matter?

(g) Will Government be pleased to state the present number of students in the Collegiate departments of Government Colleges in this Presidency and how many students have been refused admission into these colleges during the last three years?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b), (c), (d) & (g) The Government have no information on these points.

(e) & (f) The matter is one for the University in the first place to deal with. It is understood that they have already taken action.

The Hon'ble Mr. PERRAJU PANTULU :—

57 [LVII] Question.—Will Government be pleased to impress upon the Court of Wards the desirability of making the wards under its control undergo the prescribed or a suitable course of training in the Coimbatore Agricultural College after the completion of their Newington training?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew :—

Answer.—The Government do not consider it desirable to make a rule that all the minor proprietors under the Court of Wards shall attend the Coimbatore Agricultural College after the completion of their training at Newington, but it will be open to the Court of Wards to arrange to send to the college any ward who may be expected to benefit by such a course.

The Hon'ble Mr. PERRAJU PANTULU :—

58 [LVIII] Question.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the want of intermediate class accommodation in several sections of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and will Government be pleased to take steps for remedying the defect?

(b) Will Government be pleased to take steps for the reduction of railway rates for the transport of cattle in this Presidency?

(c) Will Government be pleased to take steps for providing latrine accommodation in all the third-class carriages of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wilson :—

Answer.—(a) Government are aware that intermediate class accommodation is provided on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway on the trains running between Madras and Calcutta only. They are not convinced of the necessity for four classes of accommodation in trains, especially when separate carriages or compartments are provided for females, and they are not prepared to move in the matter.

(b) The rates at which cattle are carried on the railways in this presidency are the same as those on most of the other railways in India. Government are not aware that these rates are excessive, and do not propose to take steps for their reduction.

(c) The liability of the railway company under the Railway Act is limited to the provision of latrine accommodation to one compartment reserved for females when the train of which it is a part runs for a distance exceeding 50 miles.

At present about one-third of the third-class carriages run on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway are provided with latrines. Special attention is being given to this matter in the construction of new rolling stock and Government do not therefore consider it necessary to take further steps in the manner suggested by the Honourable Member.

The Hon'ble Mr. PERRAJU PANTULU :—

59 [LIX] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that the silk industry in this Presidency is dying out and that large quantities of silk cloth are imported?

(b) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the fact that the Ceylon Government since 1905 has been giving serious consideration to the establishment of a local silk industry and that an experimental silk farm was started at Paradenya by the Ceylon Agricultural Society in order to demonstrate proper methods of cultivation to the villagers and to train men to give the necessary instruction?

(c) Are Government aware of the attention which is at present being given to the development of the silk industry in several British Colonies and Dependencies such as Uganda and British East Africa?

(d) Are Government aware of the fact that the Bengal Government has been endeavouring to foster the rearing of the tasar silk worm in that province and the Bengal Department of Agriculture has decided to inaugurate the tasar worm rearing experiments on model farms?

(e) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the fact that the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam has taken over separate charge of the sericultural operations in that province and obtained the services of a sericultural expert for supervision of the nurseries in the districts and supply of healthy seed cocoons?

(f) Is it a fact that the silk industry of the Ganjām district is deteriorating?

(g) Is it a fact that the forests of the Ganjām district are well suited for silk-worm rearing operations?

(h) Will Government be pleased to open a sericultural school in Ganjām and afford sufficient aid for the development of silk industry in the northern districts of the Presidency?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew :—

Answer.—(a) The Government are not aware and do not believe that the silk industry in this Presidency is dying out, though it is not in a very progressive state. The annual imports of silk piece-goods have averaged about three-quarters of a lakh in value during the last ten years. They show no progressive increase.

(b) to (e) The answer is in the affirmative, though the Government have no special information as to action taken in other provinces, Ceylon, Uganda and British East Africa.

(f), (g) (h) The Honourable Member is referred to Mr. Thurston's Monograph on the Silk Fabric Industry of the Madras Presidency published in 1899. That shows that there is no regular silk producing industry in the Ganjām district, though the hill tribes collect from the jungles cocoons of the tasar silk moth. The silk-weaving industry in Berhampur is reported to be in a flourishing condition. The Government are not aware that the Ganjām forests are well suited for silk-worm rearing operations, and are not prepared, as at present advised, to establish such a school as is suggested in Ganjām. The improvement of the silk industry is a matter under the consideration of the Department of Industries, but in selecting a locality for any operations, preference would probably be given to a locality where the silk industry is already in existence. The Secretary of State has meantime been asked to give Mr. Chatterton facilities for the study of the

artificial silk industry, as the competition of artificial silk may have an important bearing on the possibility of developing the natural silk industry in this Presidency.

The Hon'ble Mr. PERRAJU PANTULU :—" May I ask the Government whether they will be pleased to enquire as to the possibility of the Ganjam forests for sericulture ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—" Yes, the Government will have no objection to make the enquiry, if the Honourable Member will state the exact terms of the enquiry that he wishes to have made."

The Hon'ble Mr. PERRAJU PANTULU :—" In view to what is being done in Eastern Bengal, I will submit further information as desired."

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—

60 [LX] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether a new system of granting gun licenses called " Pig licenses " has been introduced into the Malappuram division of the Malabar district ?

(b) If so, how many of such licenses are sanctioned for the taluks of Ernad and Walluvanad respectively comprising the said division ?

(c) Whether the total number of licenses sanctioned has been issued ?

(d) Whether a reward of Rs. 3 has been sanctioned by Government for each pig killed in the said division ?

(e) If so, what is the amount disbursed as such rewards up to this date in the said two taluks ?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—The Honourable Member's attention is invited to G.O. No. 377, Revenue, dated 11th February 1909, which will be placed on the table.*

The District Magistrate of Malabar proposed to issue some new gun licenses under rule 29 of the Arms Act rules to *bona fide* cultivators in the Malappuram division on condition that the guns were used for killing wild pigs. The Government approved of his proposal and sanctioned the grant of a reward not exceeding Rs. 3 for each wild pig killed. The issue of the licenses is a matter within the discretion of the District Magistrate and the Government did not prescribe any definite limit to the numbers. The statistics for which the Honourable Member asks are not available. The Board of Revenue was directed to submit a report after these proposals had been in force for six months, but the report has not yet been received. It will be placed on the table on receipt.

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—

61 [LXI] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to extend the system of issuing gun licenses for destruction of wild pigs to the South Canara district and the other taluks of the Malabar district, the crops of which are liable to ravages by wild pigs ?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—The Government will consult the District Magistrates of South Canara and Malabar as to the advisability of taking similar action in the South Canara district and in the other taluks of the Malabar district.

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—

62 [LXII] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to frame rules for the interpellation of the Presidents of local boards by the members thereof ?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—The matter will be considered.

* *Vide* appendix IV *infra*, page 188.

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—

63 [LXIII] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that tenders made by intending contractors to the district and taluk boards are not, according to the existing practice, opened at meetings of these boards ?

(b) According to the existing practice, who opens such tenders ?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to direct that in future such tenders should be opened at meetings of these boards or in the presence of select non-official members of such boards ?

(d) Is it a fact that at present the names of contractors under the local boards and the amounts of their tenders are treated as confidential ?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to direct that in future the names of such contractors and the amounts of their tenders should not be treated as confidential ?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—(a) So far as the Government are aware, the practice is as stated by the Honourable Member.

(b) Under rules 497 and 499 of the local fund rules, tenders for contracts must be submitted in sealed covers, and the contracts must be entered into either with the President of the local board concerned or in the case of smaller contracts with the engineer. In the case of contracts for large works, tenders are, it is believed, opened by Presidents of local boards, or by the district board engineers where they have been so empowered by the President of the district board concerned. In the case of petty works, the Government have no information as to the practice followed in the several districts.

(c) The Government are unwilling to make any strict rule on the subject as in some cases it would probably entail considerable delay in the commencement of works. It is of course open to Presidents of district boards to consult their boards or selected members thereof, and the Government have no reason to believe that Presidents do not do so when it is advisable.

(d) Tenders called for should always be submitted in sealed covers. It is not the usual practice to disclose the names or the amounts of the tenders of unsuccessful contractors. The contractors whose tenders are accepted have to execute agreements and these are not kept confidential so far as Government are aware.

(e) The Government are not aware of any necessity for altering the existing system.

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—

64 [LXIV] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to order that the postal charges of letters which are sent by members of local boards and which relate to the business of the boards should be borne by such boards ?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—The matter was considered by Government in October last and the following order was then issued :—

" Under G.O., No. 201 L., dated 24th January 1888, the Government directed that, when a local fund board member addressed the President of any local fund board service-bearing, the covers ought not to be refused. The matter is one of small importance as regards the amount of expenditure involved. It is probable, however, that in the past twenty-one years the growth of interest in local fund matters has increased to the extent as to render it unnecessary for such a direction to continue any longer in force, and His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes that in the case of most boards the practice of members addressing the President service-bearing has ceased. The Government

"Order referred to will now be cancelled and it will be left to each local board to act in this matter as it deems fit. Presidents are requested to bring the matter before their boards and obtain their views and in future to act in accordance with them."

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—

65 [LXV] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

- (a) How many abandoned roads are there in the Palghat and Walluvanad taluks, Malabar district?
- (b) What are their respective lengths in miles?
- (c) When was each of them constructed, and when abandoned?
- (d) Was any fund collected from the public for constructing any of these roads? If so, what was the amount so collected?
- (e) Were any lands obtained free of cost for such purposes?
- (f) Were these roads abandoned with the approval of the District Board of Malabar?
- (g) Were the lands covered by such abandoned roads restored after their abandonment to their original owners?
- (h) Are such lands assessed under the new settlement, and from whom is the assessment, if any, collected?
- (i) What rights have the local boards over the avenue trees standing on such roads?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—

Answer.—The Government have no information on the subject.

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to call for information in regard to this matter?"

The Hon'ble Mr. HAMMICK:—"I should like to know what the Honourable Member has in view? It is a troublesome return to prepare; and it is no use getting the return unless some use is going to be made of it."

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"My information is that when these roads were originally constructed the lands were acquired free of charge from land-owners. Now that these roads have been abandoned, it is necessary that the lands should be restored to the original owners from whom they were acquired."

The Hon'ble Mr. HAMMICK:—"The simplest way to do it is to get one case sent up and we can then send it to the President of the district board and ask him whether it is so."

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I shall send up more than one instance."

The Hon'ble Mr. HAMMICK:—"If you can give us a concrete instance in which the land has not been given back, I can ask the Collector to enquire as to the terms on which these lands were originally taken up for these roads."

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Yes, I will do so."

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—

66 [LXVI] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the amount levied in Malabar and South Canara for the "time and labour" of land record officers
 - (1) for the planting of new stones, and
 - (2) for the repair of existing stones?
- (b) What is the total amount that has been collected from the landholders in Malabar during the five years ending with 31st December 1909 for the planting and repair of stones?
- (c) Whether the land record establishment is paid out of such collection?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew:—

Answer.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information as to the total amount collected from landholders in Malabar for the planting and repair of stones during the five years ending 1909, but the Honourable Member will find the rates of charge in the rules framed under section 32 (a) of Madras Act IV of 1897 as amended by Act IV of 1900 and printed as appendix I to G.O. No. 468, Revenue, dated 23rd May 1906, which has been placed on the Editors' table.

(c) The land records staff is not paid out of these collections.

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—

67 [LXVII] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether there are contractors appointed by Government for the supply of stones to be planted by the Land Records Department?
- (b) What is the rate at which the contractors supply stones in the various taluks of the district of Malabar?
- (c) What is the total number of stones supplied by the contractors during the five years ending with 31st December 1909?
- (d) What is the value of such stones?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew:—

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) A statement * of the prices of the stones at the amsam depôts is laid on the table.

(c) & (d) The Government have no information.

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—

68 [LXVIII] Question.—(a) Are landholders in Malabar now allowed themselves to supply stones for marking the boundaries of their land.

(b) If not, will the Government be pleased to issue orders allowing them to do so in future?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew:—

Answer.—Landholders in Malabar are permitted to supply their own labour and their own stones even when, owing to previous default on their part, it becomes necessary for the land records inspector to carry out renewals himself.

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—

69 [LXIX] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

- (a) (1) whether orders have recently been issued by the Land Records Department in Malabar to plant new stones marked "S";
- (2) whether these "S" marked stones or sub-division stones are now being planted at the expense of landholders;
- (3) whether these stones are intended to distinguish one crop from two crop lands, occupied dry from unoccupied dry lands, and assessed from unassessed lands?
- (b) Will the Government be pleased to exempt the landholders from the payment of the value of these stones and the charges for planting them?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew:—

Answer.—(a) The Honourable Member is referred to the rules under section 32 (a) of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act IV of 1897, as amended by Act IV of 1900, printed as appendix I to G.O. No. 468, Revenue, dated 23rd May 1906, which has been placed on the Editors' table.

Under those rules sub-division stones are planted at the bends and trijunctions on the boundaries between sub-divisions which are registered in the village registers as of different description or as held on different tenure, and at such other points on sub-division boundaries as may be demarcated in accordance with the special orders of Government. No special orders have been issued in the case of the Malabar district. The cost of planting such stones is recovered from the landholders concerned.

(b) The Government see no reason to alter the existing rules on the subject.

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—

70 [LXX] Question.—(a) What is the total number of amsams in the Malabar district?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the land record work has been completed in any amsam or in any desam in the Malabar district?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew :—

Answer.—The total number of amsams in the Malabar district is 778. As the work of the Land Records staff involves the permanent maintenance of land records, including the replacement and repair of such survey stones as from time to time disappear or are damaged, its work must necessarily be continuous.

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—

71 [LXXI] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of stones marking the roads and *poramboke* lands in the Malabar district?

(b) Is it a fact that the neighbouring landholders are to bear the charges of maintaining these stones also?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew :—

Answer.—(a) The figures asked for by the Honourable Member are not available.

(b) Under the rules made under section 32 (a) of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act IV of 1897, as amended by Madras Act IV of 1900, every registered holder of Government land is bound to maintain in good repair and to renew, if missing, (i) all the theodolite stones and field stones which are shown in the village records as situated on or within the boundaries of his holding and (ii) all sub-division stones which are shown in the village records as situated on or within the boundaries of his holding and which separate sub-divisions registered in the village registers as of different description or as held on different tenure even when such stones mark the boundary between his holding and *poramboke* land.

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—

72 [LXXII] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to increase the pay of amins in the Judicial Department according to the recommendation of the High Court referred to in G.O. No. 1366, Judicial, dated 8th October 1909?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—The Government have carefully considered the matter and are not convinced of the necessity of any increase at present.

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—

73 [LXXIII] Question.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the statement contained in pages 24 to 26 of H. S. L. Polak's book entitled "The Indians of South Africa" regarding the number of suicides among indentured Indian coolies?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to say whether it is true that the number of suicides in a year among the Indian coolies in South Africa is on an average 500 per million, whereas it is only about 40 per million in India?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain whether this large proportion is due to the general ill-treatment of the coolies by the employers of labour in South Africa?

(d) Having regard to the fact that the largest number of indentured coolies emigrate from the Madras Presidency, will the Government be pleased to make an enquiry, in conjunction with or independently of the Protector of Indian Immigrants, into the cause or causes of the large number of suicides mentioned in Mr. Polak's book?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—The Government have only just come into possession of Mr. Polak's book referred to, and are not in a position to express any opinion as to the accuracy or otherwise of his figures. They will, however, draw the attention of the Government of India to the matter. As the Honourable Member is aware, the treatment of Indians in South Africa has already engaged the attention of the Imperial Legislative Council. It may, however, be observed that the reports of returned coolies furnished by the Madras Protector of Emigrants show that the men generally express themselves satisfied with the treatment they receive in the Colony and bring appreciable savings with them.

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—

74 [LXXIV] Question.—(a) With reference to the statement of the Government in paragraph 4 of their order No. 1231, dated the 14th September 1909, on the administration of civil justice, that "the burden of the work of the district munsifs continues to grow steadily," will the Government be pleased to obtain the sanction of the Government of India for the appointment of at least a dozen more district munsifs?

(b) Have the courts of the district munsifs and subordinate judges been ever able to dispose of in a year the entire number of cases filed before them in the previous year?

(c) If the answer is in the negative, will the Government be pleased to obtain the sanction of the Government of India for the establishment of at least three more sub-courts as well?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to consider favourably the request of the district munsifs that their summer vacation should extend to eight weeks, regard being had to the heavy work which these officers go through in a year?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—(a) & (c) The statement that the burden of the work of district munsifs continues to grow steadily would be equally true in the case of most other judicial and executive officers. The High Court are the most responsible advisers of Government in the matter of the necessity for providing additional courts, and their recommendations to this effect are usually accepted. During 1908, one temporary subordinate judge's court and three permanent and two temporary munsifs' courts were established. The temporary courts thus called into existence continued during 1909, in which year two more temporary subordinate judges' courts and three more temporary munsifs' courts were established. The Government are not prepared to make wholesale additions to the courts in the manner suggested by the Honourable Member.

(b) The statistics that are compiled (statement B-3 in the report on the administration of civil justice) show only the total number of cases that are more than a year old in each court; it is therefore not possible to answer this question categorically. The Honourable Member is of course aware that the disposal of a case is frequently delayed by adjournments granted at the request of the parties.

(d) The Government consider that the present vacation of district munsifs is sufficient.

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—

75 [LXXV] Question.—(a) How many new appointments as inspectors of schools were made in the Madras Presidency during the last three years?

(b) Is it a fact that until three years ago the proportion of appointments to the grade of inspectors was in the ratio of two to one between the Imperial and the Provincial Educational Services?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any new appointments were made from the Provincial Service during the last three years to the office of inspectors, and if none were made, what was the reason?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to make future appointments to the office in equal proportions from the two branches of the Educational Service?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—(a) Two.

(b) to (d) Since 1897 the proportion has been successively—

Indian Educational Service.	Provincial Educational Service.
2	2
4	2
5	2
and is now—	
7	2

It has been found desirable that a large proportion of the inspectors should be of the Imperial Service.

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—

76 [LXXVI] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for raising the school fees in high schools?

(b) In how many municipalities and local boards, is free primary education imparted at present?

(c) In making grants to municipalities and local boards, will the Government be pleased to make it a condition precedent that a definite portion of the grant should be utilized for free primary education?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—(a) The existing standard rates of school fees, which are not binding on any private manager, were fixed as long ago as 1891. Since then the cost of maintaining high schools has been increased owing to improvements in staff and equipment in respect of which higher standards are now required by the University regulations.

In pursuance of the policy of making secondary education as far as possible self-supporting, the Government considered that the time had come for formulating definite proposals for increasing the standard fees for secondary education and accordingly directed the Director of Public Instruction to obtain the views of representative educationists in the matter and submit proposals to Government.

This he has now done and his proposals are under the consideration of Government.

(b) The Government have no detailed information as to the fees levied in elementary schools in municipal and local board areas. The matter is governed by Educational Rule 84, but as regards Local and Municipal schools under public management information will be called for and laid upon the table.*

* Vide appendix VI *infra*, page 190.

(c) The course suggested in the Honourable Member's question would involve an increase of an indefinite amount in the grants made from Provincial funds so as to replace the fee income which the schoolmaster or managing bodies are unable to forego at present. In the opinion of Government such increase as it may be possible to make in the Provincial grants should be expended in extending primary education rather than in relieving those who at present pay school fees from the burden of doing so.

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—

77 [LXXVII] Question.—(a) Have the Government in contemplation the construction of any line of railway by the district board in the Trichinopoly district?

(b) If the answer is in the negative, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of utilizing the railway cess already collected in Trichinopoly for opening one or two agricultural and industrial schools in selected localities in the district?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to direct that further collection of the railway cess be stopped and, if my suggestion in paragraph (b) above be found impracticable, to refund the amount already collected?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—(a) The district board had in view several lines of railway within the district, but pending a final decision on the proposal of the South Indian Railway Company to construct a line from Trichinopoly to Tirukkóyilúr (since designed so as to run to Panruti instead of to Tirukkóyilúr) the board has been unable to decide upon any one of them.

(b) The suggestion to utilize the cess in the way proposed is inadmissible under section 57 (ii) of the Local Boards Act.

(c) The cess which was collected from 1st July 1903 has been suspended since 1st July 1906. The amount already collected will be required when the railway line to be undertaken by the district board is settled. The Government are not therefore prepared to direct that it should be refunded.

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—

78 [LXXVIII] Question.—With reference to the answers of the Government to the questions of the Hon'ble Mr. G. Srinivasa Rao in 1905 and of the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. Guruswami Aiyar in 1906 (questions VIII* and IX† in 1905 and question XVII‡ in 1906), will the Government be pleased to state whether any steps are being taken to meet the complaints of the mirasidars of Kulittalai taluk that the water-supply is insufficient and inadequate for purposes of cultivation?

The Hon'ble Mr. Smith :—

Answer.—Questions VIII of 1905* and XVII of 1906‡ relate to the Kulittalai Kattuvári

The necessary investigations have been made, and an estimate is understood to have been prepared for a flood moderating reservoir at Panjampatty.

This estimate and a complete report on the results of the investigation are still awaited from the Superintending Engineer, who has been asked to expedite them.

Question IX of 1905† relates to the Marudur Nattu Vaikkal for the improvement of which an estimate is under preparation.

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—

79 [LXXIX] Question.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the articles entitled "Blowing hot and cold," "Two Farewells," "Lord Minto and his advisers" and "Race-feeling" which appeared in the issues of the *Madras Times*, dated the 10th, 11th, 12th and 17th February 1910, respectively?

(b) Do the Government intend taking any action against the newspaper under the general law or under the Press Act?

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Government have conveyed to the editor of the paper an expression of their disapproval of the articles and do not intend to take further action in regard thereto.

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—

80 [LXXX] Question.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the series of articles on "Single planting of paddy," which appeared in the issues of *Practical Life* commencing from March 1909?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the area under single planting cultivation in each district of the Presidency?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew :—

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) The Government have no information on the subject and are not aware that any is available.

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—

81 [LXXXI] Question.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the address of Mr. J. R. Campbell before the British Association in Dublin in September 1908 and printed in the journal of the Department of Agriculture for Ireland in its issue of October 1908?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to appoint itinerant lecturers on single planting for instructing the ryots in this Presidency?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to instruct tahsildars and revenue inspectors to encourage ryots to try single planting of paddy wherever it is not now the practice?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew :—

Answer.—The Government have perused the article referred to.

The Honourable Member is referred to the report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture in this Presidency for 1908-1909 printed as an appendix to G.O. No. 2709, Revenue, dated 2nd October 1909, from which it will be seen that the Agricultural Department is fully alive to the advantages of the single planting system and has taken steps to extend a knowledge of it amongst the ryots. A lecturing tour in the Tinnevely district has already been carried out during 1908-1909 by the Superintendent of the Sivagiri Farm and the question of what further measures can be taken to extend the knowledge of the improved method of planting will be carefully considered in the Agricultural Department.

2. MEETING OF THE 5TH APRIL 1910.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu.

82 [1] Question.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that the names of Mr. R. Sadagopachariyar of Madras, Mittadar of Singalanda-puram, and Mr. Saptharishi Reddiyar, Mittadar of Kattuputtur, are wrongly grouped in the electoral roll of landholders other than *zamindars*?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to see that such and similar discrepancies are set right in the next list?

(c) Are the Government aware that the electoral roll of *zamindars*, group 2, omits the names of some who are eligible to vote while it contains the names of others ineligible for the same?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to order that a correct list be prepared at an early date?

Answer.—(a) & (c) The Government have received representations from various sources, official and unofficial, regarding mistakes, or alleged mistakes, in the electoral rolls drawn up for the last Legislative Council elections.

(b) & (d) A notification directing the revision of the electoral rolls will be published in due course by this Government and it will be open to any person who claims to have his name inserted to apply to the Collector of the district. The rules provide that the Collector's decision shall be final.

83 [2] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that the publication entitled "The names of *Zamindars*, *Palaigars* and other holders of permanently or temporarily settled estates in the Madras Presidency," as revised up to 1st October 1909, contains slips and other irregularities in the form of address, etc.?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to order an early revision of the same consistent with the electoral roll published on 16th November 1909?

Answer.—The publication in question is issued by the Board of Revenue and it will be pointed out to the Board that it is incorrect to describe the Honourable Member as a minor. Any other errors or omissions in it may be brought to the notice of the Board for rectification.

84 [3] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to include the annual administration report of the Court of Wards in the list of printed papers now supplied to the members of the Legislative Council?

Answer.—The annual administration report of the Court of Wards is usually placed on the Editors' table and it will therefore, under the operation of G.O. No. 11, Legislative, dated 5th January 1910, be supplied to non-official additional members of the Madras Legislative Council.

85 [4] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to sympathise with and render financial aid to the Rajkumar College proposed to be started by the Madras Landholders' Association?

Answer.—The matter is under consideration.

86 [5] Question.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the reports of "Brutal crimes in the Ceded Districts" regarding the Kothapeta murder case that appeared in the *Indian Patriot* of the 18th January 1910 and of the 15th February 1910?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to take early action against the sub-magistrate whose conduct has been severely criticised by the District and Sessions Judge?

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Romabhadra Nayudu Garu.)

(c) Are the Government further aware of the murders that have taken place in Kamanur, Pulathur and Vadakavinjee villages in the Lower Pulneys, Madura district?

(d) What measures do Government intend to adopt to prevent the recurrence of such crimes in the future?

Answer.—(a) The Government have read the articles in question.

(b) They have called on the District Magistrate to report on the conduct of the sub-magistrate.

(c) & (d) The Government are not aware of the occurrence in the Lower Pulneys of crimes necessitating the adoption of special measures.

87 [6] Question.—Will the raising of the minimum pay of clerks in the district munsifs' courts to Rs. 20 *per mensem*, as provided for by the Government, be given effect to from April 1910?

Answer.—The proposal to raise the pay of clerks in district munsifs' courts to Rs. 20 *per mensem*, for which provision is made in the budget, requires the sanction of the Government of India and it is as yet impossible to say whether, or when, their sanction will be accorded.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"With your Excellency's permission, I should like to add a few words to this answer. We have just received the sanction of the Government of India for raising the pay of clerks in district munsifs' courts up to a minimum of Rs. 20 at a cost of Rs. 27,000 a year. The matter will now be put in hand as soon as possible."

88 [7] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the pay of the sub-magistrates is to be increased and, if so, when?

(b) If the pay is to be increased, will the Government consider the desirability of at least equalizing the pay of the sub-magistrates with that of police inspectors?

Answer.—A scheme for the improvement of the pay of deputy tahsildars and stationary sub-magistrates is under consideration and has been referred to the Board of Revenue for remarks. As it will require the sanction of the Secretary of State, it is not possible to state when it will be brought into operation.

89 [8] Question.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the article in the *Indian Patriot* of the 16th February 1910, in which there is a reference to the provision made by the Government of the United Provinces for the payment of travelling allowances and diet charges to jurors and assessors?

(b) Will the Government also be pleased to make a similar provision in this Presidency from the next financial year?

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The question of granting travelling allowance to jurors and assessors has been under consideration on several occasions. In 1904, the Government negatived a suggestion of this sort on the recommendation of the Honourable the Judges of the High Court. The matter was again considered in 1908 and again dropped on the recommendation of the majority of the Honourable Judges. On the 10th February last, however, the Government authorized the payment, on the certificate of the judge, of actual out-of-pocket expenses of jurors and assessors who at the requirement of the judge had to travel more than five miles to view the scene of an alleged offence. The Government are now considering whether this concession might not be further developed.

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu.)

90 [9] Question.—In pursuance of the remarks in G.O. No. 162, Revenue, dated 17th January 1910, will the Government be pleased to require the Collectors of Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary and Salem to make a further and more thorough investigation into the causes of the proportionately large extent of land both dry and wet bought in by the Government for arrears of revenue?

Answer.—In paragraph 2 of the Government Order to which the Honourable Member refers, the Government have directed that a further investigation should be made into the causes of the extensive buying in by Government of wet land for arrears of revenue in the Nellore district in faslis 1315 and 1316. For the reasons given in paragraph 1 of that Government Order, the Government do not consider that any investigation other than this is called for.

91 [10] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the question of helping the revival of the industry of lace-making in which the Muhammadaus in the town of Madura have been engaged for generations past?

Answer.—The possibility of re-establishing the manufacture of gold thread in this Presidency will be examined by the Department of Industries.

92 [11] Question.—Is it a fact that many confectionery-stalls in the city of Madras are located in insanitary places and some of them directly over drains infested with flies and mosquitoes; will the Government be pleased to move the Corporation of Madras to enforce more strictly the observance of health conditions in the issue of licenses to traders and make it binding on the licensees to keep the confectioneries within glass covers?

Answer.—The Honourable Member will be referred to paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 2084 M., dated 20th December 1909, in which Government dealt with the matter referred to in the Honourable Member's question. The order has been laid on the Editors' table.

93 [12] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the records connected with the commission of enquiry into certain complaints brought against Major R. H. Elliot of the Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras?

Answer.—The Government do not consider that any useful purpose will be served by publishing the full record connected with the enquiry into the complaints made against Major Elliot. The Government order on the subject, G.O. No. 245, Public, dated 21st March 1908, which was placed on the Editors' table, contains a summary of the charges brought against Major Elliot and the findings thereon.

94 [13] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of holding the school-final test on dates different from those on which the University conducts its Matriculation examination?

Answer.—The arrangements for a public examination at the end of the school course will be made not by Government, but by a board consisting partly of non-officials. The date will be fixed by the board. The Government do not propose to interfere in the matter.

95 [14] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that they have sanctioned the construction of a railway line from Kilakarai, south of the Gundar river, to Virudupatti *via* Mudukulattur and Kamudi?

(b) If the answer to question (a) is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state if they have considered the alternative proposal of a railway from Virudupatti to Paramagudi *via* Abiramam?

(c) If it is not too late, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability there is for extending the sanctioned line from Kilakarai to Kamudi and Paramagudi *via* Abiramam?

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu.)

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the negative. The Government of India have only sanctioned the survey by the South Indian Railway Company for a line of railway from Virudupatti to Rámnád *via* Palaivanam, Aruppukkóttai, Kallurini, Mandapasalai, Ayuttipatti, Kamudi, Peraiyur, Mudukulattúr, Taruvali and Utharakosamangai. The survey is now in progress.

The line from Rámnád to Kilakarai has been surveyed by the South Indian Railway on behalf of the Madura District Board.

(b) The alternative proposal referred to by the Honourable Member was considered, but was rejected, as it appeared that Rámnád was a better point of junction between the Trichinopoly-Rámnád and Virudupatti-Rámnád lines than Paramagudi.

(c) The Government consider that the alignment already approved of is the best possible.

96 [15] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that clerks in taluk offices are made to work till late in the night right through the year?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to issue orders that the usual office hours should be strictly observed, due provision being made for the despatch of urgent public business by the introduction of the “turn clerk” system?

Answer.—(a) The Government have no special information as to the number of hours the clerks in taluk offices work, but it is no doubt true that they, in common with many other Government servants, have at times to work beyond the usual office hours when the exigencies of the service require it.

(b) The Government cannot undertake to issue orders of the kind contemplated by the Honourable Member.

97 [16] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred in the construction and furnishing of the Madras Central Record office on the Male Asylum Road, Madras, and what staff has been appointed to it?

(b) Considering that ancient records of a highly interesting and historical character are among its valuable treasures, will the Government be pleased to appoint a full-timed officer with experience of research work as its head with a view to the publication from time to time of the older records lodged in it and for training suitable Indians in such work?

Answer.—(a) The total expenditure incurred up to 24th March inclusive on account of the Madras Central Record office is Rs. 2,20,323 for buildings and Rs. 1,16,981 for record-racks. The following staff has been appointed:—

Permanent.		Per mensem.
One Superintendent	Rs. 250.	
Two Assistants	„ 120—5—150 each.	
Five Referencers	3 on Rs. 80—5—100 each and 2 on Rs. 50—5—80 each.	
Three clerks	1 on Rs. 30—3—60 and 2 on Rs. 30—4—50 each.	
Two typewriting clerks	Rs. 20—1—50 each.	
Nine attenders	Pay ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15.	
Five menials including	1 durwan on Rs. 15 and 2 peons on Rs. 10 and Rs. 8.	
Temporary.		
Three clerks	1 on Rs. 60 and 2 on Rs. 30 each.	
Two typewriting clerks	Rs. 20—1—50 each.	
One attender	„ 10.	

(f) The matter will receive the consideration of the Government.

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu.)

98 [17] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether rule XIII (12) of the rules for the submission of petitions to Government is working hardship on subordinate public servants?

(b) Considering that the rule in question affects primarily inferior subordinates of Government, who may have grievances against their superior officers, will the Government be pleased to restore the old right of appeal to Government enjoyed by them?

Answer.—The Government do not consider that the rule referred to works hardship. Under the rule every servant of Government drawing a salary not exceeding Rs. 50 has the right of at least one appeal against any punishment inflicted upon him. In the opinion of Government, this is sufficient and they are not prepared to amend the rule.

99 [18] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if they received in 1908 any petitions from the clerks of the Chief Secretariat, Madras, praying for a revision of the establishment of that office and for granting them an adequate house-rent allowance?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what action, if any, they have taken in regard to them?

(c) If no action has yet been taken, will the Government, considering the prices and the house-rents obtaining in Madras city, be pleased to appoint a departmental committee to thrash out the questions raised by the clerks in their memorials?

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) & (c) The matter has been examined very carefully, and the Government have decided that the circumstances obtaining in the city of Madras do not warrant the grant of house-rent allowance to the clerks and that there is no need to appoint a committee to deal with the points raised by the memorialists. The question of a revision of the establishment of the Secretariat is however engaging the attention of Government.

100 [19] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of *puttahdars* south of Madras that have taken advantage of the concessions granted by the Government in G.O. No. 1157, Revenue, dated 14th October 1904, to grow crops such as sunn-hemp, indigo, greengram, for purposes of green manure?

(b) What is the amount of remission granted as per Government Order to the *puttahdars* from 1905—1909?

(c) Is the area of cultivation for manuring purposes under the method of the Government Order stated above increasing or decreasing?

(d) If it is decreasing, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons therefor and remove the impediments that stand in the way?

Answer.—The Government do not possess the information asked for.

101 [20] *Question.*—Is it a fact that the ancient *zamindars* and *palaigars* of the Madras Presidency and their retainers who are already exempted from the operation of the Arms Act are now called upon by the magistrates to furnish every month a list of their guns, the names of their retainers and the amount of ammunition they possess; if so, will the Government be pleased to see that such statements are not enforced in the future?

Answer.—The Government are not aware that it is the practice of District Magistrates generally to require such monthly returns. If the Honourable Member will state a specific instance, they will enquire into the necessity for the return.

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu.)

102 [21] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to issue instructions that divisional and deputy magistrates should camp within easy reach of villages where provisions can be got without difficulty?

Answer.—The question raised by the Honourable Member is now under consideration in connection with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization.

103 [22] Question.—(a) Are the Government aware of a recent case of death from snake-bite in a railway carriage at Mantapam caused by the South Indian Railway Company's usually leaving the carriages at nights, in the midst of a jungle by the beach, infested with reptiles?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to instruct the Company to lodge the carriages at nights in some more secure place, so as to prevent similar accidents in the future?

Answer.—(a) The Government have no information as to the case referred to.

(b) The matter will be brought to the notice of the Agent, South Indian Railway.

104 [23] Question.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the article on "Rinderpest in Egmore" published in the *Madras Mail* of the 17th January 1910?

(b) Is it a fact that preventive inoculation against rinderpest was practically rendered impossible by the actual want of the serum in the city?

(c) If the answer to question (b) is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to take the steps necessary for always keeping ready an adequate supply of the serum in Madras city?

Answer.—(a) The Government have perused the article referred to.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative. The want of serum was due to the inability of the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory to meet the demands upon it. A supply of serum was however received on the 2nd February and a further supply has been indented for.

(c) A large stock of the serum cannot be kept in Madras city as it rapidly deteriorates in this climate. The question of maintaining a reserve store elsewhere will be considered.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.

105 [24] Question.—(a) With regard to the settlement of land revenue which is now going on in Coimbatore district, will Government be pleased to state whether there are any special reasons for fixing the proposed increased rate of assessment at 15 per cent. for wet lands and 12½ per cent. for dry lands; and whether a uniform rate may not be fixed for both classes of lands?

(b) Having regard to the temporary nature of high prices of agricultural products, will Government be pleased to fix the above rate lower than 12½ per cent.?

(c) Will Government be pleased to give discretion to settlement officers to fix reasonable rates of assessment in particular cases where lands have considerably deteriorated in quality and where the supply of water for irrigation has become materially diminished since last settlement?

Answer.—(a) & (b) In the Coimbatore district the commutation rate, which is based on the average prices of the twenty last non-famine years, shows that there has been an increase in prices over those on which the commutation rate of the last settlement was based, of 33 per cent. in the case of paddy and 65 per cent. in that of dry grains. The enhancement of the assessment has however been limited to 15 per cent. in the case of wet lands and 12½

(The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.)

per cent. in the case of dry. No doubt, as the Honourable Member's question suggests, a uniform rate might have been fixed for both classes, and in view of the heavy increase in the average sale price of grain this rate might have been 15 per cent or more, but the Government considered it sufficient to enhance the rate on dry lands by 12½ per cent. Had the commutation rate been based on the average prices for the last four years, the increase over the corresponding rate at the last settlement would have been 71 per cent. in the case of paddy and 138 per cent. in the case of dry grains. But as the recent rise of prices may prove to have been temporary, the enhancement of the assessment has been based upon the average of twenty non-famine years. The rise of prices shown by that average cannot be regarded as temporary and no reduction in the rate of enhancement of assessment can be considered.

(c) The settlement officers have full discretion in the matter.

106 [25] Question.—(a) Has the passport system been abolished throughout the Coimbatore district except at railway stations?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to abolish it for railway stations also?

Answer.—The plague passport rules continue to be enforced in the Coimbatore district both at railway stations and elsewhere. Passport clerks are employed at Kollegal, Mudigundam, Mullur, Sivasamudram, Siragoundenahalli and at Dhimbam, which are not railway stations. In regard to the general policy of Government in the matter, the Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 583 P., dated 4th September 1909, which was laid on the Editors' table. It was observed in that order that the Plague Research Commission was undertaking enquiries in this Presidency and that Government proposed to await the result before relaxing the rules. The Commission's enquiries have not yet been concluded.

107 [26] Question.—Will Government be pleased to establish a new munsif's court either at Dhárápúram or Gopichettipalaiyam in Coimbatore district to relieve the District Munsif of Tiruppúr and to provide for the prompt despatch of extra civil work which has now devolved upon the munsif's court of Erode by the addition of a major portion of Dhárápúram taluk under its jurisdiction consequent on the transfer of Karúr munsif's court to Trichinopoly?

Answer.—The Government have no evidence to prove that the Tiruppúr District Munsif is overworked, or that the Erode court will be unable to deal with the additional work that will be thrown on it by the addition of part of Dhárápúram taluk to its jurisdiction. If the High Court recommends relief to either of them, the matter will be considered.

108 [27] Question.—Having regard to the frequent necessity of appointing temporary sub-courts and additional or assistant sessions courts to clear off heavy arrears of civil and criminal work, will Government be pleased to appoint a permanent sub-court at Coimbatore with powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge?

Answer.—The question as to what superior courts should be maintained in Coimbatore in future is being considered by Government in consultation with the High Court.

109 [28] Question.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state the reason for the delay in the opening of railway communication between Coimbatore and Pollachi which was resolved upon by the District Board of Coimbatore?

(b) Will Government be pleased to order the opening of the said railway without any further delay?

(The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.)

Answer.—The survey of a railway from Podanur (not Coimbatore) to Pollachi has been completed. The work of construction cannot be commenced pending the conclusion of negotiations between the Secretary of State and the Railway Company as to the terms upon which District Board Railways should be constructed and worked by the South Indian Railway Company.

110 [29] Question.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the leader (Treasury balances) that appeared in the *Madras Mail*, dated 24th February 1910?

(b) Will Government be pleased to carry out the suggestions contained therein?

Answer.—The Government have read the article in question. As the figures there quoted show, it relates to the collective cash balances of India, the maintenance and disposal of which is a ways and means question for the Imperial Finance Department.

It may be observed in this connexion that the opening and closing balances of Provincial Governments as exhibited in their budgets and financial statements do not indicate separate cash balances kept under their separate charge, but are book credits against the general balances of India.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.

111 [30] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether dry paddy is sown on wet lands under the Tenneri tank when the first rains set in, and the ryots irrigate the fields, only after one month, with the tank water?

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to paragraph 8 of the Special Settlement Officer's report in G.O. No. 174, Revenue, dated 18th January 1910, which has been placed on the Editors' table. The greater part of the *ayakat* in the villages commanded by the Tenneri tank consists of low-lying clay soil which retains enough water after heavy rain to enable tank irrigation to be dispensed with for a period of about a month. Paddy is accordingly sown broadcast at the beginning of the north-east monsoon when the ground is thoroughly moistened by rain. Irrigation at this period is superfluous.

112 [31] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Tenneri tank has ever been improved since the last settlement; if so, when and at what cost?

Answer.—The answer is in the negative.

113 [32] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether this tank irrigation is not regulated by the plank removal system, instead of the vent system, entailing on the ryots much labour and risk?

Answer.—The means of regulation for the tank sluices are understood to be not altogether satisfactory; but as the tank is now under investigation by the Tank Restoration Scheme division, instructions will be given to provide in the estimate for remedying the defects, if any.

114 [33] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the village account No. 5-A shows that the average supply of the Tenneri tank is for nine months?

Answer.—The information as to the water-supply of the tank in village account No. 5-A is derived from section 2 of village account No. 20 regarding which the Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question 36*.

* 117 *infra*, page 39.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

115 [34] Question.—With reference to the answer to interpellation No. XI * (a) on the 12th March, whether the Tenneri tank is not a purely rainfed one, that the tank is not purely rainfed as it receives the surplus water of many other tanks which are fed by the Palar river, will the Government be pleased to specify the names of the tanks fed by the Palar river whose surplus water is received by the Tenneri tank?

Answer.—There are 55 tanks fed by the Palar system, of which the surplus water eventually reaches the Tenneri tank. A list † of these tanks is placed upon the table.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—“I understand that these tanks receive their supply from the Pambakal channel. A list of tanks has been given us as being fed by the Palar river. Is it not a fact that these tanks are fed by the Pambakal channel, and if so did the Pambakal receive a supply of water during the last year and the three previous years?”

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—“I must ask for notice of that question.”

116 [35] Question.—If there are no such tanks, which are fed by the Palar river, whose surplus water is received by the Tenneri tank, will the Government be pleased to state whether they would not reconsider the prayer of the ryots?

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to the reply to question 34. ‡

117 [36] Question.—(a) With reference to the answer to interpellation No. XI * (b) and (c) at the meeting of this Council on the 12th March 1910, whether the supply of the tank within the last five years was not from five to eleven months, and whether the tank should not be placed under the second class according to the notification of the settlement officer, will the Government be pleased to state whether the village account No. 20-2 does not show that the tank was dry in fasli 1313 for the village account No. 20-2 does not show that the tank was dry in fasli 1313 for two months; in 1314 for four months; in 1315 for seven months; in 1316 for one month; in 1317 for two months?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to treat the one sluice also mentioned in the answer as a second-class source, as the supply in ordinary years cannot be held as unfailing or perennial according to the notification of the settlement officer published in the district gazette?

Answer.—(a) It has not been possible to refer to the village account No. 20-2 for all the villages under the tank and an examination of those which have been produced shows that no reliance can be placed upon them, and that different figures have been entered for different villages for the same fasli. The matter is under enquiry. The accounts produced do not however bear out the statement in the Honourable Member's question. The accounts of villages Nos. 386, 387 and 389 for fasli 1316 show that the tank had more than twelve months' supply in December of that year whilst those of villages Nos. 372 and 373 show that there was from ten to eleven months' supply in the tank at that time. The accounts of villages Nos. 372 and 373 for fasli 1317 show that the tank was dry in April whilst the accounts of other villages under it show that it was more than half full.

(b) The orders of Government were passed after the most careful consideration, and the Government see no reason to re-consider them.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—“Are not these 20-2 accounts relating to irrigation supply and rainfall checked by the *jamabandi* officer?”

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—“Again I regret I must ask for notice of that question.”

118 [37] Question.—With reference to the answer to interpellation No. X § (a) at the Council meeting of the 12th March, will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the length of the channel irrigating the nearest lands of the Agaram village is 2,392 yards to the fourth sluice, and the length of the channel to the fifth sluice is about 2,000 yards?

* 11 *supra*, page 5.

† *vide* appendix VII *infra*, page 192.

‡ 115 *supra*.

§ 10 *supra*, page 4.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

(b) whether the fifth sluice, which is the lowest in the tank, is only opened when the water-level sinks below the fourth, as stated by the settlement officer in G.O. No 174, dated 18th January 1910?

Answer.—(a) The Government have no information as to the exact length of the channel.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative. It is unnecessary to open the fifth sluice as long as water can flow from the fourth sluice as there is a channel from the fourth sluice which supplies water to the whole of the fifth sluice *ayakat*.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"With regard to (b), will the Government be pleased to investigate whether that is correct?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"Yes, we will make enquiries."

119 [38] Question.—With reference to the answer to the same interpellation,* that irrigation is given by turns, and on the days on which water is supplied to Agaram village no other lands receive a prior supply, will the Government be pleased to investigate and state whether there are not less than seven branch channels from the main channel before reaching the branch channel which irrigates Agaram village, simultaneously irrigating fields in villages Nos. 131, 132, 371, 372, 130 and 374 to the extent of 1,165 acres?

Answer.—The Government will call for a report.

120 [39] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the famine analysis register shows the remarks of the revenue officers on the economic condition of Agaram village?

(b) If so, whether such remarks were taken into consideration before raising the assessment from Rs. 2,083-8-0 to Rs. 2,501-11-0?

Answer.—The answer is in the affirmative.

121 [40] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the ryots of Agaram village or any other village under the Tenneri tank supplied information to the tahsildar as regards their indebtedness?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to give the information so obtained as to the indebtedness of the village or villages under the tank?

Answer.—Out of 68 *puttahdars*, 26 appear to have informed the tahsildar that they owed money, but to whom or to what extent does not appear, and it is evident that no conclusion can be based on such information.

122 [41] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state the assessments of the villages under the Tenneri tank in fasli 1318, and the re-settlement assessments of the villages, respectively, and also the percentage of increase under the re-settlement?

Answer.—A statement† containing the information asked for is placed upon the table.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Will the Government be pleased to state why assessment has been increased by more than 15 per cent. whereas it was notified in paragraphs 3 and 6 in the supplement Part I to the Madras and Chingleput district gazettes that 'the soil classification of lands would be restored and considerable changes in assessment other than 15 per cent. of general enhancement prevented'?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"I should thank the Honourable Member for having given notice of this supplementary question which enables me to answer it to the best of my ability. I do not know if I understand the Honourable Member's question correctly; but according to my understanding of it, the answer is as follows:—

'The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to the sentence which immediately follows that which he has quoted from the re-settlement notification, namely, that "in certain particular cases in which the old *taram* does not properly represent

* 10 *supra*, page 4.

† *Vide* appendix VIII *infra*, page 193.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

"the productive capacity of the land, the soils will be reclassified." Where land is, in the course of such re-classification, raised from one *taram* to another, the increased assessment consequent upon such raising of the classification of the soil is in addition to the general enhancement of assessment which the Government has ordered for the whole district. Re-classification is based upon the fact that at the last settlement soils were, in some instances, through mistake or fraud, placed in a lower class than their quality demands and the re-classification is merely a rectification of the mistakes made by the classifiers thirty years ago, through whose mistakes the landholders have in some cases for thirty years benefited unduly. It is mainly owing to corrections of such errors by re-classification that in certain small areas the higher percentage of increase in assessment arises."

123 [42] Question.—Are the *ayakats* of tanks fixed sluicewar according to the level and capacity of each sluice; if so, will the Government be pleased to state if this principle has been followed in the case of lands under the Nemam tank, Saidapet taluk, Kunnavakkam and Isa Singavadiyakkam tanks in the Conjeeveram taluk?

Answer.—The meaning of the question is not very clear, but if its purport is to ascertain whether in the case of tanks with more than one sluice each sluice has a definitely defined *ayakat* so that separate sluices may be placed in a different class of source, the answer is in the affirmative as far as the larger tanks are concerned. The principle referred to has been followed in the case of the Nemam tank in the Saidapet taluk, but not in the case of the two small tanks in the Conjeeveram taluk referred to in the question. In the case of these smaller tanks, differences in irrigational facilities owing to lands being under high or low level sluices are allowed for in the classification of the land.

124 [43] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that dry lands are registered as "*manavari*" and "*achukattu*" at the re-settlement because of the bunds raised to prevent the surface drainage water from running off the lands?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state if there is any rule laid down as to what should be the height of the bunds, and what should be the distance of the field from a recognized source, to justify the conversion of a dry land into *manavari* or *achukattu*?

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) No hard-and-fast rule has been laid down regarding the height of the bund or the distance of the land from the irrigation source whose supply is interfered with.

125 [44] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether dry lands within the waterspread of tanks, whether cultivated or not, have been treated as *manavari* and, if so, the reasons for such a treatment?

(b) Whether dry lands, which are generally banded to store up rain water and which do not intercept the surface drainage feeding a Government work but intercept the supply to a river, backwater or sea, have been treated as *manavari* and, if so, for what reason?

Answer.—(a) Of the 11,448 acres of occupied tank-bed land in the Chingleput district, 8,203 acres were treated as wet at the original settlement. The whole extent of occupied tank-bed land has now been registered as *manavari* in accordance with the long recognized principle that such cultivation should, as a rule, be charged a rate somewhat higher than the ordinary dry rate both because tank-bed lands usually possess good soil with a fair amount of permanent moisture and because cultivation in tank-beds is detrimental to the tanks.

(b) *Achukattu* lands which intercept water that would otherwise flow into the sea are treated as *manavari* because the water impounded enables wet crops to be grown thereon.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

126 [45] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether *manavari* lands, when irrigated, are treated as dry and charged water-rate in addition to the dry rate, whereas they are retained as *manavari* for remission of assessment when season fails?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to rectify this anomaly and treat the *manavari* as dry for remission purposes also?

Answer.—The Government are aware that there is an anomaly in the treatment of *manavari* lands when irrigated from a Government source inasmuch as they are charged a lower rate than would properly be chargeable under the differential water-rate rules, these lands being treated as dry for the purpose of charging water-rate. The Government, however, do not understand that the Honourable Member would advocate the withdrawal of this concession from these lands. The Honourable Member will observe from paragraph 22 of the re-settlement notification, printed in G.O. No. 3149, Revenue, dated 18th November 1909, which has been placed upon the Editors' table, that *manavari* lands are already treated as dry for purposes of remission.

127 [46] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have empowered Collectors to cancel *manavari* assessments when reports are made to them that the bunds to a field have been removed?

Answer.—Collectors have not hitherto been specifically empowered to sanction the transfer of dry lands to *manavari* and *vice versa*. The question whether such powers should be delegated to them will be considered by Government.

128 [47] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to G.O. No. 2240, dated 14th August 1909, in paragraph 14 under "*manavari* lands," whether a *manavari* land, in which a dry crop only is raised for want of water owing to the failure of rains, will be charged *manavari* or dry assessment?

Answer.—Lands classed as "*manavari*" are charged "*manavari*" rates irrespective of the nature of the crop grown. This has been the practice in the Chingleput district since the last settlement.

129 [48] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to give the assessment as it exists for Conjeeveram taluk, and the assessment to be levied under the re-settlement, and to state the percentage of increase?

Answer.—A statement* furnishing the information asked for is placed upon the table. The figures are provisional.

The Hon'ble Mr. Peraraju Pantulu.

130 [49] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that license fees for passenger (radharee) and cargo boats plying in the navigable canals under the Gódvári and Kistna Ancient systems and in the Buckingham canal were raised after the completion of the East Coast Railway?

(b) If so, is the number of such boats decreasing annually since the increase of license fees?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of such licensed boats in the year prior to the increase and in the subsequent years until last year?

(d) In view to encourage and develop inland canal navigation in this Presidency, will the Government be pleased to reduce the rates of license fees?

Answer.—(a) The existing rates of license fees for the boats came into force in 1898-1899. The Madras-Bezwada Railway was completed for through traffic in 1899-1900.

* Vide appendix IX *infra*, page 193.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Peraraju Pantulu.)

(b) The answer is in the negative, except in the case of passenger boats on the Buckingham canal, in which there was a slight decrease.

(c) A statement* showing figures for the years referred to is placed on the table.

(d) The Government do not at present see any reason to reduce the fees.

131 [50] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table its views submitted to the Government of India as to free primary education?

Answer.—From the report of the debate in the Imperial Legislative Council, it is understood that the Government of India with whom the matter rests intend to publish the correspondence on the subject of free primary education.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kameswara Rao Nayudu.

132 [51] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to open small agricultural farms attached to selected local fund primary schools, one in each taluk in one or two districts to begin with, for the training of the children of ryots under teachers specially trained in agriculture?

Answer.—The question was carefully considered by Government a few years ago, but any such scheme was considered to be practically unattainable in view of the difficulty of securing the necessary annexe of land suitable for a farm and situated within a convenient distance of the school buildings and of obtaining a sufficient supply of persons competent to manage the farms properly and teach.

133 [52] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to issue orders that the village karnams and karjis (village munsifs) should hold meetings of ryots once in a month in their villages and explain to them whatever information they require and maintain a record of the same?

Answer.—The Government are not prepared to issue such instructions.

134 [53] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of natives of and above the rank of clerks in the Land Revenue Department in any three Telugu districts, say, Ganjam, Kistna and Cuddapah, that retired in the past three years and of those that had retired previously but died within three years of retirement in the past three years?

Answer.—The Government have no information on the subject.

135 [54] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of natives that were newly taken into the Land Revenue Department in the said districts in and above the grade of clerks in the past three years and the total number of those in service who died in these years?

Answer.—The Government have no information on the subject.

136 [55] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that nearly 90 per cent. of the natives of India serving in the several departments of the Government do not take advantage of the furlough leave rules?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to take steps to modify the furlough rules so as to be more useful to those for whom they are intended?

Answer.—(a) The Government are not aware of the precise proportion of natives of India serving under this Government who do not take full advantage of the furlough concessions to which they are entitled under rule, but they believe it to be a fact that these concessions are not at all as

* Vide appendix X *infra*, page 194.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kameswara Rao Nayudu.)

largely used as the rules would allow, the main reason being, it would seem, that the officers in question prefer not to go on half pay, which is a necessary furlough condition.

- (b) The simplification of the leave rules, so as to make these less complicated and rigid, was one of the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission, and as such is under the consideration of the Government of India.

137 [56] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to call on the Presidents of the district and taluk boards to report whether the present system whereby the district board engineers are under the dual control of both these classes of officers is working satisfactorily and if not to submit proposals to improve the present state of things?

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to article 122 of the Local Fund Code under which the district board engineer and his establishment are completely under the orders of the President, District Board. The Government are not aware of any reasons for calling for a report as to the working of the present system.

138 [57] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of sub-magistrates and the number of Uriyas in that grade in Ganjam?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to order that the alternate vacancies in the grade of sub-magistrates should be given to qualified available Uriyas till their number in that grade reaches a fair proportion?

Answer.—(a) The total number of deputy tahsildars and stationary sub-magistrates in the Ganjam district is 16, of whom 5 are Uriyas.

(b) The Government are not prepared to issue orders of the kind proposed by the Honourable Member. They have however directed that no one who is not acquainted with both Telugu and Uriya should be appointed as sub-magistrate.

139 [58] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any Uriyas in the grade of district munsifs?

(b) If none, will the Government be pleased to advise the High Court to take an Uriya as a munsif as soon as a qualified candidate becomes available?

Answer.—(a) There are no Uriyas among the district munsifs.

(b) The Honourable Member's suggestion will be remitted to the High Court for consideration.

140 [59] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether travelling allowance is payable to members of the district and taluk boards when deputed by Presidents to inspect or check-measure repairs and construction of roads and their works?

(b) If not, will the Government be pleased to issue orders allowing the same?

Answer.—Hitherto, travelling allowance has only been allowed for attendance at meetings of the boards or, in rare cases, of sub-committees. In other cases applications for travelling allowance have been disallowed. The matter will be re-considered.

141 [60] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the present unpaid chairmen of some of the big district municipalities in the Presidency cannot spare sufficient time which the outdoor and indoor work thereof demands?

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kameswara Rao Nayudu.)

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of splitting up some of such big district municipalities into two sections with separate chairmen and councillors for each?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to try the suggestion in one or two selected municipalities by amending the District Municipalities Act if necessary?

Answer.—(a) The Government have received no specific complaints on the point.

(b) & (c) The Government do not consider it necessary to split up any of the larger district municipalities into two as suggested by the Honourable Member even if such a course were feasible.

142 [61] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that the ordinary rainfall in Ganjam is sufficient and evenly distributed in the year for yielding fair crops except once in seven or eight years (unlike other districts)?

(b) If so, has this fact been taken into account in fixing re-settlement rates of wet assessment under the Rushikulya system?

Answer.—The Government are not prepared to endorse the very favourable description of the climatic conditions of the Ganjam district which is set out in clause (a) of the Honourable Member's question, but such advantages as the district possesses in regard to rainfall have been given due weight in fixing the rates of wet assessment at the re-settlement.

143 [62] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of Government tanks in the area irrigable by the Rushikulya system and the number sold up to date for cultivation, and whether it is intended to eventually sell away all the remaining tanks?

Answer.—The total number of tanks in the area irrigable by the Rushikulya system is 2,010, of which however 331 are not commanded by the system. Two hundred and forty-three tanks have been sold. It is not intended to sell all the remaining tanks.

144 [63] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Rushikulya system is designed for irrigation independent of irrigation from existing tanks under it or only to supplement it?

Answer.—The Rushikulya system was designed to irrigate by direct flow the dry lands in the area commanded and also to supplement the supply to the previously existing irrigation under rain-fed tanks.

145 [64] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that the water supplied from Surada and Russellkonda reservoirs is devoid of silt like well water?

Answer.—The Government have not taken observations to ascertain how much silt is carried by the water that comes from these two reservoirs.

146 [65] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state the total extent of land grown with second crop under the Rushikulya system in the past fasli, i.e., 1318, and whether the system is capable of irrigating a larger area for second crop and if so to what extent?

Answer.—The area grown with second crop under the Rushikulya system during the fasli 1318 was 1,004 acres. The area which can be supplied with water for second crop varies each year as it depends upon the supply of water available in the reservoir. The Executive Engineer fixes this area in consultation with the Collector before the 15th January of each year. A copy of the rules* for regulating the supply from the reservoirs is placed upon the table.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kameswara Rao Nayudu.)

147 [66] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state at what stage the proposals to construct additional reservoirs to supplement the present supply of the Rushikulya system are, and whether there is an early prospect of their being put into execution?

Answer.—The details of the scheme now in course of preparation are incomplete in some particulars. It is not possible to say at present when final orders will be passed.

148 [67] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of placing the main Rushikulya canal also under the second group of irrigation instead of in the first for the purposes of re-settlement, having regard to the remarks contained in paragraph 5 of Mr. Paddison's report on the re-settlement of Berhampur taluk printed at page 5, G.O. No. 302, Revenue, dated 28th January 1910?

Answer.—The answer is in the negative. The Rushikulya system is superior to any other irrigation source in the Ganjam district and could not, in comparison with those sources, equitably be placed in any class lower than the first in respect of the best irrigated lands under it.

149 [68] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that any lands have, in the re-classification of soils in the Berhampur taluk, been placed in a higher *taram* than that of last settlement, owing to improvement in the soil due wholly or partly to the exertions of the ryots?

(b) If so, has the fact that the improvement is due to the exertions of the ryots to improve and fertilize their fields been taken into account?

Answer.—The answer is in the negative.

150 [69] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that at the last settlement, rain-fed lands were placed in a *taram* lower than would otherwise have been fixed with reference to the special circumstances of the district?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to take similar action with reference to the lands referred to in question 68*?

Answer.—The answer is in the negative.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu.

151 [70] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state the area of waste lands sold under the Rushikulya system in the Goomsur and the Berhampur taluks in the Ganjam district and the amount realized therefrom?

Answer.—The area of waste land, including tank-bed land, sold under the Rushikulya system in the Berhampur taluk was 5,06.69 acres and the amount realized was Rs. 4,51,240. The corresponding figures for the Goomsur taluk are 168.73 acres and Rs. 15,334 respectively.

152 [71] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether, in fixing the assessment on waste lands sold under the Rushikulya project, the officials employed for settlement purposes adopted a *taram* higher than the one adopted for similar lands at the time of the previous settlement?

(b) Whether, in consolidating the dry or rain-fed assessment with the water rate under the Rushikulya system, a similar course was adopted?

Answer.—The Honourable Member is mistaken in supposing that, in the course of re-settlement, the lands referred to were uniformly placed one *taram* higher than that adopted for similar lands at the previous settlement. In making the re-settlement, the old *tarams* were disregarded and all lands were classified on their merits according to fertility of soil and facility of irrigation.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu.)

153 [72] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that purchasers of waste lands under the Rushikulya project expended large sums of money in purchasing and reclaiming the lands and have not had sufficient time to reap a remunerative return?

(b) Have the Government shown any and what concession in the re-settlement of the Berhampur taluk to such purchasers?

(c) If not, will the Government be pleased to show any concession to them now?

Answer.—Waste lands under the Rushikulya project were sold subject to the express provision that the rates of assessment were liable to revision at re-settlement, and purchasers of such lands must be presumed not to have bid higher prices for them than would yield a profit after allowing for this liability. The Government are not prepared to reduce the assessment on those lands.

154 [73] Question.—Are the Government aware that the commutation rates adopted for paddy in the re-settlement of the Berhampur taluk results in an increase of 41 per cent. over the rate adopted at the previous settlement?

Answer.—The answer is in the affirmative.

155 [74] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether, in fixing the enhancement of assessment in the Berhampur and the Chicacole taluks, they had in view the principle embodied in the Estates Land Act, section 30, clause (b), which limits the enhancement of rent on the ground of rise in prices to two annas in the rupee?

Answer.—The answer is in the negative. The Honourable Member is referred to paragraph 4 of the Resettlement Manual which lays down the principles which should determine the enhancement of assessment in ryotwari tracts.

156 [75] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the best soil of the Berhampur taluk is inferior to the best soil of Chicacole taluk?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Rushikulya project is only a protective work and is inferior to the river system of Chicacole?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Rushikulya channels carry no appreciable quantity of silt to enrich the soils of Berhampur taluk?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state whether a sufficient supply of water from the system cannot be guaranteed to the Berhampur taluk for tillage and transplantation purposes?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Surada and Russellkonda reservoirs are not opened for supplying water for the second crop in the Berhampur taluk?

(f) Are the Government aware that the wet fields in the Berhampur taluk are generally terraced and irrigation carried from field to field rendering the retention of water and the fertiliser more difficult than in Chicacole where fields are flat and provided with field channels?

(g) If the answers to all or any of the above questions be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to re-consider their order whereby the first *taram* wet rate in the Berhampur taluk was raised from Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. 6-8-0 and direct its reduction to Rs. 5 and a corresponding reduction in the other *tarams*?

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Rushikulya was designed and classed as a protective work. Owing to the low rates hitherto charged for the water, it is financially inferior to the river systems in Chicacole, but as regards its practical duty, i.e., the supply of water, it is superior. It may be remarked that the distinction between a protective and productive work is mainly based on the financial returns.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu.)

- (c) As a considerable proportion of the supply carried by the Rushikulya channels is derived directly from the rivers, it is probable that a fair amount of silt is carried by them. As to what quantity is so carried and how much of it reaches Berhampur taluk, Government have no information.
- (d) So far as Government are aware, water can be guaranteed to Berhampur taluk when required during the first-crop season.
- (e) The Honourable Member is referred to the rules* for regulating the water supplies from the reservoirs, a copy of which has been placed on the table. The supply available for second crop is believed to be generally insufficient to enable Berhampur taluk to be supplied.
- (f) The Government have not sufficient information on this subject to enable them to accept the generalisation suggested in this clause.
- (g) The Government see no reason to re-consider the orders already passed. The ratio of first-class lands under the highest *taram* in the Berhampur taluk is 1 per cent. only as against 22 per cent. in Chicacole. For the very best of these first-class lands in Chicacole the first *taram* provides a lenient assessment, for the remainder and for all those under this *taram* in Berhampur it provides a fair assessment. As regards lands under other *tarams*, there is no reason to believe that those in the Berhampur taluk are inferior to those in Chicacole.

157 [76] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether well irrigation is much resorted to in the Berhampur taluk?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to direct the reduction of the maximum dry rate from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-12-0 and the other *tarams* proportionately?

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The orders of Government were passed after the most careful consideration of the economic condition of the tract, and the Government see no reason to modify them. The extent of land assessed at the highest dry rate of Rs. 3 in Berhampur taluk is 692.68 acres only out of a total extent of 56,966 acres.

158 [77] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement showing separately the extent of wet, dry and rain-fed lands in the Berhampur taluk as it stood immediately before the introduction of the Rushikulya system, and the extent as it stood in fasli 1318, and the revenue including water-rate derived under each head at the above periods?

Answer.—A statement † containing the information asked for by the Honourable Member so far as it is available is placed upon the table.

159 [78] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state fasliwar the amount of revenue derived in the Berhampur taluk creditable to the Rushikulya system from the fasli in which it was introduced to fasli 1318 under the following heads:—

- (1) Revenue due to the system.
- (2) Share of land revenue due to the system.
- (3) Four per cent. on sale-proceeds of tank-beds and other waste lands.

Answer.—A statement ‡ showing the amount of revenue for faslis 1304 to 1318 under the heads (1) and (2) detailed in the question is placed on the table. Talukwar figures for fasli 1303 are not readily available, and no area in the Berhampur taluk was irrigated by the Rushikulya system in fasli 1302 when irrigation accounts were for the first time prepared for that system. Talukwar figures under the head (3) are not available.

* Vide appendix XI *infra*, page 194.

† Vide appendix XII *infra*, page 195.

‡ Vide appendix XIII *infra*, page 195.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu.)

160 [79] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the *duty* adopted in designing channels and sluices under the Rushikulya system, and how it compares with that adopted for the Cauvery, Kistna, Gódvári and Periyár systems?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state if any statistics are available for arriving at a definite *duty* for the channels under the Ganjám Minor River system in the Chicacole taluk? and, if so, how does it compare with that of the Rushikulya channels?

Answer.—(a) The maximum capacity *duty* for which the Rushikulya channels were designed is 100 acres per cubic foot per second, the sluices being designed for a *duty* of 80. The corresponding *duty* now in use for the Gódvári and Kistna deltas is 70. The Periyár main canal was designed for a *duty* of 66, but has usually worked to a *duty* of about 85.

The above are all continuous flow *duties*.

The Cauvery channels can hardly be said to have been designed upon any fixed principles as regards *duty* and the supply being intermittent the system cannot be usefully compared with those mentioned above.

The conditions of the Rushikulya system can best be compared with those of the Periyár as both systems contain old rain-fed tank irrigation which is supplemented and assured by storage in large reservoirs. In the case of the Periyár, it was originally intended to abandon all the tanks and this accounts for the *duty* of 66. The difference between the actual *duties* of 100 and 85 may be accounted for by the differences of rainfall in Ganjám and Madura.

(b) Complete information is not available for these channels, but the supply being intermittent the maximum capacity *duty* must necessarily be considerably lower than that of Rushikulya.

161 [80] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the District Collector of Ganjám has submitted a report on the advisability of applying the system of differential water-rates to lands in Ganjám?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to defer the introduction of the system into the Ganjám district until the results of the experiment in the other districts of the Presidency are ascertained?

Answer.—(a) The reports received from the Collector of Ganjám regarding the introduction of the differential water-rate system into that district will be found in G.O. No. 2874, Revenue, dated 20th October 1909, which has been placed on the Editors' table.

(b) The Ganjám district has been selected as one of the districts in which the system should be introduced as the re-settlement of the district furnishes a convenient opportunity for so doing. The Government do not see sufficient reason to postpone the introduction of the system as proposed by the Honourable Member.

162 [81] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to open a demonstration farm in the northern part of the Ganjám district for the benefit of the ryots unacquainted with the improved methods of agriculture?

Answer.—As already publicly announced by His Excellency the Governor in his reply to the address of the Ganjám District Board at Berhampur on 4th February 1909, the Government hope to open an agricultural station in the Ganjám district as soon as trained men are available for the charge of it.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu.)

163 [82] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to start a weaving school at a convenient centre for the benefit of the weavers of the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts in view of the fact that these districts contain a large weaving population?

Answer.—The question of opening a weaving school or factory in the Vizagapatam district is under the consideration of the Department of Industries. The Director has been requested to submit proposals on the subject to Government at an early date.

164 [83] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state what proposals are under contemplation with regard to the constitution of new taluks in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts under the scheme of Sir William Meyer?

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 367, Public, dated 15th May 1907, which has been placed on the Editors' table.

165 [84] Question.—In view of the reply of the Government to question No. XII * of the Hon'ble the Raja of Kurupam, dated 9th April 1907, will the Government be pleased to call for a report from the Collector of Ganjam as to whether there are any competent non-official gentlemen at present willing to take up the office of vice-president of the District Board, Ganjam?

Answer.—A report will be called for.

166 [85] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if their attention has been drawn to a letter in the *Calcutta Statesman* of the 17th of February last from Rev. O. J. Millman with regard to drunkenness amongst the Khonds?

(b) Is it a fact that the auction system has been recently introduced into the Agency tracts of the Ganjam district and, if so, will the Government be pleased to state into how many villages it has been so introduced?

(c) If the auction system has been recently introduced, is it a fact that the Khonds are opposed to it?

(d) Is it a fact that the number of shops has been increased and, if so, are the Khonds generally opposed to such increase?

(e) Is it a fact that a large extent of the lands of the Khonds is passing into the hands of the drink-sellers?

Answer.—(a) The Government have now perused the letter referred to.

(b) & (c) The auction system has not been introduced recently into the Agency tracts in the Ganjam district but has been in force there since 1893.

(d) The number of shops has not been increased but reduced from 99 to 47 from 1st April 1909.

(e) Information is not available as to the extent to which land has been alienated by Khonds to liquor-sellers as distinguished from other low-country traders.

167 [86] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if, under the existing rules, it is necessary even for duly qualified vakils to obtain sannads annually from the Agents to the Governor in order to be able to appear in the Agency courts?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to modify the rules so as to remove the disability in the case of qualified vakils?

(The Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu.)

Answer.—(a) The rules require all pleaders, whether duly qualified or not, to obtain authority from the Agent before they can practise in Agency courts. But the authority need not be renewed annually: the term of its validity is a matter at the discretion of the Agent.

(b) The Government see no reason to modify the rules.

168 [87] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any representations have been made by the people of Chodavaram for the location of a telegraph office in that place and whether in view of the existence of a district munsif's court, a deputy tahsildar's office and various other offices, the Government will be pleased to sanction the opening of a telegraph office there?

Answer.—No such representations have been received by Government. The question of opening a telegraph office there will be considered.

169 [88] Question.—In view of the commercial importance of Bimlipatam, and its special natural advantages as a seaport, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of connecting it with Vizianagram by railway?

Answer.—The Government have considered the desirability of carrying out this project of connecting Bimlipatam and Vizianagram by railway but have decided that they would not at present be justified in recommending the construction of the line for sanction by the Government of India.

170 [89] Question.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the railway accident which occurred between Waltair and Duvvada on the night of the 6th January 1910, in which thirteen people were reported to have been killed?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state if any enquiry has been held; and, if so, with what result?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been recommended to be taken for the prevention of similar accidents in future?

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) A committee of railway officers enquired into the cause of the accident and came to the conclusion that it was due to the fact that the persons killed were trespassing on the railway line on a dark night, and that the noise caused by their walking over the corrugated sheet iron footway on the bridge prevented them from hearing the train approaching until it was almost upon them, and that they were overtaken and run over before they had time to get clear.

(c) The measures to be taken to prevent trespassing on the North-East Line are being specially considered in communication with District Magistrates.

171 [90] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if the civil assistant surgeons in the other provinces are gazetted officers?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to rank the assistant surgeons in this Presidency also among the gazetted officers?

Answer.—(a) The Government have no information as to the practice in other provinces.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 393, Public, dated 8th May 1908 (paragraphs 3 to 6), which was placed on the Editors' table and which contains a list of the posts open in this Presidency to civil assistant surgeons which rank as gazetted appointments including all assistants to District Medical and Sanitary Officers and the holders of a variety of special appointments. The Government are not prepared to go further at present.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu.)

172 [91] *Question*.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the professional qualifications possessed by the persons now holding the office of local fund engineers under the various district boards in this Presidency?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to show preference to bachelors of engineering in the appointment of the local fund engineers?

Answer.—(a) The statement * required by the Honourable Member is laid on the table.

(b) The claims of bachelors of engineering whenever such apply are most carefully considered and if more suitable candidates are not available they are appointed.

173 [92] *Question*.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the judgment of Mr. F. H. Hamnett, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Madura, in the Kamanoor murder case referred to in the *South Indian Mail* of 8th November 1909?

(b) In view of the learned judge's opinion "that an enquiry into the conduct of the police is necessary," will the Government be pleased to state if any enquiry has been instituted and, if so, with what result?

Answer.—(a) The Government have perused Mr. Hamnett's judgment.

(b) The Inspector-General of Police has suspended the superior officers of police concerned and is conducting an enquiry.

174 [93] *Question*.—Adverting to the reply on 18th March 1910 of the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson in the Imperial Legislative Council to the question No. I of the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao regarding Provincial Service appointments, will the Government be pleased to state if at an early date they will appoint a member of the Provincial Civil Service as an Under Secretary to the Government?

Answer.—The views of Government on this subject will be made clear in the discussion which will presently arise on the resolution to be moved by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao on the same matter.

175 [94] *Question*.—Will the Government be pleased to state in how many districts the enfranchisement of service inams has been finished, and how long it will take to complete the enfranchisement operations in the whole Presidency?

Answer.—The enfranchisement of village service inams in proprietary estates is practically complete in all districts in the Presidency except Salem, Chingleput and parts of Nellore and North Arcot. It is expected that the work remaining to be done in those districts will take approximately a year to complete except in North Arcot where it will probably take two years.

176 [95] *Question*.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of civil suits filed in each of the last five years in the court of the Agency munsif at Gunupur in the Vizagapatam district?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to relieve the munsif at Gunupur who is also the deputy tahsildar and sub-magistrate of a portion of his work by the appointment of a full-timed stationary munsif to dispose of civil suits of the Gunupur taluk?

Answer.—(a) Separate figures for the suits filed in the court of the Agency munsif at Gunupur are not available.

(b) The Government have no evidence before them that the appointment of a full-time munsif at Gunupur is necessary.

* *Vide* appendix XIV *infra*, page 196.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.

177 [96] *Question*.—Will the Government be kindly pleased to state—

(a) Whether they have received any communication from Mr. Dubashkadhur Sahib Bahadur, *zamindar* of Pandalkudi, Madura district, through the Inspector-General of Prisons, praying for the grant of a concession on behalf of the Muhammadan jail prisoners, permitting them to follow their devotional exercises in the jail on the Ramzan and Baqr-id days?

(b) If so, whether any final orders have been passed in the matter?

Answer.—(a) The *zamindar* has not addressed Government, but the Government have received from the Inspector-General of Prisons a copy of his correspondence with the *zamindar* on the subject.

(b) Proposals to grant all Hindu and Muhammadan convicts a holiday every year on one of their principal festivals are under the consideration of Government.

178 [97] *Question*.—(a) Are the Government aware that Mr. Dubashkadhur Sahib Bahadur, *zamindar* of Pandalkudi, some time ago offered a free site with a moiety of the cost of construction for a hospital at Aberaman Nattam, but that the Taluk Board of Ramnad have refused to entertain the proposal?

(b) If not, will the Government be kindly pleased to call for a report from the President, District Board, Madura, on the subject?

Answer.—The Government have no information but have called for a report.

179 [98] *Question*.—Will the Government be kindly pleased to state—

(a) Whether the inhabitants of the villages irrigated by Nambiyar river in the Nanguneri taluk, Tinnevely district, have submitted to Government any memorial praying for early orders for the necessary repairs and improvement of the existing sources of water-supply including an old anicut, which are defective?

(b) If so, whether any orders have been passed on the subject?

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Government are enquiring into the matter.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avargal.

180 [99] *Question*.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) If it has been decided to close the Medical School at Tanjore and, if so, under what circumstances the decision has been come to?

(b) If the school is known as the "Prince of Wales Medical School" and was built and established out of subscriptions collected from the people of the Tanjore district to commemorate the visit of His Majesty the King-Emperor (then His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales) to Southern India in 1875?

(c) What was the total amount subscribed by the people of the Tanjore district, the amount spent in the construction and equipment of the above institution, and the amount of endowment now attached to it?

(d) How the institution has been maintained till now?

(e) If the institution with the endowment attached to it is a public trust?

(f) If the answer to clause (a) is in the affirmative, if the opinion of the law officers of the Government was taken before deciding upon the closure of the institution; if not, will the Government be now pleased to obtain it and re-consider their decision?

Answer.—(a) & (f) The Surgeon-General has suggested that the Tanjore Medical School might be amalgamated with the Royapuram Medical School, with advantage to the education of medical students. The District Board, Tanjore, has approved the suggestion, but the amalgamation has been deferred pending certain improvements to the Royapuram school.

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avargal.)

- (b) The statement of the name and origin of the school is correct.
- (c) The amount of the endowment is Rs. 1,00,100.
- (d) Till June 1905 the school was maintained by the District Board of Tanjore almost entirely from the interest accruing on the endowment and the contributions paid by other local bodies whose medical subordinates were trained in it. In 1905 the contributions paid by other local bodies ceased and the Government, on application from the Tanjore District Board on which the increased net cost of the school fell, agreed to relieve it by taking over the management of the trust. The transfer was made on the 1st July 1905, the movable and immovable properties belonging to the institution being vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. Since then, the net cost of the school has been met by Government.
- (e) The answer is in the affirmative.

181 [109] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of water-cess collected on account of irrigation by percolation in the several districts in the Presidency during the last three years?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the procedure usually followed in fixing the cess payable by individual holders?

Answer.—(a) The information asked for by the Honourable Member is not available.

(b) Provided that the land irrigated by percolation appears to be liable to charge, water-rate is levied at the same rate as on any other dry lands irrigated from a Government source of irrigation.

182 [101] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) What was the number of dacoities committed within the limits of the police station, Valangiman, Tanjore district, during the six months ending 30th June 1909?

(b) What were the steps taken by the police in these cases and with what result?

(c) Whether the portion of the Kumbakonam taluk over which the station-house officer of Valangiman had jurisdiction is a troublesome area?

(d) Whether they will be pleased to re-consider their decision about closing the Valangiman station?

Answer.—The Government are not in possession of the information required, but have called for a report.

183 [102] Question.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the leading article in the *Hindu* of the 16th instant under heading "The Tanjore District Board Railway"?

(b) Are the facts stated therein correct?

(c) Does the existing contract between the District Board of Tanjore and the South Indian Railway Company under which the Tanjore District Board Railway is worked by the South Indian Railway Company secure to the Tanjore District Board advantages, either as regards the revenue or public convenience equal with those accruing to other portions of the railway system under the same administration?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to take steps to safeguard the interests of the Tanjore District Board when the revision of the contract next comes up?

Answer.—(a) The Government have now perused the article.

(b) The Government cannot undertake to verify the correctness or otherwise of every statement made in a newspaper article.

(c) & (d) The Government are aware that complaints have been made that the terms of the existing contract are not as favourable to the Tanjore District Board as might be desired. Representations have already been made to the Government of India and to the Secretary of State in the matter.

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avargal.)

184 [103] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to grant batta and travelling allowance to karnams when they are called upon to attend the office of tahsildar or divisional officer?

Answer.—The Government have given their careful consideration on more than one occasion to the proposal put forward by the Honourable Member but have not found it practicable to adopt it. They have, however, issued orders to prevent the undue detention of karnams in the taluk and divisional offices.

185 [104] Question.—Are peons who accompany Collectors, divisional officers and tahsildars in camp allowed any travelling allowance and batta? Is a similar concession allowed in the case of clerks and peons accompanying officers of the Salt and Abkari Department? If not, will the Government be pleased to grant the same concession in the latter case as in the former?

Answer.—Peons who accompany Collectors, divisional officers and tahsildars in camp are allowed travelling allowance and batta. In the Salt and Abkari Department, clerks and peons accompanying Deputy and Assistant Commissioners draw travelling allowance and batta. Clerks of inspectors, and peons of inspectors and assistant inspectors do not get travelling allowance for ordinary journeys made by road within their jurisdiction. The Government do not propose to grant the concession suggested, as when the pay of these servants was fixed the necessity for these journeys and the cost of them was taken into account.

186 [105] Question.—Is it a fact that sub-inspectors of the Salt and Abkari Department are not paid travelling allowance for journeys made by road, when they have to go out of their jurisdiction for attending on the inspector or the magistrate's court; if so, will the Government be pleased to consider their claims?

Answer.—The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The Government will enquire into the matter.

187 [106] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that the work of many secondary schools is at a standstill on account of the uncertainty in regard to the details of the course of studies to be followed to qualify for a secondary school-leaving certificate?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to take steps for the early publication of the syllabus in the various subjects?

Answer.—(a) The Government are not aware that work has come to a standstill in any secondary school.

(b) The matter rests with the board for the award of secondary school-leaving certificates who have already met to consider it.

188 [107] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the extent of damage done to the Grand Anicut on the Cauvery by the floods of 1909?

(b) Are the Government satisfied that the damage could not have been avoided?

(c) Were any steps taken by responsible officers to prevent the damage?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state if the damage could be repaired before the next monsoon and the steps that are being taken in the matter?

Answer.—(a) Owing to leakage under the floor of the under-slucies, which displaced the sand upon which the whole of the Grand Anicut is founded, there was subsidence of the foundations which caused the first two arches and the right abutment to collapse on August 23rd, 1909. The damaged part of the work has since been completely removed and is being re-built upon solid clay foundation. The accident has shown that the foundations of this part of the anicut must have been in a very unsatisfactory condition and that nothing short of complete re-building would have sufficed.

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avargal.)

to prevent it from being a continual source of anxiety and danger. The cost of the work will be about Rs. 1,25,000. There was no damage nor loss to crops on account of the accident.

(b) & (c) The answers to both are in the affirmative.

(d) The work of restoration has made good progress and is expected to be completed before the south-west monsoon with the exception of the arches of the bridge which will probably have to wait until next working season. If time permits, this part of the work will also be completed this season.

189 [108] Question.—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a communication published at page 3 of the *Indian Patriot* of the 21st March 1910 under heading "District Court Sarishtadars"? Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of not keeping these officers in the same district for more than a limited time?

Answer.—The Government have read the article referred to. A District Judge is at liberty to recommend to Government at any time that his sarishtadar should be transferred. The Government do not think it desirable to assign any fixed period for the tenure of a sarishtadar's appointment.

190 [109] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of complete secondary schools in each of the inspectorates in the Presidency, the number of times each of these schools was inspected during the last three years and the duration of each inspection?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state if any of the inspectors recently appointed had received any special training; if so, where and what was the period of such training?

(c) How many of the European inspectors can carry on a conversation in one of the vernaculars of the Presidency?

Answer.—(a) There are 8 inspectors' circles in this Presidency and on the 31st March 1909 there were 16 complete non-European secondary schools in the first circle, 16 in the second circle, 12 in the third circle, 23 in the fourth circle, 20 in the fifth circle, 24 in the sixth circle, 25 in the seventh circle and 21 in the eighth circle. Each school is formally inspected and reported upon annually. The inspector usually pays each school a second visit during the year for the purpose of giving advice as to the teaching and other matters. The inspection usually occupies from 10 to 20 hours and is frequently supplemented by interviews with the members of the staff. These schools are also visited from time to time by the assistant inspector who also frequently assists at the inspection. The services of the sub-assistant inspector are also frequently utilized for the vernacular classes. As many schools as possible are also visited from time to time by the Sanskrit sub-assistant inspector.

(b) Of the newly appointed inspectors, one underwent a three months' course of training in the duties of an inspector of schools under the Board of Education, London, and apart from any special training, they all have a knowledge of the working of schools which are in a far higher state of efficiency than the majority of those which exist in this country.

(c) The European inspectors are at considerable pains to acquire a knowledge of the vernacular or vernaculars of their districts, five of them have passed an examination in a vernacular and there is no reason to suppose that a want of a knowledge of the vernaculars has proved to be any obstacle to efficient inspection.

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avargal.)

191 [110] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the present strength of the Kumbakonam College?

(b) Is it a fact that the strength has been going down from 1907 and, if so, will the Government be pleased to enquire into the causes that have brought about the fall in the strength?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to take steps to strengthen the staff of the college?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of appointing to the Kumbakonam College one of the three European officers recently appointed to the Indian Educational Service?

Answer.—(a) & (b) There are at present 124 students in the college. The numbers for the past ten years have been as follows:—

1900	..	..	182	1905	..	..	247
1901	..	..	163	1906	..	..	222
1902	..	..	176	1907	..	..	283
1903	..	..	194	1908	..	..	236
1904	..	..	230	1909	..	..	200

The fall in this year has been chiefly in the first and second year classes. The fall in the former class was principally due to the small number of matriculates and also was partly due to increased strictness in promotion. The strictness in promotion has also affected the second year class. The Director of Public Instruction reports that the standard of efficiency is being not too quickly forced upwards in this college.

(c) The Government have recently strengthened the staff of the college and will give careful consideration to any proposals made by the Director for further additions.

(d) The European officers referred to are required for the Presidency College. The policy of the Government has been to rely as far as possible upon the Provincial Educational Service for carrying on the teaching work in their mufassal colleges.

3. MEETING OF THE 29TH NOVEMBER 1910.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.

Land revenue
remissions,
Anantapur
district.

192 [1] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of villages recommended for wet remission by the Tahsildar of Madakasira in Anantapur district, but refused by the Head Assistant Collector on the ground "no petition, no remission"?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether, at the time when such a refusal order was passed by the Head Assistant Collector, the prescribed time for ryots putting in their petitions for remission had not expired?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether Mr. Saketaram Nayudu, *jamabandi* officer, brought to notice of the Head Assistant Collector the existence of petitions for remission in the taluk office, and that the prescribed time for putting in petitions had still to run when the refusal order was passed? If so, is it a fact that the Head Assistant Collector refused to re-consider his order?

Answer.—(a) The number of villages of the Madakasira taluk in which remission was refused by the Head Assistant Collector on the ground that no petitions had been presented was 31.

(b) The time for the submission of petitions for remission for early crops, to which alone the orders of the Head Assistant Collector related, had expired on the date of his orders.

(c) M.R.Ry. M. Saketaram Nayudu Garu, the *jamabandi* officer, brought the existence of petitions for remission in the taluk office to the notice of the Head Assistant Collector and informed him that the petitions had been presented in time. The Head Assistant Collector declined to re-consider the orders already passed.

Do.

193 & 194 Questions.—**193 [2]** Will the Government be pleased to state whether Mr. Pushpanathan Pillai, *jamabandi* officer, who succeeded Mr. Saketaram Nayudu, brought the hardship of such a procedure to the notice of the Collector, Mr. Morris, and submitted the cases of Narasambhudi and four other villages as instances of many villages that deserved remission? If so, is it a fact that the Collector passed orders of remission in respect of the five above said villages only, which were instanced in order to obtain order for guidance?

Do.

194 [3].—Will the Government be pleased to state what orders were subsequently passed with regard to other villages?

193 } Answer.—M.R.Ry. A. Pushpanathan Pillai Avargal, who succeeded
194 } Mr. Saketaram Nayudu Garu as *jamabandi* officer, brought the facts to the notice of the Collector and submitted the remission accounts of six villages for perusal. The Collector had, however, already, whilst temporarily in charge of the division, directed that the orders of the Head Assistant Collector regarding remission should be revised in all cases. This revision of all the cases was carried out by the divisional officer.

Compulsory
Labour Act,
Anantapur
district.

195 [4] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Kudimaramat Act was enforced in Anantapur district in 1908, 1909, 1910? If so, will the Government be pleased to give the number and names of the villages?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state for each year whether any penalty was levied from the ryots? If so, in what villages and in what amounts?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances under which such penalties were levied?

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

Answer.—(a) Section 6 of the Madras Compulsory Labour Act, 1858, was enforced in the Anantapur district in the official years 1907-1908, 1908-1909 and 1909-1910. The Government have no detailed information as to the number and names of the villages in which the ryots voluntarily fulfilled their obligations under the Act, but the number is reported to be large.

(b) A list of the villages in which penalties were levied under section 6 of the Act for failure to contribute labour to work usually executed by the village community and the amount of the penalty levied during the years 1907-1908, 1908-1909 and 1909-1910 is given below:—

Taluk.		Village.	Amount collected.		
			RS.	A.	P.
1907-1908—					
Hindupur	..	Konduru	10	6	11
Gooty ..	..	Jakkalaacheruvu !.. ..	76	0	0
1908-1909—					
Hindupur	..	Konduru	3	3	1
Gooty ..	..	Gulimikondla	137	5	0
1909-1910—					
Hindupur	..	{ Lepatebi	60	0	0
		{ Vittapalli	41	0	0
		{ Lathavaram	60	0	0
		{ Pothurai	94	5	2
Gooty ..	..	{ Pamidi	2	0	0
		{ Gulimikondla	5	14	0
		{ Gooty	4	13	0

(c) The penalties were levied for failure to carry out the customary obligations to execute petty repairs to the irrigation works concerned in compliance with a requisition made by the head of the village under the order of the tahsildar of the taluk.

196 [5 Question.—(a) Is the Government aware of the prohibition of the removal of grass from some reserves notified by the Collector of Anantapur in the district gazette of August 1910?

(b) Is it a fact that, as a result of the said prohibition without giving sufficient notice, the cattle of the town of Penukonda, which depended on the grass taken from the Penukonda reserve, had to suffer for want of fodder?

(c) Is it a fact that the people of Penukonda appealed to Government by telegram for immediate relief? If so, whether any relief was granted?

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The answer is in the negative. Of the two reserves in the neighbourhood of Penukonda, only the Penukonda reserve, the area of which is 4,632 acres, was closed to grazing and to the removal of grass in order that cultural operations might be undertaken in accordance with the working plan. The Somandapalle reserve, the area of which is 9,782 acres, was left open to grazing and to the removal of grass on payment of three pies per head-load. Ample grass was available in the unreserved lands in the neighbourhood of Penukonda and cattle-owners availed themselves freely of permits to graze their cattle in the Somandapalle reserve. There was therefore no want of grass in Penukonda.

(c) The Government received a telegram from the people of Penukonda on the subject. It is not possible to open the Penukonda reserve to grazing and the free removal of grass as it has been closed for cultural operations. The Government have however directed that free removal of grass should be permitted from the Somandapalle reserve.

Closure of
forest
reserves in
Anantapur
district to
removal of
grass.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

Closure of
Penukonda
reserve,
Anantapur
district, to
grazing.

197 [6] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that compartment No. 2 of the Penukonda reserve has been closed against grazing even on permits? Is it also a fact that no other reserve with water to drink is available for grazing even on permits?

(b) Is it a fact that the cattle of Penukonda and three other villages have no water to drink available within four miles, if compartment No. 2 is closed?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether Government received a memorial on the subject from the people of Penukonda and other villages? If so, whether the Government will be pleased to state what relief they have granted to the people?

Answer.—(a) Compartment No. 2 of the Penukonda reserve has been closed to grazing in accordance with the provisions of the working plan. The Somandapalle reserve, the area of which is 9,782 acres or more than double that of the Penukonda reserve, is still open to grazing and has more sources of drinking water-supply for cattle than the Penukonda reserve.

(b) The answer is in the negative. In addition to the sources of supply in the Somandapalle reserve there are three large wells in Penukonda town and several tanks and ponds situated outside the reserves and within four miles of the town.

(c) A petition was received from the residents in Penukonda and three other villages. In view of the facts stated in the replies to clauses (a) and (b) of the question, the Government did not consider any action called for.

Further
reservation,
Anantapur
district.

198 [7] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state also whether it is a fact that the Forest Department intend to make further reserves of adjoining wastes, as apprehended by the memorialists?

Answer.—No proposals for further reservation in the neighbourhood of Penukonda have yet been made to the Board of Revenue.

Floods in
Tannirbhavi
village, South
Canara
district.

199 [8] Question.—(a) With reference to my interpellation No. 4* at the Council meeting of the 12th March last and the answer thereon, will the Government be pleased to state the extent of cultivable land washed away in the village of Tannirbhavi by the erosion of the floods in the Gurupura tributary of the Netravati river since fasli 1229?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of times remission was granted and the total amount remitted since fasli 1229 on the ground that the lands were damaged by the floods of the said tributary?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the villagers of Tannirbhavi had not put in a petition to the Collector (Mr. Sturrock) on the 8th June 1883 stating that they had petitioned in 1875 and 1876 praying for redress of their grievances caused by the destructive action of the river and that the then Collector on inspection got plan and estimates prepared and promised to raise a bund to protect their fields and get the lands affected re-assessed?

(d) Is it a fact that Mr. Sturrock replied on the 28th July 1883 that he had carefully perused the records, plans and estimates connected with the subject and refused to recommend the expenditure of public funds as recommended by the previous Collector?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to call for the records, plans and estimates referred to by Mr. Sturrock in his endorsement to the villagers and state the amount estimated for for the contemplated protective work in the village?

(f) Will the Government be pleased to consider the matter and undertake the construction of some protective work in the village and re-assess the fields affected up to date by the floods of the river?

* 4 *supra*, page 2.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

Answer.—The Honourable Member's attention is invited to clause (d) of the reply* given on the 12th March last in which he was informed that Government do not consider that any action on their part is at present called for in regard to the village in question. The Honourable Member's present question would involve the examination of accounts for a period of over 90 years, and the Government are unable to undertake such an enquiry when they have already decided that no action is necessary. If any fields in the village in question had been affected by floods prior to 1902-1903, that fact was given due consideration when the Mangalore taluk was settled, and it is open to any ryot whose lands may have been affected by floods since that date to apply to the Collector of the district for revision of the assessment fixed on them.

200 [9] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the distance between the dwelling houses in the village of Karaipakkam in the taluk of Udaiyarpalaiyam, Trichinopoly district, and the Karaipakkam forest reserve? Karaipakkam
reserve,
Trichinopoly
district.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the extent of *poramboke* land or assessed waste available for grazing purposes for the ryots of Karaipakkam village?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the houses of the ryots in this village have back-yards as in other villages in the district?

Answer.—(a) The distance between the nearest dwelling house in the village of Karaipakkam and the Karaipakkam forest reserve is 406 feet.

(b) There are no assessed waste or *poramboke* lands reserved for grazing in the neighbourhood of Karaipakkam. In the village of Manjamedu, of which Karaipakkam is a hamlet, there are 224.27 acres of *poramboke* land consisting chiefly of roads, channels, river embankments, etc., and 6.04 acres of assessed waste.

(c) In the Trichinopoly district the houses of only the wealthier ryots have, as a rule, any back-yards attached to them. Of the 104 houses in the village of Karaipakkam, 20 have back-yards.

201 [10] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of grazing fees collected and the amount of compounding fees levied respectively from the villagers of Karaipakkam during the past five years?

Answer.—Figures are available for four years only. During this period the grazing fees amounted to Rs. 484-5-6 and the composition fees to Rupees 450-10-0.

202 [11] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that permits were refused to the ryots of the village of Karaipakkam to graze their cattle during the first three months of this official year? If so, will the Government be pleased to state the reason?

(b) Is it a fact that permits were issued this year only after the ryots complained to the deputy collector of the division against the ranger?

Answer.—(a) No grazing permits for the Karaipakkam reserve were issued during the first two and a half months of this official year as, though the right to issue permits for grazing in the reserve was put up to auction on three occasions, the ryots combined and refused to bid. The Kilakkulattur reserve, an adjoining reserve at a distance of two miles from Karaipakkam, was however opened to grazing.

(b) In consequence of the failure to sell the right to issue permits by auction, the District Forest Officer issued orders on the 9th June that permits should be issued departmentally. The Government have no information as to whether any petition on the subject was received by the Deputy Collector, Ariyalur.

* 4 *supra*, page 2.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—" Will the Government be pleased to state if they have sold the right to issue permits for grazing in any other place ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—" We have no definite information, but I am under the impression that the right to issue permits was sold in the case of all *padugai* forests."

Karaipakkam
reserve,
Trichinopoly
district.

203 [12] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the ryots of the village of Karaipakkam are allowed permits to remove fuel from the Karaipakkam reserve for their domestic purposes? If not, whether there is a fuel depôt opened by the Forest department for the benefit of this and the adjoining villages?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the distance between this village and the nearest forest depôt in the district where fuel is sold?

(c) Is it a fact that fuel available is sold to contractors of Tanjore?

Answer.—(a) The permit system in regard to fuel was abolished in the Trichinopoly district in 1906. No permits are therefore issued for the removal of fuel from the Karaipakkam reserve. No depôt has been opened for this or the adjoining villages as there is no demand for fuel in them. The wants of the ryots are supplied from private topes and from trees growing on *porambokes* and *patta* lands. The right to remove wood cut in the coupes was put up to auction at Tirumanur, 1½ miles distant from Karaipakkam, in July and August 1910, but no bids were received.

(b) The nearest depot is at Tanjore which is 12 miles from Karaipakkam. Twice within the last few years a depôt was opened at Tiruvadi, 3½ miles from Karaipakkam; but on each occasion it was closed after trial, as there was little or no demand for fuel.

(c) Fuel is not sold to contractors in Tanjore but is supplied departmentally to the Tanjore depôt and to the municipality.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—" As regards the answer to (b) are the Government aware that the river Coleroon runs between the village and Tanjore ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—" The Government are aware."

204 [13] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state the present existing area of the reserve forest of Karaipakkam as well as the area of the forest when it was originally constituted; if the area has shrunk, the cause for such a shrinkage?

Answer.—The area of the Karaipakkam reserve when it was originally constituted in 1892 was reported to be 83 acres. The area of the reserve at present is 66.15 acres. The decrease in recorded area is partly nominal owing to the fact that the area as originally reported was only approximate and partly due to excessive grazing and cultivation which resulted in erosion by the Coleroon river of the *padugai* for the protection of which the reserve was formed.

205 [14] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the ryots of Karaipakkam jointly petitioned to the Collector, on or about the 20th of June this year, complaining that one Raman Pillai, son of Kumara Pillai of the village of Karaipakkam, was assaulted and beaten at Tirumanur, by the forest subordinate who issues grazing permits, for refusing to pay an illegal gratification to issue a permit according to the *mamul*, and also bringing to notice that an illegal gratification of four to eight annas was being collected for every permit?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether any enquiry has been made into the matter, and with what result?

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Range officer, Udaiyarpálaiyam, was deputed to enquire into the matter. None of the signatories to the petition attended the enquiry, although notice was served on them. The enquiry showed that the petition was the outcome of a private quarrel. The permit-issuing officer was fined Rs. 5 by the District Forest Officer for quarrelling about private matters whilst engaged on public duties and has since resigned the service.

206 [15] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they received a communication, dated 30th September last, from the Indian South African League with reference to the relief granted to the South African deportees in Madras?

South
African
deportees in
Madras.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to inform whether the Government, in consideration of the circumstances stated in that communication, have been pleased to reimburse Rs. 4,499, which the League has spent for the maintenance of the deportees during their stay in Madras, as prayed for therein; if not, whether they intend to do it?

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to G.O. No. 999, Public, dated 22nd October 1910, a copy of which is laid on the table.*

207 + [16] Question.—(a) Is the Government aware that the free cutting of grass, which had been long allowed, has been prohibited in the Illur reserve in Anantapur district?

Free cutting
of grass in
reserves.

(b) Is it a fact that, when the working plan was sanctioned by the Board of Revenue and Government, free cutting of grass was declared to be free in the district gazette so as to remove any misconception among the ryots and that this declaration was subsequently repeated in the gazette?

(c) Is it a fact that free cutting of grass has, in recent cases, been punished by a levy of Rs. 5 compounding fee for a head-load of grass? If so, will the Government be pleased to state why such a heavy compounding fee, such as 320 times the seigniorage fee levied for a head-load of grass, was imposed by the District Forest Officer?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the sanction of Government was obtained before prohibiting the free cutting of grass? If so, will the Government be pleased to place the order on the table?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to consider the hardship caused to the ryots, especially regarding the difficulty of feeding ploughing cattle which cannot be taken out for grazing, and continue the concession?

Answer.—(a), (b), (c), (d) & (e) Government have called for a report on the subject.

208 + [17] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that the experiment of setting fire to a plot of grass in order to stimulate a healthy growth of grass is made in Cuddapah district?

Do.

(b) Is it a fact that grass when allowed to grow without interference becomes useless for cattle and liable to fire?

(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of not preventing free cutting of grass in all reserves?

Answer.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have called for a report on the subject.

* Vide appendix XV *infra*, page 198.

† Vide 386 *infra*, page 107.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

Levy of
compounding
fees by
District
Forest
Officer.

209 [18] *Question*.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they would not restrict the power of a District Forest Officer in levying compounding fees?

Answer.—The Government have prescribed rules for the guidance of forest officers in compounding forest offences. These rules * have been incorporated in the Forest Manual and a copy of them is now placed on the table.

Complaint
of illegal
grazing
against
Mr. Robert
Cash of
Ramagiri,
Anantapur
district.

210 † [19] *Question*.—(a) Is it a fact that one Mr. Robert Cash of the Gold Mining Company at Ramagiri, Anantapur district, and his cartman were charged with illegal grazing of four bulls in the Ramagiri East Reserve without permits, and with assault and forcible rescue of the cattle from the guard?

(b) Is it a fact that the charge sheet was laid with the cognizance of the District Forest Officer, or after the facts were reported to that officer by the deputy ranger in person, immediately after the occurrence?

(c) Is it a fact that the charge has been subsequently withdrawn?

(d) If so, will the Government be pleased to inform the amount of the compounding fee levied in this case?

Answer.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) The Government have called for a report on the subject.

Disafforestation
of Sirpi
reserve,
Anantapur
district.

211 † [20] *Question*.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the distance of Sirpi village, Kalyandrug taluk, Anantapur district, from the Sirpi reserve?

(b) Is it a fact that this reserve comprises mostly of cultivable cotton soil?

(c) Is it a fact that the Collector, Mr. Scott, recommended that this reserve may be disafforested and left for cultivation?

(d) Is it a fact that three shepherds of Sirpi were convicted in this year with a fine of Rs. 300 for allowing their 140 sheep to trespass and graze in this reserve which is close to their village?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to state the age of the reserve, the extent of it, the nature and the value of trees that have grown in it during its existence?

(f) Will the Government be pleased to inform what will be the amount of assessment per acre if allowed for cultivation?

(g) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of disafforesting the reserve and leaving it for cultivation, as recommended by the Collector?

Answer.—(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) (f) & (g) The Government have called for a report on the subject.

Irrigation
from Tenneri
tank.

212 [21] *Question*.—With reference to my supplementary question in regard to the answer of Government to (b) in Question No. 37 † at the Council meeting of the 5th April last, will the Government be pleased to state whether the Government have made an enquiry as promised, and if so, whether they will inform whether the length of the channel irrigating the nearest lands of the Agaram village is 2,392 yards to the fourth sluice of the Tenneri tank and the length of the channel to the fifth sluice is about 2,000 yards, as stated by me?

Answer.—The lengths of the channels from the fourth and fifth sluices of the Tenneri tank to the nearest lands of the Agaram village which they irrigate have been found on actual measurement to be 2,354 and 1,936 yards, respectively.

De.

213 [22] *Question*.—Will the Government be pleased to state the least distance from the Tenneri tank allowed for the deterioration of irrigation to place a village in the new second group?

* Vide appendix XVI infra, page 201.

† Vide 386, page 107 infra.

‡ 118 supra, page 39.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

Answer.—The grouping of villages under the Tenneri tank depends on other circumstances besides distance from the tank. No exact distance has been fixed for the purpose of determining any of the four groups.

214 [23] *Question*.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the difference between the "manavari" and the dry assessment is remitted to the ryots, when the crops on the "manavari" lands fail on account of bad season, as laid down in the notification, paragraph 22—1? If so, why such remission of "manavari" assessment was refused by the Collector, in this year of re-settlement, to the ryots of Vanagaram in Saidapet taluk?

Remission of
assessment on
manavari
lands.

Answer.—The Honourable Member is under a misapprehension as to the meaning of the rule to which he refers. The treatment of manavari lands as dry for the purposes of remission means that such lands are granted remission only in circumstances in which dry lands would be granted remission. No remission for loss of dry crops was granted in the Saidapet taluk in fasli 1319, the fasli in which the re-settlement rates were introduced in that taluk, and consequently no remission was granted for manavari crops.

215 [24] *Question*.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the wet lands under the higher level sluices of Oratti tank in the Madurantakam taluk and the Nirvalur tank in the Conjeevaram taluk have been recognized as such at re-settlement?

Wet lands
under high-
level sluices
of certain
tanks in
Chingleput
district.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to show the same privileges to the higher level wet lands under the higher level sluices in the major and imperial tanks of villages, Singadivakkam, Kunnavakkam and Vembakkam in the Conjeevaram taluk? If not, why not?

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative. In the case of the Oratti tank the ayakat under the high-level sluice has been fixed separately as there is a considerable difference in the level of the ayakat. In the case of the Nirvalur tank the ayakat under the high-level sluice is separated by a stream from the rest of the ayakat.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 42, * at the meeting held on April 5th, 1910. The Government see no reason to issue the orders suggested, the effect of which would be in the case of Kunnavakkam to confine the ryots concerned to the use of the water of one particular sluice, whereas at present the water of both high and low level sluices is used indiscriminately. The ryots of Vembakkam have requested that separate ayakats should not be fixed for the different sluices of the tank. Those of Singadivakkam made no request at the recent appeal hearing of the village that separate ayakats should be fixed for the different sluices.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Will the Government be pleased to state whether the people of Oratti village applied that separate ayakats should be fixed for different pieces? It is said in answering (b) that the people of Singadivakkam made no request at the recent appeal hearing of the village that the separate ayakat should be fixed for different sluices. Will the Government say whether the people under the Oratti tank made such a request?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"We have no information on the point. The Honourable Member's question referred to certain specified villages."

216 [25] *Question*.—With reference to G.O. No. 1449 of 26th September 1910, on "diet in jails" on my interpellation No. 57 † at this Council meeting on the 9th November 1909 suggesting the issue of rice diet to prisoners whose previous habits of life require such a consideration, will the Government be pleased to state—

Diet in jails.

* 123 supra, page 41.

† 1100, Vol. II, page 395.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

(a) Whether it is a fact, according to Lieutenant-Colonel Macnamara, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, that most people whose diet is suddenly or completely altered are liable to temporary derangement until they grow accustomed to the new order of things?

(b) Whether it is a fact, according to Lieutenant-Colonel E. Hasell-Wright, I.M.S., of Tanjore District Jail, that *ragi* diet does affect those who have passed 40 years and over and aged to some extent?

(c) Whether it is a fact, according to the medical officer of the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, that it would probably be detrimental to the health of a habitual rice-eater "especially if he be in indifferent health or 45 years of age" to have his food changed from rice to *ragi*?

(d) Whether it is not a fact that medical officers are empowered to alter the dietary from cholam or *ragi* to rice as a curative only?

Answer.—(a), (b) & (c) The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the correspondence printed in G.O. No. 1449, Judicial, dated 26th September 1910, a copy of which has already been furnished to him.

(d) It is not a fact that medical officers are empowered to order rice diet as a curative measure only. Under rule 475 of the Jail Manual, the diet of any individual prisoner may be modified in any way on the recommendation of the medical officer.

Diet in jails.

217 [26] Question.—Whether it is not a fact that the principle enunciated in Government Order is applicable only to purely Indian prisoners of all races and creeds who may be habitual rice-eaters, and not to European and Eurasian prisoners and also not to the Burmese who are now given diet according to their previous habits of life?

Answer.—The decision contained in the Government Order applied to Indian prisoners alone as the diet of other classes of prisoners was not under consideration.

Do.

218 [27] Question.—(a) Is the Government aware that there is a strong current of feeling among the Indian communities that the dieting of all Indian prisoners alike without reference to their previous habits of life is injuring the health of such of the prisoners as have not been accustomed to the diet by previous habits of life and in some cases leading to serious consequences if not fatal, and it is therefore an additional punishment which will defeat the aim and object of jail discipline by deadening sentiments which make for repentance and reform?

(b) If not, will the Government be pleased to take measures to consult leading official and non-official Indian gentlemen about the suggested reform in diet?

Answer.—(a) & (b) The Government have already obtained the advice of the medical officers possessing experience of jail administration in this Presidency and the decision in G.O. No. 1449, Judicial, dated 26th September 1910, was based on the expert opinion of these officers. The Government cannot undertake to refer the matter to non-expert opinion.

Clothing of convicts.

219 [28] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state also whether they have given further consideration to the subject of the clothing of convicts as promised?

Answer.—The Government have again considered the matter of the clothing of convicts but do not think it advisable to alter the existing rules.

The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.

220 [29] Question.—Did the Government prevent any meeting to be held in this Presidency under the Seditious Meetings Act?

Answer.—The Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1907, was only extended to the Madras Presidency in January 1910, and since then the Local Government have had no occasion to make use of its provisions.

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—“Having regard to the answer given, will the Government be pleased to advise the Government of India that there is no necessity for having that law in this Presidency?”

The Hon'ble Mr. HAMMICK :—“The Government are not prepared to give that advice to the Government of India at present.”

221 [30] Question.—(a) Does the Government intend to take any steps to inaugurate a provident fund for teachers in this Presidency?

(b) Will the Government be prepared to make contributions to funds started by managers of schools in aid of the teachers in their schools?

Answer.—(a) The question was exhaustively dealt with last year by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone, who submitted to Government a very valuable report on the whole subject and recommended for acceptance a carefully thought out and comprehensive scheme for the creation of a provident fund for all certificated teachers in schools under private management in the Presidency. The Government, however, after carefully considering the scheme proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone, found themselves reluctantly impelled to the conclusion that its introduction was not practicable at the present time.

(b) The Government do not think it probable that they would be justified in contributing to special funds started by managers of schools in aid of teachers in their schools; they will, however, be ready to consider any cases that may be brought before them.

222 [31] Question.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the articles contributed to the London Times by its special correspondent upon educational problems in India?

(b) Has the Government in contemplation any scheme for improving the Provincial Educational Service?

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Government have recently considered the question of improving the Provincial Educational Service and have addressed the Government of India with that object.

223 [32] Question.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the article headed “Industrial Policy”, which appeared in the Hindu of the 29th October last?

(b) Is it a fact that the Secretary of State for India has refused to give his sanction to the resolution of the Madras Government in pursuance of the recommendation of the Industrial Conference held at Ootacamund? Will the Government be pleased to publish and place on the Editors' table the despatches and the correspondence on the subject between the Secretary of State and the Government of Madras?

Answer.—(a) The Government have now perused the article referred to.

(b) The Secretary of State has declined to sanction the creation of a Department of Industries under a separate Director. He has sanctioned the appointment of a Superintendent of Industrial Education to supervise and extend industrial education in this Presidency and of dyeing, weaving and leather experts for instructional purposes only. Correspondence on the subject will shortly be laid on the table.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)

Department
of Industries.

224 [33] *Question.*—(a) Is it a fact that orders have been received from the Secretary of State regarding the re-constitution of the Department of Industries? If so, will the Government be pleased to publish the communication as well as the order of the Government upon it?

(b) Is it intended to place the Director of Industries under the Director of Public Instruction? If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether it is in accordance with the Secretary of State's orders?

Answer.—(a) & (b) The answer to the Honourable Member's questions is in the affirmative.

Sub-Inspectors
of police.

225 [34] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) How many sub-inspectors were trained in the Vellore School from October 1905 to October 1910?

(b) How many of them were passed out of the school as competent and among them—

- (i) how many still continue in service;
- (ii) how many were sent home; and
- (iii) how many resigned?

(c) In the case of those that were sent home and those that resigned, the reasons as to why they were sent home and why they resigned?

Answer.—(a) Between the 1st October 1905 and the 31st October 1910, 1,299 sub-inspectors were admitted for training to the Vellore School, of whom 209 are now in the school, 56 failed to qualify, resigned or died while in the school, and 1,034 passed out of the school successfully.

(b) Of these 1,034, 930 continue in service, the services of 75 have been dispensed with, 24 have resigned, and 5 died.

(c) In the case of those whose services were dispensed with the reasons for removal were inefficiency, insubordination, or other misconduct and ill-health, while in the case of those who resigned the reasons given were ill-health and private affairs.

Indian sub-
inspectors in
the Madras
city police.

226 [35] *Question.*—(a) Is it a fact that there is no Indian sub-inspector of police in the first grade in the Madras city police?

(b) Is it also a fact that, while provision is being made for building Government quarters for European officers of the city police near police stations, no such provision is made for the Indian police officers?

Answer.—(a) Of the twelve sub-inspectors of the first grade in the Madras city police, nine are statutory Natives of India.

(b) All officers of the city police are entitled to free quarters. The Government have no information as to how far it has been found possible to provide such quarters up to the present date.

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—“It is said in answer to (a) that of the twelve sub-inspectors of the first grade in the Madras city police nine are statutory Natives of India. Are there any Hindus or Muhammadans in it?”

The Hon'ble Mr. HAMMICK :—“I understand not.”

Contract
with the
South
Indian
Railway
Company.

227 [36] *Question.*—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the article entitled “The S.I.R. and New Lines” published in the *Hindu* in the issue of the 2nd instant?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the clauses 7, 8 and 9 of the memorandum of the terms of the proposed agreement between the India Office and the South Indian Railway Company are in accordance with the recommendations of the Government of India and the Government of Madras?

(The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)

(c) Are the Government aware that clause 8 of the memorandum will injuriously affect the railway projects of the district boards in the Madras Presidency?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to recommend to the Secretary of State to re-consider the terms of the memorandum referred to above before the contract is finally entered into?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to publish and lay on the Editors' table the correspondence that passed between this Government and the Government of India and the Home Government upon the subject?

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b), (c), (d) & (e) It is not within the competency of the Local Government to make known the subject matter of confidential correspondence between this Government and the Government of India or the Secretary of State without the express permission of the latter.

228 [37] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing—

(a) the number of district board engineers who are Europeans and of European origin;

(b) the number of district board engineers who are Indians;

(c) their academical qualifications;

(d) their salaries; and

(e) the position they held, if any, before their appointment as district board engineers?

Answer.—A statement* containing the particulars desired has been compiled from the information available in the Secretariat and will be placed on the table.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu.

229 [38] *Question.*—Is it a fact that the sites adjoining the Berrijam lake in Kodaikānal are to be converted into a settlement for invalid soldiers?

Answer.—The Government are not aware of any such proposal.

230 [39] *Question.*—(a) Are the Government aware that the Madura District Forest Officer has his head-quarters at Kodaikānal.

(b) Do the Government know that he spends the greater part of the year in Kodaikānal?

Answer.—(a) & (b) The Government are aware that the District Forest Officer of Madura has been permitted to reside at Kodaikānal, which is nearer than Madura to the principal forests of the district. He is bound under the rules laid down in the Forest Code to spend not less than six months of the year in camp; this the Government understand he has done.

231 [40] *Question.*—(a) Are the Government aware that a dacoity with violence occurred near Battlakundu on the Ammayanāyakkannur road in July last?

(b) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a case of dacoity mentioned in the *Madura Mail*, dated 26th September 1910, which took place on the same road and of another, about the 13th instant, in which a constable received a grievous hurt on the thumb of his right hand from the dacoits who wanted to disable him from handling his gun?

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu.)

Vaigai
Valley
railway.

(c) Are the Government in receipt of the resolution passed by the European planters at their meeting held in Bangalore on the 1st of August pointing out the necessity for the early construction of the Vaigai Valley railway from Ammayanayakanur to Uttamapalaiyam?

(d) Considering the bifurcation of the Madura district, will the Government be pleased to help the District Board of Madura West with a loan sufficient to start the above scheme, as the board cannot afford to float a capital for the same in the open market?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to prevail upon any company to take up the scheme and finish the construction soon?

Railway cess
in Madura
district.

(f) If both these are not possible, will the Government be pleased to issue instructions to the district board to suspend the collection of the railway cess from fasli 1320?

Answer.—(a) & (b) The Government have received no report regarding the occurrences referred to.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

(d) The project has not been included in the railway programme and unless and until it is so included no loan by the State on this account is permissible.

(e) The Company has proposed certain modifications in the agreement suggested by this Government for working the Tanjore District Board Railway extensions. These are at present under the consideration of Government. If an agreement is come to with the Company for the Tanjore extensions, it will probably be taken as a model for future agreements between the Company and other district board lines, and the question of negotiating a district board loan in the open market will then be considered.

(f) The Government do not consider it advisable at this juncture to take steps to suspend collection of the railway cess.

Bridge
over the
Vaigai near
Kunnur or
Andipatti.

232 [41] Question.—Seeing that the Teni river, which is in flood only for about three months in the year, has a bridge sanctioned for it, which is already under construction, will the Government be pleased to induce the district board, by means of a grant, to construct a bridge over the Vaigai river near Kunnur or Andipatti, especially as this river is impassable, on account of the Periyar water, for about nine months in the year, and also because this bridge, if constructed, will afford greater facilities for the public to go to the new Usilampatti division, thereby increasing the trade of Andipatti and Usilampatti markets?

Answer.—The Board of Revenue have recommended the construction of a bridge at Kunnur across the Vaigai river at the cost of Provincial funds. The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Village
chavadies.

233 [42] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to advise the Board of Revenue to have the village *chavadies* constructed with better accommodation and at some greater cost, so that they may be useful also to the tahsildars on tour and the village *panchayats* which may happen to be formed hereafter?

Answer.—The Government have no reason to believe that the accommodation in village *chavadies* as at present constructed is insufficient for the purpose for which the buildings are intended and are not therefore prepared to adopt the suggestion in the question.

Levy of
prohibitory
water-rate.

234 [43] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to instruct the revenue authorities that, when it is proposed to charge enhanced water-rate for water irregularly taken, notice similar to that required to be issued in the case of unauthorized occupation of Government land should be given to the users of water before the order for the levy of water charge is passed so as to enable them to put in their objections for consideration in time?

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu.)

Answer.—The village account in which proposals are made for the charge of water-rate is open to the inspection of the ryots, and it would therefore be superfluous to give them notice of that which they have every facility to ascertain for themselves. The issue of such notices would moreover throw a heavy burden of work on the village establishments and would be a very uncertain means of conveying the information intended. The Government are therefore unable to accept the suggestion contained in the question.

235 [44] Question.—With a view to afford facilities for ryots paying *kist* for lands included in the patta of others, to secure evidence of actual payment of *kist* on such lands, will the Government be pleased to order the village officers to enter in the receipts the survey numbers of fields for which the ryots elect to pay, in cases where *pattas* are held by others?

Receipts for
kists.

Answer.—The Government are not prepared to issue the orders suggested in the question which would involve either the issue of a separate *patta* for each field or the maintenance of separate accounts for each field and for each payer of revenue. The Honourable Member is referred to G.O., No. 678, Revenue, dated 9th March 1908, which has been placed on the Editors' table, in which the question is fully discussed.

236 [45] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to exempt from the operation of Government orders such of the Middle School first-class men in the Registration Department as were permanently appointed to Rs. 14 before July 1894, and favour them with prospects of promotion above Rs. 20, to the extent to which every such individual may be found deserving according to his service and capacity?

Middle School
first-class
men in the
Registration
Department.

Answer.—The Government will issue orders sanctioning the promotion to posts carrying more than Rs. 20 of Middle School first-class men who, on the 30th June 1894, held permanent appointments in the Government service.

237 [46] Question.—(a) Are the Government aware of the relief memorial sent round by the Poligar of Bagalur in the Salem district to his brother *zamindars* in the Presidency?

Bagalur
palaiyam,
Salem dis-
trict.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to re-consider their order, reduce the *peshkash* to its original rate and cause the estate to be taken into the management of the Court of Wards, so that its encumbrances might be cleared and its interests better safeguarded for the future?

Answer.—(a) The Government have now perused the memorial referred to in the question.

(b) The Government, after careful consideration, decided in 1908 that there was no sufficient reason for their intervention in the matter of reducing the assessment on the Bagalur *palaiyam* or for taking the *palaiyam* under the management of the Court of Wards. They are not prepared to re-consider their orders which have been upheld by the Secretary of State.

238 [47] Question.—Are the Government going to afford, in this Presidency, facilities by way of grants of lands and loans for the Salvation Army to reclaim the criminal tribes?

Grant of
lands and
loans to
Salvation
Army.

Answer.—The Government would be prepared to consider any application, if made by the Salvation Army, for assistance in reclaiming criminal tribes, but are not in a position to state what orders would be passed on such an application.

239 [48] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to adopt measures of legislation to check the indulgence of juveniles of both sexes in the use of tobacco, alcohol and opium?

Use of intoxi-
cants by
juveniles.

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu.)

Answer.—The sale of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs to persons of either sex under 14 years of age is prohibited in this Presidency. As regards smoking, the Government do not consider any special legislation of the kind suggested necessary.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur RAMABHADRA NAYUDU:—"May I know whether any prosecutions were instituted against sellers of liquor to persons below 14 years of age?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"I am not able to answer that question, as I have not got the information."

Madura town drainage.

240 [49] *Question.*—With regard to the drainage scheme of the Madura city, are the Government going to adopt the underground or the open drain system?

Answer.—As at present advised the Government will adopt the underground system.

Mufassal Government pleaders.

241 [50] *Question.*—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a reference in the *Hindu*, dated 28th April 1910, on "Mufassal Government Pleaders as Court of Wards vakils"?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to remedy the defects and carry out the suggestions pointed out therein?

Answer.—(a) & (b) The Government have now perused the letter referred to, but do not consider it necessary to adopt the suggestions contained therein.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avargal.

Water cess on inam lands.

242 [51] *Question.*—(a) Is it a fact that in *inam* villages, lands which have been declared by the Inam Commissioner to be "not wet" are entered and classed as "dry" in the settlement accounts?

(b) Is it a fact that these lands, when irrigated by baling, were not assessed to water-cess till recently?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state if they have interdicted such irrigation without payment of water-rate?

(d) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances under which the order in question was passed and the reasons which led to the same?

Answer.—(a) The classification of *inam* lands in the settlement accounts, which is for the purpose of levying cess only, does not necessarily follow that adopted by the Inam Commissioner.

(b) Water-rate was not levied until recently on certain garden lands irrigated by baling in the Trichinopoly and Guntur districts. The Government have no information as to the practice in other districts.

(c) & (d) The Government have directed that such lands, which have always been regarded as dry in all settlements, should be charged for Government water used for them, whether such charge has been levied hitherto or not, unless the *inamdars* can prove that they come within the proviso to section 1 of the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1885, and that the lands are entitled to irrigation free of separate charge. The orders are of general application to all districts.

Income from dry land, Tanjore.

243 [52] *Question.*—What is the highest estimated gross income per acre of dry land in the Tanjore district at the commutation rate?

Answer.—So far as non-*padugai* lands are concerned, the Honourable Member is referred to the table of estimated outturns printed at page 17 of G.O. No. 201, Revenue, dated 18th May 1896, which has been placed on the Editors' table. No commutation rate was calculated for *padugai* lands.

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avargal.)

244 [53] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state how the *padugai* lands in the Cauvery delta in the Tanjore district have been classified and assessed at the last settlement? Assessment of *padugai* lands.

(b) What are the maximum and minimum rates of water-cess imposed on the *padugai* lands? Under what circumstances and on what data are the rates so fixed, settled?

(c) Is it a fact that in many cases the assessment *plus* the water-rate imposed is higher than the assessment of the wet lands in the locality?

(d) If so, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of making some rules to avoid the anomaly referred to above?

Answer.—(a) *Padugai* lands in the Cauvery delta were divided at the settlement into two special classes, namely, alluvial clay of two sorts and alluvial loam of one sort. The superior alluvial clay land is assessed at Rs. 7 per acre and the remainder at Rs. 5 per acre.

(b) The standard scale of water-rates, which will be found in Appendix I to Board's Standing Order No. 4, is in force in the Tanjore district and applies to all dry lands in that district including *padugai* lands.

(c) & (d) It may be the fact that in some cases the dry assessment *plus* the water-rate imposed on *padugai* land is higher than the assessment of the wet lands in the locality. This does not necessarily imply any anomaly inasmuch as the *padugai* land is almost invariably of superior quality to the ordinary wet land in the same vicinity. No comparison can therefore be instituted between the dry assessment *plus* water-cess on *padugai* lands and the assessment on wet lands in the locality.

245 [54] *Question.*—(a) Are there any facilities under the existing rules to apprise the ryot of the probable imposition of water-cess in respect of any part of his holding and for enabling him to question its correctness before it is actually imposed? Notice to ryot regarding water-cess on holdings.

(b) Do the Government consider that they are sufficient? If not, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of laying down clear and definite rules in the matter?

Answer.—(a) & (b) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 43*.

246 [55] *Question.*—In view of the repeated admissions made by Government, since the last settlement of the Tanjore district, that the drainage of the Cauvery delta in that district is defective and requires improvement, will the Government be pleased to state if any steps have hitherto been taken to improve the same; and whether the Government have before them any projects under consideration? Drainage of the Cauvery delta.

Answer.—Estimates amounting to Rs. 23.52 lakhs for the general improvement of the drainages in the Cauvery delta have been prepared. Of these the improvements to the Palavar and Adappar, amounting to Rs. 1,35,054 and Rs. 2,07,012, respectively, have been sanctioned and the works are approaching completion. The remaining portion of the scheme has been held in abeyance until it is seen what effect the above improvements have upon the drainage of the delta.

247 [56] *Question.*—(a) Is it a fact that the municipal towns of Tanjore and Negapatam are each in charge of a separate inspector of police and that the municipal town of Kumbakonam is in charge of an inspector who has a very wide circle outside the town? Inspector of police for Kumbakonam town.

(b) Is it a fact that the efficiency of the police in Kumbakonam has to some extent suffered?

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avargal.)

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state if proposals for re-arranging and re-constituting certain police stations in consequence of the formation of the new Papavinassam taluk have been submitted to Government?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to consider the question of making Kumbakonam a separate charge before passing final orders on the proposals aforesaid?

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Government have no reason to suppose this is the case.

(c) No proposals on the subject have as yet been submitted to the Government.

(d) The Inspector-General will be asked to report on the matter.

Kulittalai
Kattuvary and
Marudur
Nattu
Vaikkal,
Trichinopoly
district.

248 [57] Question.—With reference to the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Smith to Question No. 78 * of the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar, at the meeting of the 12th March last, will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) If the report of the Superintending Engineer therein referred to has been received and if any action has been taken on it?

(b) Whether any estimates have been prepared for the improvement of the Marudur Nattu Vaikkal? What is the character of the improvement suggested? When is it likely to be carried out?

Answer.—(a) With regard to the Kulittalai Kattuvary, the Superintending Engineer reported on 30th September 1910 that the estimate for the Panjam-patti reservoir was waiting scrutiny in his office and would be submitted for sanction before the end of December. The Superintending Engineer proposes to send his complete report on the Kattuvary with this estimate.

(b) The estimate for improvement to the Marudur Nattu Vaikkal has been the subject of correspondence between the Superintending Engineer and the Executive Engineer, and it is reported that the necessary orders have been issued to enable it to be completed and submitted for sanction.

It is understood that the proposed improvements include the provision of double shutters to the head sluice to exclude sand, improvements to the scouring sluice at the head and also to the surplus sluice at Lalapet. If the estimate is received and sanctioned in time the work will probably be carried out next working season.

Marudur
Nattu
Vaikkal,
Trichinopoly
district.

249 [58] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state if complaints have been made by petitions and telegrams to the officers of the Revenue and the Public Works Departments about the scarcity of water for irrigation purposes in the lower reaches of the Marudur Nattu Vaikkal, Trichinopoly district? How have those complaints been attended to?

Answer.—Certain complaints have been received. Investigation has been made by the Executive Engineer and estimates for improving the channel are under preparation.

Irrigation
channels,
Kulittalai
taluk,
Trichinopoly
district.

250 [59] Question.—Have any memorials been submitted to the officers of the Revenue and Public Works Departments regarding the inefficient condition of several irrigating channels in the Kulittalai taluk? Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and what action has been taken in respect of the same?

Answer.—It has been ascertained from the Honourable Member that his question refers generally to all channels in the Kulittalai taluk and in particular to the Marudur and Kodingal channels. The Honourable Member is referred to the answers to Questions Nos. 57 † and 73 ‡ as regards the Marudur Nattu Vaikkal and Kodingal channels, respectively. As regards other channels in the taluk Government have no information.

* 78 supra, page 29.

† 248 supra.

‡ 264 infra, page 78.

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avargal.)

251 [60] Question.—Is it a fact that the head sluice of the Marudur Nattu Vaikkal was completely closed by the Public Works overseer for about two weeks in April last and that the ryots owning lands in its lower reaches have suffered in consequence? Will the Government be pleased to state at whose orders and under what circumstances was it so closed? Will the Government be pleased to safeguard the recurrence of such closings in future?

Marudur
Nattu
Vaikkal,
Trichinopoly
district.

Answer.—The Marudur Nattu Vaikkal was closed by the Public Works Department authorities on the 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 18th April 1910 on account of the urgent necessity to augment the supply of water to Trichinopoly town where, on account of the scarcity of good drinking-water, an epidemic was feared. The canal was not closed until the season for the irrigation of second crop was over.

252 [61] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state—

(1) the circumstances under which the supervision of the korambus of the various irrigating channels in the Trichinopoly district was transferred from the Revenue Department to the Department of Public Works;

(2) whether the change has been of any administrative advantage to Government;

(3) whether any complaints have been made by the ryots concerned about the insufficiency and want of promptness of the facilities afforded by the officers of the Public Works Department; and

(4) whether the overseers of the Public Works Department who are generally in charge of the korambus are too much otherwise occupied to bestow prompt and efficient attention to korambus?

(b) If the Government should consider that the supervision of the korambus should continue in the Department of Public Works, will they be pleased to consider the desirability of entrusting such supervision to officers of that department placed in sole charge of such works?

Supervision
over korambus
in irrigation
channels,
Trichinopoly
district.

Answer.—(a) (1) It was considered by the local officers of both the Revenue and the Public Works Departments that the system of dual control under which the maintenance of certain river channels was in charge of the Public Works Department and the korambus and water distribution in charge of the Revenue Department was not working satisfactorily and Government on the recommendation of the Revenue Board accordingly ordered that the same department should be in charge of both operations.

(2) The answer is in the affirmative.

(3) Government are not aware of any such complaints having been made.

(4) Government have no reason to believe that the overseers are too much occupied in other ways to attend to the korambus properly.

(b) In consequence of the transfer to the Public Works Department of the regulation of the water-supply in the river channels, an addition of five permanent sub-overseers was made to the Public Works Department staff of the Trichinopoly division. Government do not consider that officers are required for the sole charge of the korambus.

253 [62] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any final decision has been arrived at regarding the re-distribution of the districts of Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Salem?

Re-distribution
of
districts.

(b) Is it a fact that it is in contemplation to constitute Kárur and Kulittalai taluks as one revenue division and Musiri and Namakkal taluks into another? If so, will the Government be pleased to consider the necessity of erecting a bridge across the Cauvery between Erode and Trichinopoly?

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avargal.)

Answer.—(a) Effect has been given from the 15th November 1910 to the territorial changes recommended by Sir William Meyer in regard to the districts of Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Salem with the exception of those changes which depend on the formation of the new Vellore and Chittoor districts. Among the changes already effected are the formation of the Kárúr division comprising the two taluks of Kárúr and Kulittalai and that of the Nánakkal division comprising the two taluks of Musiri and Ámakkal.

(b) The Board of Revenue have recommended the construction of a bridge across the Cauvery between Kulittalai and Musiri at the cost of Provincial funds. The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Drowning
accident.

254 [63] Question.—Has the attention of Government been drawn to the drowning accident reported in the *Swadesamitran* newspaper of the 6th July last? Has any investigation been made in the matter and what is the result thereof?

Answer.—The Government have now perused the article and will call for a report.

Conveyances
at ferries.

255 [64] Question.—In view of the recent drowning accidents by the upsetting of the ferry boats at Musiri and Tillaimedu ferries, will the Government be pleased to take steps to secure the best means of conveyance at these and like ferries?

Answer.—The accident to the ferry boat at Musiri was not due to the unsuitability of the boat for its purpose but to neglect of the rules as regards the number of boatmen, passengers and other points. The Government have already taken steps to prevent a recurrence of such neglect and will consider whether it is possible to provide at ferries boats of a safer sort than the coracles sometimes in use.

Equalization
of taluk
charges.

256 [65] Question.—In connection with the re-organization of districts and re-distribution of taluks, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of equalizing all taluk charges as far as possible?

Answer.—The scheme of re-organization which is in course of introduction is intended to equalize taluk charges as far as this can be done with reference to other considerations. The Government do not consider that any further action in this direction is at present called for.

Subordinate
judges.

257 [66] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any representations have been submitted to Government by subordinate judges praying for a re-consideration of the scale of their salaries and for the grant of temporary grade promotions and acting allowances during absence on leave of the officers in the higher grades?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the prayer of these officers favourably, after consulting, if necessary, their Lordships the Honourable the Judges of the High Court?

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The memorials of the officers in question are under consideration.

Do.

258 [67] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to invest selected subordinate judges with the powers of an assistant or additional Sessions Judge as the case may be, to enable them to gain experience in the administration of criminal law, so as to better fit them for preferment as District and Sessions Judges?

Answer.—Subordinate judges have from time to time been invested with the powers of an assistant Sessions Judge. Local Governments have no power to invest sub-judges with the powers of an additional Sessions Judge.

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avargal.)

259 [68] Question.—In view to the recent increase in the number of appointments in the grades of Collectors and District Judges consequent on the formation of new districts, will the Government be pleased to state whether the time has not arrived to increase the number of listed appointments open to the Provincial Service?

Answer.—The Government consider that the increase in the number of appointments in the grades of Collector and District and Sessions Judge consequent on the constitution of additional districts in the Presidency is not large enough to warrant any increase in the number of appointments listed as open to the Provincial Service.

260 [69] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances under which the construction of the Nidámangalam-Mannárgudi and Tirut-turaippúndi-Védáranniyam sections of the Tanjore District Board Railway has been delayed hitherto and when the lines will be taken up for construction?

Answer.—The construction of the Nidámangalam-Mannárgudi and the Tirut-turaippúndi-Védáranniyam sections of the Tanjore District Railway has been delayed owing to difficulty in concluding with the South Indian Railway Company terms for the construction and the working of the lines. A new contract has been settled between the Secretary of State and the South Indian Railway Company and the latter propose certain amendments in the final draft agreement sent to them by the Government for acceptance in July 1909. These proposals will receive the early consideration of the Government.

261 [70] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that the High Court transfers district munsifs from a station after a few years' service there to another station? (b) Should not a similar principle be applied to the case of the head ministerial officers of district courts and will the Government be pleased to take action accordingly?

Answer.—(a) & (b) The Honourable Member is referred to section 7 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, and to the answer given to his Question No. 108* at the meeting of this Council on the 5th April last, to which the Government have nothing to add.

262 [71] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to ascertain from the High Court if the Madras Civil Courts Act (III of 1873) needs revision in any and what respect so as to make it better suited to the conditions of the present day?

Answer.—If the Honourable the Judges of the High Court consider that the Madras Civil Courts Act needs revision, they will doubtless bring the fact to notice in due course. Meanwhile the Government see no reason to move in the matter.

263 [72] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact (1) that the Tahsildar of Musiri in the Trichinopoly district, under the orders of the Collector, issued a circular, on the 30th March 1910, to all village munsifs in that taluk directing them to prevent the cutting of trees on *patta* land or the gathering of leaves from them for manurial purposes without the *attakshi* (permit) of the village munsif; (2) that under the said circular village munsifs were directed to submit monthly returns of all such *attakshis* (permits) to the forest range officer; (3) that the said circular further required that all leaves removed from *patta* land under the village munsif's permit should be produced at the village *chavadi* for the inspection of the village munsif; (4) that it threatened all persons transgressing it with prosecution under the Forest Act?

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avargal.)

(b) Was a second circular issued by the said officer on the 8th October 1910 modifying the former by limiting the inspection of the leaves at the village *chavadi* to cart-loads and exempting head-loads from such inspection?

(c) Have similar circulars been issued by the other tahsildars in that district?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances and the provision of law under which the said circulars have been issued?

(e) Are the Government satisfied that the circulars are legal and do not unnecessarily interfere with the legal rights of *pattadars*?

(f) Will the Government be pleased to order the withdrawal of the circulars and give reasonable facilities to the ryots for procuring leaves for manurial purposes?

Answer.—(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) & (f) The Government have called for a report on the subject.

264 [73] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) The number of villages irrigated by the Kodingal channel in the Kulittalai taluk and the extent of land so irrigated in each village?

(b) Whether any memorials have been submitted for bringing the channel to a state of efficiency and what action has been taken in reference thereto?

(c) Whether any improvements or repairs have been effected thereto since the answer of Government to the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Rao's Question No. 8* published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th November 1905, and, if so, the nature and cost of the same?

(d) Whether the said channel recently breached in several places and caused damage to the *samba* transplanting in several villages; if so, the extent of the damage so caused?

(e) Whether Government will be pleased to take early steps to make the channel efficient for purposes of irrigation?

Answer.—It is understood that the question refers to the Kulittalai *Kattuvani*.

(a) The information is not available.

(b) Some memorials were received on the 16th instant and will be taken up for disposal when the Superintending Engineer's report referred to in the reply to Question No. 57 † is received.

(c) The improvement of the channel is a question of considerable difficulty. It has been under consideration for some years past; but up till now the Government have not been able to pass final orders for any extensive repairs.

(d) No information is available, but a report has been called for. It may be observed that, in the memorials recently received, no reference is made to any recent damage of the nature referred to in this question.

(e) The matter will be fully considered on receipt of the Superintending Engineer's report.

265 [74] Question.—Has the attention of Government been drawn to the drowning accident in the Palar near Vaniyambadi reported in the *Swadesamitran* of the 2nd instant and in other papers? Has any investigation been made in the matter? If so, what is the result thereof? If not, will the Government be pleased to order an investigation to be made?

Answer.—The Government will call for a report on the subject.

266 [75] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of police officers in the South Arcot district who resigned their office within the last twelve months, how many of these were probationers and the reasons for the resignation?

Answer.—The Government have no information on the subject.

Kodingal channel, Trichinopoly district.

Ferry accident near Vaniyambadi.

Police officers in South Arcot district.

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avargal.)

267 [76] Question.—Is it a fact that in the enquiry held under orders of Government into the conduct of Mr. Sullivan, District Superintendent of Police, South Arcot, several police officers admitted having taken part in illegal and corrupt practices? Will the Government be pleased to state if any action has been taken in respect of those officers?

Police officers concerned in Mr. Sullivan's case.

Answer.—Action has been taken under the orders of Government in regard to those officers who were found to have been guilty of improper conduct and whose cases were not within the competency of the head of the department. The disposal of other cases was left to the Inspector-General of Police.

268 [77] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if there are at present any facilities for members of the Indian Civil Service to equip themselves with a knowledge of the law and practice of the courts of British India before they are appointed District Judges?

Training of Civilians in judicial work.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of taking early steps to give to such of the members of the Indian Civil Service as may prefer the judicial branch of the service, further facilities for obtaining a systematic training in law and practice?

Answer.—(a) & (b) The question of the legal training of junior Civilians is under consideration.

The Hon'ble Raja Vasudeva Raja Avargal, Valia Nambidi of Kollengode.

269 [78] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that a system obtains in Punjab of appointing honorary munsifs and civil judges who are entrusted with a good portion of the administration of civil justice, and that the system works well in that province?

Honorary munsifs and civil judges.

(b) With a view to lessen the heavy work of the munsifs, will the Government be pleased to try the experiment in a few select places in this Province?

Answer.—(a) The Government believe that in the Punjab men of position are occasionally given honorary jurisdiction in civil suits. They have no information as to whether the system works well.

(b) The Government are not prepared to try the experiment in this Presidency.

270 [79] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of one of the High Court Judges inspecting the lower courts and to draw the attention of the High Court to the matter?

Inspection of subordinate courts by the High Court.

Answer.—The subject has no doubt been considered by the High Court. The Government do not consider it necessary to draw the special attention of the Honourable the Judges to the matter.

271 [80] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether animals used solely in connection with cultivation in municipal areas are liable to be assessed to tax?

Municipal taxation on animals used exclusively for agriculture.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether section 77 of the District Municipalities Act contemplates assessment of animals used exclusively for cultivation?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to issue an order to all municipalities in the Presidency exempting animals used exclusively for agriculture from taxation?

Answer.—(a) Animals of the classes specified in schedule B annexed to the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, are so liable.

(b) Section 77 contemplates no differentiation based on the purpose for which animals are used.

(The Hon'ble Raja Vasudeva Raja Avargal, Valia Nambidi of Kollengode.)

- (c) Under section 51 the initiative rests with individual councils, which may, if they see fit, recommend such an exemption for the approval of Government. Such recommendations have been made in the past and disallowed partly on the ground that it is difficult to distinguish ploughing cattle from cattle used for other purposes and partly because there is, in the opinion of Government, no valid reason to exempt well-to-do persons from taxation of this description. It is open to a municipal council to grant special exemptions on the ground of poverty without reference to Government.

Tolls.

272 [81] *Question.*—(a) With reference to my Question No. 21 * put at the meeting of the Council held on 9th November 1909, and the answer thereto, asking whether the Government are aware of the policy which is being pursued by the Government of Bombay of abolishing tolls, will the Government be pleased to peruse the speech of His Excellency the President, given on page 106 of the abstract of the proceedings of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, wherein it is stated “Lastly the budget shows what has been done and is to be done in removing tolls. Government feel strongly that tolls in some cases inflict hardships on the poorer classes and that their gradual abolition should be carried out. On this point I am sure that we can count upon the cordial and unanimous agreement of Honourable Members”; and also paragraph XV of the financial statement of the Government of Bombay published on page 317 of the same abstract of the proceedings of the Council?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to re-consider their decision with regard to Malabar tolls and not to allow any tolls to exist within a distance of twenty miles of each other as in the case of the other districts of this Presidency?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is not a fact that the income from tolls in Malabar is larger than in any other district in the Presidency?

Answer.—(a) The Government have perused the speech and financial statement to which the Honourable Member refers.

(b) The case of the Malabar district was carefully examined in 1905, when the Government sanctioned the abolition of 13 of the toll-gates then in existence. Since then there has been no material change in the local conditions and for the reasons stated in the answer * given to the Honourable Member on the 9th November 1909 the Government do not propose to re-consider the decision arrived at.

(c) The income derived from tolls during each of the last two years has been higher in Malabar than in any other district in the Presidency.

Model high schools.

273 [82] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state at what stage the proposal to establish 19 model high schools in this Presidency now stands and where such schools are proposed to be opened?

(b) In opening these model schools, will the Government be pleased to see that they are not located too close to any of the existing mission or other private schools, so that those schools may not be affected?

Answer.—The scheme is under the consideration of the Government of India, and details cannot at present be made public. Government do not anticipate that the interests of mission or private schools will be in any way prejudicially affected by the scheme.

Palghat-Dindigul railway.

274 [83] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state why the construction of the railway line between Palghat and Dindigul through Kollengode, which was given the first place in the three years' programme of railways commencing from 1906-1907, has been indefinitely hung up?

(The Hon'ble Raja Vasudeva Raja Avargal, Valia Nambidi of Kollengode.)

(b) Will the Government be pleased to move in the matter of taking up the construction of the line at an early date?

Answer.—(a) Since 1908 priority of construction has been recommended in respect of the Trichinopoly-Panruti and Trichinopoly-Ramnad lines, which will form part of the main Indo-Ceylon route. It is anticipated that the volume of traffic passing over those sections will be considerably in excess of that passing over the Palghat-Dindigul section.

(b) The Government are not prepared to recommend any alteration in the above programme.

275 [84] *Question.*—(a) Is it a fact that in some of the sub-registry offices in Malabar, the registering officers insist that the renewal fees paid by tenants to *jenmis* on the occasion of renewing the *kanom* documents should be shown in the documents and that stamp duty should be paid on the aggregate amount of the *kanom* and renewal fees?

Registration of *kanom* documents.

(b) Is it a fact that this has never been the practice before and that even now it is not insisted upon in all the sub-registry offices?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether such practice is legal?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to issue orders that the practice complained of be put a stop to?

Answer.—The Government understand that the Inspector-General of Registration has already issued instructions directing the discontinuance of the practice to which the Honourable Member's question refers.

276 [85] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to open veterinary hospitals at an early date in Malabar?

Veterinary hospitals, Malabar.

Answer.—The question of opening veterinary hospitals in Malabar is under consideration.

277 [86] *Question.*—(a) With reference to Question No. 20 * put at the meeting of this Council held on the 9th December 1908 regarding a petition submitted by the karnams of the Tanjore district to the Collector of Tanjore praying for an increase of salary, will the Government be pleased to state what orders have been passed thereon?

Pay of karnams.

(b) In view of the high prices of food-grains which has induced Government to order payment of compensation for dearness of provisions to the lower classes of public servants, will the Government be pleased to extend the concession to karnams as well?

Answer.—(a) The Government gave the petition their careful consideration and arrived at the conclusion that no increase in the existing scale of karnams' pay is at present called for.

(b) The Government regret that they are unable to sanction the grant of compensation for dearness of food to karnams.

278 [87] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state what is the present number of police stations in South Canara district and what was it before the new scheme was introduced?

Police stations in South Canara.

(b) Is it a fact that the jurisdiction of some stations extends to over 30 miles? If so, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of reducing such distances by the establishment of some more stations?

Answer.—(a) The present number of police stations in the South Canara district is 27 and the number previous to the introduction of the new scheme was 10.

(The Hon'ble Raja Vasudeva Raja Avargal, Valia Nambidi of Kollengode.)

- (b) The average area under the jurisdiction of a police station in the South Canara district is 119 square miles, which is almost exactly that recommended by the Police Commission, namely, 100 square miles. The area under individual stations necessarily varies, but the Government do not consider that in any case it is so extensive as to necessitate the establishment of additional stations.

Assessment
on *mulgeni*
lands in
South
Canara.

279 [88] Question.—(a) Are the Government aware of the Full Bench decision recently passed by the Madras High Court whereby the landlord is made to pay the whole of the enhanced assessment in the case of *mulgeni* lease lands in South Canara?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it contemplates legislation as suggested in the judgment with a view to equitably apportion the burden of paying the enhanced assessment between the landlord and the tenant?

Answer.—(a) The Government have now perused the decision referred to in the question.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 757, 'evenue, dated 25th August 1902, which has been placed on the Editors' table, in which the question of the necessity of legislation for the purpose of apportioning the enhancement of assessment under the re-settlement between landlords and tenants in the case of *mulgeni* holdings in South Canara was discussed. The question has again been carefully considered and the Government remain of opinion that sufficient cause for such legislation has not been made out.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao Avargal.

Water cess
on dry *inam*
lands.

280 [89] Question.—Is it a fact that Government have declared or allowed the practice that all the non-wet lands which have been declared and certified by the Inam Commission as *bagayat*, garden, or irrigated by baling, and which in the survey and settlement were classed as dry, should not be allowed to be irrigated without paying an additional water charge in addition to the fixed quit-rent?

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 51.*

Assessment
on *padugai*
lands,
Tanjore
district.

281 [90] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state why *padugai* land in the delta portion of Tanjore, which before the settlement were assessed as irrigated *punja* or *bagayat* at the rate of about Rs. 3 per acre and under, are now assessed at Rs. 5 and Rs. 7 per acre?

Answer.—Special rates of Rs. 7 and Rs. 5 per acre were imposed on the *padugai* lands in Tanjore at the settlement of the district on account of their exceptional value and fertility. They are annually submerged for some days by flood water which leaves a rich alluvial deposit in consequence of which they require no manuring. The statistics furnished by the Settlement Officer in respect of these lands will be found in G.O. No. 697, Revenue, dated 31st July 1893, which has been placed on Editors' table, and show that the special rates were very moderate.

Levy
of water-rate.

282 [91] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to direct that in all cases in which a ryot may become liable under clause (2) of the note to paragraph 2 of Board's Standing Order No. 4 to pay water-rate a notice of the charge shall be issued to him as soon as the village officer enters the fact of the land being so benefited in the *adangal*, so that the ryot may have an opportunity of explaining himself to the taluk authorities, if he be incorrectly charged?

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 43.†

* 242 *supra*, page 72

† 234 *supra*, page 70.

(The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao Avargal.)

283 [92] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state what crops do they hold as wet, and what as dry, for the purpose of land revenue assessment? Classification
of crops as
wet and dry.

Answer.—It is impossible to make a classification of crops into "wet" or "dry" which would apply to the whole Presidency. Circumstances vary in the different districts and the same crop may be classed as "wet" in one district and "dry" in another. As far as each district is concerned, a "wet" crop is one which is ordinarily raised with the aid of irrigation and a "dry" crop is one which is ordinarily raised without such aid.

284 [93] Question.—What is the extent, in the deltaic portion of the Tanjore district, of land held by ryots on tree patta tenure; what is the revenue collected therefrom and what would be the land assessment thereof, if the land be assessed as dry or wet as the land may be? Tree *pattas*
in Tanjore.

If the difference in the amounts be inconsiderable, will the Government be pleased to abolish tree *pattas*, and assess the land as dry or wet according to the nature of the land?

Answer.—The meaning of the expression "land held on tree *patta* tenure" is not clear. The provisions of the Board's Standing Order No. 18 with regard to scattered trees and topes apply to the Tanjore district with the exception that the Government do not claim the ownership of trees held on *patta* on Government waste land or of trees planted on certain classes of *poramboke* land. In accordance with these provisions tree *pattas* are only granted in cases in which the assignment of the land on which the trees stand is objectionable. As such land is not available for occupation it cannot be transferred to "dry" or "wet," as the case may be, and the Government do not therefore consider that any useful purpose would be served by calling for the information referred to in the first part of the question.

285 [94] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to sanction the rule that the Public Works Department shall keep all water-courses or channels, from their head in the rivers in the Tanjore delta to the first field of a ryot in the village irrigated by them, in efficient repair at public cost? Repair of
water-courses
by Public
Works
Department.

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 513 I. of 21st December 1909, a copy of which was communicated to the Tanjore District Association. Government are not prepared to lay down any hard and fast rule such as that suggested by the Honourable Member.

286 [95] Question.—Does Government include capillary rise of water in land in the neighbourhood of Government water in the term "percolation"? Percolation.
If so, to what height above the level of water in the Government source is it fixed?

Answer.—The Honourable Member presumably refers to the word "percolation" as used in the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865, as amended by the Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Act, 1900. The interpretation of the word is a matter for the courts of law.

287 [96] Question.—Have the Government sanctioned communal property in villages to be assessed? If so, why? Assessment of
communal
lands.

Answer.—No assessment is levied on communal lands in villages unless such lands are occupied without authority in which case it is levied under the provisions of the Madras Land Encroachment Act, 1905.

288 [97] Question.—Is it a fact that the Executive authorities levy ground-rent on lands registered or owned as house-sites or temple-sites, overlooking the provisions contained in Madras Act III of 1905, section 2, sub-section (1), clause (e)? Ground-rent
on house
and temple
sites.
If so, will the Government be pleased to interdict the practice?

(The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao Avargal.)

Answer.—The Government are not aware of the existence of any such practice as that alluded to in the question.

Licenses for
fire-arms.

289 [98] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state in what cases can a magistrate refuse to grant to an honest and loyal British Indian subject a license to keep fire-arms for self-protection?

Answer.—The grant of licenses for fire-arms under the Arms Act rules is a matter entirely at the discretion of the District Magistrate and the Government cannot undertake to place restrictions on the exercise of the District Magistrate's discretion in the matter.

Distrain for
arrears of
land revenue.

290 [99] Question.—Has the Government sanctioned the discontinuance of the practice of serving a written demand on persons whom the revenue authorities consider to have failed to pay what was due by them to Government before a distraint is made of their property?

Answer.—The answer is in the negative. The service of a demand in writing before the property of a defaulter can be distrained is required under section 8 of the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, 1864.

Rules for
municipal,
local board
and
devastanam
committee
elections.

291 [100] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to add one more rule to the existing rules for election to the local boards, municipalities and *devastanam* committees to the effect that those who bribe electors to vote in their favour shall not be eligible for subsequent elections?

Answer.—The Honourable Member's suggestion will be considered when the rules are next brought under revision.

Devastanam
committees.

292 [101] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to appoint a mixed committee to propose modifications in the rules for the election of the members of the *devastanam* committees so far as they relate to the electorate?

Answer.—So recently as February last, the Government decided, after full consideration of the whole subject, that no alteration in the rules was desirable. They are not prepared to re-consider that decision.

Commission
to enquire
into forest
administra-
tion.

293 [102] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to appoint a mixed commission to look into the forest complaints and to recommend suggestions to remedy the existing evils without danger to real efficiency and the creation and preservation of existing public forests for securing all the advantages therefrom to the commonwealth in conformity to the wishes of the India and Provincial Governments?

Answer.—The Government are not satisfied of the need for the appointment of such a commission.

Location of
liquor shops.

294 [103] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to pass a rule that no liquor or toddy shop be located in a place in a street, provided five substantial persons in the street object to its location there?

Answer.—The Government are not prepared to make a rule such as that suggested by the Honourable Member.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.

Appointment
of a perma-
nent sub-
Judge in
Coimbatore.

295 [104] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to appoint a permanent sub-judge invested with the powers of an assistant Sessions Judge in Coimbatore?

Answer.—The question of appointing a permanent subordinate judge to be invested with the powers of an assistant Sessions Judge for Coimbatore is under the consideration of Government.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.)

296 [105] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to expedite the construction of a bridge over the Amaravati river running between Dhārapuram town and Kolinjivadi village in Coimbatore district, the expenses being met from Provincial funds?

Bridge over
the Amara-
vati.

Answer.—An estimate, amounting to Rs. 93,000, for the construction of the proposed bridge has been sanctioned. The question whether a Provincial grant can be made is now under the consideration of Government, as the district board has expressed its inability to find the necessary funds from its own resources. There are many other claims of this character, and their respective priority would require careful settlement, should it be decided that Provincial funds can properly be devoted to such purposes.

297 [106] Question.—The contract with the Secretary of State having been renewed by the South Indian Railway Company, will the Government be pleased to accord sanction for the construction of the district board railway between Coimbatore and Pollachi and direct the completion thereof at an early date?

Coimbatore-
Pollachi
railway.

Answer.—The South Indian Railway Company has proposed certain modifications in the agreement suggested by this Government for working the Tanjore District Board Railway extensions. These are at present under the consideration of Government. If an agreement is come to with the Company for the Tanjore extensions, it will probably be taken as a model for future agreement for the construction and working of other district board lines, and the question of constructing the Podanur (not Coimbatore)-Pollachi line will then be considered.

298 [107] Question.—Will Government be pleased to do away with the rule of *mirasi* rights being recognized in the appointment of village officers in Coimbatore district and direct that in future only persons duly qualified be appointed to the said posts?

Abolition of
mirasi rights
to village
offices in
Coimbatore
district.

Answer.—The succession to village offices in the Coimbatore district is regulated by the provisions of the Madras Hereditary Village Offices Act, 1895, section 10 of which prescribes certain general qualifications which are requisite in all cases. The adoption of the Honourable Member's suggestion would require legislation which the Government do not see sufficient reason to undertake.

299 [108] Question.—Will Government be pleased to introduce and give a trial to the system of village *panchayat* courts invested with civil and criminal jurisdiction in Coimbatore and Salem districts?

Village
panchayat
courts.

Answer.—The Government are giving careful consideration to the question of village *panchayat* courts and any experiment such as the Honourable Member suggests must await the result of their deliberations.

300 [109] Question.—Will Government be pleased to state if a memorial has been received from the ratepayers' association of Vaniyambadi protesting against the action of the municipal council of that town in proposing to increase the salary of the manager of the municipal office from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 and to invest him with the supervision of sanitation; and if so, will Government be pleased to consider the said memorial favourably?

Manager,
Vaniyambadi
municipality.

Answer.—The Government have received two such memorials. One of these was duly considered in connection with the original proposals of the municipal council with the result that the council was informed that those proposals did not meet with the approval of Government and an expression of opinion was invited with regard to certain alternative suggestions for the improvement of the supervision of the sanitary staff. The reply of the council to that reference was received on the 25th instant and will be considered together with the second memorial from the ratepayers' association.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.)

Inclusion of graduates among candidates for taluk board elections.

301 [110] Question.—In the rules framed by the Government for the election of members to taluk boards, will Government be pleased to include graduates of no less than five years' standing in the list of persons qualified for election to the said boards?

Answer.—In the case of taluk boards, where it is especially desirable to secure members with a substantial interest in the taluk, the Government think it unnecessary and unadvisable to include among those qualified for election persons who may have no property in the taluk.

Designation of civil apothecaries.

302 [111] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that civil apothecaries so long as they are working in the Madras General Hospital are designated as assistant surgeons?

(b) Is it a fact that hospital assistants have been permitted by Government of late to be designated as sub-assistant surgeons and that military apothecaries are called assistant surgeons?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to authorize civil apothecaries in future to be styled as assistant surgeons?

Answer.—(a), (b) & (c) It is not a fact that civil apothecaries serving in the General Hospital are styled assistant surgeons, and the Government are unable to allow civil apothecaries to be so styled in future, it being inexpedient to apply to them a denomination appropriate to officers possessing superior professional qualifications.

Appointment of deputy collectors by nomination.

303 [112] Question.—The system of recruitment of deputy collectors by holding competitive examination having been done away with, will Government be pleased to nominate to such posts graduates in arts and law who belong to respectable families and possess the necessary qualifications?

Answer.—The Government do not consider that it would be in the interests of the public service to nominate graduates wanting in administrative experience and training direct to such responsible posts as those of deputy collector and magistrate save in very exceptional circumstances.

Reduction of sentence of the Coimbatore Sessions Court.

304 [113] Question.—Is Government aware of the judgment passed by the Additional Sessions Judge of Coimbatore in sessions case No. 56 of 1910 and will Government be pleased, having regard to the special circumstances of the case, to comply with the recommendations of the judge to reduce the sentence accorded to the accused?

Answer.—The Government have not as yet received any recommendation on the subject from the High Court.

Punishment of village officers by zamindars.

305 [114] Question.—Will Government be pleased to invest zamindars with the power of punishing village officers under their control?

Answer.—The authority to confer on a proprietor power to fine village officers for misconduct or neglect of duty is within the discretion of the Board of Revenue.

Cesses on pannai lands of zamindars.

306 [115] Question.—Will Government be pleased to direct that the rate of local cesses collected on pannai lands in the various zamindaris be the same as that obtaining in respect of ryotwari lands?

Answer.—The rate at which local cess is levied on the annual rent-value of lands in zamindaris is the same as that levied in respect of ryotwari lands.

Free passes on the Southern Mahratta Railway.

307 [116] Question.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the sub-leader published in the Hindu of the 8th November 1910 headed "The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway"?

(b) Will Government be pleased to address the Agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company with a view to their avoiding invidious distinctions between Indian and Anglo-Indian journalists in the grant of free passes?

(The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.)

Answer.—The Government have perused the sub-leader, and will invite the attention of the Agent thereto.

308 [117] Question.—Is it a fact that nanja crops in the Coimbatore district are harvested late in February? If so, will the Government be pleased to order that kist collections may be commenced in February instead of in January? Kistbandi in Coimbatore district.

Answer.—In the greater part of the Coimbatore district the early wet crops are harvested before February. The total extent of wet land in the Coimbatore district is 3.56 per cent. only of the occupied area. The Government do not therefore see any reason to alter the existing kistbandi.

309 [118] Question.—Will Government be pleased to state if they are willing to take the second-grade college at Coimbatore under their management and eventually raise it to a first-grade college, having regard to the importance of the town, its climate and the fact of its being a central place? Coimbatore second-grade college.

Answer.—The matter is being considered.

310 [119] Question.—(a) Do Government claim that they are entitled to half the net profits of the land as land revenue due to it? Relation of land revenue to profits from land.

(b) Are cesses and a fair interest on the capital invested in the land deducted from gross profits in calculating the above net profits?

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative. The Honourable Member is referred to Board's Standing Order No. 1 in which the principles on which the Government demand on ryotwari lands is arrived at are clearly explained.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur.

311 [120] Question.—With reference to the answer to Question No. 8 * (b) of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu at the meeting of the Council held on the 5th April last, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have arrived at any conclusion regarding the payment of batta and travelling allowances to jurors and assessors attending district courts so as to admit of the necessary provision being made at least in the budget for the next year? Batta and travelling allowance to jurors and assessors.

Answer.—The question of granting travelling allowance to jurors and assessors is still under the consideration of Government.

312 [121] Question.—With reference to the answer to Question No. 108 † of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar at the meeting of the Council held on the 5th April last, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of inviting the opinions of district munsifs, subordinate judges and the bar associations in the Presidency regarding the necessity for the periodical transfers of district court sarishtadars? Transfers of district court sarishtadars.

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 70. ‡

313 [122] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will have any objection to leaders of the Hindu and Muhammadan communities making arrangements whereby periodical instructions may be given to the prisoners in the jails on religious and moral subjects intended to improve their character, subject to such disciplinary conditions as may be prescribed? Religious teaching in jails.

Answer.—If any definite and practical suggestions are made for the provision of religious and moral instruction in jails, the Government will be ready to consider them.

(The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur.)

Over-bridge
at Gudur
junction.

314 [123] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to draw the attention of the responsible authorities to the absence of an over-bridge at the Gudur junction station and to the hardships and inconveniences which passengers undergo at present?

Answer.—The Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, will be addressed on the matter.

Election of
vice-presi-
dents of taluk
boards.

315 [124] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to permit the taluk boards in the Nellore district to elect their vice-presidents?

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to notification No. 1486, published at page 536 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th October 1908, under which all the taluk boards in the Presidency have been authorized to appoint their vice-presidents by election.

Bridge over
the Penner
in Nellore
district.

316 [125] Question.—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the inconvenience to foot-passengers and cart-traffic owing to the absence of a bridge over the Penner river in the Nellore district, and will Government be pleased to sanction the construction of one at an early date?

Answer.—The Government have no information on the subject. The selection of works and the allotment of funds for them rests with local boards. It is primarily for the District Board of Nellore to move in the matter of bridging the Penner.

Location of
taluk head-
quarters at
Kovur,
Nellore
district.

317 [126] Question.—Is Government aware that there is a strong feeling against the establishment of taluk head-quarters at Kovur in connection with the re-distribution of the division and taluk charges in the Nellore district and will Government be pleased to consider the question of locating it at Rajupalaiyam?

Answer.—The head-quarters of the new taluk in the Nellore district was fixed at Kovur after careful consideration. The Government have received no representations against this decision and see no reason to re-consider it. Rajupalaiyam has not been suggested at any time as the head-quarters of the taluk. It is a small village, the population of which at the last census was 1,288 only, whereas the population of Kovur was 6,806.

Permits for
grazing.

318 [127] Question.—(a) Is the Government aware that the concession of setting apart blocks of land for grazing purposes is monopolized by the more influential ryots and has not therefore benefited the poorer ryots?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to allow the issue of permits in respect of blocks so set apart to villagers collectively at a reasonable rate in proportion to their respective holdings?

Answer.—(a) The Government are not aware that the statements made in the question are true of the Presidency generally or of any particular forest area.

(b) The Government are unable to accept the suggestion.

Supervisors
of Muham-
madan
schools.

319 [128] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that, prior to the provincialization of the agency of supervisors of schools, those in charge of Muhammadan schools were paid a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 15 *per mensem* and that subsequent to such provincialization their allowance has been reduced to Rs. 12½ *per mensem*?

(b) Is the Government aware that the area over which these officers have to travel is never less than one district and in some cases it extends to even three districts, as against an area of one taluk only in the case of Hindu supervisors who are also paid the same allowance?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of raising the allowance payable to the former class of officers in proportion to the area allotted to each or permit them to draw travelling allowance under the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations?

(The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur.)

Answer.—(a) It is a fact that prior to the provincialization of the supervisors of elementary schools those in charge of Muhammadan schools in some districts at any rate were paid a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 15 *per mensem*. The following rates have now been sanctioned :—

	Per mensem.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Supervisors of elementary schools in the hill tracts of the Northern Circars	25	0	0
Supervisors of elementary schools in Malabar, South Canara and North Coimbatore	18	12	0
Other supervisors	12	8	0

(b) This is generally the case, but Hindu supervisors are not invariably left in charge of a single taluk.

(c) The question will be considered.

320 [129] Question.—(a) Was the attention of Government drawn to the article headed "The village karnams and their hard lot" appearing in the *Indian Patriot* of the 25th June last? Pension and travelling allowance to karnams.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the necessity of allowing the karnams at least their travelling allowances in cases where their journeys exceed a particular limit?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to consider their claims to pension?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to invite the attention of the Board of Revenue to the supply of articles of stationery to karnams?

Answer.—(a) The Government have now perused the article.

(b) & (c) The Government have given their careful consideration on more than one occasion to these suggestions but have not found it practicable to adopt them.

(d) Village officers are supplied with stationery in accordance with the scale laid down in Appendix E to the Madras Stationery Manual. The Government do not consider that any revision of this scale is at present called for.

The Hon'ble Mr. Saldanha.

321 [130] Question.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the damage to crops and property caused by the depredations of wild elephants in some parts of the Uppinangadi taluk in the South Canara district? Damages to crops by wild elephants in Uppinangadi taluk, South Canara district.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to direct an enquiry as to the extent of such damage with a view to the granting of some relief to the concerned land-holders in the matter of payment of assessment?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of introducing elephant-catching operations in the affected parts?

Answer.—(a) The Government have received a report on the subject.

(b) If the damage done has been so considerable as to justify the grant of remission under the provisions of Board's Standing Order No. 14 (10), the Collector will doubtless report the fact to Government. The Government do not therefore consider it necessary to direct an enquiry into the matter. Application for remission should be made to the Collector in the first instance.

(c) To extend elephant-catching operations to the South Canara district would involve considerable expense which Government are not prepared to incur till the necessity for doing so has been made more manifest.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Saldanha.)

Paddy pest
in Uppinangadi taluk,
South Canara district.

322 [131] Question.—(a) Are the Government aware of the extent to which a paddy pest known as *Bambuchu* has spread in the several villages of the Uppinangadi taluk in South Canara district and the destruction of crops it has brought about?

(b) Is it a fact that the forest reserves are the breeding grounds for this pest and that the location of these reserves in the vicinity of cultivation is the main, if not the sole, cause of this pest?

(c) Do the Government propose to take any steps to prevent, if not to eradicate, the pest?

Answer.—(a) The Government are aware of the existence of the pest, which the Agricultural Department has been studying for the last two years.

(b) The pest is common in India wherever rice is grown and is not confined to the vicinity of reserved forests only. All waste lands are breeding places for it.

(c) The only practicable method of combating the pest is by the sweep bag. The use of the sweep bag has been demonstrated to the cultivators by the Agricultural Department. Complete eradication of the pest is impossible and the best preventive measure is improved cultivation as weeds left in fields also furnish a breeding ground for it.

Wild animals
in Uppinangadi taluk,
South Canara district.

323 [132] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing with reference to the last five years—

(i) the number of cattle destroyed by wild animals in South Canara and particularly in Uppinangadi taluk?

(ii) the number of gun licenses issued in the whole district and particularly in the Uppinangadi taluk?

(b) Have any *shikar* parties been organized till now in the district in accordance with G.O. No. 569, dated 13th July 1897? If not, why not? Will the Government be pleased to impress upon the officers of the Forest Department the necessity of organizing frequently such *shikar* parties and in order to verify if it is properly done, will the Government be pleased to order submission of periodical reports regarding the number of *shikar* parties organized?

(c) Having regard to the fact that more than a third of the Uppinangadi taluk is constituted in forest reserves, will the Government be pleased to direct that, as a special case, gun licenses be issued more freely there than elsewhere?

Answer.—(a) (i) The number of cattle destroyed by wild animals in the South Canara district during the last five years is as follows:—

Year.	Number of cattle.
1905	5,372
1906	6,479
1907	5,514
1908	5,038
1909	5,128

The figures for the Uppinangadi taluk are—

Year.	
1905	1,471
1906	1,793
1907	1,607
1908	1,806
1909	1,927

(ii) A statement * giving the desired information is laid on the table.

(b) The Government have no information regarding the number of *shikar* parties which have been organized up to the present in the South Canara district. The necessity for organizing such parties has been impressed on

* Vide appendix XVIII *infra*, page 203.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Saldanha.)

all forest range officers. The Government do not consider it necessary to prescribe a periodical report on the subject. The question as to what action can be taken to reduce destruction of cattle by wild animals in the South Canara district is engaging their attention.

(c) The District Magistrate was informed in September 1909 that in districts like South Canara where the number of cattle killed by wild animals is large the Government saw no objection to licenses in form No. XVIII being freely granted, and the District Magistrate reported in February last that since the receipt of those instructions licenses in respect of muzzle-loading guns had been freely granted. No further instructions seem therefore to be necessary at present.

324 [133] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to consider favourably the question of the establishment of model elementary schools, at least one in each taluk, similar to those in Coorg now? Model elementary schools.

Answer.—The question of establishing model elementary schools was carefully considered by Government a few years ago in connection with resolution No. 58 of the Educational Conference held at Simla in 1901. Two separate schemes were laid before Government by the Director of Public Instruction, and Government were at first disposed to agree to the establishment of 80 model elementary schools in different parts of the Presidency. The question however was subsequently discussed in detail with the Director-General of Education and eventually it was decided that the value of the results which might be expected to accrue from the scheme would not be commensurate with the very considerable expenditure involved and that the funds available might be devoted with greater advantage to the improvement of the Government training schools for masters. The practising schools attached to these schools where masters who have gone through their course of instruction teach under supervision are maintained as model schools. There are 28 of them, and having regard to the object with which they were established, Government do not contemplate any considerable increase in their number in the near future.

The Hon'ble Mr. Orr.

325 [134] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state if they have in preparation a Madras Hackney Carriage Act; if so, when they expect to present it to this Council? Hackney Carriage Act, Madras.

Answer.—The answer to the first part of the Honourable Member's enquiry is in the affirmative. The Bill cannot be introduced into the Legislative Council until the Government of India have signified their approval to its introduction. That Government and the Secretary of State have been addressed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu.

326 [135] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether its attention has been drawn to the case of the late Mr. P. Jagga Rao who, in his attempt to promptly and effectively arrest a gang of dacoits in the discharge of his duty as police inspector of Bezwada, met with his death at the hands of the dacoits? Death of police inspector Jagga Rao.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to make a suitable provision for his family?

Answer.—(a) & (b) Government have not received any report as to the death of the inspector referred to. The Inspector-General of Police will no doubt address Government, if, in his opinion, action should be taken in the direction suggested.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu.)

District
board for
Agency
tracts.

327 [136] Question.—In view of the growing needs of the people living in the Agency tracts of Ganjām, will the Government be pleased to constitute a separate district board for those tracts?

Answer.—In view of the backward condition of the Agency tracts in the Ganjām district, the Government are not prepared to extend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, throughout those tracts.

Rajahmundry
Training
College.

328 [137] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence that passed between the Principal of the Rajahmundry College, the Director of Public Instruction and the Madras Government at the time of opening the Training College at Rajahmundry?

(b) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the meetings held at Rajahmundry and other places praying for the retention of the Training College?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of retaining it at Rajahmundry?

Answer.—(a) Government are not prepared to lay the correspondence referred to on the table.

(b) Two representations on the subject have been received by Government.

(c) The decision to merge the Rajahmundry Training College in the Saidapet Teachers' College as soon as the latter has been reorganized was arrived at after careful consideration, and the Government see no reason to alter their views on the subject.

Female
teachers
in Govern-
ment girls'
schools in the
Circars.

329 [133] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing in each of the Government girls' schools in the Northern Circars the number of female teachers with their qualifications and pay?

Answer.—The statement * will be laid on the table.

Training of
women
teachers.

330 [139] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state what provision has been made to train "more women teachers" who, to quote the language of Dr. Bourne from his Budget Speech of 1909, "are badly wanted"?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to adopt the recommendation of Miss Lynch that there should be a school in each district for training young ladies as teachers or open at least one for each circle?

Answer.—(a) Proposals for the re-organization of the existing five Government training schools for mistresses and for opening a new school at Mangalore are now under consideration.

(b) In addition to a total of fourteen aided institutions, there is already a Government training school for mistresses in each circle. As at present advised, the Government consider that the opening of a Government training school for mistresses in each district of the Presidency would go far beyond the necessities of the case.

Secondary
school for
girls with
women
teachers in
Ganjām.

331 [140] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of opening a secondary school at least with the lower three forms fully manned by female teachers at a suitable centre for the Ganjām district, as the percentage of girls under instruction in Ganjām stood last with 3 per cent. in the year 1908-1909?

Answer.—The attention of the Director of Public Instruction and the District Board, Ganjām, will be drawn to the suggestion.

Minimum
salary of
female
teachers.

332 [141] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to raise the minimum salary of female teachers to Rs. 15 as an inducement for more women to take to this profession?

* Vide appendix XIX infra, page 203.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu.)

Answer.—Government will be prepared to consider the question of raising the minimum salary of female teachers when evidence as to the necessity of such a step is placed before them. At present it is reported that the supply of teachers would suffice for at least 30,000 more pupils than are now to be found in schools for girls.

333 [142] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if there are any schools where grown-up girls and women may have home industries taught?

Industrial
schools for
grown-up
girls and
women.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to open such schools one at least for each circle?

Answer.—(a) In addition to sixteen schools for girls and women in this Presidency aided by Government and under the control of the Department of Industries in which lace-making or embroidery or both are taught, there are believed to be many other similar schools under private management.

(b) The suggestion will be referred to the Director of Industries for consideration.

334 [143] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of schools in each district existing for the sole benefit of the depressed classes, the standard up to which instruction is imparted in them, the qualifications of the teachers employed in them and the local body by which each school is maintained?

Schools for
depressed
classes.

Answer.—A statement * giving the information asked for will be laid on the table.

335 [144] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to issue orders that all aided schools should admit students belonging to the depressed classes without payment of fees and without restrictions on the score of caste?

Admission
of depressed
classes into
aided schools.

Answer.—Under the second proviso to rule 84 (i) of the Educational Rules panchamas and pupils belonging to the castes or classes which have been declared to be backward may be admitted into Government, municipal or board elementary schools intended for them without payment of fees, and under rule 102 they may be admitted into the secondary schools and colleges maintained by Government or by district or municipal boards on payment of fees at half the standard rates. In regard to aided schools provision has been made for enhanced grants in favour of elementary schools in defined localities attended by a majority of pupils drawn from the backward classes or castes. Further concessions do not appear necessary in the case of schools under public management and as regards private schools the Government, as at present advised, are not prepared to issue the orders proposed by the Honourable Member.

336 [145] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state if its attention has been drawn to the fact that the number of pupils studying Sanskrit in the high school classes has considerably fallen and that the post of Sanskrit Pandit has been abolished in some high schools?

Fall in
Sanskrit
students in
high school
classes.

Answer.—The attention of Government has not been directed to the matters mentioned by the Honourable Member. They are aware, however, that the question of the position of Sanskrit in the course of studies prescribed for the Intermediate Examination in Arts has recently been considered by the Senate of the University of Madras, and the regulations relating to that examination have been amended with the object of providing inducements for the study of the language.

* Vide appendix XX infra, page 205.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu.)

Vernacular composition in school leaving certificate examination.

337 [146] *Question*.—In the case of candidates seeking admission to the secondary school leaving certificate examination, will the Government be pleased to permit translation from Sanskrit into a vernacular or English to be brought up as an alternative to vernacular composition and translation coming under group A, as has been done for the Intermediate Arts Examination?

Answer.—Having regard to the object with which the scheme for the award of secondary school leaving certificates was instituted, the Government, as at present advised, are not prepared to accept the Honourable Member's suggestion.

Special officers to try rent suits under Madras Estates Land Act.

338 [147] *Question*.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state how many special officers have been employed in all in this Presidency to try rent suits exclusively after the introduction of the Madras Estates Land Act and in what places they are now working?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to appoint to such offices district munsifs of the last grade or members of the bar eligible for the post of a district munsif?

Answer.—(a) Up to the present seven special deputy collectors have been appointed to try suits and dispose of applications under the Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908. Deputy collectors are at present employed in the Vizagapatam and Ramnad districts.

(b) The suggestion does not commend itself to Government.

Sub-judges.

339 [148] *Question*.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if any, and how many, memorials have been received from sub-judges and district munsifs for the increase of their pay?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state how many District Judges supported the memorials?

Answer.—(a) Memorials from nine subordinate judges relating to their pay have been forwarded to Government by the High Court. No such memorials have been received from district munsifs.

(b) The Government have not received any opinions or remarks of the District Judges on the subject of these memorials.

Appointment of an Indian as Superintending Engineer.

340 [149] *Question*.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of appointing an Indian Executive Engineer to the office of a Superintending Engineer?

Answer.—Promotions to the class of Superintending Engineer are made by selection from the grade of Executive Engineer, the best qualified officer being chosen to fill the vacancy. When vacancies occur, the claims of Indian Executive Engineers are given equal consideration with those of other officers.

The Hon'ble Sri Madana Mohana Sinha Devu Garu.

Uriya medical men.

341 [150] *Question*.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to allow, as a matter of concession to the backward community, Uriyas who have failed to pass the matriculation examination to study and qualify themselves for sub-assistant surgeonships?

(b) Considering the paucity of Uriya medical men, will the Government be pleased to direct the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras to re-transfer the two Uriya sub-assistant surgeons now doing duty in Gódávāri and Kistna to Northern Ganjam, so that their presence may be an incentive to other Uriyas to take up medical profession?

Answer.—(a) Government think it would be a retrograde step to grant the concession mentioned.

(The Hon'ble Sri Madana Mohana Sinha Devu Garu.)

(b) The two sub-assistant surgeons referred to have a total service of 13 years each, of which 12 years in the one case and 10 years in the other have been spent in the Ganjam district. Their transfer to other districts was ordered by the Surgeon-General on public grounds and the Government see no reason to interfere in the matter.

342 [151] *Question*.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if there is any legal, administrative or other objection to take the estate of the late Raja of Kallikota and Atagada under the full control and management of the Court of Wards?

Administration of Kallikota and Atagada estates by Court of Wards.

(b) In the interests of the ward of the said estate, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of discharging the late Raja's debts by borrowing money at a lower rate of interest from the Parlakimedi estate?

Answer.—(a) The extent of the powers which the Court of Wards can exercise in the management of the Kallikota and Atagada estates depends on the interpretation of the mortgage deeds executed by the late Raja. The matter is under the consideration of the Court of Wards.

(b) No action can be taken on the suggestion made in (b) until a decision has been come to as regards the mortgage deeds.

343 [152] *Question*.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the proportion of Uriya-speaking to Telugu-speaking litigants (plaintiffs and defendants) resorting to the District Munsif's Court at Aska in any half-year during the last triennium, as evidenced by their signatures in plaints or written statements?

Language of litigants in Aska District munsif's court.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the proportion of Uriya-speaking to Telugu-speaking witnesses who were examined in the said court in any half-year during the last triennium, judging from their signatures (in Uriya or Telugu) in their depositions?

Answer.—The information asked for by the Honourable Member is not in the possession of the Government and they do not think any useful purpose would be served by collecting it.

344 [153] *Question*.—Will the Government be pleased to state if any proposals are pending before the Government for raising the minimum rate of salary from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 for clerks in munsifs' courts, police, taluk, deputy tahsildars' and stationary sub-magistrates' offices?

Minimum salary of clerks in subordinate courts and offices.

Answer.—The minimum pay of clerks in police offices and munsifs' courts has already been raised from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20. Proposals for increasing the minimum pay of clerks in taluk and deputy tahsildars' and sub-magistrates' offices are under the consideration of Government.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Vizianagram.

345 to 350—345 Questions [154].—Will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of repealing the provisions of section 2 of Act IV of 1909 and of restoring *kattubadi* to the category of rent under the Estates Land Act under which it stood originally?

Kattubadi.

346 [155].—Will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of constituting decrees for arrears of rent as a first charge on the holding on which they accrued due so as to offer better facilities for landholders to realize them?

Decrees for arrears of rent to be a first charge on holding.

347 [156].—Will Government be pleased to apply the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act to tank beds in estates?

Encroachments on tank beds in zamindaris.

348 [157].—Will Government be pleased to amend the Estates Land Act so as to empower landholders to summarily eject trespassers on old waste by a suit before a Collector?

Ejection of trespassers on old waste in zamindaris.

(The Hon'ble the Raja of Vizianagram.)

Abandoned
holdings.

349 [158].—Will Government be pleased to introduce a provision into the Madras Estates Land Act which will have the effect of empowering the landholder to enter on holdings which have been abandoned by a ryot without notice and lease them out at a prescribed time after the abandonment instead of going through the process of putting it to sale?

Exemption of
devadāyam
lands from
Madras
Estates Land
Act.

350 [159].—Will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of exempting devadāyam lands from the operation of the Estates Land Act?

345 } *Answer.*—The Government are watching the operation of the Estates
350 } Land Act very carefully. It has been in force for only a little more
to } than two years, and the experience gained is insufficient for the
formation of any opinion as to whether it is working satisfactorily or
otherwise, or as to the need for any amendment of its provisions. The
suggestions of the Honourable the Raja of Vizianagram for which the
Government are obliged will be noted for consideration in this
connection.

Rules
regarding
communal
lands in
samindari.

351 [160] *Question.*—Will Government be pleased to lay on the table the rules prescribed by them under sections 20 and 215 (5) of the Estates Land Act for the use of threshing floors, cattle-stands, village-sites and other lands set apart for communal purposes?

Answer.—No rules have yet been framed under sections 20 and 215 (5) of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.

Accidents on
the Madras
and Southern
Mahratta
Railway.

352 [161] *Question.*—(a) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of accidents to running trains on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway between Bezvada and Madras within the past ten years?

How many such accidents are due to breaches of the line?

(b) Are they more frequent on this than on other railway lines in the country? If so, for what special reasons?

(c) Will Government be pleased to direct an enquiry into the causes of the breaches with a view to take early steps to remove them?

Answer.—(a) The information is not available, but the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, will be asked to furnish it.

(b) The Government are not aware that breaches are more frequent on the Bezvada-Madras section of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway than on other railway lines in India. The breaches on the north-east line are largely due to cyclonic storms and heavy rainfalls to which the line is exposed.

(c) The Government do not consider that any special action is required. The Railway Company is sufficiently interested to take the necessary measures to safeguard the line.

Sale of
liquors to
juveniles.

353 [162] *Question.*—(a) Is it a fact that the drink habit is on the increase in this country?

(b) Will Government be pleased to take steps to stop juvenile drinking by prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to young men below 18?

Answer.—(a) The Government have no information from which they can infer that the habit of drinking is extending.

(b) The sale of liquor to persons of either sex under 14 years of age is already prohibited in this Presidency. This age limit is in accordance with the recommendation of the Excise Committee and the Government do not consider the raising of the limit necessary.

Religious
and moral
instruction
in schools.

354 [163] *Question.*—(a) Is the attention of Government now engaged in arriving at a working arrangement for the purpose of imparting religious and moral instruction in the public schools of this Presidency?

(The Hon'ble the Raja of Vizianagram.)

(b) If not, will they be pleased to consider the desirability of appointing a commission to obtain expert opinion, ascertain the sense of the public and report on the most practicable non-sectarian lines on which that great improvement in Indian education can be effected?

Answer.—(a) Special emphasis is laid in the Inspection Code on the duty which lies upon all inspecting officers of seeing that sufficient attention is paid in all schools, which come under Government inspection, to moral training. The special attention of Government is not at present engaged on arriving at a working arrangement for imparting religious instruction.

(b) The Government do not consider that at the present time any advantage would be derived from the appointment of such a commission as that suggested.

355 [164] *Question.*—(a) Will Government be pleased to furnish some major details of the manner in which the annual assignment of Rs. 3½ lakhs made by the Government of India since 1908 for sanitary improvements in this province has been utilized and is proposed to be utilized in the near future?

Government
of India
sanitation
grant.

(b) Will they be pleased to state what part of this grant has been and is proposed to be expended towards the improvement of rural sanitation, and how?

(c) Is it a fact that the Government of the Punjab distributes rewards (such as the provision to build school-houses and so forth) to villages which have devoted special attention to sanitation?

(d) If so, is any such thing ever attempted in this province? If not, will Government be pleased to adopt a similar policy with a view to the advancement of rural sanitation?

Answer.—(a) A statement * will be laid on the table furnishing information regarding the amount and distribution of the annual assignment in aid of sanitation during the triennium 1908—1911.

(b) The proportion allotted for rural sanitation as opposed to outlay in municipal areas is approximately as follows:—

In 1908-1909..	..	..	..	41 per cent. or Rs. 1,40,000
In 1909-1910..	..	..	..	37 " or " 1,86,000
In 1910-1911..	..	..	..	25 " or " 1,81,000

(c) From the Punjab Administration Report for 1908-1909, the Government understand that rewards for improved village sanitation are granted by the district boards—not by the Local Government—but it is stated that these grants elicit very little interest on the part of the village communities except in the Chenab Canal Colony where they have been made available for the construction of religious buildings, village guest-houses and schools.

(d) & (e) The Government are not aware of any similar measures in this Presidency. It is open to district boards, if so advised, to initiate experiments of this description.

356 [165] *Question.*—Will Government be pleased to state what effect, if any, has been given in this province to the policy laid down in the Government of India Resolution of 1904 "to give the children attending rural schools a preliminary training which will make them intelligent cultivators, train them to be observers, "thinkers and experimenters and will protect them in their business relations with "the landlords to whom they pay rent and the grain-dealers to whom they dispose "of their produce"?

Policy
regarding
education
in rural
schools

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to the pamphlet issued by the Educational Department and entitled "Scheme of studies for elementary schools for boys recognized under the Madras Educational Rules," a copy of which will be furnished to him, if desired.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.

Opening of a hospital at Abiramam, Madura district.

357 [166] Question.—(a) Whether, with reference to my Question No. 97 * and answer given at the Council meeting of the 5th April last regarding the construction of a hospital at Abiramam Nattam, the Government received any report from the President, District Board, Madura?

(b) If so, whether any orders have been passed on the subject?

Answer.—(a) A brief report was received from the President, District Board, Madura, on the subject and the purport of it was orally communicated to the Honourable Member by the Secretary early in April last.

(b) No formal orders have been passed on the President's report, but the Government do not propose to fetter the discretion of the local board to accept or reject an offer to provide a site and a pecuniary contribution towards the construction of a hospital at Abiramam.

Extension of Towns Nuisances Act to Abiramam, Madura district.

358 [167] Question.—(a) Whether the Government is aware that the sanitary condition of Abiramam Nattam, which is a union town with a population of 8,000, is anything but satisfactory?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to extend the operation of Act III of 1889 to the town?

Answer.—(a) & (b) The Government have no recent information regarding the sanitary condition of Abiramam, but the District Magistrate will no doubt take action should he consider it desirable to apply the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, to the town.

Irrigation from the Nambiyar river, Tinnevely district.

359 [168] Question.—(a) Whether, with reference to my Question No. 98 † and the answer given at the Council meeting of the 5th April last regarding the repairs and improvement of the Nambiyar river irrigation sources in the Nanguneri taluk, Tinnevely district, the Government have received any report?

(b) If so, whether any orders have been passed on the subject?

Answer.—(a) & (b) The answer is in the negative. The Superintending Engineer has been directed to expedite the submission of his report.

Authorized agents under Madras Estates Land Act.

360 [169] Question.—(a) Whether the Government are aware that the phrase "authorized agent" occurring in sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 78 of Act I of 1908 (Estates Land Act) is generally understood to mean none other than the usually employed paid agent, and the prescribed procedure is accordingly adopted in practice?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to clearly define the phrase by an authoritative ruling under section 215 of the Act?

Answer.—(a) The Government have no information on the subject.

(b) The determination of the meaning of words and phrases occurring in an Act of the legislature is a matter for the courts of law. Section 215 of the Estates Land Act confers no powers on the Government in that respect and they are therefore unable to define the meaning of the words "authorized agent."

Determination of area of sub-divisions of fields.

361 [170] Question.—(a) Are the Government aware that while plotting and surveying the sub-divisions of fields the village karnains often adopt the old *khasra* method in determining their area?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to issue the necessary orders to adopt the triangular methods originally adopted in surveying the entire field?

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to paragraph 11 of Board's Standing Order No. 34-A, in which the procedure to be followed in measuring and mapping new sub-divisions has already been prescribed.

* 178 *supra*, page 53.

† 179 *supra*, page 53.

4. MEETING OF THE 21st FEBRUARY 1911.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Chettiyar.

362 [1] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state the total amount of the railway cess collected in the district of Madura before its bifurcation, as also the total amount of the said cess till then collected in the taluk boards of Rámnád and Sivaganga?

Railway cess collected in Madura district.

Answer.—The total amount of railway cess collected in the Madura district up to the date of its division was Rs. 3,35,981, of which Rs. 1,41,183 appertained to the local fund taluks of Rámnád and Sivaganga.

363 [2] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to place the latter amount under the control of the Rámnád District Board to be formed?

Transfer of railway cess collections to Rámnád District Board.

Answer.—On the constitution of the Rámnád District Board, which comes into being on the 1st April 1911, the amount in question will be placed to the credit of that body.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao Avargal.

364 [3] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to appoint a mixed committee composed of three Indians and three Europeans to report on what modifications are required in the rules passed by the Government under Act XX of 1863, the Religious Endowments Act, if necessary obtaining the sanction of the Government of India for its appointment?

Rules under Religious Endowments Act.

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 101 * at the Legislative Council held on 29th November 1910. He is further informed that certain proposals for the amendment of the Religious Endowments Act, 1863, have been submitted by the Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar and the Hon'ble Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyar and are now under the consideration of Government. Pending their disposal the adoption of the Honourable Member's suggestion would evidently be unadvisable.

365 [4] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing the number of notices for the removal of encroachments issued in 1908, 1909 and 1910 of the Kumbakonam Municipality; how many suits were instituted denying the truth of the statement of the municipality; how many disposed of by the courts, and how; and what is the amount of costs the municipality had to pay to the plaintiffs and what amount was paid to their pleader as his fees?

Encroachments in Kumbakonam Municipality.

Answer.—The Honourable Member should address this request to the municipal chairman either directly or through the agency of a municipal councillor. As he is no doubt aware, there are definite rules for the interpellation of municipal chairmen by municipal councillors.

366 [5] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing the number of spots of land in charge of the Forest Department, in the deltaic portion of the district of Tanjore, which are situated contiguous to, or bordering upon, or between, the lands of private individuals, held by them on the *patta* or *inam* tenure, or tree *pattas*, as forest land?

Proximity of forest reserves to private holdings in Tanjore.

Answer.—A statement † is placed on the table.

* 292 *supra*, page 84.

† Vide appendix XXII *infra*, page 207.

(The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao Avargal.)

Proximity of
Public Works
Department
land to
private
holdings in
Tanjore.

367 and 368 Questions—367 [6].—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of spots of land in charge of the Public Works Department in the deltaic portion of the district of Tanjore, which are situated contiguous to, or bordering upon, or between, the lands of private individuals, held by them on the *patta* or *inam* tenure, and which they, the Public Works Department, lease out as land belonging to the Public Works Department?

Do.

368 [7].—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of spots of land in charge of the Public Works Department in the deltaic portion of the district of Tanjore, which are situated contiguous to, or bordering upon, or between, the lands of private individuals, held by them on *patta* or *inam* tenure, on which Government assessment is collected and credited to Government, as lands belonging to the Public Works Department?

367 } Answer.—Government lands to the extent detailed below bordering
368 } upon or contiguous to, private holdings are leased out by the Public Works Department in the Tanjore delta :—

	ACS.	Number of plots.
Tanjore taluk in 17 villages	314.4	(25)
Pápanásam taluk in 11 villages	21.58	(18)
Kumbakónam taluk in one village	7.65	(12)
Nannilam taluk in two villages	8.4	(6)

A detailed statement * is placed on the table.

All this land is charged with single assessment and water-rate if Government water is used in addition to the amount for which the land is leased; in the Nannilam taluk, however, only the amount for which the land is leased is charged *plus* water-rate if water is used.

Suits against
Government
regarding
encroach-
ments
in Kumbas-
kónam.

369 [8] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing the number of suits filed in the Kumbakónam district munsif's court against the Secretary of State for India for declaration that the property in plaintiff's possession, on which ground-rent was collected on pain of distraint of personal property by the village munsif of Kumbakónam in 1909 and 1910, is private property; and how many of these suits have been disposed of and how?

Answer.—The total number of suits filed was nine, of which six were withdrawn as the ground-rent levied was cancelled. The remaining three suits are still pending.

Exclusion of
erosions from
pattas in
Tanjore.

370 [9] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it has been the custom in the Tanjore district to exclude from *pattas* extents of lands washed away as "*aridisal*" or river erosions by the rivers which are conserved by Government, at the request of the *pattadars*, whether that custom is now being followed, and if not, why not?

Answer.—Under the provisions of the Board's Standing Orders sub-division for purposes of relinquishment is permitted, irrespective of extent, when the portion to be relinquished has been destroyed or rendered useless by floods or other causes beyond the ryot's control. It appears that these orders were overlooked in the Tanjore district in two cases in 1906 and 1907 and that two applications for relinquishment on the ground of erosion were rejected as the extent to be relinquished was less than one acre. If these errors have not been since corrected, the persons affected can apply to the Collector. Another application received in 1907 was granted and the extent affected was sub-divided and relinquishment accepted. No application for relinquishment on the ground of erosion in the Tanjore district since 1907 has been traced.

* Vide appendix XXIII *infra*, page 206.

(The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao Avargal.)

371 [10] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to relieve village munsifs in this Presidency or in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevely and Coimbatore of the duty of making collections of revenue by appointing another ryot to discharge that duty?

Answer.—The Government regret that they are unable to accept the Honourable Member's suggestion. The primary function of the village headman is the collection of revenue; the performance of the duties of village munsif is only an additional or secondary function. The Government have always regarded the office of headman as one of great responsibility and respectability, and in accordance with this principle the duties of the village munsif were entrusted *ex-officio* to the headman under the Madras Village-panchayats Regulation, 1816, and are still entrusted to him under rules framed under the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888, in all cases in which the local jurisdiction of the village court is continuous with the village, as he is *prima facie* the most suitable person to perform them. The Government do not consider it desirable to alter this arrangement as the prestige of the village headman would be diminished if he were no longer appointed village munsif. In all cases in which the *beriz* of a village is too large to be collected by the headman, additional monigars are appointed to assist him.

372 [11] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether ponds in villages of the Tanjore district, recorded in the Government accounts as "seedling raising ponds," are not communal property of the village; and whether, when used by the villagers only for the purpose of raising seedlings and *not* for raising a crop, they are ordered by Government to be penally assessed under the provisions of the Land Encroachment Act?

Answer.—No ponds in villages in the Tanjore district are now shown in the Government accounts as "seedling raising ponds." Some *poramboke* tanks were classified as "seed-bed tanks" at the *paimash*, but the classification was not recognized at the settlement and they were included in the general term "*poramboke* tank or *odai*." The occupation of such tanks, whether for raising seedlings or for any other purpose, is treated in the same manner as the occupation of other *porambokes* and is charged enhanced assessment if it is objectionable.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.

373 [12] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to a letter, and a sub-leader, in the *Hindu*, of the 17th November last, about the alleged punishment of reduction of manager of Samalkota Farm to the position of an assistant manager by Mr. M. E. Couchman, I.C.S., Director of Agriculture, for wearing a hat instead of a turban as ordered by him?

(b) If so, is it a fact that he was really so punished for choosing to wear a hat?

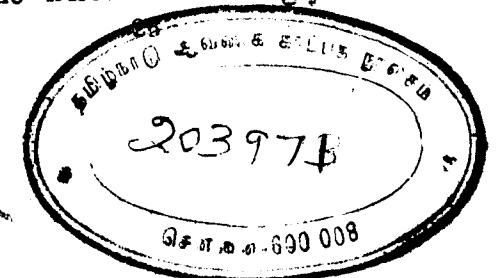
(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have issued any order on the subject as a safeguard for subordinate Indian officials who may choose to wear hats?

(d) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay it on the table for the information of the public?

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Director of Agriculture found that the Indian farm manager had by attempting to live in European style become involved in debt and objected to his wearing an untidy European costume. The Director accordingly

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(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

instructed him to adopt a suitable costume and the manager promised to do so. He failed to carry out his promise even after directions to do so had been repeated and was in consequence reduced to the post of assistant manager for deliberate disobedience of orders. This reduction did not, however, affect his pay. The Government consider that it is the duty of every superior officer to see that his subordinates are decently and properly dressed. The farm manager's eventual reduction to lower pay was due solely to his unsatisfactory work and he voluntarily resigned his appointment without appealing against either of the orders of reduction.

(e) & (d) The Government do not consider that any general orders on the subject are called for.

Silting up of
Kinnaiyavattam
channel,
Chingleput
district.

374 [13] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that the tanks of Kaliampundi and Tenniampundi of Uttaramerur division, Madurantakam taluk, have not received any supply of water, whereas the tanks of the villages around are filled with water?

(b) If so, is it due to the fact that Kinnaiyavattam channel of the Cheyyar river has been filled with sand?

(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to state how long has this channel been so filled, rendering it useless as a source of supply to these tanks?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to inform also whether any other tanks have been affected by this channel being silted up with sand, and, if so, how many?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to state when were these affected tanks last filled with sufficient supply of water for the irrigation of their respective *ayakat* holdings?

(f) Have the ryots of the affected villages petitioned the authorities concerned, repeatedly, for necessary repairs to the channel; and, if so, with what result?

(g) Will the Government be pleased to state whether wet or dry assessment has been collected on the *ayakat* lands in the affected villages, and, if wet, why was it so done?

(h) Will the Government be pleased to levy dry rates in these *ayakats*, as prayed for by the ryots, till the channel is cleared, and the tanks receive their usual supply of water?

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the negative. The subjoined statement shows the supply received by the tanks in the Kaliampundi and Tenniampundi villages and that received by the tanks of the four adjoining villages during the current fasli:—

Name of village.	Irrigation source.	Fasli.	Highest supply received.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Kaliampundi	Six months tank	1320	3 15	Rain-fed tanks supplemented by well irrigation.
	Four " "	1320	2 15	
	Three " "	1320	1 15	
	Three " [hissu]	1320	1 15	
2. Tenniampundi	One month <i>tangai</i>	1320	1 0	Rain-fed tanks.
	Three months tank	1320	1 20	
	One month <i>tangai</i>	1320	0 15	
3. Ravattanallur	Six months tank	1320	4 10	Cheyyar river supply.
	Three " "	1320	2 3	
4. Melpakkam	Six months tank	1320	4 0	Rain-fed tanks.
	Four " "	1320	2 0	
	One month <i>tangai</i>	1320	1 0	
5. Aliaur	Six months tank	1320	6 0	Cheyyar river supply.
	Four " "	1320	2 0	
6. Murukkeri	Three " "	1320	2 10	Rain-fed tanks.
	Three months tank	1320	1 20	
	One month <i>tangai</i>	1320	0 15	

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

(b) to (d) The tanks in question are purely rain-fed tanks. Kinnaiyavattam channel does not lead direct from the Cheyyar river but from the Perunagar tank. The channel has been completely disused for a very long time, and it has not been, at any recent period a source of supply to the tanks of Kaliampundi and Tenniampundi or of any other villages.

(e) & (h) The figures supplied to Government do not show any remarkable amount of waste or *shavi* under the tanks in the two villages and they see no reason to alter the classification of the land as wet. If, in consequence of want of supply in the tanks, unirrigated dry crops or crops irrigated solely by private wells were alone raised, only the dry assessment would be charged on those crops.

(f) Petitions for the restoration of the Kinnaiyavattam channel have been received from the ryots affected. The restoration of the channel cannot, however, be undertaken until the scheme for the improvement of the Perunagar tank, which is still under investigation, has been carried out.

(g) Wet assessment is levied on the lands in the *ayakat* of the tanks referred to subject to the usual remission rules. The wet rates have been fixed with reference to the character of the irrigation.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are levying the same assessment—and even more—under the re-settlement on the lands under the tanks as they were levying when the tanks received their supply through the Kinnaiyavattam channel in addition to the rain supply?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"I must ask for notice of that question."

375 [14] Question.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to an article headed "Railway Prosecutions in Malabar," and the judgment of the second-class magistrate of Chirakkal in a cattle-trespass case on the South Indian Railway near Cannanore, published in the *Indian Patriot* of the 11th November last? Prosecutions for cattle-trespass on railway, Malabar district.

(b) If so, is it a fact that the accused were acquitted, because the prosecution was instituted though the line was not fenced as required by law to protect it?

(c) Is it a fact that in 1907 similar cases were instituted by the Railway Company against cattle-owners in the court of the second-class magistrate of Cannanore but subsequently withdrawn as there was no proper fencing to the line; and is it a fact that another case was instituted in the court of the Calicut second-class magistrate in 1910 as C.C. No. 95 and subsequently withdrawn by the Railway Company for the same reason?

(d) If so, will the Government be pleased to adopt necessary measures to impress on the Railway Company the impropriety of prosecuting people when they have not complied with the provisions of law for safeguarding the railway line?

Answer.—(a), (b) & (c) The answer is in the affirmative.

(d) The Railway Administration will be addressed in the matter.

376 [15] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state when the usufruct of babul trees on the canal *porambokes* was sold by the Public Works Department in Trichinopoly district for this year, and the date of the last of such sales in the district? Sale of babul pods, Trichinopoly district.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state also whether it is a fact that the forest ranger of Udaiyarpalaiyam sold on the 7th January 1911 the usufruct of babul trees in unreserved forests of Karaipakkam and Manjamedu villages by auction as usual?

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(c) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of sales of similar nature in November and December 1910 and January 1911 in Trichinopoly district, both by the Public Works Department and the Forest Department?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state how far the G.O. No. 3247, dated 6th October 1910, directing that "with effect from the expiry of the present leases the system of selling the usufruct of babul trees on unreserved lands by auction shall cease, and that the pods shall in future be left to the free use and enjoyment of the villagers," has been obeyed in these instances?

Answer.—(a) In the Ialugudi section all the sales were held in the month of November 1910, the last being on the 27th November 1910. In the Udaiyarpalayam taluk two sales were held on the 10th December 1910.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) No such sales were held by the Forest Department in any of the three months mentioned. The number of sales held by the Public Works Department was thirteen in November 1910, two in December 1910, and none in January 1911.

(d) The orders issued in G.O. No. 3247, Revenue, dated 6th October 1910, do not extend to the "canal porambokes" which are under the control of the Public Works Department. So far as the Forest Department is concerned the orders in the said Government Order appear to have been obeyed.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will not extend the concession as regards babul trees to those under the control of the Public Works Department so that the ryot may have the full benefit of the G.O. No. 3247?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"The Government are not prepared to make the concession asked for."

Conversion of Karaipakkam reserve to village forest, Trichinopoly district.

377 [16] Question.—With reference to the answer of Government to my interpellation No. 9* on the 29th November last, about the grazing facilities provided for the village of Karaipakkam, will the Government be pleased to state whether they will convert the reserve into a "village forest" and place it under the control of a village panchayat, subject to the supervision of the Revenue Department?

Answer.—The Government are unable to accept the Honourable Member's suggestion. The Karaipakkam reserve is only 66.15 acres in extent, is subject to erosion and contains an artificial plantation of immature growth raised within the last four years. It is therefore unsuitable in all respects to be constituted a village forest.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Will the Government be pleased to transfer to the revenue authorities the 66.15 acres?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"No; the Government are not so prepared."

Grazing in padugais, Trichinopoly district.

378 [17] Question.—With reference to the answer made by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson to my supplementary question to the interpellation No. 11† on the 29th November last, will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the system of auctioning the right of issuing permits for grazing is confined to padugai lands only?

(b) How long has the system of auctioning the right of issuing permits for grazing been in force?

(c) Has the system been introduced with the sanction of Government? If sanction has been granted by Government, will they be pleased to lay the order on the table?

* 200 *supra*, page 61.

† 202 *supra*, page 61.

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(d) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the system was introduced to benefit the big as well as small ryots? If so, will the Government be pleased to state the advantages the ryots will have under the system over the direct permit system?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to state whether a contractor will not have the right of refusing permits to such of the ryots as may have incurred his displeasure?

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The system is known to have existed from a date prior to 1890. It was discontinued in 1907 but re-introduced during the current year. The Government will enquire into the circumstances under which it was so discontinued and re-introduced.

(c) The system of leasing was approved in G.O. No. 808, Revenue, dated 24th September 1897,* which is placed on the table.

(d) Much the most important object of conservancy of the padugais is the protection of the banks of the river and all other considerations have to be subordinated to this object. To prevent excessive removal of vegetation it has generally been found necessary to limit the number of cattle admitted and the auction system of leasing has the advantage of fixing upon a single person the responsibility for preventing evasion of the limit.

(e) The discretion of the contractor is unfettered except by the condition that he must limit the number of permits to the maximum prescribed for the reserve.

379 [18] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will not abolish the system of auctioning pasture lands? Auction of grazing rights.

Answer.—The Government will consider the matter upon receipt of a report upon the whole subject which was called for from the Board of Revenue in January last.

380 [19] Question.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to an article in the *Indian Patriot* of the 6th December last under "A forest grievance" in Kodur? Auction of leaf manure in forest reserves.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in the Kodur reserve, plots of ground, containing manure leaves, are let out to the highest bidders?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state when was this system introduced? If so, was it done with the sanction of Government?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state in how many districts has the system been introduced?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any conditions are imposed on the successful bidders so as to safeguard the interests of the poorer agriculturists who cannot hope to buy at auction and the interests of such of the ryots as may have incurred the displeasure of the successful bidders?

(f) Will the Government be pleased to abolish the auction system of selling manure leaves?

Answer.—(a) The Government have now perused the article referred to.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

(c) The system was introduced in 1908-1909 by the Collector. The sanction of Government was not necessary as the Collector acted within his powers.

* *Vide* appendix XXIV *infra*, page 209.

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- (d) So far as the Government are aware the system has been introduced into Cuddapah and parts of Salem, Trichinopoly, North Arcot, South Arcot, Madura and Ramnad.
- (e) The interests of the ryots are safeguarded by the terms of the leases granted to the successful bidders. Under these terms, the lessees are bound at all times during the period of their lease to issue to all ryots on demand permits for manure leaves at rates not exceeding five annas per cart-load and three pies per head-load, these being the old permit rates.
- (f) The Government see no sufficient reason to abolish the system in the absence of any proof that the interests of the ryots suffer from it and in view of the departmental advantages which it secures.

381 [20] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

Station masters' working hours, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

(a) Whether it is the case that in the working of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway station masters and assistant masters, in all stations where they have only one assistant, are made to work in turn for 12 hours at a stretch—station masters doing day-duty, and their assistants, night-duty, in the place of the old arrangement in the Madras Railway when they were made to work in turn, eight hours, each, which had replaced the older system of working in alternative nights?

(b) Whether it is the case that the prevailing arrangement of making assistants work every night has caused hardship and occasionally lapses in their obtaining and giving block signals: and the explanation given by the erring assistants has been the strain of work and unconscious sleep?

(c) Will the Government be pleased in the interests of public safety to impress on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company the propriety and need of making a more reasonable and equitable arrangement of work on their railway?

Answer.—The Government are informed that the facts are as stated in clause (a) and that the system works well, but they will forward the Honourable Member's question to the Railway Board, which no doubt will take such action as it thinks fit.

382 [21] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

Refreshment-rooms for Indian passengers, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

(a) Whether they are aware that the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company are making money by selling the right of selling cooked food to Hindu and Muhammadan passengers at their Hindu and Muhammadan refreshment-rooms to the highest bidder in auction?

(b) Whether they are aware that the South Indian Railway Company do not so sell the right of selling food to the Indian passengers, but have left it free under proper supervision?

(c) Whether the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company have auctioned the right of selling European refreshments as they have done in the case of Indian refreshment-rooms?

(d) Whether the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway have not given free passes to the agents and employes of the company selling European refreshments to travel in their railway, and other facilities for their provisions to be obtained?

(e) Whether they show the same consideration to the sellers of food and refreshments to Indian passengers?

Answer.—(a) On the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, the right of selling cooked food at Hindu and Muhammadan refreshment-rooms is not always sold to the highest bidder. The right is only sold to such persons as are likely to carry out the work satisfactorily.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

- (b) The answer is in the affirmative.
- (c) The right to sell European refreshments at stations on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway is not sold.
- (d) The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway grant firms catering for European refreshment-rooms free passes for their inspectors and for provisions where these cannot be procured locally.
- (e) The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company employs its own inspectors for Indian refreshment-rooms. As provisions for these rooms are always procurable locally, passes for their conveyance by rail are considered unnecessary by the railway administration.

383 [22] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether they are aware that the Hindu and Muhammadan refreshment-rooms at Guntakal for selling food were built after a memorial was submitted to the Government of Sir Arthur Havelock, and petitions sent by the local and Gooty associations?

Railway refreshment rooms at Guntakal station.

(b) Whether the Madras Railway Agent and Manager, Mr. Moss, did not object first to the building on the score of its unremunerative cost?

(c) Whether the building was not built by Col. Lindsay, the Agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway, after considerable and long correspondence?

Answer.—(a), (b) & (c) The answer in each of the three cases is in the affirmative.

384 [23] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state—

Do.

(a) The cost of the original building, and the subsequent sums spent on its repairs?

(b) The money realized year after year up to this year, either by letting on contract or auctioning the right of selling food at the Guntakal Muhammadan and Hindu refreshment-rooms and the total amount so realized up to this year?

Answer.—The original cost of the building including alterations was Rs. 3,059. Detailed information regarding petty repairs is not available. The amount realized for both Hindu and Muhammadan refreshment-rooms averaged Rs. 912 from 1904 to 1909 and was reduced to Rs. 766 in 1910.

385 [24] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state whether the Government of India in the time of Lord Curzon did not communicate to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, in the time of Major Murdoch, their Agent, that "native" refreshments should be sold free of charges by the Railway Company under proper supervision?

System of selling "native" refreshments, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

(b) Will the Government be pleased in the interest of the Indian passengers who are mostly third-class passengers, poor and ignorant, to impress on the railway the impropriety of making money from the sale of food to Indian passengers when they travel on their railway?

Answer.—(a) The communication referred to was made to the Southern Mahratta Railway by the Government of Bombay.

(b) The Government have addressed the Agent and Manager of the Railway on the matter.

386 [25] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to now answer my interpellations Nos. 16, 17, 19 and 20* in the Council meeting of the 29th November last?

Previous questions repeated

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

[The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—

Free cutting
of grass in
reserves in
Anantapur
district.

Question 16.* (a) Is the Government aware that the free cutting of grass, which had been long allowed, has been prohibited in the Illur reserve in Anantapur district?

(b) Is it a fact that when the working plan was sanctioned by the Board of Revenue and Government free cutting of grass was declared to be free in district gazette so as to remove any misconception among the ryots and that this declaration was subsequently repeated in the gazette?

(c) Is it a fact that free cutting of grass has, in recent cases, been punished by a levy of Rs. 5 compounding fee for a head-load of grass? If so, will the Government be pleased to state why such a heavy compounding fee, such as 320 times the seigniorage fee levied for a head-load of grass, was imposed by the District Forest Officer?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the sanction of Government was obtained before prohibiting the free cutting of grass? If so, will the Government be pleased to place the order on the table?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to consider the hardship caused to the ryots, especially regarding the difficulty of feeding ploughing cattle which cannot be taken out for grazing, and continue the concession?

Answer to sub-question No. 16*—

(a) The free cutting of grass in the Illur reserve has not been entirely prohibited. The concession was first granted in 1903 in order to lessen the risk of fire. Since 1909 it has been withdrawn during the monsoon months, but it is still allowed at other seasons.

(b) The working plan which was sanctioned by the Board of Revenue contains no provision for the free cutting of grass. Free grazing was however permitted by notification in the district gazette. The concession has since been partially withdrawn on account of sylvicultural operations.

(c) The answer is in the affirmative. A compounding fee of Rs. 5 was levied in three cases. The area in which the grass was cut was one in which sylvicultural operations were in progress and which had been carefully enclosed by a fence. The grass was cut in September 1910 at a time when there was no scarcity of fodder or grazing outside the reserve. Four similar cases occurring earlier in the same month had been leniently dealt with and in order to prevent further repetitions of the offence the compounding fee was fixed at a specially high rate.

(d) The sanction of the Government was not required as the Conservator has full liberty of action in such matters.

(e) The Government see no reason to interfere with the discretion of the local officers. No hardship is caused by the partial withdrawal of the concession as during the months in which it is withdrawn grass can be obtained from the unreserved lands or from the reserves on payment.

[The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—

Free cutting
of grass in
reserves.

Question 17.† (a) Is it a fact that the experiment of setting fire to a plot of grass in order to stimulate a healthy growth of grass is made in Cuddapah district?

(b) Is it a fact that grass when allowed to grow without interference becomes useless for cattle and liable to fire?

(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of not preventing free cutting of grass in all reserves?

Answer to sub-question No. 17—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) It is a fact that old and dry grass is unpalatable to cattle—though not necessarily useless—and liable to catch fire.

(c) The Government have issued certain instructions in regard to the free removal of grass from reserves in G.O. No. 910, Revenue, dated 23rd March 1910, which is now placed on the table.‡ It is impossible to allow free cutting of grass in all reserves at all times.

* 207 *supra*, page 63.† 208 *supra*, page 63.‡ *Vide* appendix XXV *infra*, page 212.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

[The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—

Question 19.* (a) Is it a fact that one Mr. Robert Cash of the Gold Mining Company at Ramagiri, Anantapur district, and his cartman were charged with illegal grazing of four bulls in the Ramagiri East Reserve without permits, and with assault and forcible rescue of the cattle from the guard?

Complaint of
illegal graz-
ing against
Mr. Robert
Cash of
Ramagiri,
Anantapur
district.

(b) Is it a fact that the charge sheet was laid with the cognizance of the District Forest Officer, or after the facts were reported to that officer by the deputy ranger in person, immediately after the occurrence?

(c) Is it a fact that the charge has been subsequently withdrawn?

(d) If so, will the Government be pleased to inform the amount of the compounding fee levied in this case?

Answer to sub-question No. 19*—

(a) On the 29th August 1910, the deputy ranger found four bullocks grazing in the reserved forest without a grazier in charge. He proceeded to drive the cattle to the pound and on his way he met Mr. Roberts, cashkeeper of the Anantapur Gold Fields Company, Limited, who said that the cattle belonged to him. After some dispute with the deputy ranger in the course of which Mr. Roberts claimed that under the Company's license he was entitled to graze his cattle in the reserve, Mr. Roberts drove his cattle to his house. It is reported that there was no assault. The District Forest Officer was then in camp at Ramagiri and on the same day or the next the deputy ranger made a verbal report to him of what had happened. On the 30th August 1910, the District Forest Officer wrote to the Superintendent of the Anantapur Gold Fields Company informing him of what the deputy ranger had reported to him and asking the Superintendent to quote the authority on which Mr. Roberts' claim to graze his cattle in the reserve was based. The Superintendent then saw the District Forest Officer and discussed the matter personally with him. As a result of this discussion it was decided that the Company should purchase permits for all cattle that had been, or might be, grazed in the reserved forests.

(b), (c) & (d) As required by the rules the deputy ranger sent to the range officer in charge of the Penukonda range a formal report without any reference to any action which the District Forest Officer might or might not be taking on his verbal report. The ranger himself, not knowing that the District Forest Officer was enquiring into the matter, sent an occurrence report to the Taluk Magistrate, Dharmavaram, as he was bound to do. The rules require that as soon as an occurrence report is sent to the magistrate the range officer should inform the District Forest Officer of the facts of the case and obtain his orders whether the case should be withdrawn, compounded or prosecuted. Accordingly the ranger sent a copy of the occurrence report to the District Forest Officer who directed that the charge should be withdrawn in the circumstances stated in answer to clause (a). No composition fee was levied as the District Forest Officer was apparently satisfied that the straying of the cattle into the reserve was accidental and that the Company were under a *bona fide* but mistaken impression that their license entitled them to graze their cattle in the area in question.

[The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—

Question 20.† (a) Will the Government be pleased to state the distance of Sirpi village, Kalyandrug taluk, Anantapur district, from the Sirpi reserve?

Disafforest-
ation of Sirpi
reserve,
Anantapur
district.

(b) Is it a fact that this reserve comprises mostly of cultivable cotton soil?

(c) Is it a fact that the Collector, Mr. Scott, recommended that this reserve may be disafforested and left for cultivation?

(d) Is it a fact that three shepherds of Sirpi were convicted in this year with a fine of Rs. 300 for allowing their 140 sheep to trespass and graze in this reserve which is close to their village?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to state the age of the reserve, the extent of it, the nature and the value of trees that have grown in it during its existence?

* 210 *supra*, page 64. † 211 *supra*, page 64.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

(f) Will the Government be pleased to inform what will be the amount of assessment per acre if allowed for cultivation?

(g) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of disafforesting the reserve and leaving it for cultivation as recommended by the Collector?

Answer to sub-question No. 20 *—

(a) The distance between the Sirpi village and the Sirpi reserve is two and a half miles.

(b) The total area of the Sirpi reserve is 822 acres, of which 109 acres only are cotton soil and of the poorest quality.

(c) Disafforestation was recommended in 1902 not by Mr. Scott but by another Collector.

(d) The answer is in the negative.

(e) The reserve was constituted with effect from the 15th January 1896. Its area is 822 acres. It contains a growth of scrub under the shelter of which a secondary growth of valuable species is coming up. The scrub itself is of no value except as a shelter to more valuable species and as a protection to the soil. It is not yet possible to estimate the value of the secondary growth which is in its early stages.

(f) If the land were under cultivation, 109 acres would be assessed at As. 6 per acre and 713 acres at As. 4 per acre.

(g) The Government considered the question in 1904 and decided that it was not desirable to disafforest the reserve. They see no reason to modify the decision now.

Padugai
forest
reserves,
Tanjore and
Trichinopoly
districts.

387 [26] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of forest reserves composed of *padugai* lands on the banks of the Cauvery-Coleroon river in Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether rules have been laid down as to the distance that should exist between a forest reserve and villages all round, and as to the margin to be left unreserved on either side of a path through a forest reserve; and, if so, will they be pleased to give the distance and the breadth of the margin prescribed?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have in contemplation to transfer the *padugai* lands now in possession of the Public Works Department to the Forest Department; and, if so, will the Government be pleased to give an opportunity to the villagers living near the *padugai* lands to represent their objections, if any, to such a course?

Answer.—(a) The number of forest reserves situated in river *padugais* in the Trichinopoly district is eight on the right bank of the Cauvery, one on its left bank and eleven on the left bank of the Coleroon. There are none in the Tanjore district.

(b) The general rule followed in sanctioning forest reserves is that, if possible, the boundary of a reserve should nowhere be within 880 yards of a village of any importance. In the case of local fund roads passing through a forest reserve a distance of 11 yards on either side from the centre of the road is generally excluded from the reserved forest. No rules have been framed with regard to forest paths.

(c) The Government have already decided which *padugais* should be in the charge of the Public Works and Forest Departments, respectively, the general principle followed being that only those *padugais* which on account of their breadth and of the extent of the tree-growth in them are likely to be free from danger of erosion for some years at least should be under the control of the Forest Department. Any objections from villagers will be considered on their merits when received.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

388 [27] Question.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the facts of the case No. 29 of 1910 in the court of the Sessions Judge of Kurnool, where the Deputy Superintendent of Police of Nandyal, and a number of police officers and men are stated to have forcibly driven the cattle and goats of some Korachas, with the hope of arresting certain suspected members of the Erikala or Koracha community?

Conduct of
Kurnool
police.

(b) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the judgment of the Honourable Judges of the High Court in Reference No. 21 of 1910 in the same case, in which the conduct of the police was condemned?

(c) Is it a fact that the police refused to entertain a complaint from one Bali Reddi whose cattle and goats were also removed by force along with those belonging to the said Erikalas on the same day?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any notice was taken of the "extraordinary" conduct of the police concerned in this case?

Answer.—(a) & (b) The Government have perused the judgments of the Sessions Court and the High Court in the cases referred to by the Honourable Member.

(c) & (d) A full report on the conduct of the police has been called for from the Inspector-General.

389 [28] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that two *maidans* at Cannanore, which were free pasture lands, have, in recent years, been leased out to contractors by the Public Works Department?

Leasing of
pasturage in
Cannanore.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the fees which the contractors are authorized to levy on cattle or sheep allowed to graze?

Answer.—(a) The grazing rights on two military *maidans* in Cannanore have been leased annually by the Public Works Department since 1903 when that department took charge of them from the military authorities. Previously, at least as far back as 1897, the grazing rights were leased by the Military Department.

(b) In the agreement with the lessee there is no stipulation as to the scale of fees he may levy on cattle allowed to graze.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Will the Government be pleased to lay down the scale of fees? The Government may take time to consider their answer."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"I am not prepared to say that the Government will do what the Honourable Member asks. Probably there is an agreement which they cannot break: but the Government will consider the point when the agreement lapses."

390 and 391 Questions—390 [29] *.—(a) Is it a fact that the cattle allowed to graze on the *maidans* at Cannanore are impounded by the police for straying on the road when crossing from one *maidan* to the other?

Cattle tres-
pass prosecu-
tions in
Malabar
under Madras
Towns
Nuisances
Act, 1889.

(b) Is it also a fact that the owners are prosecuted also under clause (4), section 3 of the Towns Nuisances Act III of 1889, even though they were not in charge of the cattle?

(c) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the judgment of the Joint Magistrate of Tellicherry in Appeal No. 25 of 1910 setting aside a conviction under clause (4) of section 3 of Act III of 1889?

(d) Is it a fact that prosecutions under similar circumstances have been instituted even after the decision of the said joint magistrate?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to order the discontinuation of such prosecutions?

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

Malabar District Magistrate's circular regarding fines for cattle trespass.

391 [30].* —Is the Government aware that the fines imposed by sub-magistrates in Malabar in cases under clause (4) of section 3 of Act III of 1889 have ranged from four annas to one rupee, and that the District Magistrate of Malabar has, on the 14th December last, issued an executive order to the magistracy under him directing that the fine, when imposed, should not be less than Rs. 10?

Will the Government be pleased to direct the District Magistrate to withdraw this executive order?

390 } *Answer.*—A report has been called for from the District Magistrate
391 } but has not yet been received. If the Honourable Member will repeat his questions at the next meeting of the Council, they will be answered.

Closure of a public well in Tellicherry.

392 [31] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a well constructed by private charity for drinking purposes, so far back as 1857, and used as such by the public ever since, was closed by the Municipal Council of Tellicherry, by putting up a frame work of planks, and setting it apart exclusively for flushing a municipal market?

(b) Is it a fact that the heirs of the donor of the well and the people in the locality have protested against this course in writing, and in the *Manorama* of 2nd December, and *Kerala Patrika* of 3rd December last and 7th January of this year?

(c) Is it a fact that there is a well near the market which could have been improved so as to be used for flushing the market also?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to order the restoration of the well in question for public use, as intended by the donor?

Answer.—The Government have called for a report on the subject with reference to a petition received from the son of the original donor of the well and, on receipt thereof, will take such action as may in their opinion be requisite.

Cattle trespass in forest reserves.

393 } *Questions.*—**393** [32].—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state
394 } whether it is not a fact that in the Bombay Presidency the procedure
395 } followed in dealing with grazing offences is as follows?—

“When cattle for which the fees have not been paid are found grazing in open forest the owners are called upon to pay the fees and nothing further is done. If the owners cannot be found, or if, as not infrequently happens, they refuse to pay the fees, the cattle are impounded. Cattle found grazing in closed forests are usually impounded straightway and the owners warned. For a second or third offence a small sum is levied by way of compensation under section 67 of the Forest Act in addition to the cattle being impounded. For repeated trespass and in cases where there is resistance to impounding, the owners are prosecuted.”

(b) If it is so, will the Government be pleased to state whether they would not introduce a similar procedure in dealing with grazing offences in this Presidency?

Privileges conferred by payment of grazing fees.

394 [33].—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is not a fact that in the Bombay Presidency it is now laid down that “the payment of the prescribed fee entitles the owner of village cattle, whether he is an inhabitant of a village forest or not, to graze his cattle in—

“(1) pasture reserves throughout the district,

“(2) all revenue waste within the district which is not specially reserved for grass cutting, or in which the grazing has not been granted free or on payment of a lump sum to a particular village,

“(3) all open forest proper and fuel and fodder reserves situated within the round of which his village forms part”?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether they would not grant a similar concession to the owners of village cattle in this Presidency?

* Vide 498 *infra*, page 140.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

395 [34] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is not a fact that in the Bombay Presidency it is laid down that “in organized forest”—

Closure of forest reserves to grazing.

“(1) the period of closure will nowhere exceed ten years,

“(2) closure will be by compartments and not by sub-blocks where the forest borders on cultivation and is subjected to regular grazing,

“(3) no area will be considered closed which is within one hundred yards of a right of way to water,

“(4) no area will be closed within a quarter of a mile of a village, unless the Collector is satisfied that no inconvenience will be caused to the people”; and “that in unorganized forest”—

“(1) no area will be closed to grazing unless for some special reason, and

“(2) ordinarily the area will be treated primarily as grazing ground and plans for working it will be prepared on that basis”?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay down similar rules regarding closure arrangements and the opening of grass and babul reserves in this Presidency?

393 } *Answer.*—The system of forest administration in Bombay being
394 } different from that adopted in this Presidency, the Government are not
395 } prepared to initiate changes on the lines indicated by the Honourable Member.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—“Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Forest Acts of Bombay and Madras are different in any essential matter?”

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—“I rise to a point of order. The Honourable Member may ask for information; but he now asks for an expression of opinion.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—“It is a matter which the Honourable Member can decide for himself. I would suggest that the Honourable Member should take the Forest Acts of Bombay and Madras and compare them.”

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—“I see no essential difference and therefore I have asked the question.”

The supplementary question was disallowed.

396 [35] *Question.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is not a fact that the villagers have the privilege of taking wood and fuel from unreserved Government wastes for their agricultural and domestic purposes respectively?

Removal of forest produce from unreserved land.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the unreserved wastes are not under the control of the Revenue Department?

(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether the Forest Department can cut and remove the trees in the unreserved wastes for sale in the fuel depôts?

Answer.—(a) Villagers are allowed to take wood and fuel for their agricultural and domestic purposes from Government unreserved land. The only restriction is that certain classes of trees may not be cut.

(b) Unreserved land is, as a rule, under the control of the ordinary revenue officials. Where special circumstances, for example, the existence of numerous and valuable trees, render it desirable, the control is left in the hands of the forest officers.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

- (c) The growth on unreserved land is generally left for the use of the neighbouring agricultural communities except where it is obviously in excess of local requirements. The attention of the Honourable Member is drawn to rules 7 and 9 of the rules issued under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—“ Will the Government be pleased to direct the forest authorities to cut and remove the trees when the growth in the unreserved lands is found to be in excess of the local requirements after obtaining the opinion of the local revenue authorities? I am not in a hurry for the answer. I don't want 'no' at once. The answer may be given later on.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“ I understand that the Honourable Member will submit the supplemental question in writing.”

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—“ Yes.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Tiagaraya Chetti Garu.

Green manure
permits,
Kurnool
district.

397 [36] Question.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the letter that appeared in the *Madras Standard* on the 23rd December 1910 headed “The District Forest Officer, Kurnool East, and ryots' grievance” and signed “Sufferer” regarding permits for supply of green manure?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what steps were taken to redress the alleged grievance?

Answer.—(a) The Government have now perused the letter referred to.

(b) The Government understand that in normal years the ryots holding lands under the Cumbum tank are accustomed to obtain sufficient green leaf manure from unreserved and *patti* lands. In consequence of unusually abundant supply in the tank there was a sudden and unexpected demand at the close of last year for green leaf manure estimated as likely to amount to 12,000 cart-loads from the reserved forests for second crop cultivation under the tank. The District Forest Officer at first refused to issue permits for the removal of manure leaves from the reserves without the Collector's orders as he feared that serious injury would be caused to the forests by the indiscriminate cutting of manure leaves by large numbers of people whom it would be impossible to control or supervise. The Collector found on enquiry that the demand was urgent and considered that it should be satisfied within reasonable limits. A notice was accordingly published by the District Forest Officer on the 23rd December 1910 announcing that permits would be issued to *bond fide* ryots under the Cumbum tank for the removal of manure leaves from two forest blocks.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kameswara Rao Nayudu.

Penal assess-
ment of
poramboke
land.

398 [37] Question.—G.O. No. 807, Revenue, dated 11th March 1910, shows that penal assessment to the extent of over Rs. 2½ lakhs was charged for the unauthorized occupation of 126,960 acres of *poramboke* land in 1908-1909. Will the Government be pleased to state whether this sum exclusively relates to Government lands as distinguished from local fund *poramboke*?

Answer.—The extent of *poramboke* land actually occupied or cultivated during 1908-1909 was 126,960 acres, but penal charge was levied on 37,222 acres only. The Government do not understand exactly what the Honourable Member means by the expression “local fund *porambokes*.” Under section 2 (2) of the Madras Land Encroachment Act, 1905, all public roads and streets vested in any local authority are for the purposes of the Act deemed to be the property of Government and the areas given therefore include any portion of such roads or streets occupied without authorization.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kameswara Rao Nayudu.)

399 [38] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state the total amount of penal assessment charged under the Madras Land Encroachment Act III of 1905 in 1908-1909 for unauthorized encroachment on local fund *poramboke* lands, such as roads, streets, paths, tanks, etc., in charge of and maintained by local boards and the amount of penal assessment actually credited to local boards in that year?

Penal assess-
ment for
encroachment
on local fund
poramboke.

Answer.—Under section 2 (2) of the Madras Land Encroachment Act, 1905, all public roads and streets vested in any local authority are, for the purposes of the Act, deemed to be the property of Government and any penal charge levied for their occupation is credited to “land revenue” and not to “local funds.” The Government have no information as to the amount of such charge levied during 1908-1909.

400 [39] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the employes of the Court of Wards have the benefit of the institutions such as provident fund or other systems of reward after long service in old age?

Provident
fund for
employes
under Court
of Wards.

(b) If not, will the Government be pleased to institute a general provident fund for their benefit with suitable rules?

Answer.—(a) Employes of the Court of Wards are of two kinds:—

- (i) Government servants lent to the Court of Wards, and
- (ii) private employes of the Court of Wards.

The former are entitled to the benefits of the general provident fund if they hold permanent pensionable posts in the superior service of Government, but the latter are not. Provision has however been made for the Court of Wards to sanction, in very exceptional cases, retiring allowances to estate servants on the ground of long and meritorious services.

(b) The Government do not consider it feasible to institute a provident fund for employes in estates under the control of the Court of Wards who are not Government servants. Any such provident fund would have to be separate for each estate and its continuance would depend upon the good will of the proprietors concerned.

401 [40] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether a junior member of the Civil Service is every year appointed to compile the Presidency administration report, as in this year, and from what sources he gathers the information required for the report?

Appointment
of officer to
compile
Presidency
administra-
tion report.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state what salary he is allowed and for what period the appointment lasts?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether a native of India was ever deputed to this duty and if not, will the Government be pleased to appoint natives also to do this work?

Answer.—(a) The answer to the first part of the Honourable Member's question is in the affirmative. The Presidency administration report is compiled from the annual departmental administration reports, returns and reviews.

(b) The emoluments of the officer deputed to prepare the report are regulated by article 81 of the Civil Service Regulations, that is to say, he is allowed to draw the salary which he is drawing at the time of his deputation, or which he would have drawn from time to time, if he had not been so deputed. The period of deputation is usually three months.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kameswara Rao Nayudu.)

- (c) The answer to the first part of the Honourable Member's question is in the negative; in one case, however a statutory native was so deputed. Future selections for this duty will be made in accordance with the exigencies of the service.

402 [41] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to publish in future in the *Fort St. George Gazette* all the appointments of Civilians to special duty whenever they are deputed to such duty?

Answer.—The Government are not prepared to lay down any hard-and-fast rule on the subject.

403 [42] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to publish in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and district gazettes from time to time the distribution of the work among the several Members of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor, so that persons wishing to make any personal representations on any subject may know which Member they should approach?

Answer.—The Government are not prepared to accept the suggestion of the Honourable Member. Any person desiring to make a personal representation to the Government should address the Secretary in the department concerned.

404 [43] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is getting annual reports from Collectors as to the extent to which *ryoti* lands in *zamindari* are passing into the hands of money-lenders (sowcars) by sale of occupancy right since the passing of the Estates Land Act as a result from the provisions thereof?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to furnish such reports and if not, to call for such reports and watch the progress of such transfers to enable them to take timely remedial measures?

Answer.—(a) & (b) The Government are not able to accept the suggestion made in the question that the occupancy right in *zamindari* land is passing into the hand of money-lenders. They do not think it necessary at present to call for special reports in the matter.

405 [44] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state in how many municipalities honorary magistrates do not now exist?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of appointing honorary magistrates in such municipalities and in some of the large union villages?

Answer.—(a) In eleven out of the sixty-one municipalities in the Presidency benches of honorary magistrates have not as yet been constituted.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to G.O., No. 1791, dated 10th December 1910, in which the Government have expressed their readiness to consider proposals from District Magistrates for the creation of additional benches. The Government Order has been placed on Editors' table. Benches of honorary magistrates have already been appointed for thirteen of the larger unions.

The Hon'ble Moulvi Saiyid Murtuza Sahib Bahadur.

406 [45] Question.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article in the *Indian Patriot*, dated 11th January 1911, under the heading "The Government Press"—"A hardship"?

Casual leave at the Government Press.

(The Hon'ble Moulvi Saiyid Murtuza Sahib Bahadur.)

- (b) If the Government find that the alleged hardship exist, will they be pleased to remove it by allowing the staff attached to the Press all the privileges laid down in the Civil Service Regulations?

Answer.—(a) The Government have perused the article referred to by the Honourable Member.

(b) The matter is under their consideration.

407 [46] Question.—Now that the Handwriting and Dictation Test has been abolished and in view of the fact that the Upper Secondary examination also has shared the same fate, will the Government be pleased to consider favourably the case of about 86 candidates that were ploughed at the last Upper Secondary examination in handwriting and dictation only?

Answer.—The Government regret that they are unable to accept the Honourable Member's proposal.

408 [47] Question.—(a) Are the Government aware of the fact that in the inspection and administration of the large number of Tamil and Telugu taught Muhammadan schools in the Presidency the sub-assistant inspectors of Muhammadan schools have no share whatever and that this system deprives those schools of the benefit of Muhammadan officers' guidance and the possibility of the introduction into them of the study of Hindustani?

(b) Is it a fact that this arrangement has been necessitated by the inadequacy of the staff of Muhammadan sub-assistant inspectors?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to remedy the defect by increasing the number of those officers?

Answer.—The Government have recently called upon the Director of Public Instruction to report whether there is any need to increase the number of Muhammadan sub-assistant inspectors and he will now be requested, when replying to that reference, to examine the expediency of altering the existing arrangements under which the inspection and administration of Muhammadan schools where Hindustani is not the medium of instruction devolve upon sub-assistant inspectors who are not Muhammadans.

409 [48] Question.—With reference to the answer to question No. 34 (b)* of the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar at the meeting of the Council held on the 29th November 1910, will the Government permit the 75 sub-inspectors there referred to, to resign so that they may be free from the disgrace of dismissal and get into some other branch of life for which they need not necessarily be unfit or incompetent?

Answer.—The Government are not prepared to take the course suggested. It was open to any of the sub-inspectors referred to to make any representations they thought fit when their appointment terminated, and if they omitted to do so, it is impossible now to re-open the matter.

The Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib.

410 [49] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the amount of royalty collected by Government on account of mica mines in the Nellore district has declined from Rs. 56,580 in 1901-1902 to Rs. 7,412 in 1909-1910?

Answer.—The figures available to Government are for the fasli year. The forest administration reports for 1901-1902 and 1909-1910 show that in those years Rs. 21,961 and Rs. 7,569, respectively, were realized in the form of royalty on mica.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib.)

Mica-mining,
Nellore
district.

411 [50] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of relinquishments of mica leases by leaseholders for each year from 1901 to 1910 and causes generally for the same?
- (b) the number of cancellations of leases by Government during each of those years and the causes generally for the same? and
- (c) the amount of surface and dead rents collected by Government during each of those years?

Answer.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have called for a report on the subject.

Do.

412 [51] Question.—(a) Is the Government aware that there has been a decline in the mica industry in the Nellore district?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for the same?

Answer.—(a) The output of mica which was 143 tons in 1902 rose steadily to 1,214 tons in 1906 and since then has decreased steadily to 139 tons in 1909. The figures for 1910 are not yet available.

(b) The decrease in the output of mica during the past three years has been ascribed to—

- (i) the dulness of the London Market;
- (ii) unusually heavy rain in October and December 1908; and
- (iii) partial discontinuance of work on the part of a mining lessee who owns some of the richest mines.

Mica-mining
rules.

413 [52] Question.—(a) Is the Government aware that great hardship and inconvenience are caused to miners on account of the mica-mining rules now in force?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of taking measures to encourage and develop the industry?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to appoint a committee to undertake the modification of the existing rules?

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) & (c) The Government of India recently appointed a committee to consider the revision of the rules governing the grant of mining concessions and a set of revised rules is now under the consideration of that Government. When final orders on the general rules are received the question of revising the special mica-mining rules will be considered. Meanwhile the Government see no necessity to appoint a committee to consider them but any representations as to the unsuitability of specified rules will be duly considered.

Control of
Customs
department.

414 [53] Question.—Will Government be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to place the Custom department under the control and supervision of the Inspector-General of Excise, and, if so, will Government be pleased to consult the mercantile bodies before replying to any such proposal?

Answer.—The Government of India asked for the opinion of the Madras Government on a proposal to extend the functions of the Inspector-General of Excise and Salt, so as to include the Imperial Customs department and a reply has already been sent to the Government of India.

Invoice-check
in custom-
house.

415 [54] Question.—Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether clerks drawing Rs. 30 and less are required to check the quantity, description of goods and value entered in the invoices and applications filed by importers?

(The Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib.)

(b) Whether, in view of the fact that there is likely to be risk by information leaking out to others, by the scrutiny of confidential documents, such as invoices, by low-paid clerks, Government will be pleased to see that responsible subordinates are deputed for such work?

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative but, if a special request to this effect is made, invoices are seen by an appraiser only and are returned by him direct to the applicant.

(b) The Government have no reason to believe that the confidence reposed in clerks entrusted with the duty of checking invoices and applications has been abused. They therefore consider it unnecessary to alter the present system.

The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.

416 [55] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that the Government of Bombay have recommended to the Government of India to exempt the Bombay Presidency from the operation of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1907.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend sending up a recommendation to the Government of India to exempt this Presidency from the operation of the Act?

Answer.—(a) The Government understand that the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1907, ceased to have operation in the Presidency of Bombay with effect from 23rd December 1910; but are unaware of the circumstances under which the Act was so withdrawn from operation.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to his Question No. 29* at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1910.

417 [56] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state how many persons were deported from the Agency tracts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Gódvári under section 7 of Act XXIV of 1839 since the year 1898 and for what offences?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any provision has been made for the maintenance of persons deported before and after 1898? If so, will the Government be pleased to state further what is the scale of allowance given to each of them?

Answer.—(a) Seven persons were deported during the period referred to from the Agency tracts of Ganjām and Vizagapatam, owing to conduct which made their presence in those tracts a menace to the public peace. Act XXIV of 1839, of which the proper short title is "the Ganjām and Vizagapatam Act, 1839", does not apply to the Gódvári Agency.

(b) Provision for maintenance is made in the case of those deportees whose means are insufficient for their support. No definite scale of allowance has been fixed.

418 [57] Question.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to rule XXII of the rules and orders under the Ganjām and Vizagapatam Act (XXIV of 1839) relating to the execution of decrees?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any decrees have not been allowed to be executed under this section?

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.
(b) No such case can be traced.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)

Arrears in Agency civil courts. **419 [58] Question.**—(a) Is it a fact that there are large arrears of civil work in the courts of the Agency tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam?

(b) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the decision of the High Court in XXIII Madras, 329?

Answer.—(a) It is not the case that large arrears of civil work have accumulated in the courts of the Agency tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

(b) The Government are aware of the decision to which the Honourable Member refers.

Transfer of suits in Agency courts. **420 [59] Question.**—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are prepared to move the legislature to pass a law that suits can be transferred, either by the High Court or by the Government, from the Agency courts to the regular courts in the districts?

(b) If the answer is in the negative, will the Government be prepared to accord sanction to a private Bill to that effect being introduced into the Legislative Council by the non-official members?

Answer.—(a) & (b) The Government are not prepared to take the action suggested in clause (a), nor to accord sanction to the introduction of a private Bill of the nature referred to in clause (b).

Newspapers subscribed for by Government. **421 [60] Question.**—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they subscribe for any English or vernacular newspapers or periodicals published in this Presidency?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state how many copies of each they subscribe for?

Answer.—(a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) A statement showing the periodicals supplied under the orders of Government corrected up to 31st July 1910 will be furnished to the Honourable Member.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.

Tuticorin harbour works. **422 [61] Question.**—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state what amount of work has been done and what amount of expenditure incurred up to date in connection with the improvements of the Tuticorin harbour?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to issue the necessary instructions for the completion of the work as expeditiously and at as early a date as possible?

Answer.—(a) The following statement shows the expenditure incurred on the different items up to the end of December 1910:—

	Rs.
New pier	1,11,882
Dredging and marine survey	1,93,584
Foreshore improvements	1,173
Repairs to the existing jetty	13,861

(b) Every endeavour is being made to complete the work as quickly as possible.

Tinnevely-Trichendur railway. **423 [62] Question.**—Will the Government be pleased to state why the construction of the Tinnevely-Trichendur line of railway has been hung up, and when the work is likely to be put in hand?

(The Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.)

Answer.—The South Indian Railway Company have proposed certain modifications in the agreement suggested by this Government for working the Tanjore District Board Railway extensions. These are still under the consideration of Government. If an agreement is come to with the Company for the Tanjore extensions, it will probably be taken as a model for future agreements for the construction and working of other district board lines, and the question of constructing the Tinnevely-Trichendur line will then be considered.

Ghiriar irrigation project, Tinnevely. **424 [63] Question.**—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether, with reference to their Order No. 1113 I, dated 15th November 1905, on the petition of the ryots of Sankaranayanarkóvil and certain other taluks, Tinnevely district, the Ghiriar water-supply project has been investigated by any expert officer of the Department of Public Works, and if so, with what result?

(b) If not, will the Government be pleased to direct a thorough investigation of the project at as early a date as possible?

Answer.—(a) & (b) Preliminary investigation has shown that the amount of water available for diversion from the Ghiriar river into the Tinnevely district is small and that the cost of the works necessary for the purpose would be prohibitive. The Government have decided that further investigation of the project should be definitely abandoned.

Land-cess on zamindari home-farms. **425 [64] Question.**—(a) Is it a fact that for the purposes of calculation of land-cess in respect of the pannai or home-farm lands in the occupation of the zamindars or mittadars in the Salem district their actual income from the lands is taken to be the rent value instead of the taram assessment of the lands or the rent payable to the zamindars or mittadars by the tenants for lands of similar quality in the neighbourhood?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to order an enquiry into the matter in order to consider whether the method of calculating the cess should not be revised?

Answer.—(a) & (b) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to clauses (iii) and (iv) of section 64 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884. The Government have ascertained that the method which is now adopted in the Salem district is in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The Hon'ble Mr. SHANMUKHAM PILLAI.—“(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the same method is adopted in calculating the village cess in respect of the same class of lands in that district? (b) If not, will the Government be pleased to order an enquiry as to why two different methods should be adopted in respect of the two cesses?”

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—“I must ask for notice of that question.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu.

Prosecution for sale of intoxicants to juveniles. **426 [65] Question.**—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any prosecutions were, during the last five years, instituted against any seller of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs to persons of either sex under 14 years of age?

(b) If the answer to question (a) be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to mention the number of prosecutions so instituted?

Answer.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information as to the number of prosecutions and do not think it necessary to call for a report.

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu.)

Irrigation
under Periyár
project.

427 [66] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

- (a) What was the total number of acres which were included for irrigation in the Periyár project?
- (b) What is the total number of acres of land irrigated by the Periyár at present?
- (c) How many acres of land are classified under "double crop" and how many under "single crop"?
- (d) Whether any lands of either description still remain unsold which are included in the Periyár irrigation?
- (e) How many acres of *inam* lands are brought under cultivation under the Periyár irrigation?
- (f) Whether these *inam* lands are irrigated by the same distributary channels that were solely intended for the lands sold in auction?

Answer.—(a) The culturable area commanded by the project is 121,000 acres; the area irrigable by the complete project is 126,955 acres.
 (b) The total area actually irrigated in fasli 1319 was 117,466 acres, the second crop area being 38,199 acres.
 (c) The figures are not available.
 (d) The answer is in the affirmative.
 (e) Under first crop 22,201 acres and under second crop 4,873 acres.
 (f) The channels are laid out to irrigate certain tracts which may or may not include *inam* lands.

428 [67] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether complaints were received from purchasers of waste lands about inadequate water-supply owing to allowing water to *inam* lands in the same distributary channels without widening them and increasing the water-supply?
- (b) If the answer to the question (a) be in the affirmative, whether the Government will be pleased to discontinue the practice in the interests of the purchasers of waste lands under the Periyár?

Answer.—(a) & (b) The Collector reports that, so far as he is aware, no such complaints have been made.

Classification
of land under
Periyár
project.

429 [68] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the lands which are situated in the tail end of the channel are classified under double or two-crop lands?
- (b) Whether any remission is made every year in the assessment of these lands considering inadequate water-supply indicated in Question No. 67 (a)* and the consequent failure of crops?

Answer.—(a) There are double as well as single crop lands at the tail end of the main channel, but since fasli 1319 the tract below that served by the ninth branch channel as also the tract served by the Pappakudi off-take of the ninth branch channel is being treated as single crop land.

(b) Remission of assessment is granted on the general ground of deficiency of supply when certified to by the Executive Engineer, but no remission appears to have been granted on the specific ground of deficiency of supply due to the irrigation of *inam* lands. The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 61*.

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu.)

430 [69] Question.—If the answer to question 68 (b)* be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to classify these lands under single crop in the interest of purchasers of waste lands under the Periyár irrigation? Classification of land under Periyár project.

Answer.—Holders of double crop lands at the tail end are encouraged to get them transferred to single crop.

431 [70] Question.—(I) Will the Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the experiment made in Tekkutteru, Mēlūr taluk, in saline lands was successful? Reclamation of saline soils under Periyár project.
- (b) What was the total number of acres taken for experimental cultivation and what was the cost of carrying out such experiments?
- (c) Whether, if the experiments stated in question (a) have been successful, the Government will be pleased to sanction another experimental farm for reclaiming saline lands under the Periyár irrigation in Madura taluk?
- (d) Whether the suggestions of the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India for reclaiming saline lands were carried out successfully by the purchasers of lands under the Periyár under the instructions of the Agricultural Department of Madras?
- (e) If the answer to question (d) be in the negative, where was the difficulty in carrying out the suggestions of the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India?

(II) Will the Government be pleased to grant a further concession to ryots for a further period to reclaim the saline lands?

Answer.—(I) (a) & (c) The experiments did not give satisfactory results.

(b) An area of 200 acres was set apart for the experiment and work was carried on on plots of land in this area. Figures showing the cost of the experiment are not available.

(d) & (e) Some ryots were promised concessions on condition of their complying with certain instructions based on the report of Dr. Leather, which were issued by the Deputy Director of Agriculture with a view to the reclamation of their saline lands. In one case only do the instructions seem to have been carried out.

(II) In these circumstances Government do not expect good results from offering similar concessions in the future.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.

432 [71] Question.—(a) With reference to the statement of the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick made in the course of the debate on the resolution relating to the Agency tracts on the 29th November last that there are certain parts which it may be advisable to remove from the Agency, will the Government be pleased to specify— Exclusion of certain areas from Agency tracts.

(i) the tracts referred to above in regard to which proposals to put them out of the Agency tracts have been made by local officers;

(ii) the grounds on which the above proposals were made and vetoed?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the papers relating to the above subject?

Answer.—(a) & (b) Various Agents have from time to time made suggestions as to the removal of certain areas of country from Agency tracts. These suggestions are contained in several letters and the Government do not think that any useful purpose would now be served by examining their letters to discover exactly what proposals have been made. The following list gives an outline of what has been suggested.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)

List of areas proposed to be removed from the Agency tracts.

Vizagapatam district.

- (1) That portion of the Golkonda taluk which lies below the ghats and west of the river Boderu.
- (2) An area measuring 20 miles by 15 miles lying between Gunupur and Gudari.
- (3) The Gumma mutta of the Kurupam zamindari.
- (4) The Mondrakalla mutta of the Merangi zamindari.
- (5) The plain country between Chollapadam and Rayaghada.
- (6) The vast open plain extending from Rayaghada to the boundary of the Singapur estate.
- (7) The Kasipur zamindari of the Vizianagram estate.

Ganjām district.

The Chighatti maliahs.

In most cases the proposals were not vetoed, but, as stated by the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick in the discussion, the consideration of them was postponed pending the preparation of a complete scheme. The Government will now call upon the Agents to re-examine the matter and submit their suggestions.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Agent of Gódvári has been asked to state whether there are any areas which might be removed from the Gódvári Agency tracts?"

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"So far as I remember from what I have seen of the file of old papers, I do not think that the question was definitely put to the Agent of Gódvári. When we call upon the Agents to re-examine the question we will certainly include the Gódvári Agent in the list."

Exclusion of certain areas from Agency tracts.

433 [72] Question.—In view of the statement of the same Honourable Member on the occasion referred to in Question No. 71* that in regard to certain portions of the Agency tracts "Government can now without danger to the public peace introduce the ordinary law of the country," will the Government be pleased to take steps to address the Government of India for legislative action being taken for the removal of the said tracts referred to by the Honourable Member from the operation of the Scheduled Districts Act XIV of 1874?

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 71.*

Qualifications of district munsifs in Agency tracts.

434 [73] Question.—(a) In regard to revenue officers now appointed as district munsifs in the Agency tracts, will the Government be pleased to state whether any qualifying civil judicial tests are prescribed to these officers prior to appointment as district munsifs?

(b) If the reply is in the negative, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of appointing officers acquainted with civil law also to these posts?

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) The circumstances of the non-regulation Agency tracts are special and the Government see no sufficient reason to alter existing practice. Ordinarily the knowledge of civil law required for the disposal of disputes among the hillmen of these tracts is of an elementary character. With the exception of a very few sections the Code of Civil Procedure is not in force.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Is the Government aware that there is considerable litigation among the settlers from the plains in the Agency tracts?"

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"We are quite aware of that."

* 432 *supra*, page 123.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)

435 [74] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of temporary engineers entertained in the Public Works Department since 1906 and to place on the table a statement showing the professional qualifications of each of the above temporary engineers so employed?

(b) How many of these temporary engineers were recruited in England and how many in India?

(c) How was the pay of these officers originally fixed and what are the conditions of their service?

Answer.—(a) The number of temporary engineers entertained in the Public Works Department since 1906 is 26, of whom six are no longer in the department. Thus at present there are 20 temporary engineers employed. A statement* showing the professional qualifications of the 26 temporary engineers is placed on the table.

(b) Of these five were recruited in England by the Secretary of State on covenants and the rest in India.

(c) The pay of these officers was fixed with reference to their qualifications and the nature of the work which they were required to carry out.

The Consulting Architect and the Electrical Inspector have been engaged on covenants for five and three years respectively, subject to six months' notice on either side.

The General Superintendent, Public Works Workshops, Madras, and the Assistant Superintendent are holding non-pensionable appointments. They have been allowed to subscribe to a provident fund at the rate of one-twelfth of their pay each month to which Government add half-yearly a bonus at the rate of 75 per cent. of their subscriptions. The appointment of the latter officer is subject to six months' notice on either side.

The Superintendent of the Divi Project Pumping Station is subject to three months' notice on either side.

Subject to the above provisions, these and the remaining officers are on the conditions laid down in paragraph III, rule IV of Volume I of the Public Works Department Code for the employment of temporary establishment.

436 [75] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances under which or the purposes for which each of the above temporary engineers were entertained?

(b) How many of these officers are now employed on the works for which they are originally entertained?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state how many of these temporary engineers are in charge of divisions and how many are on works ordinarily within the scope of provincial engineers or of the senior upper subordinates of the Public Works Department?

Answer.—(a) Nos. 1 to 6 were appointed to the special posts specified against their names. The rest were entertained partly to make up deficiencies in the cadre of the permanent establishment and partly to meet the demands for extra supervision which arose from time to time.

(b) Excepting the six specialists the remaining officers were entertained for general duties and not for any particular work.

(c) Three are now in charge of divisions, of whom one will shortly be replaced by an officer from the permanent establishment. Except No. 7 the rest are employed on works ordinarily within the scope of provincial assistant engineers or of senior upper subordinates.

* *Vide* appendix XXVI *infra*, page 214.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)

Temporary
engineers in
Public Works
Department.

437 [76] Question.—Is it a fact that several memorials were addressed to Government by the upper subordinate establishment of Public Works Department complaining, among other things, of the discontent that has been caused by the appointment of temporary engineers referred to above and will the Government be pleased to state how these complaints have been met?

Answer.—The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The memorials are under the consideration of Government.

Flood banks
for the
Tammileru,
Kistna
district.

438 [77] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any complaints have been received by local officers or by Government that the deltaic lands of some of the villages in the Ellore taluk abutting the East and West Tammileru are now subject to serious damage on account of floods?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of constructing flood banks to protect the occupied lands from floods of the above stream and of widening and deepening the same for effectively carrying away flood water?

Answer.—(a) The Government have received no such complaints. It is not known whether any have been preferred to the local officers.

(b) The Superintending Engineer has already been directed to investigate the possible introduction of improvements to the East Tammileru below the Ellore canal.

Bhattiprolu
and Romperu
drains,
delta Kistna.

439 [78] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that the Bhattiprolu drain (Kistna Western delta) is in bad order? If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any proposals now pending for the improvement of this drain and if so when they are likely to be taken up for execution?

(b) If there are no proposals now pending, will the Government be pleased to call for them and to issue orders for this drain being made thoroughly serviceable at an early date?

(c) Is it a fact that the Romperu drain (Kistna Western delta) is also in a state of disrepair? If so, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of putting this drain in thorough order and also of draining the Romperu swamp?

Answer.—(a) & (b) The Government are aware that the Bhattiprolu drain requires improvements. No proposals are now before Government for improvements to this drain, but the attention of the Superintending Engineer, II Circle, has been drawn to its condition.

(c) It is reported that the proposed improvement to the Romperu drain would involve great expenditure and that the prospect of its success is doubtful. The amount of drainage to be carried is fluctuating, and this makes the upkeep difficult and expensive. No material advantage is likely to result from draining the Romperu swamp as the Kistna Western Delta System has almost reached its ultimate irrigable area and no water will be available for further extension of irrigation.

Defective
irrigation,
Bapatla
channel,
Kistna
district.

440 [79] Question.—Are the Government aware that there are considerable complaints from the villagers of Kakaralapalem, Ganapavaram and Perali villages under the Bapatla channel about insufficiency of water-supply? Will the Government be pleased to take some action to remove the above complaints by way of improving the water-supply under the Bapatla channel?

Answer.—The Government are not aware of any such complaints. The channel has been repaired recently at a cost of Rs. 6,000 and no further improvements are considered necessary at present.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)

441 [80] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that the Inspector-General of Irrigation had occasion recently to comment on the absence of a general scheme for the drainage of the Gódvári delta? Drainage of
Gódvári
delta.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to take early steps for the investigation of a complete and comprehensive scheme of drainage for the Gódvári delta?

Answer.—The answer to (a) is in the negative. The Government do not see any necessity for the investigation of any new comprehensive scheme for the drainage of the Gódvári delta.

442 [81] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any proposals for increasing the establishments under the Sanitary Engineer and if so when they are likely to come into effect? Establish-
ments under
Sanitary
Engineer

Answer.—Certain proposals have been made to the Government of India and are still under the consideration of that authority.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Is the Government in a position to state when the orders of the Government of India are expected?"

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"The answer to that question is in the negative."

443 [82] Question.—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the letter in the *Hindu* of the 19th November last headed "House-breakings in Berhampur?" Will the Government be pleased to institute enquiries into the allegations made therein? House-
breakings in
Berhampur.

Answer.—The Government have perused the letter referred to. They are not prepared to institute enquiries with reference to such indefinite allegations.

444 [83] Question.—Is it a fact that the fuel depôts of the Forest Department in the towns of Rajahmundry and Cocanada have been closed for some time? Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for their closure? Closure of
Government
fuel depôts in
Rajahmundry
and Cocanada.

Answer.—A report on the subject has been called for.

445 [84] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any or what new lines of railway have been recommended to be included in the railway budget for 1911-12? New lines
of railway
for 1911-12.

Answer.—The Government have recommended that the following lines should be given an early place in the programme of railway construction:—

- (i) Trichinopoly-Panruti.
- (ii) Trichinopoly-Ramnad.
- (iii) Dindigul-Palni-Palghat.
- (iv) Erode-Nanjangud.

446 [85] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether Government intend regulating the relations between the ryotwari holders and minor inamdars and their tenants by legislation or otherwise? Relations
between
ryotwari
and inam
holders and
their tenants.

Answer.—Until the Government are in possession of much fuller information than is at present at their command, no legislative action is contemplated.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avargal.

Water-cess
collections,
Tanjore
district.

447 [86] Question.--Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of water-cess collected in the district of Tanjore every year from 1897-1898 to 1909-1910?

Answer.--The following statement furnishes the information required:--

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
1897-1898	2,75,185 *	1904-1905	3,08,000
1898-1899	3,26,929	1905-1906	3,17,715
1899-1900	2,87,309	1906-1907	2,95,809
1900-1901	2,91,935	1907-1908	3,19,850
1901-1902	3,05,628	1908-1909	3,59,895
1902-1903	2,80,150	1909-1910	3,69,429
1903-1904	2,73,286		

* Exclusive of water-rate on minor tanks.

Police
inspector,
Kumbakonam.

448 [87] Question.--(a) With reference to Question No. 56 * put by me at the last meeting of the Legislative Council and the answer [clause (d)] given by Government, will the Government be pleased to state if the Inspector-General of Police has sent up his report?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to take early action in the matter?

Answer.--The Government have not yet received the Inspector-General's report. As soon as it is received the Government will give it their early and careful attention.

Grave crime
in Kumbakonam
circle.

449 [88] Question.--Will the Government be pleased to state the number of grave crimes registered in the various stations attached to the Kumbakonam circle and the number of cases detected during last ten months?

Answer.--The Government are not in possession of the figures asked for, and do not think that it would serve any useful purpose to call for them.

Model
schools.

450 [89] Question.--Will the Government be pleased to state if any final decision has been arrived at in the matter of the establishment of model schools?

Answer.--The answer is in the negative.

Kulittalai
Zamindari
Trichinopoly
district.

451 [90] Question.--With reference to Question No. 57 † put by me at the last meeting of the Council, will the Government be pleased to state if the report of the Superintending Engineer referred to in paragraph (a) of the answer given by Government has been received and if the estimates have been sanctioned?

Answer.--The Superintending Engineer reported on the 2nd instant that the scrutiny and revision of the estimate for the Panjampatti reservoir was approaching completion and would be submitted shortly, and that it would not be possible to do anything to the lower reaches of the Kulittalai Kattuvani until the effect of the proposed reservoir on the floods in the lower reaches was seen.

Over-bridges
at Tiruválur
and
Máavaram
junctions

452 [91] Question.--Are the Government aware that the over-bridges at the junction stations of Tiruválur and Máavaram on the South Indian Railway have no coverings over them and the absence thereof is causing much inconvenience to the public? Will the Government be pleased to order the construction of suitable roofs over these over-bridges?

Answer.--The Government are aware that the over-bridges at Tiruválur and Máavaram stations have no coverings. The Agent, South Indian Railway, in reply to a petition, has informed a petitioner that the protection of the over-bridge at Tiruválur will be considered in connection with the alteration contemplated to that station. The Government will address the Agent as regards the over-bridge at Máavaram.

* 247 *supra*, page 73.

† 248 *supra*, page 74.

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avargal.)

453 [92] Question.--Will the Government be pleased to state when the construction of the Nidámangalam-Mannárgudi section of the Tanjore District Board Railway is likely to be commenced?

Nidámanga-
lam-Mannárgudi
railway.

Answer.--The South Indian Railway Company have proposed certain modifications in the agreement suggested by this Government for the working of the Tanjore District Board Railway extensions. These are at present under the consideration of Government. The question of constructing the Nidámangalam-Mannárgudi section will be considered as soon as the terms of the agreement have been settled.

454 [93] Question.--(a) Are the Government aware that there are complaints of black-mailing and kidnapping on the part of recruiters of labour for the Ceylon gardens?

Recruitment
of labour for
Ceylon.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to provide safeguards against the abuse of free recruitment, by insisting on the production of the coolies before a local magistrate before they are sent to Ceylon?

Answer.--No complaints of the character indicated have been made to Government and they are not prepared to adopt the suggestion made in clause (b) of the question.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu.

455 [94] Question.--In reply to my Question No. 141 * at the last meeting of the Legislative Council it was stated that the supply of teachers would suffice for at least 30,000 more pupils than are now to be found in schools for girls, will the Government be pleased to state--

Female
teachers
taught in
schools.

(a) whether those teachers are all females;

(b) if so, why they were not appointed in the existing vacancies in which males are acting?

Answer.--The teachers referred to are not all females. The Government will enquire whether there are any cases where male teachers can be displaced by qualified female teachers.

456 [95] Question.--In answer to my Question No. 142 † (a) it was stated that there are believed to be many unaided schools under private management where home industries are taught. Will the Government be pleased to call for a list of such schools showing the industries taught in each of them?

Home
industries
taught in
unaided
schools.

Answer.--The Government will call for a list of the schools referred to.

457 [96] Question.--Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any Government scholarships available to enable women or grown-up girls to learn home industries in schools?

Scholarships
in home
industries
for girls.

Answer.--No scholarships are available for women who have passed the age of twenty-two years or of twenty-four years in the case of Muhammadans. For the conditions under which scholarships are awarded to persons below that age, the Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 1623, Revenue, dated 17th May 1910, which has been placed on the Editors' table. There are 199 scholarships in all, of which 50 were awarded to girls in 1910.

* 332 *supra*, page 92.

† 333 *supra*, page 93.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu.)

Station-masters' working hours, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

458 [97] *Question*.—(a) Is it a fact that the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway has introduced new rules regarding the hours of duty of the station-master and assistant station-master in place of the old rules of the Madras Railway? If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether those rules had its sanction?

(b) Is it a fact that the new rules have entailed much hardship especially on the assistant station-masters on the north-east line of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway? If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether it can take any steps to remove such hardship?

Answer.—(a) & (b) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 20*. The fixing of hours of duty is a matter which is left entirely to the discretion of the Railway Administration under rule 230 of the General Rules for Open Lines (1906) issued by the Railway Board.

Vernacular prescribed for Translation test in Ganjam.

459 [98] *Question*.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether by the recent notification in page 2, Part I-B, of *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd January 1911, the Government intend to recognize both Telugu and Uriya as vernaculars of the district of Ganjam or to replace Telugu by Uriya as the vernacular of the district of Ganjam for the purpose of the Translation test, lower grade?

(b) Are the Government aware that in many parts of the Ganjam district Telugu language is the vernacular?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether this rule will have retrospective effect so as to affect the claims of persons who have already passed the Translation test, lower grade, and been in the service long enough to be entitled to those offices or appointments for which the Translation test, lower grade, is prescribed?

Answer.—(a) The intention is to recognize Uriya as the vernacular language of the Ganjam district for the purpose of the Translation test, lower grade, and to withdraw the option of taking up Telugu or Uriya which existed under the old rules.

(b) The Government are aware that Telugu is the vernacular in the south-east of the district; but the total number of persons whose mother tongue is Telugu is understood to represent only 17·6 per cent. of the population of the district. The number of clerks who do not know Telugu is likely to be extremely small and there would be no difficulty in employing such clerks in other parts of the district than the south-east.

(c) It is not intended that the rule should have retrospective effect.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAGHAVA RAO PANTULU :—“As regards the percentage 17·6 given in the answer, may I know if this information is taken from the census report?”

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK :—“According to the census of 1901, the total number of persons whose mother tongue is Telugu in the Ganjam district was returned as 348,774. The total number of persons whose mother tongue is Uriya was returned as 1,362,657.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.

Head-quarters of Avanashi taluk: stationary sub-magistrate for Avanashi.

460 [99] *Question*.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a memorial submitted to Government by the people of Avanashi taluk, Coimbatore district, praying that the head-quarters of the newly-formed Avanashi taluk should be located at Avanashi instead of at Annur?

(b) Will Government be pleased to favourably view the prayer in the said memorial?

(c) Will Government be pleased to appoint a stationary sub-magistrate at Avanashi?

(The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.)

Answer.—(a) & (b) The Government have received the memorial referred to. The head-quarters of the new Avanashi taluk are now at Avanashi and there is no proposal before Government for their transfer to Annur. The prayer in the said memorial will be duly considered if any such proposal is received.

(c) The Government believe that it is not necessary at present to appoint a stationary sub-magistrate at Avanashi. The taluk sarishtadar exercises third-class magisterial powers and the tahsildar has been appointed to be a magistrate of the second class.

461 [100] *Question*.—(a) Is it a fact that during the recent Muharram riots in front of the town police-station, Coimbatore, the police were helpless to effectually combat the insurgents? If so, will Government be pleased to arrange for telephonic communication between the town police-station and the district police office and the magisterial courts?

(b) Is it a fact that there were no carbines in the town police-station at the time of the riot, and that this greatly encouraged the rioters? If so, will Government be pleased to order that the town police-station be in future provided with carbines?

Answer.—(a) & (b) The Government have not yet received a full report on the subject of the riot, but so far as the information at present available goes, they do not consider that the facts are as stated in the question, and the police were able to disperse the mob and restore order without having to use fire-arms. The two suggestions made by the Honourable Member will however be considered.

The Hon'ble Mr. SAMBANDHA MUDALIYAR :—“With regard to this question, may I request your Excellency to allow me to modify it by omitting the words ‘the police were helpless to effectually combat the insurgents’ and by substituting therefor the following ‘the police were hampered by want of efficient arrangements for communication.’ Having regard to the accuracy of facts, I should like to modify the question.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“I am afraid it is impossible to recognize the system of altering the form of the question after the agenda paper has been printed and issued. The answer having already been given, the question cannot now be altered.”

462 [101] *Question*.—(a) Is Government aware that for over ten years there was no appointment of district munsif made from among High Court vakils and first-grade pleaders practising in the Coimbatore district, though competent men applied for the same and their names were registered in the High Court?

(b) Will Government be pleased to see that when vacancies occur competent men from the bar in this district be appointed to the said post?

Answer.—(a) The Government have no information on the subject.

(b) The power to appoint district munsifs is by the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, vested in the High Court.

463 [102] *Question*.—Is Government aware that there was no appointment of deputy collector made since 1901 from among the subordinate executive and ministerial officers in the revenue department of Coimbatore district?

Answer.—The Government observe that one such officer was appointed to act as deputy collector in 1903. There have been no appointments from the district to the deputy collector's grade since then.

Muharram riot in Coimbatore.

Recruitment of district munsifs from Coimbatore pleaders.

Appointment of revenue subordinates in Coimbatore district as deputy collectors.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.)

Pay of sub-magistrates.

464 [103] *Question*.—Will Government be pleased to state when they are going to give effect to the proposal of increasing the pay of sub-magistrates in this Presidency?

Answer.—The Government regret that they are unable at present to give the information desired by the Honourable Member.

Building for sub-court at Coimbatore.

465 [104] *Question*.—Having regard to the fact that there is a permanent sub-court at Coimbatore, will Government be pleased to have a separate building erected within the District Court premises for the location of the said sub-court as well as of the district munsif's court with chambers for vakils on moderate rent?

Answer.—The Government are prepared to consider any recommendation on the subject which may be made by the District Judge.

Pay of lowest grade district munsifs.

466 [105] *Question*.—Will Government be pleased to increase the pay of last-grade district munsifs from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 in conformity with the pay of the last-grade deputy collectors?

Answer.—The Government are not prepared to accept the Honourable Member's proposal.

Travelling allowance to jurors and assessors.

467 [106] *Question*.—Taking into consideration the reply given by Government in answer to the question * put by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu in the Legislative Council meeting held on 5th April 1910 that allowance should be given to jurors and assessors, will Government be pleased to state whether provision has been made in the budget?

Answer.—The question is still under the consideration of the High Court. Pending the final decision no provision has been made in the budget.

Travelling allowance of deputy collectors, district munsifs and sub-judges.

468 [107] *Question*.—Will the Government be pleased to give double first-class fares to deputy collectors, district munsifs and sub-judges of all grades irrespective of their pay?

Answer.—The classification of officers for purposes of travelling allowances has been fixed by the Government of India in article 1602 of the Civil Service Regulations in accordance with the requirements of all provinces and on certain principles. The Government are not prepared to recommend the special concessions suggested by the Honourable Member.

Municipal administration in Vaniyambadi.

469 [108] *Question*.—(a) Has the attention of Government been invited to the judgment of the first-class magistrate of Hosur, Salem district, in C.C. No. 102 of 1910 *in re* Vaniyambadi municipal defalcation case and to paragraph 5 of the said judgment in which it is stated that the management of municipal affairs is lax or culpable and that temporary embezzlement is the rule in the municipality?

(b) Will Government be pleased to enquire into the matters dealt with in the said judgment and take steps to prevent recurrence of the same?

Answer.—(a) The subject was brought to the notice of Government by the Rate-payers' Association, Vaniyambadi, towards the close of December last.

(b) The Government were already aware that the collection establishment in Vaniyambadi had not been effectively supervised in the past and had just sanctioned special proposals submitted by the municipal council for

* 89 *supra*, page 32.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.)

the improvement of that branch of the administration. In these circumstances they do not consider it necessary to institute any enquiries in the matter. The chairman is fully alive to the need for more effective supervision.

470 [109] *Question*.—(a) Is the Government aware of the resolution of the Municipal Council, Trichinopoly, to have the number of elected seats raised from 12 to 16 and of a memorial submitted to His Excellency the Governor in Council by the rate-payers?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to favourably view and give effect to the resolution?

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Government have raised the number of elective seats on the Trichinopoly Municipal Council from 12 to 14.

471 [110] *Question*.—(a) Is the Government aware of the petitions submitted to the authorities of the Public Works Department (the last of which being sent on 22nd October 1909) complaining against the accumulation of sand in the tanks of Uttaramerur division, Madurantakam taluk, which get water from Kinnaiyavattam channel of the Cheyyar river?

(b) Was the said channel repaired?

(c) If the channel could not be repaired, will Government be pleased to convert wet rates into dry rates?

Answer.—(a), (b) & (c) The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the answer given to question No. 13 * put by the Hon'ble Mr. P. Kesava Pillai.

472 [111] *Question*.—Will Government be pleased to peruse the article headed "Census and official red tapism" that appeared in the *Hindu* of the 23rd December 1910, and will Government direct the district officers to treat and address with courtesy private individuals taken for census work?

Answer.—The Government have read the letter in question. They are unaware how far the statements contained therein are accurate, but the Collector of Coimbatore has issued a circular to his subordinates enjoining on them the necessity for treating census workers, both official and non-official, with courtesy and consideration. The Government have taken steps to ensure that similar instructions shall be issued in all districts.

473 [112] *Question*.—(a) Is Government aware that the Government of Bombay has withdrawn the operation of the Seditious Meetings Act in that Presidency?

(b) Will Government be pleased to withdraw the operation of the said Act in the Madras Presidency as well?

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 55.†

The Hon'ble the Raja of Vizianagram.

474 [113] *Question*.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state what effect, if any, has been given to the resolutions of the Ootacamund Industrial Conference of 1908, urging an investigation into the state of the silk and dyeing industries in this Presidency with a view to adopt measures for improving and developing them?

(b) If no enquiries have been instituted, can the Government see its way now to start them?

* 374 *supra*, page 102.

† 416 *supra*, page 119.

(The Hon'ble the Raja of Vizianagram.)

Answer.—(a) & (b) The question of developing the silk industry in this Presidency is engaging the attention of Government. As regards the dyeing industry, the Secretary of State has recently sanctioned the appointment of a dyeing expert and on his arrival enquiries will be instituted as to the present state of the industry and the possibilities of development.

Village
panchayats
and bench
courts.

475 [114] *Question.*—(a) In what parts of this Presidency are the provisions of clauses (2) to (8) of section 9 of the Madras Village Courts Act I of 1889 in force; and under what rules are lists of persons qualified to serve on village bench courts prepared and maintained?

(b) How far have the provisions of the said Act and of the Madras Regulation V of 1816 been taken advantage of by the public?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to call for reports from Collectors as to how the two said enactments can be modified or extended so as to make village courts more efficient and more popular?

Answer.—(a) Clauses (2) to (8) of section 9 of the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888, have been extended to selected villages in all districts except Cuddapah and Malabar. The rules governing the preparation of lists of persons qualified to sit on village bench courts are contained in Judicial notification No. 437, dated 21st November 1891, which will be found at page 1176, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st December 1891.

(b) The following statement shows the number of suits instituted under the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888, and the Madras Village-panchayats Regulation, 1816, during the years 1906—1909, both inclusive :—

Year.	Institutions under the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888.		Institutions under the Madras Village-panchayats Regulation, 1816.
	Before village courts.	Before bench courts.	
1906	95,541	1,081	56
1907	95,523	5,133	98
1908	98,117	6,817	74
1909	102,118	9,429	92

(c) The Government do not consider such action necessary. The statistics show that these courts are becoming increasingly popular, and the importance of promoting their efficiency has been already impressed upon all Collectors.

Adulteration
of food and
drugs.

476 [115] *Question.*—(a) Is there any law dealing with the adulteration of food and drugs in this Presidency.

(b) Will Government be pleased to consider the propriety of—

(i) inserting into the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884 provisions corresponding to sections 37 to 41 of the Madras Hill Municipalities Act II of 1907; and

(ii) of eventually administering them in all parts of the province?

Answer.—(a) There are special provisions of law on this subject in the Indian Penal Code, the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Madras Hill Municipalities Act, 1907, and the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904.

(The Hon'ble the Raja of Vizianagram.)

(b) The propriety of amending the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, in the manner suggested has already been considered by Government and will form the subject of further examination in connection with the next general amendment of that enactment, which is likely to be taken up at no distant date. The expediency of applying similar provisions to rural areas will be examined in due course.

477 [116] *Question.*—Will Government be pleased—

(a) to take steps to open schools in selected rural areas of the Presidency exclusively for teaching agriculture on the model of agricultural schools in modern Japan; Agricultural schools.

(b) to appoint to such schools graduates in agricultural theory and practice who pass out from central institutions like the Coimbatore College; and

(c) to make such schools the centres for the dissemination of higher agricultural knowledge among students and for agricultural advice to farmers in the neighbourhood?

Answer.—The Government consider that the proposal is premature in view of the facts that the Agricultural College at Coimbatore is of recent creation and that qualified teachers are not at present available.

478 [117] *Question.*—(a) Will Government be pleased to increase the number of agricultural stations and demonstration farms so as ultimately to establish a regular network of them as in Japan in district head-quarters, taluk stations and in important villages? Agricultural stations and farms.

(b) Will Government be pleased to attach to existing agricultural stations nurseries like those which are maintained in Japan for gratuitous distribution of good seeds and seedlings and of scientific manures among cultivators?

Answer.—(a) It is part of the policy of Government to extend the system of agricultural stations or demonstration farms as circumstances demand and the supply of trained teachers permits.

(b) The Honourable Member will see from the annual reports of the Agricultural Department that the important subject of supply of seed and manure is engaging the unremitting attention of the department.

479 [118] *Question.*—How many travelling agricultural instructors and industrial experts are now employed by Government to bring the results of experimental work in agriculture to the notice of cultivators and to train village artisans and craftsmen in modern industrial methods and appliances respectively? Itinerating agricultural and industrial instructors.

Answer.—Results of experimental work in agriculture are brought to the notice of cultivators by managers and assistant managers of agricultural stations, of whom there are 26. Unattached managers on special duty are also working in Tanjore and Kistna.

The Pumping Department has an establishment of one supervisor, 10 upper subordinates, 12 mechanics and 30 boring maistries who are employed in assisting ryots in the erection of oil engines for irrigation purposes and the exploration for water by boring.

No travelling industrial experts have yet been employed by Government to train village artisans and craftsmen in modern industrial methods and appliances. The Secretary of State has, however, recently sanctioned the appointment of experts in dyeing, weaving and leather work.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Govindaraghava Aiyar Avargal.

Assistant
Surgeons as
examiners for
medical
examinations.

480 [119] Question.—With reference to the Question No. VIII * put by the late Mr. Ratnasabhapatil Pillai on 6th June 1899, will the Government be pleased to state whether any and if so which assistant surgeons possessing academical degrees—European or Indian—have been appointed, since the above date, examiners for the medical examinations for sub-assistant surgeons or what corresponded to them formerly?

Answer.—The Government will enquire into the matter in consultation with the Surgeon-General and the Director of Public Instruction.

Appointment
of Deputy
and Assistant
Superintend-
ents of
Police.

481 [120] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to lay upon the table a list of persons appointed as Deputy Superintendents of Police and as Assistant Superintendents of Police since the system of Deputy Superintendents of Police was introduced with the dates of their appointment as Deputy Superintendents of Police or Assistant Superintendents of Police, as the case may be, and their present grades or position?

Answer.—The first appointment of Deputy Superintendent was made on the 16th January 1906. The list † desired by the Honourable Member is laid on the table.

Water-cess on
irrigation by
percolation.

482 [121] Question.—With reference to the answer to the Question No. 100 ‡ of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyangar put on the 5th of April 1910, will the Government be pleased to direct that a separate account be kept from fasli 1320, or if that be impracticable, from fasli 1321, to show the amount of water-cess charged on account of irrigation by percolation in the several districts of the Presidency?

Answer.—The Government regret that in their opinion the suggestion is impracticable.

* 858, Vol. I, page 309.

† Vide appendix XXVII *infra*, page 215.

‡ 181 *supra*, page 54.

5. MEETING OF THE 4TH APRIL 1911.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Chettiyar.

483 [1] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state why the duty per gallon on country spirits is fixed at Rs. 3-2-0 in South Canara and Malabar excluding the Wynad taluk, British Cochin, and Attapadi valley against Rs. 5-10-0 in the adjoining districts, the Nilgiris and Coimbatore? Duty on country spirits, Malabar and South Canara.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to increase the duty in the two former districts, gradually if necessary, to a par with that obtaining in the latter two?

Answer.—(a) & (b) The reason for the relatively low rates of duty in the districts of Malabar excluding the Wynad taluk and South Canara is that owing to the nature of the country and the conditions of life of the population it is exceptionally difficult to check illicit distillation. The duty was, however, enhanced from Rs. 2-9-9 to Rs. 3-2-0 per proof gallon from 1st April 1908 and from Rs. 3-2-0 to Rs. 3-12-0 from 1st April 1910. The question of a further gradual enhancement of the duty will not be lost sight of by the Government.

484 [2] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to order the embodiment of a statement in the appropriate appendix to the future abkari revenue administration reports showing the districtwar consumption of toddy for the two immediately preceding toddy years? Consumption of toddy.

Answer.—It is impossible to get accurate information as to the consumption of toddy and the Government regret that they are consequently unable to give statistics as suggested.

485 [3] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether at any time the salt imported into this province from Bombay was subject to chemical analysis? If the answer be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing its properties? If the answer be in the negative, will the Government be pleased to order its analysis, in view of the fact that the Bombay salt measures more on the average than the Madras salt as per maund? Analysis of Bombay salt.

Answer.—The last analysis of Bombay salt sold in bazaars in this Presidency was made in 1909. Three samples then analysed showed an average percentage of 92.2 of sodium chloride and 4.9 of magnesium salts.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.

486 [4] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have read the proceedings of the trial of Private Tubby of the 13th Hussars in the High Court of Judicature for causing the death of a porter called Kondanna alias Kondappa and a passenger called Abdul Karim, and also hurt to one Abdul Kuddus, by discharging a loaded rifle on the 5th May last in the yard of the Hindupur railway station? Hindupur railway station shooting case.

(b) If so, has the attention of the Government been drawn to the following remarks of the learned Crown Prosecutor?

“He submitted it was a very serious matter to use ball cartridges on very little or no provocation. No intention was clear to kill a man, and when the Arms Act has enforced so many precautions, no soldier should be sent on a journey lasting for three days with all his ammunition. It would offer certainly some temptation. There was another serious danger of the ammunition being stolen or taken away from a man like the present accused. It was a very serious one, not only as we see it, but it was a danger to the public, in that it was held that such a state of things would be recognized or passed over by the law.”

(c) If the attention of the Government has been drawn to them, will the Government be pleased to state what steps they propose to take to safeguard the public in future from such dangers?

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) & (c) The Government have received no report of the remarks attributed to the Crown Prosecutor. The carrying of arms and ammunition by soldiers while travelling on duty is governed by the Army Regulations and no irregularity had occurred in the case of Private Tubby. The Government do not therefore propose to take any further action.

Hindupur
railway
station
shooting
case.

487 [5] Question.—Will the Government be prepared to consider the question of allowing some compensation to the families of the two men shot dead by the soldier, and also to the man injured by the same soldier on the 5th May last at the Hindupur railway station?

Answer.—The Government, while sympathising very much with the wounded man and the relatives of the deceased, do not consider it a case where compensation should be paid from public funds.

Communal
grazing rules,
Chingleput
district.

488 & 489 Questions—488 [6].—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the rules framed to fix the grazing ground for a village at the re-settlement in Chingleput district?

Communal
grazing rules
—inclusion
of tank-beds.

489 [7].—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the bed of a tank is taken into account while fixing the grazing ground area of the village? If so, is it so taken into account only when the tank-bed is dry?

488 { Answer.—There are no fixed rules framed. The Special Settlement Officer
489 { uses his discretion as to the areas to be specially reserved for grazing with due regard to—

- (i) the number of cattle;
- (ii) the area usually available for grazing in tank-beds, rivers, streams, wells, reserved forests and dry patta lands; and
- (iii) the demand for land for cultivation.

The fact that cattle can graze in a tank-bed only when it is dry is duly taken into account.

Grazing
grounds in
Konda-
vakkam and
Valarpuram
villages,
Chingleput
district.

490 [8] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the actual extent set apart for the grazing ground in Kondavakkam and Valarpuram villages of Conjeeveram taluk?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the tank-bed areas in the said two villages have been included in the grazing ground set apart at the re-settlement: if so, the extent of the tank-bed areas?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state the supply capacity of the tanks in Kondavakkam and Valarpuram villages?

Answer.—(a) & (b) S. No. 50/1 of village No. 256, Kondavakkam, has been registered as tank and grazing ground *poramboke*. It measures 107 acres. About 30 acres of this consist of tank-beds and the rest of grazing ground. No land has been specially set apart for grazing in Valarpuram.

About 77 acres of tank-bed in Kondavakkam and 179 acres of tank-bed in Valarpuram have been duly taken into consideration as explained in the reply to Questions Nos. 6 and 7 * above. There are also 30 acres of the bed of the Nemam tank included in Kondavakkam, but this has not been taken into consideration as it lies at a distance from the village site.

(c) The Kondavakkam tank is placed in the fourth class and the Valarpuram tank in the second class. Fourth-class sources in Chingleput provide irrigation for three months or more but less than six months; second-class tanks provide irrigation for eight months or more but less than 12 months.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

491 [9] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that two cattle have been generally taken as a standard for an acre of grazing ground in the Chingleput district? Standard ratio of cattle to grazing acreage.

Answer.—The ratio of one acre to two cattle or four sheep has been taken as a rough working standard in considering the needs of a village in the matter of grazing ground.

492 [10] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of cattle in Kondavakkam and Valarpuram villages? Number of cattle in Kondavakkam and Valarpuram villages, Chingleput district.

Answer.—Kondavakkam is an uninhabited village and there are no cattle in it. In Valarpuram, there are 684 cattle and 283 sheep and goats.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I am informed that the numbers given in answer to Question No. 10, * namely, 684 cattle and 283 sheep and goats are from the last census but one. Is it a fact that 1,741 are the number of cattle according to fasli 1319?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"If the Honourable Member will give notice of the question, I will find out."

493 [11] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any portion of the old grazing ground has been transferred to *ayan* at the re-settlement? Transfer of grazing grounds to assessed land.

Answer.—No land was specifically set apart for grazing ground at the original settlement. An extent of 172.15 acres in Kondavakkam village registered at the original settlement as jungle *poramboke* was being used as fire-wood jungle and grazing ground. Seventy-nine acres of this have been transferred to *ayan* at re-settlement.

494 [12] Question.—(a) Is it not a fact that the Government have sanctioned the award of a gold bangle or watch to police inspector Sannyasi Nayudu for conspicuous bravery in the Kottappakonda riots in G.O. No. 559, Judicial, dated 30th April 1909? Kottappa-konda riots; reward to police inspector Sannyasi Nayudu.

(b) Is it not a fact that the Government have since changed their mind and withdrew the award in G.O. No. 1438, dated 23rd September 1910?

(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence that led to the first order, and also the correspondence that led to the second order changing their declared intention to reward the police inspector for his bravery?

Answer.—(a) & (b) The facts are as stated.

(c) The report of the Commissioner who enquired into the Kottappakonda riot and the Government Order thereon, G.O. No. 559-A, Judicial, dated 30th April 1909, have already been placed on the Editors' table. The award was cancelled after a perusal of paragraph 48 of the judgment of the additional Sessions Judge of the Guntur division and a copy of that judgment will be furnished to the Honourable Member, if he desires it.

495 [13] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that the time allowed for the payment of compounding fee, fixed under sections 21 and 26 of the Forest Act, is one month after the order is passed? Period allowed for payment of composition fees in forest offences.

(b) Is it a fact that a magistrate is required to proceed against the defaulting party one month after the receipt of such an order?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the party affected is allowed one month time from the date of the issue of the order or from the date of the service of the notice of such an order on the party?

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

(d) If not the latter, will the Government be pleased to give the benefit of one month time from the date of service, to enable the affected party to pay up the compounding fee?

Answer.—(a), (c) & (d) The time allowed for payment of the compounding fee is fifteen days from the date of the receipt by the offender of the notice intimating the District Forest Officer's willingness to compound. The Government have no reason to suppose that this period is too short.

(b) The time varies in different districts and is calculated from varying dates. District Magistrates will be requested to draw the attention of all subordinate magistrates to the advisability of giving the accused ample opportunity of paying the compounding fee before the actual enquiry is commenced.

Assessment of wet land in Kaliampundi and Tenniampundi villages, Chingleput district.

496 [14] Question.—(a) With reference to my question No. 13 * in the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st February 1911, will the Government be pleased to state whether the same assessment, and now under the re-settlement even more, has not been levied on the lands under the tanks in the Kaliampundi and Tenniampundi villages as they were levying when the tanks had been receiving supply through the Kinnaiyavattam channel in addition to the rain supply?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether they would not levy such assessment proportionately as may be justified by the partial supply to the tanks by rainfall only?

Answer.—(a) & (b) As it is not known when, if ever, the tanks received any supply through the channel, it is not possible to find out what assessment was being levied when the tanks were channel-fed. Both at settlement and re-settlement the tanks were treated as rain-fed tanks only, and the rates of assessment imposed were such as are appropriate to the *ayakats* of rain-fed tanks.

Removal of trees from unreserved waste land.

497 [15] Question.—With reference to my question No. 35 † in the last meeting, will the Government be pleased to direct forest authorities to cut trees in unreserved wastes when they consider that the growth in them is in excess of local requirements only after obtaining the opinion of the revenue authorities under whose control those unreserved wastes are placed?

Answer.—A report has been called for.

Previous questions regarding cattle trespass in Malabar.

498 [16] Question.—Will the Government be pleased now to answer my questions Nos. 29 † and 30 ‡ in the last meeting?

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—

Question 29. § (a) Is it a fact that the cattle allowed to graze on the *maidans* at Cannanore are impounded by the police for straying on the road when crossing from one *maidan* to the other?

(b) Is it also a fact that the owners are prosecuted also under clause (4), section 3 of the Towns Nuisances Act III of 1889, even though they were not in charge of the cattle?

(c) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the judgment of the Joint Magistrate of Tellicherry in Appeal No. 25 of 1910 setting aside a conviction under clause (4) of section 3 of Act III of 1889?

(d) Is it a fact that prosecutions under similar circumstances have been instituted even after the decision of the said Joint Magistrate?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to order the discontinuation of such prosecutions?

Answer to sub-question No. 29 §.

(a) The Government have no reason to believe that cattle are impounded merely for crossing the road, but it has been found necessary to deal strictly with cases of cattle under no control straying on the road to the danger of the public.

Cattle trespass prosecutions in Malabar under Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889.

* 374 *supra*, page 102.

† 396 *supra*, page 113.

‡ 390 and 391 *supra*, pages 111 and 113.

§ 390 *supra*, page 111.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

(b) Details as to cases are not available, but where owners are charged under the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, it is for them to prove to the satisfaction of the court that they were not personally responsible.

(c) The Government have perused the judgment.

(d) The decision of the Joint Magistrate was based on the defectiveness of the evidence and in no way affects the legality of prosecutions under the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889. The Government have no information as to whether prosecutions under that Act have taken place since the date of the judgment.

(e) The Government see no reason to order the discontinuance of prosecutions under the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889.

[The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—

Question 30*. Is the Government aware that the fines imposed by sub-magistrates in Malabar in cases under clause (4) of section 3 of Act III of 1889 have ranged from four annas to one rupee, and that the District Magistrate of Malabar has, on the 14th December last, issued an executive order to the magistracy under him directing that the fine, when imposed, should not be less than Rs. 10?

Will the Government be pleased to direct the District Magistrate to withdraw this executive order?

Malabar District Magistrate's circular regarding fines for cattle trespass.

Answer to sub-question No. 30 *.—

The Government understand that previous to the issue of the circular referred to fines in such cases seldom exceeded one rupee. While concurring with the District Magistrate in the opinion that such punishments were inadequate in view of the nuisance and danger caused to the public, they consider that the circular as it stands is open to objection and should be withdrawn. The District Magistrate will be instructed accordingly.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Orr.

499 [17] Question.—Has the attention of Government been called to an article in the *Madras Times* of 7th March 1911, headed "The Law's Delays"? If so, what measures, if any, does Government propose taking to relieve the congestion of work in the High Court?

Congestion of work in High Court.

Answer.—The Secretary of State appointed a seventh puisne judge in 1909 for two years at least. It is too soon yet to judge clearly of the effect of that appointment, and the Government are not prepared at present to consider the adoption of any special measures.

500 [18] Question.—Is it true that the time of judges is occupied in doing work that might well be discharged by registrars?

Distribution of work in High Court between judges and registrar.

Answer.—The Government have no information on the point.

501 [19] Question.—Has the amalgamation of the offices of the original and appellate sides of the High Court under one registrar proved satisfactory? If not, what remedial measures does Government propose to take in the matter?

Amalgamation of original and appellate sides of High Court.

Answer.—The Government have received no information to the effect that the amalgamation referred to has not worked satisfactorily.

502 [20] Question.—Is it a fact that the ordinary duties of the assistant registrar are seriously interfered with to the general dissatisfaction of suitors owing to his duties connected with, and his enforced presence at, the protracted sessions?

Presence of assistant registrar at High Court sessions.

Answer.—A communication on the subject has just been received from the High Court and is now under consideration.

* 391 *supra*, page 112.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Orr.)

Revival of
Clerk of the
Crown and
Chief Clerk of
Insolvency,
High Court.

503 [21] Question.—Will Government consider the advisability of restoring the offices of Clerk of the Crown and Chief Clerk of Insolvency as separate appointments?

Answer.—The Government have received no representations that it is desirable to restore the offices in question as separate appointments.

Need for
official referee
on original
side of High
Court.

504 [22] Question.—Will Government be pleased to consider the advisability of appointing an official referee to relieve the judge on the original side of the High Court of much of his present duties?

Answer.—The appointment of an official referee has not been proposed by the High Court and the Government have no information that such an appointment is required.

Cost of move
of Govern-
ment to the
hills in 1910.

505 [23] Question.—Will Government be pleased to furnish a detailed statement of the total cost of the exodus to the hills in 1910?

Answer.—A statement * showing the expenditure on travelling and hill allowances incurred on account of the move of the Government offices to and from the hills in 1910 is placed on the table.

Coronation
celebrations
in Madras in
June 1911.

506 [24] Question.—Will Government be pleased to state whether there will be in India any official recognition of the Coronation on the 22nd June? If the reply is in the affirmative, does Government propose to return to the capital for any official celebration of the event?

Answer.—The Government are not yet in a position to say what action, if any, will be taken in India in connexion with the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor in June next.

Extension of
Lepers Act to
Madras City.

507 [25] Question.—With reference to G.O. No. 835, Public, dated 13th September 1910, will Government be pleased to state what progress has been made with the proposal to apply certain sections of the Indian Lepers Act, 1898, to the city of Madras?

Answer.—The views of the Surgeon-General, the Commissioner of Police and the Corporation of Madras, to whom the question of the extension of the provisions of the Lepers Act to the city of Madras was referred, have been received. The subject is now under the consideration of the Government.

Chief judges
of small cause
courts ordi-
narily Euro-
peans.

508 [26] Question.—Is it not a fact that the chief judge of the small cause courts in all Presidency towns has always been a European?

Answer.—The permanent appointment of Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court in Madras has always been held by a European. The Government have no information as to whether this has been the case in other Presidency towns.

Want of a
European
judge on
Small Cause
Court,
Madras.

509 [27] Question.—Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) why the practice has been departed from in Madras?

(b) why no European judge is now on the Small Cause Court bench?

Answer.—(a) The officiating Chief Judge of the Madras Small Cause Court has not invariably been a European.

(b) The permanent staff of the court includes one European, but in making acting appointments it is not always possible or convenient to secure that there shall be at least one European judge.

The Hon'ble Mr. Richmond.

510 [28] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state how long (a) military assistant surgeons, (b) civil apothecaries and (c) sub-assistant surgeons have been allowed to prescribe opium and cocaine (i) in the town of Madras without the permission of the Board of Revenue and (ii) in the districts without the permission of the Collector in consultation with the District Medical and Sanitary Officer?

Powers of
medical
subordinates
to prescribe
opium and
cocaine.

Answer.—All medical subordinates in Government employment including sub-assistant surgeons were allowed to prescribe without the permission referred to in the case of cocaine from July 1906 to August 1910. In the case of opium a condition prohibiting sales except on the prescription of a recognized medical practitioner was first inserted in 1905 and in August 1910 a rule requiring that the permission referred to in the question should be obtained was first introduced.

511 [29] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any instances where opium and cocaine were improperly prescribed by such officers have been brought to the notice of Government or the Revenue Board which necessitated Government now to impose such restrictions?

Do.

(b) If there are any such instances, will the Government be pleased to refer me to any published papers on the subject?

Answer.—The Government are not aware of any such instances.

Do.

512 [30] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they see their way to cancelling the restrictions now imposed on the officers above referred to?

Answer.—The Board of Revenue has removed the restriction referred to so far as regards opium with effect from the 1st April 1911. With regard to cocaine the Government will consider whether an alteration of the rules is desirable.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao Avargal.

513 [31] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to assess lands in the district of Tanjore according to the nature of the soils, instead of charging them tree-tax, wherever small bits of lands are now charged with tree-tax in cases where the difference in the Government revenue is *inconsiderable* and where they are situated in the midst of tracts bearing land assessment and held on land-patta tenure?

Tree tax in
Tanjore
district.

Answer.—It is understood that the Honourable Member refers to Board's Standing Order No. 15, section (i), paragraph 2 (v) (b). If so, the Government will consider the suggestion.

514 [32] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the words *bagayat*, *totakkal*, *swarnadayam* and 'garden' have hitherto been used in their orders?

Definition of
certain
revenue
terms.

(b) If so, in what sense, that is, what is their meaning according to Government definition, whether lands thus described are those which are wetted from water from a Government source either by flooding or baling or percolation?

(c) If so, whether the lands described in any one of these terms in the *inam* title-deeds or registers are liable to water charge or cess in addition to the quit-rents imposed by the title-deeds calculated upon the assessment as *bagayat*, etc., by the Inam Commission?

Answer.—(a) Some of these terms have been used in Government orders; possibly at one time or another all of them have been so used.

(b) No authoritative definition of the terms has been given, so far as the Government are aware. The Government are not prepared to say that they cover only lands of the sort referred to.

(c) Such lands are so liable unless exempt under the first proviso to section 1 of the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865.

(The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao Avargal.)

Exemption of
communal
land from
assessment.

515 [33] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether communal property, such as a place of worship, a burning and burial ground, a non-private well, a public tope, seed-bed tanks, bathing tanks and ghâts, is not liable to be assessed to public revenue, so long as it is appropriated to its prescribed purpose?

Answer.—The Honourable Member presumably refers to land registered as *poramboke* and intended to be used exclusively for public or communal purposes. If so, his attention is invited to the answers given to Questions Nos. 96 * and 11 † asked at the meetings held on the 29th November 1910 and the 21st February 1911, respectively.

Appointment
of village
munsifs.

516 [34] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether section 3 of Regulation IV of 1816 of the Madras Government or the rule which it contained is still in force?

(b) If so, whether Government can under it appoint any respectable villager, who is not a revenue *reddi* who collects Government revenue?

(c) If so, whether they would appoint some other person than the *pattamanigar* as the village munsif and magistrate of a village in the districts of this Presidency?

Answer.—(a) Regulation IV of 1816 was repealed by the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888.

(b) The appointment of village munsifs is governed by section 7 of that Act and the rules framed under the section. A copy of the rules will be furnished to the Honourable Member.

(c) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 10 ‡ at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 21st February 1911. The Government adhere to the opinion then expressed. Under the Madras Village-police Regulation, 1816, the head of the village is given magisterial powers as regards cases of a trivial nature and the Government have no discretion in that matter.

Village pial
schools.

517 [35] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are disposed to organize village pial schools?

Answer.—The Government are not prepared to organize a system of pial schools on the old lines as the standard of education therein was too low to be of any practical value. The Government, however, understand that the objects the Honourable Member has in view are that education should be cheap, practical and moral. The Government have sympathy with all these objects provided that economy is not inconsistent with efficiency in teaching and an adequate supply of light and air. That Government have every desire to encourage a practical and moral education will be clear from a perusal of the scheme of studies for elementary education which was published in 1908.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu,
Zamindar of Doddappanayakanur.

Sale of land
under Periyár
project for
arrears of
revenue.

518 [36] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of acres sold under Periyár irrigation for arrears of land revenue, and also the amount of money realized by such sales?

(b) Is this due to the inability of ryots to cultivate them?

(c) If the answer to the question be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to provide sufficiency of fund for grant of loans to ryots under the Agricultural Loans Act?

(d) What was the total amount of loan granted till now to ryots for reclaiming lands in the Periyár-affected area?

Grant of
agricultural
loans to
holders
thereof.

* 287 *supra*, page 83.

† 372 *supra*, page 101.

‡ 371 *supra*, page 101.

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu.)

Answer.—(a) The total extent of land under Periyár irrigation sold for arrears of land revenue in the old Madura taluk and the Méléur taluk up to the end of fasli 1319 (1909-10) exclusive of the figures relating to the Madura taluk for faslis 1315 (1905-06) and 1317 (1907-08) was 2,877.95 acres and the amount realized by such sales, Rs. 59,876-6-0. The figures for the Madura taluk for the two faslis excluded are not available.

(b) The Government have no reason to think so.

(c) & (d) The total amount of loans granted to ryots under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1884, in the area of the old Madura taluk and the Méléur taluk affected by Periyár irrigation since the introduction of that irrigation up to the end of fasli 1319 was Rs. 5,39,370. The Government are ready to provide as much money as may be wanted by the ryots for these loans.

519 [37] Question.—(a) What was the amount of money sanctioned by Government for the making of cross-roads in the Periyár-affected area to enable the ryots to carry their manure and produce?

(b) How many cross-roads have already been constructed? Are there many spots still unconnected by cross-roads?

(c) If the places to which cross-roads have been proposed are not so connected already, will the Government be pleased to make speedy arrangements for carrying out the scheme?

Answer.—(a) The Government have never sanctioned any specific grant for the Periyár cross-road scheme as a whole, though they have for several years given aid from Provincial funds in accordance with the varying requirements of the district board, which has been in a position to defray a large share of the expenditure from its own funds.

(b) In the last administration report of the district board, dated 23rd July 1910, it is stated in general terms that the scheme was then approaching completion and the cross-roads are described as conferring a great benefit on the local residents. The Government are not in possession of detailed information as to the mileage of the roads already constructed or the amount of work yet to be done. They will instruct the District Board President to embody particulars of the progress made in his administration report for the year 1910-11, which is due in the Government Office on the 15th July 1911 and will be laid on the Editors' table in due course.

(c) The duty of carrying out the scheme devolves on the district board, which is fully alive to the necessity for expedition.

520 [38] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that non-official witnesses appearing in the courts of mufassal subordinate magistrates are subjected to difficulties and delay in getting their batta and travelling allowance bills passed?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to take measures for the remedying of this grievance?

Answer.—The Government had received no complaints on the subject until the Honourable Member drew their attention to one case of delay. The attention of the District Magistrate will be drawn to that case. At present the Government see no reason to issue any general orders on the matter.

521 [39] Question.—(a) Are the Government in receipt of any proposal from the Salt department with regard to increase of pay and grant of travelling allowance to sub-inspectors?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the action taken by them in the matter?

Provision of
cross-roads in
tract under
Periyár
project.

Travelling
allowance to
non-official
witnesses in
mufassal sub-
magistrates' courts.

Pay and
travelling
allowance of
Salt
sub-inspectors

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu.)

Answer.—(a) & (b) Proposals have been received in regard to the increase of pay of sub-inspectors of the Salt and Abkari department and are now under consideration. As regards travelling allowance a proposal was received that sub-inspectors should be allowed to draw travelling allowance for ordinary journeys made by road under proper authority outside their ranges and this proposal has received the sanction of Government in G.O. No. 2295, Revenue, dated 11th July 1910, which was communicated to the press.

Construction of bridge on trunk road to Nellore near Red Hills.

522 [40] *Question.*—(a) Are the Government aware of the fact that the non-construction of the bridge at the 11th mile stone near the Red Hills on the trunk road to Nellore seriously inconveniences the large vehicular traffic that passes on the said road?

(b) Is it a fact that the bridge broke down twelve years ago; that it was ordered to be re-built about three years back; that materials gathered therefor are still lying unused; that excavations for foundation were made two years ago; and that a special toll of one anna per cart in excess of the previous rate for re-construction of the said bridge has been levied for the last ten years?

(c) Will the Government be pleased under the circumstances to order that the re-construction of the said bridge be immediately taken in hand and completed as early as possible?

Answer.—(a), (b) & (c) Two arches of the bridge to which the Honourable Member refers were washed away in December 1901 by the surplus discharge from the Red Hills tank which was suddenly augmented by heavy floods. The road was temporarily diverted across the bed of the surplus channel and in January 1902 the Government sanctioned the location of a subsidiary toll-gate at a suitable point on that diversion, since when tolls have been levied at the customary rates. There has been no enhancement since the 1st April 1900, when at the request of the district board the rates in force in the district were raised from one-half to three-fourths of the maximum for reasons entirely unconnected with the condition of this bridge and before the washing away of the arches.

In February 1903 the Government sanctioned a contribution of Rs. 14,500 towards the construction of a new masonry bridge with increased water-way. It was subsequently decided in lieu thereof to put up an iron girder bridge 12 feet in width costing Rs. 18,850, and an estimate of that amount was sanctioned in G.O. No. 1222 W., dated 5th June 1906. On the representation of the District Board President that a roadway of not less than 16 feet wide was essential to provide for a double line of traffic, orders were issued in April 1907 for the preparation of a revised estimate, which was drawn up for an amount of Rupees 36,850 and sanctioned in G.O. No. 764 W., dated 6th July 1908. The steel girders and accessories ordered from England in pursuance of this estimate did not arrive in sufficient time to permit of any substantial work being carried out in 1908-09, and when excavations for the foundation were made in 1909-10 the sub-soil was found to be of a composition which necessitated material revision of the estimate before further progress could be made with the work. From the budget proposals for 1911-12 the Government understand that the revised estimate is on the point of being sanctioned, that some Rs. 17,000 have been expended up to date and that the balance of the estimate will be spent during the year 1911-12.

The want of a bridge on this important trunk road undoubtedly causes inconvenience and the Government will issue orders for the execution of the revised estimate with the utmost expedition possible.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.

523 [41] *Question.*—(a) Will Government be pleased to state what the maximum pay of sub-assistant surgeons in this Presidency is according to the revised scale? Pay of sub-assistant surgeons.

(b) Is it a fact that in the Presidency of Bombay and in other parts of India the maximum pay of sub-assistant surgeons is Rs. 100?

(c) If the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to increase the scale of pay in conformity with what obtains in the Presidency of Bombay and other parts of India?

Answer.—(a) The maximum pay of sub-assistant surgeons in this Presidency is Rs. 80 per mensem.

(b) The Government understand that in some provinces the maximum pay is Rs. 100.

(c) The question is under consideration.

524 [42] *Question.*—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to memorials recently submitted by sub-assistant surgeons in the Presidency of Madras to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras praying for an increased scale of pay and allowances? Memorials from sub-assistant surgeons regarding their pay.

(b) Will Government be pleased to favourably consider the said memorials?

Answer.—The memorials referred to have been received and are now under the consideration of the Government.

525 [43] *Question.*—(a) Will Government be pleased to state the number of appointments in the grades of assistant inspectors, inspectors, assistant commissioners, and deputy commissioners in the Salt and Abkari department? Superior appointments in the Salt and Abkari department.

(b) Will Government be pleased to state if there are any general and special educational qualifications prescribed for such posts and the manner in which recruitment for such posts is made?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state the number of Indians as well as Europeans and Anglo-Indians employed in the respective grades mentioned in (a) with their qualifications?

Answer.—(a) The number of appointments in the grades referred to is shown below:—

					Number of appointments.
<i>Assistant inspectors.</i>					
First grade (Rs. 175 <i>per mensem</i>)	..	..	..	..	34
Second grade (Rs. 150 <i>per mensem</i>)	..	..	..	..	42
Third grade (Rs. 125 <i>per mensem</i>)	..	..	..	..	32
				Total	108
<i>Inspectors.</i>					
First grade (Rs. 400 <i>per mensem</i>)	..	..	..	..	19
Second grade (Rs. 350 <i>per mensem</i>)	..	..	..	..	21
Third grade (Rs. 300 <i>per mensem</i>)	..	..	..	..	23
Fourth grade (Rs. 250 <i>per mensem</i>)	..	..	..	..	23
				Total	86
<i>Probationary inspectors.</i>					
(1) On Rs. 150 each <i>per mensem</i>	..	..	..	..	2
(2) On Rs. 200 each <i>per mensem</i>	..	..	..	..	2
				Total	4

(The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.)

Assistant commissioners.

First grade (Rs. 1,000 per mensem)	..	..	..	..	2
Second grade (Rs. 900 per mensem)	..	..	..	..	2
Third grade (Rs. 500—30—800 per mensem)	..	..	..	..	10
Total	..	..	..	..	14

Deputy commissioners.

(1) On Rs. 1,200—40—1,400 per mensem	..	..	..	..	2
(2) A civilian drawing pay as Sub-Collector with a local allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem	..	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	..	3

(b) The rules for recruitment are those published in notification No. 440, dated 20th July 1910, printed on page 963 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 23rd August 1910. Special rules for the recruitment of probationary inspectors have been laid down and these will be found in the notification published on pages 1357-8 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th September 1910, inviting application for one such appointment last year.

(c) Information has been called for and will be laid on the table when received.*

Cauvery reservoir scheme.

526 [44] Question.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state if the Cauvery reservoir scheme has been investigated and if any report has been received as to the feasibility of the said scheme from the special officer deputed for that purpose?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state whether Coimbatore and Salem districts will be benefited by the said scheme?

Answer.—(a) A scheme has been investigated for the construction of a reservoir on the Cauvery river and has been recommended to the Government of India for adoption.

(b) The districts referred to will not be directly benefited thereby.

Establishment of district or sub-court at Vellore.

527 [45] Question.—Will Government be pleased to state whether provision has been made for the location of a district or sub-court at Vellore for the newly-formed district of North Arcot?

Answer.—No district or sub-court will be located at Vellore, as the newly-formed North Arcot district will be under the jurisdiction of the district and sub-courts at Chittoor.

Suits under Madras Hereditary Village-offices Act, 1895.

528 [46] Question.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state the number of suits that have been instituted under Madras Act III of 1895 since the passing of the same and whether the principles embodied in the Act have been followed in deciding such suits?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the provisions of the said Act were not carried out in making an appointment to the karnam office of Kugalur village in the Gópitchettipálaiyam taluk of Coimbatore district when it fell vacant?

(c) Will Government be pleased to send for the papers connected with the case mentioned in (b), viz., petition to the Board of Revenue by Krishnaswami Mudaliyar of Kugalur village, Gópitchettipálaiyam taluk, Coimbatore district, dated 30th April 1906, and the connected records and see if the above principles have been followed in the disposal of the said petition?

Answer.—(a) Statistics showing the number of suits instituted under the Act are not available. The Government presume that the provisions of the Act have been followed in deciding suits thereunder.

* Vide appendix XXIX infra, page 218.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.)

(b) The Government have no information about the appointment in question.
(c) There is no information before Government which suggests the necessity for taking such a course.

529 [47] Question.—Will Government be pleased to state the number of members on the District Board of the Nilgiris and the proportion of Indians to Europeans?

Answer.—The Government understand that the number of members of the District Board of the Nilgiris as at present constituted is 14, of whom one is an Indian and 13 are Europeans.

Constitution of Nilgiri District Board.

530 [48] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that large quantities of cinchona are available in the Nilgiris?

(b) Is it also a fact that the Government get their supply of cinchona from outside India?

(c) If the answer to (a) and (b) is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state the reasons for the preference?

Answer.—(a) It is the fact that large but decreasing quantities of cinchona bark are available in the Nilgiris and in other parts of Southern India. Large quantities of this local bark are now annually purchased by Government.

(b) It is also the fact that of recent years a considerable quantity of Java bark has been purchased by Government.

(c) No preference is given to foreign bark as such, the only considerations which determine the amount of local and foreign bark purchased being the quantity available, the quality and the cost of the bark.

Importation of cinchona into India.

531 [49] Question.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state the number of prosecutions conducted under the compulsory provisions of the Local Boards Act for the past three years in districts in which the trial scheme of vaccination is in force and in those in which it is not?

(b) Will Government be pleased to advise the incorporation of such statistics in the annual report on vaccination in the Madras Presidency?

Answer.—(a) A statement * containing the particulars desired will be laid on the table.

(b) The Government will consider the point.

532 [50] Question.—Will Government be pleased to extend the operation of the trial scheme in districts in which a small number of prosecutions may show the smooth working of the compulsory provisions of the Act?

Answer.—The Government will devote special consideration to the point when dealing with the next annual report on vaccination.

Prosecutions for failure to vaccinate.

Extension of "trial scheme" of vaccination.

533 [51] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that the introduction of compulsory vaccination in districts in which the trial scheme is not in force is restricted by Government to villages within a radius of five miles or so of a magistrate's court?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to remove the restriction to enable the gradual extension of compulsory vaccination in districts in which this system is already working smoothly as shown by a small number of prosecutions?

Answer.—(a) The Government disapprove of the extension of compulsory vaccination to villages which are not within easy reach of a magistrate's court. The maximum distance ordinarily allowed is five miles, but this limit is not rigidly enforced particularly in cases where convenient communication by rail is available.

Limitation of compulsory vaccination to areas within easy reach of a magistrate.

* Vide appendix XXX infra, page 219.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.)

- (b) The Government are not prepared to remove a restriction the maintenance of which they consider to be desirable in order to prevent the system of compulsory vaccination from causing a vexatious degree of interference with rural life.

Appointment of sub-registrars as magistrates for trial of vaccination cases.

534 [52] Question.—Will Government be pleased to empower sub-registrars who are also special magistrates to try cases under the compulsory provisions of the Local Boards Act with a view to enable the introduction of compulsory vaccination within their jurisdiction?

Answer.—The Government have already empowered certain sub-registrars to deal with cases under section 112 (2) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and they are prepared, where necessary, to empower others on the recommendation of District Magistrates.

Sufficiency of cadre of deputy inspectors of vaccination.

535 [53] Question.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state if the Sanitary Commissioner maintains any qualified reserve hands in the vaccination department to fill up vacancies among deputy inspectors of vaccination?

(b) If not, will Government be pleased to order the entertainment of a sufficient number of such hands to avoid the appointment of unqualified vaccinators for short vacancies and to enable the grant of privilege and other kinds of leave to deputy inspectors without any restriction?

Answer.—(a) & (b) The Government understand that no reserve staff is maintained for the purpose of supplying temporary vacancies in the grades of deputy inspectors of vaccination. They are not aware that the want of such a reserve has unduly restricted the grant of leave in this branch of the public service or led to the appointment of unqualified substitutes, but they will enquire of the Sanitary Commissioner whether this is the case and if so, whether in his opinion there are good grounds for creating a reserve of qualified hands.

The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.

Establishment of village panchayats.

536 [54] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have taken any steps to ascertain non-official opinion regarding the constitution of village panchayats recommended by the Decentralization Commission?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to legislate regarding the proposals contained in the report of the Decentralization Commission?

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The proposals of the Commission are under consideration.

Removal of Government Press to Egmore.

537 [55] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to locate the Government Press in Egmore?

(b) Are the Government aware that the residents of Egmore feel very strongly that the location of the Press in Egmore will render that place very insanitary and unhealthy?

Answer.—(a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) A memorial on the subject has been received from certain residents of Egmore. The matter is under consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.

Appointment of a village officer in Shulagiri estate, Salem district.

538 [56] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Zamindar of Shulagiri, Salem district, has appealed to the Government against the order of the Board of Revenue, No. 129/L.R., dated 10th January 1910, cancelling the permanent appointment of one Talaikkutti Muniyappan to the post of munsif-monigar of Chembarasampalli, etc., villages, which had been made some years ago by the Head Assistant Collector in his capacity as Agent to the Court of Wards representing the proprietor of the estate; and if so, with what result?

(The Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.)

Answer.—The petition referred to has been received and will be dealt with in due course.

539 [57] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether Mr. Paul Peter Pillai, barrister at-law practising in the district of Madura, has recently submitted to Government, for favourable consideration, a memorial suggesting certain schemes for the extension and improvement of irrigation and of water-supply to certain towns in the district of Tinnevely? If so, will the Government be pleased to order an enquiry into the feasibility or otherwise of those schemes?

Irrigation and water-supply schemes for Tinnevely district suggested by Mr. Paul P. Pillai.

Answer.—Such a memorial was received in February 1911 and referred to the Sanitary Engineer for consideration, as that officer is now engaged in working out a scheme for the supply of water to the municipal towns of Tinnevely, Palamcottah and Tuticorin. The attention of the Government has since been drawn to the fact that the only scheme definitely advocated in the memorial was pronounced by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation to be impracticable in November 1908 and a copy of the Government Order embodying that conclusion was communicated to the memorialist.

540 [58] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to appoint a special officer of the grade of a deputy collector or tahsildar for the granting of loans under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Acts in the southern districts of the Presidency?

Appointment of special deputy collector for grant of agricultural loans.

Answer.—Under G.O. No. 3098, Revenue, dated 18th December 1907, Collectors may appoint a special tahsildar to deal with applications for loans when the number of such applications reaches 300 in one taluk or 500 in two adjoining taluks. Enquiries will be made as to the necessity for the entertainment of a deputy collector in the southern districts.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avargal.

541 [59] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to direct the Executive Engineers of the Cauvery and Vennar divisions to publish in the district gazette and in such other manner as may reach the ryots in the villages—

Morais under Vennar and Cauvery irrigation systems.

(i) the details of the morais of the various distributaries under the Vennar and Cauvery systems, respectively,

(ii) any changes that may be made in the morai from time to time, and

(iii) the head-quarters of the overseers and sub-division officers having control of the distributaries respectively and to whom representations regarding any grievances in matters of irrigation may be made.

Answer.—The Government will issue orders to this effect.

542 [60] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if there is sufficient accommodation in each of the sessions courts for jurors to retire and consider their verdict?

Retiring rooms for jurors in Tanjore and other sessions courts.

(b) Are the Government aware that in the Sessions Court of Tanjore the jurors have to retire to an open verandah to consider the verdict for want of other accommodation?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to make early arrangements for providing suitable retiring rooms for the jurors?

Answer.—The Government have no precise information but will make enquiries on the subject.

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avargal.)

Pay and allowances of sub-judges.

543 [61] *Question*.—With reference to the reply of Government to clause (b) of question No. 66 * put by me at the meeting of the 29th November, will the Government be pleased to state if their Lordships the Honourable Judges of the High Court have been consulted in the matter? If not, will the Government be pleased to consult them?

Answer.—The Honourable the Judges of the High Court have been consulted.

Opening of agricultural station, Tanjore district.

544 [62] *Question*.—Will the Government be pleased to state if it is in the contemplation of Government to open an agricultural station in the district of Tanjore? Will the Government be pleased to furnish detailed information in respect of it?

Answer.—The Director of Agriculture proposes to open an agricultural station in the Tanjore district. The Government are awaiting detailed proposals.

Small-pox among emigrants returning to Madras from South Africa.

545 [63] *Question*.—(a) Is it a fact that the S.S. "Umfuli" landed at Madras on or about the 14th November last a large number of emigrants returning from South Africa, among whom there were 40 suffering from small-pox and 70 contacts?

(b) Is it a fact these 110 persons were sent to the Krishnampet hospital by the port assistant health officer?

(c) Did the port assistant health officer give any previous intimation of the arrival of the above persons and his intention to send them to the Krishnampet hospital either to the President of the Madras Corporation or to the health officer of the city? Did he ascertain before sending the affected persons to the hospital if there was sufficient accommodation in it?

(d) Have the Government taken any notice of his conduct?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to adopt such measures as will secure to the health officer of the city of Madras effective control over the sanitary arrangements of the port of Madras?

Answer.—(a) The S.S. "Umfuli" arrived at Madras on the 16th November 1910.

The Government understand that there were three or four cases of small-pox among the returned emigrants, and that about 40 more, mostly children, were found by the assistant port health officer to be convalescing from measles, the contacts numbering 76. They were landed north of, and outside, the harbour.

(b) The patients and the contacts were first sent to the Rayapuram hospital, but as there was no room for them there they were removed to the Krishnampet hospital.

(c) The assistant port health officer sent the usual letter to the officer in charge of the infectious wards of the Krishnampet hospital, and to the health officer of the Corporation, asking the former to admit the cases and informing the latter of the action he had taken. No previous intimation was given as prompt arrangements had to be made for dealing with the cases.

(d) The Government consider that the assistant health officer made the best arrangements possible in the circumstances.

(e) The question will be considered.

Alleged grievances regarding *darbhasts* for land in Dalipalayam, Coimbatore district.

546 [64] *Question*.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a leading article in column 3, page 4, of the *Hindu* of the 22nd instant, regarding the grievances of certain ryots of the village of Dalipalayam in the Coimbatore district?

(b) Is it a fact that the ryots of the said village have submitted a memorial to the Government in the matter? Has the memorial been disposed of?

(c) Is it a fact that the ryots of the village paid for the cost of surveying and demarcating the lands in question?

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avargal.)

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances under which the Collector (Mr. Clegg) cancelled the orders for assignment of the lands in question which had been upheld by a predecessor of his, Mr. Shipley, and ordered a sale thereof?

Answer.—(a) The Government have now perused the article referred to.

(b) A memorial has just been received and will be considered.

(c) & (d) The Government have as yet no certain information on the subject.

547 [65] *Question*.—(a) Are the Government aware that there is a general complaint of want of accommodation in the long distance trains of the South Indian Railway, especially on the main line from Madras to Tuticorin?

Accommodation on long distance trains, South Indian Railway.

(b) Are Government aware that in many cases passengers have had to defer their journey for want of accommodation even at the starting stations?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to direct the South Indian Railway administration to arrange for the running of another train from Madras to Tuticorin and back?

Answer.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government understand that there is a general want of accommodation due to insufficient rolling-stock and that the South Indian Railway administration is taking steps to construct new coaches as rapidly as possible.

548 [66] *Question*.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state what classes of cases are generally tried by the bench of honorary magistrates outside the Presidency town?

Extension of jurisdiction of bench magistrates.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to extend their jurisdiction in towns when it may be possible to secure the services of competent men?

Answer.—(a) G.O. No. 1713, Judicial, dated 27th August 1891, contains the details of the powers conferred on honorary bench magistrates. A copy will be furnished to the Honourable Member.

(b) In G.O. No. 1791, Judicial, dated 10th December 1910, the Government have said that they will be prepared on the recommendation of District Magistrates to enhance the powers of existing benches of honorary magistrates.

549 [67] *Question*.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of converting the art school at Kumbakonam into an industrial school with special facilities for instruction in weaving and dyeing?

Conversion of art school, Kumbakonam, into industrial school.

Answer.—The suggestion of the Honourable Member will be considered in connection with the question of the opening of weaving schools in various parts of the Presidency in accordance with the recommendations of the Industrial Conference held at Ootacamund in 1908.

550 [68] *Question*.—With reference to the statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Clerk at the last meeting of the Council "that there is a universal demand for labour especially in the southern districts like South Arcot and Tanjore, where the *mirasi-dars* and other employers of labour complain that they cannot get labour," will the Government be pleased to cause enquiries to be made into the causes that have contributed to it?

Demand for labour in southern districts.

Answer.—The Government are of opinion that no useful purpose would be served by such an enquiry and are therefore unable to comply with the Honourable Member's request.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kameswara Rao Nayudu.

551 [69] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to the articles in the *Indian Patriot* and the *Hindu* of the 11th March commenting on the Hindupur shooting case?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether the statement of Private Tubby, the accused, that the District Magistrate, Mr. Morris, did re-iterate in open court his conviction that the accused was not guilty and that he committed the case to the sessions in accordance with the order of the High Court is correct?

Answer.—(a) The Government have perused the articles referred to by the Honourable Member.

(b) The Government have no information on the subject.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Balakrishna Aiyar Avargal.

Bhavani reservoir project.

552 [70] Question.—Have Government passed final orders on the proposed Bhavani reservoir project in the Coimbatore district which was investigated into some time back? Will it not be possible to give effect to the scheme at least in a modified form, so as to benefit the Coimbatore district?

Answer.—The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. Until the effect of the Cauvery project on the supply of water available is known, the Bhavani project must be held in abeyance.

Rainfall statistics and forest policy.

553 [71] Question.—Will Government be pleased to tabulate and publish a statement showing the quantity of rainfall in each year during the past 28 years—since the introduction of its present forest policy as compared with a corresponding period say of 30 years before that? Is there any appreciable increase in the quantity of rainfall during the past three decades as compared with the preceding period?

Answer.—A statement giving the statistics of rainfall as far as they are available for ten-year periods since 1853, the earliest year for which figures are on record, will be furnished to the Honourable Member.

Establishment of model high schools for girls.

554 [72] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to order that three or four of the proposed model high schools be constituted as girls' high schools, with a staff of female teachers, and in suitable centres, so as to give a greater impetus to the spread of female education?

Answer.—The Government are not prepared to convert any of the proposed model high schools for boys, which form part of a scheme for the whole Presidency, into girls' schools. The Government, however, have in contemplation the opening of a girls' high school at Coimbatore in addition to those already maintained at Madras and Cannanore.

Revision of Grant-in-Aid Code and female education.

555 [73] Question.—In the proposed revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of offering special inducements in aid of female education?

Answer.—No general revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code is proposed to be undertaken. Certain portions of the Code have been pointed out as perhaps requiring amendment and the Government have promised that those portions will be examined and if necessary amended. The Government at present are not prepared to amend the provisions of the Code which deal with female education.

Deficient supply of women teachers in girls' schools.

556 [74] Question.—Will Government be pleased to take such steps as will secure a greater supply of properly qualified women teachers, especially of the higher grades?

Answer.—The Government are aware of the difficulty referred to and are still engaged in the consideration of the remedial measures mentioned in the answer given to Question No. 139 * at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1910.

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Balakrishna Aiyar Avargal.)

557 [75] Question.—Was there a proposal made by the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle, to raise the standard of the Government training school for mistresses at Coimbatore to that of a high school; and, if so, what orders have been passed on it by Government? If no orders have yet been passed, will Government be pleased to sanction the proposal and give effect to the same at an early date?

Answer.—The proposal referred to is under the consideration of Government and orders will be passed on receipt of further information which has been called for from the Director of Public Instruction.

558 [76] Question.—Is the Government aware that there are numerous girls now reading in boys' schools? Will Government be pleased to provide special facilities for imparting education to girls in purely girls' schools?

Answer.—The Government are aware that a large number of girls now attend elementary schools for boys. The Government do not consider that any necessity exists for the present to provide for the education of these girls in separate girls' schools.

559 [77] Question.—Will Government be pleased to raise the pay of female teachers in girls' schools so as to attract a better class of teachers; and will Government be pleased to strengthen the existing training schools for mistresses, and, if necessary, open some additional ones, so as to ensure a better supply of duly qualified women teachers?

Answer.—The Government are not prepared at present to consider the question of raising the minimum salary of female teachers. Proposals for the re-organization of the existing five Government training schools for mistresses and for opening a new school at Mangalore are now under consideration.

6 MEETING OF THE 15TH MAY 1911.

The Hon'ble Mr. Richmond.

Tinnevely
stamp frauds
—Delay in
re-trial of
Vannamuttu
Pillai.

560 to 566 Questions.—**560** [1] Will the Government be pleased to state—
(a) If it is true that on the 24th March 1908 the High Court in criminal revision case No. 504 of 1907 ordered one Vannamuttu Pillai to be re-tried?
(b) And whether it is true that the deputy magistrate's court, Tinnevely, did not begin the re-trial ordered till 6th June 1910?
(c) Whether there are any good reasons for this delay of over 26 months in carrying out the order for re-trial?

Tinnevely
stamp frauds
—Evidence of
Pedda
Perumal
Pillai.

561 [2].—(a) Will the Government be pleased to call for and peruse the judgment of the High Court in criminal revision case No. 683 of 1910 in which the said Vannamuttu Pillai was finally acquitted by the High Court on the 24th March 1911?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is true that the guilt or innocence of the said accused depended upon the credibility or otherwise of a witness named Pedda Perumal Pillai?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether, during the first investigation, after this witness made a statement unfavourable to the prosecution to the deputy magistrate, M.R.Ry. N. Gopalaswami Aiyangar, on the morning of the 24th July 1907, the said deputy magistrate sent for a constable and directed the constable to take the witness to the police-station to enable the witness "to reflect a little" before making a further statement?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state whether this witness was kept in the Viraraghavapuram police-station lock-up on the 24th July 1907?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to state whether at 4 P.M. on the same day, after he was brought back from the lock-up, the witness made a different statement which supported the prosecution?

Tinnevely
stamp frauds
—Evidence of
Pedda
Perumal
Pillai.

562 [3].—Will the Government be pleased to call for and peruse—
(a) the deposition of M.R.Ry. N. Gopalaswami Aiyangar as the 18th witness for the prosecution in calendar case No. 48 of 1907 on the file of the deputy magistrate, Tinnevely;

(b) the evidence of the witness Pedda Perumal Pillai above referred to as prosecution 6th witness in calendar case No. 51 of 1910 and as prosecution 4th witness in calendar case No. 48 of 1907 on the file of the same court;

(c) the search register kept in the Viraraghavapuram police-station lock-up for 24th July 1907, an extract from which was filed as exhibit III in calendar case No. 48 of 1907, deputy magistrate's file, Tinnevely?

Tinnevely
stamp frauds
—Detention
of Pedda
Perumal
Pillai in
police lock-up.

563 [4].—Will the Government be pleased to state—
(a) (i) In what capacity and (ii) under whose authority this witness was locked up?

(b) Whether it is true that this witness was searched and in all other respects treated as an accused person remanded to custody?

(c) Whether the detention of this witness in the lock-up was justified?

(d) If the deputy magistrate did not remand this witness to custody, whether the deputy magistrate took any action against the person or persons responsible for keeping this witness locked up in the station?

(e) Whether Government approve the procedure of the deputy magistrate?

Tinnevely
stamp frauds
—Number of
persons
accused and
convicted.

564 [5].—Will the Government be pleased to state how many people were in all complained against in the cases known as the stamp fraud cases in Tinnevely and whether any convictions, not set aside in appeal or revision, have been obtained of any of them?

15th May 1911.]

157

(The Hon'ble Mr. Richmond.)

565 [6].—Will Government be pleased to state—
(a) when the above-said Vannamuttu Pillai was first arrested in connection with the stamp fraud cases?

(b) the total period he was kept as an under-trial prisoner?

(c) the total period he underwent imprisonment in jail till his final acquittal by the High Court on the 24th March 1911?

(d) the total cost incurred by Government in connection with these stamp fraud prosecutions?

Tinnevely
stamp frauds
—Period of
Vannamuttu
Pillai's
detention in
custody and
cost of the
prosecution.

566 [7].—Will Government be pleased to state whether any steps have been taken to prevent the recurrence of such stamp frauds?

Prevention of
similar stamp
frauds.

559 to 566 } *Answer.*—With regard to most of the points mentioned in the Honourable Member's long series of questions the Government have no information, but they will call for a report on the case and give due consideration to the various matters brought to notice.

567 [8] *Question.*—Will Government be pleased to state whether its attention has been drawn to an accident on the South Indian Railway between Vaidiswarankovil and Antandavapuram on the 18th April?

Accident on
the South
Indian
Railway near
Vaidiswaran-
kovil.

Answer.—The Government are aware of the occurrence of the accident, but have not yet received any detailed reports.

568 [9] *Question.*—Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) If it is a fact that the goods train was not provided with a vacuum brake?

(b) And whether if it had been so provided the danger from collision could have been minimized?

(c) Whether it is true that in the railway lines in other parts of India goods trains working on single lines are fitted up with vacuum brakes?

Provision of
vacuum
brakes for
goods trains.

Answer.—(a) & (b) The answer is in the affirmative.

(c) The Government are informed that goods trains on railway lines in other parts of India are not ordinarily fitted with the vacuum brake.

569 [10] *Question.*—Will Government be pleased to state whether it is true that on the principal railways in Great Britain brakes more powerful than vacuum brakes are compulsory in the case of passenger trains?

Brakes in
passenger
trains in
Great Britain.

Answer.—So far as the Government have been able to ascertain, no brakes more powerful than the vacuum brake are in use anywhere.

570 [11] *Question.*—Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is true that the accident happened at 3-10 A.M.?

(b) Whether it is true that immediate information was given by the guard of the mail train to the station-master on duty at Antandavapuram?

(c) And whether the distance between the scene of accident and Antandavapuram station was about a mile and a half and the distance between Antandavapuram and Mayavaram four miles?

(d) Whether it is true that the first railway official arrived at the scene of accident only after 6 A.M.?

(e) Whether it is true that the medical officer arrived only after 7 from Mayavaram in a relief train?

(f) Whether if the medical officer had used a jutka he could have been at the spot in about an hour?

(g) Whether any code exists for the guidance of railway officers when accidents happen?

Details of
accident on
the South
Indian
Railway near
Vaidiswaran-
kovil.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Richmond.)

(h) Whether the station-master of Májavaram could have sent up a relief train without a reference to his district traffic officer?

(i) Whether it is true that on the 18th April the passengers were delayed a great deal and subjected to great inconvenience owing to two trans-shipments, one at the scene of accident and another at Májavaram?

(j) Whether it is true that the boat mail to Madras was detained nearly seven hours at Májavaram on the 19th without trans-shipment?

(k) Whether it is true that the passengers and the mail arrived in Madras at twenty minutes to four in the afternoon?

(l) Whether, if the mails and passengers had been trans-shipped, the passengers and the mail could have arrived in Madras by 10 A.M.?

Answer.—(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) & (f) The official report of the accident has not yet been received and Government are, therefore, not in a position to give answers to these questions.

(g) The answer is in the affirmative. The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the Government of India Circular No. 3 Ry. of 1902 printed on page 299, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 18th March 1902.

(h), (i), (j), (k) & (l) Information has been called for from the Agent, South Indian Railway, and the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Madras.

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON:—"In regard to Question No. 11 * I am to say that the information desired by the interpellator has just been received and will be communicated to him separately."

Railway medical officer at Májavaram.

571 [12] Question.—Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is true that Májavaram is a large railway centre?

(b) Whether till very lately the railway maintained a medical officer at that station? and

(c) Whether the railway company removed the medical officer from Májavaram in spite of appeals and protests by the lower railway employés?

Answer.—(a) The Agent reports that it is not a large railway centre, the total number of railway employés at this station being about 50.

(b) The Agent reports that an apothecary was stationed at Májavaram until March 1907.

(c) The Government are informed by the Agent that there is no record of any appeal.

Sanity of the station-master at Antandavapuram.

572 [13] Question.—Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is true that the station-master on duty at Antandavapuram was considered before the accident to be of doubtful sanity, and was accordingly kept for some time under medical observation?

(b) When he was allowed to re-join his appointment and under what circumstances?

Answer.—As the conduct of the station-master in connection with the accident is under enquiry, the Government consider it undesirable to answer the Honourable Member's question at present.

Conduct of enquiries into railway accidents.

573 [14] Question.—Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that in Great Britain Government experts hold enquiries in public when accidents occur?

(b) Whether it is true that at such enquiries railway officials of the line concerned take part only as witnesses and parties and not as judges? and

(c) Whether it is true that there has been public dissatisfaction regarding the enquiry held in connection with the recent Ennore accident?

Enquiry into Ennore accident.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Richmond.)

Answer.—(a) & (b) In Great Britain enquiries of the nature referred to are held by the officials of the Board of Trade, and it is within their power to compel the attendance and take the evidence of any railway servant. The Government have no information as to whether such enquiries are held in public.

(c) A resolution was passed at a public meeting held at Madras on the 28th June 1909 expressing the opinion that a full public enquiry should be held into the railway disaster at Ennore. The Government were of opinion that there was no reason to think that anything would be elicited by further enquiry which might throw light on the cause of the accident. The Honourable Member's attention is invited to G.O. No. 464, Public, dated 7th July 1909, which was placed on the Editors' table at the time.

574 [15] Question.—Will Government be pleased—

(a) to order a thorough and independent enquiry by a responsible Government official or officials on the lines of the enquiries held in such cases in Great Britain? and

(b) to make such enquiries compulsory hereafter?

Answer.—The investigation of accidents on Indian railways is governed by rules framed by the Government of India. The Local Government are not competent to direct the holding of enquiries except in accordance with those rules. They provide that, when an accident such as is described in section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, has occurred in the course of working a railway, the District Magistrate or any other magistrate who may be appointed in this behalf by the Local Government may either—

- (i) himself make an enquiry into the causes which led to the accident, or
- (ii) depute a subordinate magistrate who, if possible, should be a magistrate of the first class to make such an enquiry, or
- (iii) direct an investigation into the causes which led to the accident to be made by the police.

A magistrate holding an enquiry under these rules must proceed to the scene of the accident and hold the enquiry there and may summon any railway servant or other person whose presence he may think necessary.

575 [16] Question.—Will Government be pleased to state the dividend the South Indian Railway Company has been paying during the last six years?

Compulsory enquiry by Government officials into railway accidents.

Dividend paid by South Indian Railway.

Answer.—The dividend paid was—

$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in		1905
		1908
		1909
6	in	1906
$6\frac{3}{4}$	in	1907, and
$3\frac{3}{4}$	in	1910 (first half-year).

The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.

576 [17] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether every jail or any jail has been supplied with books in English or the vernaculars or in both for the use of prisoners under rule 379 of the Madras Jail Manual?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement showing the number and nature of books supplied to the several jails of the Presidency?

Answer.—A statement giving all the information which the Government possess on the subject of books supplied to jails will be furnished to the Honourable Member.

Supply of books to prisoners in jail.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

Percentage of
literate
prisoners.**577 [18] Question.**—Will the Government be pleased to state the percentage of literate prisoners according to the latest information at the disposal of Government?**Answer.**—The percentage of literate convicts to the total jail population in 1910 was 13.58.Compulsory
education of
prisoners.**578 [19] Question.**—Will the Government be pleased, in view of the fact that illiterate people largely abound in jails, to consider the question of introducing compulsory education for the benefit of the prisoners in all jails?**Answer.**—Education is compulsory for all juvenile male prisoners and for adolescent prisoners confined in the Tanjore jail. The Government are not in favour of compelling all prisoners, irrespective of age, to receive education while in jail.Supply of
religious
books to
Indian
Christian
prisoners.**579 [20] Question.**—Will the Government be pleased to state whether every Indian Christian prisoner is furnished with a bible and the prayer-book of the denomination to which he belongs, just as every European prisoner is furnished under rule 1126 of the Madras Jail Manual?**Answer.**—The Government are not aware whether the books referred to are actually supplied to those Indian Christian prisoners who can read them, but they will enquire.Supply of
religious
books to
literate
Indian
prisoners.**580 [21] Question.**—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will consider the question of furnishing an Indian prisoner who can read with some recognized religious book of the religion to which he belongs for the benefit of his religious and moral exercise?**Answer.**—A prisoner who wishes to read a religious book may apply to the Superintendent, who is authorized to provide books. Any suggestions regarding the addition to jail libraries of specified religious books will be considered by the Government.Religious
services for
Indian
prisoners.**581 & 582 Questions 581 [22].**—Will the Government be pleased to consider the question of introducing some religious service for the Indian convict according to his religion once a week as is done in the case of Christians?Religious
ministration
for Hindu and
Muhammadan
prisoners.**582 [23].**—Will the Government be pleased to afford facilities for Hindu and Muhammadan prisoners to get religious ministration, congregational or individual, according to their respective persuasions under certain conditions and rules that may be laid down by Government as is done for Christians under chapter 28 of the Jail Manual?**581 } Answer.**—The Government are prepared to consider any definite proposals
582 } for affording religious ministration to Indian convicts.Form of
railway
ticket
issued
to released
prisoners.**583 [24] Question.**—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, in issuing tickets to released prisoners in exchange for the form No. 40 (railway warrant) given by the superintendent of a jail, enter on the ticket the words "released convict" in spite of the request of the jail authorities to the contrary?

(b) Whether the South Indian Railway Company has given up writing "released convict" on such tickets in compliance with the request made by the jail authorities?

(c) Whether the Government will not take steps to see that the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway also follow the example set by the South Indian Railway in this respect?

Answer.—(a) & (c) The Agent has been addressed in the matter, and the Government understand he has expressed his willingness to omit in future any words indicating that the holder of a ticket is a released convict.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

584 [25] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any scheme has been received from the Inspector-General of Registration for the revision of the clerical establishments in the sub-registry offices?Revision of
clerical estab-
lishments in
sub-registry
offices.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether, in fixing the scale of pay for clerks, they would not consider the question of giving the same minimum salary of Rs. 20 as they have decided to give to the clerks of the taluk offices under the prevailing conditions?

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The work of clerks in the Registration Department does not require the qualifications necessary in the case of clerks in taluk offices. It is not proposed therefore to adopt as high a minimum salary in the former case as in the latter.

585 & 586 Questions—585 [26].—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing superintendents of central and district jails, jailors and deputy jailors, who are Europeans and Eurasians, with their names, the appointments they hold, the dates on which they joined the department, vernacular examinations to be passed by them compulsorily, vernacular examinations passed by them, and the districts and places to which they are now attached?European and
Eurasian jail
superintend-
ents and
jailors.**586 [27].**—Will they be pleased also to lay on the table the list of Indian superintendents, jailors and deputy jailors in employment and the districts and places to which they are attached?Indian jail
superintend-
ents and
jailors.**585 } Answer.**—The information required by the Honourable Member, except
586 } that relating to compulsory vernacular examinations, will be found in the quarterly jail list. The vernacular examination required to be passed by European and Eurasian superintendents of jails who are not medical officers is that laid down in rule 6 of section 3 of the appendix to G.O. No. 14, Public, dated 6th January 1910, which was placed on the Editors' table.**587 [28] Question.**—Will they be pleased also to lay on the table the number of full-timed superintendents with their names, and the districts and places to which they are attached?Full-time jail
superintend-
ents.**Answer.**—All the superintendents whose names are given on pages 4 and 6 of the jail list are full-time officers.**588 [29] Question.**—Will they be pleased also to lay on the table a statement showing the names of superintendents, who are also entrusted with the duties of a medical officer, and the places where they are employed?Jail super-
intendents,
who are
also medical
officers.**Answer.**—The Indian Medical Service officers mentioned on page 4 of the jail list are in medical charge of their jails. The superintendents of the district jails at Madura and Berhampur are the medical and sanitary officers of those districts.**589 [30] Question.**—(a) Will the Government be pleased to inform whether Subramanya Siva, who was convicted of sedition, is suffering from leprosy; if so, the nature of leprosy he is suffering from, and whether it is contagious?Proposed
release of
convict
Subramanya
Siva.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any memorial for his release was received from any of his relatives; if so, when, and what orders were passed thereon?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to consider now the advisability of releasing the said Subramanya Siva, imposing on him, if expedient, some conditions for good behaviour during the unexpired portion of his imprisonment?

(The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

Answer.—(a) The convict Subramanya Siva is reported to be suffering from anaesthetic leprosy. The Government cannot say whether the disease is contagious or not.

(b) & (c) A petition from his wife praying for his release was received in September 1910. The Government considered there was no reason to interfere with his sentence, and they are still of that opinion.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao Avargal.

Village forest, Kondavakkam and Valarpuram villages, Ohingleput district.

590 [31] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether survey No. 50/1, extent 172 acres and 15 cents, was used before the last settlement by the villagers of Kondavakkam and Valarpuram in the Conjeeveram taluk as a village forest and utilized by the villagers as a grazing ground and firewood jungle?

(b) If so, whether it is true that 79 acres of this village forest were added to *ayan* and revenue pattas were given for the same in the settlement?

(c) Whether the soil of the bed of Kondavakkam tank is saline? and

(d) Whether the Government will be pleased to restore to the said villagers their village forest?

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answers given at the Legislative Council of the 4th April 1911 to questions Nos. 6, 7 and 8* asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai. The Government have no further information on the subject, and as it does not appear that the parties interested have addressed the local officers and regular controlling authorities in the matter, the Government do not consider it desirable to call for information.

Execution of minor public works by villagers.

591 [32] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to make it a rule that all minor irrigation works, village roads, avenues, etc., in the making of which no scientific knowledge is necessary, shall be made by the villagers; and that if they fail to carry out these works themselves, the execution of these works shall not be sanctioned for five years to come?

Answer.—The answer is in the negative. The Honourable Member's attention is, however, invited to clause (xii) of Board's Standing Order No. 87.

Cauvery reservoir at Metur.

592 [33] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table all the papers, relating to the Cauvery reservoir at Metur costing about four crores of rupees and yielding a revenue of 6½ per cent., which are reported to have been submitted to the Government of India for the sanction of the Secretary of State?

Answer.—The estimates for the Cauvery project have been submitted to the Government of India for obtaining the sanction of the Secretary of State thereto and the orders of that Government are still awaited. The Government regret that they are unable at present to comply with the request of the Honourable Member, as the papers cannot be made public without the express permission of the Imperial Government.

593 [34] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to state—

Location of liquor shops in Madras City.

(a) How many meetings have been held during the last two years of the committee appointed to advise as to the number and location of liquor shops in the city of Madras?

(b) What recommendations have been made by the committee during that period? and

(c) To what extent have such recommendations been carried into effect?

(The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao Avargal.)

Answer.—The Government have no information as to the number of times the committee has met in the last two years. The committee's recommendations which have come before Government included the closure of nine arrack shops from 1st April 1909, of eight arrack shops from 1st April 1910 and of 22 foreign liquor taverns from 1st April 1909, and these recommendations were approved and have been given effect to. The number of toddy shops closed from 1st October 1909 was five and that closed from 1st October 1910 was eight. The Honourable Member is referred to paragraph 14 of the Board's Abkari Administration Report for 1909-10 regarding the committee's inspection of sites of shops.

594 [35] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to order the Revenue Survey Department to supply such village maps of the Tanjore district as the copies of which village maps have been exhausted and are not available for ryots to purchase?

Answer.—The Government will enquire whether the suggestion contained in the Honourable Member's question can be adopted without undue expense.

595 [36] *Question.*—Will the Government be pleased to give a trial to the system of appointing honorary assistant collectors in the Madras Presidency?

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 82.*

596 [37] *Question.*—(a) Has the Government read the comments of the press on the forest administration in Bombay?

(b) Are the principles therein affirmed and carried out by that Government worthy of extension to the Madras Presidency?

(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to inform the Council what steps it has adopted to do so?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to order the exclusion of bits of lands interspersed among cultivation and cultivable land from the jurisdiction of the Forest Department?

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) & (c) The attention of the Honourable Member is drawn to the answer given to questions Nos. 32, 33 and 34 † asked by the Hon'ble Mr. P. Kesava Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st February 1911. The Government have since obtained and perused the report of the Bombay Forest Committee and the resolutions of the Bombay Government thereon, but do not consider that these papers show that any changes in the forest policy followed in this Presidency are necessary.

(d) The Government are not prepared to issue any general order in the sense here suggested, but will be prepared to consider any particular instances in which it is shown that disafforestation is desirable.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu,
Zamindar of Doddappanayakanur.

597 [38] *Question.*—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article headed "Minor Irrigation Overseers" in the *Hindu* of the 10th February?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to adopt the reforms advocated in that letter?

Answer.—In accordance with the undertaking given by the Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson at the Council meeting of the 13th March last the Government propose to consider the whole question of the system under which minor irrigation work is carried out in this Presidency. In this connection the suggestions made in the letter to which the Honourable Member refers will receive due attention.

Village maps, Tanjore district.

Appointment of honorary assistant collectors.

Adoption of Bombay principles of forest administration.

Status of minor irrigation overseers.

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu.)

School final examination—Circular by Director.

598 [39] Question.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to an article in the *Hindu* of the 15th April on "The School Final Scheme"?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to instruct the Director of Public Instruction to relax the rigour of the circular, and thereby give a chance or two at least for those students who failed in the Matriculation examination held in December 1909 and did not continue their studies during 1910?

Answer.—(a) The Government have now perused the letter to the editor of the *Hindu* to which the Honourable Member presumably refers.

(b) They are not prepared to modify the circular issued by the Director, but will examine the necessity for some relaxation of clause (3) of article 1 of the Public Service Notification which is the provision debarring such students from admission to the public service.

Construction of Arantangi-Ramnad railway on broad gauge.

599 [40] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of introducing the broad-gauge line, in the proposed construction of the Arantangi-Ramnad railway through the Chetti Nadu, to facilitate the future continuation of the East Coast Railway?

Answer.—The Government are not prepared to recommend such a course.

Exemption of Ramnad Raja's retainers from Arms Act.

600 [41] Question.—(a) Are the Government aware that the Raja of Ramnad has been recently requested by the police to forward a list of the names of his retainers carrying arms?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to instruct the police and magisterial authorities not to insist on such a list?

Answer.—The Government have no information about the case mentioned by the Honourable Member.

Admissibility for official purposes of certificates from private medical practitioners.

601 [42] Question.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a communication in the *Hindu* of April 26 by Dr. M. C. Nanjunda Rao, B.A., M.B., C.M., and the remarks of the editor thereon in a leaderette of the same date?

(b) If the allegations contained therein are correct, will the Government be pleased to take steps to prevent a repetition of such occurrences?

Answer.—(a) The Government have perused the communication referred to.

(b) Medical certificates are not demanded in all cases of privilege leave. The acceptance of the medical certificate of a private practitioner is left to the discretion of heads of offices, and the Government have no knowledge of the circumstances under which that discretion was exercised in the case in question. It is always open to any person who is aggrieved by the action of a public servant to address the Government and, unless they receive such a representation, the Government see no reason for taking any steps in this matter.

The Hon'ble Moulvi Saiyid Murtuza Sahib Bahadur.

Deportation of Mappillas from Malabar.

602 [43] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) How many Mappilla Muhammadans were deported from Malabar and in what years?

(b) The circumstances that led to their deportation?

(c) The place or places they were deported to?

(d) The allowance sanctioned for their upkeep?

(e) Whether any one of them has been set at liberty?

(f) If so, their number?

(The Hon'ble Moulvi Saiyid Murtuza Sahib Bahadur.)

Answer.—Mappillas have from time to time been removed from Malabar as State prisoners for complicity in fanatical outbreaks dating back to the year 1836, but the Government cannot ascertain, without laborious search, the number of persons who have been so removed, nor can they furnish the information asked for in clauses (c) and (d). So far as the Government are aware, no Mappilla State prisoner has ever been completely set at liberty, but they have, as a general rule, been detained only under surveillance and not in jail. At present forty Mappillas are residing outside Malabar under surveillance and one is detained in jail.

603 [44] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to enforce the adoption of the following scale of salaries in schools under public management, allowing an extra allowance of Rs. 2 in the case of Muhammadan teachers and all mistresses among whom there is scarcity of qualified hands?

One teacher	Rs. 10.
Two teachers	Rs. 12, 10.
Three "	Rs. 15, 12, 10.
Four "	Rs. 20, 15, 12, 10.
Five "	Rs. 25, 20, 15, 12, 10.
Six "	Rs. 30, 25, 20, 15, 12, 10.
Seven "	Rs. 35, 30, 25, 20, 15, 12, 10.
Eight "	Rs. 45, 35, 30, 25, 20, 15, 12, 10.

Answer.—The Government are not at present prepared to make any modification in the scale of salaries recommended in Educational Rule No. 82 for adoption in elementary schools under public management.

604 [45] Question.—In the interest of elementary education will the Government be pleased to enhance the teaching grant on behalf of elementary schools from Rs. 36 per year for each teacher to Rs. 60 and from annas eight per year for each pupil in average daily attendance to rupee one?

Answer.—The question of enhancing the teaching and capitation grants to elementary schools is now under the consideration of Government.

605 [46] Question.—In view of the fact that prices of food-stuffs have risen in almost all the districts, will the Government be pleased to sanction famine allowance in those districts?

Answer.—Orders sanctioning compensation for dearness of provisions are being issued by the Government periodically in accordance with the terms of article 72 of the Civil Account Code.

606 [47] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that failed matriculation candidates who did not attend any school last year could not seek admission in the VI form of any recognized school?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to bestow their favourable consideration on the cases of the students who are under the said rule doomed not to apply for the school final examination by showing relaxation in the matter of attendance?

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 39*.

607 [48] Question.—In consideration of the dearness of the necessities of life, will the Government be pleased to raise the batta of the public servants belonging to inferior service from annas two to annas four *per diem* and that of those coming under superior service to annas eight per day?

Answer.—Daily allowance is granted to meet the extra expenses incidental to an officer's proceeding on tour, and the Government do not consider that the allowance now admissible under the Civil Service Regulations is inadequate. In districts where the prices of food-grains are high relief is afforded by the grant of grain compensation allowances.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Subba Rao Avargal.

Proximity of reserved forests to kumaki land in Malabar and South Canara.

608 [49] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to furnish a list of reserved forests talukwar in Malabar and South Canara which are within 880 yards from the kumaki limits of cultivated lands of the wargdars?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to furnish similar lists of reserved forests which are beyond 880 yards and within 1,760 yards and those which are beyond 1,760 yards?

Answer.—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for and do not see sufficient reason to order its compilation.

Appointment of Mr. Clementson to shoot wild animals in Uppinangadi taluk, South Canara district.

609 [50] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state when Mr. Clementson, who was specially appointed to shoot wild animals in the Uppinangadi taluk, took charge of his office?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state how many different wild animals he shot till the end of April?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to arrange for the publication in the South Canara Gazette monthly of the number of wild animals of different kinds shot or killed by him?

Answer.—Mr. Clementson reported his arrival in South Canara on the 3rd March. The Government have not heard how many animals he shot up to the end of April and do not propose to direct the publication in the district gazette of the figures referred to in clause (c) of the question.

Licenses to sell liquor during festivals.

610 [51] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to prohibit the granting of occasional licenses to sell liquor during festivals?

(b) If the Government is not prepared to prohibit the granting, will it be pleased to lay down a rule that the temporary shops so licensed should be situated not less than one mile from the place where the festival takes place?

Answer.—The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 6th April 1910 in the debate on a motion moved by the late Hon'ble Mr. Perraju Pantulu. The Government then declared that they were not prepared to prohibit the issue of special licenses for the sale of liquor at festivals, nor are they prepared to adopt the suggestion contained in clause (b) of the question.

Legislation to prohibit smoking and drinking among children.

611 [52] Question.—(a) Is the Government aware that the Baroda Government proposes to prohibit the habits of smoking and drinking among children by stringent legislation?

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to introduce a similar Bill in this Presidency?

(c) If the Government is not prepared to take the initiative itself, will the Government be pleased to accord its support if a Bill on the above lines is brought before the Council?

Answer.—(a) The Government have no information on the subject.

(b) & (c) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to questions Nos. 48 * and 162 (b)† given at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 29th November 1910.

Train service from Mangalore to Madras.

612 [53] Question.—(a) Is the Government aware of the inconvenience and hardship felt by passengers going to Madras from Mangalore and stations in Malabar having to change at Podanur?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to direct the South Indian Railway authorities to arrange to run right through one first- and second class carriage with one third-class carriage attached from the Mangalore terminus to Madras and for return journey?

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Subba Rao Avargal.)

Answer.—(a) The Government observe that the mail-train to Madras from Mangalore and stations in Malabar arrives at Podanur at 5-22 p.m. and leaves at 5-54 p.m.; the Government are not aware that the change of trains causes inconvenience and hardship to passengers.

(b) The Government have referred the Honourable Member's suggestion to the Agent, South Indian Railway, who reports that the Madras-Mettupalaiyam mail-trains with which the West Coast trains connect at Podanur have a limited load which is fully utilized for the object of the former trains and would not permit of through carriages between Madras and Mangalore being attached to the trains even if the traffic warranted it, and that the traffic is small, there being on an average only one first-class, three second-class and sixteen third-class passengers to be transferred daily. In these circumstances the Government are not prepared to take further action in the matter.

613 [54] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether Government will remit the assessment on lands the crops of which have been destroyed partially or wholly by elephants or other wild animals in the Uppinangadi taluk of South Canara after it is found to be so on enquiry by the revenue authorities?

Remissions for damage to crops by wild animals in Uppinangadi taluk, South Canara district.

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer which was given at the meeting of 29th November 1910 to a question (No. 130*) on this subject asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Saldanha and to the provisions of Board's Standing Order No. 14 (10) therein mentioned. As laid down in the Standing Order, every case must be decided with reference to all the circumstances attending it.

614 [55] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government during the settlement operations took into consideration the depredation to crops caused by herds of insects known as "bumbuchi"?

Remissions for damage to crops by "bumbuchi" insects.

(b) Whether it will be prepared to remit any assessment if the revenue authorities on enquiry find that any loss has been caused to the ryots?

Answer.—(a) A deduction of 15 per cent. from the money value of the crop was made to cover all such seasonal risks.

(b) The Honourable Member's attention is invited to paragraph 10 of Board's Standing Order No. 14.

615 [56] Question.—In view of the fact that the Government is not prepared to initiate elephant-capture operations, will the Government be pleased to allow the ryots to dig pits on the tracks of the elephants in the reserve forests and thus entrap them?

Permission to ryots to capture elephants.

Answer.—The answer is in the negative, but the Government will call for a report as to whether any special measures in regard to elephants are necessary in South Canara.

616 [57] Question.—In view of the Government Order authorizing Collectors to recruit 75 per cent. of the appointments in the higher service from the upper subordinate service, will the Government be pleased to allow those already in the upper subordinate service on 1st April 1911, provided they are at least matriculates, to appear for the special tests, higher grade, irrespective of the higher qualifications lately prescribed?

Recruitment for higher grades in the Revenue Department.

Answer.—The Government are not prepared to grant any general relaxation of the rules such as the Honourable Member suggests.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.

Police torture case in Rajahmundry Sessions Court.

617 [58] Question.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the judgment of the Court of Sessions, Gódvári, in sessions case No. 14 of 1911, in which a head constable and two other persons stood charged with causing grievous hurt to one Pachinila Subbarayudu with a view to extort a confession in regard to the detection of the murder of one Pilli Viraswami?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to take such steps as may be necessary to secure a further investigation into the circumstances attending the death of the said Subbarayudu?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state what notice Government propose taking of the conduct of the police officers responsible in the matter?

Answer.—The Government have read the judgment referred to and await the results of an enquiry which has been ordered to be made.

Investigation of water-supply and drainage schemes by Sanitary Engineer.

618 [59] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing—

(i) the number and details of the water-supply and drainage schemes now pending with the Sanitary Engineer for investigation;

(ii) the date on which a request for investigation was made in regard to each of the above schemes and the progress since made and the causes for delay if any?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the programme of the Sanitary Engineer for 1911-12?

(c) Will the Government consider the advisability of strengthening the establishment under the Sanitary Engineer by the appointment of some temporary staff to secure a better progress of work in the current year?

Answer.—(a) & (b) The Government Order on the programme of the Sanitary Engineer for the current year, which will shortly be laid on the Editors' table, will include an appendix showing the water-supply and drainage schemes now pending investigation, together with some indication of the stage which they have reached. No useful purpose would be served by a detailed examination of the causes which have delayed progress. Projects of this description are inevitably subject to delay, and the number of schemes on hand is such that the less urgent items have necessarily to await their turn.

(c) The Government have now under consideration a proposal to increase the staff employed under the Sanitary Engineer.

Water-supply scheme for Palakole union, Kistna district.

619 [60] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any scheme under investigation for a protected water-supply to the union of Palakole, Kistna district?

Answer.—A scheme for the supply of water in the Palakole union was approved by the Kistna District Board in January 1909, and the plans and estimates were returned by Government in February 1910 for revision with reference to the criticisms of the Sanitary Board and the technical scrutiny of the Chief Engineer. They have not yet been re-submitted, and the latest information before Government, received in November 1910, is to the effect that the scheme has given rise to objections of such a nature as to prevent any expenditure on the project during the year 1911-12.

Appointment of district board engineer, Chittoor district.

620 [61] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether in accordance with G.O. No. 91 L., dated 16th January 1904, the President, District Board, Chittoor, applied to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, to recommend a suitable candidate for the post of district board engineer of the said district?

(b) the names and qualifications of the candidates recommended by the Chief Engineer, if any?

(The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)

(c) the name and qualifications of the candidate selected by the President, District Board?

(d) whether the Government approved of the selection made by the President, District Board, Chittoor?

Answer.—From the list of applications received from the President of the District Board it appears that he consulted the Chief Engineer. The selection made did not meet with the approval of Government, and the President has been requested to submit another nomination. The Government are not prepared to furnish detailed information regarding the candidates whose claims came under consideration.

621 [62] Question.—(a) With reference to G.O. No. 682, dated 11th March 1911, relating to the division of the subordinate grades of the Revenue Department into two divisions with separate recruitment, will the Government be pleased to state—

Creation of upper and lower services in Revenue Department.

(i) Whether the scheme formulated in the above Government Order was forwarded to the Government of India for sanction?

(ii) Whether any official or non-official opinion was elicited by Government in regard to the above scheme before it was finally sanctioned (*vide* paragraph 2 of the above order)?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the orders of the Government of India on the subject, if any?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of officers now in service in the Revenue Department who will be entitled to promotion to the upper service in accordance with the directions contained in paragraph 7 of the said Government Order referred to in (a)?

Answer.—(a) & (b) As the scheme did not require the sanction of the Government of India, it was not forwarded to that Government but was sanctioned by the Government of Madras after consultation with the Board of Revenue and district officers.

(c) No officer now in service is either debarred from or entitled to promotion by reason of the directions in paragraph 7 of the Government Order.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—“With reference to question No. 62 * may I know, in view of the statement made by the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hamrick at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd February last about the division of the service into the upper and lower grades that the Government were laying their proposals before the Government of India, whether they have any proposals under consideration other than those sanctioned in G.O. No. 682, dated 11th March 1911, which they intend sending to the Government of India?”

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—“There are no other proposals. The proposals that were sanctioned were found to be within the competence of this Government and therefore there are no other proposals to be sent up to the Government of India.”

622 [63] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, Government have taken or intend taking to prevent erosion of the town of Narsapur, Kistna district, by the action of the Gódvári?

Erosion of Narsapur by Gódvári river.

Answer.—The possibility of protecting the town of Narsapur from erosion is being investigated by the Public Works Department.

623 [64] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that the river embankment to the Gódvári (on the southern side) near Muramella, Amalapuram taluk, in the Polavaram island, was breached some years ago and that the same has not been repaired as yet?

Breach of the Gódvári river embankment near Muramella in Amalapuram taluk.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to order the breach to be closed as early as possible?

(The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) An estimate for closing the breach is under preparation in the Superintending Engineer's office.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"With reference to question No. 64 * may I know whether there is any likelihood of the breach being closed before the next freshes in the Gódávári?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLERK :—"I am afraid that I cannot answer that question definitely. The last information available was that the estimates were awaiting information in regard to the compensation to be paid. Every effort will be made to get them sanctioned as soon as possible."

The Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib.

Location of head-quarters of Arcot taluk.

624 [65] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of petitions and memorials received by them from the Hindu and Muhammadan inhabitants of the district against the removal of the taluk head-quarters from the town of Arcot?

(b) Is it a fact that in the scheme of Sir William Meyer for the re-distribution of districts Arcot was selected for the head-quarters of the taluk? If the answer be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances under which Arcot came to be abandoned in favour of Wallajah?

(c) Is it a fact that in the newly-constituted taluk, 72 villages lie on the north of the river Pálár on the Wallajah side, while 118 villages are situated to the south of the river, i.e., on the Arcot side?

(d) Is it a fact that the distances of 52 villages in the newly-formed taluk range from 18 to 29 miles from Wallajah town, while the distance of about five villages only on the Wallajah side ranges from 15 to 18 miles from the town of Arcot?

Answer.—(a) Before the decision to fix the head-quarters of the new taluk at Walajapet was made known, the Government had received two petitions on the subject, one in favour of Walajapet and the other in favour of Arcot. Since the decision was arrived at, the Government have received four further petitions from interested parties in favour of Arcot. Those who are interested in Walajapet have naturally had no further occasion to petition on the subject.

(b) Sir William Meyer in his report, dated the 28th January 1904, on the constitution of additional districts, divisions and taluks did not deal with the question of the head-quarters of the new taluk. The Government decided that it should be placed at Walajapet on the advice of the divisional officer, the Collector and the Board of Revenue, and on the ground that Walajapet, though slightly less central than Arcot, is healthier, closer to the railway, possesses better accommodation for travellers, is a municipality and generally a more important place.

(c) & (d) The Government are aware that Arcot would be slightly more central than Walajapet, as the larger part of the new taluk lies to the south of the Pálár river. The Collector, however, reported that the obstacle to communication caused by this river is of trifling importance since the construction of the Wenlock causeway.

Litigation in Chingleput courts regarding land disputes in Madras City.

625 and 626 Questions.—625 [66].—Is it a fact that the ryots within the municipal limits of Madras have been put to great inconvenience in preferring their suits in respect of Madras town land disputes in the Chingleput courts in accordance with the provisions of section 17 of Act 12 of 1851?

Legislation to enable Presidency civil courts to deal with land disputes in Madras City.

626 [67].—Will the Government be pleased to undertake legislation, to enable either the Small Causes Court in Madras or the City Civil Court, Madras, to try suits in respect of lands in the city of Madras?

(The Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib.)

Answer.—The Government have received no representation from any holder of land in Madras City that inconvenience is caused by the provisions of section 17 of Act XII of 1851, but will consider whether any change in the law is necessary.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur.

627 [68] Question.—With reference to the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson on the occasion of the budget debate at the meeting of the Council held on the 5th April 1911, will the Government be pleased to state whether any definite scheme has already been prepared regarding the abolition of the rank of sub-inspectors and their absorption in the next higher grade, and, if so, in what stage it is at present?

Abolition of sub-inspectors in Salt and Abkari department.

Answer.—The answer is in the negative, but a proposal is under consideration to abolish the lowest grade of sub-inspectors on Rs. 30 per mensem, a consequential increase being made in the higher grades.

628 [69] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of inspectors who underwent training in the Provincial police training school at Vellore prior to the introduction of the sub-inspectors' class?

(b) the number who, among them, are still holding the position of sub-inspectors?

(c) the number who were trained as sub-inspectors and are now holding the position of inspectors?

Number of inspectors and sub-inspectors trained in Vellore police school.

Answer.—The Government do not possess the information desired by the Honourable Member, but will call for it.

629 [70] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing—

(a) the names of municipalities which were wholly or partially disenfranchised after the passing of the District Municipalities Act of 1884;

(b) the nature and extent of such disenfranchisement;

(c) whether any of the lost privileges have since been restored; and if so, to what extent?

Answer.—A statement containing the information desired will be compiled and furnished to the Honourable Member.

630 [71] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to institute enquiries with a view to the restoration to such of the municipalities as are still disenfranchised of their lost privileges?

Restoration of electoral privileges to disenfranchised municipalities.

Answer.—The Government see no present necessity for the institution of such enquiries. They are always ready to examine and consider applications received from individual councils or properly constituted bodies of rate-payers for the extension of the elective privileges which they enjoy.

631 [72] Question.—Has the attention of Government been called to an article which appeared in the *Hindu* of the 11th March 1911, under the heading "Reduction of salt duty and its good and evil effects," and will Government be pleased to take into consideration the suggestion therein made in the interest of salt manufacturers?

Reduction of salt duty.

Answer.—The Government have perused the article referred to. Prior to its appearance they had called for information in regard to a proposed reduction of cess in certain salt factories. The matter is still under consideration.

(The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur.)

Amendment
of Madras
City Land
Revenue Act,
1851.

632 [73] *Question.*—(a) Is the Government aware that, by reason of section 17 of Madras Act 12 of 1851, the ryots who own lands in Madras are put to great inconvenience and trouble by reason of their having to resort to the courts situated in the Chingleput district?

(b) Will Government be pleased to take into consideration the desirability of amending the aforesaid section by permitting the institution of such suits either in the Madras Small Causes Court or in the City Civil Court?

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to questions Nos. 66 and 67.*

Waiting-room
for third-class
passengers at
Katpadi
station.

633 [74] *Question.*—Will Government be pleased to draw the attention of the railway authorities to the great need there exists for the provision of a decent and sufficiently large waiting-room for the accommodation of third-class passengers at the Katpadi junction station?

Answer.—The railway authorities have been addressed.

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON :—“With regard to the answers given to questions 69 † and 74 ‡, I am to say that the information called for has since been received and will be furnished to the Honourable Member separately.”

Trans-ship-
ment
of passengers
at Katpadi
station.

634 [75] *Question.*—Will Government be pleased to call upon the responsible railway administration to make such arrangements as will conduce to the convenience and comfort of the travelling public by avoiding the trans-shipment of passengers at Katpadi on the South Indian Railway section?

Answer.—The Agent, South Indian Railway, states that the interchanged traffic is small and does not justify through coaches.

Employment
of railway
police to
watch trans-
shipment of
goods.

635 [76] *Question.*—Will Government be pleased to take into consideration the desirability, in the interest of goods traffic, of utilizing the railway police for the purpose of doing watch duty at the trans-shipment yards in lieu of the present railway watchmen?

Answer.—The present arrangements were made under the orders of the Government of India and the Madras Government do not see sufficient reason for recommending any change.

Intermediate
class on the
Madras and
Southern
Mahratta
Railway.

636 [77] *Question.*—In view of the large increase in the first and second class fares on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, will the Government be pleased to arrange for the provision of the intermediate class as obtains in many other railway companies?

Answer.—The Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, reports that the Company has already proposed an intermediate class on its north-eastern line between Madras and Waltair and this additional class is to be given a trial on the Masulipatam line, but it has not so far been considered either necessary or advisable to extend its introduction to other parts of the system. To do so would only lead to confusion as neither of the two railways with which the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway connects to the south and to the west runs intermediate class carriages. The increase in fares referred to is considerable in the case of single journey fares only; return tickets available for six months are now issued at a single fare and a half instead of at two single fares as formerly.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.

Pay of deputy
inspectors of
vaccination.

637 [78] *Question.*—Having regard to the fact that many years have elapsed since G.O. No. 1558 L., dated 7th December 1903, was issued sketching out the improvements in the pay and prospects of deputy inspectors of vaccination, will Government be pleased to order that the better pay held out be given effect to from the commencement of the ensuing official year?

(The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.)

Answer.—The improvement of the pay and prospects of deputy inspectors of vaccination establishments suggested in G.O. No. 1558 L., dated 7th December 1903, was intended to apply only to areas in which what is known as the “trial scheme” of vaccination is in force. In view, however, of the fact that the rates of pay drawn by the different grades of deputy inspectors of vaccination are *personal* and not *territorial* and that the introduction of the enhanced rates of pay in selected parts of the Presidency would cause grave administrative inconvenience in regard to the posting and promotion of officers forming a graded service, the Government decided in 1906 that it was impracticable to carry out their original intentions until the trial scheme of compulsory vaccination had been extended throughout the Presidency. The Government will now consider whether any alternative scheme is practicable.

638 [79] *Question.*—Whether, considering the comparatively limited population of the Srirangam municipality (only 20,000 souls in three wards) and the desirability of extending the water-supply from the Cauvery water-works in charge of the Trichinopoly municipality, will Government be pleased to direct the amalgamation of the two municipalities under an elected paid chairman?

Amalgama-
tion of Sri-
rangam and
Trichinopoly
municipali-
ties.

Answer.—The propriety of amalgamating Srirangam with the municipal town of Trichinopoly has twice been considered by Government, once in 1870 when it was originally decided to constitute Srirangam as a separate municipality and again in 1893 when the Government negatived the proposal of the Collector to place both towns in the charge of a paid chairman. In the absence of any application from the councils concerned the Government do not propose to re-open the question.

639 [80] *Question.*—Will Government be pleased to state what is the cost of the “Cauvery Reservoir” on the Trichinopoly rock and whether there is any improvement thereby in the supply of water to the streets around the rock?

Cauvery
reservoir on
Trichinopoly
rock.

Answer.—According to the estimate as last revised the cost of the reservoir will be Rs. 70,300. The object in view is to secure an increased and continuous supply of water to the entire town of Trichinopoly, and the streets adjoining the rock will doubtless participate in the additional supply provided.

640 [81] *Question.*—Whether the Collector of Tanjore has refused to assess as wet lands 17.30 acres in the village of Venkatasamudram, Tanjore taluk, granted in 1900 to K. C. Visvanatha Aiyar on *darkhast* as dry?

Assessment in
Venkata-
samudram
village, Tan-
jore taluk.

Answer.—The Government have no information on the subject, but if the holder of the land is dissatisfied with the Collector's order, it is open to him to appeal to the appropriate revising authority, in this case apparently the Board of Revenue.

641 [82] *Question.*—(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether the system of appointing honorary assistant collectors is in vogue in this Presidency? If so, the number of such appointments made and in what places?

Appointment
of honorary
assistant
collectors.

(b) Will Government be pleased to extend the said system as far as practicable in this Presidency?

Answer.—(a) One gentleman has been appointed an honorary assistant collector in the Coimbatore district of this Presidency.

(b) The Government will consider the suggestion.

642 [83] *Question.*—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the letter of Dr. M. C. Nanjunda Rao which appears in the *Hindu* of 26th April 1911, complaining that the certificate issued by him to a clerk in the Accountant-General's office, Madras, was not accepted by the officer concerned, who insisted upon the countersignature of a commissioned medical officer in spite of the G.O. No. 820, Public, dated 10th September 1910, issued by this Government?

Certificates
granted by
private medi-
cal practi-
tioners.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.)

(b) Will Government be pleased to see that the said Government Order be not disregarded in future?

Answer.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 42*

Extension of trial by jury.

643 [84] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to extend the system of trial by jury to all sessions cases, doing away with the trial with the aid of assessors?

Answer.—The Government are not prepared to take the action suggested.

Indian superintendents of central and district jails.

644 [85] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that in the Presidency of Bengal and in the Province of Punjab a good number of Indians are appointed as superintendents of central and district jails?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state whether there are Indians holding such posts in this Presidency? If not, will Government be pleased to appoint Indians to the posts of superintendents of central and district jails in this Presidency?

Answer.—(a) The civil lists of Bengal and the Punjab show that seven superintendents of district jails in each of those provinces are Indians. There are no Indian superintendents of central jails.

(b) There are at present no Indian superintendents of jails in this Presidency. But the district jails of Madura and Berhampur are under the collateral charge of the District Medical and Sanitary Officers of those districts, who may be either Indian or European officers. In the case of the district jails other than the two referred to, if a suitable Indian officer is available, the Government will be prepared to consider the question of appointing him when a vacancy occurs.

Nomination of Indians to Nilgiri District Board.

645 [86] Question.—Referring to the answer given by Government to my interpellation No. 47 † at the Council meeting held on 4th April last, will Government be pleased to nominate a larger number of Indians as members for the District Board of Nilgiris?

Answer.—The suggestion of the Honourable Member will receive due consideration in connection with future nominations to the district board.

Podanur-Pollachi railway.

646 [87] Question.—Referring to the answer given by Government to my interpellation No. 106 ‡ at the Council meeting held on November 29th last, will Government be pleased to state whether the agreement of the South Indian Railway Company with the Secretary of State for India was completed? If so, will Government be pleased to expedite the construction of the district board railway between Podanur and Pollachi?

Answer.—The agreement between the South Indian Railway Company and the Tanjore District Board for the working of the railway extensions contemplated by the latter body has not yet been completed. The modifications proposed by the South Indian Railway Company in the draft agreement have been referred to the district board, and the criticisms which resulted from the reference are now under the consideration of Government.

Honorary assistant plague officers.

647 [88] Question.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state the number of honorary assistant plague officers in this Presidency?

(b) Whether the system is satisfactorily working? If it is, will Government be pleased to extend the system to all plague-infected places?

Answer.—Under rule 103 (2) (b) of the Mufassal Plague Regulations it is now open to any Collector specially to appoint as assistant plague officers persons of known and approved character and responsible position. The Government have no information as to how many such appointments have been made and do not propose to interfere with the discretion of Collectors in regard to a course of action the propriety of which essentially depends upon local and personal considerations.

* 401 *supra*, page 164.

† 529 *supra*, page 149.

‡ 297 *supra*, page 85.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.)

648 [89] Question.—Will Government be pleased to direct the South Indian Railway Company to provide electric lights and fans in the first and second-class carriages on the broad-gauge line between Madras and Mettupalaiyam and also appoint attendants to look after the comforts of first and second-class passengers?

Electric lights and fans in train service between Madras and Mettupalaiyam.

Answer.—The Agent, South Indian Railway, reports that a number of bogie coaches is under construction to run on the Madras and Mettupalaiyam section of the line. These are to be electrically lighted and provided with fans in the first and second-class carriages. These cars are non-corridor and special attendants other than the running staff would therefore not be of practical value.

649 [90] Question.—Will Government be pleased to direct the Southern Mahratta Railway and South Indian Railway Companies to provide intermediate carriages for the convenience of middle-class passengers as is the case in the East Coast Railway, having regard to the increase of second-class railway fare from six to nine pies per mile in the Southern Mahratta Railway?

Provision of intermediate carriages on the South Indian and Southern Mahratta Railways.

Answer.—The Agent, South Indian Railway, states that the provision of an additional class with its attendant necessary expenditure is not warranted. The Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, reports that to do so would lead to confusion as neither of the two railways with which that line connects to the south and to the west runs intermediate class carriages.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.

650 [91] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Madras Land-holders' Association has addressed to Government a memorial praying for a modification of the rule issued under section 215 of Act I of 1908 requiring specification of encumbrances on ryots' holdings when applications are made for their sale under section 114 of the Act; and, if so, with what result?

Applications for sale of holdings under Estate Land Act.

Answer.—The memorial referred to has been received and is under consideration.

651 [92] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the proposed scheme of constructing a branch line of railway from Virudupatti to Pámban via Aruppukkottai has been sanctioned; and, if so, when is the work likely to be put in hand?

Virudupatti-Pámban railway.

Answer.—The project has not yet been finally sanctioned.

652 [93] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether one Sadasiva Mudali, late second clerk, sub-registrar's office, Jayankondasholapuram, Trichinopoly district, appealed to Government against the order of the Inspector-General of Registration, No. 1446, dated 24th November 1910, declining to interfere with the registrar's order dismissing him from the service; and, if so, with what result?

Dismissal of Sadasiva Mudali, clerk, sub-registrar's office, Jayankondasholapuram, Trichinopoly district.

Answer.—The answer is in the affirmative. The petition was rejected by Government under rule XIV (12) of the rules for the submission of memorials to Government.

653 [94] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any experiment has been made of the proposed Murappanad scheme of water-supply to the towns of Tinnevely, Palamcottah and Tuticorin; and, if so, with what result?

Murappanad water-supply scheme for Palamcottah, Tinnevely and Tuticorin.

Answer.—The Sanitary Engineer has already made preliminary experiments and the result was such that in their order No. 1744 M., dated 2nd November 1910, the Government approved his proposal further to investigate the scheme and requested the municipal councils concerned to place the estimated cost of the investigation at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.)

Cultivation of tank-bed land in an estate under Periyár project.

654 [95] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received any complaint of obstruction caused to the cultivation of tank-bed lands in a proprietary estate in the Periyár-affected areas; and, if so, what orders have been passed thereon?

Answer.—It does not appear that any such complaint has been received by Government up to date.

Drainage scheme, Madura town.

655 [96] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any definite scheme has been sanctioned for the drainage of the Madura town?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the steps taken towards carrying out the scheme?

(c) If not, will the Government be pleased to kindly see their way to adopting early measures for improving the present insanitary condition which threatens the public health?

Answer.—No scheme has yet been sanctioned for the drainage of Madura town, but detailed plans and estimates have been prepared by the Sanitary Engineer and are now under the consideration of the Government, who hope to pass orders thereon at an early date.

Water-supply, Dindigul and Tuticorin.

656 [97] Question.—(a) Are the Government aware that, for want of adequate means of water-supply, there is recurrence of water famine in the towns of Dindigul and Tuticorin, which is said to be the chief cause of the frequent outbreak of plague in the former and of cholera or small-pox in the latter?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to kindly see their way to adopting early measures to remedy the defects?

Answer.—The Sanitary Engineer is already engaged with the investigation of measures for the improvement of the water-supply in both these towns.

Remedial measures for drought in Tinnevely district.

657 [98] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that, owing to the failure of periodical rains during the past two or three years, a considerable number of palmyra trees have withered and a vast area of wet and dry lands has also been laid waste in the district of Tinnevely, especially in the southern portion thereof?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to call for a report on the subject, and see their way to remedying the evil or rather counteracting the evil effects of such drought, by making special arrangements for extending and improving the existing irrigation sources and further encouraging well-sinking with State loans, wherever practicable, in the affected areas?

Answer.—The Honourable Member's question will be forwarded to the Collector of Tinnevely for report.

The Hon'ble Sri Madana Mohana Sinha Devu Garu.

Water-rate under Rushikulya canal, Ganjam district.

658 [99] Question.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the reason or reasons that led to the prescription of the revised rules enhancing the existing water-rates on lands commanded by the Rushikulya canal in the Ganjam district?

(b) Is it a fact that, in spite of the special concessions in the shape of reduction of water-charge for faslis 1309 to 1313 to encourage the cultivation of second paddy crops under the project, the ryots have not yet availed themselves of such opportunity of raising a second or a third crop?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to restore the water-rates sanctioned in Collector's Standing Orders No. 4, Chapter I, Land Revenue, 1901?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to continue the old rates for some time more?

Answer.—(a), (c) & (d) The water-rates imposed on lands under the Rushikulya project eighteen years ago were fixed at rates lower than those in force in the rest of the Presidency in order to encourage the ryots to make use of the

(The Hon'ble Sri Madana Mohana Sinha Devu Garu.)

water. As the Collector has reported that the value of this source of irrigation is now fully appreciated, there is no longer any reason to retain the special concessional rates and the Government are not prepared to accept the suggestion made in clauses (c) and (d) of the question.

(b) The extent of second-crop cultivation from fasli 1309 to fasli 1319 was as follows:—

Fasli.	ACS.
1309	3,186
1310	2,239
1311	2,144
1312	2,022
1313	923
1314	1,453
1315	3,870
1316	2,882
1317	1,762
1318	1,004
1319	1,719

These figures seem to show that the special concession referred to by the Honourable Member had very little effect on the extent of second-crop cultivation.

659 [100] Question.—Has any decision been come to by the Court of Wards regarding the proposed management of the Kallikota and Ataghada estates since November 1910? If so, will the Government be pleased to place the papers relating to the subject on the table?

Answer.—The Court of Wards has, after taking legal advice, decided to manage the mortgaged portions of the estates in accordance with the terms of the mortgage deeds executed by the late Raja. No papers relating to the private affairs of these zamindaris can be laid on the table.

660 [101] Question.—(a) Is the attention of the Government drawn to an article headed "The Berhampur Municipal Council" published in the *Hindu* of the 22nd April 1911, at page 3?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to reserve one, if not two seats, on the Berhampur Municipal Council, for Uriyas?

Answer.—(a) The Government have now perused the article.

(b) The matter will be considered.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Balakrishna Aiyar Avargal.

661 & 662 Questions 661 [102].—Has the attention of Government been drawn to the concluding portion of the judgment of the High Court in the "Kuttalam waterfalls" case from Tinnevely district? and what action does Government propose to take to give effect to the recommendations of the High Court therein contained?

662 [103].—With reference to the notification of Government No. 127, dated 3rd March 1911, appearing at page 317 in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 14th March, will the Government be pleased to allow a similar concession in favour of the public and of the temple at Kuttalam with regard to the portion of the forest reserve which now includes the waterfalls, the places for bathing therein and the approaches thereto, subject to such rules and restrictions as will not affect the interests of Government or of the different communities?

661 } Answer.—The Government have seen the judgment referred to. The question whether any concession should be made in favour of the public or of the temple in regard to the waterfalls, the places for bathing therein or the approaches thereto, will receive due consideration if and when the trustees of the temple or any other interested parties submit to the Collector an application in that behalf.

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Balakrishna Aiyar Avargal.)

Emigration from the southern districts of the Presidency.

663 [104] Question.—(a) Is it a fact that labour has got, and is getting, dearer in almost all the districts of this Presidency; and is it also a fact that large numbers of coolies, especially from the southern districts, emigrate to foreign countries?

(b) If the answer to the above two questions is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to take such steps as may lie in its power to discourage emigration to foreign countries?

Answer.—The Government are aware that wages have risen during the last twenty years, but they do not know whether they are still rising. It is a fact that large but apparently diminishing numbers of labourers emigrate to foreign countries. The Government see no reason to impose any restrictions on such emigration beyond those now in force.

Faucity of officers in Public Works Department and strengthening of College of Engineering.

664 [105] Question.—(a) Is it not a fact that the Public Works Department are not able to mature schemes of public utility or to commence or complete them when matured within a reasonable time owing to a shortage of their officers?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to strengthen the Madras Engineering College so as to turn out a larger number than at present of trained men whose services could be utilized by the department?

Answer.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) The new Engineering College at Guindy will provide ample accommodation for the training of an adequate number of men for the requirements of the Presidency.

Opening of training schools for Public Works subordinates.

665 [106] Question.—Will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of opening two or three schools auxiliary to the Engineering College in selected mufassal stations to train some of the lower ranks of Public Works Department officers?

Answer.—The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the following published orders of Government which indicate the action already taken in the direction suggested:—

G.O. No. 3072, Revenue, dated 12th November 1909.

“ ” 565 “ ” 19th February 1910.

“ ” 2734 “ ” 18th August 1910.

The proposal to establish a school for the training of blacksmiths, oil-engine drivers, etc., at the Agricultural College has recently been negatived, but the Government have under consideration suggestions for the provision of similar technical training in industrial schools or technical institutes in Coimbatore, Malabar and the Northern Circars.

Provincial grants to mission and other private institutions.

666 [107] Question.—Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the amounts of grants made each year from Provincial funds—

(a) to mission schools and colleges; and

(b) to other private aided schools and colleges for various purposes during the past seven years?

Answer.—The Government have not the information. The Director of Public Instruction will be asked whether he can prepare a return giving it without undue trouble.

Breeks' Memorial school.

667 [108] Question.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) From what funds and for what objects the Breeks' Memorial school building at Ootacamund was originally built?

(b) How the building is now being utilized?

(The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Balakrishna Aiyar Avargal.)

Answer.—(a) The building originally occupied by the Breeks' Memorial school was constructed at a total cost of Rs. 27,365 made up as follows:—

	Rs.
(1) Public subscriptions	4,000
(2) Municipal grant	3,000
(3) Government grant	13,682
(4) Debentures (subsequently paid by Government) ..	6,000
(5) Paid by Captain Morant	683
	27,365

The objects in view as recited in a trust-deed, dated 1st July 1874, were the “building of a small school-house in Ootacamund and the forming of a “school to be called the Breeks' Memorial school for the purpose of “educating the children of the poorer European and East Indian and the “more respectable native inhabitants of the place to perpetuate the memory “of the late James Wilkinson Breeks of the Madras Civil Service and “first Commissioner of the Nilgiris.”

(b) The original building forms the present sub-court, the school having been transferred in 1885 to the premises now in its occupation, which were constructed at the cost of Government. In pursuance of a scheme duly promulgated under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, the school has since May 1905 been reserved for the children of Europeans and East Indians of all classes and conditions and wheresoever resident. The same scheme requires that separate provision shall be made by the Director of Public Instruction for the education of the children of the more respectable native inhabitants of Ootacamund.

668 [109] Question (a).—Will Government be pleased to state the total extent of lands classed as wet at the survey and settlement which took place about thirty years ago under each of the different channels branching from the Amaravati river in the Udumalpet, Dhárápura and Karúr taluks of the Coimbatore and Trichinopoly districts?

Wet cultivation under the Amaravati river, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly districts.

(b) Has there been an extension of wet cultivation under the above channels within the past thirty years, and, if so, to what extent under each channel?

(c) Have there been during the said period frequent complaints of scarcity of water from the ryots under the said channels, especially from the ryots in Dhárápura and Karúr taluks?

(d) Have any remissions been granted, or suspensions of revenue ordered, during the said period in respect of the above-mentioned lands, and, if so, to what extent under each channel?

(e) Have there been any orders passed by Government officers during the said period limiting the area of wet cultivation under the different channels?

(f) Was a project known as the Amaravati river project investigated into some years ago, and what orders were passed by Government on the same?

Answer.—(a), (b) & (d) The Government are not in possession of the figures showing the extent of land classed as wet at the last settlement under the several channels taking off from the Amaravati river, but information as to the wet cultivation in 1880–81 and 1909–10 has been abstracted from the Board of Revenue's irrigation accounts and will be supplied to the Honourable Member. A statement of the remission granted under each channel will also be supplied.

(c) & (e) No complaint of scarcity of water seems to have been received by Government during the last fifteen years. No information is available as to whether any orders have been passed by district officers limiting the area of wet cultivation under the channels.

(f) A preliminary investigation has been made of the project referred to, and the subject is now under the consideration of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. No orders have yet been passed.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide Answer to Question No. XVIII* asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Kameswara Rao Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 12th March 1910.]

*18 *supra*, page 8.

Statement showing the agricultural stations in the Madras Presidency and their receipts and charges for the three years 1906-1907, 1907-1908 and 1908-1909.

Name of the farm.	1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.		Total for three years.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bellary	754	1,174	642	2,660	600	1,507	1,996	5,341
Hagari	450	15,731	1,417	12,547	1,809	6,778	3,676	35,056
Nandyal	135	4,339	464	4,694	205	1,052	804	10,085
Bezwada					520	5,817	520	5,817
Samalkota	3,093	10,667	4,768	8,598	4,026	6,336	11,887	25,601
Palur	1,764	7,485	2,016	9,359	2,307	5,493	6,087	22,337
Koilpatti	1,163	5,941	1,845	4,453	2,138	4,910	5,146	15,304
Taliparamba	523	3,775	883	2,820	855	2,019	2,261	8,614
Attur	57	4,980	779	3,908	5,323	1,262	6,159	10,150
Hindupur		84		84		84		252
Central Farm, Coimbatore.	5,072	27,792	17,058	29,606	11,888	28,284	34,018	85,682
Total ..	13,011	81,968	29,872	78,729	29,671	63,542	72,554	2,24,289

The Bezwada agricultural station was taken over by Government in May 1908, and the Attur agricultural station was abandoned in that year.

2. The Hindupur station is an agave plantation only.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide Answer to Question No. XXI* asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Kameswara Rao Nayudu, at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 12th March 1910.]

* 21 *supra*, page 9.

Statement showing the changes in the charge of Civilian divisions from 1st January 1908 to 28th February 1910.

Division.	Officer.	Period of charge.	Remarks.	Number of changes.
1	2	3	4	5
I.—ANANTAPUR.				
Penukonda ..	H. G. Stokes ..	13-10-07 to 9-2-08 ..	Appointed Secretary, Board of Revenue.	4
	J. W. Hughes ..	10-2-08 to 25-2-08 ..	Acting Collector, Kurnool.	
	F. W. R. Robertson ..	26-2-08 to 20-3-09 ..	Transferred.	
	A. C. Duff ..	21-3-09 to 19-10-09 ..	Do.	
	M. G. Sykes ..	20-10-09 ..	....	
II.—NORTH ARCOT.				
Vellore ..	P. Kershasp ..	19-12-07 to 1-1-08 ..	On privilege leave, then Acting Collector, South Arcot.	3
	J. C. Stodart ..	2-1-08 to 25-3-09 ..	Leave.	
	J. Gray ..	26-3-09 to 4-9-09 ..	Assistant Settlement officer, Chingleput.	
	D. R. Matheson ..	5-9-09 ..	....	
Ranipéttaï ..	C. G. Mackay ..	27-9-07 to 28-3-08 ..	Leave ..	
	(Deputy Collector) ..	29-3-08 to 21-8-08 ..	....	
	H. G. Stokes ..	22-8-08 to 8-9-08 ..	Acting Collector, Coimbatore.	
	(Deputy Collector) ..	9-9-08 to 7-12-08 ..	Appointed temporary Deputy Secretary to Government.	
	F. B. Evans ..	8-12-08 to 3-1-10 ..	....	
	J. C. Stodart ..	4-1-10 ..		
III.—SOUTH ARCOT.				
Tindivanam ..	F. Pakenham-Walsh ..	20-11-07 to 3-3-09 ..	Transferred.	3
	H. G. Gharpurey ..	4-3-09 to 25-5-09 ..	Privilege leave, then transferred.	
	(Deputy Collector) ..	26-5-09 to 12-10-09 ..	....	
	R. Narayana Aiyar ..	13-10-09 ..	....	
IV.—BELLARY.				
Hospet ..	H. R. Bardswell ..	12-7-07 to 14-4-08 ..	Transferred ..	2
	(Deputy Collector) ..	15-4-08 to 31-8-08 ..	....	
	B. C. Smith ..	1-9-08 ..	....	
V.—SOUTH CANARA.				
Coondapoor ..	W. A. Doig ..	18-7-07 to 22-6-08 ..	Acting Assistant Commissioner, Coorg.	2
	J. F. Hall ..	23-6-08 to 5-10-08 ..	Transferred.	
	W. A. Doig ..	6-10-08 ..	....	
VI.—CHINGLEPUT.				
Chingleput ..	C. F. Brackenbury ..	8-7-07 to 28-12-08 ..	Transferred ..	2
	P. A. Booty ..	2-1-09 to 2-8-09 ..	Privilege leave, then Acting District Judge, South Arcot.	
	G. H. B. Jackson ..	9-11-09 ..	....	
VII.—COIMBATORE.				
Pollachi ..	F. R. Hemingway ..	1-5-07 to 12-5-08 ..	Acting Collector, Madras.	5
	(Deputy Collector) ..	13-5-08 to 2-12-08 ..	....	
	C. G. Austin ..	3-12-08 to 4-1-09 ..	Reverted as Assistant Collector.	
	H. T. Reilly ..	5-1-09 to 22-9-09 ..	Acting Collector, Coimbatore.	
	C. G. Austin ..	23-9-09 to 24-10-09 ..	Reverted as Assistant Collector.	
	H. T. Reilly ..	25-10-09 ..	....	

Statement showing the changes in the charge of Civilian divisions from 1st January 1908 to 28th February 1910—cont.

Division.	Officer.	Period of charge.	Remarks.	Number of changes.
1	2	3	4	5
VIII.—CUDDAPAH.				
Madanapalle	R. A. Jenkins .. (Deputy Collector) R. A. Jenkins .. (Deputy Collector) R. A. Jenkins .. (Deputy Collector)	14-5-07 to 1-7-08 .. 2-7-08 to 10-8-08 .. 11-8-08 to 8-9-09 .. 7-2-09 to 14-10-09 .. 15-10-09 to 28-1-10 .. 29-1-1 ..	Acting District Judge, Cuddapah. Acting Collector, Cuddapah. Acting District Judge, Cuddapah, and privilege leave.	4
IX.—GANJAM.				
Berhampur	W. G. McFarland .. J. W. Bhow .. H. L. Braidwood ..	4-12-07 to 27-1-09 .. 28-1-09 to 15-11-09 .. 16-11-09 ..	Assistant Settlement officer, Ganjam. Transferred.	2
Chicacole	H. T. Reilly .. J. R. Huggins .. A. C. Duff ..	25-12-08 to 31-3-08 .. 1-4-08 to 21-10-09 .. 22-10-09 to 10-12-09 ..	Leave .. Do. Reverted as Assistant Collector.	3
Balliguda	J. M. Turing .. C. D'A. Crofton .. S. H. Slater .. (Deputy Collector) J. W. Bhow .. A. C. Duff ..	11-12-09 .. 5-5-08 to 11-4-08 .. 12-4-08 to 5-5-09 .. 18-5-09 to 15-11-09 .. 16-11-09 to 14-1-10 .. 15-1-10 ..	Leave .. Do. Appointed to act as Assistant Secretary to Government.	4
X.—GODAVARI.				
Bajahmundry	H. L. Braidwood .. H. H. Burkitt .. J. C. H. Fowler .. F. W. R. Robertson ..	24-9-04 to 8-3-08 .. 14-3-08 to 6-5-09 .. 7-5-09 to 29-8-09 .. 30-8-09 ..	Leave .. Do. Transferred.	3
Bhadrachalam	J. C. H. Fowler .. A. A. Ferguson .. A. Mo G. C. Tampoe .. J. W. Glasson ..	17-7-08 to 1-4-08 .. 2-4-08 to 12-6-08 .. 1-7-08 to 5-12-09 .. 6-12-09 ..	Leave .. Died. Transferred.	3
XI.—GUNTUR.				
Narasaraopet	J. W. Bhow .. (Deputy Collector) P. Kershapp .. F. W. R. Robertson .. A. Fotheringham ..	21-2-07 to 28-7-08 .. 28-7-08 to 14-12-08 .. 15-12-08 to 10-3-09 .. 23-3-09 to 3-7-09 .. 4-7-09 ..	Leave .. Suspended. Privilege leave, then transferred.	4
Ongole	R. W. Davies .. (Deputy Collector) V. Pandurang Rao ..	2-1-08 to 18-3-08 .. 19-3-08 to 13-6-08 .. 14-6-08 ..	Assistant Settlement officer, Cuddapah cum Kurnool.	2
XII.—KISTNA.				
Narasapur	J. N. Roy .. (Deputy Collector) J. N. Roy .. (Deputy Collector) J. N. Roy .. E. F. B. L. Guppy ..	20-11-07 to 15-5-08 .. 16-5-08 to 26-6-08 .. 27-6-08 to 24-8-09 .. 25-8-09 to 5-10-09 .. 6-10-09 to 11-11-09 .. 12-11-09 ..	Privilege leave .. Privilege leave. Furlough.	5
Beawada	H. H. Burkitt .. A. Mo G. C. Tampoe .. (Deputy Collector) J. M. Turing .. C. D'A. Crofton .. R. F. B. L. Guppy .. F. A. Coleridge .. (Deputy Collector)	13-3-06 to 12-3-08 .. 16-3-08 to 25-6-08 .. 26-6-08 to 20-9-08 .. 21-9-08 to 28-4-09 .. 29-4-09 to 8-5-09 .. 9-5-09 to 22-10-09 .. 23-10-09 to 2-3-10 .. 3-3-10 ..	Transferred .. Do. Deputed to Kistna Project. Services lent to Government of India, Finance Department. Transferred. To act as District Judge and then as Collector, Kistna.	7

Statement showing the changes in the charge of Civilian divisions from 1st January 1908 to 28th February 1910—cont.

Division.	Officer.	Period of charge.	Remarks.	Number of changes.
1	2	3	4	5
XIII.—KURNOOL.				
Nandyal	F. W. R. Robertson .. V. Pandurang Rao .. (Deputy Collector) J. W. Glasson .. H. R. Bardwell ..	21-10-07 to 23-2-08 .. 24-2-08 to 22-3-08 .. 23-3-08 to 6-12-08 .. 7-12-08 to 27-11-09 .. 28-11-09 ..	Transferred .. Privilege leave .. Transferred.	4
XIV.—MADURA.				
Dindigul	E. H. Wallace .. (Deputy Collector) O. G. Mackay .. (Deputy Collector) O. G. Mackay ..	9-10-07 to 20-3-08 .. 21-3-08 to 28-9-08 .. 29-9-08 to 15-4-09 .. 16-4-09 to 18-5-09 .. 19-5-09 ..	On special duty in Tinnevely. Additional Sub-Collector, Madura.	4
Ramnád	A. F. G. Moscardi .. R. Narayana Aiyar .. J. G. Burn .. (Deputy Collector) S. Burn ..	10-12-07 to 13-3-08 .. 14-3-08 to 5-7-09 .. 6-7-09 to 15-7-09 .. 16-7-09 to 17-12-09 .. 18-12-09 ..	Transferred .. Privilege leave, then transferred. Acting Collector, Madura.	4
XV.—MALABAR.				
Tellicherry	R. B. Wood .. H. D' A. O. Reilly .. H. R. Pate .. H. D' A. O. Reilly ..	22-10-07 to 6-3-08 .. 7-3-08 to 16-2-09 .. 17-2-09 to 7-4-09 .. 14-4-09 ..	Appointed Acting District Judge, South Canara. Privilege leave .. Privilege leave, then transferred.	3
Palghat	J. F. Hall .. H. R. Pate .. R. B. Wood .. L. J. P. Jolly .. E. F. Thomas ..	28-7-07 to 23-1-08 .. 24-1-08 to 10-1-09 .. 11-1-09 to 25-3-09 .. 26-3-09 to 3-7-09 .. 4-7-09 ..	Transferred .. Do. Acting Collector, Malabar. Privilege leave, then transferred.	4
Malappuram	R. H. Ellis .. (Deputy Collector) R. H. Ellis .. H. R. Pate ..	8-2-07 to 31-10-08 .. 1-11-08 to 16-12-08 .. 17-12-08 to 14-7-09 .. 15-7-09 ..	Inspection of West Coast Island. Privilege leave.	3
XVI.—NELLOR.				
Gudar	J. G. Burn .. R. F. B. L. Guppy .. (Deputy Collector) H. G. Gharpurey ..	5-12-07 to 15-3-08 .. 16-3-08 to 6-5-09 .. 7-5-09 to 29-8-09 .. 30-8-09 ..	Acting Collector, Cuddapah. Transferred.	3
XVII.—THE NILGIRIS.				
Oonoor	E. W. Legh ..	3-1-08 ..		..
XVIII.—SALEM.				
Rósúr	J. R. Huggins .. (Deputy Collector) F. J. Richards .. (Deputy Collector) C. A. Henderson .. H. A. Watson .. P. A. Booty ..	5-12-06 to 13-4-08 .. 14-4-08 to 12-10-08 .. 13-10-08 to 5-3-09 .. 6-3-09 to 5-5-09 .. 6-5-09 to 15-9-09 .. 16-9-09 to 21-10-09 .. 22-10-09 ..	Transferred .. Collector, Bangalore. Leave. Reverted as Assistant Collector.	6
Tirupattúr	H. G. Gharpurey .. J. F. Hall ..	9-10-06 to 26-2-09 .. 27-2-09 ..	Transferred ..	1
XIX.—TANJORE.				
Negapatam	C. T. H. Johnson .. (Deputy Collector) C. T. H. Johnson .. G. T. H. Braeken .. E. Fakenham-Waleh .. C. G. Austin ..	21-8-04 to 9-5-08 .. 19-5-08 to 17-10-08 .. 18-10-08 to 24-12-08 .. 4-1-09 to 25-2-09 .. 6-3-09 to 14-1-10 .. 25-1-10 ..	Acting Collector, Trichinopoly. Leave. Appointed Superintendent, Pudukkottai State. Leave.	5
Kumbakonam	G. H. B. Jackson .. A. F. G. Moscardi .. (Deputy Collector) A. F. G. Moscardi ..	3-5-07 to 21-3-08 .. 22-3-08 to 30-6-09 .. 1-7-09 to 27-8-09 .. 28-8-09 ..	Services lent to Government of India, Finance Department. Privilege leave, then Acting Collector, Tanjore.	3

Statement showing the changes in the charge of Civilian divisions from 1st January 1908 to 28th February 1910—cont.

Division.	Officer.	Period of charge.	Remarks.	Number of changes.
1	2	3	4	5
XX.—TINNEVELLY.				
Sérmádévi ..	A. Edgington	12-12-07 to 21-2-08 ..	Privilege leave, then transferred.	5
	R. W. D'E. Ashe	22-2-08 to 31-3-08 ..	Transferred.	
	J. Gray	1-4-08 to 9-11-08 ..	Reverted as Assistant Collector	
	E. H. Wallace	10-11-08 to 2-8-09 ..	Additional Sessions Judge, Guntūr.	
	(Deputy Collector)	3-8-09 to 16-12-09 ..	.....	
Sáttúr	A. McG. C. Tampoe	17-12-09		3
	J. F. Bryant	3-11-07 to 28-2-08 ..	Additional Sub-Collector, Madura.	
	L. J. P. Jolly	29-2-08 to 9-12-08 ..	Transferred.	
	R. W. D'E. Ashe	10-12-08 to 7-3-10 ..	Acting Collector, Tinnevely.	
	(Deputy Collector appointed).	.....	.....	
Tuticorin ..	G. T. H. Bracken	20-7-07 to 3-3-08 ..	Transferred to Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department.	4
	R. W. D'E. Ashe	4-3-08 to 4-4-08 ..	Acting Collector, Górávari.	
	A. R. Cox	5-4-08 to 26-9-09 ..	Privilege leave.	
	J. C. Stodart	27-9-09 to 27-12-09 ..	Transferred.	
	A. R. Cox,	3-1-10 .. ..	.....	
XXI.—VIZAGAPATAM.				
Visianagram ..	A. Fotheringham	16-9-06 to 6-4-08 ..	Privilege leave, then transferred.	6
	H. R. Bardswell	24-4-08 to 17-7-08 ..	Acting District Judge, Kurnool	
	(Deputy Collector)	18-7-08 to 31-8-08 ..	.....	
	H. R. Bardswell	1-9-08 to 3-11-08 ..	Leave.	
	J. C. H. Fowler	4-11-08 to 5-5-09 ..	Transferred.	
Narasapatnam ..	(Deputy Collector)	6-5-09 to 6-9-09 ..		4
	J. C. H. Fowler	7-9-09 .. ..	.....	
	E. A. Davis	3-5-07 to 13-11-08 ..	Privilege leave, then transferred.	
	J. I. Smith	14-11-08 to 2-1-09 ..	Returned to head-quarters.	
	C. F. Brackenbury	4-1-09 to 7-4-09 ..	Leave.	
Párvatipuram ..	J. I. Smith	8-4-09 to 6-11-09 ..	Transferred.	2
	S. H. Alster	7-11-09 .. ..	.....	
	P. C. Dutt	10-4-07 to 7-2-08 ..	Privilege leave.	
	J. M. Turing	8-2-08 to 11-3-08 ..	Acting Collector, Visagapatnam.	
	P. C. Dutt	8-4-08 .. ..	.....	
Korapat	C. A. Henderson	21-5-07 to 22-4-09 ..	Transferred.	3
	H. H. F. M. Tyler	23-4-09 to 24-8-09 ..	Privilege leave, then on duty in connection with Visianagram estate.	
	(Deputy Collector)	25-8-09 to 7-11-09 ..	.....	
	J. I. Smith	8-11-09 .. ..	.....	
	J. I. Smith	8-11-09 .. ..	.....	

APPENDIX III.

[Vide Answer to Question No. XLIII "asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Kameswara Rao Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 12th March 1910.]

G.O. No. 82, Revenue, dated 9th January 1909.

Read—the following paper :—

Reference from the Board of Revenue (R.S., Sur., L.R. and Agri.), No. 3121, dated 7th December 1908.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. E. CASTLESTUART STUART.

Read—the following papers :—

(i)
Letter—from G. F. PADDISON, Esq., I.C.S., Special Settlement-officer, No. V Party.
To—the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Records and Agriculture.
Dated—the 6th November 1908.
No.—S.C. 356/B.

I have the honour to state that I am now sending off proposals for the re-settlement of the Chicacole and Berhampur taluks of the Ganjam district: these being the first two taluks of the district to come under consideration, it may probably take some time before the final orders of the Government thereon are received. Meanwhile this party will not have work to do. In my report I have recommended the re-classification of the Berhampur taluk; I therefore request that I may begin re-classification at once.

2. I submit an extract from the scheme report which shows the grounds on which my proposal for re-classification is based.

3. In case permission is given to re-classify the soil, I request that I may be allowed the services of another assistant. To superintend the classification of over 300 villages is a big task in itself, but in addition to this there is a great deal of personal inspection to be done in Chicacole, and the special staff has to check the registration and to write up the settlement registers in Goomsur. The Parlákimedi Maliahs and the Mohirikhond villages have also to be classified for the first time.

4. Ever since I have been on settlement duty, I have had so much to do in the way of inspection that I regret to say I have found myself very much behind hand in the work of the revision of District Gazetteers. I fear that, without the aid of another assistant, I shall not be able to make any real advance in the work.

5. I have the honour to reiterate my request for very early orders on this paper, as, unless substantial progress is made in the work this cold weather, the introduction of the new rates in Berhampur will be delayed.

ENCLOSURE.

Extract from the Scheme report regarding the re-settlement of the Berhampur taluk, Ganjam District.

27. Berhampur taluk begins about 50 miles up the coast from the northernmost point of Chicacole taluk, the intervening country being occupied by *samindaris*. Its shape bears some resemblance to a narrow isosceles triangle with the southern point as the apex and the Rushikulya as its base, the sea forming one of the sides, while the other side is flanked by and *samindaris* of Chikati and Jalandra, the Mohirikhond hills and the *samindaris* of Chinna hills, Pedda Kimedi, of Serugada and of Dhárakota. This side is very ragged, the Mohiri the thrusting themselves in in the middle. The northern portion of the taluk is drained by the Rushikulya river, part of the southern by the Bahuda river, and the rest of the taluk by small *nalas* which form the characteristic *tamparas* (ponds) separated from the sea only by a narrow ridge of sand. A very remarkable feature of the taluk is the Vuddhanam, a ridge of red sand parallel to and a mile or two to the sea. It begins in the extreme south of the taluk and runs up as far north as Gopalpur, though it is broken through by the valley of the Bahuda. Its soil is surprisingly rich, and the 20 miles from the extreme south of the district to within a few miles of Iohchhapuram town is one tremendous garden. Cocoanuts by the thousand, plantains, tapioca, jack trees, mangoes, cashew nuts, gingelly, custard apples, etc., grow in the greatest profusion on pure red sand. The sand is said to be so hot in May that no one goes out after 9 o'clock. The farming is the best in the district.

The greater part of the taluk, apart from the narrow valley of the Rushikulya, the Vuddhanam and the sea sands, consists of an undulating plain of reddish brown loam. Here and there rocky hills rise abruptly to about a hundred feet; but as a rule, the ground rises by gentle slopes which are covered with rice fields almost up to the top.

In the north-western corner of the taluk the Godahalli river runs into the Rushikulya, and there are seven villages between the two rivers containing good alluvial soil. From Hinjili on the Godahalli, a few miles from the point where the rivers meet, the Jayamangalam channel takes off and running roughly parallel to the Rushikulya irrigates the southern side of the Rushikulya valley. To the north of the Rushikulya, there is a channel called the Hiramani-ala nala, which should irrigate the whole of the north of the valley; the channel, however, is not a success, and since the old settlement a considerable area has been transferred to dry.

28. The original classification was perhaps better than in Chicacole, but it was by no means well done. The best land of the taluk is at Panchama irrigated by a hill stream, the Godakha nala; it is assessed at Rs. 4-8-0 per acre. Some of the worst is at Agasthinavugam in the north of the taluk assessed also at Rs. 4-8-0. At Bontapalli there is some beautiful black stiff loam full of organic matter and growing magnificent cholam and brinjals; it is assessed at Rs. 1-4-0. At Godugupalli near Chatrapur, some very poor red sand is called best black sand and is assessed at Rs. 1-4-0. In Ballipada some poor loam is classed as best black clay, but on stepping over the boundary into Tikkaribada one finds the same soil called best black sand. These instances could be multiplied from my note-books.

Perhaps a more serious anomaly is the classification of rainfed paddy lands. The Government Order was that the *manavari* lands should be assessed at one rate higher than the ordinary rate of the village. This was differently interpreted in different villages—in some cases two special rates were applied in the same village, but as a general rule one rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per acre was applied throughout. It need hardly be pointed out that the idea that all the *manavari* lands in a village are of the same value is peculiarly absurd; position and power to retain moisture are more important with them than with lands of any other description. The consequence of this indiscriminate method of assessment are that in Hundigam the rainfed lands are charged As. 8 less than the dry rate of the block in which they are situated, while at Sonnapur the rainfed rate is double the dry rate of the block. The most striking instance which I saw was at Gopalpur. There is a large block of land, all of which grow paddy; just above the block there is a small tank not much more than a pit but apparently containing a spring. One field is registered as wet under this, while the rest are dependent on rainfall only. The rate on the wet field is Rs. 1-4-0, on the others Rs. 1-8-0, so that the ryots of these fields have to pay As. 4 extra per acre for being deprived of the right to take water.

29. But, even if the original classification had been perfect, the relative value of the land in the taluk has been completely altered by the carrying out of the Rushikulya project since the last settlement. Some seventy thousand acres, about two-thirds of the wet area in the taluk and more than one-third of the total cultivated area, are now commanded by this system. A map showing the canals and area commanded in the taluk is given as appendix I.

The work of the Rushikulya project was commenced about 1884 and has now to all intents and purposes been completed, though one or more extension channels have been designed. The headwaters of both the Rushikulya and the Mahanadi, a tributary of it, have been dammed up and turned into two great reservoirs at Surada and Russellkonda. The water from the Russellkonda reservoir is then turned again into the Mahanadi as it is wanted; lower down there is another anicut whence the water is taken by a canal into the Rushikulya across which there is an anicut at Jadumilli. From Jadumilli the main canal takes off, which thus gets the benefit of both the Russellkonda reservoir water and also of the water of the Surada reservoir which is let down the Rushikulya to Jadumilli.

The main canal enters Berhampur taluk near Ballipada and runs right across the taluk in an east-south-easterly direction. It and its branches irrigate a large triangle of land from Hinjili on the Aska road in the north to Chatrapur on the north-east, and Sonnapur on the south-east. Unfortunately, though the project was under discussion at the time of the old settlement, no clause was inserted in the settlement notification authorising the enhancement of the existing wet rates to first class, when second, third or fourth class sources were helped by the Rushikulya water. In addition, therefore, to any enhancement due to the rise in prices, the wet lands commanded by the system have to be raised to the proper class of irrigation. At present the lands are mostly under third-class sources or lower with an average rate of about Rs. 2-8-0 per acre. If this be raised to the first class, it will be Rs. 4-8-0 and an addition of only As. 2 in the rupee for the rise of 60 per cent. in prices brings this up to Rs. 5-1-0 or an increase of a hundred per cent. on the present rates. Even if the irrigation was all equally copious and consistent, this would be a larger increase than I could recommend to be applied indiscriminately on so large an area. But the irrigation differs tremendously as was clearly seen in the recent scarcity. Lands irrigated direct from the main canal at its upper end and lands under good tanks supplied by the Rushikulya water are certain of a 12-21 : : crop in the driest year. On the other hand lands at the tail end of the Ichobbapuram

extension channel or at the end of the number fifteen distributary failed as completely as the rainfed paddy lands. I do not think, as I hoped at first, that it will be possible to classify the sources of irrigation without touching the classification of the soil. Lands situated at the top of a slope which formerly grew a precarious crop of rainfed paddy are now, if a contour channel runs just above them, far more valuable than lands more highly assessed in the valley; lands under a tank supplied by a small Rushikulya channel are far better off than similar lands drawing supplies direct from that channel, which perhaps only carries water a few times in the season in order to fill this particular tank.

It has been seen that the classification is not so good that it can be considered sacrosanct. The rainfed lands will have to be re-classified any way in accordance with Board's Proceedings, No. 4, dated 2nd January 1908. I strongly recommend that the taluk be re-classified. I admit that reclassification is a worry to the ryots; but it is the only way in which equal justice can be meted out to them; it has been sanctioned in the Gódavari, Kistna and Trichinopoly districts, wherever in fact there has been a great change in the face of the country except where it has been due to the improvements of the ryots.

(ii)

Endorsement—thereon by the Collector of Ganjam.

Dated—the 18th November 1908

No.—D. Dis. 3292/Ver.

Submitted to the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement).

2. I have fully discussed the proposals for the re-classification of Berhampur taluk with the Special Settlement-officer and entirely agree with him.

3. I also support his application for a Special Assistant Settlement-officer. The settlement of the villages in the Parlakimedi Maliahs is likely to raise several difficult questions, and it is essential that the work should be carefully supervised.

4. The scheme report will be submitted by me with as little delay as possible.

Reference—No. 3121, dated 7th December 1908.

The letter from the Special Settlement-officer, No. V Party, read above, will be submitted for the very early orders of Government.

2. In the circumstances stated in the enclosed extract of paragraphs 28 and 29 of Mr. Paddison's proposals for the re-settlement of the taluks of Berhampur and Chicacole, the Board strongly recommends a re-classification of soils in the Berhampur taluk.

3. The Board further recommends that a Special Assistant Settlement-officer may be attached to Revenue Settlement Party No. V. Should this recommendation meet with the approval of Government, the Board begs to suggest that the officer selected for the post should not only be energetic and accustomed to work in unhealthy tracts but should also have previously served in the district and acquired a sound knowledge of its people and their languages, viz., Uriya and Telugu.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with a map.

Order—No. 82, Revenue, dated 9th January 1908.

Miscellaneous.

The Government agree with the Board of Revenue that the re-classification of soils in the Berhampur taluk of the Ganjam district is necessary and should be undertaken.

2. The Government also accept the Board's recommendation that a Special Assistant Settlement-officer should be attached to Revenue Settlement Party No. V. Orders as to the posting of an officer to the appointment will issue in the Public Department.

(True Extract.)

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement).

Copy to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).

" " Accountant-General.
" " Financial Department.
" " Public Department.

APPENDIX IV.

[*Vide Answer to Question No. LX* asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnan Nayar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 12th March 1910.*]

G.O. No. 377, Revenue, dated 11th February 1909.

READ—the following paper :—

Reference from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), No. 5140, dated 8th December 1908

The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG.

Read—the following paper :—

*Letter—*from W. FRANCIS, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector of Malabar.
*To—*the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.
*Dated—*Calicut, the 8th November 1908.
*No.—*Ref. on C. 2357-P.

The extraordinary increase in recent years in the number of wild pigs in the taluks of Ernad and Walavanad seems to call for some very special measures. I have recently been touring through that country and was met by constant bitter complaints on the subject. The spread of lantana, the extraordinary fertility of wild pigs, the slaying for rewards of a considerable number of panthers (the pigs' worst enemies) and, in particular, the fact that the taluks are both "disarmed" and therefore contain but few guns, are some of the causes of the increase, and things have now reached such a state that is credibly reported that in several of the more jungly amsams the cultivation of root crops (such as tapioca, arrowroot, turmeric, the various yams, etc.—all important items here) of which pigs are particularly fond, and even of plantains, had been almost given up. Paddy is also greatly damaged by these pests, which not only devour a good deal of it, but spoil even more by wallowing in the mud in which it is growing.

2. The desirability of reducing the reward paid for panthers is being considered. They, no doubt, are shown in the annual returns as killing a large number of cattle, but the greater part of their victims are the worthless animals which are allowed to graze almost untended in the waste land and they seldom get a chance of killing valuable plough or draught cattle, which are properly looked after and carefully housed at night. In most of these two taluks, excepting in the amsams close under the ghâts, almost their only other food is pig, and even supposing one panther kills only four pigs a month, a dozen of them would account for 576 in a year. It is therefore submitted that up to a certain point they should be encouraged.

3. The possibility of giving more gun licenses in these two taluks is also under consideration. Malabar, no doubt, possesses more licensed guns already than any other district, but they are distributed in a very unsatisfactory manner, large numbers being held in the amsams along the coast, where there are no wild animals which damage cultivation, and comparatively few in the jungly amsams further inland. Some months back, therefore, it was widely made known that though new licenses could only be granted sparingly, no objection would be made to transfers of existing licenses to cultivators who were of good character and paid a small minimum amount of assessment. In some taluks this has resulted in the transfers of a surprising number of guns from places where they were not really wanted to jungly tracts where they are now useful in protecting cultivation, but in Ernad and Walavanad there are few amsams which are free from all wild animals which injure cultivation—porcupines, peacocks and monkeys, for instance, are often a serious nuisance—and the people are not sufficiently in touch with the nearest coast amsams (in Ponnâni and Palghat) to effect transfers from thence. It is commonly declared that holders of gun licenses in Ernad and Walavanad are consequently demanding as much as Rs. 100 for a transfer. Enquiries are now being made amsam by amsam in both taluks for men who are cultivators of good character and good shots, and also harassed by pigs, and it is proposed shortly to issue a fair number of fresh licenses to these on the condition that they shall be used for killing pigs and that unless a sufficient number of pigs' tails are produced with each annual application for renewal, such renewal will be liable to be refused. It does not seem likely that the issue of such licenses in limited numbers will constitute a danger to the peace of the taluks. Indeed, one well-known *jenmi* whose family has suffered a series of outrages from Mappillas called on me specially to urge that it should be done.

4. Urgent as is the need for reducing the number of the pigs, gun licenses cannot however be safely issued wholesale in Ernad and Walavanad, and moreover it is doubtful whether the supply of more guns, either by itself or in combination with the other measures above proposed, will be sufficient to counteract the prolific character of these animals. They cannot be trapped and then shot; sitting up at night for them is productive of very little result except the death of one's neighbours, three men having lately been mistaken for pigs at night and shot dead, and the only way to use the guns effectively is to beat the jungle. But beating costs money, for few care to lose a day's work or wages by walking up pigs which they do not know to be damaging their own crops. No doubt almost all castes here (except of course, the Mappillas)

eat wild pig, and the beater's usual reward at present is a share of the bag. But by the time the *jenmi* has had his customary share of the pork, the man who first saw the quarry his, and the man who actually shot it his also, there is not much left for the beaters, and this payment in kind is hardly sufficient inducement to them to turn out. If a small reward were given for each pig killed (Rs. 3 should be enough) it would help pay for the beaters and make beating parties the fashion. Many of the local shikaris can hit a pig running and they are also skilful, it is said, in surrounding a driven pig in thick jungle, marking him down as he crouches thinking himself unseen, and then shooting him sitting.

5. I beg therefore to request that, to encourage a regular campaign against these nuisances, a reward of Rs. 3 per head may be given for fair sized wild pig (squeakers might be paid for at one-third of the above rate) in Ernad and Walavanad taluks for the next two years, tentatively. It is not the custom here to skin pigs, and the skin need not be required to be brought in, as usual, when the reward is claimed; the skull or tail would be enough. The *adhi*kari's usual certificate that the animal to his knowledge was slain by so and so at such and such a time and place may also be dispensed with, as it probably would usually have to be paid for. There are practically no village pigs in these taluks, and there seems little risk of rewards being fraudulently claimed.

6. The "disarmament" of Ernad and Walavanad was a very necessary measure and cannot be straightway abandoned even though both taluks have been quiet for some years. But this present result of the step was presumably never anticipated, is unmerited, and seems to call for special remedies at the hands of Government. As it is undesirable to grant gun licenses on an extensive scale, the expenditure of a few thousand rupees in ensuring that such guns as there are may be employed to the best advantage would seem to be a relatively cheap and effective solution of the dilemma. Probably if it is adopted the pigs will be so reduced in numbers in a year or two that the reward may be withdrawn.

Reference—No. 5140, dated 8th December 1908.

Submitted to Government for orders.

2. The Board supports the proposal in paragraph 5 of the Collector's letter but considers that both the skull and the tail of each pig killed should be produced when the reward is claimed.

A. R. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Order—No. 377, Revenue, dated 11th February 1909.

Miscellaneous.

The Government sanction the Board's proposal that rewards should be paid for wild pigs killed in the Ernad and Walavanad taluks of the Malabar district. The maximum reward will be fixed at Rs. 3. Both the skull and the tail of each pig killed should be produced when the reward is claimed. Care should be taken that skulls and tails are not imported into the taluks with a view to prefer fraudulent claims for rewards.

2. With reference to the Collector's suggestion that the certificate of the village *adhi*kari that the animal was killed within the limits of his village on or about a specified date should be dispensed with the Collector's attention should be drawn to note 2 to paragraph 2 of Board's Standing Order No. 196.

3. This sanction will be in force for a period of one year in the first instance. The Board of Revenue is requested to submit a report upon its effect after it has been in operation for six months.

(True Extract.)

L. M. WYCKE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).

" Judicial Department.

" Financial "

Copy to the Government of India Home Department (with C.L.).

APPENDIX V.

[Vide Answer to Question No. LXVII* asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnan Nayar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 12th March 1910.]

* 67 *supra*, page 25.

Statement showing the prices of survey stones at the amsam at the depôts in the Malabar district.

Taluk.						Theodolite stones.			Field or sub-division stones.		
						RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Palghat	..	..	..	..	..	0	5	0	0	3	6
Ponnani	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	0	0	5	3
Walavanad	..	..	..	..	..	0	5	9	0	3	9
Ernad	..	..	..	..	..	0	7	0	0	4	0
Calicut	..	..	..	..	..	0	7	6	0	4	0
Kurumbanad	..	..	..	..	..	0	7	6	0	4	0
Kottayam	..	..	..	..	..	0	7	6	0	4	6
Chirakkal	..	..	..	..	..	0	8	0	0	4	6
Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0	0	5	0†

† Sub-division stones.

‡ Field stones.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide Answer to clause (b) of Question No. LXXVI § asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 12th March 1910.]

§ 76 *supra*, page 28.

|| Statements showing the number of elementary schools under the management of local boards and municipal councils in which no fees are levied.

I.—Local Boards.

Name of district.	Number of elementary schools maintained by local boards in 1909-1910.	Number of schools in which no fees are levied.	Name of district.	Number of elementary schools maintained by local boards in 1909-1910.	Number of schools in which no fees are levied.
1. Anantapur	63	15	14. Kurnool	120	7
2. Aroot, North	140	29	15. Madura	169	18
3. Aroot, South	130	18	16. Malabar	106	98
4. Bellary	78	13	17. Nellore	92	8
5. Canara, South	102	20	18. Nilgiris, The	20	20
6. Chingleput	86	37	19. Salem	258	20
7. Coimbatore	157	26	20. Tanjore	234	44
8. Cuddapah	137	58	21. Tinnevely	111	11
9. Ganjam	164	84	22. Trichinopoly	156	19
10. Godavari	288	70	23. Vizagapatam	217	75
11. Guntur	177	65			
12. Kistna	363	66			
13. Koraput	37	37			
			Total ..	3,395	854

|| Laid on the table at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1910.

II.—Municipal Councils.

Districts.	Serial number.	Name of municipality.	Number of elementary schools maintained by the municipality.	Number of schools in which no fees are levied.
Anantapur	1	Anantapur	2	2
Bellary	2	Adoni	2	1
Chingleput	3	Bellary	5	4
Coimbatore	4	Chingleput	2	1
Cuddapah	5	Conjeevaram	4	1
Ganjám	6	Coimbatore	6	4
Godavari	7	Erode	3	1
Guntur	8	Karur	4	..
Kistna	9	Cuddapah	6	4
Kurnool	10	Berhanpur	8	1
Madura	11	Chicacole	4	2
Malabar	12	Periakimedi	3	..
Nellore	13	Cocanada	14	10
Nilgiris, The	14	Rajahmundry	9	7
North Arcot	15	Guntur	6	4
Salem	16	Ongole	1	..
South Arcot	17	Tenali	..	..
South Canara	18	Bezawada	10	4
Tanjore	19	Ellore	7	7
Tinnevely	20	Masulipatam	9	1
Trichinopoly	21	Kurnool	2	..
Vizagapatam	22	Nandyal	4	1
	23	Dindigul	2	1
	24	Kodaikanal	..	..
	25	Madura	7	1
	26	Pahni	2	1
	27	Periyakulam	..	..
	28	Calicut	11	9
	29	Cannanore	13	3
	30	Cachin	2	2
	31	Palghat	14	14
	32	Tellicherry	7	7
	33	Nellore	3	1
	34	Coonoor	..	..
	35	Ootacamund	1	1
	36	Gudiyattam	8	2
	37	Tirupati	6	..
	38	Vellore	8	2
	39	Walajapet	4	1
	40	Salem	13	2
	41	Tirupattur	4	2
	42	Vaniyambadi	6	2
	43	Chidambaram	3	3
	44	Cuddalore	8	3
	45	Tiruvannamalai	2	1
	46	Mangalore	7	..
	47	Kumbakonam	6	1
	48	Mannargudi	3	2
	49	Máyavaram	6	..
	50	Nagapatam	4	2
	51	Tanjore	6	4
	52	Palamcottah	3	2
	53	Srivilliputtur	2	1
	54	Tinnevely	2	2
	55	Tuticorin	3	3
	56	Srirangam	3	3
	57	Trichinopoly	10	9
	58	Ankápalle	2	2
	59	Bimlipatam	4	3
	60	Vizagapatam	4	1
	61	Vizianagram	4	4
		Total ..	305	152

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 34 * asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th April 1910.]

115 *supra*, page 39.

List of tanks fed by the Palar in the Tenneri tank group of the Conjeeveram minor basin under investigation by the T.R.S.

Number in the group.	Name of the tank.	Number in the group.	Name of the tank.
20. Ariyaperumbakkam tangal.		97. Podavur Kil tangal.	
27. Do. eri.		98. Todur eri.	
30. Sirunaperugal Periya eri.		106. Ariyampakkam eri.	
32. Kuram Periya eri.		107. Todur Perumal tangal.	
33. Do. Sitteri.		108. Kuttavakkam eri.	
35. Vadiyur Sitteri.		109. Todur Kuruka tangal.	
36. Vadiyur Periya eri.		110. Nelvay eri.	
37. Mel Bangaram Vujaneri.		113. Tandalam Periya eri.	
38. Muttavakkam eri.		114. Do. Voddan tangal.	
40. Taiyapakkam Periya eri.		115. Nelvay Naga tangal.	
41. Do. Pudu eri.		116. Sivankodal eri.	
42. Kuram Sitteri tangal.		121. Mel Maduramangalam eri.	
43. Sembarampakkam eri.		122. Ramanujapuram eri.	
44. Peria Karambur eri.		123. Survan tangal.	
47. Injambakkam Periya eri.		126. Maduramangalam Pullaneri tangal.	
48. Vishakandi Kuppam eri.		127. Singalpadi Mel tangal.	
50. Injambakkam Sitteri.		128. Do. Periya eri.	
51. Siruvakkam Periya eri.		129. Do. Kil tangal.	
52. Do. Sitteri.		130. Maduramangalam Periya eri.	
53. Do. Sudalai tangal.		131. Kiranallur eri.	
67. Siyetti eri.		132. Maduramangalam maveri.	
84. Nivalur tank.		133. Do. Ponneri tangal.	
90. Kuttarambakkam Periya eri.		134. Kandur eri.	
91. Siruvallur Laoheri tangal.		135. Do. tangal.	
92. Do. Periya eri.		136. Do. kuttai.	
93. Do. Sitteri.		138. Podavur Periya eri.	
95. Podavur Mel tangal.		139. Nandimedu eri.	
96. Do. Vada tangal.			

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 41 * asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th April 1910.]

* 122 *supra*, page 40.

Statement showing the villagecar financial results by re-settlement under the Tenneri tank, Conjeeveram taluk.

Village number.	As per Revenue faali 1316.			As per Re-settlement.			Increase—columns 4 and 7.	Per centage of increase.
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
109 ..	Rs. A. 216 3	Rs. A. 396 13	Rs. A. 613 0	Rs. A. 249 6	Rs. A. 469 5	Rs. A. 708 11	Rs. A. 95 11	15.7
110 ..	278 0	1,283 0	1,566 0	284 10	1,463 7	1,748 1	192 1	12.3
111 ..	..	198 5	198 5	..	237 0	237 0	38 11	19.7
130 ..	82 13	1,084 10	1,167 7	86 11	1,288 11	1,375 6	207 15	17.8
131 ..	10 10	1,046 11	1,057 5	11 6	1,333 4	1,344 10	287 5	27.2
132 ..	10 2	823 11	833 13	10 5	907 14	918 3	84 6	10.1
372 ..	..	416 7	416 7	..	490 2	490 2	73 11	17.8
373 ..	13 6	1,947 9	1,960 15	14 0	2,501 11	2,515 11	554 12	28.3
374 ..	5 15	694 4	700 3	5 15	886 6	892 5	192 2	27.4
375 ..	..	315 13	315 13	..	478 4	478 4	162 7	51.3
376 ..	4 7	165 4	169 11	4 7	228 13	233 4	63 9	37.6
377 ..	9 6	487 6	496 12	9 14	704 3	714 1	217 5	43.7
378 ..	37 0	886 13	926 13	38 2	1,066 13	1,107 9	181 2	19.7
383 ..	M 2 0	615 15	616 11	M 2 10	582 8	583 4	66 9	13
384 ..	0 12	479 13	479 13	0 12	581 10	581 10	51 13	10.3
385 ..	25 15	408 9	442 10	25 15	487 15	526 1	83 7	18.7
386 ..	M 8 2	1,405 9	1,414 6	M 12 3	1,544 6	1,554 2	139 12	9.9
387 ..	8 13	2,582 5	2,698 8	9 12	2,890 2	3,006 9	308 1	11.4
388 ..	116 3	785 4	845 12	114 7	887 14	949 2	103 6	12.2
389 ..	60 8	274 4	297 5	61 4	336 4	360 3	62 14	21.2
390 ..	23 1	984 13	1,032 13	23 15	1,137 8	1,275 14	153 1	14.1
Total ..	1,006 4	17,183 2	18,189 6	1,066 0	20,444 0	21,510 0	3,320 10	18.3

Note.—Dry includes manaveri.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 48 † asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th April 1910.]

† 129 *supra*, page 42.

Statement showing the financial results of the re-settlement of Conjeeveram taluk.

	Revenue assessment for faali 1316.	Re-settlement assessment.	Increase.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Wet lands	2,89,613	3,33,665	44,052	15.2
Dry lands including manaveri	68,830	62,664	3,834	6.5
Total ..	3,48,443	3,96,329	47,886	13.7

APPENDIX X.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 49 * asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Perraju Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th April 1910.]

* 130 *supra*, page 42.

Statement showing the number of cargo and passenger boats which took out annual licenses to ply on the Goddāvari, Kistna and Buckingham canals prior and subsequent to the introduction of the existing rates of license fees.

Year.	Goddāvari canals.		Kistna canals.		Buckingham canal.		Total.
	Cargo boats.	Passenger boats.	Cargo boats.	Passenger boats.	Cargo boats.	Passenger boats.	
1895-96	473	44	99	15	452	1,080	2,163
1896-97	494	59	86	13	444	1,020	2,116
1897-98	346	56	49	14	451	848	1,764
1898-99	243	101	93	30	418	613	1,478
1899-1900	332	115	93	33	398	589	1,560
1900-1901	328	103	126	32	431	478	1,498
1901-1902	360	130	104	36	442	445	1,517
1902-1903	199	140	103	42	418	476	1,378
1903-1904	354	150	114	52	460	449	1,589
1904-1905	409	146	118	48	480	455	1,657
1905-1906	396	159	90	47	482	457	1,631
1906-1907	387	204	91	46	448	457	1,633
1907-1908	466	232	94	42	445	472	1,751
1908-1909	577	238	123	48	455	499	1,940

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide Answer to Questions Nos. 65 † and 75 † asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Kameswara Rao Nayudu and the Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th April 1910.]

† 146 *supra*, page 45.
† 156 *supra*, page 47.

Rules for the supply of water from the Russellkonda and Surada reservoirs in the Ganjam district.

Rule 1.—The reservoirs may be opened generally on the 15th June, but the date should be fixed every year by the Executive Engineer and the Collector in consultation with reference to the character of the season.

Rule 2.—The reservoirs should be opened on a requisition from the Collector and requisitions for more water should be made by an officer not inferior in rank to a Deputy Tahsildar. Such requisitions for increase of water will be complied with as far as practicable.

Rule 3.—The first crop should be supplied to the utmost possible extent even though the reservoirs are run dry.

Rule 4.—The area to be supplied with water for second crop will be fixed by the Executive Engineer, in consultation with the Collector, before the 15th January in each year. This crop will generally be concentrated in such positions as to be capable of being supplied with the minimum amount of wastage, and as may be otherwise found convenient. Supply for second crop will be strictly limited by the condition that the following minimum depths must be maintained on the 15th June:—

Rushikulya	35-00
Suradā	15-00

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 77 * asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th April 1910.]

* 158 *supra*, page 48.

Statement showing the total ryotwari holdings and assessment including water-rate of the Berhampur taluk, Ganjam district, for faslis 1301 and 1318.

Class of land.	Extent of holding.	Assessment including water-rate.			Remarks.	
		Assessment.	Water-rate.	Total.		
		ACS.	RS.	RS.		
		Fasli 1301.				
Dry		84,085	1,07,137	1,696	1,08,833	Figures showing the extent of rainfed land and the revenue derived therefrom are not separately available.
Wet	.. .. .	74,507	2,17,667	1,007	2,18,674	
	Total ..	158,592	3,24,804	2,703	3,27,507	
		Fasli 1318.				
Dry		89,855	1,10,520	44,945	1,55,465	
Wet	.. .. .	83,979	2,45,837	3,650	2,49,487	
	Total ..	173,834	3,56,357	48,595	4,04,952	

NOTE.—The Rushikulya system was introduced in fasli 1302.

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 78 † asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th April 1910.]

† 159 *supra*, page 48.

Statement showing the revenue due to the Rushikulya system under certain heads in the Berhampur taluk.

Fasli.	Revenue due to the system.	Share of land revenue due to the system.
	RS.	RS.
1304	22,544	6
1305	32,795	22
1306	50,659	122
1307	64,970	88
1308	87,571	133
1309	91,663	1,642
1310	92,935	1,807
1311	95,309	2,162
1312	1,05,121	2,037
1313	1,04,719	1,756
1314	1,10,692	2,099
1315	1,20,960	1,922
1316	1,23,976	1,840
1317	1,18,938	3,097
1318	1,24,713	3,205

APPENDIX XIV.

[*Vide Answer to Question No. 91* asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th April 1910.*]

* 172 *supra*, page 52.

Statement showing the professional qualifications of District Board Engineers.

Name of District Board.	Name of the Engineer.	Qualifications.
1. Anantapur ..	<i>Vacant.</i>	
2. Arcot, North ..	W. E. Haldwell ..	Is a Civil Engineer from the Crystal Palace School of Engineering, Sydenham, and a member of the Society of Engineers, England.
3. Arcot, South ..	R. F. Gwyther ..	Was a student in the Crystal Palace Company School of Practical Engineering, passed through the complete two years' course and obtained excellent certificates including an honours certificate.
4. Bellary ..	T. R. Cooper ..	Had many years' experience in the Local Fund Department and did good work in Kurnool and other districts.
5. Canara, South ..	K. Krishnan Nayar ..	B.C.E.
6. Chingleput ..	J. B. Small ..	Has passed the overseer's test from the College of Engineering, Madras. Was Local Fund Overseer in Salem; Supervisor and Personal Assistant to the District Board Engineer, Tanjore; and for twelve years Local Fund Assistant Engineer in Kistna.
7. Coimbatore ..	R. L. Molloy ..	Completed a three years' course of civil engineering at King's College, London, and took a certificate.
8. Cuddapah ..	T. Sarveswara Dikshitu.	B.E.
9. Ganjam ..	G. R. Leonard ..	Underwent a two years' course in the engineering class of the Thomason College, Roorkee, and was Local Fund Assistant Engineer in Górávari.
10. Górávari ..	C. Lowry ..	C.E. Was for nearly eleven years Local Fund Assistant Engineer in the same district.
11. Guntúr ..	M. J. Redmond ..	Had many years' experience in road-making and bridge-building and executed many contracts successfully. Was a temporary Assistant Engineer in the Kistna Project investigation and was familiar with a large portion of the Guntúr district.
12. Kistna ..	W. A. Mathews ..	A.C.E., B.C.E. Was Sub-Engineer in the Public Works Department.
13. Koraput ..	(No separate Engineer for this district, the District Board Engineer Vizagapatam, being in charge.)	
14. Kurnool ..	K. Mackenzie ..	Was an Apprentice Engineer for a year under the Resident Engineer, Southern Mahratta Railway, Guntakal, during which time he was engaged in preparing drawings and estimates for bridges, buildings, earthwork, etc. Was also during that time in charge of 15 miles of the Mysore Extension Railway, and was afterwards in charge of the Cuddaph local fund sub-division for more than a year.

Statement showing the professional qualifications of District Board Engineers.

Name of District Board.	Name of the Engineer.	Qualifications.
15. Madura ..	C. S. Schmidt ..	Was Local Fund Assistant Engineer, North Malabar, and District Board Engineer, South Canara, and had practical experience in bridge work.
16. Malabar ..	A. W. Blake ..	Was educated at University College, London, passed through the engineering course and was afterwards articled to the Chief Engineer of one of the big English railways.
17. Nellore ..	V. Gopala Aiyar ..	B.C.E.
18. The Nilgiris ..	W. Ward ..	Had three years' training at the Yorkshire Technical Engineering classes, and was for 2½ years Assistant Engineer under the Madras Corporation.
19. Salem ..	G. H. Vaughan ..	C.E. of the Roorkee College. Was Local Fund Assistant Engineer in the Malabar district.
20. Tanjore ..	<i>Vacant.</i>	
21. Tinnevely ..	R. W. Thompson ..	A.M.I.C.E. Is a Civil Engineer and a Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London. Had a great deal of experience as an engineer in charge of works in India—on railways, harbour works and municipal works.
22. Trichinopoly ..	E. M. DeMello ..	Was for ten years Superintendent of the Trichinopoly Water-works and afterwards Mechanical Engineer under the Madras Corporation.
23. Vizagapatam ..	P. B. Arbuthnot ..	Was an apprentice on the Nizam's State Railway for a short time and then employed on the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway and the East Coast Railway as temporary Assistant Engineer.

APPENDIX XV.

[*Vide Answer to Question No. 15* * asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1910.]

* 206 *supra*, page 63.

G.O. No. 999, Public, dated 22nd October 1910.

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O. No. 728, Public, dated 13th August 1910.

ABSTRACT.—Explaining to the Indian South African League, Madras, the position of the Madras Government in regard to the question of dealing with the deportees from the Transvaal who are in this Presidency, authorizing the Protector of Emigrants, Madras, and Collectors to give suitable relief to them on certain conditions and within certain limits, directing that the charges so incurred be debited to “32. MISCELLANEOUS—Donations for charitable purposes” and calling for a report from the Protector of Emigrants as to the action taken by him in the matter.

G.O. No. 841, Public, dated 14th September 1910.

ABSTRACT.—Informing the Madras Mahajana Sabha, with reference to a telegram from them, that the Government cannot alter the conditions already laid down with regard to the relief given from public funds to the deportees from the Transvaal.

G.O. No. 873, Public, dated 21st September 1910.

ABSTRACT.—Informing the Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar that the Government are not prepared to modify the terms of G.O. No. 728 of 13th August 1910 on the question of the treatment of the deportees from the Transvaal, nor to subsidize a private and necessarily polemical body such as the Indian South African League.

II

Letter—from the Executive Committee of the Indian South African League.

To—the Chief Secretary to Government.

Dated—Madras, the 30th September 1910.

In acknowledging the receipt of G.O. No. 728, Public, dated 13th August 1910, we have the honour, by direction of the Executive Committee of the Indian South African League, to submit the following further remarks with reference to some of the more important observations of Government in the above Government Order and to request that the case of the South African deportees may be given more liberal consideration in the light of the additional remarks now submitted than has been vouchsafed to it in the Government Order under reply.

Before proceeding further, the League desires to express its gratitude to Government for its frank recognition of the fact “that the circumstances in which the deportees find themselves are altogether exceptional,” and for its willingness to give some pecuniary help to those among them who can show that they are destitute, such help being restricted to payment of train charges to any place they may desire to go to and settle in India or in this Presidency, and subsistence allowance for a period not exceeding a month at the outside.

Though feeling grateful for this expression of sympathy, the League is constrained to submit that in its opinion the point of view from which the Government has judged the case of the deportees is altogether untenable, from whatever standpoint their citizenship rights may be viewed as the equal subjects of the same Sovereign Emperor, or as tracing back their connection with India or the Madras Presidency, and that this narrow standpoint of view accounts for the very inadequate measure of relief proposed by Government, and for some misapprehension of the attitude of the deportees.

The deportees either belonged to South Africa or to India, and the fact that the Transvaal Government has deported them to India shows that it held the deportees to have a preponderating connection with India. This is no justification of its action which has been throughout tortuous, harsh, arbitrary and illegal towards British Indians. And if the plea of the Madras

Government for non-interference is to be accepted, the Transvaal Government might have scattered the deportees to the four corners of the earth, and these people who admittedly are British Indians by birth or by ancestral connection, could look for no redress anywhere. Apparently, Government look at the position of the deportees from the circumscribed point of view of their domicile, and not in its broader aspect of their political status and rights as British Indian subjects, or even as British subjects of the same Empire. The League considers it unnecessary to enter here into any lengthy legal argument as to the exact status and rights of the deportees, but it will only point out that under the Indian Councils Act the Indian Legislature has power to legislate for British Indian subjects of His Majesty in whatever part of the world they may be. It follows therefore that the Imperial Parliament has vested the immediate sovereignty over British Indian subjects in the Government of India, and that as between the various colonies, dependencies and possessions making up the British Empire, the Indian subject of His Majesty is the subject first and immediately of the Government of India and, secondly, of the Colonial or Imperial Government as the case may be.

Turning now to the specific considerations adduced by Government in support of the attitude taken by them, the League ventures to submit a few remarks—

The first point urged by Government is “that questions connected with the deportation of Indians from South Africa are of an Imperial nature, and the Madras Government can take no independent or isolated action in that connection.” This position the League fully accepts and if it has any remark to make it is that the Imperial aspect of the question has not been fully realized by the authorities and no adequate action has yet been taken by the Indian Government to secure to the Indians in the South African Colonies that measure of justice, and regard for their rights, that is due to them. But when the Madras Government further on remark that as a Government they cannot make grants from public funds to assist men who avowedly “intend to return to South Africa to put themselves into conflict with the Law and Administration of a British Colony,” the League cannot help observing that there is here both a misapprehension of the attitude of the deportees, and of the claim they have on the Madras and India Governments as British Indian subjects connected either by birth or ancestry with India and the Madras Presidency. The League itself has not ventured in its representations to Government to ask them for any pecuniary aid to meet the expenses of returning the deportees to South Africa, because it did not want to commit the Government to any policy savouring of hostility to the Colonial Government, and because too the League cannot dictate to the deportees against their will that they should go back to South Africa. But considering the humiliation, the hardship, the breaking up of families, and the ruin of property and business ardently built up through long years of toil, which the deportees have suffered, they are entitled to claim of the Governments in India to intervene, to secure to them the full restitution of their rights and adequate compensation for the trouble and pain of mind inflicted on them and for the losses caused to them by the action of the Colonial Government. Nothing has been done by the Governments in India to secure to them this restitution of their rights. The only alternative left to them is therefore to seek redress as passive resisters, and they have never, it is admitted to their credit, lent themselves to any unconstitutional procedure. It is not from any spirit of wantonness or bravado that the deportees have chosen to go back to South Africa. Their homes, their families, their wives, mothers, sisters and children are left there destitute and without any help, and if in these circumstances, they desire to go back, no blame can be imputed to them, nor can it be held that their action makes them less deserving of the help of Government. Whatever the motives of the Colonial Government may have been the actual steps they have taken to tear down the family ties of the deportees, and to deprive the helpless female members left behind, of the protection of their breadwinning supporters, cannot, the League strongly believes, commend itself to the approval of the Madras Government. If, as the Madras Government seem to think, the deportees would do well to settle and seek some work in India, how is the injury inflicted on their families, on their property, and on their business to be redressed, not to speak of the complete negation of their political status and rights as British Indian subjects?

The next point urged by Government is that temporary relief, like that afforded by the Bombay Government in sending the deportees to the province to which they appear to belong, is different from that of supporting them within their province, and that Government cannot undertake to give the latter kind of relief for an indefinite period of time, and that the men within a reasonable time, which is taken to be a month, should find work for themselves here. This view, it appears to the League, can only be justified on the assumption that the deportees have no claim on Government to any restitution of their rights and that there are no humane links between themselves and the members of their families which they should strive to maintain, a proposition which only requires to be stated in its nakedness to demonstrate its untenability. In the circumstances now detailed by the League, it feels confident the Government will see that no blame can attach to the deportees if they desire to go back to South Africa, and that they are entitled to more liberal consideration at the hands of Government than what is usually allowed to ordinary servants by one month's notice, which is what the Government proposal amounts to, and that the relief to be given them must properly be continued to them and the members of their families left behind, till such time as proper and adequate redress is secured to them. This redress must come at the expense of the Transvaal Government in the last resort.

The fact that voluntary organizations, like the League, have stepped in to render some help from their slender resources, cannot, it respectfully submits, absolve Government from their obligation to rescue the deportees from their distressing plight. That the deportees have hitherto cheerfully borne their hardships has in some quarters, been taken to argue that they do not feel them, or that the hardships are not serious. It is difficult to believe that this argument can at all be conceived in any spirit of seriousness. On the other hand, the cheerfulness of the deportees in their difficulties is an indication of their honourable conduct and their determination not to transgress constitutional methods, consistently with their own self-respect and the rights of their countrymen. They are, the League submits, entitled to credit and not to disparagement for such conduct.

One other point urged by the Madras Government is that they "cannot accept the proposition that the deportees can as a class claim to be citizens of Madras, or that they have any special claim on the Madras Government." This point the League has discussed above, and it need not repeat the arguments here again but attention may be drawn to the fact that most of them are Tamil-speaking Indians. If the Madras Government be correct, which the League respectfully submits is altogether doubtful, the least they should do is to protect against the deportees being dumped down in Madras, and this naturally will of itself be, in due course, productive of some good to the cause of the British Indians in Natal. Parenthetically the League also respectfully submits that any help rendered to the deportees should not be looked upon as a charitable dole, but as what is due to them on the merits of the case, as a matter of right.

The League begs to inform Government that the deportees have left Madras seeking to return to South Africa and join their families. They have gone, taking their fate in their hands. Whether they will be sent back is uncertain. But whether these identical men or others in their position return, the League trusts Government will give to their case the consideration due to it from the broader aspect of it, which the League has endeavoured to place before Government in this letter.

During the stay of the deportees in Madras, which extended to about three months, the League has spent for their maintenance about Rs. 4,499. The League will be glad to be reimbursed in this amount. The funds of the League were mainly intended for the relief of the families of the deportees left behind in South Africa, for whom the Transvaal Government has shown no care or consideration, and it can ill-afford the expenditure it has already incurred on the deportees.

The relief therefore which the League seeks on behalf of the British Indians in the Transvaal and of the deportees past and future if any in particular may thus be summarised under the following three heads:—

- (1) That the Imperial Government should take firm and decided action to secure to the British Indians in the Transvaal their reasonable political status and rights as the immediate subjects of the British Indian Government, and as fellow-subjects of the same Sovereign;
- (2) that the deportees who may be sent down to India and the members of their families who may be left behind should be maintained from public funds by the Governments in India, in the first instance, until proper restitution of the rights of the deportees is secured, the cost being ultimately recovered from the Transvaal Government; and
- (3) that the Indian South African League should be reimbursed the sum of Rs. 4,499 which it has spent for the maintenance of the deportees during their stay in Madras, or such portion of the amount as the Madras Government may in its discretion be pleased to give.

Order—No. 999, Public, dated 22nd October 1910.

The position of this Government in respect to the deportation of Indians from South Africa has been already explained in G.O. No. 728, Public, dated 13th August 1910, and the Government need now deal only with the three specific requests made by the Executive Committee of the Indian South African League in their communication read above.

2. The first request is that the Imperial Government should take firm and decided action to secure to the British Indians in the Transvaal their reasonable political status and rights as the immediate subjects of the British Indian Government and as fellow-subjects of the same Sovereign. The League must be aware from what has appeared in the public press that both the Government of India and His Majesty's Government in London have made repeated representations on the subject of the treatment of the British Indians in the Transvaal, and that the Viceroy's Legislative Council has recently taken action with a view to bring about, if necessary, the stoppage of Indian emigration to Natal.

3. The next request is that deportees who may be sent to India and the members of their families who may be left behind should be maintained from public funds by the Indian Governments in the first instance, until proper restitution of the rights of the deportees is secured, the cost being ultimately recovered from the Transvaal Government. The Government are not prepared to go beyond the action indicated in G.O. No. 728, Public, dated 13th August 1910,

which, as the South African League is aware, has met with the full approval of the Government of India. They cannot admit the contention that persons who may be deported from the Transvaal to India have thereby a claim for indefinite maintenance at the cost of the State. It may be noted here that not a single application was received for the measure of relief allowed in the Government Order referred to above.

4. Finally the League requests that it should be reimbursed the sum of Rs. 4,499 which it has spent for the maintenance of the deportees during their stay in Madras or such portion of the amount as the Madras Government may in its discretion be pleased to give. As has already been indicated in reply to a letter from the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar, the Government cannot subsidize a private, and necessarily polemical, body like the Indian South African League.

(True Extract.)

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Executive Committee of the Indian South African League, Madras.

APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 18 * asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1910.]

* 209 *supra*, page 64.

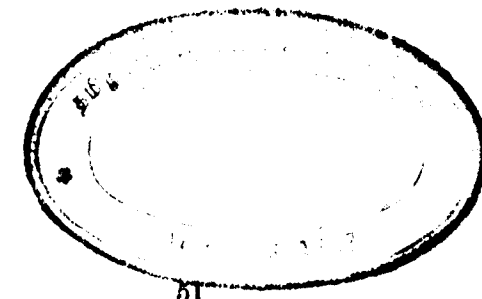
Rules for the composition of forest offences.

I. In offering to compound any charge of illicit grazing, the District Forest Officer shall not fix a fee which exceeds four times the grazing fee in the case of offences relating to forest areas which are open to grazing, and ten times the grazing fee in the case of offences relating to forest areas which are closed to grazing, provided that such fee shall cover and include the issue of permits for the year for the animals concerned.

II. The Board of Revenue may in any individual case sanction a compounding fee in excess of the maximum scale laid down in rule I, but it shall only do so on a full report of the circumstances and on special grounds which shall be recorded in writing.

III. Only simple and clearly-proved cases should ordinarily be compounded. Complicated or doubtful cases, and those which involve large sums of money, or indicate a clear intent to do damage, should be prosecuted.

IV. Subject to the maxima laid down in rule I, it is open to District Forest Officers to regulate the compounding fee according to the season of the year, the previous conduct of the offender, and the other circumstances of the case. The maximum compounding fees laid down in rule I are to be regarded as maxima, and are not to be applied mechanically or without regard to the circumstances of each case, which must be dealt with on its merits.



APPENDIX XVII.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 37* asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1910.]

* 328 *supra*, page 69.

Statement of the qualifications, etc., of District Board Engineers.

Name of District Boards.	Name of District Board Engineers.	Nationality. European or of Eurasian origin.	Indian.	Academical qualifications.	Pay of the grade.	Actual salary drawn at present.	Position held before appointment as District Board Engineer.
1. Anantapur ..	V. Sundaram Aiyar ..	..	I	B.A., B.E. Civil Engineer from the Crystal Palace School of Engineering, Sydenham. Was a student in the Crystal Palace School of Engineering, passed through the complete two years' course and obtained excellent certificate including an honour certificate.	300-10-500	300	Local Fund Assistant Engineer, Nellore.
2. Arcot, North ..	W. E. Haldwell ..	E	..	..	500-10-700	500	Temporary Engineer on Rs. 500 in the Public Works Department, Burma.
3. Arcot, South ..	R. F. Gwyther ..	E	..	..	500-10-700	510	Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department.
4. Bellary ..	T. R. Cooper ..	E	..	..	300-10-500	310	Had many years' experience in the Local Fund Department in Kurnool and other districts.
5. Canara, South ..	K. Krishnan Nayar ..	..	I	B.A., B.C.E. Passed the overseer's test from the College of Engineering, Madras.	400-10-600	430	Assistant Engineer, Malabar.
6. Chingleput ..	J. B. Small ..	E	..	Completed a three years' course of civil engineering at King's College, London, and took a certificate.	400-10-600	460	Local Fund Assistant Engineer in Kistna.
7. Coimbatore ..	R. L. Molloy ..	E	..	B.A., B.E. Had three years' training at the Yorkshire Technical Engineering classes.	500-10-700	510	Temporary Assistant Engineer, Madras Railway Company.
8. Cuddapah ..	Y. Sarvesvara Dikshitar ..	..	I	B.A., B.E. Had three years' training at the Yorkshire Technical Engineering classes.	400-10-600	400	Local Fund Assistant Engineer, North Arcot.
9. Ganjam ..	G. R. Leonard ..	E	..	B.A., underwent a two years' course in the Engineering class of the Thomson College, Kurki C.E.	400-10-600	430	Local Fund Assistant Engineer, Gódvári.
10. Gódvári ..	C. Lowry ..	E	..	..	600-10-900	700	Do.
11. Guntoor ..	M. J. Redmond ..	E	..	..	600-10-900	600	Temporary Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras.
12. Kistna ..	W. A. Mathews ..	E	..	..	600-10-900	700	Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department.
13. Koraput ..	K. Machenzie ..	E	..	..	300-10-500	400	Local Fund Sub-Divisional Officer, Cuddapah.
14. Kurnool ..	C. N. Schmidt (on leave for 15 months from 1st October 1910). M. R. Sadasiva Aiyar, Acting. A. W. Blacke ..	E	..	..	600-10-900	610	Local Fund Assistant Engineer, Malabar.
15. Madura ..	..	E	..	..	..	320	Do.
16. Malabar ..	..	E	..	..	600-10-900	640	Resident Engineer, Great Indian Peninsular Railway, Khandwa, Central Province.
17. Nellore ..	V. Gopala Aiyar ..	..	I	Was educated at the University College, London, passed through the engineering course and was afterwards articled to the Chief Engineer of one of the big English railways.	400-10-600	400	Local Fund Assistant Engineer, Madura.
18. Nilgiris, The ..	W. Ward ..	E	..	B.A., B.C.E. Had three years' training at the Yorkshire Technical Engineering classes.	400-10-600	440	Assistant Engineer, Madras Corporation.
19. Salem ..	G. H. Vaughan ..	E	..	C.E. of the Roorkee College. Educated at Seafield Park Engineering College in Hampshire and at the Camborne School of Mines, Cornwall.	500-10-700	530	Local Fund Assistant Engineer, Malabar.
20. Tanjore ..	R. L. G. Langton ..	E	..	..	600-10-900	600	Assistant Engineer in the Vizianagram Mining Company.
21. Tinnevely ..	R. W. Thompson ..	E	..	..	600-10-800	660	Municipal Engineer, Lucknow.
22. Trichinopoly ..	E. M. D. Mello ..	E	..	..	400-10-600	400	Mechanical Engineer, Madras Corporation.
23. Vizagapatam ..	F. B. Arbuthnot ..	E	..	..	500-10-700	630	Temporary Assistant Engineer, East Coast Railway.
Total ..		17	6				

APPENDIX XVIII.

[Vide Answer to clause (a) (ii) of Question No. 132* asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1910.]

* 323 *supra*, page 90.

Statement of gun licenses issued in South Canara district.

Year	Form VIII (old) or new Form XVI.	Form X (old) or new Form XV.	Form XI (old) or new Forms XVII and XVIII.	Total.
(i) South Canara district.				
1906 ..	4,025	681	173	4,879
1906 ..	3,533	494	395	4,422
1907 ..	3,267	392	172	3,831
1908 ..	2,993	328	272	3,593
1909 ..	2,653	242	509	3,404
(ii) Uppinangadi taluk.				
1906 ..	1,564	15	70	1,649
1906 ..	1,425	17	180	1,622
1907 ..	1,384	10	52	1,446
1908 ..	1,164	34	97	1,295
1909 ..	944	20	228	1,192

APPENDIX XIX.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 138† asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1910.]

† 329 *supra*, page 92.

Statement showing the number and qualifications of female teachers in the Government girls' schools in the Northern Circars.

Name of school.	Number of female teachers.	Pay.	Qualifications of teachers.	Remarks.
Hindu Schools.				
Ganjam district— Government Girls' School, Chicaole.	2	Rs. Each on 10	Particulars of qualifications not available. They held only acting appointments.	..
Government Girls' School, Berhampur (Hindu).	1	10	Do. do.	..
Russellkonda (Hindu)	1	10	Unqualified	..
Aska	1	10	Do.	..
Ichobhápura	1	10	Do.	..
Vizagapatam district— Narasapatam ..	1	10	Do	..
Gódvári district— Rajahmundry ..	1	30-2-50	Higher Examination for Women; Trained in Tamil; Preliminary Examination in Telugu; Trained Teachers' Certificate of the Upper Secondary Grade.	..
Peddapur ..	Sixth Assistant.	10	Unqualified	..
Suryaraopeta ..	2	50 & 10	One is a Matriculate, trained. The other has passed the Lower Secondary Examination and holds a Trained Teachers' Certificate.	The teacher on Rs. 10 was on other duty as acting Second Assistant, Government Hindu Girls' School, Dowlaishwaram.
Nilapalli ..	1	10	Unqualified	..
Dowlaishwaram (Hindu).	1	10	Has passed the Lower Secondary Examination and holds a Trained Teachers' Certificate.	She was an acting teacher in the school, her permanent appointment being in the Government Girls' School, Suryaraopeta.
Mandapeta ..	1	10	Unqualified	..
Kapileswarapuram ..	1	10	Do.	..
Dowlaishwaram (Panobama).	1	10	Holds a Trained Teachers' Certificate of the Primary Grade.	..
Kistna district— Narasapur ..	1	10	Unqualified	..
Tallapudi ..	1	10	Do.	..
Jaggayyapet ..	1	10	Has passed the Primary Examination ..	..
Nuzvid ..	1	10	Unqualified	..

N.B.—There are no female teachers in the remaining 39 Hindu girls' schools.

334 *supra*, page 93.

APPENDIX XX.

[*Vide Answer to Question No. 143* * asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1910.]

Statement showing the number of public schools on the 31st March 1910 solely intended for the benefit of the depressed classes and also the qualifications of the teachers employed in them.

Districts.	Under public management.							Under private management.				Qualifications of teachers.									
	Government.			Municipal Board.		Local Board.		Elementary schools with standards.		Teachers holding professional education certificates.	Teachers holding general education certificates.	Teachers holding no certificate.									
	Elementary schools with standards		Secondary schools.	Elementary schools with standards		Elementary schools with standards		Above the fourth.	Up to and including the fourth.				Below the fourth.								
	Above the fourth.	Up to and including the fourth.		Above the fourth.	Up to and including the fourth.																
Total number of schools.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Ganjam ..	182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	..	..	..	..	139	..	37	132	47
Vishakhapatnam ..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	12	..	..	..	..	16	..	27	36	4
Godavari ..	217	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	24	..	..	..	..	174	..	73	174	13
Kistna ..	570	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	39	..	..	..	..	481	..	272	305	47
Guntur ..	657	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11	..	..	..	..	526	..	332	394	37
Kurnool ..	313	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	277	..	145	181	18
Bellary ..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	21	..	21	14	6
Anantapur ..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	14	..	19	11	1
Cuddapah ..	237	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	17	..	144	97	13
Nellore ..	224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	223	..	109	168	14
Madrass ..	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	199	4	169	140	28
Chingleput ..	373	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	280	202	22
North Arcot ..	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	17	..	..	..	..	308	..	160	111	39
South Arcot ..	232	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	15	..	..	..	..	162	..	102	141	38
Tanjore ..	224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	14	..	..	..	..	188	..	137	155	29
Trichinopoly ..	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	41	..	..	..	..	150	..	63	72	18
Madrassa ..	299	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	..	..	..	..	246	..	177	206	54
Unnevelly ..	314	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	37	..	..	..	..	284	..	223	207	56
Coimbatore ..	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	12	..	..	..	..	118	..	75	93	36
Salem ..	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	29	..	..	..	..	45	..	49	2	15
The Nilgiris ..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	..	..	..	..	17	..	51	20	6
Malabar ..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	..	..	..	..	42	..	19	19	1
South Canara ..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	10	8	1
Total ..	4,697	..	..	..	21	..	1	26	46	..	..	100	376	4	38	289	3,673	4	2,621	2,938	544

N.B.—There are no female teachers in the remaining Government Muhammadan Girls' school.

APPENDIX XXI.

[Vide Answer to clause (a) of Question No. 161* asked by the Hon'ble the Raja of Vizianagram at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1910.]

* 365 supra, page 97.

Statement showing the details of the distribution of the 3½ lakhs grant for the three years, 1908-1909, 1909-1910 and 1910-1911.

	Local Boards, 1908-1909.	Municipal Councils, 1908-1909.	Total.	Local Boards, 1909-1910.	Municipal Councils, 1909-1910.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Improvement and sinking of wells, etc. ..	Rs. 1,01,230	Rs. 5,500	Rs. 1,06,730	Rs. 1,33,520	Rs. 10,080	Rs. 1,43,600
Opening up of congested areas ..	4,000	1,56,160	1,60,160	14,000	2,61,998	2,75,998
Improvement of village-sites ..	6,010	..	6,010	15,000	..	15,000
Do. drainage ..	5,000	..	5,000	1,950	4,160	6,110
Plague preventive measures and destruction of rats.	6,000	..	6,000	500	..	500
General sanitation such as construction of latrines and urinals and cholera sheds, filling up of ditches, provision of burial and burning grounds, etc.	15,370	18,480	33,850	30,780	33,012	63,792
Sanitary arrangements at festivals ..	2,100	22,290	24,390	..	5,000	5,000
Total ..	1,39,710	2,02,430	3,42,140	1,85,760	3,14,250	5,00,000

	Local Boards, 1910-1911.	Municipal Councils, 1910-1911.	Total.
	8	9	10
Improvement and sinking of wells, etc. ..	Rs. 1,40,640	Rs. 11,445	Rs. 1,52,085
Opening up of congested areas ..	14,500	4,51,881	4,66,381
Improvement of village-sites ..	1,000	..	1,000
Do. drainage ..	7,300	..	7,300
Plague preventive measures and destruction of rats ..	..	..	..
General sanitation such as construction of latrines and urinals and cholera sheds, filling up of ditches, provision of burial and burning grounds, etc.	17,543	72,888	90,431
Sanitary arrangements at festivals ..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,80,983	5,36,714	7,17,697

APPENDIX XXII.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 5* asked by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao Avargal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st February 1911.]

* 366 supra, page 99.

Statement showing the particulars of forest land.

Taluk.	Number and name of village.	Survey field.	Extent.	Remarks.
1. Tanjore	44. Varagur ..	122	ACS. 121-67	Classed as <i>eri poramboke</i> and is in charge of Forest Department
	45. Mannarsamudram	39	20-34	Dry waste assessed and is in charge of Forest Department.
	59. Perambur II Setti.	431	432-59	<i>Eri poramboke</i> and is in charge of Forest Department.
		267	1-50	Classed as waste and is in charge of Forest Department.
	1. Thoghur ..	325 P	7-50	Do. do.
		33-30	Do.	Do.
		266½	9-0	<i>Poramboke</i> and is in charge of Forest Department.
	172. Pudur	350	180-0	Adjoin patta land.
	199. Tsoohankurichi ..	245 A	316-0	Do.
	201. Viralipatti	168 A & B	520-0	Do.
2. Tirutturaiappandi.	129. Kollankarai ..	175	387-0	Do.
	178. Naduvur ..	1-A1-A	441-0	Do.
		170, 172, 129 A	1,346-6	Do.
	Kodiakkadu ..		5,000-0	Only one block. Particulars of survey field not reported.
	128. Nannilam ..	128 A	0-22	Classed as <i>tope poramboke</i> and in one block but leased out by Forest Department.
		B	1-85	Do.
		D	0-76	Do.
		55	32-40	Classed as forest and in charge of Forest Department.
		84	5-67	Classed as <i>tope</i> and in charge of Forest Department.
	176. Kattucheri ..	106	8-62	Classed as forest and in charge of Forest Department.
3. Nannilam		111	13-39	Do.
		30	2-47	Do.
		31	8-65	Do.
		32	2-13	Do.
		89	42-0	Do.
		134	0-37	Do.
		156	0-93	Do.
	112. Tillaiyadi ..	161-A	1-28	Do.
		176	5-24	Do.
		178	1-62	Do.
4. Mayavaram	111. Erukkattangeri ..	200	6-57	Classed as jungle.
	108. Kallanpanallur ..	281	1-90	Dry waste.
		398	20-50	Classed as forest.
		173	0-85	Do. <i>tope</i> .
		182	0-50	Do.
		196-2 A	0-3	Do.
	114. Gudalur ..	209 K	0-42	Do.
		321	4-85	Do.
		183	7-20	Do. forest.
		186	0-21	Do.
5. Shiyali taluk	91. Mudikondanallur.	189	0-20	Do.
		191	1-59	Do.
		199	4-40	Do.
		205	12-36	Do.
		1	16-10	Do.
		3	1-98	Do.
		12	2-15	Do.
		13	3-55	Do.
	109. Manikkappangu ..	35	7-10	Do.
		36	3-77	Do.
6. Shiyali taluk		66	25-60	Do.
		434	0-24	Do.
		486	9-15	Do.
		482	0-17	Do.
		536 A or B	817-65	Do.
	39. Pudupatnam ..	574	55-81	Do.
		458	9-50	Classed as jungle.
	39. Vettangudi ..	610	1,116-9	Do.
		744	216-8	Do.
	40. Tirumalavasaal ..	745	91-5	Non-Forest.
		426	1,331-55	Non-Forest.
		695	14-0	Non-Forest.
	Total ..	55		

APPENDIX XXIII.

[Vide Answer to Questions Nos. 6 and 7 asked by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao Avargal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st February 1911.]

* 367 and 368 *supra*, page 100.

Statement showing the land leased out by the Public Works Department to private persons in the Tanjore district.

Village.	Survey number.	Extent.	Conditions of lease.	Remarks.
I. Tanjore taluk—				
39. Kulamangalam	No. & LETTER.	ACS.		
40. Ammaiyegaram	41-A/1	1-13		
57. Allár	369 A	12-0		
	79	8-44		
59. Perambúr (Setti II)	343 J	100-59	Subject to payment of	Last lease expired by
65. Pillaiyánnattam	2	10-0	(i) land assessment.	31st December 1910.
66. Tenperambúr	26	2-50	plus (ii) water-rate	
67. Nágatti	181 D	85-2	plus (iii) lease	
68. Rajéndram	360 A	18-0	amount. Items (i)	
	111 F/2	0-11	and (ii) to be collected	
	111 G/2	0-8	by the Land	
	113 A/2	0-12	Revenue Department	
	113 B/2	0-9	and item (iii) by	
	113 C/2	0-4	the Public Works	
	252-2/V	2-75	Department according	
	472	3-60	ing to the terms of	
	496	5-50	the lease.	
69. Kilattirupanturatti	318	1-17		
15. Márnéri	81	1-0		
2. Pattirikudi	381 A	3-0		
11. Indalár	81	2-0		
32. Tundráyambédi	226 A	18-0		
35. Bádalár	3 C/6	10-0		
38. Báyardúr	187	2-0	Do.	Lease expired by 31st
42. Vinnamangalam	51	7-0		January 1911.
II. Papandam taluk—	167	10-0	Do.	Lease expired by 31st
116. Kávalár	221 B	1-75		December 1910.
108. Ombattavéli	452	0-87		
	488	0-85		
104. Tirukkarugávúr	346 R	0-94	Leased out for cultivation.	
25. Velangudi	125 H	2-45	Government	
28. Maligai Tidal	224	1-10	assessment including	
47. Viranam	278	0-24	water-rate collected	
46. Uttakkada	522	2-72	from the leases by	
226. Setannalur	17	1-0	the Revenue Department	
	25 B	0-25	on B. Memorandum	
109-A. Kandiur	423 I	2-20	submitted by the	
108. Tolavur	36 A	0-35	village officers,	
	7 A	0-25	while the Public	
	8 B	0-85	Works Department	
	33 B	1-80	collect the lease	
	2 B	2-40	amount according to	
	540	0-85	the terms of the	
			lease.	
109. Valangiman	4	0-39		
III. Kumbakonam taluk—	23	0-77		
187. Mángudi	26	0-35		
	30 E	0-24		
	182	1-25		
	198	0-57	Land assessment and	
	329	0-24	water-rate are being	
	215 G/3	0-60	levied in addition to	
	216	1-69	the lease amount.	
	8	0-75		
	328 A/1	0-49		
	388 A	0-21		
IV. Mannárgudi taluk				
V. Máyavaram				
VI. Shiyali	No such cases.			
VII. Tirutturaiyánnadi				
VIII. Pattukkóttai				
IX. Arantangi				
X. Negapatam—				
123. Valakkarai	142	0-1	Leased out for occupation	This small extent
			on temporary rent.	forms a portion of
			Rent 5 0	site occupied by a
			Land-cess 0 0	building allowed in
				consultation with
				the Public Works
				Department.
XI. Nannilam taluk—				
Aladikkaruppúr	107 A/1	1-65	Resides the lease	
	108 A	0-16	amount, only water-	
	108 G	0-16	rate is collected in	
	109	1-0	Government water is	
	110 A	0-69	used.	
Mángudi	188 B	4-40	Single assessment was	
			collected in one fall in	
			addition to the lease	
			amount.	

APPENDIX XXIV.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 17* asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st February 1911.]

* 378 *supra*, page 104.

G.O. No. 808, Revenue, dated 24th September 1897.

Read—the following paper:—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Forest No. 271, dated 8th July 1897.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter—from E. P. POBERT, Esq., Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, Madras.

To—the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.

Dated—Ootacamund, the 1st June 1897.

No.—1822.

[Reference.—Board's Resolution, Forest No. 571, dated 14th December 1896.]

I have the honour to submit the report called for in the above regarding the levy of enhanced rates of grazing fees in special tracts.

2. All Collectors in this circle have been consulted and the following is a *resumé* of their replies with my remarks.

3. The Collectors of Chingleput, North Arcot and Tanjore state that there are no special tracts in their districts. I am of the same opinion.

4. In the Trichinopoly district there are the "Padugais;" the Collector considers, and I agree with him, that the practice now in force of leasing these areas out should be continued.

5. *Cuddapah*.—The Collector does not propose at present to raise the grazing fees in any reserve in the district. I am of the same opinion; later on it may be found advisable to levy enhanced rates upon cattle from the Nellore district. These are brought in large numbers into the Badvel taluk.

6. *Nellore*.—The Collector proposes to treat the Veligonda reserves in the Rapur, Udayagiri and Atmakur taluks as special tracts for purpose of enhanced rate. The tracts in question provide good fodder, over and above the local requirements, for cattle brought from long distances by professional cattle-breeders and others. He would divide each tract into two blocks—one sufficient for the cattle of the adjoining villages and the other for cattle brought from distances. The enhanced rate will only be levied on the latter. The old system under which special tracts (known as "Kanchas") were leased out to cattle-breeders and others has been abolished and these areas as well as part of the "Shekhadas" (or village free-grazing grounds) are included in reserves, sanctioned or proposed. The Collector points out that consequently there is now no distinction between these lands. I consider for the present, at all events, it will suffice if the forests proposed by the Collector are treated as special tracts. As to the actual boundaries of these areas the Collector is not now prepared to submit definite proposals. Mr. Brougham, who had a thorough knowledge of the district, has lately retired and the present District Forest-officer has had no time to make himself personally acquainted with the district. I agree with the Collector that the details of the scheme must wait until the District Forest-officer can advise him with full personal knowledge of the subject.

7. *South Arcot*.—The Collector proposes that the Ponnai, Sorakalathur and Chinniyampettai forests in the Tiruvannamalai taluk be classed as "special tracts." These are essentially grazing grounds and are mainly resorted to by cattle from the Tanjore district. The cattle are grazed in these tracts for about six months. The Collector suggests a rate of 8 annas per head for foreign cattle and the usual rate, 3 annas, for cattle of neighbouring villagers. I am of opinion that 6 annas per head would be quite sufficient for foreign cattle. The Collector adds "it has been usual to levy the maximum rate (4 annas) for foreign cattle which are annually driven into this district. These cattle are maintained by the owners more or less on speculative principles and they derive material benefit by their stay in the forests of this district. There is thus nothing in the way of an enhanced rate of grazing fee being collected for these alien cattle." He explains there will be no difficulty in distinguishing foreign cattle, as they enter the district at a particular period of the year and in large herds. He points out the probability

that, if enhanced rates are levied for these special tracts, foreign cattle will be driven to other reserved forests; and on the whole would prefer that a special rate be levied upon all foreign cattle irrespective of the reserve in which they may be grazed; I would adhere to the "special tracts" mentioned in the commencement of this paragraph.

In addition to the foregoing, the Collector remarks it may soon become necessary to declare the hill reserves on the Tenmalais, Javadis and Chekkadi Kalroyens "special tracts." It is the practice to send up cattle for breeding from the plains and place them in charge of the Malayalis. An enumeration, which could be made with little difficulty, of the cattle owned by the hillmen would have to take place. Before passing orders upon this point, it will be preferable to obtain detailed information as to the number of the cattle sent up, whether they are the property of one ryot generally or of large cattle owners, etc. If it is found the animals belong to the poorer cultivators, it will not be advisable to enhance the rates.

8. The Collector of Salem proposes that all the reserved forests in the Dharmapuri and Hosur taluks be classified as special tracts. They are rich in fodder and are largely resorted to by foreign and local cattle-breeders. The practice which has obtained for the last three years to charge 50 per cent. higher than in the rest of the district, is recommended to be continued. I have been informed by the District Forest officer that the rate charged this year is 4 annas per bull. I do not think for the present it should be increased.

Resolution—Forest No. 271, dated 8th July 1897.

The foregoing letter containing the proposals of the Conservator for the levy of enhanced rates for grazing in special tracts in the Central Circle will be submitted to Government for orders in continuation of Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 198, dated 17th May 1897.

2. It is reported that there are no grazing tracts requiring special treatment in Chingleput, North Arcot and Tanjore. In Trichinopoly it is proposed to continue the existing practice of leasing the "padugais," and in Onddapa it is considered inexpedient to raise the fee charged at present though it may be found advisable to do so later on in respect of cattle coming from the Nellore district. The Collector recommends, and the Conservator agrees with him, that the Veligonda reserves in the Nellore district should be classified as special tracts on account of the good pasture they contain over and above local requirements. It is proposed to divide them into two blocks—one for the cattle of the adjoining villagers who are to be charged only the ordinary rates, and the other for the cattle of professional breeders on payment of enhanced fees. The actual boundaries of these areas cannot, however, be determined until the present District Forest-officer, who is new to the district, has had time to make himself personally acquainted with the district. In South Arcot, the Collector proposes, and the Conservator agrees, that the Ponnai, Sorakalathur and Chinniyampettai forests in the Tiruvannamalai taluk should be treated as special tracts. They are essentially grazing grounds and are mainly utilized by breeders of cattle from the Tanjore district. The Collector suggests a rate of 8 annas per head of foreign cattle and the usual ordinary rate for the cattle of neighbouring villages. The Conservator is, however, of opinion that 6 annas per head would be quite sufficient for the former. The Collector also states that it will soon become necessary to treat the hill reserves on the Tenmalais, Javadis and Chekkadi Kalroyen as special tracts, as the practice of sending cattle there to be bred and looked after by the Malayalis is becoming rapidly more popular. The Conservator suggests that before declaring the areas in question as special tracts, it is desirable to take an enumeration of the cattle owned by the Malayalis and to ascertain whether the cattle sent up from the plains belong to the poorer ryots in which case it would not be advisable to enhance the rates in those tracts. The Collector of Salem proposes to classify all the reserved forests in the Dharmapuri and Hosur taluks as special tracts, as they are rich in pasture and are largely resorted to by foreign cattle and by the cattle of professional breeders. The Collector recommends the continuance of the existing practice of levying fees 50 per cent. higher than those prevailing in the rest of the district. The Conservator reports that the rate of 4 annas per bull is now being charged and considers that this may be accepted as sufficient for the present.

3. The Board approves generally of the Conservator's proposals and recommends that they may be accepted. The "padugais" in the Trichinopoly district are special areas forming no part of the ordinary village waste and the proposal to continue the system of leasing them out may be adopted with advantage. As regards Vellore, it will be some time before the boundaries of the Veligondas are clearly defined so as to indicate the areas which it is actually intended to classify as special tracts; but the Board considers that the proposal to specially reserve these tracts may be accepted at once, leaving it to the district authorities to work out the details before enhanced rates are levied. It has not been stated what these rates are to be. Information on this point must be supplied when the other details are being reported on. The Conservator's proposals in regard to South Arcot and Salem also commend themselves to the Board, and the Collector of the former district will be requested to arrange for the information referred to by the Conservator in regard to cattle census being collected.

4. It is observed that whenever the Conservator refers to the enhanced rate of grazing fees, those prescribed for "bulls, cows, etc.," are alone specified, but it is presumed that it is intended to apply the principle of levying enhanced rates to all other kinds of cattle grazing in the special tracts, in corresponding proportion.

(True Extract.)

R. C. C. CARR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.
" all Collectors, except Madras.
Copy to other Conservators.

Order—No. 808, Revenue, dated 24th September 1897.

Forest No. 178.

The Conservator's proposals, which are supported by the Board of Revenue, are approved and sanctioned, subject to the modification that in the special tracts of the South Arcot district the rate of 6 annas per head of cattle proposed by Mr. Popert should be reduced to 4 annas.

2. The report regarding Nellore, referred to in paragraph 3 of the Board's Proceedings, should on receipt be submitted for the information and orders of Government.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).

APPENDIX XXV.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No. 17 * of 29th November 1910 in Question No. 25 † asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st February 1911.]

* 208 *supra*, page 63.
† 386 *supra*, page 107.

G.O. No. 910, Revenue, dated 23rd March 1910.

READ—the following papers:—

(1)

Official Memorandum No. 424-A/10-1, Revenue, dated 28th January 1910.

At the Budget Conference a suggestion was made that free passes should be issued to ryots to enable them to cut grass inside reserved forests and remove it in headloads as fodder for cattle kept for agricultural purposes. It was argued that this concession would not materially reduce forest revenue and that fees might be levied for the removal of grass required for the use of cattle kept for breeding purposes. The Board of Revenue is requested to submit any remarks it may have to make on this suggestion at a very early date, and not later than 15th February.

A. G. CARDEW,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue (Forests).

(2)

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Forest Mis. No. 193, dated 7th February 1910.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. WEIR.

In reply to Government Memorandum No. 424-A/10-1, dated 28th January 1910, the Board begs to state that it is already laid down in paragraph 12 of G.O. No. 569, Revenue, dated 13th July 1897, that District Forest-officers should do everything in their power to encourage the use of cut fodder, and should invite the ryots to enter the reserves and cut grass free, where there is no demand for it on payment.

2. Where it is advantageous to the forests that the grass should be removed, this policy is kept in view. The Conservator's annual reports for 1908-1909 show that free removal of grass from forest reserves was permitted in the districts of Kurnool (West), Bellary, Anantapur, North Arcot, Cuddapah and South Canara during the year. In times of drought, the concession is largely extended as required by paragraph 1 (2) of G.O. No. 59, Revenue, dated 18th January 1904.

3. The Board may remark that the Forest department is a quasi-commercial department, and there is no reason why any forest produce should be granted free save in exceptional circumstances, or when it is likely to benefit the forests directly or indirectly to do so. It seems only reasonable that the Forest department should charge a fair price for its produce and that the profits of its operations should be credited to general revenues. There is no reason why those persons who are so lucky as to live near forests should be made a present of any portion of the property of the general tax-payer.

4. It is impossible to state without an elaborate enquiry what sacrifice of revenue the proposed concession would involve. Further, it would be exceedingly difficult to distinguish for practical purposes between agricultural cattle and those kept for breeding. Nor is it possible to lay down a hard-and-fast rule in matters of this sort. In most places, it would be most undesirable to admit ryots indiscriminately into reserves. Much damage might be done under cover of grass-cutting. To check this effectively means extra establishment and extra expense. Nor would the removal of the grass itself invariably be beneficial. A sufficiently liberal policy has been laid down in this matter. Its working must depend on the circumstances, not merely of individual districts but of individual reserves and individual seasons. The Board would deprecate the granting of any general concession such as is indicated.

(True Extract.)

A. R. LOFTUS-TOITENHAM,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

(3)

Official Memorandum No. 424-A/10-2, Revenue, dated 16th February 1910.

With reference to its Proceedings Forest Mis. No. 193, dated 7th February 1910, the Board of Revenue is requested to report whether the fact that free removal of grass was allowed in 1908-1909 from certain forest reserves was published for general information and, if so, in what manner. The Board is requested to report if possible the number of persons who availed themselves of the concession and the quantity of grass which was removed in consequence of it. The reply to this reference should reach Government not later than the 7th March 1910.

A. G. CARDEW,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue (Forests).

(4)

Reference from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Forest No. 133-G/10-2, dated 5th March 1910.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. O. HORNE.

In reply to Government Memorandum No. 424-A/10-2, dated 16th February 1910, the Board begs to submit that the concession relating to the free removal of grass was first notified in North Arcot in the Forest Sheet for December 1904, and in Cuddapah in the Forest Sheet for August 1905. These notifications have not since been countermanded, and the Collectors state that the concession is widely known to the adjoining villagers.

2. In Kurnool, a notice was published in the supplement to the District Gazette, dated 4th September 1908, in Anantapur, in the Village and Forest Sheets of 1st October 1908, and in South Canara, in the Forest Sheet for February 1908. In the last-named district, the notice was also republished in the Forest Sheet in December 1908. In Bellary, the grant of the concession was not notified in the Gazette but communicated to Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and the Diwan of Sandur.

3. In East Cuddapah, about 10,000 tons are said to have been removed by about 6,000 persons. No definite information can be furnished in regard to the other divisions, but the District Forest Officer, Cuddapah, reports that the concession has been largely enjoyed, and the District Forest Officer, North Arcot, states that thousands of tons have been removed.

A. R. LOFTUS-TOITENHAM,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Order—No. 910, Revenue, dated 23rd March 1910.

Forest No. 56.

The Government have given their careful consideration to the matter and are of opinion that there is no reason to depart from the general lines of forest policy which have been laid down as the result of long practical experience. The privilege of free removal of grass cannot be allowed in all reserves without distinction and can only be conceded when circumstances make it either necessary in the interests of the ryots or desirable in those of the forests. Each case must be decided on its merits, but as a general rule grass should be paid for in the same way as other forest produce. Exceptions can only be allowed in special circumstances. In cases in which the free removal of grass is permitted the grant of the concession should be made known as widely as possible by publication of notifications at frequent intervals in the Forest Sheets of the District Gazette. It should also be notified by beat of tom-tom or otherwise in the villages adjoining the reserves.

2. In this connexion, the Government desire the Board to continue to impress upon Forest officers the necessity for the careful and considerate investigation of all local forest grievances, for the close control of forest subordinates and for the avoidance of unnecessary acts of harshness.

(True Extract.)

A. G. CARDEW,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue (Forests).
" Financial Department, with copy of notes.
" Hon'ble Mr. P. Kesava Pillai (paragraph 1 only).

APPENDIX XXVI.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 74 * asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st February 1911.]

* 435 *supra*, page 125.

Statement showing the professional qualifications of the temporary Engineers employed since 1906.

Name.	Designation.	Qualifications.
1. Mr. W. H. Nicholls ..	Consulting Architect to Government.	Trained as an architect under Mr. Jackson, R.A., the Home Architect, who usually advises the Secretary of State for India in the matter of Indian appointments.
2. Mr. H. B. Peirce ..	General Superintendent, Public Works Workshops and Stores, Madras.	A.M.I.M.E. Certificate of qualification in Engineering from the Central Technical College, South Kensington. Four and a half years' practical experience in workshops, etc., in England and five years under Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay.
3. Mr. M. E. S. Thompson ..	Assistant Superintendent, Public Works Workshops and Stores, Madras.	Educated at King William's College, Isle of Man. Three years' practical training in workshops. Second Engineer's certificate. Seven years' practical experience as a mechanical engineer.
4. Mr. J. H. Cardew ..	Electrical Inspector ..	Received a thorough theoretical and technical education at McGill University, Montreal, from 1900 to 1905; B.Sc. in electrical engineering and M.Sc. of the McGill University.
5. Mr. W. P. Roberts ..	Superintendent, Divi Project Pumping Station.	A.M.I.M.E. Theoretical training at Finsbury Technical College. Considerable practical experience of Diesel engines both in the maker's works at Ghent and at Calcutta.
6. Mr. W. D. LeFaucheur ..	Assistant Superintendent, Divi Project Pumping Station.	Five years' apprenticeship as a mechanical engineer in the Port Commissioner's dockyard, Howrah. Four years' service as an engineer in the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company. Twenty-one months' service under James Simpson & Co., Engineers.
7. Mr. H. A. Irwin ..	Temporary Engineer ..	Educated at Galway Grammar School and Trinity College, Dublin. Practical experience as an engineer on railways and on drainage works.
8. Mr. A. H. S. Campbell ..	Do. ..	Educated at Sherborne School. Thorough practical experience on railways and other works. Was employed in Burma Public Works Department and was strongly recommended for employment in Madras by the Chief Engineer of that province.
9. Mr. H. F. DeCourcy ..	Do. ..	A.M.I.C.E. Eleven years' practical experience on irrigation, roads and buildings and railways in the Punjab Public Works Department.
10. Mr. J. H. Wall (no longer in the department).	Do. ..	Practical experience on railways, railway surveys and as an Assistant Engineer (temporary) in Bombay Public Works Department.
11. Mr. A. G. Fitz Simons (notice of termination of appointment on 31st March 1911 has been given).	Do. ..	Ten years' experience of irrigation work in the Punjab Public Works Department and for about one and a half years in the Bengal Public Works Department.
12. Mr. H. W. Milner ..	Do. ..	B.Sc.; A.M.I.C.E.
13. Mr. J. J. O'Reilly ..	Do. ..	B.A., B.E.
14. Mr. E. A. Ryves (no longer in the department).	Do. ..	A.M.I.C.E., F.R.M.S.
15. Mr. W. M. Griffith (no longer in the department).	Do. ..	Appointed by the Secretary of State on five years' covenant.
16. Mr. J. B. Macfarlane (no longer in the department).	Do. ..	Practical experience as an engineer for twenty years.
17. Mr. O. B. Scott ..	Do. ..	Two years' training at the Thomason Engineering College, Rurki, and practical experience of survey and construction of irrigation works in the Central Provinces.
18. Mr. J. DaCosta (notice given of termination of appointment from 31st March 1911).	Do. ..	L.C.E.
19. Mr. F. T. Seppings Wright.	Do. ..	Educated at the Camborne School of Mines, Cornwall. Passed in surveying, assaying, mineralogy, elementary mechanics, building construction, metallurgy, physics, technical drawing and geology.
20. Mr. H. C. Petter (no longer in the department).	Do. ..	Member of the Society of Engineers, London. Practical experience in engineering construction and survey work.
21. Mr. T. M. DeCruz (no longer in the department).	Do. ..	A.M.I.C.E., Examination. M.R.S.I., Examination. Elected Associate of the Society of Engineers. Qualified in sub-marine diving.

Statement showing the professional qualifications of the temporary Engineers employed since 1906—cont.

Name.	Designation.	Qualifications.
22. Mr. M. R. Ghadiali ..	Temporary Engineer ..	B.Sc. (Tech.) Victoria University of Manchester. Diploma in municipal and sanitary engineering from the Municipal Institute, Manchester. Member of the Royal Institute.
23. Mr. D. Brodie ..	Do. ..	Much practical experience as an engineer on railway construction.
24. Mr. R. Savarinathan ..	Do. ..	B.A., B.E. of Madras. Underwent a course of three sessions (two in the Electrical Department) in the Central Technical College, South Kensington. Holds a diploma of Associate of the City and Guilds Institute, London.
25. Mr. P. A. Molloy ..	Do. ..	A.M.I.C.E., Examination.
26. Mr. C. V. Stephens ..	Do. ..	Examination for Studentship of the Society of Engineers. Graduate of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

APPENDIX XXVII.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 120 * asked by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Govindaraghava Aiyar Avargal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st February 1911.]

* 481 *supra*, page 136.

Deputy Superintendents of Police.

Names.	Dates of appointment.	Present position.
1. Rao Bahadur A. Krishnaswami Aiyar.	16th January 1906	Retired in 1909.
2. Mr. P. M. Sweney	16th " "	" " 1907.
3. Rao Bahadur B. Ramaswami Nayudu.	16th " "	" " "
4. M.R.Ry. C. K. Subramanya Aiyar.	16th " "	3rd grade (Rs. 300).
5. Rao Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu.	2nd April 1906	1st " (, 500).
6. M.R.Ry. S. Seshadri Aiyangar.	5th September 1906	4th " (, 250).
7. " M. M. Subbayya	19th December "	2nd " (, 400).
8. " T. Venkoba Rao	21st " "	2nd " (, 400).
9. Mr. T. McLaughlin	23rd " "	1st " (, 500).
10. Rao Bahadur V. Ramaswami Aiyangar.	24th " "	2nd " (, 400).
11. M.R.Ry. N. Ranganatha Rao	25th " "	2nd " (, 400).
12. " M. S. Ramaswami Aiyar.	2nd January 1907	3rd " (, 300).
13. " P. Devaraja Mudaliyar.	2nd " "	4th " (, 250).
14. " R. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar.	2nd " "	4th " (, 250).
15. Muhammad Ghulam Hussain Ali Sahib.	2nd " "	Services dispensed with in 1909.
16. M.R.Ry. F. B. Selvanayakam	2nd " "	4th grade (Rs. 250).
17. " S. Subramanya Aiyar.	2nd " "	4th " (, 250).
18. " N. Ramanuja Aiyangar	2nd " "	4th " (, 250).
19. " B. Sriramulu Nayudu.	2nd " "	4th " (, 250).
20. Muhammad Amin-ud-din Sahib.	11th " "	2nd " (, 400).
21. Saiyid Muhammad Makki Sahib.	15th " "	4th " (, 250).
22. M.R.Ry. M. Govindan Nayar	27th " "	4th " (, 250).
23. " V. Ramachandra Aiyar.	4th March "	4th " (, 250).
24. Mr. P. F. B. Ryan	14th January 1908	2nd " (, 400).
25. Rao Bahadur I. Manikkavasaka Nadar.	17th " "	2nd " (, 400).
26. M.R.Ry. S. Ponnaranga Mudaliyar.	1st February "	4th " (, 250).

Deputy Superintendents of Police—cont.

Names.	Dates of appointment.	Present position.
27. Mr. E. H. H. Lewis	7th February 1908	.. 2nd grade (Rs. 400).
28. M.B.Ry. A. K. Raja Aiyar ..	17th " "	.. 4th " (, 250).
29. " P. K. Ahmad Koya ..	22nd " "	.. 4th " (, 250).
30. Muhammad Bequir Ali Khan Sahib.	25th " "	.. 4th " (, 250).
31. M.R.Ry. P. Sanyasayya Nayudu.	2nd April "	.. 3rd " (, 300).
32. " M. S. Subramanya Aiyar.	7th " "	.. 4th " (, 250).
33. Rao Bahadur T. Jey Singh ..	22nd July "	.. 3rd " (, 300).
34. M.R.Ry. T. Duraiswami Pillai.	9th October "	.. Ag. 3rd grade (Rs. 300).
35. " B. N. Krishnaswami Nayudu.	23rd " "	.. " 3rd " (, 300).
36. " C. S. Sundara Mudaliyar.	1st December 1910	.. 3rd grade (Rs. 300).
37. " M. Papa Rao Nayudu.	3rd February 1911	.. 2nd " (, 400).

Assistant Superintendents.

1. Mr. E. H. Sullivan	28th November 1906	.. 1st grade (Rs. 500).
2. " L. Withinslaw	28th " "	.. 1st " (, 500).
3. " H. Dawson	28th " "	.. 1st " (, 500).
4. " F. Sayers	28th " "	.. 2nd " (, 400).
5. " C. H. Godsdon	25th " 1907	.. 2nd " (, 400).
6. " A. J. Happell	25th " "	.. 2nd " (, 400).
7. " F. L. Mullaly	25th " "	.. 2nd " (, 400).
8. " W. Foster	25th " "	.. 2nd " (, 400).
9. " B. J. P. Dawson	25th " "	.. 2nd " (, 400).
10. " J. S. Wilkes	24th " 1908	.. 2nd " (, 400).
11. " E. J. Johnson	24th " "	.. 2nd " (, 400).
12. " C. E. Sweeney	24th " "	.. 2nd " (, 400).
13. " H. L. Howse	24th " "	.. 2nd " (, 400).
14. " A. F. Bulkley	24th " "	.. Probationer (Rs. 300).
15. " R. S. Milton	23rd " 1909	.. " (, 300).
16. " L. E. Saunders	23rd " "	.. " (, 300).
17. " C. A. Lidbury	23rd " "	.. " (, 300).
18. " H. G. Furness	23rd " "	.. " (, 300).
19. " W. D. F. Liston	25th December "	.. " (, 300).
20. " J. Elliott	24th November 1910	.. " (, 300).
21. " L. Clift	24th " "	.. " (, 300).
22. " L. B. Gasson	24th " "	.. " (, 300).
23. " F. H. Humphreys	(Exact date not known)	.. " (, 300).

APPENDIX XXVIII.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 23 * asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Orr at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 4th April 1911.]

* 505 supra, page 142.

Statement showing the expenditure on travelling and hill allowances incurred on account of the move of the Government offices to and from the hills in 1910.

Details of expenditure.	Chief secretariat.	Revenue secretariat.	Local and Municipal, Educational and Legislative secretariat.	Local and Municipal secretariat (Plague Branch).	Public Works secretariat.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Travelling allowance—						
Members of Council	924 8 0	118 0 0	118 0 0	..	321 4 0	924 8 0
Secretaries	118 0 0	118 0 0	185 8 0	..	236 0 0	675 4 0
Under Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries	62 4 0	..	..	..	..	601 12 0
Total	1,104 12 0	236 0 0	303 8 0	..	557 4 0	2,201 8 0
Assistants and Clerks—						
Travelling allowance	2,788 0 0	2,155 3 8	1,390 13 0	242 0 0	2,712 8 0	9,288 8 8
Hill allowance	9,660 7 3	5,544 5 7	2,807 4 6	474 9 4	5,664 10 2	24,151 4 10
Total	12,448 7 3	7,699 9 3	4,198 1 6	716 9 4	8,377 2 2	33,439 13 6
Telephone Clerk—						
Travelling allowance	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hill allowance	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
Servants and Peons.						
Members' peons—						
Travelling allowance	471 14 0	..	..	..	..	471 14 0
Hill allowance	746 6 2	..	..	..	..	746 6 2
Other servants—						
Travelling allowance	533 4 0	387 2 0	254 5 0	30 15 0	543 4 0	1,748 14 0
Hill allowance	776 11 0	591 1 0	400 13 4	37 11 3	799 6 3	2,605 11 1
Temporary peons—						
Pay	49 10 6	92 11 4	144 11 3	42 2 2	..	329 3 8
Grain compensation allowance.	6 3 3	11 9 5	17 8 8	7 8 11	..	42 14 3
Travelling allowance	..	..	..	..	9 13 0	9 13 0
Hill allowance	..	..	..	..	31 3 2	31 3 2
Telephone peons—						
Pay	49 10 6	..	..	..	..	49 10 6
Grain compensation allowance.	6 3 3	..	..	..	..	6 3 3
Total	2,639 14 8	1,082 7 9	817 6 8	118 5 4	1,883 10 8	6,041 13 1
Total, Secretariats	16,193 1 11	9,018 1 0	5,319 0 2	834 14 8	10,318 0 10	41,683 2 7
Personal staff of His Excellency the Governor.	..	..	..	..	..	0 12 0
Private Secretary	..	..	..	..	..	123 12 0
Military	..	..	..	..	..	241 0 0
Aide-de Camp	..	..	..	..	..	168 12 0
Surgeon	..	..	..	..	..	534 4 0
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	16,193 1 11	9,018 1 0	5,319 0 2	834 14 8	10,318 0 10	42,217 6 7

APPENDIX XXIX.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 43 * asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 4th April 1911.]

* 525 *supra*, page 147.

Statement showing the number of Indians as well as Europeans and Anglo-Indians employed in the several grades of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department with their educational qualifications.

Grade.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.				Indians.				Total.
	Number of graduates.	Number who have passed the first-in-arts examination.	Number who have passed the matriculation examination.	Others.	Number of graduates.	Number who have passed the first-in-arts examination.	Number who have passed the matriculation examination.	Others.	
Deputy Commissioners (exclusive of Abkari Deputy Commissioner).	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
Assistant Commissioners—									
First grade	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Second „	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Third „	..	..	2	7	..	..	..	..	9†
Inspectors—									
First grade	..	..	4	13	1	1	..	..	19
Second „	..	1	7	3	4	2	1	3	21
Third „	4	3	4	3	6	1	2	..	23
Fourth „	..	2	5	3	3	4	3	2	22 ‡
Probationary Inspectors	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1 §
Assistant Inspectors—									
First grade	3	1	6	6	12	3	2	2	34
Second „	1	3	8	13	3	3	8	2	41 |
Third „	1	..	2	6	9	3	7	4	32

† Excludes one sanctioned appointment not filled up permanently.

‡ Excludes one sanctioned appointment not filled up.

§ Only one appointment made this year.

| Excludes one sanctioned appointment not filled up.

APPENDIX XXX.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 49 * asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 4th April 1911.]

* 531 *supra*, page 149.

Statement showing the number of prosecutions for failure to vaccinate.

Serial number.	Name of district.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Taluku in which the trial scheme is in force
1	Anantapur	23	14	18	Arcot, Gudiyattam, Polur (a), Vellore, Wallajah and Wandivash (a). Chidambaram, Cuddalore and Villupuram (b).
2	Arcot, North	87	Nil.	Nil.	
3	Arcot, South	671	850	617	
4	Bellary	Nil.	102	135	The entire district.
5	Canara, South	24	19	Nil.	
6	Chingleput	212	323	25	
7	Coimbatore	126	167	218	
8	Cuddapah	70	79	7	
9	Ganjām	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Dindigul, Madura, Palni, Periyakulam, Tirumangalam and Tiruppuram.
10	Godavari	1	91	20	
11	Guntūr	126	12	9	
12	Kistna	392	82	54	
13	Koraput	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
14	Kurnool	11	42	64	
15	Madura	65	90	47	
16	Malabar	1	Nil.	6	
17	Nellore	56	87	66	
18	Nilgiris, The	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
19	Salem	81	92	65	
20	Tanjore	302	115	90	
21	Tinnevely	149	96	134	
22	Trichinopoly	47	63	55	
23	Vizagapatam	Nil.	Nil.	315	

Notes.—The entries relating to districts in which the trial scheme is in force are printed in clarendon type.

(a) The trial scheme was introduced in these taluks only from 1st June 1908.

(b) The trial scheme was introduced in this taluk from 1st July 1908.

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